

and scriptural foundation so that I am not afraid to declare them and defend them either in public or private.

I thus make these statements that I may be untrammelled for the future, and not looked upon as a dishonest man. I now stand alone, or free from all denominations; and will thus stand to preach that gospel that makes wise unto salvation, until I find a people with whom I agree.

If I am correct in my views I hope the God of heaven may prosper me. If I am incorrect I hope I may be rectified, and when corrected, I will most readily confess, and return in the depths of humility and ask forgiveness.

Please publish this and you will oblige

THOMAS KEILLOR.

[Those of our readers who are acquainted with the circumstances to which the above refers, will not be surprised to find the Rev. Mr. Keillor taking the course indicated in his letter. We presume it will not be expected that we shall attempt to discuss the sentiments, he has here so decidedly stated; we therefore simply comply with his request, regretting at the same time that he should feel it necessary to differ and separate himself from the Associated Baptist Church.—Ed. C. M.]

For the Christian Messenger.

MR. EDITOR,—

I observe in your paper of the 1st. May a communication over the signature of L. Covey, J. Lantz and Michael Manziel, denouncing a statement made by me in the Morning Journal of the 11th of December last, respecting the loss of the schooner Letard as a base slander. I cannot in justice to my own feelings allow such a statement to pass unnoticed. It has certainly taken them a long time to investigate this affair, nearly five months. Let me first inform this Committee, that whatever is written over my signature, I am prepared to substantiate at any time or place the parties who think themselves aggrieved require. And now let me say that a son of the man whose name stands first on that committee was seen with his knife cutting off the blocks and the rigging from the vessel, and when told by a creditable old gentleman that he was doing wrong, replied that she was a lawful prize. The same person, also while my boat was taking a load of stuff I saved, took the balance during the absence of the man in charge of the boat, notwithstanding I ordered him to desist from carrying away any more of the wreck. I afterwards went to his stage and in his presence took my stuff and among this was the "long plank" which he says my man refused to take, well he (Covey) did not refuse to take it, for he soon took it and returned for more plunder. They (the Committee) say "our only sin was in lending our aid to save some of his things and giving them to him." To use similar language to their own this is a base falsehood I did not see the face nor form of either the three men whose names are to the communication above referred to, from the time I entered Indian harbour, until I left it. I have numerous proofs that a large pile of plank and timber from the wreck laid by Mr. F. Covey's door, and his sons boating away more from the wreck when I entered the Harbour.

In conclusion I must express my regret to have to refer to this matter again, but as Mr. Covey has called forth remarks by referring to the matter, when I had nearly forgotten the whole affair, he must know that I am not going to have myself placed in a false position to shield him from his evil deeds. I will again assert that I can substantiate every word that I have written in this and my former letter by a number of evidences, and yet this sapient committee call it a "base slander"

I am Mr. Editor, respectfully yours,

I. E. SHATFORD.

St. Margarets Bay, }
May 28th, 1861. }

[We have no desire that the subject of the above should be pursued further. Having given insertion to the communication to which it refers, we could not well refuse the same to Mr. Shatford. Any amount of writing will not alter the case now. The value of each man's assertions must rest on his reputation for truthfulness and honor.—Ed. C. M.]

For the Christian Messenger.

Church Council at Lunenburg.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—

I am requested to forward to you for publication the following resolution passed unanimously by a Council held at the North West Baptist Church on the 25th ult.

Resolved,—That on account of the small number of ministers present the ordination of Bro L. B. Gates be postponed till after the meeting of the three Associations, the time to be named by the Churches of North West and New Cornwall.

I may just add that the only ministering Brethren present were the Rev. A. W. Bars and myself, and under existing circumstances we could not feel ourselves justified in proceeding with a matter of such vital importance, without the counsel and co-operation of brethren more experienced in such matters than ourselves.

Yours, &c.,

I. J. SKINNER, Clerk of Council.
Chester, June 1st, 1861.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notices.

MR. DONALD McNAUGHTON

Died at Lochaber Lake, Antigonish, May 1st, 1861, aged 60 years. He was born in Perthshire, Scotland, May 20th, 1801. His parents were Presbyterians, and instructed him in their principles. When about 15 years of age, he was impressed with a great concern about his soul. He came to the Ark of Safety, Christ Jesus, and he found the peace of God an anchor to the soul, sure and steadfast. Soon he began to think seriously about baptism, and searched the scriptures diligently with prayer. God directed him in the right way, and he was baptized by Mr. Toulloch, and joined the Baptist church of which he continued a worthy member till he removed to Nova Scotia in 1831. Here he joined the 2nd St. Mary's Baptist Church, and remained a member till his death.

In Sept. 1, 1831, he was united in marriage with Miss J. Stewart. He maintained the worship of God in his family. He felt deeply interested in the welfare of the youth, and for 29 years was Superintendent of the Lochaber Presbyterian Sabbath School. In the prayer meeting he was ever ready to pray and to exhort, and at the fire-side he was willing to speak to anxious souls and point them to the Lamb of God. For many years did the people of God meet under his roof for reading, exhortation and prayer. About four years ago he was taken by severe illness, of which he never wholly recovered. He was not afraid to tread the dark alley, for Jesus was with him. He seemed to recover for a few days before his death, to the great joy of his friends; but he said, "Be not deceived, I am fast hastening home." He said he was happy in the prospect of death, for he looked on it as a conquered enemy. He spoke of his wife and family with great composure. At 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 1st of May, he exclaimed apathetically to his weeping friends, "praise, praise the Lord, oh praise the Lord," and a radiant smile illuminated his happy face, and his spirit fled to the God that gave it.

In the removal of our brother, his widow has a kind and loving husband, his children a tender-hearted father, and the church a valued member.

At his funeral a discourse was delivered by the Rev. A. Campbell, from Eccles. xii. 7.—communicated.

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

Telegraph to Evening Express.

BOSTON, Friday, May 31.—The United States troops have taken Graton in Virginia, and no assistance made to them by rebel forces.

Important events pending but kept profound, as the Government are determined to keep the movement of troops as quiet as possible.

All the Government troops near Washington kept continually under arms, ready at a moment's notice for an encounter with the rebels. It is reported that twenty-five thousand rebel troops are now marching on Alexandria, and should they come in contact with the Government forces there will be a desperate fight.

The last telegram I sent you turned out to be incorrect; but at the time I sent it the news was generally believed and published in all the city papers.

From Saturday's Reporter.

BOSTON, June 1st, 1861.—The riotous spirit is again paramount in Baltimore.

General Butler has been immediately ordered to that city to take the place of General Cadwalader. It is considered that the latter has too much interest in Baltimore to act with requisite decision.

Ex-Governor Banks of Massachusetts has been ordered to take command of the Norfolk district.

Weeling and Parkersburg congressional districts in Virginia have given a majority of forty thousand for the Union.

Western Arkansas is strongly in favor of the Union.

Four hundred fugitive slaves now at Fortress Monroe say that a negro insurrection is certain to follow the first victory obtained by the Federal Government.

It is expected that the border states will be free of the war terminations be entirely depopulated of their slaves.

All fugitive slaves are deemed contraband of war. Rebel desertions from Harper's Ferry are constantly taking place.

Senator Douglas, (who has been ill for some time past), is sinking fast; little hope of his recovery. He is suffering from typhoid fever.

BOSTON, June 3, 1861.—The Federal troops who had penetrated 4 miles into Fairfax County, Virginia, now occupy the town. A company of Dragoons made a desperate dash on the Rebels, killing many and capturing a number of prisoners.

A number of prisoners sentenced to be hung, were rescued. A slave insurrection hourly expected, and great consternation exists among the white population.

Over seventy thousand Federal troops occupy several important points in Virginia.

One hundred and five Cincinnati printers have enlisted.

The city of Detroit has been mulcted in \$20,000 for leaving a sewer unprotected. A dear lesson.

VERY LATEST.

A telegram to the Reporter last night shewed that "the Federal troops had surprised a battalion of the rebels at Phillipa. Killed fifteen and captured fifty, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. Three of the Federal forces severely wounded, and the Colonel killed." "Harper's Ferry said to be deserted by the rebels."

John B. Gough has dedicated all his receipts from earning, until next fall, to the good work of equipping volunteers for the defense of the Union.

THE SOUTHERN CAPITAL.—The Montgomery Advertiser, which is recognized as the "organ" of Jeff. Davis's Government, announces, that the Confederates have decided to remove their Capital to Richmond. It does not intimate, however, when the removal is to take place.

THE BLOCKADING FLEET.—The fleet which will blockade the Southern ports will consist of no less than fifty war vessels, with steam transports sufficient to accommodate a land army of 20,000 men. This looks like business. It is expected that the main portion of the fleet will be at sea within a week, and if troops are sent with them, as is proposed, the rebels will have as much as they can do to defend their coast without assuming the offensive either in Virginia or Maryland, as they have proposed.

SLAVERY AND WAR.—Within the last week the papers have published a speech of John Quincy Adams, in the House of Representatives in 1842, in which he defines the condition of slave property in a time of war. His doctrine is, that when a country is invaded, and two hostile armies are set in martial array, "the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory." He cites cases wherein this has been done, and adds that in a state of actual war, "military authority takes the place of all municipal institutions, slavery among the rest," and that so far from its being true that the States wherein slavery exists have exclusive management of the subject, either "the President of the United States or commander of the army, has power to order the universal emancipation of the slaves." Mr. Adams, it appears, argued this question at length, and challenged a reply to his reasoning. Under such a ruling by government, Gen. Butler would not lend himself and his position to the business of arresting and returning fugitives, or putting down a slave insurrection.—W. & R.

EMANCIPATION MUST COME.—In all quarters this is looked to as a future "military necessity." A grave writer in the Independent says: "The business community have made up their minds to put this matter (slavery) beyond all possibility of disturbing us again, and this can only be done by destroying slavery as a system. Without doing that the war might be protracted ten years; with that it could be finished in two. Emancipation must come." This is fast becoming the tone of the religious and secular press—the pulpit and the camp—of commercial and military men—of Whigs, Democrats and Republicans. As slavery supplied the soil and the seeds of the rebellion, it must be rooted, by a law of justice and of necessity.—Ib.

THE PEACE DOCTRINE.—We have often queried what the advocates of peace would say to the present war, but they are all right. The May number of the Advocate of Peace takes open and explicit ground for the maintenance of government by force of arms, and makes it a parallel case with the quelling of a riot or bringing an assassin to condign punishment. It is simply a mustering of forces to suppress treason and enforce wholesome law, and does not partake of the fierce and vindictive passions of war. This is right, and we welcome such an "Advocate of Peace."—Ib.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE AMERICAN UNION.—So short lived has been the destinies of the American Union, that men who saw its rise may see its fall. Lord Lyndhurst, who is happily spared to us, was born in Boston a British subject, for Massachusetts was then one of the United Provinces. Indeed we are still pensioning the loyalists of 1775, when the conquerors in that war are destroying the work of their own hands. But the collapse and ruin of this political edifice is, in itself, a thing of insignificance when compared with the proceedings by which the work has been brought about. Civil war, or, in other words, war of the most frightful and barbarous kind, has been accepted and undertaken by a people among the most enlightened and best educated in the world.—London Times, May 6.

THE ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF BOSTON in reply to the resolution of our House of Assembly, on the U. States troubles, have passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved, That the City Council of Boston have received with sensibility the resolve of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, expressing their sympathy with the people of this country in our present national calamity. If a morbid apprehension of encroachment upon their constitutional rights has misled our countrymen of the South into armed rebellion, we still cherish the hope that a regard for law and loyalty to Government characteristic of our race, will ere long convince them that such apprehensions are groundless, and bring them back to their allegiance. The event is in the keeping of Providence but, if ordered in accordance with this hope, inspire the friends of liberty with greater confidence than ever that Governments essentially based upon the ballot, as here and in the Province, are not only the most just, but the most stable." "Resolved, That a copy hereof be transmitted to the said Assembly, through its presiding officer."

The Steamship Great Eastern sailed from New York for Liverpool early on Sunday morning, carrying out a large freight and one hundred and ninety-four passengers.

BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.—The war is producing most disastrous consequences on commerce during the week ending the 18th the amount of dry goods entered for consumption was only \$138,140 against \$828,251 for the same time of 1860, and \$1,551,750 for 1859. Since January the falling off as compared with 1860 is \$15,600,000 and with 1859 \$16,700,000.

A NEW NATIONAL HYMN FOR THE UNITED STATES.—We are to have a new National Hymn—provided the man is ready for the hour. A committee of prominent citizens, consisting of Gulian C. Verplank, Charles King, Hamilton Fish, George William Curtis, Richard Grant White, Luther Bradish, John A. Dix, Moses H. Grinnel and others, announce that a prize of five hundred dollars will be awarded for a national hymn, which must be, not a war song, but purely patriotic; to consist of not less than forty lines, exclusive of a chorus or burden, which is regarded as essential, and to be of marked rhythm and popular melody. For the words and music from the same hand, five hundred dollars will be paid, or a gold medal of that value will be awarded. For the hymn alone, or for the music alone (if original), two hundred and fifty dollars will be given. The chance is "open to all comers."—N. Y. Examiner.

REV. JAMES A. DAVIDSON IN CALIFORNIA.—We copy the following from the Alta Californian of April 28th:

TEMPERANCE LECTURER.—At the recent meeting of the Grand Division at Stockton, the following resolution, offered by John Wade, P. G. W. P., was unanimously adopted:

Resolved,—That we cordially approve the action of the G. W. P., in the appointment of Rev. James A. Davidson, as D. G. W. P. for the State, and Grand Lecturer; and that we heartily commend Brother Davidson to the confidence and support of the Order, and the public generally.

Latest from Europe.

FRANCE.

The "navigation laws" of France are either doimed or they are advancing in that direction. A petition was presented to the Senate on Saturday, demanding the revision of the maritime convention between England and France, and, after a discussion, the petition was referred to the Minister of Marine and Commerce.

It is reported that the French Press Laws will shortly undergo a revision favourable to the side of liberty, a consummation devoutly to be wished.

The system of passports in France received a "heavy blow and great discouragement" when it was decided that people of Britain might travel without them in France. Swedes and Norwegians are now included in this arrangement, and, no doubt, other Europeans must partake the same advantage at no distant period.

A letter from Paris revives the question of the Syrian occupation, together with the rumour of the probability of an English force landing at St. Jean d'Acre. It is said that Austria and Prussia agree with the proposal of an English occupation of Acre.

ITALY.

The Opinions of Turin, which is a semi-official journal at the service of the Italian Government, gives a broad hint to the Emperor of the French that the time is come for the evacuation of Rome. It is not sufficient, says the Opinions, that France should give her moral adhesion to the Italian cause; but her sincerity should be shown in the official recognition of the new state of things, and the enemies of France would then have less to say against her equivocal policy.

A Roman telegram tells us that a Papal Nuncio is again about to be established at Paris, signifying the renewal of a good understanding between France and Rome.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday May 3rd.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.—Lord Palmerston brought up a message from her Majesty, communicating to the House the intended marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Alice with his Highness Prince Louis of Hesse and recommending the House to make a provision for her Royal Highness; and he moved an address to her Majesty, conveying the thanks and congratulations of the House, and their assurance that they would take the earliest opportunity of considering her Majesty's recommendation.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Disraeli, and agreed to nem. con.

[From the Gazette of May 14th]

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT.

BY THE QUEEN.—A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA R. Whereas we are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers, and States:

And whereas hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Government of the United States of America and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America:

And whereas we being at peace with the Government of the United States, have declared our Royal determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the contest between the said contending parties: