

Give conscientiously. Give, not because you are earnestly solicited, or because an object is popular: but in this, as in every thing else, follow the dictates of your own conscience, remembering, "Every one of us shall give account of himself to God."

Finally, give prayerfully. Let every donation be accompanied with the uplifting of your heart to God, that he would bless it to the alleviation of suffering humanity, or for the extension of the kingdom of our dear Redeemer.

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For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notices.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH HENRY ISRAEL.

Died in New York, 26th Jany., of Consumption, Joseph Henry Israel, Grand-son of Joseph Crocker, Deacon of the Baptist Church, Long Island, aged 32 years.

Brother Israel professed faith in Christ and was baptized in Liverpool, N. S., four years ago, by Rev. Thomas Higgins, then Pastor of Liverpool Church, of which our departed brother was a member. He sailed out of the port of Liverpool, and being wrecked six days after he left his home, he was very much exposed. His disease was consequently hastened by fatigue and anxiety. His last hours were peaceful and happy, and though far removed from family and friends, he found that Jesus was a friend that sticketh closer than a brother. His remains were brought to Westport, Long Island, and interred. He left a sorrowing widow to mourn his loss.

The occasion of his death was improved by the pastor of the church from Corinthians xv. 5. "This mortal shall put on immortality."—Com. by Rev. Wm. Hall.

MRS. BENJAMIN THURBER.

Died at West Port, Long Island, June 2, 1861, Lheretia, the beloved wife of Mr. Benjamin Thurber, aged 39 years, leaving a large family to mourn her loss. Our departed sister inherited from her father, Deacon Lent, a tendency to consumption, and for two years she was confined to her bed, unable to assist herself. The truths of religion afforded her much consolation, and she was enabled to rest upon Christ as her only hope.—Ib.

MR. SAMUEL OUTHOUSE.

Died at Petite Passage, Long Island, July 14th, Brother Samuel Outhouse, a member of the Baptist Church on Long Island, leaving a wife and many children.

No believer could be more tried than our departed brother. For the space of two years he was utterly helpless, in the last stages of consumption, yet he exhibited much patience and pious resignation to the will of his Heavenly Father, often saying that the Lord's time was the best time, but longing to depart and be with Christ. His sufferings were very severe at the close of life, until released by his Saviour. His remains were followed to the grave by a large company of friends and mourners, and the occasion was improved from Revelations xiv. 13.—Ib.

ELI THURBER.

Died at West Port, Long Island, July 17th, Eli, son of Brother Benjamin Thurber, aged 18. It is not much more than a year since the mother passed away to her rest, after a long and wasting sickness of two years. Consumption made her its victim, and the same fell disease fastened upon the son. During the last few months of his life, he was unable to do any labour, and his mind gradually settled down in the consciousness, that his days would be few, and from his deportment and conversation his friends concluded that he was seeking the Saviour. During a visit of a few days to his uncle's, death came upon him suddenly, without a struggle or a sigh. The last conversation in which he engaged was to urge upon a young relative immediate preparation for death, professing his own willingness to die.

His remains were followed to the grave by a large and solemn congregation, when a sermon was preached from these words: "Therefore be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh." Matthew xxiv. 44.—Ib.

Religious Intelligence.

New Brunswick.

NEWCASTLE MIRAMICHI.—Bro. W. Greenley writes:—"We have a place of worship building in Bathurst, Bay of Chaleur. Brother Hickson has the privilege of giving the site in a central part of the town, and has gathered a great part of the funds required. We expect to have the house fit for preaching in, this fall.

Acadia College has been instrumental in doing much for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom. May "the child of Providence" become the honored parent of a numerous family who shall never be ashamed to stand up for Jesus."

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

We glean the following items from the Telegrams to the City Papers.

AUGUST 20.—A fight reported last Friday near Lexington, Mo., between 800 State troops and Guerrillas under Quantell and Kayes, numbering three thousand, resulting in the defeat of the former, with loss of 200 killed and wounded. General Lane reached Lexington with reinforcements, securing the place against capture.

Grenada Appeal says Federals took possession of Bayou Sara, on the 11th, also that Confederate forces are increased in Arkansas.

Burnside is at Fortress Munroe. There is talk of his taking command of McClellan's army. Portion of the army must remain to protect extensive Hospitals at Hampton.

New Military department of Ohio created—composed of Michigan, Indiana Illinois Missouri, and portion of Kentucky, under command of General Wright.

AUGUST 21st.—Reverdy Johnson, who went to New Orleans to investigate the condition of affairs, recommends the return of the \$800,000 which Butler seized from the Consul of the Netherlands, as well as that taken under similar circumstances from the French Consul, and the large amounts of merchandize seized from foreign merchants. He considers that the seizure is wholly unjustifiable.

A force of Confederates, 600 strong, have taken Clarksville, and is advancing on Fort Henry, Kentucky.

The Guerrillas have burnt two steamers, fifty miles from Fort Henry, one heavily loaded with Government stores.

Stonewall Jackson claims a brilliant victory over the Federals at Cedar Mountain.

Large numbers of the people of Maryland are escaping to the South for the purpose of avoiding the draft.

AUGUST 22.—Special despatch to New York Herald says that the Federals have abandoned Fort Donelson. A large Confederate force was advancing upon it. Post now worthless on account of the low stage of water.

Col. Mason and 300 Federals in strong entrenchments disgracefully surrendered Clarksville to inferior Guerilla force without firing a gun.

Mason was denounced for cowardice at Shiloh battle.

Confederate bands under Quantrell, Coffee, and others, lately menacing Lexington, Mo., four thousand strong, in full retreat Southward, hotly pursued by Federal forces. All hemp bales in the town destroyed, to prevent enemy again using them for breastworks.

AUGUST 23.—The retreat of Pope's army and advance of Confederates in overwhelming numbers is no longer secret.

Banks was at Culpepper 19th, and McDowell coming. Sigell covers the retreat, which is rapid but orderly.

Tribune's despatch says President Lincoln favours proclamation of emancipation, to take effect in December, should the rebellion not be crushed previously. Secretaries Seward and Blair strongly oppose it.

AUGUST 25.—General Pope has retired across the Rappahannock River, thus making it his line of defence.

The enemy, in great force on the South bank, had ineffectually attempted to cross the Rappahannock, and thus turn the right flank of the Federal forces. There has been desultory fighting for several days.

Gen. McClellan has arrived with a large portion of his army, and it is believed that he will command both Pope's portion and his own.

General Johnson, with eight hundred Federal troops, had attacked seventeen hundred Guerrillas under Morgan, near Gallatin, Tennessee, suffering defeat and the loss of three hundred of his men, who were made prisoners by the Confederates.

The steamer "Acacia" snagged below Memphis on Thursday night, when seventy-five persons, mostly Federal soldiers, were drowned.

Mr. Slidell's property has been confiscated at New Orleans.

The Grenada Appeal still asserts that the States of Tennessee and Kentucky will soon be in Confederate possession.

Philadelphia Press has advices from the army to the 22nd inst., that Gen. Sigell had captured 2000 Confederates, who crossed over on bridge, which being destroyed by Federal battery, retreat was cut off, compelling surrender after the loss of 400 in killed and wounded.

Large numbers of fresh troops arriving at Fortress Monroe, and hundreds returning to their regiments.

New levies pouring in to Washington from all parts of the North.

Federals impressing large numbers of slaves in Kentucky to repair railroads.

Advices from Fort Ridgely state, that garrison could hold out a short time against Indians.

The Washington Star says:—"We are informed that the negroes of this city are organizing secret associations for the purpose of protecting themselves in anticipation of a riot and mob by the labouring classes of whites, similar to those which lately occurred in New Albany, Indiana, Cincinnati, and other places.

It is also alleged that a number of clerks in the Government employ are aiding the negroes in perfecting their organization. Our informant is a colored man of this city."

THE CROPS OF OHIO.—The heaviest crop of wheat since 1850, which was 31,500,000 bushels, will be gathered this year or has been secured by this time. The most moderate calculations make it at about 30,000,000 bushels, or 10,000,000 bushels more than was raised last year. Of this quantity there will be a surplus beyond the State demand, of some 17,000,000 bushels. Corn looks well and promises a full average crop, but oats are likely to fall short.

The people are suffering great loss on Lake Superior, as well as on the Sault river, from the terrible ravages of the fires in the woods, extending to the settlements and burning the crops, fences and cordwood, and frequently their dwellings. There was a large fire a short distance from the dock of Detour as the Iron City passed and it was so smoky on Lake Huron that the land could not be descried until the boat got near Port Huron light.

The New York World says that all accounts from the rural districts agree in pronouncing the fruit and vegetable crops already grown or growing as the most abundant ever known in the North. The potato crop was never so large, and the same remark is true of beets, onions, tomatoes, turnips, and the various root crops.—So too of fruit. Unless some disease appears, the apple, pear, plum, peach and grape crops will be such as were never equalled in the North-western States. The berry product is also very large.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.—One of those terrible marine disasters which strike terror to all hearts, the first for a long time, occurred on the Pacific on the 27th of July. The Golden Gate, one of the California steamers, sailed from San Francisco on the 21st July, and on the 27th, when fifteen miles north of Manzanilla, a Mexican port at 4:45 P.M., an alarm of fire was heard. The shore was 3 1/2 miles distant, and the vessel was headed at once for this. The flames making fearful headway, at 5:15 P.M., the upper deck fell, and soon after the steamer struck the beach. The passengers and crew who had not already got into the boats, then jumped overboard, and about 100 of them swam, or were washed ashore. With those who made their escape in the boats the whole number saved was 125, of whom 22 were first cabin passengers, 13 second cabin, 27 steerage, and officers, crew, and waiters, 61. Two hundred and six are reported lost, of whom 47 were first cabin passengers, 22 second cabin, 99 steerage, and 38 officers and crew.

Latest from Europe!

FRANCE.

The French Government is anxiously considering the question of the cotton supply. Like ourselves, France is very anxious to be independent of America for her supply of the raw material of her manufactures, and like ourselves she is turning her eyes in turn towards each of her colonies suited by climate for its production. In accordance with the French system, the Government is taking a much more prominent and active share in the inquiry than has been done by our own authorities. Government Commissioners have been appointed to inquire into the cotton-growing capabilities of Senegal, the French Antilles, Guinea, Corsica, Algiers, and Madagascar, and reports from those gentlemen are now before the Council of State. Arrangements have already been made with an English company formed for the purpose of producing cotton in Algeria, under which a subsidy is to be paid upon each pound of cotton produced for a certain number of years.

Garibaldi and his movements appear to engross the greater part of Parisian conversation just now, and nearly all the public interest in Italy, and all kinds of rumours are afloat on the long vexed question of Italian independence.—It is remarked that the French Journals now abstain from abusing Garibaldi, and it is even intimated that the Emperor has been seriously moved by the latest news from Italy. The Independence Belge, always foremost in affecting to know great political secrets, has it that the Emperor has positively stated he will shortly publish an important decision respecting Italy.

One of the last survivors of the French colony which shared the exile of Napoleon at St. Helena has just died at Paris. His name was Santini, and his last employment was guardian of Napoleon's tomb at the Invalides. Santini formed part of the Emperor's household in 1815, and he asked permission to accompany him to St. Helena, but his request having been rejected, he induced the cook of the Bellerophon to take him into his service as assistant, and he made the voyage to St. Helena in that capacity. He remained there for two years, but, having been accused of a design to assassinate Sir Hudson Lowe, he was arrested, and after a long imprisonment, he was sent back to Europe. Napoleon III. appointed Santini guardian of the Emperor's tomb in 1849.

ITALY.

Affairs in the island of Sicily appear to be approaching a climax. Garibaldi has addressed a proclamation to his "young comrades," asking from them sacrifices, self-denial, and discipline, and promising them a fight "against arrogant foreign rulers." The Prefect of Palermo has also issued a proclamation, in which he advises those "who have yielded to the delusion to return to their homes," telling them that the Government cannot permit "any name, however dear," to usurp the prerogatives of Victor Emmanuel. Great excitement prevails, and both French and Italian forces are on the alert to prevent a landing on the Roman coast, though it is currently alleged that the expedition is meant for Greece. The King himself issued a stirring

address on Saturday, much to the same purpose as that issued by the Prefect of Palermo.

Some Italian letters mention, as a remarkable fact, that Garibaldi's volunteers have abandoned the famous red shirts, and chosen a grey uniform not readily distinguishable from that of some of the regular Italian regiments. This change, it is said makes it more difficult for the Government to watch the movements of the Garibaldians.

PRUSSIA.

The rumour which attributes to King William of Prussia an intention to abdicate in favour of the Crown Prince, in case of certain very probable eventualities coming to pass, is again revived. It is said that his Majesty is so much in earnest with his scheme of military organisation that a definite and final refusal of the military budget by the Chamber of Deputies will induce him to abandon the throne. The budget will be brought before the present Chamber, and in case of its rejection a general election will take place. In the event of the new Chamber proving again oppositional, and refusing to grant supplies to carry out the budget, the King—so goes the story—would abdicate in favour of the Crown Prince, and leave him to reign in accordance with the wishes of the party of progress, which would then be acknowledged as the will of the nation.

RUSSIA.

Another large incendiary fire is reported to have taken place in Russia. The place where it occurred is a station on the line of railway between St. Petersburg and Warsaw, and above 100 houses were destroyed. In company of this lamentable incident, comes what is called a confirmation of the discovery of a conspiracy at Warsaw. No particulars are given, and, notwithstanding the strength of the assertion, it is possible that late events in Warsaw may have given rise to the report.

An attempt was made upon the life of the Emperor of Russia a few days ago. While the Czar was walking in the gardens of his palace at St. Petersburg he was fired upon by an assassin, who, we suppose, missed his Majesty.

A report respecting the gaol of Warsaw, issued by the Commission of the Municipal Council of that city, gives a strange peep into the mode of government pursued by the Russian authorities. We have often enough heard of arrests and deportations, but the statistics of the House of Detention give a result for which even these numerous reports had not prepared us. The Commissioners state that since the beginning of the present year, 14,833 persons have been incarcerated in that place, being the tenth part of all the inhabitants of the city, and, excluding old people and children, a fifth part of the whole population of Warsaw. The "strangest thing about this report is its own existence in a published form. It seems like the beginning of a new and better policy, that the abuses of what we hope may prove a bygone system, are fully exposed to the public view.

CHINA.

The China mail, which arrived at Bombay on the 19th ult., is said to have brought an urgent demand for troops to be sent from India, our small force at Shanghai being considered in a somewhat critical position. The China mail shows the reported disasters to the allies to be unfounded. They had, however, withdrawn their forces to Shanghai.

INDIA.

The Indian journals report that all is quiet in Hindostan, excepting in the north-west, where the family fight between Dost Mahomed and the Sultan Jan is going on. At Calcutta and Madras, as well as at Bombay, liberal subscriptions have been raised for the relief of the distress in the English manufacturing districts. This movement is said to be in reciprocity of the generous conduct of England to India when its aid was most needed."

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW ROYAL MAUSOLEUM AT WINDSOR.—The mausoleum now in course of erection in the royal grounds, Frogmore, and which is intended to receive the remains of the late Prince Consort, is situated about 100 yards from that of the late Duchess of Kent. A more secluded spot could not have been selected, the site being surrounded by many different species of flowering shrubs and trees of a large growth, while close by is a beautiful specimen of the deciduous cypress, the dark shades of which will contrast well with the stones of the tomb. The building is being erected, from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. A. J. Humbert, the architect, and consists of a central cell with four transepts branching north, south, east, and west, with a porch adjoining the western transept. The whole floor is supported by brick vaults of massive work, which at the same time form chambers, with loopholes for the purposes of ventilation and the prevention of damp rising to the superstructure. They are entered by a small flight of stone steps. The central cell will be lighted by three light semi-circular headed windows in the clerestory, which will be externally decorated with Aberdeen granite shafts and heads. The copper roof of the central cell (which is octagonal on plan) rises from the wall heads to the apex with a flat pitch in the manner of an Italian campanile, and will be surmounted with a gilt cross. Under this roof will be the sarcophagus for the remains of the Prince Consort. The reclining statue of the Prince will be executed by Baron