

Who can forbear shedding a tear over one taken so early in life, the joy of a kind father, and the pride of a loving mother but why should we mourn for the departure of the dear little one, since we know that the wise Disposer of all events does all things well? But why could not the little sojourner tarry longer with us? Her journey to the tomb was short. She merely stopped a short time to wash away her natural impurity when death came to remove her from this troublesome world.

Death, like some able destroyer, fixes his fatal shafts and wields them so dexterously that none can escape, so strong the tyrant's arm, that nothing can resist its force; so true its aim, that nothing can elude the below; his fatal shafts fly so promiscuously that none can guess the next victim. He appears to have inverted the order of nature, he passes over beds of sickness, old age and decrepitude, and nips infancy in the bud. We are led almost to exclaim against the king of terrors and call him tyrannical and cruel. But when we remember that the sooner we leave this troublesome sea of life, so much the sooner shall we be introduced into the haven of eternal rest, and we must no longer complain.

We rejoice to know that the sting of death was taken away on Mount Calvary, by him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." How great was the seeming victory of death on that day; but then the barriers of the tomb were broken and the tenant of the sepulchre arose victorious over death and the grave; "the first fruits of them that slept."

Why then should we mourn the departure of the dear little one, since we know that through the efficacy of this plan of salvation she has hereby exchanged this world for a better—the lap of earthly parents, for a far more glorious place near the throne of God.

Let it be our constant aim and concern to prepare for that change which has passed on this "little one" of the flock of Christ and to meet her departed spirit and receive from her a joyful welcome into the regions of the blessed.

EMOCK WILSON.

MRS. LYDIA DIMOCK

Was the daughter of Izbou and Esther Sandford, of Newport, she was born in the year 1808, and was married in Nov. 1827, to Mr. Sterns Dimock. Having professed religion she united with the Baptist church at Newport, more than twenty years since, and was enabled by the spirit of truth to walk worthy of the vocation wherewith she was called, she died on the 9th of March, 1856, aged 48 years, after being confined to her bed upwards of four weeks, leaving a husband and six children.

By this dispensation brother Dimock has been bereft of a faithful and loving companion, and his children of a kind and affectionate mother, a numerous connexion, the church of which she was a member, and I may say the community at large, mourn her removal. In the midst of grief we are comforted by knowing that the days of her mourning are ended, "And that those who sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." Many can testify to her acts of kindness and benevolence. During her last illness her faith was strong and at her bedside one seemed to stand on hallowed ground. In conversation with the writer, a number of friends being present, and speaking of death, she said, "I do not fear death, but if it was the Lord's will I should like to recover on account of my family, yet I would not express a desire contrary to His will. It is all right, let him do with me as seemeth good in his sight. I can resign my all to him. Yea, his will, not mine, be done."

What a blessing to have a pious mother who although dead yet speaketh, and shall not her prayers be answered and her desires satisfied by him who is a prayer hearing and a prayer answering God.

Her remains were interred on the 12th March. Sermon by the writer, from Rev. vii. 17.

Faithfully yours,
J. BANGROFT.

Woodville, June 9th, 1856.

REMEMBER that every person, however low, has rights and feelings. In all contentions, let peace be rather your object than triumph. Value triumph only as the means of peace.—Sidney Smith.

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

New Brunswick.

SCOTCH TOWN, N. B., Sept. 1, 1856.

DEAR BROTHER SELDEN,

In compliance with your request to write you occasionally I send you this note.

We have recently enjoyed a very gracious revival at one of my preaching stations, viz: Little River, Sheffield, and I have thought a word or two in reference to it might not be uninteresting to your readers.

I was sent for, a few weeks ago, to visit an aged man at Little River, formerly a resident of Horton, N. S., upon whom God's afflicting hand had been laid. He informed me that he had found peace in believing and wished to be baptised and united with the Church of Christ on earth before he should be received, as he shortly expected to be, to join the Church in glory. His evidences of conversion seemed satisfactory. He stated that his first convictions of sin were received in connexion with the labours of the late Rev. T. S. Harding. This information was to me deeply interesting as it brought vividly before my mind descriptions which that venerated man of God has frequently given me of his labours in this Province. The statement of Mr. T's conversion and his baptism produced a solemn impression on the minds of the assembled multitude. A series of meetings were held, immediately following, which were abundantly crowned with the divine blessing, so that I had the pleasure in the course of a few days of baptizing 16 happy converts.

Throughout my field of labour prospects of better days are becoming increasingly encouraging.

My mind often reverts with pleasing recollections to the period of my residence in Nova Scotia, and I cherish fond remembrances of the many valuable acquaintances I have formed there.

I hail with pleasure the weekly visits of the "Messenger" and sincerely sympathise with you in all your efforts to spread the truth.

Yours affectionately,

ISA WALLACE.

P. S. I am just on the eve of leaving to attend our Western Association, at Jackson town. Upon my return I shall probably give you a brief sketch of the same and especially of our efforts in behalf of the "young preachers."

I. W.

Rev. B. Scott of Miramichi, N. B., baptized one person at Black River, on Monday August 11th.

During the last two months not fewer than five additional fellow-labourers have arrived in the British steamers on the shores of Nova Scotia—a larger number of clergymen than we have ever received on any former occasion in such a short space of time.—Monthly Record, (Presbyterian.)

FREE-CHURCH.—At the meeting of the synod in Melbourne, Australia, the Moderator reported that, after corresponding with the Colonial Government on the subject, he had found that the sum of 3203l. 3. 7d. had been appropriated to the Free-Church, being the amount to which they were entitled according to their numbers; that of this sum the one-half was set apart for assisting in the erection of churches and manses, and that the remaining half was to be distributed equally among eleven ministers of the Synod. In this way most religious bodies in the colonies absorb the public funds. Happy will it be for the church and society at large when such practices are abolished.

EPISCOPAL.—The Bishop of Victoria, at a meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, stated that after all deductions from the superstitions of the Chinese, much remained to animate the hopes of the Christian. The influence of Protestant missions, the circulation of such numbers of the inspired volume in the interior of the empire, and the education of such numbers under the power of Christian principle, must ultimately work out an important change in the national character of the people. We cannot help regarding this land of mystery and form, as the future battle-field, where truth and error will come into long and fearful collision.

THE Christian Age reports a revival in Marion Co., Va., which resulted in eleven additions to the church; also one in Williamstown, Ky., by which twenty-three were added.

MILLERISM REVIVED.—Mr. Abr'm Flavell, of Newark, N. J., a well known second advent-man, has published a paper predicting the end of the world on October 13th, which he says is "the first day of the Feast of Tabernacles, and the very day the church was delivered from Papal bondage."—N. Y. Chron.

FRANCE.—The hopes which we expressed some time ago of perfect religious freedom being extended to all the sects is not yet realised. Restrictions are yet placed by some of the prefects upon the opening of places of worship, and religious services. More than one have been refused within a very short time, and the plea is that the indulgence can only be extended to places erected prior to 1852.—Freeman.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—The financial condition of the states of the Church is exciting anxiety. The deficiency this year will not be less than 400,000l.—In Austria, preparations are making for a conference of all the Catholic unions at Linz, at the close of the next month. Sanguine expectations are cherished as to the results by the ultra-papish party. The complete restoration of the papal power over the whole empire is expected. Everywhere the agents of Rome are at work, and they hesitate at no means likely to compass their end.—The state of Italy is thus depicted by a Romish contemporary. It is a striking comment on the social influence of the priest-hood. It is Rome, the centre of power, and the head of the Catholic world:—"Rome has no colonies to transport to, and when her ruffians are thrust into prison, England shrieks shame. Whip them at the cart's tail, and Exeter Hall will ring with hysterics. The soldier on duty haggles for a bribe; the pass-port man hopes you will give; the custom-house extorts by rule down to the porters; the passer-by puts out his hand. No government, native or foreign, made this generation, and what government can be made of them? Every man wants a salary and every boy a post. The state is to pay everybody for doing nothing, or a little badly. Pay what you will, no man is contented, for the price never reaches his opinion of himself. The ready answer is, that such a race is the choice product of the Catholic Church.

BURMAH.—At Henthada the mission is in a healthy condition, says Mr. Crawley, under date of April 21. The disciples are steadfast, one having been added. Mr. Watrous had just visited the city of Sitang, forty miles down the river, preaching on the way to many who had never heard the gospel. He was well received. He states that Miss Vinton, who sailed from Boston Nov. 8, 1855, has just been united in marriage with Mr. Harris.—Examiner.

The Supreme Council of India have finally severed the connection of government with that temple. A certain sum of money, sufficient to produce \$7,500 a year, is to be invested in land, and made over to the Rajah of Koordab, (the trustee of the temple) in full payment and discharge of all the claims of the temple for the residue of its old endowments. It requires little wisdom to predict that its funds and its prestige will soon disappear altogether.—Ib.

MAULMAIN BURMAN MISSION.—Maulmain, January 1, 1856.—The last year has been crowned with the goodness of God, and we have abundant reason for devout thanksgiving. But we have cause for deep humiliation that there has been so little improvement in spiritual things during a year fraught with so many mercies.

The gospel has been rapidly advancing in some parts of Burmah; hundreds, and even thousands have been gathered into the fold of Christ; but among ourselves, alas! there is nothing to be seen but a vast valley of dry bones, very many and very dry. The stillness of the sepulchre is here. As I walk the streets of Maulmain, endeavouring to awaken the heedless multitudes, the inquiry often arises, suggested, I fear, by unbelief,—"Can these dry bones live?"

The disposition to wait patiently for the fruit of our labours may sometimes be a quietus to the importunity of the prayer of faith. The Saviour says,—"Say not ye, there are yet four months and then cometh harvest; behold, I say unto you,—Lift up your eyes and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest." Then why should we not reap?

We need not expect that the unclean spirits of the Burmans and Talings will go out without much fasting and prayer; but God is abundantly able to save them. We shall not pray much until we feel deeply for these blind idolaters; and what do we need to make us feel for them, more than to consider well, their present condition, their future prospects, and our obligations to disciple them?—Journal of Mr. Bibb.

European Intelligence.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.—The dark and wondrous rumour is now afloat in Paris, a rumour which gains credence as it proceeds. This rumour, for which I do not make myself responsible, has gained ground immensely in the last few days, and gives most alarming accounts of the health of the Emperor, taking the trouble, indeed, to explain how the disease called paralysis of the spinal marrow proceeds in general, and to what accident it subjects the patient, all proved by the results which have become visible to the eyes of all. Meanwhile, the contradictory accounts, as given by the official journal, may in some degree be made answerable for this gloomy view of the case. On one day, the story reaches us of utter solitude and retirement; on the next, follows an account of the gay doings and long rides, and representations given by the Palais Royal company of actors.—Paris Correspondent of The Atlas.

AN AUGURY.—On the 1st inst., as the Emperor Napoleon was receiving a deputation at Plombieres, a large swarm of bees descended the chimney of his cabinet, and made an irruption into the room at the moment when the Emperor was giving some instructions to the engineer of the baths. The moment after they dashed against the window, as if terrified at finding themselves within four stone walls; but egress having been afforded them with great precaution, they immediately careered abroad into the open country. This little incident has produced a great sensation amongst the country people, who declare it to augur good fortune alike to the Emperor and to the town.

A WEALTHY BEGGAR.—A female beggar by profession, named Garnier, has just died at Troyes. On examining her room, there was found a large supply of household linen in excellent condition, about 2,000fr. in cash, and bonds and securities amounting in value to about 10,000fr.

CHOLERA AT MADEIRA.—When the Avon left Madeira on the 3rd August, there had been 5,000 cases of cholera, and 1,500 deaths among the population of Funchal, which numbered only 28,000. There were no medical men nor any medicines in the island, and the people were dying for want of them. The panic which this calamity caused at Funchal was terrible; all business was suspended, the shops were closed, and every family isolated itself. The dead lay unburied in the cemetery, and fires were kindled there to mitigate the evil effects arising from the putrefaction of dead bodies. The government at length got twelve men to dig graves, and six of them literally dug their own, for they died almost immediately, and were buried in the graves they had made for others. The cholera had been raging fearfully at Funchal for five days before the Avon left. Only one Englishman had died of it, and he was an hotel-keeper. Seventy of the English escaped from Madeira in the Avon, which were all that packet could accommodate. Every English person would have got on board the Avon if there had been room. The struggle and anxiety to get away from the island was fearful. There were about two or three hundred English left on the island.

ITALY.—The Paris correspondent of The Times thinks he describes a probable popular rising in Naples. The accounts, he writes from that city, "exhibit a state of things in that capital which would hardly leave us much room for surprise if any day's telegraph brought us news of a revolutionary movement. Discontent grows bolder, and has spread to the army, and the vigilance of the police no longer prevents, in the open streets, conversations and criticisms hostile to the government. Although the steps taken by the Western Powers have as yet produced no result in the quarter to which they were directed, although the remonstrances of France and England have been unheeded, and those of Austria (if really made and not counterbalanced by a private understanding) have not yet had time to bear fruit, the fact of English and French expostulations, and of the attention and sympathy which their condition excites in Europe, is well known to the Neapolitans, and, doubtless, contribute to rouse them to the assertion and defence of their rights as men, and to resistance of the tyranny under which they suffer. There are clandestine presses at Naples, where information interesting to the popular cause is printed, and whence also issue proclamations, which are widely circulated, and which inculcate calm order, respect of property and do their utmost to let it be seen that it is not anarchy, but justice and humanity, oppressed beyond endurance, that array themselves against the Government. We are told by a correspondent from Italy, that many military men are heard to speak disrespectfully of the Government, and that the native troops are indignant at seeing all the forts in the hands of the Swiss. The feeling here among persons well informed, and well able to appreciate the situation, is, that we shall quickly hear of an outbreak."

Baron Von Humboldt complains that in an American edition of one of his works, entitled, "The Island of Cuba," published at New York, the entire seventh chapter, which bears on slavery, has been suppressed, although in the Spanish tongue it has been allowed free circulation.

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J. B. Dain... for a cement... consists of... sulphur—wh... and seventy... plied by mea...
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A letter... of Russia... the Chris... Empire... at the cor...