

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notice.

MR. FREDERICK BANKS.

Died, in Clarence, the 10th ult., of Consumption, Mr. Frederick Banks, aged 40 years.

However bright the picture of earthly life, however beautiful its rainbow tints, in the background stands grim Death, ready, at the command of the Almighty, to cast his gloomy pall over the fairest scene, and spread leaden clouds over the bright clear sky of the future.

The infant with its ephemeral existence, youth with its budding hopes, middle life with its joys and cares, age with its feebleness and ripened experience, are alike subject to his power.

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north winds breath.
And stars to set—but thou,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death."

Though the form wasted away beneath the grasp of disease, yet the faith and love of our friend grew brighter and brighter until the sun of life was set, and faith was no longer faith, but glad reality.

He passed through the dark valley of the shadow of death, leaning upon the arm of his Beloved, and hath entered the city of God.

May the bereaved wife and child often hear his angel whisper,—

The ties are not riven
I've loved thee on earth,
I'll love thee in heaven.

CAPTAIN JOHN NELSON

Departed this life on the 25th ult. Brother Nelson made a public profession of religion nearly 20 years ago, and united with the Baptist church in Newport. Since that time he has maintained a creditable profession. Although his sufferings were protracted and very severe, yet he endured them with great submission to the Divine will. He expressed great satisfaction in the visits of his Christian friends of the different denominations who came to sympathize with him and bow with him to the throne of Heavenly grace. This was like cordial to his soul, as long as he could enjoy the fellowship of saints on earth. Last Tuesday we attended with a solemn procession to remove the silent remains from the house of mourning to the house of God, where a discourse was delivered to an attentive congregation, exhibiting the tidings of a risen Christ as glad tidings to the Church of God.—Acts xiii. 32, 33. After which the body was borne unto its last resting place, in hope of a glorious immortality.—Com. by Rev. George Dimock.

Newport, July 1, 1859.

NELSON CROWE,

Of Upper Economy, Londonderry. Died on Monday, June 6th, aged 22 years, after a painful sickness only about five days; but the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ prepared him for his solemn change. On account of his meek and loving disposition, he was much beloved by all that knew him. During his sickness, his soul was stayed on his Redeemer. On him alone he rested all his hopes. Only a few minutes before death released him from his troubles, he spoke to his weeping brother, and told him, not to mourn for him, for he was going home to his heavenly Father's house, to be ever with the Lord. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.—Communicated by Rev. James Reid.

Religious Intelligence.

TANCOCK.—Extract of Letter from Mr. S. Bell, dated June 28th, 1859.—"I came here June 8th, and found the church in a discouraging state. God has remembered his mercy and revived his church. Twenty-four have been received by the church for bapt. v. The services of brother Hurd having been obtained, twenty-three of the above were baptized last Sabbath. Brother Hurd, besides preaching three instructive sermons and attending one conference meeting, delivered, on Sabbath morning, to a congregation of about 400, an able lecture on Christian Baptism. Beside the above there are a number who have obtained a hope in Christ, but have not felt disposed to take upon them, at present, a public profession of religion. Many others are seeking, saying, 'O! that I knew where I might find Him.'"

New Brunswick.

PRESENTATION.—The friends of Dr. Gray have presented him with a purse of £100. In a letter of acknowledgement in the *Church Witness*, he says his Parishioners "have given additional value to this liberal donation by the time and manner in which they have conferred it." "When precluded, for a season, by the interruption of my health, from ministering amongst them, it is peculiarly gratifying to my feelings to have experience of their continued esteem and affection."

Father Manning and Father Harding in Maine, U. S.

Our readers will be pleased to read the following sketch. We copy it from the *Pordand Zion's Advocate* of July 1st.

Rock Creek, June 24, 1859.

TO REV. JOHN SMITH, MONADNOCK:

My Young Friend: You have many times heard me speak of those preachers of the last

generation whom I was accustomed in my younger days to revere, and who did so much for the prosperity of the Baptist churches. I am sure you will not find fault, if I occupy this letter in recalling my acquaintance with one or two such men. You, my dear nephew, and most of those who now constitute the younger ministry have enjoyed larger facilities for intellectual culture than they had; but they are worthy not only of the respect of their successors, but also in many things of being imitated.

I was thinking, a day or two ago, of Edward Manning, or Father Manning, as his friends loved to call him the last twenty years of his life. From fifty to sixty years ago, he was well known in the eastern part of Maine, and continued to make occasional visits to the State until about the year 1840. But his home during his entire ministry was Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, and that was of course the chief scene of his labors. Ordained as pastor of a Congregational church in 1795, he continued in this office till his death in 1852; for the church adopted the sentiments of the Baptists at the same time with the pastor.

But you must remember that a pastorate with one church was somewhat different then from what it would be now, especially in New England. Mr. Manning was absent from home frequently for months together, in missionary labors in different parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Sometimes, as I before remarked he extended his tour to Maine, and several of the older churches in the eastern part of the State were either planted by him or greatly refreshed by his visits. He was a preacher of more than usual power, and his coming was always hailed with pleasure. It would have done you good to see the old man in some of his latest journeys. He was considerably more than six feet tall, and finely proportioned. His genial and benignant countenance made the children love him, and gave unmistakable proof that he loved them. I can almost see him now, as he stood up in the old vestry of the church which I first served in the ministry. Every eye was fixed on his venerable form and every ear was eager to catch the first word from his lips. The people loved to hear him, not only because they loved him, but because he always preached the gospel of Christ clearly, affectionately, and with power. Some of the older members of the church had been baptized by him, when he was a young man; and they all regarded his visits as seasons of special enjoyment.

Although he had never studied in a College or a Theological Seminary, Elder Manning was neither ignorant nor uneducated. His views of christian truth were clear, and he explained and vindicated them with a master mind. One of the cherished plans of his life was, the establishment of a College in Nova Scotia, to be under the control of Baptists. He was one of a noble set of men who were anxious that their successors should enjoy larger facilities for education than had been furnished themselves. Cornwallis is the next town to Horton, in which Acadia College is located; and the situation was chosen not only because the place itself is a beautiful one, on the Basin of Minas, near the head of the Bay of Bundy, but chiefly because that region is full of Baptist churches, and because several of the older ministers who were foremost in establishing the college lived in that region. Horton was itself the home of Father Theodore S. Harding, who served his church almost fifty years, and entered into rest, a few years later than Mr. Manning. The two towns of Cornwallis and Horton, being adjacent to each other, have together constituted a sort of center for denominational influence in the province for many years.

My first personal acquaintance with Father Harding was in his old age, but while the vigor of his mind and body was apparently unimpaired; like most men who have labored through a long life as pioneers, he has some peculiarities, by which every one knew him. He was prompt to a proverb, and impatient of delay in others, almost to a fault. The occasion on which I first met him was the meeting of the New Brunswick Association. A prayer meeting had been appointed for the evening before the meeting of the Association. At the appointed hour, or a little earlier, Father Harding was there; but it was mid summer, and only a few of the people had come in. He became impatient of their tardiness, and commenced the meeting. He read a few verses from the Bible, gave out a hymn which could not be sung for lack of singers, and prayed. His prayer was as usual in the simplest possible form, and exceedingly brief; but he found time to pray for the delegates who were on their way to the meeting, and for their horses that they might bring the brethren safely. Rising from his knees, and perceiving that there was no male present but himself, he dismissed the meeting. Afterwards the tardy brethren arrived, and held their meeting without the old gentleman.

Father Manning was far less eccentric than Father Harding; but they labored together in love and with great success through their long lives. When I see a young man entering the ministry without suitable preparation, and with but a small stock of common sense, pleading the example of the fathers in justification of his course; I think how sternly Father Manning would have frowned on him, and how little the young man resembles the men whom he professes to follow. My dear nephew, I can scarcely express a better wish for you than that you may be as earnest and useful a minister, and as highly respected and warmly loved as Father Manning was.

Let me hear from you soon, and believe me,
Yours affectionately,
UNCLE BEN.

European & Foreign News.

LORD ELGIN AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

On Friday the 3rd ult., the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained a distinguished company of ladies and gentlemen in the Egyptian Hall, the list of guests on this occasion included the Earl and Countess of Elgin, and Sir John and Lady Lawrence.

Lord Elgin thus acknowledged the toast with which his name was connected:—

"My Lord Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen, I can assure you that I am using no words of course when I tell you that I am utterly overwhelmed by the kindness of this reception, and by the terms in which my name has been introduced to your notice. It was my task, in pursuance of what I believed to be my duty, to proceed to Calcutta at the critical period of August, 1857; and I shall never forget to my dying day—for the hour was a dark one, and there was hardly a countenance in Calcutta, save that of the Governor-General, Lord Canning, which was not blanched with fear—I shall never forget the cheers with which the *Shannon*, the vessel which had been assigned to me as my floating mansion, and which I was then hastening to place at the disposal of the Government of India, was greeted as she sailed up the river, pouring forth her salute from those 68-pounders which the gallant but lamented Sir W. Peel sent up to Alahabad, and from those 24 pounders which according to Lord Clyde, made way across the country in a manner never before witnessed. I hope I may be pardoned if I own at this moment to a certain feeling of exultation, tempered, I trust, with a devout sentiment of gratitude to Almighty Providence, when I am reminded, by the vicinity in which I have the good fortune to find myself to-night, that it was from the force destined for China, and by a stretch of authority on my own part which was perhaps unprecedented, that the two regiments which were then holding Bengal against the rebels, and which were panting under the command of the dauntless HAYLOCK to proceed to the relief of Lucknow and of that brave warrior COLONEL INGLES, with his noble wife, the sharer not of his danger alone, but also of his courage and fortitude, were reinforced and enabled to achieve the prodigies of valour which have rendered them illustrious. I have, my Lord Mayor, accepted your invitation on this occasion with great gratification. It has been my lot to live for some time in a country boasting of laws and of usages, some of which are not wholly unworthy of our imitation, together with a morality which, to judge from the precepts contained in its books, should be of a pure and elevated character. In that land, however, one thing is wanting; and this defect neutralises all the merits of its system. The integrity of the administrators of its laws in dispensing what, by a little touch of irony, is sometimes denominated justice, is certainly not entirely above suspicion. Thus a moral gangrene eats into the heart of the social system, introducing a wide-spread corruption and decay. On a former occasion, after a much more partial opening of China, it was stated that Manchester would not be able to provide enough goods for one province of that country; and those in whom these hopes were excited were subsequently disappointed. I am anxious that the error should not be repeated. Yet, when we talk of 400,000,000 of people, it is really difficult to avoid statements that seem to savour of exaggeration. I have been told that the best way to calculate the future extension of our commerce in these regions is to reckon how much cotton it would take to provide nightcaps for these 400,000,000 of Chinese, and then send an order to Manchester accordingly. Now, really, my acquaintance with the Chinese and Japanese does not enable me to say whether they wear nightcaps or not; but, if they do, certainly the quantity of cotton that would be required to pack up their long tails would be something enormous. I know, however, that these 400,000,000 souls wear blue cotton blouses, and that they dress in other garments of the same material; and, though in China the ladies are habited exactly like their lords, I have never heard that the practice is attended with the domestic inconvenience supposed in England to flow from such a circumstance. But, to speak seriously, China and Japan are now open to British enterprise. The barrier which separated 400,000,000 of human beings from their fellow-men has, as far as international engagements can effect such a result, now been broken down. I hold that our manufacturers must task their ingenuity to the utmost if they would supplant the native fabrics produced in the leisure hours of an agricultural and industrious people. The enterprise now begun will lead to a vast development of the commerce of England; and introduce a new era of prosperity and civilisation for a large portion of the human race."

SIR CHAS. JAMES NAPIER ON VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—With regard to our volunteer rifle corps, I think each should consist of from 1 to 4 companies, each company consisting of 100 men with a captain and 4 lieutenants; and I advise you to let each man carry 2 cartridge boxes, made to slide on a girdle round the waist, so that one may be carried before and one behind, each holding 40 rounds of ammunition; thus the weight would be divided, and consequently more easily carried.

Get some soldier for your adjutant, to teach you, not a long course of drill, but just 7 things viz:

1. To face right and left by word of command.
2. To march in line and column.
3. To extend and close files as light infantry with "supports."

4. To change front in extended and in close order.
5. To relieve skirmishers.
6. To form solid squares, and "rallying squares."
7. To form an advanced guard.

These seven things are all that you require; and do not let any persons persuade you to do more.

Let your practice at a target be constant. Also habituate your corps to take long marches of from fifteen to twenty miles, with arms and ammunition on, and also in running, or what is called "double quick time." These must be arrived at by gradually increasing from small distances.

No single man, much less a body of men, can make these exertions without training. Also subscribe for premiums to those who are the best shots. Do not be exclusive in forming your corps; take your gamekeepers as your comrades and any of your labourers that will enroll themselves. A gentleman will find no braver or better comrades than among his own immediate neighbours and tenants. Should you require to throw up a breastwork, they will be more handy with spades and pickets than yourself.

TEMPERANCE IN RUSSIA.

(From the Polish journal *Wiadomosci Polskie*)

We have just received a curious circular, published by the head Russian official in Lithuania. It is aimed at the worthy endeavour of the Catholic clergy to lead away our poor people from that drunkenness which is even a greater misfortune than serfdom itself.

We are anxious to see the answer which *Le Nord* will make to these observations, which, for its benefit, we re-produce in the original language.

"CIRCULAR TO THE OFFICIALS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

"Commission of Internal Affairs, First Department of the Chancellery of the Civil Government of Wilno, March, 1859.

"The Minister of Finances having received information that the Catholic clergy of the district of Kowno have, without the knowledge of the Government, entered into a brotherhood which occasions a loss to the income of the Treasury, requests the military Governor of Wilno and the general Governor of Grodno and Kowno, to forbid the formation of such brotherhoods in the districts confined to my government.

"The Adjutant-general Nazimow, in forwarding to me the accompanying representation of the Financial Chambers of Wolow, that the Roman Catholic Clergy have begun to preach sermons in favour of abstinence, and having compelled by the most energetic means their flock to take in the church an overt oath to the effect that they will for ever abstain from strong drinks, while they have threatened them, in case of relapse, with non admission to the Confession and Communion-table, as well as the refusal of a Christian burial, General Nazimow has commanded me to issue a decree that the civic and rural police should watch strictly and shall not permit within the jurisdiction of their districts the formation of brotherhoods or associations, according to the Art. 164 and 169 for preventing transgressions.

"In thus communicating to you this injunction, that it may be carried out most strictly, I earnestly recommend you, in case of the formation of any of these forbidden associations, to report to me immediately, and to inform me of the forcible means employed by the clergy for restraining their parishioners from drunkenness."

"POCHWISNIEW, Civil Governor."

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXPENSE OF THE COLONIES.—The cost of the several colonies of the British empire at the expense of the British Exchequer, in the year 1857, amounted to no less than 4,115,757l. against 4,887,957l. in 1856. 4,804,956l. in 1855. 4,466,201l. in 1854, and 3,845,018l. in 1853. In 1857 the list was as follows:—Gibraltar, 423,589l.; Malta, 442,722l.; the Cape of Good Hope, 682,015l.; Mauritius, 74,881l.; Bermuda, 158,061l.; St. Helena, 62,640l.; Heligoland, 1,274l.; the Ionian Islands, 199,470l.; the Falklands, 6,523l.; Hong Kong, 303,735l.; Jamaica, 193,711l.; the Bahamas, 52,045l.; Honduras, 33,802l.; West Indies, 305,981l.; Canada, 236,484l.; Nova Scotia, 154,605l.; New Brunswick, 9,430l.; Prince Edward's Island, 1,500l.; Newfoundland, 20,114l.; Vancouver's Island, 210l.; the West Coast of Africa, 126,039l.; Ceylon, 119,279l.; Labuan, 12,445l.; North Australia, 5,666l.; West Australia, 94,769l.; South Australia, 9,940l.; Victoria, 44,113l.; New South Wales, 59,646l.; Tasmania, 96,936l.; and New Zealand, 112,395l.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Prince of Wales is expected to return to England in about a fortnight. His Royal Highness, after spending a short time with his Royal parents at Buckingham Palace, will proceed to Edinburgh, and will reside at Holyrood Palace for some weeks for the purpose of pursuing a course of study preparatory to going to Oxford in October, in which city his Royal Highness will, it is understood, attend lectures, and take advantage of the facilities for completing his education afforded by the University. It is not improbable that his Royal Highness will pursue a similar course at a later period at the sister University.

Her Majesty was engaged in distributing the Victoria Cross of Valour, on Wednesday morning, within the quadrangle of Buckingham Palace. The number of recipients was fifteen, including officers and soldiers; together with two commanders in the navy.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Lady Montefiore, and Mr. G. Karsheedt, have arrived in London.