

Died, of scarlet fever, at Marble Head, Massachusetts, U. S., Jan. 1858, in the 4th year of her age, Martha J. Y., beloved daughter of John P. and Sarah Jane Bailey, (Mrs. Bailey was formerly of Wilmot, N. S.)

The following lines are respectfully dedicated to Mr. and Mrs. Bailey on the death of their child.

Oh! weep not for the lost one, The little household pet, Whose prattling words and happy smiles, Thou never may'st forget;— Remember, 'twas thy Father's hand, In Wisdom and in love, That took her from her home below, To dwell with him above.

Oh! weep not for the loved one, Break not her quiet rest,— Though ne'er again her little head Be pillowed on thy breast; Nor tones of joy, nor words of love, Break on thy listening ear, That once thy hearts deep echoes woke,— "My own, my mother dear!"

She was the youngest of the band, The angel of thy home, That soothed thy heart with converse sweet, And bade thy heart ne'er roam: And Oh! how sad the message came, How like a seeming pall, That severed from the fond embrace The darling of them all.

Yet, weep not for thy darling, Too pure for earth was she; Where sin and sorrow ne'er can blight, An Angel there you see; And basking in the light that clothes Her Father, and her God— She waits thy coming with delight, In Heaven, her blest abode, MRS. MARIA L. WILLIAMS.

For the Christian Messenger.

Missionary Appointments.

DEAR BROTHER,

Please announce the following appointments made by the Domestic Missionary Board of the Western Association at its Session last evening:

Bro. S. B. Kempton, Licentiate, 7 weeks at Barrington and Jordan Bay.

Rev. O. Parker, 4 weeks at New Albany, Springfield, and Dalhousie-West.

Rev. P. Murray, 4 weeks at Argyle and Barrington.

Rev. James Stubbart, 8 weeks at Loisburg, Gabarus and vicinities.

Rev. A. W. Bars, 8 weeks at Shelburne Town, Jordan Bay and River.

Bro. Jos. H. Saunders, 16 weeks at Jordan Bay, and at Jordan and Sable Rivers.

Rev. A. Cogswell, 3 weeks at the Prot Settlement, Annapolis Cape, and West Dalhousie.

Bro. Jos. F. Kempton, Licentiate, 6 weeks at Sherbrooke and East Dalhousie.

The Secretary is directed to state distinctly that it is expected that every missionary employed by this Board will, at the close of his Mission, forward a report of the same to the Secretary, stating the number of sermons preached,—lectures delivered, and other meetings held—the number baptized—the number of visits made, and of the money contributed, and that it is highly desirable to press on the people in each field the importance of a liberal support of the Mission, in order that the Board may be enabled to enlarge their operations as far as possible. The attention of the Churches and people to whom Missionaries are sent is called to this matter, as a neglect of it disheartens the Missionary, drains off the funds of the Board, and puts it out of their power to renew Missionary appointments in cases in which it would be very desirable to do so. Brethren and friends, let your attention and contributions show how deeply you are interested in that blessed Gospel it is the object of the Missionaries to preach to you, in order to your souls' salvation and life.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Secretary. Bridgetown, June 16th, 1858.

[From the Christian Visitor.]

Examination of the Classes in the Baptist Seminary.

The Annual Examination of the Classes in the above Institution commenced on Friday, the 4th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. A considerable number of the friends of the Seminary were present to witness the performances, and all seemed well pleased with the manner in which the different classes stood their examination.—They went through their work admirably, and reflected much credit upon themselves and their Teachers.

The Classes in English Grammar and English History were examined by Mr. Giberson. Classes in Parley's Geography, Morse's Geography, Natural History, Solid Geometry and Navigation, Cæsar, Horace, French, and Greek Delectas, were examined by Mr. Day. Classes in English Grammar, Roman History, Natural Philosophy, Plane Geometry, Virgil and Horace, were examined by Mr. Wallace.

After several hours had been spent in the Examination of the Classes, the audience was dismissed with the invitation to meet again at 8 o'clock in the evening. At the hour appointed, the Hall of the Seminary was filled to repletion.

The audience had been favoured with instrumental Music from Mr. Alfred Lockwood, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Guilford, Essays on "The True Hero," were delivered by Thomas Connor, Charles H. Giberson, Charles W. Barker, Francis H. Pickle, and W. A. Judson Bleakney. For the best Essay on this subject, S. R. Miller, Esq., had previously offered a large Silver Medal. The Essays were of the highest character, and would have done honor to the Graduating class of any College in these Provinces. Essays were also delivered on "The Advantages of Learning," by Masters Charles A. O'Conner, Alfred B. Atherton, and Charles H. Smith. For the best Essay on this subject, a Silver Medal was offered by Messrs. Wallace and Day.

These Essays were excellent, and reflected much credit upon their youthful authors. After the Essays had been read, Mr. Wallace made a short but touching Valedictory Address. He referred to the happy hours he had spent with his associates in the Institution, exhorted the young to diligence in their studies and strict morality in their conduct, and commended the audience to "the God of all Grace." The Doxology was then sung, accompanied by Mr. Lockwood on the Melodeon, the Benediction pronounced, and the assembly, apparently pleased with the exercises of the evening, retired to their homes. ONE PRESENT.

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Revival at Stewiacke and Brookfield.

DEAR EDITOR,

The revival of religion in Stewiacke during the last winter and spring being still in progress and extending, and persons having recently embraced the Saviour, exchanging posts of duty with my brother I went out there to baptize them.

Brookfield, in the township of Truro, a place where it is said "Satan's seat was," is now largely receiving the blessings of grace. Here on the afternoon of Sabbath, June 13th, eight persons were "buried with Christ by baptism," some of whom braving the opposition and the bitter persecution of parents and friends.

After the administration of the ordinance a large number of people, who had been solemn spectators of the impressive scene, repaired to a barn to hear the word preached, where also "the hand of fellowship" was given to the newly baptized, and the Lord's Supper administered.

Other meetings were held during the week, and the leaven of the word is working with energy in the minds of the people.

Since the commencement of this work some 60 or upwards have been added to the churches in Stewiacke. In Brookfield a house of worship is in course of construction.

Yours in Christ, R. D. PORTER.

Dartmouth, June 16th, 1858.

United States.

RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.—The following are the receipts of some of the principal societies for the past year, as compared with the last two years. All the societies except two, (the Presbyterian and American Boards,) have their centre of operations in New York:

Table with columns for Society Name, 1856-7, and 1857-8. Includes American Tract Society, American Bible Society, American Board of Com. for Foreign Missions, etc.

Total \$2,106,443 \$2,081,807

BEVERLY, MASS.—This ancient town is sharing largely in the fruits of the gracious revival overspreading the land. The First church, (Rev. J. C. Foster's) is receiving considerable accessions to its number, and the congregation, large for many years past, is increased beyond the capacity of pew accommodations in their already spacious sanctuary. Twenty-nine persons were baptized by Mr. Foster last Sabbath, ranging in age from sixteen to sixty years.

BAPTISM IN JAMAICA POND.—This beautiful sheet of water, one of the most commodious baptisteries in our Commonwealth, was hallowed on the past Sabbath by a double administration of the Saviour's ordinance. Rev. Mr. Perkins, of the Brookline Baptist church, baptized sixteen candidates on the western shore of the pond, at one o'clock; and Rev. Mr. Lincoln, of the Jamaica Plain Baptist church, baptized eight candidates, on the western shore, at five o'clock. A large crowd gathered at either shore to witness the scene, whose quiet beauty and impressiveness will not soon be forgotten.

An interesting revival has been in progress in Kewanee, Ill., for several weeks.—Thirty-three have been added by baptism, and twenty-one by letter.

France.

Foreigners form a very false idea of the religious state of France. It is often believed that we have here 35,000,000 of Roman Catholics; it would be nearer the truth to say that we have 85,000,000 of infidels. If I wished to give a more exact statement, I would say that one section of the population is infidel, the other deistical. In the deistical section there is one large party which expects nothing after this life, and another party who hope for a future existence, but all those who believe in this future existence are persuaded that they themselves will be happy. The idea of eternal condemnation is completely absent; in any case, no person thinks that he has deserved it. The type of the French Catholic of our day is somewhat the following:—I believe neither in the Pope nor the mass; I believe in one God, the creator; perhaps there is also a future life; but in any case I am neither a murderer nor a thief; I am therefore certain not to be condemned to eternal punishment. Such is the religion of the citizens. As to the savans, they consider that the mass of the people must have some bridge to hold them in, and that the strongest and most convenient of all bridges is religion; the best form of religion is that which is found already established in a country; therefore, in France, we must protect Catholicism. This is the source of the defence of the system, not only by Catholic litterateurs, but by the Government itself. Add to this the consideration that the clergy would prove terrible enemies, if they should turn against the State, and you have the entire motives of the protection afforded to the Romish Church.

Finally, as to the belief of the clergy; some of them believe possibly that Christianity is the truth. The important question with them is not, however, whether their religion is true or false; it is that the Church support the clergy. We priests, in preaching, confessing, &c., render an acknowledged benefit to society. We keep the people tranquil. We are the spiritual police. We ought, therefore, to be maintained.

I am deeply convinced that this, in few words, is the general state of Catholic France as regards religion.

Ten or twelve years ago schemes of evangelization were easily carried out, because the Government was not then so powerful; because the people and litterateurs had sufficient influence to oppose the clergy; especially because the peasantry hated the priests, who made them pay for baptism, marriage, burial, &c. Now, on the contrary, evangelization is almost impossible. In the first place, the laws have been made more severe. According to the law, one cannot give a tract in the street without the authorization of the prefect to the person, and without the special approbation of the tract by the commission of colportage, which puts a stamp upon each copy. As to meetings, a new law interdicts them, whatever might be the number attending, and whatever the subject of consideration, unless specially authorized by the local authorities.

I will now give an example of the manner in which the State authority comes to the aid of the church. At Fouqueure, a little Catholic village in the Charante, a number of persons were converted about fifteen years ago to a knowledge of the gospel. The inhabitants have purchased with their own money, a place of worship. Many of them are able to explain the Word of God, and since this place of worship has been closed, they have met in secret in the wood. At length, an evangelist settled among them, and many of the inhabitants were lately summoned before the tribunals of Ruffec, and were condemned; the evangelist, M. Bonifas, was ordered to pay some hundred francs fine, and to be imprisoned for two months.

I may now give you an example of the manner in which the smallest functionary may assume the attitude of judge and of theologian. In the little town of Cannes (Var), some English and French Protestants wished, during their stay, to do some good to the very poor and very ignorant inhabitants. They established a sewing-school, a Sunday-school, and a meeting for private worship in the evening. In everything they took the precaution not to act in opposition to the law; but the commissary came to the sewing-school, and though having found neither pens, book, nor paper, he had nothing to complain of, he threatened to drive away the parents of each child, who were Italians, if they continued to learn sewing at a Protestant school.—Correspondent of News of the Churches.

Turkey in Asia.

SYRIA.—The religious state of Syria is, at the present moment, much more encouraging than its political state. The labours of the Protestant missionaries are producing a marked effect on a large section of the community; and their influence is beginning to be felt in almost every corner of the land. The chief opponent of the gospel at Dier Atiyeh is the Greek Patriarch of Antioch. It is a most remarkable fact, however, that his opposition is not open. Nay, he even professes

the greatest friendship for the missionaries. He speaks of them, and communicates with them as brethren! He even goes so far as to obtain from them school-books and BIBLES, for the use of the scholars in his High School, and for distribution among the people! It is no uncommon thing to find his agent, a priest, in the book-shop of the mission, in the "street called Straight," making purchases for the patriarch or bishop. This is a most remarkable indication of changed times. The secret of the matter is—the people will have books, and the patriarch considers it wiser to take the distribution of them as much as possible in his own hand.

The political state of Syria is far from being satisfactory; yet it is by no means so alarming as one might be led to suspect, from letters and paragraphs which have recently appeared in English newspapers. That the Turkish Government is gradually growing weaker and weaker, and becoming more and more corrupt, no one can deny. Discontent is therefore spreading, crime is increasing, and life and property less secure. But present events seem rather to indicate the gradual dissolution of all organized authority—of all government in fact—rather than the approach of any sudden or terrible crisis. The Moslems are too weak and too much divided, to attempt to imitate their brethren in India; and moreover, they hate the Turks almost as cordially as they hate the Christians.

European & Foreign News.

INDIA.

Matters appear to be progressing satisfactorily in Oude. A number of principal talookdars have made their submission to the Chief Commissioner, either personally or by their representatives, and the settlement of the country around Lucknow is being rapidly made.

Sir E. Lugard reached Azimghur on the 15th, and the rebels were driven out of the city on the 17th. They fled in several parties towards the Gogra and Ganges, and the pursuing columns captured several guns and much ammunition and baggage, abandoned by the rebels in their flight. Kooer Sing, assisted by the villagers, out-stripped Brigadier Douglas, who was pursuing him.

An action with the rebels under Mahomed Hosen and Colonel Rowcroft's force took place near Amorah, in the Goruckpore district, on the 17th of April. The enemy were defeated, and pursued to their entrenchment, losing one gun and about 100 men. The Yeomanry Cavalry behaved exceedingly well. Their loss was Cornet Troup and one private killed, four officers and seventeen men wounded.

General Whitelock arrived at Budson on the 19th of April, having at Bhogurgh defeated the Nawab, who fled precipitately. General Whitelock captured four guns, and took possession of the city and palace of the Nawab. Eight guns were afterwards abandoned by the rebels and taken. Our loss, one officer, Lieutenant Colbeck, 3rd Madras Europeans, killed; two officers wounded.

It is reported from Calpee that Tantia Topce, the Ranees of Jhansi, and the Rajahs of Shahgur and Campoor, with 7,000 men and five guns, are encamped at Koouch (?), to oppose Sir Hugh Rose.

The Rao Sahid, with 1,000 men and the relics of the Banda Nawab's force, is at Jubulpore with three guns, to oppose General Whitelock at Calpee; where there are 2,000 men and three guns.

Mujoo Khan, a rebel leader of some note, was seized by Captain Angelo, of Coke's Rifles. Twenty-eight guns have been captured by this column since it left Roorkee; six of these were taken on the 17th near Nagul, nine on the 18th in the fort of Nujeebabad, and ten on the 22nd at Nugeenah.

Brigadier-General Walpole's division defeated the rebels on the 22nd of April; four guns were taken, and their baggage, camp equipage, &c., captured at Allygunj after a long pursuit.

In an attack of the fort of Rooca (?) some days previous to this action, Brigadier Adrian Hope and three other officers were killed.

A party consisting of 250 Europeans, 150 Sikhs, with two mountain-train howitzers, from Arrah, under the command of Captain Le Grand, attacked Kooer Sing on the 23rd of April. They were repulsed with the loss of three officers—Captain Le Grand, Lieutenant Massey, and Dr. Clerk, of her Majesty's 35 regiment, and a large number of men. The two guns were spiked and abandoned.

Kooer Sing's force by the latest accounts, was entrenching itself at Jugdespoor. Kooer Sing himself was wounded in forcing his way to Jung Deespoor, and is now said to have died from the effects of his wound.

The Commander-in-Chief joined General Walpole's division on the 27th of April, and entered Shahjehanpoor without opposition on the 30th. The people who had deserted the town were passed returning as the column advanced towards Azimtee.

Brigadier Pennefather attacked the rebels on the 30th of April, about ten miles from Budaon, and defeated them, taking several guns.

A party of rebels, about 1,000 strong, surprised the police and the Tehsildar establishment on the 2nd of May. The Tehsildar was wounded, and a small amount of treasure lost.

The field force under General Sir Sidney Cotton attacked and burnt Panita on the 25th of April. The rebel chief of that place suffered a great loss in property; about twenty of his followers were killed and wounded in the attack. There was no loss on our side.

One of the new Punjab regiments, under Lieutenant Thellwell, distinguished itself greatly.