

in heaven, where there would be no more suffering. A short time before her death she became quite easy and apparently free from pain, when, without a groan or even a struggle, she quietly yielded her soul to the Saviour, whom she loved. After which a calm and heavenly smile pervaded her features—indicative of the peace with which her soul took its departure. Her kind and gentle disposition had won the affections of all who knew her. She took much delight in her Sabbath School, and showed from a very early age a mind highly susceptible of religious cultivation.

To the bereaved parents we would tender our kindest sympathies. May the Saviour sweeten this bitter cup, and enable them to realize that God has, in infinite love, seen fit to acknowledge them as the heirs of life and partakers of the promise that, through much tribulation, they shall enter into rest.

Her funeral services were solemnized by the Rev. James Reid, and was attended by a large circle of sympathizing relations and friends.—Communicated by Margaret M. Stevens.

Upper Economy, June 26th, 1859.

SOPHIA DAVISON.

Died, at Falmouth Village, August 3, Sophia, youngest daughter of Mr. Stephen Davison, of that place, in the 12th year of her age, in the joyous hope of a blessed rest in heaven. She being the youngest in the family, the parents and friends were the more afflicted by her early death. She was a person of thought and intelligence beyond her age. Several families in that neighborhood have been, in like manner, visited with the sorrows of death among the younger portions of their children. May the living lay it to heart and turn unto the Lord.—Com. by Rev. W. Burton.

For the Christian Messenger.

DEAR EDITOR,

On reading the first half of Mr. Spurgeon's "Baptism" sermon in this week's Messenger, I confess myself a little startled at one of his assumptions, and conclusions. It is perhaps generally known that Mr. Spurgeon is what is termed an "open-communion" Baptist; while he is Pastor of a "strict" communion church. But I cannot believe that he is so liberal as his words on this point imply.—"I cannot thrust my brother from the Lord's table if he believes in the Lord with all his heart. Whosoever thou mayest be, if thou believest in Christ, the only barrier which we can present to thee is involved in the answer to the inquiry, 'Dost thou believe?' 'If thou believest, there is no barrier—come, and welcome—we dare put none before the ordinance but that which God has put there.' There is certainly a non sequitur in Mr. Spurgeon's reasoning. Who cannot discover the fallacy? Mr. S. says:—"I must have it that 'the fencing' of every ordinance of God is this, 'If thou believest with all thy heart, thou mayest,'—nothing else." Is Mr. Spurgeon's "I must" founded on "the law and the testimony?" Where does he find it written in the word of God simply—"If thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest,"—sit down at the Lord's table? Does he not believe, with almost all evangelical Denominations, that "the Communion" is an ordinance of Church fellowship? But from his words one might almost infer that Mr. Spurgeon would overstep this Scriptural boundary. Does he not believe, on the authority of God's Word, in example, if not in precept, that the ordinance in its institution was administered to a company of immersed believers, that, as our Saviour set his seal on baptism by himself going down into the Jordan and submitting to be baptized, so we are bound to believe that all those who sat around the table on that memorable night when our Lord instituted his Supper, had previously followed their Lord's example in baptism? How then can Mr. Spurgeon consistently say to his brother Quaker, or Roman Catholic, or to his brother Methodist, or Independent, or Presbyterian or Episcopalian, however warmly he may fellowship each or all of them as sincere believers in Christ: come and partake with us of an ordinance which we believe to be a spiritual ordinance, capable of being apprehended and properly commemorated only by those who have been immersed on profession of their faith in Christ?

A. C.

Wolfville, Aug. 5.

For the Christian Messenger.

Indian Etymology.

MR. EDITOR,

Sir, I humbly request you to allow me to correct one error in the Christian Messenger of the 13th July, 1859. Some person endeavoured to give the etymology of the word PUGWASH, in which, to my certain knowledge, he made a mistake, through his ignorance of the Micmac language. He said, Pugwash meant deep water. Pugwash does not mean deep water. Pugwash is a compound Micmac word, but is so adulterated with English, it almost makes nonsense. The native Micmacs do not call it "Pugwash,"

but "Kessookkipbookasis," which means "smaller river running through the hemlock grove." I will analyze the word Kessookkipbookasis. Firstly, k'sookk signifies a hemlock, but, for the sake of euphony, we prefix the syllable es before the first s of k'sookk. Secondly, bookk signifies a river, and we affix sis to the end of the word, which signifies small: but, for the sake of euphony, we omit the letter t at the end of the word bookk, and we use the letter a in its place. We give the same to River Philip, but we do not affix sis at the end of the word, because this river is larger than the Pugwash. Some might, by the statement of the writer to whom I have referred, say, "But where is the hemlock grove which the etymologist is talking about?" We must bear in mind that, perhaps, several changes have taken place since these names were given by the native Micmacs. Kessookkipbookee (River Philip) and Kessookkipbookasis (Pugwash) were celebrated hunting grounds, and those rivers were rich in salmon, eels, and geese.

Yours truly,

BENJAMIN CHRISTMAS.

Truro, August 10th, 1859.

[We are glad to receive the above communication from our Micmac friend. We give his letter with scarcely a correction, and doubt not our readers will be much pleased with the style of the letter, as well as with the information it contains.—Ed. C. M.]

Religious Intelligence.

FALMOUTH.—The Rev. W. Burton writes on the 5th inst.:—"Our little church has been encouraged by late additions. I have baptized three since the meeting of our Association. More I hope are enquiring the way to Zion and seeking rest for their souls."

On Wednesday, the 20th ult., there was a special choral service in Westminster Abbey, London, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Henry Drury, B. D., prebendary of Salisbury, and chaplain to the House of Commons, in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The rev. gentleman astonished the congregation by giving out a text which no one recognised as a passage of Scripture. The words were, "We may—we must—we will," and he obtained them in the following manner—"We may," from the 3rd of Genesis, 2nd verse; "we must," from the 14th of Acts, 22nd verse; "we will," from the 24th of Joshua, 21st verse. The combination of the three formed the text from which he proceeded to argue that we may, we must, and we will evangelize the world. The rev. gentleman adverted to the vast operations of this the oldest missionary society in connection with the Church, to its hundreds of missionaries, schoolmasters, and catechists scattered over the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown, and adverted particularly to the great strides which it would have to make in India in consequence of the openings recently made there for the spread of the Gospel.

The announcement of peace has filled the friends of the Pope with great satisfaction. The dread of excommunication, and the fear of exciting the resentment of all the Catholics of France, and of the whole Church, are the motives which influenced Napoleon. Now, he who was so vile, is hailed as "the magnifier of the Pope, the destroyer of Cavour, and the extinguisher of the hopes of Young Italy."—London Freeman, July 20th.

The peace still leaves the Pope in great perplexity. The house is all on fire, says The Tablet, and the French Emperor, after having kindled the flame, has run away, because the heat was too great for him. The attitude of Italy is not very tranquillising to his Holiness. We learn from the Univers, that the members of the Upper Ecclesiastical Council of the Grand Duchy of Baden have made their submission and been reconciled with Our Holy Mother the Church. They were excommunicated for acts against the laws, rights, and liberties of the Church which they had committed during the conflict that has just been terminated by the arrangement concluded between the Holy See and the Grand Duchy of Baden. The German papers also announce that several other Catholics, who had incurred ecclesiastical censure for their conduct during the conflict, have submitted and been reconciled.

The feeling of the Milanese against the priests is so strong, that the new governor of the city has warned the abbé, and the Bishop of Pavia, that they must not think of officiating, if they would avoid insulting manifestations from the crowd.—Ib., July 27th.

IMMERSION IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The Rev. Thomas Davies, of Trevethin, Monmouthshire, assisted by his curate, the Rev. Mr. Hooper, performed the ordinance of baptism on thirteen neophytes, three of whom were adults, and ten children and candidates of immature age. Two were baptized by immersion and eleven by "pouring of water."—Bristol Mirror.

MISSIONS TO CHINA.—Recent intelligence from China has brought the fact to light, that the clauses inserted in the treaties of the American and British plenipotentiaries, which secured free ingress and egress to the missionaries of Christ throughout that empire, were actually inserted at the request of Chinese themselves, through their Madarins.—American Paper.

Colonial & Foreign News.

Newfoundland.

A correspondent of the Provincial Wesleyan makes some reference to the position of Newfoundland, and says:

The most noticeable feature in Newfoundland affairs at present is the political agitation, bordering on frenzy, which signals the preparatory arrangements for a general election to come off in November next. Both parties perceive in their own immediate interests something worth struggling for, while matters of no common moment are made to appear as only adapted to become subservient to party purposes. Extremes naturally beget extremes—a fact too fully established in our present position. Could the government party, or the opposition either, exhibit an entire absence of all desire for aggrandizement, an uncompromising adherence to the colony's weal and a devotedness to all righteous demands of a sensible and respectable majority of their constituents, there might be some chance for sympathy. As it is, it requires no peculiar astuteness to detect in the van of each party a mitred head, if not a truly original crozier.

"The unwieldy and voluminous statement of differences may be condensed into one simple interrogation—"Who is to rule—your Bishop or us?"

He then institutes a curious comparison between Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, and New Brunswick by remarking:

Perhaps we may yet attain to the noble position which Nova Scotia so proudly occupies, which Prince Edward Island so proudly maintains and New Brunswick is manifestly aspiring to. Joyfully will we then celebrate with you the auspicious event of a mutual triumph achieved by righteous efforts over all despotic dignity.

We were not aware that New Brunswick was aspiring to any position we occupy, on the other hand some of our neighbours have been loud in drawing contrasts between the two provinces to the disparagement of Nova Scotia.

United States.

Two counterfeiters were recently detected, and arrested in New York. They had in their possession counterfeit bills to the amount of \$6000.

Six hundred Africans were lately landed from a slaver on the coast of Florida. The vessel was afterwards burnt.

There has been much excitement occasioned on the Isthmus of Panama, by the discovery of some golden images in the Indian graves.

Dr. Bellows, who some time since advocated the stage in an improved form, has put forth a plan for establishing a "Broad Church" having several features of the Roman Catholic Church, but embracing Protestants, Unitarians, and almost all other sects.

A woman has been arrested in Baltimore, for taking human bones from the grave yards, and selling them.

A serious disturbance took place at Aspinwall on the 2nd of July, occasioned by a scurrilous article published in one of the papers reflecting on some of the railroad employees. The printing office was sacked by the mob, the press and type thrown into the sea, and several persons were shot during the affray. The proprietor of the paper and three printers had been arrested.

CALIFORNIA.

A SIROCCO AT SANTA BARBARA.—The Santa Barbara Gazette of 23rd June says:—"Friday, 17th June, will be long remembered by the inhabitants of Santa Barbara, from the burning, blasting heat experienced that day, and the effects thereof. Indeed, it is said that for the space of thirty years, nothing in comparison has been felt in this country, and, we doubt, in any other. The sun rose like a ball of fire that day; but though quite warm, no inconvenience was caused thereby until two o'clock, P. M., when, suddenly a blast of heated air swept through our streets, followed quickly by others, and shortly afterwards the atmosphere became so intensely heated that no human being could withstand its force—all sought their dwellings, and had to shut doors and windows, and remain for hours confined to their dwellings. The effects of such intense and unparalleled heat was demonstrated by the death of calves, rabbits, birds, etc. The trees were all blasted, and the fruit, such as pears and apples, literally roasted on the trees ere they fell to the ground, the same as if they had been cast on live coals.

But, strange to say, they were only burned on one side—the direction whence came the wind. All kinds of metal became so heated, that for hours nothing of the kind could be touched with the naked hands. The thermometer rose nearly to fever heat—in the shade. Near an open door, and during the prevalence of this properly called sirocco, the streets were filled with impenetrable clouds of fine dust, or pulverized clay. Speculation has been rife since to ascertain the cause of such a terrible phenomenon; but though we have heard of many plausible theories thereon, we have not been fully convinced yet: however that might be, we see its terrible effects all around us, in blighted trees, ruined gardens, blasted fruit, and almost a general destruction of the vegetable kingdom here. We hope we will never see the like again.—From the Francisco, BULLETIN, July 6th, 1859.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

TREACHERY OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The settlement of Italy goes on with "tedious steps, and slow," and a good deal of apprehension is exhibited on what may be the ultimate resolve of the Italian States. The municipality of Florence has voted for an annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont, and a violent article has appeared in the Tuscan Monitor against the late dynasty of the country. Louis Napoleon, as has been already stated, has expressed his determination not to give the aid of French bayonets to the late Grand Duke; but the presence of the potentate, with his two sons, at Vienna augurs a symptom of Austrian help. They wait in the Austrian capital "the development of events"—an uneasy phrase which predicts an uneasy future. The people of the Grand Duke appear to be determined to oppose his coming, and so strongly has their feeling been manifested, that they have expressed a wish to be governed by a prince of the house of Savoy in case of their desire for union with Piedmont should not be gratified. At the same time, a number of addresses being signed in Romagna against the return of the clerical government, and in favour of a union with Sardinia. The country has determined that the Swiss troops of the Pope shall have no hand in keeping order there, and a resolution has been arrived at to resist the attack of the Papal guards. So turns the drama of Italian unity. The indignation in the Papal States is said to be indescribable. A force of 3,000 volunteers are marching upon Rimini. A force of 11,000 men is stated to be ready at Bologna, and the patriots who have fought and shed their blood on the plains of Lombardy are invited to unite with them. The peace is described as opening the doors of Italy to Austria, the Pope, and Naples, so as to threaten to place the country at the feet of Austria in three years' time; and the general complication which the war in Italy has caused, and the feeling it has left unsatisfied, appears to offer sufficient work for the most earnest deliberation of any Congress which may assemble.

DISARMAMENT OF FRANCE.

A rumour comes from France which it is to be hoped will be borne out in the programme of the future. "Very high authority" reports that the Emperor will, before long, reduce the naval and military forces of his empire; a measure which it need hardly be added will be received with as much satisfaction by England as by France. It is a "consumption devoutly to be wished," that his Imperial Majesty has grown sick of the honour and glory to be obtained in fields of battle, and will give the world an earnest of it by reducing the armaments which have for ten years kept Europe in a state of alarm. As a supplement to this agreeable information, it is stated that Sardinia will not send a representative to the meeting at Zurich. France and Austria will be there alone, and when the treaty is concluded, Piedmont may accede to it if she please by an additional article. Whether these rumours may be balanced one against the other must be left for individual judgments to decide, but there can be little doubt of the immensely important events which a disarmament of France would produce.

Austria has sent Baron Hubner, formerly so celebrated as the ambassador to whom the feeling of France was communicated on the first day of 1859, as her representative to Rome. M. Menval has also been newly accredited to the Papal Court from France, and it is probable ambassadors will be charged with the messages which the fresh arrangements have given birth to. The Court of Vienna has resolved to disband the Lombard regiments in its service, consisting of five regiments of infantry and three battalions of riflemen. These troops are now stationed for the most part in Bohemia, and it has been determined to send them home, as they no longer constitute a part of the varied subjects of the Austrian empire. The policy of the last step may be doubted at the present moment, as, according to The Post's correspondent, though his opinion is given with "reserve," the King of Sardinia will, with the rest of free Italy, continue the war on their own account. According to this writer, Garibaldi's army continues on a full war footing. Turin contains remonstrants from all the minor Italian States, and Victor Emmanuel encourages the augmentation of the Italian forces in Tuscany and throughout the free states of the Peninsula.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

Last Tuesday evening the Emperor of France received, at the Palace of St. Cloud, the great bodies of the State. Congratulatory addresses were presented. The Emperor made the following reply:—

"Gentlemen,—Finding myself again in the midst of you who during my absence have shown so much devotion to the Empress and to my son, I feel first of all the desire to thank you, and then to explain to you the motives of my conduct.

"When, after a successful campaign of two months, the French and Sardinian armies pitched their camp before the walls of Verona, the struggle was evidently on the point of undergoing a change in a military as well as in a political point of view. I was fatally obliged to attack in front an enemy entrenched behind great fortresses, protected against any diversion on his flanks by the neutrality of the territories which surrounded him; and in commencing the long and sterile war of sieges I found in presence of me Europe in arms, ready either to dispute our success or to aggravate our reverses.

"Nevertheless, the difficulty of the enterprise would neither have shaken my resolution nor stopped the enthusiasm of my army, had not the means been out of proportion with the results to be expected. It was necessary to resolve boldly to break through the barriers raised by