

Turin an Evangelical Young Women's Union, under the presidency of Maria von Bunsen, which supplies efficient succor to the poor, and especially the sick children of the association.

The evangelical station at Nice, where in the morning often three hundred persons, most of them French, and in the evenings from forty to sixty persons, attend Divine service, must now as the place no more belongs to Italy, be given up. The Vaudois are in hopes that their vigorous driving operations there will be carried out by another evangelical church.

The evangelists of the Vaudois church have crossed the boundaries of Piedmont and penetrated into Tuscany. In Leghorn and Pisa, Ribet has collected around him from forty to fifty persons of both cities. In Pisa the progress of the work has been undisturbed; in Leghorn, on the contrary, the service was for some time suspended by the authorities. At the time of my stay there, however, the prohibition had again been removed, and a new and handsome house had been erected in the Via Maremmana for the religious meetings. Unfortunately I was not able to attend any service there. At Leghorn, too, the well-known Florentine carpenter, Bassali, began laboring a short time ago as missionary among the Italian Jews.

Florence, without doubt the most important city in Italy in reference to the evangelization of this country, has not yet, however, been found by the Vaudois mission, which Concorde has been about a year zealously conducting, so faithful a soil as might, perhaps, have been expected. I went often, as well on Sundays as week-days, to the assemblies conducted by Concorde, and there were never more than from twelve to sixteen persons present. In general, I believe that the Vaudois beyond Piedmont will scarcely make such progress in the evangelization of Italian Catholics as in Turin and Genoa. They do not in Tuscany pass for Italians, because in their acquired language people always catch a foreign French accent. To which must be added, the people here, in Tuscany especially, an almost insuperable aversion to all ordained ministers.

I have everywhere found among the Vaudois evangelists a healthy exposition of the Word of God adopted. If one hears of complaints here and there of their being at times too polemically busy against the church of Rome, I cannot support this intimation from my own experience, inasmuch as I have only heard in Florence one occasional polemical discourse, which was quite a sensible one. I was told, however, by Gay in Genoa, that every week there is an evening set apart for controversy, on which differential points are openly attacked—an institution which certainly cannot be altogether censured, although it is not established in the purely Italian evangelical associations. This much, however, is certain, that the labors of the Vaudois in Italy have not been fruitless, and that these cheerful and zealous champions of the gospel deserve in a high degree our prayers and our assistance.—News of the Churches.

SPAIN.—Our persecuted brother Matamoros in a letter to Mr. Greene, dated June 15, says, "Alham, Trigo, and myself are to be condemned to eighteen years' punishment—nine at the galleys, and nine more under the constant vigilance of the civil authorities. Besides this, we are to be declared for ever incapable of holding any office or political position, and also of teaching and instructing. This is horribly inhuman and inhuman. Of the nine years of convict labour, I need say nothing: you can fancy what they will be in Spain!"

BAPTISM BY MR. BEECHER.—Says an exchange: "We learn that three persons were baptized by Henry Ward Beecher in the new baptistry of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Friday evening last. We have seen some members of his church who were present, and who were so much impressed by the administration of the ordinance, that they say they do not know but they shall be obliged to become Baptists."

AN AGED CONVERT TO BAPTIST SENTIMENTS.—Rev. E. McInnis informs us that he had the pleasure of baptizing at Masquash last Sabbath, a female in the seventy-third year of her age. Her husband was educated in Scotland for a Presbyterian clergyman, but not feeling himself sufficiently religious to enter the ministry, he came to this country and devoted his life to secular pursuits. He lived until he was nearly ninety years of age. Through the greater part of his life he was most determined in his opposition to Baptist sentiments, but he was finally led, from a careful examination of the subject as taught in the New Testament, to adopt the Baptist views, and at the age of 87 was baptized by Rev. James Walker. His widow, now in advanced life, having embraced Baptist sentiments, has also publicly put on the Saviour by yielding obedience to his own ordinance. May she go on her way the rest of her days rejoicing in the full assurance of hope.

Our brother McInnis is much encouraged by the prosperity of the cause in that section of his mission field.—N. B. Baptist.

THE INDIANS.—We are glad to hear from Mr. Rand that he has been greatly encouraged in his labors among the Indians lately, and is looking for a blessing to attend the preached word. He says, "I find that when I get warmed up, I can preach in Mic-mac quite readily, and often find my hearers very attentive." This should call forth prayer on behalf of these children of the forest.

HOME MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

For the Christian Messenger.

MONTHLY MEETING OF HOME MISSIONARY BOARD.

Members present at the meeting on Monday August 5th, 1861:

Bro. J. W. Nutting in the Chair. Rev. A. H. Manra, Brethren W. L. Evans, S. Selden, Geo. Robins, D. McN. Parker, M. D. H. N. Pain, Thos. Wesley and R. N. Beckwith.

Letters received during the month:

From Rev. John Davis, Rev. John Shaw, Rev. I. J. Skinner.

Appointments made:

Rev. P. A. Shiels, a mission of 6 weeks at Margaree, C. B. and vicinity. Rev. John Davis, to spend 6 weeks in destitute parts of P. E. Island. Rev. R. R. Philip, a mission of 6 weeks to Dartmouth and vicinity.

Received:

Table with financial entries: From Central Association, per J. W. Barss, \$237 56; Kempt Church, Up. Branch, 1 50; East. Association, per S. Selden, 190 15; do. do., Amherst Ch., 60 80; West. do., for Gaelic Mis., 17 29; Balance in hand, \$109 23.

R. N. BECKWITH, Sec. H. M. Board.

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE N. S. BAPTIST HOME MISSION.

Appointed at the Annual Meeting, held at Guysborough, 8th July, 1861.

J. W. Nutting, Esq., President. J. W. Barss, Esq., Vice Presidents. John King, Esq., T. S. Harding, Esq., W. L. Evans, Esq., Treasurer. R. N. Beckwith, Esq., Secretary. George Robins, Esq., Auditor.

Board of Managers.

Rev. J. E. Balcom, Rev. I. J. Skinner. Dr. Cramp, Hon. J. W. Johnston. D. W. C. Dimock, Hon. J. McCully. S. W. deBlois, D. McN. Parker, Esq. David Freeman, S. Selden. W. H. Humphrey, Francis Webber, A. S. Hunt, H. N. Pain, G. F. Miles, Thos. Wesley, A. H. Manro, Daniel Mosher, James Parker, Mayhew Beckwith, T. H. Porter, H. R. Cunningham, D. M. Welton.

Colonial and Foreign News.

New Brunswick.

SOLEMN WARNINGS.—During the lost few days Providence has been speaking to the people of St. John in tones of unusual solemnity reminding them of their mortality, and of the necessity of an immediate and constant preparation for an exchange of worlds.

On Monday last a sailor named Barns, on board the ship Augusta Jessie Sutherland, while adjusting the anchor, slipped and fell overboard. His head struck the anchor in the plunge, which probably disabled him from swimming, and before he could be rescued by his sailor associates life had departed.

Early yesterday morning, Thomas Burke, a labouring man, was found dead in Dixon's Slip, York Point. The evening previous, it is said that Burke and other parties were seen fighting on the wharf, and it is conjectured that he was killed in the fight, and thrown into the slip. One or two persons have been arrested upon suspicion of being accessory to his death, and will be put upon trial. The deceased had a wife and three children.

Mr. Charles Ransay, a stevedore, was loading a scow yesterday forenoon at McAvity's Wharf, Lower Cove, and a pile of deals fell upon him, breaking in several of his ribs and seriously endangering his life. He was taken insensible to his home, but there is some hope of his recovery. Several others who were engaged with him were bruised to some extent, but not dangerously hurt.

But the most fearful calamity occurred yesterday about 2 o'clock, P. M. The bark "Pilgrim," owned by Messrs. Owen & Duncan, is in Pettin-gell's Slip going through repairs. She was in a very upright position, and it is said was not sufficiently supported. The result was, when the tide left her she "listed," and as she fell over upon her side, the masts, unsupported by rigging, broke off at the deck. The foremast fell upon two girls who were upon the wharf at the time, gathering chips, crushing them to death instantly. The old st was about sixteen, by the name of Kelly, and the other was a cousin by the name of Toole, about thirteen years of age. Their bodies were terribly crushed and mangled. The head of one was severed from the body. The mainmast fell upon the centre of the Warehouse on the Wharf, and split the building from the ridge-pole to the sills. A young man by the name of Mahoney was sitting in his Express wagon at the end of the wharf, at the time of the calamity, and the mizzen struck him as it fell, causing instant death. This young man generally had charge of the mail from the Post Office to the Railway Station, and was very obliging in his manner. He was a son of Patrick Mahoney, of Church Street. Thus three immortal beings were hurried at the same instant and from the same wharf, to the solemnities of the spirit world. Such startling visitations should awaken in all minds an earnest desire to be ready at any moment to exchange time for eternity. "Behold the judge standeth at the door."—N. B. Baptist, & Visitor.

The coroner's inquest held over the bodies of the deceased failed to discover any carelessness and brought in a verdict of Accidental death.

Another serious accident occurred on Sunday last. Mrs. Howe, wife of John Howe, Esq., Post Master, was thrown from her carriage on her way to church, and received very serious injuries. On Sunday evening we are informed she was considered in a dangerous state, but since then she has somewhat improved.—News.

Canada.

A DARING CONVICT.—Monday evening's westward train from South Quebec, conveyed en route to the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston a man named Sprat, bearing four or five other names in his travels, convicted of breaking into, and robbing the premises of Mr. Meagher, late M. P. P. for Bonaventure. The prisoner, who is said to have broken out of the New Brunswick Penitentiary, and was brought up from Gaspe in charge of Mr. Sherriff Sheppard by the Lady Head, which arrived on Sunday, cut clean through his manacles, while in the Quebec jail on Monday night, the iron being about threequarters of an inch in thickness.—Can. Bap.

CANADIAN MINES.—The Acton Copper Mines employ 600 men, women and boys, and yield about 100 barrels of 30 per cent ore a day, worth from \$1500 to \$1800. The gross expenses, exclusive of royalty, are about 25 per cent. There appears no prospect of a diminution of yield, the product being larger now than at any previous period since the discovery.—Quebec Gazette.

THE GREAT EASTERN sailed from Quebec, on Tuesday the 6th inst., for England, with 356 passengers. We presume, from previous intelligence that these were all first class passengers. The great ship had also a full cargo of deals.—From the moment it was known the Great Eastern was coming out to Quebec, the enterprising firm of Gilmour & Co. determined that she should not return so nearly empty as she did last year from the United States, but that for the honour she should carry back a full cargo. Consequently there has, since then, been a busy time at the immense establishments of that great lumbering firm. But the mammoth steamer was fitted out with a full cargo of the freight upon which amounted to the pretty sum of £20,000. The Great Eastern has done so well by the trip to Canada that her managers will probably not feel indisposed to send her out there again at no distant day.—Recorder.

West Indies.

The sugar crop of Barbadoes for the present year was estimated at fifty thousand hogsheds.

A line of steamers is expected shortly to be established between France and the United States via Martinique and Guadaloupe.

Australia.

The papers received by the Europa, from Australia, indicate an improved state of things in that country. The yield of gold continues large and in some parts enormous, as appears by the following from the Ballarat Star:—

"That capital claim, the Cosmopolitan, Golden Point, seems to have no end of golden riches. Every week it yields good dividends, and this week is not likely to be behind some of the best. Yesterday morning the lucky shareholders washed not less than 135 oz. from one bucket full of stuff."

Latest from the States!

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Hubel privateer Petrel off Charleston fired into the frigate St. Lawrence, mistaking her for a merchantman. The frigate returned a broadside sinking the privateer, drawing five and capturing thirty-six, who were sent to Philadelphia to irons.

A skirmish took place at Athens, Missouri, on Monday between 1000 rebels and a force of Union men, in which the former were dispersed, leaving 18 dead and 20 prisoners.

Nothing is known of the intended movements of the Federal army near Washington.

The Reporters are excluded from Camps.

Breadstuffs firmer.

Superfine State Flour \$4 00 to \$4 30. Extra \$4 45 a \$4 55.

A fight took place on August 2nd, 19 miles from Springfield, Missouri, between the forces of Gen. Lyon and Ben McCulloch. The Rebels lost 40 killed and 44 wounded. The Federals had 8 killed and 39 wounded. The Rebels were driven from the field, but a renewed fight was hourly expected.

CAPTURE OF PRIVATEERS.—Philadelphia, Aug. 7.—The gun boat Flag arrived at Millin this morning with thirty-six rebel pirates, taken from a vessel lately stolen at Charleston, formerly the revenue cutter Pickens.

The pirate fired a gun at the Frigate St. Lawrence, off Charleston, mistaking her for a merchantman, when the St. Lawrence returned a broadside, sinking her. Five of the crew were lost, and the rest were rescued by boats and placed on the gunboat Flag.

A subsequent dispatch from Philadelphia says:—The name of the pirate taken by the St. Lawrence was "Prudel." She fired nine shots at the St. Lawrence. The latter's shells cut the pirate vessel completely in two. The prisoners are on their way up the river to this city. When they arrive they will be placed in the custody of the U. S. Marshall.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Prince Napoleon left Washington yesterday to visit Mount Ver-

non, but not reaching the French minister's residence up to midnight, a report prevailed that he had been captured. It appears that he stopped on his return to dine with the French Secretary of Legation. The party met with no material stoppages on the way.

ADMIRAL MILNE ON THE BLOCKADE.—A paragraph lately went the round of the American papers copied from the N. Y. Times, pretending to give the opinion of Admiral Milne as to what constituted an effective blockade. This, report seems, from the following paragraphs in the N. Y. Tribune, to be of the same character as the late telegrams with which we were favored from day to day:

"Some weeks ago the N. Y. Times published, in what purported to be a letter from Pensacola, a circumstantial abstract of orders said to have been issued by Admiral Milne to the British vessels on our coast, defining, with a stringency and precision unheard of before, what the British Government considered an efficient blockade, the strict maintenance of which was simply a physical impossibility. It was with reason considered on our part that such orders could only have been framed for the purpose of picking a quarrel with the United States upon some convenient pretext, in relation to the blockade. But we are glad to note that there was no foundation whatever in the statement in the Times, as will be seen by a letter from Admiral Milne, who is at Halifax, recently written to the British Consul at Boston in which the following passage occurs:

"I see a long article in some of the papers and extract from a letter from Fort Pickens, alluding to orders I have given; all I can say is, that it is not my version of blockade, nor my orders on the subject."

"Where did this false report come from?"

WRONG ALL ROUND.—The Times and World declare that they were wrong in regard to the advance which caused the Bull's Run disaster, and lay the blame of the affair upon the Tribune. The Tribune owns that it was "deplorably," "terribly wrong," but adds that General Scott was "deceived." General Scott says that he was wrong and "ought to be removed," but blames the President. The president admits that he was wrong, and puts the fault upon the "politicians-around him." The politicians are all decidedly wrong, but they come back upon the newspapers which inspired them. So it appears that we have been wrong all round; and our only reliance now is upon the patriotic masses of the North.—N. Y. Herald.

MARVELLOUS INDEED!—Are you fond of the marvellous? Then listen to a couple of camp stories about Col. Seigel's engagement. A private in one of his companies was lying upon the ground, loading and firing in that position to avoid the balls of the enemy. He was flat upon his face, with his left side towards the foe when a shot from one of their six pounders struck the ground beside him, ploughed through about six inches below the surface under him, rebounded, came out on the other side, and continued on its zigzag course. It did not hurt a hair of his head but merely, in something less than the twinkling of an eye, whirled him over upon his back! I do not vouch for it, but tell the tale as 'twas told to me. If you sha e your head, pause, and save a little of your incredulity for this: A captain asserts positively, that he saw one of Seigel's artillerists struck by a cannon-ball which cut off both his legs, but that he promptly raised himself half up, rammed the charge home in his gun, withdrew the ramrod, and them fell back dead!

The Richmond Congress has been discussing a financial scheme, the probable consequence of which will be an advance of treasury notes on the subscribed cotton when the market opens. The cotton is to be sold at existing prices for the benefit of planters.

Some rascals the other day picked up a drunken man in New York, dressed him in regimentals, and took him to the army depot, alleging that he was a deserter. They received the reward of \$30.

Ayer's Compound Extract Sarsaparilla.

No one remedy is more needed in this country than a reliable Alterative, but the sick have been so outrageously cheated by the worthless preparations of Sarsaparilla abroad, that they are disgusted even with the name. Yet the drug cannot be blamed for the impositions from which they have suffered. Most of the so called Sarsaparilla in market contain little of the virtues of Sarsaparilla or anything else. They are mere slops,—l inert and worthless, while a concentrated extract of the active variety of Sarsaparilla compounded with Dock, Stillinger, Iodine, etc., is, as it ever will be, a powerful alterative and an effectual remedy.—When you have used AYER'S—then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn, arising from Inward Costiveness, Pain, or Morbid Irritation of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are Sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.—PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX; FIVE BOXES FOR \$1.00.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. MORRIS & COUNSELL, Agents, Boston, Mass. May 15. 6 m.