

ed a creditable profession before all men, and lived in the affection of the church. Mr. Porter's health was somewhat impaired for years past, but he has been able lately to attend to his business. On Sabbath the 1st inst., he was with us as usual, and went home with his family. In the evening after going out to his barn, he complained of distress in his left breast. Near the middle of the night, he told Mrs. Porter he felt so comfortable that she had better return to rest. Shortly after however, Mrs. Porter heard unnatural breathing, and spoke to him, but no answer was given. She hastened to get a light, but found before doing so that the spirit had fled without causing a struggle or a groan. O how solemn the thought. Our Brother was engaged in worship with us on the last Sabbath in the earthly sanctuary, and before the next rising sun he had dropped the clogs of mortality and arisen to the temple above to unite with that pure assembly in singing an anthem ever new, in purer strains than earth can raise. We sympathize with the afflicted family, but believe their loss to be his unspeakable gain.—Communicated by Rev. Geo. Dimeck.

Newport, June 4, '56.

REBECCA BEACH.

Death is ever advancing while life is as continually receding. And how startling are the advances of death on some occasions. Blooming beauty and childish innocence are commended to the heart, but these have no ties that can effectually bind them to this world. A little time, like the butterfly of beauteous plumage, they hover in sight and then ascend beyond the vision of those who are left behind, to be treasured up in those unfading memories only which affection weaves around the loved object. How many suddenly weep because "the spoiler is among the works of God."

On the 20th of May last, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the family of Brother and sister Robert and Hannah Beach, in Greenfield Queen's County, was called to mourn the death of their infant daughter Rebecca, aged 2 years, by drowning. In an unprotected moment she found her way to a well at some distance, where it was unusual for her to stray, and at a Heavenly call she yielded her gentle spirit to God's bidding. Her prattling innocence and perfect health carried no signs of dissolution to either her parents or herself. The rose was blooming on her cheek, but at the call of an allwise Providence how quickly it fades.

Thus by a sudden visitation bleeding wounds have been opened in tender sympathies, and the family circle broken, asks for consolation. Well! dear weeping children of Christ, by faith in Jesus realize that "earth has no sorrow that heaven cannot heal." May the Lord support you in your affliction, and in the hour of human weakness make known his strength, and from the separation of the loving and the loved, may we learn that all our comforts are at the disposal of Sovereign Wisdom. "She cannot return to thee, but thou shalt go to her. I am Dear Brother,

the friend of the bereaved,

JAMES V. TABOR.

For the Christian Messenger.

Ordination.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

A Council was convened at Lower Aylesford, on the 3rd inst., pursuant to invitation from the Lower Aylesford and Upper Wilmot Baptist Church, to take into consideration the propriety of Ordaining, as an Evangelist, Bro. Robert Walker, a Licentiate, and member of this Church.

The Council was organized by the choice of Elder C. Tupper, Chairman, and Bro. A. T. Baker, Clerk.

The following delegates were present from Upper Aylesford Church, Elder A. Stronach, Deacon Ge. West; Milton, Elder W. G. Parker, Deacon Samuel Wheelock; Port George, Elder J. Ring; Lower Aylesford and Upper Wilmot, Elder C. Tupper, E. Stronach, Deacons C. Parker, S. Welton, Z. Roach, J. Goucher, and Brethren E. Woodberry, J. L. McKeene, and A. T. Baker; invited to a seat, Elder W. Saunders, and Bro. A. Banks.

The Candidate gave a relation of his Christian experience, and call to the ministry. The Council then retired, and, after mature deliberation, resolved unanimously to proceed to

ordination. It took place in the following order:—Sermon by Elder W. G. Parker from 1 Tim. iv. 6.—Questions by Elder C. Tupper; Ordaining prayer by Elder E. Stronach; Charge by Elder J. Ring; Right hand of Fellowship by Elder A. Stronach; Closing Prayer by Elder H. Saunders.

It was a season of solemnity and interest.

By order of the Council,

ANSEL T. BAKER, Clerk.

Religious Intelligence.

Interesting News from Sweden.

Report of P. F. Hejdenberg, Colporteur of the Am. Bap. Publication Society from August 1855, to April 1856.

Summoned to appear before the Court of Orsa, in Dalarna, to answer to the charge of holding conventicles, and of falling from the true evangelical doctrine, I started from Stockholm for Norrland, August 10th, 1855, hoping I might have an opportunity of promoting the kingdom of Christ in that region. I arrived in Sundsvall on the 12th of August, and remained there ten days. During that time I held one or two meetings daily, mostly in the open air. The number in attendance was from 400 to 500 persons, but sometimes rising to a thousand. The people listened with great eagerness, and the word seemed to affect their hearts. On the 22nd, I left Sundsvall for Orsa, where I had to appear before the Court, and arrived there on the 25th. I remained there a little over a week, during which I held a meeting nearly every day. On Sunday, the 26th, the day after my arrival, another of our colporteurs, baptized ten persons on a little island in the great lake Siljan. After having answered at the Court above mentioned, I returned to Sundsvall occupying three weeks in my journey, during which time I had opportunity to preach once or twice almost every day; my congregations averaging 350 persons.

I reached Sundsvall on the 22nd of September, and remained there till the 9th of October, holding meetings daily, sometimes in the city, and at others, in places adjacent. In one of the adjoining parishes a great religious movement has arisen, resulting mainly from my labors. Before my former visit to this place, almost total darkness and spiritual death reigned, and but few religious meetings had ever been held there. Now there are many who have been really converted to the Lord, and religious meetings are common. It is cause of especial rejoicing to me, that among the converts, is a youth, brought to the knowledge of the truth through my instrumentality, who is endowed with unusual gifts, and preaches with such power and blessing that multitudes, through his efforts, have been won to Christ. He is but nineteen years of age. Similar movements I hear of in other places I have visited. During my stay in this region, sixty-nine believers were baptized; part in Sundsvall, the remainder in the surrounding parishes.

The 10th of October, I returned to Stockholm, and immediately after my return received an order from the Court of Skullesta to appear on the 23rd of October, to answer to the charge of holding conventicles. On my journey to that place, I held several meetings. I had scarcely returned thence, when I received another order to appear before the Court in Sundsvall, to answer to the charge of holding conventicles and administering the ordinances. I left Stockholm for that city by steamboat, November 13th, and arrived at Sundsvall the next day. I had the joy to proclaim the word to numerous assemblies; from the day of my arrival to the 26th, the day appointed for my appearance at Court. After the trial, I went to the adjacent parts of the country, and from the 1st to the 24th of December, preached in four different parishes to numerous assemblies. Great attention was given to the word, and the people resorted to the meetings in greater numbers than during my previous visits. On the Court day last mentioned, I received a summons to appear before the Court of Orsa, on January 5th, 1856, I left Sundsvall for that place. During this journey I spent a whole month preaching to numerous congregations, almost daily, partly in Dalarna, and partly on my way to and from the place of trial.

During this last journey to the north of Swa-

den, forty-seven believers were baptized, making, together with those baptized on my previous visit, 116 baptized in Sundsvall and the adjoining parishes. Thus the Lord has greatly blessed my feeble efforts on these my trial journeys; and it is with great thankfulness to him I now hear that the spiritual movements in this region are continually advancing, and more and more are embracing "the truth as it is in Jesus."

On my return to Stockholm, February 13th, I was seized and transported as a prisoner to the Court of Tjellmo, where I had to appear the second time to answer to the charge of holding conventicles and baptizing in that region, a year and a half since. The reason for this seizure was stated to be, that I had not appeared on a former summons; which, if received, I could not possibly have obeyed, as at the same time I had to appear in Sundsvall. I had now, as on a former occasion, to share the fate of being thrown into the company of great Criminals, both on the prisoners' conveyance and for twenty-nine days in prison, in which I was badly treated. But the Lord was with me and strengthened me, and gave me several opportunities to preach the "word of life" to my fellow prisoners. I have during the last three years had to appear no less than sixteen times before different Courts in different parts of the country, yet owing to the slowness of Court proceedings, no final sentence has yet been pronounced against me.

During all my journeyings from the 10th of August, 1855, to the 10th of March, 1856, I have held 144 religious meetings; sold books and tracts, of a practical and denominational character, to the amount of \$225, and traveled over 2418 miles. When I look back on all the way by which the Lord has led me, I am constrained to exclaim with great thankfulness, Behold what the Lord hath wrought.—Examiner.

Presbyterian Churches: Instrumental Music.

The United Presbyterian Synod, was this year held at Edinburgh on the 5th ult. A long and animated discussion took place on the use of the organ in churches, originated by a memorial from one of their congregations in Claremont street, Glasgow, in favor of instrumental music in public worship.

After a protracted debate, the following motion by Dr. Thompson, of Edinburgh, was carried by a large majority:

"That inasmuch as the use of instrumental music in public worship is contrary to the uniform practice of this Church and of the other Presbyterian churches in this country, and would seriously disturb the peace of the churches under the inspection of this Synod, the Synod refuse the petition of the memorialists, and at the same time enjoin sessions to employ all judicious means for the improvement of vocal psalmody."

A similar discussion has also taken place, and a similar decision been given on the same vexed question by the Presbyterian Synod connected with the Free Church in England. After a long and exciting discussion, this Synod decided at the annual meeting at Liverpool in the end of April, "That the introduction of instrumental music in public worship is disapproved by this Church, and enjoin all Presbyteries to take order that no such innovation be introduced in any of the congregations within their bounds, but to take steps as far as practicable to encourage and cultivate the harmonious exercises of vocal music." It remains to be seen whether the friends of the organ will submit to these decisions. We find the memorialists of Glasgow have strongly protested against the decision of the Synod as hasty and informal, and reasons for dissent had also been given in to the Synod in England. We hope we are not now to have a new sect of Organ Presbyterians formed, to disturb and divide the whole Presbyterian body in Britain and America.—Monthly Record.

Release to the Captive.

A singular scene occurred in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, on Sunday last. After the regular morning service, Mr. Beecher, the pastor of the church, called the attention of the audience to the case of a very pretty slave girl who had come on from the South, to ask assistance from the Plymouth Church to purchase her freedom. Briefly, her story was that she was the daughter of a wealthy citizen of

Virginia, was brought up as a servant in the family of her father and master, along with her half brothers and sisters—that she was treated so cruelly that she could not remain, and made an ineffectual attempt to escape—that she was captured and sold by her master to be sent South; but on hearing her story her new master was compassionate, and though not feeling able to liberate her, he put a low price upon her (\$1200), contributed or abated \$100 of the sum, and interested himself in her behalf so far that \$700 were raised for her redemption at the South. Under her promise to return in any event, whether she should obtain the money or not, she was permitted to come to the North. Mr. Beecher called her up on to the platform and sent round the plates, and the result was a contribution of \$784. While the plates were being passed, one gentleman rose and said, the amount should be raised at all events—that he would become personally responsible for the whole amount, if necessary, which announcement was received with applause, that, under the circumstances, Mr. Beecher said he could not find it in his heart to rebuke. Up to this time the girl, who had the appearance of an intelligent quadroon of twenty-five years, maintained a modest and calm composure; but when she saw that she was certainly to be free, she buried her face in her hands and wept aloud. She has an infant child, whose ransom from a life of slavery will be purchased with the surplus funds raised by the Plymouth Church.

European Intelligence.

THE CRIMEA.

The Journal de St. Petersburg of May 4th contains a long despatch from General Luder, describing, at considerable length, a visit to the camps of the allies, and the review of the French and English troops by the Russian general. Gen. Codrington's speech (delivered in French), at the dinner given at the English head-quarters, is thus reported:—

"I very much regret that I have to speak in a language in which I am unable to express myself with facility. For a long time we have had before us a formidable adversary, the contest against whom has cost us great difficulties, enormous efforts, and immense sacrifices. This adversary has proved that he was not so easy to cope with as was at first supposed, and has given us numerous lessons in discipline, bravery, firmness, and boundless devotion to duty. He has been a terrible enemy to us! But to-day we will wish to become his best friends. I propose to you, gentlemen, a toast to the health of General Luder and the Russian army."

General Luder has authorized the cavalry division of General d'Altonville to proceed from Eupatoria to Kamiesch by land, passing along the coast. The Tartars of Eupatoria are emigrating, and establishing themselves in the Dobrudscha. Others are arriving in large numbers at Balaklava, to escape from the Russians. A promise has been made by the Russians to respect the graves of the English. A body of 9,000 English troops has embarked at Balaklava. Trade continued to improve at Kamiesch.

FRANCE.

Scarcely a day passes without the arrival of Marseilles of troops from the Crimea. They perform a quarantine of a few days, and are then marched off to their respective quarters. The Emperor has organized a sort of special commission to look after the sick and wounded. A very large portion of the army will be sent to Algiers. Marshal Pelissier is expected to return very soon, and brilliant preparations are being made for his reception at Marseilles.

Political arrests have lately taken place in the department of the Loire. Arms and revolutionary papers have been seized; and it is clear that the enemies of the existing government are not completely crushed.

Considerable discussion has been excited in consequence of a secret treaty between the three powers, said to have been signed about the same time as that of the 15th of April: the existence of such a document is, according to The Times correspondent, scarcely doubted. Whether it has reference to Italy or Turkey nobody can tell.

General Ney has departed for St. Petersburg with the answer of the Emperor Napoleon to the letters of the Czar, announcing his accession to the throne, and to that containing the felicitations on the birth of the Imperial Prince, both which communications were presented on the 29th of April, by Count Orloff. General Ney is said to be the bearer of a long letter from the Emperor to the Czar, giving a full explanation of the reasons which induced France, England and Austria to conclude the treaty of the 15th of April, unknown not only to Count Orloff, but to every one else except the parties whose signatures are affixed to it. It remains to be seen whether the Czar will be satisfied with the reasons.

The Russia continent for forth. Passp already been accommodatio steam-boats p is engaged up

The Sultat Anglo-French at Constantin has been qua terior of Tur has broken o conversation.

Those who Sicily say, th nation which island is inde whole count being takn As of Sicil the strongest by the mode been shelve The mons the blood Saturday w minds of the descendants allowed priv were loud in the miracle played in its great misfor the city, and speculate as

The day Vilain XIV on the subj French gove a letter from of the Hotel gratulatory Affairs. "Pl hour through evening at persons am of the Bruss met on the with the nat before the h fairs and th the Place R stitution? Neither of address was

The Char the expendi 88,428,000/ 65,704,000/ over revenu of payments and other The total s over and ab two previo supply serv the debt, th on the cons the civil ge would raise year to 75, the entire c financial ye 67,152,000/ government in making of taxation feel it right