

render his testimony of much worth. "Mr. McLearn was, as is said of the poet, born a preacher. All who heard his first pulpit exercises predicted his future eminence. As a preacher he commanded the full attention of his auditory. His manner was earnest and energetic—his subjects practical and treated with clearness and precision. Their application to the heart and conscience was with great power. His language was free and copious, his voice excellent and capable of great modulation. As his subject required he was earnestly winning and persuasive or denouncing with fearful energy the courses of the ungodly. Those who have only occasionally listened to his addresses, since he lost his voice, when he was required to chasten his feelings and curb his words and accents, lest he should provoke or aggravate some twinge of pain in the throat, and contract and perhaps prevent his future speaking at all, can hardly conceive the difference between his former and latter influence as a speaker. At the former period, I did not consider him inferior to any preacher of his age in the Province."

"As a pastor he was all that could be desired. In pastoral visits, and visits among the sick, he was preeminently useful. Many date their religious life, from his judicious, practical and affectionate conversations with them on religious subjects. When he first came to Windsor the Church and congregation were small. Before he went away the number of the Church was much increased, and the congregations were beyond the capacity of the Meeting House."

It would hardly seem justice to our brother's public career, not to add, that during the period of his active ministry, he was at different times and in divers manners, engaged in other valuable services for the Denomination and the public at large. As an occasional missionary to destitute parts,—as a general laborer among the churches, to some extent at least, as most of our earlier ministers were,—and especially as Financial Agent for our then infant Institutions at Horton, perseveringly and successfully canvassing on their behalf, the Provinces and a large part of the United States, in these as well as other important duties, has our lamented brother served his brethren and his generation in a manner worthy of their lasting consideration.

Nor certainly, since his retirement and residence in these parts, can his very valuable assistance in our various missionary and other denominational concerns, his wise and generous counsel, his ready and unwearied co-operation for the up-building of the churches of his own name in particular, and of the churches of Christ in general, of every name, be otherwise than long held in grateful recollection.

Finally, as a friend, a citizen, a christian and a Gospel minister, shall we not long, my brethren, have occasion to say of him—"though dead he yet speaketh" to us.

His last illness was brief and remarkably free from distress of any kind. From the first his impression seems to have been that he was going to die—had nothing more to live for. Most cheerfully did he relinquish all hold upon the world, committing himself, his family—all his interests into the hands of a faithful Creator and Redeemer. It excited in him no apprehension, no alarm to feel himself daily wasting and sinking away. Confidently and almost exultingly sometimes did he speak of "the foundation,"—"the Rock" on which his hopes rested. He fell asleep in Jesus on the evening of the seventeenth of August ult., within five days of fifty-six years of age—following his companion and two children, leaving behind two others to mourn their loss.

"The memory of the just is blessed."

Halifax, Oct. 4, 1860.

NOTE.—Mr. McLearn matriculated at King's College in 1839.

For the Christian Messenger.

**New Meeting-house at Parrsboro.**

DEAR SIR,

I am pleased to inform you, that our Baptist Meeting House, which was finished and furnished about the 25th ultimo, was dedicated on Sabbath the 30th, to the Service of our Lord, by the ministration of Rev. J. E. Balcom; two other ministering brethren were invited to assist, but probably did not receive notice in time to make their appointments for being present. The day, though somewhat cold was otherwise fine, the attendance to overflowing and many had to leave the doors for want of room inside. Bro. Balcom preached in the morning and afternoon able and interesting discourses.

On Monday morning at 10 o'clock Bro. Balcom again preached a very clear and forcible discourse from Romans v. 10, to a deeply interested audience; immediately after the close of which a good sale of pews was made: sufficient to meet the liabilities for building.

All parties present spoke of the house, as a neat, compact, well finished and furnished building, and though not large, sufficiently so

to accommodate the Baptist interest in this Village, for the present, and afford room for many souls to be added to this little church, of which we humbly trust and pray that by the power of God, it may be made the birth-place.

We, in connection with the little churches from Advocate Harbour to Little Forks, are in hopes soon to secure the labours of a gospel minister. The destitute churches of this County are many.

I remain yours in Christian bonds.

THOMAS W. DEWOLF.

Parrsboro Village, Oct. 5th, 1860.

**Home Missionary Intelligence.**

For the Christian Messenger.

**Appeal of the Home Missionary Board**

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOCIETY THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE.

Dear Brethren,—The members of this board feel it to be their duty to unite in an urgent appeal to the churches on behalf of the Home Mission. The annual report, now ready for circulation, shows a balance against the society of \$500 due Missionaries for labour performed by them. Up to the present date the board has not been able to meet those claims against it and is prevented from employing experienced Missionaries whose services might be had, by want of funds to remunerate them. In considering the appeal now made for liberal contributions to this society, two facts should be remembered.

First. That the Missionaries employed by this society, labour chiefly among the destitute. They are sent, it is true, in some instances, to districts more or less attended to by other evangelical denominations, but they are mostly employed in regions either entirely without the word of life or in which there is a widely scattered population favourable to our views, but who never have preaching by Baptist ministers except from the agents of this Society.

Second. That the returns for the expenditure of this board, estimated by the known results of the labours of its missionaries during the past year are of the most encouraging character. The whole amount of *habitus* incurred by this Society in the year ending June 1860, was less than £400. The report shows that 22 Missionaries were employed; 105 weeks labour performed; a large number of sermons preached, prayer and conference meetings held; family visits paid and tracts distributed. The number of baptisms reported by 14 Missionaries is 222, or one for every £1 16s. 0d. of outlay. In addition to this much other good has resulted from the labours of the missionaries that cannot be thrown in a statistical form. In all thankfulness let it be acknowledged that God has manifested his approval of the labours of this Society by crowning them with his rich blessing.

Brethren we ask you to weigh these facts. We have received urgent solicitations from more than one region, thus Missionaries may be sent to preach the gospel to the people. There are efficient men ready to go, but the want of funds prevents our employing them. "Freely ye have received, freely give."

Signed on behalf of the Board,

R. N. BECKWITH, Sec.

**Colonial & Foreign News.**

**New Brunswick.**

MARBLE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—Examination of Marble brought from Musquash by Mr. Campbell:

"The Analysis shows it to be a pure Carbonate of Lime, containing 42 per cent of Carbonic Acid.

"The specific gravity 2.70  
"It approaches to Carrara Marble in purity; is rather denser; it will therefore stand the changes of temperature better than the generality of Marbles, and it is capable of receiving a high polish.

"I consider it a valuable Marble if got in large masses free from fracture.

ROBERT FOULIS."

It is said that there has, during the present year, been a falling off in the lumber business of New Brunswick, compared with last year to the amount of £133,000

**Canada.**

THE ORANGEMEN EXCITEMENT IN CANADA.—Toronto Oct. 6.—A mass meeting of an Orange character was held last night. Resolutions were passed censuring the Duke of Newcastle and the Provincial Government in reference to the Orange difficulties during the riot of the Prince of Wales. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the Queen and British Parliament, embodying the resolutions and a narrative of the difficulties.

The temporary building used for the grand ball in honor of the Prince of Wales in Montreal, has been sold for \$3,000, a little more than an eighth of its original cost, to a party in Boston. The building is to be taken down, removed to Boston, and there re-erected.

**United States.**

**BARON RENFREW IN THE REPUBLIC.**

The progress of the Prince is now become quite an Institution, in the newspapers, and although the receptions appear everywhere "enthusiastic and cordial" and there can be but little variety in the accounts of his journeyings, yet it would be deemed impardonable to omit a notice of the receptions he receives in the different places he passes through.

At the extreme western limit of the Prince's tour—Dwight, a small village beyond St. Louis the Royal party stopped several days for the purpose of enjoying the shooting on the prairies. The following is given as the report of one day while there.

The day has been most charming. All were up and breakfasted by 5½ o'clock. At 7 o'clock they went by special train to Stewart's Grove, as at that point there is an abundance of quail. For a few hours no game was found, and the party separated in squads. The Prince, Spencer, Te-sdale, and three others went together. By 12 o'clock game was plentiful. The Prince was in great spirits and shot frequently, always successfully. He had great fun after the rabbits, and while chasing one tore his own trousers from knee to foot.

Lunch was taken at 1 o'clock by a brook, and the time was spent in relating experiences and comparing results.

At seven o'clock the party returned to the cottage laden with spoils. The total result of the shooting of the whole party was 9½ brace of quail, 1½ brace of prairie chickens, and 2 brace of rabbits. The Prince shot, with his own gun, 14 brace of quail and 2 brace of rabbits, with which success he is delighted beyond measure. The hot sun has bronzed his face. His eye is clearer, and he seems more manly than at any time before. They all regret that their time is so limited and that they must soon go on. The Duke of Newcastle enjoys the quiet and rest. General Bruce delights in the Prince's happiness; Lord Lyons, in a quiet way, charms all by his quaint remarks, and the rest having dropped state and care, are up to their eyes in jollification.

The accomplished lady of the house, Mrs. Le Duc, renders the in-door visit extremely pleasant; but 9 o'clock is the bed time for all hands.

They left Dwight on the 26th of September, and arrived at St. Louis on the same day, and on the morning of the 28th left by a special train for Cincinnati, highly pleased with the views on the Mississippi River.

At Cincinnati on the 30th ult. Thence the Prince passed through Harrisburg on the 2nd inst. and Baltimore on the 3rd, and arrived at Washington on the 4th, at 4 in the afternoon, where Gen. Cass received him at the station, and welcomed him in the name of the President. At the White House the Prince received a cordial welcome. The proceedings were quite private, the gates being closed against intrusion and guarded by policemen.

Here the party seem to have greatly enjoyed the hospitalities of the President and his niece, Miss Lane. A voyage up the river on Friday to Mount Vernon seems to have given great satisfaction.

From the *Boston Bee* we learn that "the day was all that could be desired—the finest that the Indian summer could give. Having carefully inspected the house, the Prince stood reverently uncovered in the room in which Washington died, looked at the piano which he presented to Mrs. Lewis, and examined the key of the Bastille and curiosities there. The party expressed their gratification at the taste and neatness displayed in the arrangement of the place, and then proceeded to the Tomb of Washington.

The Marine Band had arrived before them, and, concealed by a neighbouring thicket, began playing a dirge composed by the leader. The scene was most impressive. The party, with uncovered heads, ranged themselves in front of the tomb, so simple yet so grand in its associations, and looked in through the iron grated door at the sarcophagus which contains the remains of the Father of his Country. Then retiring a few paces, the Prince, the President and the royal party, grouped in front, silently contemplated the Tomb of Washington.

At the request of the Mount Vernon Association the Prince planted, with but little formality, a young horse chestnut tree, to commemorate his visit to the place. The tree was planted upon a beautiful little mound, not far from the tomb.

This ceremony being over, the party again stood for a few moments before the tomb; and then, turning away in thoughtful silence slowly and silently retraced their way to the Harriet Lane, which, during their absence, had been transformed, by means of canvas and gay flags, into a beautiful dining saloon, with covers laid for the entire company."

The same paper adds, "a great portion of the suite visited the Smithsonian Institute in the forenoon, and were shown its curiosities by Prof. Baird. The Marquis of Chandos with his lady spent a long time at the Observatory, and were entertained by Lieut. Maury. The wonderful beauty and architectural symmetry of the public buildings here have elicited from the Duke of Newcastle the most unbounded admiration, and plans of the Treasury, Post Office and Patent Office Department have been furnished him for future reference.

Mr. Sclden, the gentleman who so hospitably entertained Lord Napier, has invited the Prince and friends to visit his plantation, some little distance from the city, and witness the workings and effects of "the domestic institution." The Prince has accepted the invitation and will do his best to see it all."



**ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.**

By the arrival of the steamship *Arabia* yesterday morning, we are put in possession of European intelligence to the 6th inst.

General Lamoricere and the whole of the Papal army were made prisoners of war on the 29th ult. The Sardinian fleet had destroyed the batteries of the fort of Ancona, which city had capitulated. The portfolio of Lamoricere had fallen into the hands of Gen. Fanti. It contained letters indicating that various intrigues had been in operation even against the Emperor Napoleon.

The French force in Rome is it is said, to be further augmented to 20,000 men. Great fears appears to be entertained lest the Italian Patriots should become embroiled with France, by entering those parts of the Papal territories, which Louis Napoleon seems determined to guarantee to Pio Nono.

Strong revolutionary symptoms are becoming manifest both in Venetia and in Hungary. The complication of European affairs, arising from the present state of Italy, is becoming every day more difficult to solve. Strong republican tendencies are showing themselves in some places, and it seems almost too much to hope, that all Italy, if once freed from her long thralldom should settle down into a united Constitutional and representative Government, under Victor Emanuel.

**OPENING OF THE SARDINIAN CHAMBERS—NEW ANNEXATIONS AUTHORIZED.**

The Sardinian Chambers were opened on Tuesday. After reading the opening speech, the following project of law was presented:—Sole Article.—The Government of the King is authorized to accept and establish by Royal decree the annexation to Sardinia of those provinces of Central Italy in which the population, by direct and universal suffrage, freely manifests a wish to form an integral part of our constitutional monarchy. The project was received with loud cheers. The Chambers adjourned until Thursday.

**NEW MINISTRY AT NAPLES.**

In consequence of the demand of the municipality of Naples for a Ministry commanding the confidence of the country. Garibaldi has modified his Ministerial combination.

A new manifesto of Mazzini repeats that no King of Italy should be proclaimed before Italy is constituted at Rome.

An order of the day of Garibaldi, published at Caserta, says:—"Brave soldiers,—The Sardinians are about to enter Neapolitan territory. Very soon you shall have the happiness of clasping their victorious hands."

In consequence of more friendly relations between Garibaldi and the Sardinian Government the state of things at Naples has improved.

Garibaldi has issued an address to his army, congratulating them upon the approach of their Sardinian friends. While the French reinforcements are flowing into Rome, a Sardinian force will pass from Genoa to Naples, and after the junction of the Garibaldians with this new force will naturally reduce the Dictator to his former position as a General in the Sardinian service.

**SURRENDER OF ANCONA—CAPTURE OF GENERAL LAMORICIERE.**

TURIN, SEPT. 29.—The Sardinian fleet having yesterday by a bold manoeuvre destroyed all the batteries of the port of Ancona, General Lamoricere sent last night two envoys to General Fanti. This morning the articles of capitulation were drawn up.

TURIN, SATURDAY, 2 P. M.—Ancona capitulated this morning. General Lamoricere is a prisoner of war with the whole garrison.

BOLOGNA, SEPT. 30.—The portfolio of General Lamoricere has fallen into the hands of General Fanti. It contains letters of the most compromising character, and the most positive proofs of numerous intrigues entered into with the Legitimist and even the Red Republican party against the Government of the Emperor Napoleon.

General Lamoricere, wishing to express his admiration of the bravery of the Sardinian fleet, offered to surrender to Admiral Persano. The admiral sent him a small boat, and ordered the whole crew under arms to pay him military honours. The admiral also offered his own cabin to the General, who was deeply touched by these courtesies. General Lamoricere will embark on board the steamer Count Cavour, which will carry him to Genoa, whence he will proceed to Turin.

**LOSS OF THE POPE'S PROVINCES—REVOLUTION AT THE GATES OF ROME.**

The allocation pronounced by the Pope on the Roman question has been modified on receipt of news from France.

General Goyan has hoisted the French flag at a distance of five miles from Rome. The French garrison will be increased by two regiments.

The provinces of Umbria, Viterbo, and the Marches are lost to the Papal Government, Subico and Arsoli have risen in insurrection. The revolution is at the very gates of Rome. The Pope will not leave the city.

The vanguard of the Sardinian army is at Tivoli, six kilometres from Rome.