

lar in her attendance on the means of grace, and her whole deportment as a Christian was well worthy imitation. Three months before her death she took the measles, which left her in consumption, and closed her mortal life on the 6th of July 1860, aged 15 years. She bore her sickness with Christian resignation, feeling Jesus to be precious.

For the Christian Messenger.

New Brunswick Correspondence.

THE REV. JAMES A. DAVIDSON.

Mr. Editor and Dear Brother.—Having had the pleasure of a perusal of a late *Messenger* in the hospitable home of Brother Z. Phinney, Esq., one of your subscribers in this place, I sit down to write you a few items of Temperance news, as a part payment for the pleasure, and I trust profit, I have enjoyed in reading your paper.

Since 24th ult., we have held upwards of twenty-four public meetings in various parts of the Miramichi and Restigouche counties, with many evidences that our labours were not altogether in vain, and receiving from the people of God of all denominations the greatest attention and the most cordial sympathy and generous co-operation in the good work. I feel to praise the Father of all mercies for the success with which He is pleased to crown the labors of the weakest and most unworthy of all his children, and the favor with which He causes me to be received by the good everywhere. The language of Psalm 103 well becomes me at the present moment, for surely the Lord hath not dealt with me after my sins, nor rewarded me according to my iniquities, else I would not, to-day, be in the land of the living and with so many clear tokens that God loves me!

Our first meetings during my present tour of this Province, were held at Chatham, where I was received with the greatest attention and respect by the Press, and the influential citizens of all denominations, and with genuine sympathy by my esteemed brethren of Northumberland Division, Sons of Temperance. I preached twice at Chatham, in the Wesleyan Church, and lectured twice in the Sons of Temperance Hall. Our audiences were very large, attentive, and respectable on each occasion, and I am constrained to believe from the notices of the Press, and the Resolution and handsome contribution of my brethren of Sons of Temperance, as well as the marked attention paid me by the Christian families of the Town, that my labors in that delightful Town were not unacceptable.

At Douglastown and New castle we held several meetings with equal success, the people showing me every respect and the Sons of Temperance evidencing by their conduct and by their contributions to my travelling expenses that they appreciated my efforts. At Newcastle I was greatly assisted by Rev. ISAIAH WALLACE, Baptist Minister, who has since removed to Digby, and likewise by a zealous Baptist brother named GREMLEY, who occasionally preaches with acceptance. There is no Baptist Church at Chatham and none at Douglastown, and it was with great pleasure I met with my kind friends and brethren in Christ Jesus at Newcastle. I think it safe to say that if Brother Wallace succeeds as well at Digby as he did at Newcastle and vicinity he will have great cause of thankfulness. The people speak very highly of him in the Miramichi country. Also of Brother B. Scott of Onslow, who was formerly at Newcastle.

At Derby near Newcastle we held three meetings and I was glad to find that as well as at Chatham, Douglastown and Newcastle, the Sons of Temperance at Derby or South Nelson, have erected a most superior Temperance Hall. William Parker, Esq., is a leading spirit for the promotion of every thing of good report in that region. I enjoyed the hospitalities of his happy home, and felt at home with him and his amiable family.

From Chatham, in obedience to the request of the Sons of Temperance at Bathurst, I went to the latter place some 42 miles by stage. Held two meetings at Bathurst, H. W. Baldwin, Esq., D. G. W. P. of S. of T., in Chair on each occasion. Audience large and very attentive while I told them how vain all efforts at individual or general reformation were, unless the blessing of God was sought and obtained. I was told that a few haters of the bible at Bathurst were gnashing their teeth at me for presuming to read the Bible and pray at a Temperance meeting! Poor silly dupes of the Devil! they don't know their man if they think I am going about to secure or seek the smiles of the graceless at the expence of my conscience. If Lucifer himself and all his generals were to appear in person at one of my meetings they would either have to bear the TRUTH or leave the meeting. The Truth as it is in JESUS CHRIST set me free from the chains of

infidelity and the bonds of intemperance and God helping me, I will not hide the truth though all men were to hiss and howl and gnash their teeth at me. The truth as it is in JESUS CHRIST, I find either convinces and converts or offends and makes very savage all who listen to it. To one class we are a cause of joy and gladness in the Lord, to another class we are a jaundice and a grievance exceedingly hateful, uncommonly detestable. Every real servant of JESUS CHRIST understands it! See First Epistle General of John 4th chapter, 4th, 5th and 6th verses.

At New Bandon, twenty miles from Bathurst we held a great meeting, H. W. Baldwin, Esq. D. G. W. P. in Chair, and at close of lecture twenty persons came forward and were initiated as Sons of Temperance by Brother Baldwin, and "Clear Grit" Division Sons of Temperance was organized, the offices installed, and everything set agoing in good style before we left. Some of the most influential gentlemen of the place were initiated S. of T. We were assisted here by a young Baptist brother named HICKSON who is preparing for the ministry.

From Bathurst, at the request of S. of T. at Dalhousie, 54 miles farther up the Bay Chaleur, I went to Dalhousie, and was well received by Presbyterian brethren and S. of T. brethren. The Presbyterians have it all to themselves up there, and they received me, as the ministers and people of that church have always received me, with the greatest respect and attention. I preached to them in the Court House, and lectured twice in Town Hall. The Sons of Temperance and Band of Hope Societies are thriving at Dalhousie, because the leading christian families of the place have taken hold of the cause in earnest. GEORGE HADDON, Esq., Merchant, a leading Presbyterian of the old Kirk, was exceedingly kind to me, and entertained me at his happy home. He is a genuine S. of T.

From Dalhousie I went to Campbelltown, where the Sons are also strong, and where the Church was crowded to excess at the lecture,—the W. P. of the Division in the Chair. We had an excellent speech from Brother TRAVIS, an enterprising lumber merchant of that place. The Sons of Temperance at Dalhousie and Campbelltown are, in general, men of standing influence and education, and it is needless to say they were very liberal to me.

You have doubtless heard of the interest that for some time past had been manifested in the neighborhood of Dalhousie for the cause of Christ. A revival of religion has been in progress there for some weeks and months, and is principally carried on by the ministers of the Presbyterian Church. From what I have read and heard of the movement, I believe it has the appearance of being a genuine revival. I regretted not having an opportunity of attending some of the meetings. My other appointments and engagements prevented me, else I should have endeavoured to attend some of the meetings. It is to be hoped the ministers in the neighborhood will keep the Christian public notified through the press of the progress and prospects of the good work. The conversion of one soul is of incalculable importance, it causes joy in heaven and gladness on earth.

From Dalhousie I came to Richibucto by the steamer *Arabian*, and have had two good meetings at Kichabougac, in the Sons of Temperance Hall, and last evening we held a large meeting in the Sons of Temperance Hall here. To-night we lecture at Kingston, Sons of Temperance Hall, and in Richibucto again the following evening. The Sons of Temperance Hall in this town is a credit to the place, and cost the Brethren upwards of £300. Brother Phinney, I am informed, has been one of the principal supporters of the cause here for years, and he and a few more like him in this place, persevered, through evil and good report, in endeavouring to promote the Temperance cause, when there were few influential ones to take hold with them. Now they see some fruit of their labours, for there are few families of any standing in the town who are antagonistic to the Teetotal movement and Order of Sons of Temperance. More and more do I see that the men who hold on and hold out, are men who have the grace of God with them, and who engage in the Temperance cause because they believe it to be a duty and a privilege to stand up for JESUS CHRIST in this and every other department of His great work in the world.

I remain, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours truly in Christ Jesus,

JAMES A. DAVIDSON.

Richibucto, July 25, 1860.

Dr. Holland describes a certain dismal class of people—the grumblers—as “sitting on the north side of the tree of life, and peeling rotten apples with a rusty knife.”

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

VISIT TO JEDDORE.—Rev. David B. Pines writes:—“I left home on the 5th inst., and the following evening reached Lawrencetown, where I spent the Sabbath. Proceeded to Jeddore, on the 10th inst. I met with a hearty reception from the people, where, in years gone by I laboured, but not in vain, in the Lord. I preached publicly and from house to house, while saints were encouraged to hold on their way, and sinners alarmed. I had the privilege of baptizing four converts. I think there are more who will soon follow in the footsteps of their Redeemer. They have two very encouraging Sabbath Schools, which promise to do much for them. They have also two very encouraging week-day Schools. The Baptist interest is increasing very fast along the eastern shores of our province, and many of the people are looking to Baptists for the faithful preaching of the Word of Life, and the right administrations of the ordinances of the Gospel. Brother Samuel Bell is laboring to very good acceptance. His services I hope will continue to be very useful with the dear people of Jeddore and the adjacent harbours, but the labourers are too few.”

Colonial & Foreign News.

Prince Edward Island.

TEA MEETING.—Pursuant to notice, a Tea Meeting was held in a beautiful field in Bedeque on Wednesday the 11th inst., to raise funds to finish the Baptist chapel in that settlement. The spot was admirably adapted for the purpose and showed the good taste of the managing committee,—presenting, as it did, to the guests such a pleasant view of the harbour and surrounding settlements. It was also decorated by an artificial grove which served the double purpose of ornament and shade. The Tea, which was served to about 600 or 700 people was in a style which could not be surpassed, and reflects credit on the ladies and all concerned. Several gentlemen were present who had kindly consented to address the guests; but on account of high wind and the appearance of approaching rain, the company dispersed at an early hour apparently well satisfied with the proceedings of the day. The money being counted, it was found that the Tea Meeting, which was got up by a few friends had realized the handsome sum of £40.—*Com. to P. E. I. Protestant.*

New Brunswick.

The question of ecclesiastical precedence has been raised in New Brunswick. The Moderator of the Free Church Synod on making enquiry of the Government respecting the order of precedence, received an answer from the Provincial Secretary, to the effect that “the Bishops of the Church of England, and the Roman Catholic Church take precedence next after the officer in command of Her Majesty's Troops.” At this the Rev. Mr. Ferris publishes a protest, objecting that “the Moderator of our Church should walk behind” the Roman Catholic Bishop on presenting an address on any State occasion.” The N. B. Church Witness entreats all parties to bury the subject for the present and to let peace and good-will reign amongst us for at all events for a few weeks.

Canada.

THE LUMBERERS' WELCOME TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The lumberers propose to man a hundred canoes, each crew in uniform and banners flying at the sterns. The largest canoe will be for the Prince, and thus escorted they will convey him the length of Lake Duchesne and back again.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

THE WHEAT CROP.—All appear to agree in opinion that the wheat crop throughout the country never looked better than it does this season. It is greatly to be feared, nevertheless, that the midge has caused an immense deal of damage in many parts, and particularly between this place and the Niagara river. To the westward we hear very little of the ravages of the insect; but in the South Riding of Wentworth the complaints are numerous.—*Toronto Canada Baptist.*

A halibut weighing 245 pounds was recently taken by a Gloucester fisherman. This is said to be the largest halibut known to have been taken.

A Provincial Exhibition will take place at Quebec on the 18th August. About £2500 will, it is said, be distributed in prizes.

United States.

During the recent fighting in Catania, Sicily, one of the nuns shot from her window numbers of the royal troops. She fired with the precision of an Alpine huntsman, never missing. The colonel ordered his men to fire in platoons, repeatedly against the windows, but in vain. The heroine remained unscathed, and still kept firing away, killing her man with every shot.

Mr. Breckinridge is the youngest candidate for the Presidency ever nominated. He is thirty-nine years old.

It is reported in New York that the Mormons have offered to sell their property in Utah, and to remove to British possessions.

A MINER KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—We learn that a Mr. George, Free Will Baptist minister, residing in Franconia, N. H., was instantly killed by lightning, Tuesday week, near Franco-village. His body was badly mangled. The fluid fracturing his skull, tore off part of one ear and broke his spine in several places. He was riding on horse back at the time, and the casualty was so instantaneous that his horse fell dead with him with changing their relative positions. Elder Grge was universally respected in his community. He leaves a wife and several children.

European News.

FRANCE.

France is alive with pamphlets, caused chiefly by the recent conference at Baden Baden. Of course the Rhine frontier is one great object of speculation and desire. Whether public enthusiasm can be laid upon this subject is doubtful, and the feelings of the Government are perhaps still more so. If it be true, as the *Augsburg Gazette* announces, that the Prince Regent of Prussia is going to visit Napoleon III. in the camp at Châlons, one would suppose that no suspicions of the Emperor's intentions exist in the Cabinet of Berlin. Among other French pamphlets, one is of an ambitious aim, and proposes the creation of a German Empire of the Rhine, the restoration of Poland, the independence of Ireland under a Roman Catholic sovereign, the erection of a neutral Eastern kingdom in the place of Turkey, and the restoration of the Ionian Isles, Greece, and Gibraltar to Spain. A warm feeling towards the woes of Ireland seems to have been recently kindled in the French-pamphleteer.

A despatch from Paris goes to understand that all the powers which gazed the treaty of Vienna have either agreed or will certainly agree, to a conference on the arrangement of the Swiss frontiers. The conference will not however, take place till October, and then the powers will be represented in Paris by their usual ambassadors. A meeting of German sovereigns, including the Emperor of Austria and the King of Bavaria, is announced to take place at Munich in August.

A Baden telegram reports the story of the Prince Regent of Prussia having interfered at the Baden Conference in favour of the monarchical interests of Italy. It is certain, the despatch says, that the regent called the attention of the assembled representatives to the disruption in Italy, and he did so specially on the application of the Neapolitan ambassador at Paris. The Prussian regret fulfilled the request of Marquis Antonini, and it is added that an exchange of views on the Italian question took place in the ordinary diplomatic course.

The immense labour required in completing the details of the treaty between France and England has necessitated a fresh arrangement, by which the most important parts of the treaty will be certainly arranged within the specified time. The treaty regulates the importation of bar and pig iron, steel, and worked metals, machines, tools, and mechanical instruments of all sorts, yarn and manufactures in flax and hemp. A further stipulation is made that the last of the conventions shall be concluded and ratified before the 1st of November next.

ITALY.

Garibaldi is reported to have banished the Jesuits from Sicily. The decree by which the banishment was effected sets forth that the Jesuits having been “during the sad period of Bourbonist domination,” the most energetic abettors of despotism, the societies and houses of Jesus and of the Redeemer, existing in Sicily, must be dissolved, and the property belonging to them annexed to the dominions of the State. A letter from Rome reports the arrival in that city of about 160 Jesuits from Sicily and they in their turn speak of the most perfect order prevailing in the island, where the clergy have joined the movement. They appear to speak with the greatest fairness and moderation of the dictator. He told the Jesuits, the letter says, they were perfectly free to remain in Sicily under the protection of the laws, if they chose to do so; if not, the dictator added that he would see them safely embarked. The Jesuits it is added, decided on leaving, lest they should compromise themselves with the Pope and the King of Naples. Further intelligence from Sicily reports that Garibaldi's movements have been quickened by the concessions of the Neapolitan Government. Instead of waiting, he is now determined on effecting his ultimate purpose of revolution in the mainland.

The Papal Government at last appear to be anxious to make terms with the new Italian movement. The progress of Garibaldi, and the distress of the King of Naples, has no doubt, had considerable influence in quickening the reforming tendencies of the Holy See; and we have now intelligence that they are willing to grant reforms. A more remarkable indication of the change of the Papal Government is exhibited by their official permitting the publication of a work which declares that the temporal power of the Pope is not necessary to secure to him his spiritual dominion. The temporal power, it is now admitted, may be modified to suit the requirements of people, and Italy may probably thank Garibaldi for this conversion of the Holy See.

NAPLES.—It is scarcely possible to tell, by the accounts we have received, what is the exact condition of Naples at the present time, although it is quite clear that order has not yet