

selfish disposition, warm affections, and a truthful imagination, he was prepared to receive most fully the gospel of Jesus Christ, which proved his stay and consolation, in the sufferings through which he passed to rest, and to the power, of which he was a faithful witness through life, and in death: earnestly desiring his young companions to prepare in health, for sickness and death.

The following lines, composed by him, on the death of Sister Susan Spencer, whose funeral he was hardly able to attend, may perhaps be of benefit to some.

Weep not that she is gone
But rather strive to gain
An entrance to that rest,
Where she is free from pain.

Say not that she is dead
She lives above the sky,
A crown of glory on her head
Her Saviour ever nigh.

There let us strive to win
The blessings she hath won,
That we may enter in
To one eternal home.

Com. by a Church member.

MRS. MARY E. BLIGH.

Died at Cornwallis, Feb. 21st, aged 52 years, Mary E. beloved wife of Mr. Gedias Bligh and daughter of the late Mr. John Forsyth.

When about twenty years of age on witnessing the baptism of Rev. T. H. Porter she became deeply concerned about her salvation. Having believed in Christ she was subsequently baptized by Rev. William Chipman, and for more than thirty years she continued to manifest a lively interest in all things pertaining to the prosperity of Zion. Here religion led her to honour her Saviour not only by attending the public means of grace but in the family circle. Her piety was evident from the deep concern she felt for the salvation of her children, with whom she would converse upon the necessity of their becoming christians. She would at times go with one of them at a time to some convenient place, and there earnestly plead with God to have mercy upon her child. Let every christian parent emulate her example. One of the most powerful influences for good and the last things that a child will forget will be a parent's prayers and tears offered on their behalf in their presence. Her last sickness was short but painful, during which time she manifested great resignation to the will of her Heavenly Father, until she quietly fell asleep in Jesus.

May God graciously sustain the bereaved and answer the prayer of the mother by bringing her children to Christ.—Com. by Rev. James Parker.

Lakeville, April 8th, 1862.

MRS. ISABEL GATES,

Wife of George Gates, and daughter of the late Chas. Whitman, Esq., of this place, died suddenly on the 31st ult., leaving a disconsolate husband, and five young children to mourn their loss. The solemn occasion of her funeral was improved by Elder W. G. Parker, of Nietaux from Job xiv. 10. Upon the question in the last clause of the verse, the preacher took occasion to shew from scripture, that at death the soul did not pass into an unconscious state, as some affirm, but into one of the two final states of all the human race, to which all scripture points, according to the respective characters of each individual. These states are expressed with great force by the terms Heaven and Hell.

Mrs. Gates had indulged a hope in the forgiving love of God through Christ for some years. We trust she is now among the blessed around the throne of God.—Communicated by A.—
New Albany, April 27th, 1862.

Religious Intelligence.

DIGBY, N. S., April 30th, 1862.—Dear Brothers.—You and other friends of vital religion will be pleased to know that the cause of the Redeemer is being revived in this vicinity. We are enjoying a very gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit. The church has been refreshed by the gracious dews of heaven, backsliders reclaimed, and the dead in trespasses and sin quickened into newness of life.

I have had the pleasure of baptizing in the Joggin River on the three last Sabbaths; twenty-three have already been buried with Christ in baptism, and I trust have risen with him through the faith of the operation of God. More I expect will come forward on next Lord's-day.

Yours in Christ,
JAMES SPENCER.

CHRONICLE OF MISSIONS.

FRANCE.—Religious questions have become to a remarkable extent the prominent subjects of discussion on the continent. The Pope has declared his temporal sovereignty to be more than a dogma—it is the special ordainment of heaven. Great events hinge upon the controversies which his obstinacy provokes. Twenty-one Protestant places of worship were opened in France during the last year, which was an increase of eight on the two previous years, during each of which there were only thirteen.

In Switzerland fresh efforts are being made to promote the due observance of the Lord's day. At Geneva, Lausanne, and other towns, associations have been formed with this object.

SPAIN.—The accursed spirit of the Inquisition still dominates over every principle of justice

and religion. There are rumours of more victims; and it is currently announced—what seems incredible in the face of the remonstrances of Christendom—that Matamoros and his fellow-prisoners have been condemned by the superior tribunal to eleven years' labour at the galleys on the coast of Africa, instead of, as originally, seven and four.

ITALY.—The Italian church and nation are at variance. Garibaldi has appealed to the priests, in fiery words denouncing the Vatican; and in language as fervid he warns his countrywomen against those subtle influences of superstition by which the clergy, through the confessional, would ensnare and bind them. The agitation in favour of a reform within the Church itself gathers strength, and many priests continue to lend their advocacy to it. The popular feeling is sometimes seen in trivial incidents. Thus at Florence during the carnival a carriage was paraded down the street, to the great delight of the crowd, in which a dog was placed, dressed in the papal vestments, and bearing on its head a triple crown. A country priest, exasperated by the sight, rushed forward to seize the tiara, but was with difficulty saved from the fury of the populace by the police, who becoming his guardians walked him off to prison. "The walls of the town tell the same tale, for the theatre bills announce popular dramas under the titles of 'The Waldenses,' 'Fénelon in the Convent of Cambrai,' 'Religion and Superstition,' and the like. Signor Gavazzi has resumed his 'Conferences' in Florence, and draws large audiences.

TURKEY.—From Turkey we have still reports of progress. Two new churches have been recently organised, one at Adrianople, and another at Bandurma, on the south shore of the Sea of Marmora. Converts multiply; and the schools prosper. The little flock at Jerusalem has recently experienced a providential deliverance, the chapel in which they meet for worship having fallen down, in consequence of the heavy rains, just half an hour after the congregation had retired on the Sunday morning. In this connection it may be noted that a society of Jews has been constituted at Frankfort for the agricultural colonisation of Palestine—one of many proofs that the land of so many sacred associations still possesses its attractions to the descendants of Israel.

MADAGASCAR.—Six missionaries in connection with the London Society have been ordained for Madagascar. The directors have received a munificent donation of 1,000*l.* to aid them in their enterprise, from a friend who withholds his name but expresses his desire that his gift may not supersede, but rather stimulate, the liberality of others.

CHINA.—The clouds are darkening over China. The empire has become the prey of anarchy, and the labours of the missionary in the broad fields but lately opened to him, are carried on with difficulty—often with great peril. There appears to be no longer any doubt as to the real character of the rebel movement; and the hope so long cherished, that some elements might be developed favourable to Christianity, must now be finally abandoned. Mr. Kloekers, of the Baptist Society, in September last, determined on another visit to Nankin. He found the country around a scene of desolation; the houses lay in ruins and the fields were waste; while the once frequented river bore but few junks on its bosom.

The Rev. Mr. Cox, of the Wesleyan Society, had a long interview with one of the rebel chiefs, Hang Wang or the Shield King, formerly his Christian brother and helper. In reference to the edict tolerating the visits of Missionaries, the Kan Wang said—"Yes; we permit them to visit our towns, but we do not promise to protect them. If they preach against the heavenly title of the King, our followers may rise up and kill them at any time; and their death, if we had promised protection, would involve us in trouble with foreign nations." The general tenor of his conversation implied fear lest he should compromise himself with the rebel chieftain by favouring Christian doctrine. Mr. Cox communicated freely with Mr. Roberts, whom he found occupying rooms in the palace, exerting an influence by no means inconsiderable though apparently waning. "Mr. Roberts' table is supplied from the public stores, and he receives occasional sums of silver from the same source. Some of the Kings have endeavoured to send away Mr. Roberts; but the Heavenly King refused. He says the Heavenly Father has told him that Mr. Roberts is a good man, and he is under a superstition that calamities would follow Mr. Roberts' removal."

It is some compensation, amidst recent painful discouragements, to learn, that accessions to the Church are frequent, and that large and attentive audiences regularly assemble to listen to the Word of life. The brethren of the London Society report a total of 180 converts in the city and surrounding villages. Mr. Hall, of the Baptist Society, has entered actively on his labours at Chefoo. He has opened a little chapel, in which he sits daily to talk with passers-by. He has preached to large numbers of people in the villages, and a few persons have begun to attend morning prayer in his house.—Freeman.

Colonial and Foreign News.

Prince Edward Island.

The Hon. Mr. Coles has moved in the P. E. Island Legislature, that the French be granted the same privileges as are enjoyed by the Americans, with respect to a free fishery on the coasts of the Island, and a reciprocal free trade in agricultural products, in exchange for the privilege of having Prince Edward Island ships admitted to French registry.

New Brunswick.

CHURCH AND STATE AT FREDERICTON.—

Quite a lively "set to," between His Worship Mayor Needham and the Rev. J. C. Hurd, M. D., has been gracing the Fredericton newspapers concerning the lecture delivered by the former on "Rational Amusements." Dr. Hurd, believing the views expressed in the lecture to be of dangerous tendency, published a critique in the *Philanthropist*. Sharp letters from both gentlemen have since appeared in the *Head Quarters*.

RETRENCHMENT.—The Hon. Mr. Chandler, of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, has propounded a scheme of retrenchment in the public expenditure, by which he provides for the saving of no less a sum than twenty-nine thousand a year. In the first place, he would shorten the annual session of parliament from sixty-five to forty-five days, and hereby save £2,000. The office of Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works he would abolish—also that of Chief Commissioner of Railways—thereby saving another £2,000 and over. Then he proposes to sweep away the *political office* of Postmaster General; the Superintendent, Inspectors, Training School, Clerks, Offices, and all, in the Educational department; to reduce the *denominational grants* for Grammar Schools and Parish Schools to the sum of £27,000. Then retrenchment is to be made in printing, advertising, and for the various departments; in jury fees, collection of the revenue, railways, &c.—*Sun*.

Canada.

We are informed by Western Canada papers that the appearance of the "fall-sown-wheat" as unusually good—there is but little winter-killed, and the plant is thick and vigorous.

The Militia system of Canada contributes towards the Volunteer uniforms and provides those of the regular militia altogether, but it does not exempt those men from statute labor.

Two of the three Ministerial elections have been concluded, and the Government have achieved a great victory.

Heavy freshets have taken place in some of the principal towns of Lower Canada, causing terrible destruction to property, and in some localities hundreds of families have abandoned their homes.

Latest from the States!

The following accounts of the capture of New Orleans, are said to be from the *Pittsburg Express*, a southern paper, a copy of which was conveyed to Portsmouth by a fugitive negro:—

MOBILE, April 25, 1862.

The enemy passed Fort Jackson at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. When the news reached New Orleans the excitement was boundless. Martial law was put in full force, and business was completely suspended.

All the cotton and steamboats, excepting such as were necessary to transport coin, ammunition, &c., were destroyed.

At one o'clock to-day the operator bade us "Good bye," saying that the enemy had appeared before the city.

The following appears in the *Richmond Dispatch* of the 28th inst.:

FORTRESS MONROE, April 29.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War: "The fearful State of suspense in which this city has existed for two or three days has at last ended. New Orleans is in possession of the enemy. It was evacuated by Gen. Lovell, who has removed his forces to Camp Moore on the Jackson Railroad." JOHN E. WOOL, (Signed) Major-General.

CHICAGO, April 29.

A special despatch to the *Times*, from Fort Wright 28th, says—"From deserters I learn that New Orleans is now in Capt. Porter's quiet possession. The Federal fleet passed Fort Jackson on Thursday after a most desperate naval engagement, in which one vessel was sunk and several badly damaged. It is supposed that the Federal loss is very heavy. The rebel loss was 60 killed and 184 wounded."

It is said that the English and French commanders protested against a threat of the Federals to shell the city. Gen. Butler's force was approaching by way of the Lakes to land in rear of the city; it is supposed he has arrived. The Confederates had evacuated and destroyed all the Forts on Lake Pontchartrain. A portion of the Confederate fleet from New Orleans had sailed up the Mississippi and attacked some Federal gunboats which were bombarding Fort Wright. The Southern papers while indignant at the want of defence, admit the importance of the loss of New Orleans, but think the Northerners will be unable to hold it during the sickly season.

Thursday May 1st.

The Governor of North Carolina is reported to have been arrested and imprisoned at Richmond, for expressing Union sentiments.

A serious skirmish has taken place between 5,000 Federal troops, and a large body of the enemy within five miles of Corinth. The former were victorious and took many prisoners.

Friday May 2nd.

The Richmond Enquirer reports the conditional surrender of Fort Macon on Friday, after ten hours bombardment. The Federal loss was seven killed, eighteen wounded. The breaching batteries were planted at 1100 feet distant.

Beauregard is reported to have evacuated Corinth, and fallen back on Memphis.

General Mitchell reports another encounter

with, and defeat of, the Confederates in Alabama—that he occupies Huntsville in perfect security, and holds the whole of Alabama above Tennessee River.

The Mayor of Portland, Me., in his inaugural address, states that during the past year there were 1790 arrests in that city, about 1700 of which were for drunkenness.

May 5, 1862.

On Saturday night the Confederate forces evacuated Yorktown, abandoning heavy guns ammunition, and camp equipage. The Federals held the entire lines, together with Gloucester, and are in pursuit of the enemy.

Confederate deserters say the evacuation was caused by the near approach of the Federal parallels and siege works; and that the enemy's forces are greatly demoralized. It is supposed that the Confederates have fallen back to Chickahominy Creek.

Jeff Davis and Gen. Lee advised the movement of evacuating Yorktown.

The steamer *Bermuda*, heavily loaded with arms and munitions of war, has been captured while attempting to run the blockade; also the *Isabel* (alias) *Ella Warley*.

General Halleck's army is approaching that of Beauregard,—the advance being within two miles of the enemy's outer works. Four hundred Germans deserted from the Confederate to the Federal army.

General Pope has assaulted and routed five thousand Confederate troops, taking many prisoners.

Latest from Europe!

FRANCE.

BLACK BARTHOLOMEW'S DAY.—The French Government has put a stop to the jubilee celebration which the Archbishop of Toulouse wished to carry out in processional splendour and pomp. The *Moniteur* of Friday says:—"The celebration of jubilee has been proscribed by the Archbishop of Toulouse in commemoration of a grievous and bloody episode of our ancient religious discords. The present legislation and the concordat in reterence to the performance of Catholic worship in the public streets, all impose on the Government the duty of prohibiting a ceremony which might excite division and hatred and disturb public peace."

M. Mirès was before the court at Douai on the 8th ult. at the hearing of his appeal. The broken financier interrupted the Procureur-General by declaring that he was the victim of persecution. "In consequence of this violence," says the telegram, "M. Mirès was expelled from the court." It is stated that the expulsion having taken place by order of the president, and not of the court as required by law, this error is likely to vitiate the whole proceedings.

The speech of Lord Palmerston on the Roman question has produced a powerful impression at Paris. It is there regarded as a protest against the French occupation of Rome, and the Liberal papers point to it as a masterly exposition of the question viewed from the only just point of view. The part of the noble Lord's speech in which he speaks of the French occupation of Rome as an infraction of international right, and more especially as a gross violation of the non-intervention policy proclaimed by France is re-echoed by the Liberal journalists with as much vigour as it is safe for political writers to use in France.

The Japanese ambassadors have had an audience with the Emperor of the French.

ITALY.

The *Nationalities* says that Victor Emmanuel will set out on his Italian tour before the 25th inst. His Majesty will move to Naples by slow degrees, and will hold a court in the Southern capital for a month. Garibaldi, who is still on his tour in the North, will, it is reported, accompany the King to Naples. Victor Emmanuel will also go through the North by slow and easy stages, and afterwards proceed to Sicily. It is stated that an earnest remonstrance has been sent to Austria against the embarkation of Bourbonists at Trieste.

Several arrests of eminent persons have been made in Rome. They are accused of "affiliation to secret societies."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Echo of Bologna*, an ultra-clerical organ, states that the sister of Borgès, the chief of brigands who was shot some time ago in Calabria, is now at the head of a numerous band, provided with horses and artillery. This Amazon is thirty-two years of age, has declared her intention of avenging her brother.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The Great Eastern, after undergoing a thorough overhaul at Milford Haven, where her rudder and sternpost have been strengthened, will leave that port on Tuesday, the 6th of May, for New York, and will return from that port for Liverpool about the middle of the following month.

ACCIDENT TO A TIGHT-ROPE DANCER.—An accident of a serious character occurred at the Surrey Music-hall, Sheffield, on Thursday night. The tight-rope dancer, Madame Salvi, was performing one of those insane feats which the exploits of Blondin inaugurated, when the wire rope upon which she was walking snapped in two, and she was thrown to the floor. She fell amongst the seats of the pit, and when taken up was found to be suffering from severe injuries. Fortunately there was no one beneath. Now that the public craving has been satisfied by a real accident, instead of an anticipated one, the authorities will probably interfere to put an end to exhibitions which are as useless and purposeless as they are reckless and uncalled for.

Suddenly, the 64th year... Mary, relict... John Winter... At Lawren... full illness... his age... At Bond... Nancy, wife... ter of the la... On Mond... nabas, only... 6 years and... At Dartm... Eiseuhaur... Lomenburg... ber of the B... Her funct... at 2 o'clock... MORE NE... ada Garden... warehouse o... Building... Dr. Sron... remedy, wit... tized in this... at the Med... near the Pr... CHAS. A di... chasers... PERUVIA... dy has been... dyspepsia... deteriorat... following d... sia:—Liver... Debility, s... affections... Depression... Piles, Feu... tendencie... caliar to f... general de... medicine... For sale... Sharp... Dr. Sharp... Dear Sir... some time... a violent... night an... bound an... of it and... rested be... has left n... way, alth... I'enc... lic and w... a Cough... Cogsw... by Aver... J. Richar... Jan. 22... Tuesd... days—V... rrain, d... Campbe... West A... Wein... Donop... thirty... now on... Thur... Moccie... sengers... ford 3... Jane, t... the vo... Lunen... mins, I... Fraser... Voger... Co. Frid... Boston... staame... S. Cun... Sheet... Sun... Bermu... for Ha... rivid... Mor... 6 days... King... Despa... White... via No... Schrs... to Ge... S. F... W. M... Frase... Wm... Lane... Me... kins... ches... Root... Brow... did, B... Tr... tited... echn... Bth... ty, I... pool... W... land... T... Ber... John... gared... ed S... Cor... Bur... ring