

fessed religion some forty years ago. He was baptized, and united with our Church here during the pastorate of the Rev. B. Scott. He has been known here for nearly half a century as a leader in the service of song; having officiated in turn in that capacity in most of the places of worship in the city. As Baptists we are under obligations to him, not only in this respect, but because of his having opened a room for our accommodation previous to the erection of our present place of worship.

Until within the last few months, he has enjoyed strong and almost uninterrupted health.—At length he has broken down suddenly, and been removed after an illness of not more than five days. His life did not bear so much of a religious stamp as could have been wished. Yet he was a great lover of the means of grace. He was remarkable for his Bible reading, his knowledge of Scripture, and his maintenance of family worship through a long series of years. His prayers were characteristic and peculiar. Yet they discovered an intimate acquaintance with the way of salvation by grace alone, and a hearty consent to that way. And when he came to die, the free grace of God was evidently the support of his soul. He was much in prayer on his dying bed, and was well pleased to have others pray with him. "I want no worldly company now," was one of his expressions at this period. On being questioned, he would speak of the Saviour, intelligently and earnestly, as his only hope. "Exalted Saviour!—Exalted Saviour!" was one of his common expressions. "I have often sung here," he once remarked; "but I long to sing in a better land." The words "Prophet! Priest! and King!" often fell from his lips. Not long before his departure, "Father!" said he,—"Father! into thy hands I commit my spirit." He lived for long years in life with his late yoke-fellow, in death he was scarcely divided; and in the higher and heavenly life he is rejoined to her for ever.

J. D.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 1861.

[The Baptist and Visitor will please copy.]

To the Editors of the Christian Messenger.

DEAR BRETHREN,—

On noticing the recommendation of the Convention at its last setting, to observe a day of Humiliation and Prayer, by the Churches throughout the Denomination. My mind was impressed with reference to its necessity and importance, and hoped it would be fully carried into effect. Again on reading the letter from Dr. Cramp, in the Messenger of the 6th inst., bringing the subject to our notice my mind was still more impressed, and felt strongly the desire that all our Churches would in solemn convocation respond to a call not only so necessary, but one, so full of hope, with the many cheering promises in the Word of God; this one is ample ground for strong faith "If ye shall ask any thing in my name I will do it." I felt, that if the recommendation was carried into effect under the influence of this passage, as extensively as the conviction is entertained that God's blessing is needed, a blessing would be realised, and copious showers of grace would descend and water the weary heritage of the Lord. It is true, the Church is in the wilderness, and our denomination may be driven further out of sight in her spiritual testimony than at any former period of her history in these provinces, yet God has promised to bring her up out of the wilderness leaning on her Beloved. He is able to help his people and ready to extend his arm to them in time of need. May we be taught to lean on Him, to look to Him, to hope in Him, that He may come and dwell among us, and that his Word may be powerful in the heart of saint and sinner, and it may be known that God will in very deed dwell with men on the earth, that the Church may not only in her individual members but may be in her united testimony, clear, strong and steadfast for the truth, and approximate, more and more, to that state and time, when she shall look forth "fair as the Moon, clear as the Sun, and terrible as an army with banners;" for which may God help us all to pray.

WITNESS.

Truro, November 28th, 1861.

Religious Intelligence.

LUNENBURG.—Rev. L. B. Gates writes.—Dear Brother,—Four weeks ago last Sunday, I had the privilege for the first time of baptising four believers, in Christ; and last Sunday four more. All except two were converted before I came to this place. One female, somewhat advanced in life, and in Christian experience, "whom Satan had bound to these eighteen years," was loosed from her spiritual bondage, and was enabled to follow her Lord and master down the banks of Jordan, and praise him who set her captive soul at liberty. I am encouraged to believe that others will come soon.

PICTOU.—R. J. G. writes from Pictou, Nov. 22nd 1861.—Dear Sirs,—We have had a plea-

sant and I hope profitable visit from Rev. J. Davis P. E. Island, he preached to large congregations of for two Sabbaths, and administered the Lord's Supper to us for the first time since Br. Hall left us, and the only visit we had from any of our Ministers for some years, although many of them have passed through Pictou. But they have not taken any notice of the drooping cause in Pictou. If pastors of Churches would follow Br. Davis' example and spend a few Sabbaths in destitute places, or visit destitute Churches, we would have reason to be thankful and the general destitution would not be so much felt as is the case at present. We had not had a sermon in Pictou from a Baptist Minister for years, and yet there are a few Baptists in Pictou holding on their way.

BENEFITS OF INFANT BAPTISM.—A correspondent of the Christian Herald, writing from Illinois, relates that he was applied to by unbelieving parents to baptize a sick child. He gave the following grounds for his refusal, which reveals a novel idea of the benefits of Infant Baptism:—"I told them that I could not baptize their child under those circumstances—that it was necessary for the child's salvation—that it was encouraging a dangerous error of the Papists, that infants could not be saved unless they were baptized—and that baptism was for the benefit of parents, to secure God's covenant-blessing in training their living children for God, and not to prepare their dying infants for heaven."

MUNIFICENT DONATION TO THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—We are glad to be able to mention, that at a meeting of the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society recently, a very gratifying announcement was made. It was that an unknown friend had paid to the account of the Society, at its bankers, the sum of five thousand pounds as "a thank-offering."

We have no doubt that the Committee will be only too thankful to devote this sum, for which they are grateful to the Lord of all mercies, either to extending the mission in China, or to reinforcing that in India.—London paper.

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES IN THE HALLS AND THEATRES OF LONDON.—On Sunday evening St. James' Hall was thrown open for a special service, and was so densely crowded that many were refused admission. The service was conducted by the Rev. W. M. Statham.—Amongst the gentlemen who have consented to conduct the subsequent services are the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, M. A.; the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of the Free Church of Scotland, and the Rev. Newman Hall, LL. B., of Surrey Chapel. The Britannia Theatre, at Hoxton, was opened for service on Sunday night, the sermon being preached by the Rev. John Graham, minister of Craven Chapel. The Garrick and Pavilion Theatres were also opened for special services on Sundays. The committee who have the theatre movement in hand report that since the commencement of the services, on the January 1, 1860, 326 services have been held, attended by 537,700 persons, at a cost of 1d. per individual. No intimation has yet been given of the title of the intended commencement of the winter campaign at St. Paul's Cathedral or Exeter Hall. At Westminster Abbey, it is understood that the special evening services in the nave will be recommenced on 5th January.

BAPTISTS IN KAFFRARIA.—An occasional King William's Town correspondent, writing under date August 29th, sends us the following:—"On Sunday last a Church, consisting of about thirty members of the Baptist persuasion, was formed among the German Immigrants at Frankfort, in this province. The Rev. A. Hay, of Graham's Town, accompanied by one of his deacons, Mr. S. Stranger, was present at the ceremony, and Mr. Langheim, an immigrant, by trade a mason, and formerly a member of one of the German Baptist Churches in Holstein, under the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Oncken was unanimously chosen pastor. For some time past services have been held every Sabbath at Frankfort, which have been attended by immigrants from Izell, King William's Town, Hanover, Cambridge, and other German villages, some of them fourteen miles distant. A Sunday-school has also been established and is well attended. I believe an application is about to be made to the Lieut.-Governor for the grant of a piece of ground for the purpose of erecting a chapel and school, and some friends in Graham's Town and Kaffraria have signified their intention to subscribe amounts for that purpose. Considering that no spiritual provision has been made by any denomination for the poor German population in Kaffraria this movement will no doubt be supported by Christians generally throughout the colony."—Cape Chronicle.

DR. WISEMAN A "BUSYBODY."—This word "busybody," (1 Pet. iv. 15), is a very remarkable expression. The Greek word means literally "a bishop in another man's diocese;" so that Dr. Wiseman, for instance, who was sent by the Pope into London as an Arch-bishop, took upon him the dignity and the relationship of another's diocese; it belongs to the Bishop of Winchester by the law of the land. Now he became, by doing so, a busybody, and, instead of being called the Bishop of Westminster, his proper designation is the Busybody of Westminster.—Dr. Cumming's Sabbath Evening Readings.

Colonial and Foreign News.

Newfoundland.

The election at Harbour Grace passed off quietly, and resulted in the return of the supporters of the government.

New Brunswick.

STABBING.—We are informed that whilst two men were in personal conflict together near Union Point last evening, one of them, named O'Brien was dangerously stabbed in three places, by the other, of whose name we are not apprised. The police were in pursuit of the offender this morning, but we have not heard as yet of his arrest.—St. John Globe.

Latest from the States!

As far as heard from Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens have received a unanimous vote for President and Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy. Their term is for six years.

THE Richmond Whig, in commenting on the message of President Davis, says:—

"We are two people from this time forward. We are aware the Yankees are determined not to quit us, happen what may. If they cannot conquer us their calculation is that they will be conquered by us, and they have made up their minds to submit tamely to their fate. Well, if we must, we must—though we shall have a great aversion to the task. Our choice is, after drubbing them soundly, and making them pay the expenses of it at his war, to turn them loose upon themselves, prey to their own vile passions."

The New York Herald of Tuesday, says:—Upon searching the baggage of the two rebels, Mason & Slidell, it appears that no despatches or credentials of any kind were found. The probability is that those documents, whatever they may have been were sent in the mail bags of the British steamer, and have thus escaped detention by the officers of the government.

NEW YORK, 29th.—Gen. Fremont arrived here last night. Letters from Port Royal say that Expedition to St. Helena Inlet took the enemy's works without striking a blow. The guns had been carried inland.

There were 14,000 Rebels under Gen. Drayton, 20 miles from Hilton Head.

WASHINGTON, 30th Nov.—Reliable accounts state that Savannah would soon be evacuated.

The Rebels Commodore Tatnal has stated that the Southern Coast Defences must be abandoned as they cannot cope with Federal armaments.

NEW YORK, 30th.—A letter from Quebec, Canada, mentions that there was a rumour that 10,000 volunteers were to be called out.

It was reported that Fort Pickens had been taken by the rebels.

A Key West letter states that the Privateer Beauregard commanded by Capt. Gilbert Hay, was captured on the 12th, 100 miles from Abaco. Most of her ammunition, &c., was thrown overboard. She had met no vessels, and had not even fired a gun since leaving Charleston.

The vessel captured by the Connecticut was the schooner Adelaide, of Nassau, bound for Savannah. She had several cases of swords on board.—Her purser was Lieut. Hardee of the Confederate army.

NEW YORK, NOV. 26.—The Herald's special despatch from Fortress Monroe says:—By a flag of truce from Norfolk we learn that news has been received at Norfolk from Fort Pickens and Port Royal on Saturday morning. Fort Pickens opened fire on the Rebels, but the firing was wild. Later it was stated that Fort Pickens was breached and the firing stopped.

The rebels did not sustain any loss, whereas the Union forces were heavy losers. There was the wild excitement at Norfolk General Bragg was jubilant, and sent congratulatory despatches all over the South.

Latest from Europe!

The steamer City of Baltimore was intercepted off Cape Race, on Thursday morning at 5.30 p. m., left Queenstown on Thursday, 21st, midnight.

It is reported that a large steamer has left London full of munitions of war for the Confederate States.

The Nashville arrived at Southampton on the 21st. On the 19th she boarded the American ship Harvey Birch, from Havre for New York in ballast. Took off Capt. Nelson and crew, and then set fire to the Harvey Birch, which was burnt to the water's edge. The Nashville landed Capt. Nelson and crew at Southampton and remained there herself, with Confederate flag flying.

The whole crew except Capt. Nelson were kept in irons till the arrival of the Nashville at Southampton.

It is reported that several steamers have been insured in London for the run from England to New Orleans and back at 20 guineas.

Napoleon will visit Queen Victoria during the Great Exhibition next year.

TURIN.—In the Italian Parliament Ricasoli announced that he had elaborated a plan for the reconciliation of State and Church, and requested Napoleon to become mediator, but owing to the little conciliatory disposition of Rome the mediation was without a satisfactory result.

FRANCE.

The failure of the negotiations for a treaty of commerce between France and the Zollverein is said to be attributable to the opposition of certain of the smaller Powers, and not to the unwillingness of Prussia. The Prussian Government is said to have shown a great desire to come to an arrangement with France.

Whilst the naval authorities of this kingdom are rejoicing over the merits of the Warrior, iron ship, the authorities in France are exulting over La Gloire. The Minister of Marine was on board of La Gloire, the other day, just as Lord Clarence Paget was on board the Warrior, and the French official was equally as delighted as our countryman. La Gloire made thirteen knots an hour, but the Warrior—and here the English Admiralty ought to stand on tiptoe—made, under steam and canvass, eighteen miles an hour.

A FIREPROOF DRESS.—On Friday, the 8th ult, the Emperor and Empress witnessed, in the Park of Compiègne, a trial by a M. Buvert of a newly-invented fireproof dress. A cottage was erected in the park for the purpose of the experiment. The frame work of the building was iron, and the roof and walls were made of faggots and other combustible materials. Their Majesties were attended by a numerous Court party. The fire brigade attached to the chateau of Compiègne were in readiness in case of their services being required. M. Buvert's dress is described to be both waterproof and fireproof, and is copiously stuffed with sponges sewn together. He wears a helmet like that of a diver, with an apparatus for supplying fresh air, and glasses to see through. At a signal from the Emperor he set fire to the temporary cottage, and when the flames had well got ahead he went into the midst of them several times with perfect impunity. The Empress, greatly excited by the scene, cried out repeatedly, "Enough; oh, its quite enough!" The experiment was considered to be entirely successful, and the Emperor warmly complimented M. Buvert upon his invention. Fireproof dresses have been of course, invented before, and have been exhibited in use, but practical difficulties have hitherto prevented their application to general purposes.

ITALY.

The statement that a revolutionary expedition is being prepared in Genoa is repeated in letters from that city. It is stated that for several weeks there have been flocking to Genoa Hungarians, Poles, "and men of divers nationalities," and that Garibaldi has authorised the formation of a Slave Legion. This force would in the first place co-operate with the Montenegrins, when it is expected that the insurrection would spread throughout the whole Slave populations of Turkey, and embrace Hungary and Galicia in the movement. The statement comes in very questionable shape, but at the same time there is nothing very improbable in it. Garibaldi is believed to be engaged in some work not purely Italian, and his pledge to the Hungarian Legion is a sufficient guarantee that he will not let any opportunity pass without making an effort on behalf of their country. Meanwhile the General has announced his firm determination not to provoke any movement against Rome or Venice, and he urges on the arming of the nation as the great means for consolidating the strength of Italy.

The work of internal improvement goes on in Italy, however much it may still be afflicted with "brigandage" and political dissensions. Victor Emmanuel has opened a new railway at Ancona and he was most enthusiastically received by the people, who, a few short months since, were subjects of the Poper. The Exhibition at Florence is another sign of internal and commercial improvement, such a success has the Exhibition been that it will remain open during the present month. The accounts of the storm which broke over Rome a few days back describe it as most severe. The whole of the lower part of the city was flooded, and the damage to the Vatican is estimated at 200,000 scudi.

PRUSSIA.

A report mentioned in a Berlin letter confirms the impression that the recent disturbances in that city have been of a very serious character. The King is said to have given the police guard ten thousand thalers, or about fourteen hundred pounds, from his private purse, as an acknowledgment of the energy displayed by it on the occasion. Some seventy of the men were more or less wounded, and several of them are reported to be still in a dangerous state.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Vienna is, it appears, about to be fortified by means of a series of martello towers. One has already been erected, and as it has successfully resisted a pounding from cannon, 92 others will be erected "in a vast perimeter" round the capital. The fortifications will cost about half a million sterling.

FORGETTING THE DAY OF THE MONTH.—A correspondent sends us the following:—A rather novel incident occurred on Sunday morning last at a village church. The curate, on giving out the Psalms to be read, had entirely forgotten the day of the month, and after two or three unsuccessful attempts to strike the nail on the head, by announcing first, that it was 23rd, secondly, that it was the 16th day of the month, was corrected by his clerk, who, in a loud voice exclaimed, "Tis the 20th day, sir," upon which, as may easily be imagined, the rev. gentleman blushed considerably, and did not feel at all comfortable the remaining portion of the service.—Bristol Mirror.