

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary of Miss Jerusha Tupper.

DIED at Brooklyn, Cornwallis, in the 46th year of her age, Miss Jerusha, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Tupper, who was removed by death on the 23rd day of April, 1817.

Miss T. was the subject of religious impressions in her youthful days. When about eighteen years of age it appears that she became decidedly pious. She subsequently united with the Methodist Society.

During the last eighteen years of her life, she was afflicted with a dropsical complaint, which kept her nearly all that time confined to the house, and, at frequent intervals, to her bed. This protracted illness deprived her of the privilege of going to any place of public worship. Possessing ardent love to all the children of God, she delighted in their society. Ministers of different denominations visited her, and sometimes preached, for her accommodation especially, at the house where she resided. These visits and ministrations were highly prized by her, and were consoling and cheering to her mind.

In the autumn of the year 1849, (Oct. 20th,) our sister was called to endure a sore trial in the death of her truly affectionate mother, Mrs. Mary Tupper. In less than six months after this, (April 11, 1850,) her step-father, the late Augustus Tupper, Esq. who was justly regarded by her as a Father indeed, was suddenly called away.

As she had not expected to witness the death of her beloved parents, who had long tenderly watched over her, and did all in their power to alleviate her continued afflictions, those bereavements were very painful to her. Gladly would she have been taken instead of either of them. She was, however, enabled to acquiesce in the Lord's will, and to find His grace sufficient for her.

The remainder of her life was passed with her brother Isaac Newton Tupper. To him and his wife she expressed gratitude for the kindness shown her. She frequently applied to him the language of Solomon, "a brother is born for adversity."

During two periods of about six months each she enjoyed the valued society, and kind attentions, of her beloved aunt Wealthy Tupper. For a length of time prior to her decease she was favoured with the assiduous care of her dear sister Susannah.

The reading of the Bible and other devotional books afforded her much consolation. Through the kindness of Providence her sight remained unimpaired to the last of her life. She was accustomed to keep a small Bible constantly at hand. At night she would have a candle and matches on a stand by the side of her bed; and so beguile the sleepless hours of night by perusing with delight the sacred pages of inspiration.

The last sermon that sister Tupper ever heard, was preached by Br. James Parker, from 1 Peter, ii, 7—"Unto you therefore which believe He is precious." She was much affected and greatly consoled.

When she became extremely feeble, and was evidently about to depart, her faith increased in strength. She herself expressed surprise, that one who had frequently been much disquieted with doubts and fears as to her acceptance with God, should be now perfectly relieved from them, and enabled to commit her departing spirit into the hand of Christ, with unwavering confidence. Her reason continued in full vigour to the last. When near her exit, and earnestly desirous "to be with Christ," she exclaimed, "Why are his chariot wheels so long in coming?" But she immediately chided her apparent impatience, and expressed a readiness to wait the Lord's time, and to endure all the sufferings that He saw meet to lay upon her. With evident delight she repeated the gracious promise (Isa. xliii, 2)—"I will be with thee." When speaking of passing through the dark valley, she added, "But it is not dark, for he is with me." Some of the last words that she was heard to utter were—"heaven—glory."

In accordance with her dying request, Br. James Parker attended her funeral. He delivered an appropriate and consolatory discourse from Rev. xiv, 13. "And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."—Communicated by Rev. C. Tupper.

For the Christian Messenger.

Sons of Temperance.

MR. EDITOR,

I write to inform you that the Quarterly Session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance was held in the Hall of Railway Division Shubenacadie, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th inst. A Public Meeting was held the evening before, in the Presbyterian Meeting House, when Dr. Cramp delivered an Address on the present state of Temperance affairs, and Br. Lippencott of New Glasgow added some pertinent practical observations. The Rev. J. McLean, Presbyterian Minister, presided. There was a good attendance.

The postponement of the Quarterly Session operated unfavourably, as the fine weather enabled the farmers to commence their field labour, and thereby prevented their attendance at the meeting. Only three of the Grand Officers were present, viz., G. W. P., G. T., G. Ch. About twenty brethren were initiated. The routine business was quickly despatched. Suitable resolutions were passed respecting the deaths of brethren Scott (late G. S.) and Sterns. Brother Patrick Monaghan was elected G. S. for the remainder of the year, and duly installed.

The Prohibitory Law question was the subject of lively debate on Wednesday—particularly at the Public Meeting in the evening. Brother McKenna lectured eloquently, Rev. Mr. McArthur spoke with much power, and Rev. J. Cameron addressed the meeting with great effect. Other brethren took part in the discussion, all of them expressing lively indignation at the "vacillating and unmanly conduct" of some of the Members of the House of Assembly. Brother F. R. Parker, one of the Members for Hants Co., tried to make it appear that a Prohibitory Law would not work well, but the sense of the meeting was against him.

Two other subjects occupied the attention of the Grand Division. One was, the desirableness of establishing a Paper, to take the place of the *Athenaeum*. The general opinion seemed to be that a monthly periodical, at half dollar a year, would succeed, and that it would be proper to try the experiment. I hope it will be tried. The other was, the importance of obtaining the services of a competent Lecturer, or Agent, to visit Divisions, and hold Public Meetings. This also is much wanted.

The weather was delightfully fine, and the visit to Shubenacadie was pleasant.

Yours truly,
ONE WHO WAS THERE.

May 17, 1856.

The above brief Communication will inform our Temperance friends what was done at the Quarterly session of the Grand Division. The Grand Scribe has handed us the following resolutions which we most readily insert as we believe none will withhold a full and hearty assent to them.

The following resolutions were passed at the Quarterly Session of the Grand Division, S. of T., of Nova Scotia, held at Shubenacadie on 14th. May, inst.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from us by death Brother William Scott, late Grand Scribe of this Grand Division;—

Resolved;—1. That this Grand Division do hereby testify the high esteem in which our late Brother was held, for his steadfastness in the advocacy of Temperance principles, his unremitting assiduity in promoting the interests of the Order, his earnest zeal, and his strict integrity.

2.—That the death of our Brother cannot but be regarded as a severe affliction, especially in the present crisis of Temperance affairs, when energetic, consistent, and enterprising men are so much needed, and so much remains to be done in order to secure the accomplishment of our wishes, in the deliverance of the land from a destroying curse.

3.—That we deeply sympathise with the widow and family of our deceased Brother; and that the Grand Scribe be directed to transmit to them a copy of these resolutions, with the assurance of the earnest desire and prayer of the Grand Division, that God may grant them abundant support and consolation under their sorrow.

Mr. Patrick Monaghan, of Halifax, was elected Grand Scribe by the Grand Division, at its Quarterly Session, held at Shubenacadie, to whom all communications are to be addressed.

[Other papers will please copy.]

Wherever the sentiment of right comes in, it takes precedence of everything else.

Religious Intelligence.

News of the Churches.

PRESBYTERIAN.—At the sitting of the Edinburgh Presbytery, Dr. Guy proposed the names of certain ministers as representatives to the forthcoming General Assembly. The motion produced a lengthy discussion. Dr. Begg, in proposing an amendment upon it, incidentally gives us a glimpse of the constitution of that august body. "There was a tendency," he said, "in a small number of individuals,—eminent men, no doubt,—to rule over that Assembly in such a way that country ministers and others never dared to speak. Referring to the influence of this clique power, Dr. Begg says that their freedom is limited. "They (the Free Church) had left the Established Church to secure perfect liberty. Now, he had no hesitation in saying, that there was at this moment more perfect liberty of debate in the General Assembly of the Established Church than in the General Assembly of the Free Church."

The venerable Dr. J. Brown, of the United Presbyterian Church, Edinburgh, having attained the fiftieth year of his ministry, that event was commemorated on the 8th inst. A large meeting assembled, and a handsome silver salver, with a purse containing 610*l.*, was presented to the Doctor. With rare benevolence, he intimated his intention of adding to this gift, and then placing it out, that the interest might be appropriated to the relief of some of his aged brethren. The Doctor has since added 50*l.* to this sum, and this, with 1,000*l.* from legacies to the church in Rose-street, will form the commencement of a fund for the relief of aged and infirm ministers in the United Presbyterian Church.

WESLEYAN.—The Rev. Dr. Hannah and the Rev. F. J. J. Jobson have sailed for America. They will be joined by the Rev. Dr. Cook, the President of the French Conference. Their primary object is to attend the general Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is to meet next month at Indianapolis. "The comprehensive scheme" for alluring the Wesleyans back to the bosom of the Church, though denounced so strongly by *The Watchman*, is not abandoned. The Fellows of Sion College, after a long discussion, have adopted a petition to the Upper House of Convocation, praying their lordships to adopt such measures as may tend to restore the Wesleyans to the unity of the Church. A similar petition will be presented to the Lower House.

EPISCOPAL.—On Tuesday, April 15th, Convocation met for despatch of business. The only matter of public interest resulted from the presentation of the petition, to which we referred last week, by the Bishop of Lichfield, for a union of the Wesleyans with the Church. The Bishop of St. David's spoke of it with considerable warmth, as an extraordinary petition to proceed from such a quarter. His Lordship of Exeter avowed,—what nobody ever doubted,—his profound ignorance of the nature of class-meetings, deploring the schism of which John Wesley had been guilty, and would rejoice if his followers were anxious to seek union with the Church; but he urged caution in dealing with them, till they indicated a deep regret for the schism into which they had been plunged. The petition was presented, but from the pressure of other business the discussion upon it was deferred.

NEW YORK CHURCHES.—108. baptisms were reported at the Pastor's Conference in this city on Monday last, quite a number of them are holding very interesting weekly meetings.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.—Last Lord's-day the ordinance of baptism was administered in the Tabernacle Church of N. York, to 15 persons, one a gentleman 75 years of age, another 70, another 68, and another still, 65. These persons have long been known as connected with the interests of our denomination in New York, and have been many years earnest hearers of the Word, and believers in heart, but not till now have they had confidence to profess their faith before men. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity and all seemed to feel the beauty and solemnity of God's own institution.

NINETEEN have been baptized into the First Colporteur Church the past month. The Rev. Mr. Remington of the Bedford Avenue Church, Brooklyn, also baptized ten persons and an encouraging state of things exists among his people.—*N. Y. Chronicle.*

BLOOMINGDALE, ILL.—Rev. S. P. Sedgwick writes us from this place as follows:

"We enjoyed a precious season last Lord's Day at the water side, where prayer is wont to be made. Eighteen willing converts were buried with Jesus in baptism" by our dear pastor, Rev. G. H. Worrell. There, husband and wife, and children followed the footsteps of our Lord and Master.

From Binghamton, a correspondent writes:—At least one hundred, we think, were converted in the meetings at Binghamton. Whole families have been redeemed, and whole families are calling for mercy. Christians do not want to be urged to speak for the Saviour, and young converts are unusually faithful. Among their number are some promising young men, who are already in the work; and, we hope, called of God to preach the gospel."

FRANCE.—Preparations are being made for what is called the churching of the Empress. It will take place in one of the rooms of the Tuileries. More important by far than this was the meeting the other day of the Young Men's Christian Association. At present it is only in its infancy. It comprehends about fifty-five societies; in different parts of the empire, composed of about 600 young men. The report presented to the meeting was encouraging and hopeful.—From a variety of causes, the quiet but certain growth of our common Christianity in this country is clear. Time after time we have Romanists leaving their ranks, and uniting with us.

TURKEY.—The Earl of Shaftesbury, in an address at a meeting of the Turkish Aid Missions, thus refers to the success of christian effort in one part of this empire:—"The mission had numerous churches and schools under the superintendence of native teachers, and in one village near Constantinople the whole population, about 6,000 or 8,000, had entered the Protestant fold. In the American branch there were seventy-eight native preachers, and there had been printed in the native language upwards of six millions of pages in books and tracts, the number of volumes being 24,698."

The *Freeman* recommends one of its correspondents whose communication they decline publishing once more to fill up his accustomed place, and by peacefully exerting his influence rather than by altogether withdrawing it, to seek to make the church, what in his opinion it should be. There is too much that is wrong in ourselves, for us to be angry at the shortcomings of others.

SUNDAY BAND-PLAYING.—Two hundred and sixty-eight memorials to the Queen, with 42,000 signatures, against the playing of military bands for public amusement on the Lord's-day, have, within the last few days, been forwarded to the Home Office for presentation to her Majesty, by the "Metropolitan Committee for Promoting the Observance of the Lord's-day," and by the "Lord's-day Society." A large number of memorials besides have been forwarded direct to the Home Office by the memorialists themselves.

European Intelligence.

PEACE AND FIREWORKS.

Rejoicings are not done to order, though fetes and shows may be. Least of all can Englishmen indulge, for the mere gratification of the performance, in theatrical exhibitions of national joy. Frenchmen can do it, and even Irishmen, better than we can; but neither our fellow-islanders north of the Tweed, nor we ourselves, can shout our applause when there is little or nothing but the display itself to applaud. Let our hearts be in any cause, and the most commonplace impersonation of it will be received with enthusiasm; but let a Kossuth on a waggon stand before the multitude as the embodiment of their love of national freedom and their hatred of despots, and they will rend the sky with acclamations.

Our countrymen, doubtless, are oppressed by the conviction that they have neither done half what they could, nor what the occasion requires. They regard the main course of the whole war as having been adjusted, as accurately as war can be, to the Continental despot. It is in truth a peace which has left all continental Europe, with one noble exception and another meager one, groaning under despotism;—left people down-trodden under the armies they are impoverished to maintain;—and left, therefore, peace merely between a second unholy alliance of despots, with civil war in the bosom of each country.

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