

to hear the unequivocal testimony given by the newly enlisted soldiers of the cross. I trust, before three months have expired, to be able to report a large increase in the number who have flocked to the banner of Prince Emmanuel.—N. Y. Chron.

Dr. Cumming, of London, thinks that the great question between Christ and anti-Christ in our day centres about baptism, as 300 years ago it did about the Lord's Supper. Is baptism regeneration? is the great point of controversy. So far as Dr. Cumming goes, he says well. But with that question is linked another equally crying for settlement—Is infant-baptism Scriptural?—N. Y. Chron.

MISSIONS AND MISSIONARIES. In China about ninety missionaries are laboring at fourteen stations. Throughout the whole missionary field there are nearly 3,000 European and American missionaries and assistants, and more than 6,000 native helpers, through whom about 5,000,000 have been brought under the influence of the truth.

BIBLES NOT CONTRABAND.—The Southern Christian Advocate publishes the following notice:

At a recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the Bible Society of Charleston, £250 were appropriated for the purchase of Bibles from the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Charleston Bible Society, in February, resolved to continue its relations with the American Bible Society, though not unmindful that the New York Legislature offered men and money to that State to subdue the South. But recent events warn us that we have no friends at the North, and we look abroad for our supply of Bibles until we can print them at home.

By all means, responds the Observer, let our Southern brethren get Bibles from England or anywhere else, if they can. We hope that Bibles are not contraband of war. We will join in an earnest petition that no blockade, no non-intercourse act, no suspension of transportation may hinder the free admission of the Bible into all the seceded States. If the principles of that Book had been heeded, this war would not have been. The power of that Book ought to compel obedience to lawful government, and restore union and peace.

BAPTISM OF THE REV. W. B. LANDELLS, OF MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

The Australian Correspondent of the London Freeman gives the following brief notice of the baptism of this popular Congregationalist minister:

Though we have vainly sought assistance from our brethren in England, we have recently received help in another way. The ablest and most popular of the Independent ministers in Victoria, the Rev. W. B. Landells (who was for eighteen years pastor of a congregational church in Sheffield), has been publicly baptized, and has thrown his whole energies into the interests of our denomination. Mr. Landells has been in the colony over eight years, and by his talents and successful ministry has raised the most prosperous of the Independent churches about Melbourne, which he now cheerfully resigns to follow out his convictions on the subject of baptism. At a special service held at the Collins-street Church on the 15th inst., the ordinance was administered by the Rev. James Taylor, after impressive devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. Isaac New. Mr. Landells delivered an address, in which he detailed the process of thought by which he had been ultimately led to the decision he was about to consummate, and in manly terms vindicated the propriety of his course. Mrs. Landells and their eldest son were also baptized on the same occasion, which was one deeply interesting to the large assemblage of persons present. Mr. Landells has since delivered two elaborate lectures on Baptism, which are about to be published in a separate form. Although the ministers and members of the Independent churches acknowledge that Mr. Landells can only be actuated by the purest principle in taking this step, it would hardly be credited with what bitter revilings he has been assailed, and how desperate are the efforts made to counteract the influence of his accession to the ranks of Baptists. Verily, the spirit of intolerance is not dead, even among Independents. Mr. Landells has been invited to the pastorate of the first Baptist Church in Geelong, and he has intimated his willingness to accept the call.

The Rev. James Smith, whose indefatigable exertions in the cause of Christ at Chitour and Delhi have made his name eminent, has arrived, and has resolved upon settling in Victoria. If, as is probable, he enters upon the work of an evangelist in the populated districts of the interior, there can be no doubt he will accomplish great good, and infuse fresh vigour into many of the infant Baptist churches.

In a subsequent number we find a more extended notice of the above baptism from the Australian Evangelist.

A GENUINE NOLA EPISCOPARI.—The Ami de la Religion says:—We understand that M. Deguerry, cure of the Madeleine, being moved by the sorrow manifested by all his parishioners on learning that he was called on to quit them, has written to the Emperor to pray him not to insist on his accepting the nomination to the bishopric of Marsailles.

BEDEQUE, P. E. L.—By a letter from Rev. W. Dobson, we learn that his labours at this place have been attended with success. He has baptized five believers and others are received. The Lord is refreshing his Zion and many are enquiring the way.

ST. ANDREWS N. B.—We are happy to learn by Rev. A. D. Thomson, of St. Andrews, that the good cause is progressing in his circuit. He has had the pleasure of burying some ten believers with Christ in baptism within the last few months, and others are expected soon to profess their faith by an observance of this sacred rite. N. B. B. & Visitor.

NASHWAAK, N. B.—The Rev. J. C. Hurd writes to the Visitor that he had at the request of the brethren visited Nashwaak, and baptized two converts. "Matters at Fredericton" he adds "are moving along as usual. Oh when will the Lord appear for our help? When will His cause be revived in this place? May the Lord hasten the time."

WESLEYAN METHODIST APPOINTMENTS.—The Conference recently sitting at St. John made the following appointments of ministers:

Halifax.—Revs. J. S. Addy, J. Brewster, C. Churchill. Supernumeraries—Revs. H. Pope and A. McNutt.

Dartmouth.—Theophilus S. Richey.

Musquodoboit Harbour.—Samuel B. Martin.

Middle Musquodoboit.—Henry Holland.

Sambro and Margaret's Bay.—J. Sutcliffe.

Lunenburg.—Charles Stewart, George Bigney, John Marshall, Supernumerary.

Windsor and Falmouth.—Henry Pope, 2d, Richard Johnson, Frederick Smallwood (who is allowed to rest another year).

Newport.—James G. Hennigar.

Kempt.—William Alcorn.

Maidland.—Robert E. Crane.

James G. Hennigar, Chairman.

H. Pope, 2d, Financial Secretary.

The Rev. Dr. Pickard was chosen President of the Wesleyan Conference of Eastern British America for the ensuing year. We presume this needs confirmation from the British Conference before it becomes an actual appointment.

For the Christian Messenger.

DEATH OF A CHRISTIAN INDIAN GIRL.

Died at Truro, 4th inst., Harriet, eldest daughter of Benjamin and Susan Christmas, aged seven years.

"I love Jesus," said this dying Indian child. "O Jesus, Jesus, Jesus!" were her impressive utterances.

"Send," said she, the evening before she died, "for Mr. D.—I want him to read the Bible to me and pray for me."

The appropriate passage, the Saviour's invitation to little children would be naturally suggested—this, with John's description of the heavenly world, contained in the 21st and 22nd chapters of Revelation, were read. We talked of Jesus, his dying for sinners, his blessing little children,—of heaven, the holy and happy ones there,—and though suffering great pain not a groan all this time escaped her.

Early the next morning, as I was about revisiting the dying child, I was hastened by another message from her. One night had greatly neared her towards her heavenly home, the prepared rest for her spirit.

"I love Jesus" was still her watchword, and none who heard her doubted its truth. "Poor Newal, is he crying for me?" asked she. "I don't want him to cry for me." "Poor mother, I would not leave you, only Jesus calls for me and I must go. Good-bye mother—good-bye Newal—good-bye Burty—good-bye Mr. D;" and so to all in the room she knew.

Oh, who could restrain his tears, when the little Indian girl of seven years bid us her dying good-bye? Good-bye was the sobbed out response, almost ashamed that it could not be followed by some word of cheer. "Good-bye for Father," was her last adieu. "You are going to Jesus soon Harriet." "Yes, he is coming now?" and she looked with earnest gaze as though she saw—and who can say she did not see immortal messengers—"for in heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father who is in heaven."

Not to man, nor to extreme unction, had she been taught to look—to Jesus she looked, his cleansing blood was her refuge; on His bosom she rests. And the mother's sorrowing, lonely heart found rest in Him who bids the weary come for rest.

Colonial and Foreign News.

Prince Edward Island.

We understand that the commissioners appointed to arrange the difficulties which exist between the land proprietors of Prince Edward Island and the tenants and other matters of importance connected therewith, and who for some time past have been deliberating in the immediate vicinity of the city have recently brought their labors to a close, and an award may be soon expected. The Honorable Joseph Howe, one of the Commissioners has expressed his determination to agitate for a union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island, leaving Canada to take what course she may deem expedient after their consummation has been realized.—St. John Freeman.

New Brunswick.

The Fredericton Head Quarters says that on Monday evening a respectable party of Scotch emigrants arrived in that city by the Antelope, on their way to Glassville Settlement, Upper Woodstock. There were about forty in all—men, women, and children—and they form a part of those who have been induced to leave home through the instrumentality of the Rev. Mr. Glass.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.—The appointment of Dr. JACK as President of the Fredericton University seems to give general satisfaction in New Brunswick. Dr. J. and Mr. Bennett the chief Superintendent of Schools are together making a visitation of the Grammar and Superior Schools of the province.

The other day in Fredericton Provincial Secretary Tilley remarked that the prospects of emigration to N. Brunswick were never more promising than at present, this was in a great measure owing to the unhappy disensions in the neighboring country. He first remarked that he had received no less than 250 applications for land lately, and he was satisfied that New Brunswick would soon acquire a large accession to her population; and another gentleman remarked that he had received numerous letters within the last month or so, with inquiries about the best settling lands, from parties in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and other places in the States.—Reporter.

Canada.

The 47th Regiment, now in camp at Montreal, formed part of the army under General Wolfe, which took Quebec in 1759. When Wolfe was mortally wounded, he was carried from the field by some grenadiers of the 47th, and the regiment for many years bore the name of "Wolfe's Own." To this day officers wear black worm in their lace, as mourning for him.—Rec.

The trial of Dr. Jesse Patterson, for the murder of Olive Savariat at Clarenceville last winter, was concluded yesterday. The prisoner was found "guilty," and sentenced to be hanged on the 6th September next.—Montreal Pilot.

The ELECTIONS have thus far resulted in favour of the present Government. The leader of the Opposition Mr. George Brown, has been defeated by Mr. Crawford. Messrs. Rose and Cartier have defeated Messrs. Holmes and Dorion for Montreal. The latter is said to have been one of the most able men in the former house. Hon. Mr. Morin, Solicitor General has been defeated. Hon. Mr. McDonald Attorney General is returned for Kingston. Sir Henry Smith the Speaker, has been reelected for Frontenac. Hon. Mr. Cartier has been elected by three constituencies. It is supposed that the present ministry will command a considerable majority.

MONTREAL July 10.—A violent storm of wind and rain occurred here yesterday. It lasted a short time but did considerable damage. One of the Grand Trunk Railroad sheds at Point St. Charles was blown down and others were considerably injured. In this city trees and fences were leveled, sheds unroofed, chimneys and gables blown down. The contents of lumber yards were scattered about the streets, and several persons seriously injured.

THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, formerly of Boston, has just been re-elected to the Canadian Parliament.

Latest from the States!

If the reports were reliable of engagements between the government forces and the rebel troops, we might believe that hostilities had commenced in earnest, but the flying rumours given in the telegrams so often turn out lying rumours, that we can only give them as we find them, and let the future decide as to their correctness.

A despatch to the St. John, News Room, states that a serious battle had taken place in Missouri, in which 12,000 Southerners and 2,000 Federal troops were engaged. From 1,000 to 2,000 are reported killed and wounded. The Federal troops retreated.

THE AFFAIR AT VIENNA.—A passenger by the bark Halifax, which arrived at this port on Friday last, reports that he was in the fray at Vienna. He says the Federal loss was fourteen hundred killed, and many wounded. All information concerning this affair has been carefully withheld by the government.—Sun.

INTERESTING FROM FORT PICKENS.—The British Admiral Milne and the Blockade.—What he thinks must be done to render it effective.

The following is from the New York Express of the 9th inst., in relation to the blockade of the Southern Ports.

FORT PICKENS, Friday, June 28th 1861.—A British steam frigate has arrived here from Havana, and is now swinging from a pair of anchors in the berth occupied by the Sabine. The officer in command of the former vessel makes no secret of his mission. It is, he says, to see that the rights of English commerce are protected; and that the blockade must be such as will prevent the entrance or departure of any craft to or from any harbor of the South, coaster, ocean trader or tender. This will be strange intelligence to the majority of readers. The Treaty of Paris has not laid down any rules by which we may know what is, and what is not an effective blockade. Admiral Milne makes up for the deficiency. Here is his definition, as furnished to one of his subordinate commanders.

- 1. No Port is blockaded efficiently if any vessel can enter or depart from it, unknown to, or in spite of, the guardian men-of-war.
- 2. An efficient blockade necessitates the complete cutting off of all maritime ingress or egress, except in regard to harbor Islands, having no outlet to the sea, save under the guns of the fleet.
- 3. The escape of the third vessel from the blockading squadron signals the invalidity of the blockade.

Captain McKean does not believe that there

is any responsible authority for the definition given by Admiral Milne. The Admiral had in his possession a copy of Captain Adams' letter issued on the 19th of May, from the frigate Sabine, and I learn he has sent a duplicate of it to England.

The Commercial Advertiser's correspondent says that an investigating committee, it is believed, will be appointed by Congress to ascertain the cause of the blunder at Great Bethel.

A company of the Garibaldi regiment at Washington have mutinied. They have been disarmed and imprisoned. Their complaint is that sufficient food had not been furnished them.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives appropriating six millions of dollars for three months pay of volunteers.

A despatch to the Herald says that the forests between Manassas and Fairfax Court House are all levelled and the roads blocked up with fallen trees, which is supposed to have been done by Beauregard, to prevent an advance on him, while he has sent large reinforcements to Gen. Johnston.

Governor Harris of Tennessee on the 6th, issued a proclamation for three thousand troops for the Confederate traitors.

FLAG OF TRUCE FROM THE REBELS.—Col. Thomas Taylor, with a flag of truce, came into Col. Tyler's camp on Monday afternoon with despatches for the President.

The Washington Star Extra, says Taylor, who came there with a flag of truce, states that his business was disposed of at the White House in a very few minutes, as he was sent back with one letter less than he bore, the President not deeming the communication he brought such as required him to enter into any communication whatever with Jeff. Davis. Taylor immediately faced in the direction he came, and marched back to McDowell's headquarters, where, though courteously and kindly treated, he was kept under strict guard until early in the morning, when he was escorted back to the lines and turned loose to find his own way back to Beauregard without having accomplished what was evidently the main point of his mission, viz.: to communicate with the traitors in Washington, who had doubtless prepared to send Beauregard through him important information concerning the alleged contemplated movement of McDowell's army.

A bill will be introduced into Congress prohibiting the sale of liquor to soldiers.

It is expected that the President will soon lay before Congress the instructions to the American Minister and the British correspondence relative to privateering.

The Commercial's dispatch says the committee appointed for the purpose have ascertained that many traitors are still employed as clerks in the Departments, but the heads of the Departments say it is impossible to remove them, on account of their superior knowledge of the business of the several departments.

ARREST OF THE REBELS WHO SEIZED THE STEAMER ST. NICHOLAS.—A despatch from Baltimore (which by the way is quiet now) of July 8th, says that Lieut. Carmichael, of Provost Marshal Kenley's police, went down the river in a brig and boarded steamer Mary Washington to arrest a man named Neill Green, who is charged with being engaged in the riot on the 19th of April, and who it was thought would come on board at Patuxet. On coming up the river he learned that Capt. Thomas of St. Mary's county, who took command of the St. Nicholas and headed the pirates, was also on board with seven of his confederates, their object being, it is supposed, to seize another steamer in a similar manner. Carmichael on getting abreast of McHenry ordered the captain to stop at the wharf, where he made known the facts to Gen. Banks, who ordered a company of Massachusetts troops to arrest all on board. Seven of the pirates were found, but Capt. Thomas had hid himself. After an hour's search he was found in a large bureau drawer in the ladies' cabin. It will be remembered that he went on board the St. Nicholas disguised as a French lady. They were all detained at the Fort, with several witnesses who were on board the St. Nicholas at the time of the seizure, including the captain and engineers.

STATE OF THE SECESSIONISTS.—According to the latest intelligence, received from well-informed sources, the rebel forces in Virginia, exclusive of those at Norfolk and Richmond, amount in all to some 57,000 men. Travelers familiar with the country, and with eyes sharpened by the business on which they are engaged, report that for miles and miles in some portions of the interior not a man is to be seen, all having been pressed into the service. The people and the soldiers are alike suffering from the want of things which we are accustomed to consider the necessities of life. Tea is quoted at Fredericksburg at over \$2 a pound, and sugar at 50 to 60 cents.

A gentleman lately arrived at New York from the South, who has accurate knowledge of the condition of things, says that even in Alabama there is but a bare majority now for Secession, and there are counties in the Northern part of the State where it is not even yet safe to talk Secession. He is confident that Mississippi is still for the Union, though dragged into Secession, and Arkansas is anything but unanimous for Secession. He says the strength of the rebels lies in their belief that Northern men are cowards and will not fight. The first great victory of the Government, he thinks, will dispel this illusion, and cause a quick collapse of the whole Secession movement.

OVER fifty newspapers have been discontinued within a few weeks. At the South there is a want of white paper. At the North there is a want of advertising.