

The sweet lines of Dwight are beautifully expressive of Deacon Taylor's attachment for the Church of God—

"If e'er my heart forget Her welfare or her woe, Let every joy this heart forsake, And every grief o'erflow. For her my tears shall fall; For her my prayers ascend; To her my cares and toils be given, Till toils and cares shall end."

During the last illness of the deceased he was remarkably sustained by the grace of God. His sufferings at times were severe, but he had learned to glory in tribulation, and in whatever state he was therewith to be content. Providence had greatly blessed him in his last marriage, and given him a companion who by unremitting care and kindness smoothed for him the passage to the grave. But what was still better the dark valley was lit up by the smiles of Love divine. He conversed of his departure as familiarly and as freely, as if only going to his chamber to rest. For him death had no sting, the grave no dread, and therefore when the summons came he gave it a cordial welcome, and gently fell asleep in Jesus to wake not until the heavens shall be no more.

"Farewell dear friend, a short farewell, Till we shall meet again above, Where endless joys and pleasures dwell, And trees of life bear fruits of love."

There glory sits on every face, There friendship smiles in every eye, There shall our tongues relate the grace, That led us homeward to the sky."

The death of our departed brother occurred at his residence in Wilnot, September 22d, 1859. On the Monday following his remains were interred in the presence of a large concourse of people in the Nictaux Cemetery, and an interesting discourse was delivered by the Pastor, Rev. Willard Parker, from the appropriate words of the Revelations, Chap. 14. 13—"And I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me, Write blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth, yea saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

REMINISCENCE OF DEACON STEPHEN TAYLOR.

Messrs. Editors.—From a long and pleasing acquaintance with Deacon Taylor, I can safely endorse the statement made in his Obituary relative to his Christian character. His constancy in maintaining the worship of God in his house, is well worthy of notice and imitation. An individual who resided for some time with him, has related to me the following circumstance. When Bro. Taylor was comparatively a young man, engaged in his occupation as a blacksmith, a man of property called on him one morning, and expressed an earnest desire to have a job of work done immediately. Bro T felt reluctant to disoblige a friend, and feared he might lose a good customer. He concluded, therefore, that under such an emergency it might be allowable to omit family prayer. He subsequently said, however, that he enjoyed no peace of mind through the day: and he came to a fixed determination, in the strength of Divine grace, never again to allow any worldly consideration to induce him to neglect the worship of God in his family. It is believed that he strictly adhered to this judicious resolution during the remainder of his life.

It was my privilege to visit this valued brother near the termination of his pilgrimage, and to witness the steadfastness of his faith, and the joyfulness of his hope in the prospect of a blissful immortality.

Yours in gospel bonds, CHARLES TUPPER.

Aylesford, Nov. 11th, 1859.

For the Christian Messenger.

To the Baptist Home Missionary Society.

DAR BRETHREN,

I have performed the Mission you assigned me at Upper Falmouth and Chester road. I arrived at Falmouth on the 24th of September, and remained 4 weeks, exclusive of travelling to and from my home. From the warmhearted disciples of Falmouth I received a kind reception. General union and christian charity seem to prevail among them, and they manifest their love to God by loving one another. The story of the Cross was listened to with marked attention; saints were comforted, sinners were solemn. On the Chester road I found the little band of believers depressed; for the past year they had lacked a shepherd to break to them the life-giving bread, and they had waxed faint and weary. But He who sent out the disciples "whither he himself would come" condescended to be present with us and grant some refreshing. This is a field that ought not to be neglected.

Trust your Board will bear it in memory. At this place I baptized two young persons, preached twenty eight sermons, visited thirty families and attended two Conference meetings. Collected on account of the Mission.

At Falmouth, £2 5 9 At Chester Road, 2 14 3 £5 0 0

Yours in Christian love, JAMES SPENCER. Granville, N. S., Nov. 15th, 1859.

For the Christian Messenger.

Ladies' School at Berwick.

DEAR EDITOR,

It is now some time since our Mt. Holyoke Female School, so called, that was so successfully and advantageously taught by Miss Field, at Berwick in Pleasant Valley District, ceased its operations, which school I felt deeply interested in, and then felt and now feel assured, that a school established on similar principles, in some populous part of the Province, or shall I say in the County of Kings, Hants, or Annapolis, would be the one best adapted to present needs, inasmuch as, coupled with the thoroughness of such a system of Education, the moderate charges of the school would bring it within the reach of those in somewhat limited circumstances, thereby more generally scattering abroad the opportunities and the benefits of a thorough Female Education.

But, as a remedy in part, more private schools of a high order have been established. One by the Rev John Chase, Wolfville, another by Handley E. Fitch Esq., at Clarence, both of which are well adapted to benefit those who, or whose parents, are in circumstances to meet the sums required at these schools, therefore I am desirous of their continued and increasing prosperity.

Miss Alice Shaw, (a graduate of the same Institution at which Miss Field and Miss Chase graduated); who also taught one year in the Ladies' Coll. Institute, Worcester, Mass; who was recommended to that Institution by her Teachers at Holyoke, and pressed at the close of her year to remain; but, preferring to devote her best energies to her native land, has, on her own responsibility, recently opened a school at Berwick, in which, the branches of a thorough and efficient English Education, also the usual accomplishments, Drawing, Music and French, are taught. The expenses of her school per annum, for Tuition, Board and Lodging, are about twenty pounds. A moderate extra charge is made for Music and Drawing. Arrangements have been made by which comfortable Board and Lodging can be had in the immediate neighborhood at seven shillings and sixpence per week. Berwick is a quiet little village, now possessing Coach, Post office and Telegraph privileges.

Its religious opportunities are good, services are held in two Houses of Worship every Sabbath.

Miss Shaw's object is, I am confident, to benefit others rather than herself, possessing as she does, a benevolent nature, and a great desire to be useful to those of her sex in her own Province who are thirsting for knowledge. Her school is, as yet, small, but she labors on in faith and hope and prayer, and also with encouraging prospects of enlargement at the beginning of the coming year. Her present Pupils are much attached to her, not only on account of her amiable and Christian character but from confidence in her as a Teacher; and I can further say, especially in reference to my own daughter, who attends there, that she is very satisfactorily progressing in her studies.

I understand Miss Emiline Eaton of Cornwallis, who has enjoyed superior advantages of Education, is at the commencement of the ensuing term to be associated with her. I therefore trust that this school, so deserving of patronage, will be largely encouraged, and that many will avail themselves of its advantages during the coming year.

As ever, yours, WM. CHIPMAN.

Cornwallis, P. V., Nov. 15th, 1859. P. S.—Since writing the above, I observe in the Messenger, Miss Shaw's Card for the next Term.

Religious Intelligence.

TORONTO, C. W.—There is a revived state of religious feeling in Bond Street Church. Delightful prayer meetings have been held for several weeks. Several members have been restored, and two persons were baptized last Sabbath evening, in the presence of a large audience.—C. Messenger.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In England the religious feeling is deepening. Everywhere, the prayerfulness of the whole church, its anxiety for religious revival, and the general expectations of this glorious result, were never so manifest. I found it so in London; last week, and it is so in this immensely populated West Riding of York. It is the daily theme in social circles, Christian people are everywhere meeting for prayer; and intelligence from different parts of the county of the prospect of God's work is heard with the deepest interest. England is rapidly preparing, I think, for a pentecostal shower, and I include Scotland and Wales in this general term.—Cor. of N. Y. Chron.

BOSTON.—At the Tremont Temple Baptist church in Boston, there is some degree of religious interest. The social meetings partake much of the revival spirit. Seven converts were baptized by the pastor Sabbath before last. The Baldwin Place Baptist church, in the same city, observed Wednesday of last week, as a day of fasting and prayer. It is in this church that Jacob Knapp, the evangelist, is to hold a series of meetings.—Ib.

CONGREGATIONAL BIBLE CLASSES.—Instead of the usual Sunday night lecture, Rev. Dr. Backus, of Syracuse, has a congregational Bible Class—in which all his church-members and hearers take a part, responding to written questions, given out at the preceding Wednesday night lecture. Rev. Dr. Hague, of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church in this city, has a somewhat similar meeting, on one evening of each week.—Ib.

CHURCH MUSIC.—The Episcopal House of Bishops, in their late session, recommended to their churches, the cultivation of congregational singing. They say that the object of Church music is not the gratification of a cultivated musical taste, but by the aid of simple and appropriate music, to awaken a devotional feeling in the congregation; that the introduction of voluntaries on the organ between the verses of the hymns and prayers should be avoided, as unnecessary and wearying to the congregation.

A Circular is issued containing the resolutions on the subject. The following are the two principal ones:

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the Pastors of our churches that they endeavor by all suitable measures to promote a general participation of their people, by voice, in those parts of our worship which are sung, as well as in those which are not.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the House of Bishops, it is particularly incumbent on the Rector in our larger and older cities, to see that the music in their churches be so conducted as to afford a wholesome example to those in our humbler and younger congregations, who naturally look to such source for guidance, in matters of external order and expediency.

A committee of the late Episcopal Convention, while referring to the fact, as worthy of special notice, that the number of baptisms of adults during the past year, has been greater than any former, at the same time view it as "a sad testimony to the neglect of infant baptism, so frequent in this Christian land"—Ib.

A PENNING PREACHER.—One Dr. Mountain, in the time of Charles II., is represented as having preached before the "marie monarch," and being most anxious for a bishopric then vacant, took for his text the following passage: "If thou hadst faith as a grain of mustard seed, thou wouldst say unto this mountain, be thou removed and cast into the sea, and it should be done!" There was some excuse for Dr. Mountain, for he had 4,000l. or 5,000l. a-year at stake; but what shall we say of a Welsh divine at Shrewsbury, who on Sunday evening last, in preaching a funeral sermon for the late Rev. John Angell James, of Birmingham, took for his text the following fragments of Scripture: "There was a man sent from God whose name was John . . . and I saw the Angel fly in the midst of heaven. . . . James, the servant of God." The sermon is said to have been "excellent."—Oswestry Advertiser.

THE REV. T. BINNEY.—We are glad to announce that Mr. Binney arrived in London last week. Last Sunday morning, Mr. Binney, at Weigh House Chapel, after reading the 147th Psalm, gave a short address to a very crowded congregation, who anticipated his arrival, and alluded in a very feeling manner to his providential deliverance and restoration to the church, it being at one time his intention of taking a passage from Australia in the Royal Charter steam-ship, whose fastsailing character was much advertised in Australia; but circumstances preventing, he determined upon an overland route. The Lord Mayor was present at the service.

RELIGIOUS CONVERSAZIONE AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—Last evening, in compliance with an invitation from the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, from three to four hundred ladies and gentlemen met at the Mansion-house for the purpose of holding a conversazione on subjects connected with the spread of evangelical religion. There were a great number of clergymen of the Church of England, and many ministers of all Dissenting denominations present, together with numerous ladies and eminent laymen. The Lord Mayor presided. After singing, reading the Scriptures, and prayer, a number of clergymen and lay gentlemen delivered addresses, chiefly in reference to the remarkable progress which the Gospel is making in various parts of the world, as well as in this country, but especially in Ireland.

RELIGIOUS "IMPARTIALITY" IN MADRAS.—In a statement of the business of the Police-offices in Madras for 1858, Colonel Boulderson reported that the only disturbance in the city was consequent on the conversion of some natives from heathenism to Christianity. The injustice and political danger of calling Hinduism by the name of heathenism attracted the notice of Sir Charles Trevelyan. In the order of the Government of Madras, in the Report accordingly, Colonel Boulderson is thus reprimanded:—"The Commissioner will be informed, for his guidance, that the employment in public correspondence of the term heathenism, as synonymous with Hinduism, has been proscribed." This is not a joke—the passage really occurs.—Friend of India.

Colonial & Foreign News.

New Brunswick.

ST. ANDREWS AND WOODSTOCK RAILWAY.—The trains on this line of railway have again commenced two trips a week each way.

The St. John Freeman of 12th inst. says:—The Small Pox is spreading in all directions, and some people are so blind as to neglect the great Preventive, Vaccination. The Board of Health have no means of staying the progress of the disease, and it is said have repeatedly applied in vain to the Government.

The Fredericton Reporter of 11th inst says:—The whole country is lumber-mad at the present period. Enormous quantities of goods are changing hands every day, which will never be paid for, and the next season will, in all probability, exhibit a glut of wood, and a dearth of agricultural produce. Farms will be mortgaged and lost, which are, at the present time, of inestimable value to the proprietors, and which will be particularly useless in the hands of their new owners.—The United States markets, and a few cautious dealers in St. John or elsewhere, will thus reap the benefit of losses, which will be sustained by thousands in New Brunswick.

Canada.

REFORM CONVENTION.—This body assembled at Toronto C. W. on the 9th inst. By a despatch dated Nov. 11th, we learn—"The Reform Convention adjourned at noon to-day, after passing resolutions, almost unanimously, declaring existing union between Upper and Lower Canada to have resulted in a heavy public debt, burdensome taxation; also declaring of dissolution of the present union between Upper and Lower Canada, with local Governors for each section, and a central power for dealing with matters affecting both sections. About 600 delegates were in attendance. The convention was exceedingly harmonious."

THE PRESS IN CANADA.—The Press have held a Convention at Kingston, principally to give an expression of opinion in regard to the new Postage Law of Mr. Sidney Smith. That opinion was generally unfavourable, but Dr. Barker stated what the public will be delighted to hear, that the law is likely to be considerably modified. As this was on the authority of the Hon. John A. Macdonald, we may take it for granted the whole question is under the consideration of the executive and that the opinion of such a large and influential body of the press will have every attention at the hands of the Government.—C. Messenger.

On Wednesday last, at the Victoria bridge Montreal, an enormous mass of crib-work, forming part of the dam of No. 11 pier, and which was in course of removal, was carried by the velocity of the current across the crib-work upon which the superstructure of the temporal stages for erecting tubs No. 12 was built causing a displacement of the mass. Fears were felt lest the whole would be swept away by the torrent of water rushing past. The structure however withstood this fearful test.

United States.

AMERICAN MAILS THROUGH BRITISH TERRITORY.—The Postmaster General has concluded an arrangement with the Canadian Post Office Department, by which the mails are to be transported for the sea postage weekly between Detroit and Liverpool, via Portland in winter, and the River St. Lawrence in summer. The service will commence by the trip of the first steamer outward from Portland on the 26th inst.

THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR.—John Brown, of the Harper Ferry revolt is sentenced to be hung on Friday the 2nd of Dec. He made a speech in which he told some plain truths respecting slavery. An extract or two will be sufficient. He said:—

"I have all along admitted, of a design on my part to free slaves. I intended certainly to have made a clear thing of that matter, as I did last winter when I went into Missouri and there took slaves without the snapping of a gun on either side, moved them through the country, and finally left them in Canada. I designed to have done the same thing again on a larger scale. That was all I intended.

"Had I so interfered in behalf of the rich and powerful, the intelligent, the so called great, or in behalf of any of their friends, either father or mother, brother or sister, wife or children, or any one of that class, and suffered and sacrificed what I have in this interference, it would have been all right, and every man in this Court would have deemed it an act worthy of reward rather than punishment.

"This Court acknowledge, too, as I suppose, the validity of the law of God. I see a book kissed here which I suppose to be the Bible, or at least the New Testament. That teaches me that all things "whatsoever I would men should do to me I should do even so to them." It teaches me, further, to "remember them that are in bonds as bound with them." I endeavored to act up to these instructions. I say I am yet too young to understand that God is any respecter of persons. I believe that to have interfered as I have done, in behalf of his despised poor, was no wrong, but right. Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children, and with the blood of the millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel, and unjust enactments, I submit. So let it be done."

He is not likely to obtain any reprieve, the Governor has no power to do this and the Legislature does not meet till January.