

much for me? All I do is mixed with sin—I pray that God will give me grace to live more humbly and watchful, and more to his glory than I ever have."

Her death was calm, without a fear expressed, and most remarkably near the time she had intimated to her family it would occur, she fell asleep in Jesus.—Communicated.

MRS. MARY LATE,

Wife of Deacon Benjamin Late of Kempt, Hants Co.; died on the 26th of April, 1862, in the 71st year of her age. She united with the church at Newport about the year 1809, but on the organization of the Kempt Baptist Church she and her husband took their dismissal for the purpose of uniting with that body. In all her sickness she manifested no fear of death but waited patiently till her end came. Mrs. Late had been the mother of 15 children, 12 of whom were living. At her funeral on the 38th ult., her pastor Rev. B. Vaughan preached a very solemn and affecting sermon, from John xvii. 24, to a large and attentive congregation.

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

PORT WILLIAMS, May 15th, 1862.—Dear Brother,—The friends of Zion no doubt are always well pleased to hear of her prosperity in any place. It may be that some would be pleased to hear from this place or deared to them by association, not only with the people here, but with our lamented Brother Cunningham who spent so many years of toil among this people.

It has pleased the Lord to hear the prayer of his people and to manifest his love to them in reviving his work in this region. Since the 20th March we have been enjoying a gracious revival of religion in the Chute's Cove, and Wilmot Mountain Churches. We have abundant cause to bless and praise the name of our exalted Redeemer, for such grace bestowed, on such unworthy creatures. We had fallen very low, but Christ has appeared in mercy and raised us from our low estate to sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus. Many that had wandered far away have returned back to the service of Christ, and many we trust have been truly converted to God. 22 have been baptized and united to the Churches, eleven in each, and a number of others are waiting to follow Christ in baptism. The good work is still progressing, many are enquiring what must I do to be saved? One pleasing feature of the work is that several heads of families are brought to confess the Saviour, and in one case a Master of a vessel and all his crew professed to have found the Saviour precious to their souls, ere they sailed. But, dear brother, as your readers like short articles, I must close lest I weary them.

Yours in Christian love,

PEREZ F. MURRAY.

PINE GROVE, WILMOT.—A Wilmot, N. S., correspondent, informs us that the Pine Grove Baptist Church has extended a unanimous call to Mr. W. H. Porter, son of Rev. T. H. Porter, to become its pastor. Brother Porter graduated at Acadia College last June, and seems truly in earnest in his Master's cause. It is understood that he has accepted the call. If so, he has a most inviting field to cultivate. May God enable him in faithfulness to sow the seed, and then with joy unutterable he will reap a rich harvest of souls.—N. B. B.'s Visitor.

THE number of Baptist ministers in England and Wales is 1806; in Scotland, 89; in Ireland, 17. Churches, 1,232; members, 124,473. New churches organized last year, 13. Pupils in Sabbath schools, 154,316; teachers, 18,669. Added last year to 1,013 churches, 4,518.

INDIA.—We are glad to learn that the Baptist Missionary Society has sent to Bengal the Rev. Mr. Rouse, M. A., who took the highest honours at the London University. India wants more of this stamp of men. Mr. Rouse is to study with the view of devoting his time to translation.—Friend of India.

CONVERSION OF DEAF MUTES.—In Belgium, according to the census, there are 2,400 deaf mutes. Twenty years ago one of the number, a portrait painter, was hopefully converted, and commenced labors in behalf of his fellow-sufferers in the city of Brussels. Eleven of them are now members of the church, and a church service is held for them every Sabbath, at which fourteen or fifteen are usually present. Visits made to Antwerp, Ghent, and Namur, reveal that there are deaf mutes in each of those cities disposed to receive the gospel.

OPEN OR CLOSE!—The next General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church will have again to decide on the question of open and close communion. Great difficulties have arisen out of the suspension, by his Presbytery, of the Rev. Mr. Hill, a missionary in India, for advocating inter-communion with other Presbyterian denominations. Last Year the General Assembly of the Church declared this suspension irregular, and unwarrantable, and resolved that it be removed, but the case will come up once more this year.

JAVA.—The Baptists in Holland have three missionaries on the island of Java, but they have much to contend with. One of them recently came near being banished, on account of a tract which he circulated. He is the pastor of a church of converted Mohammedans. A second would have been driven from the island, had it not been for the interference of some wealthy merchants who placed him as a teacher on their plantations among the Sunda people.

THE QUESTION OF CELIBACY.—A curious trial is going on at Paris, arising out of the marriage of an ex-Roman Catholic priest; and the celebrated advocate and orator, M. Jules Favre, has undertaken to demonstrate that the marriage of the clergy is not forbidden by French law. The Gallican Church has always maintained greater liberty for itself than any other branch of the Western Church. It remains to be seen what will be the result of the trial. Even if the law were in favor of the marriage of priests, the "Church of Rome" would forbid it, "as a matter of discipline" for even she does not profess to take higher ground. The priest is married to the system. That is his bride: his hopes, his fears, his interests all revolve around this centre, and perish rather the sweet charities of home, aye, and of virtuous love itself than that the system should be imperilled!

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.]

MAY 20.—The explosion of the big gun of the Naugatuck killed 17 persons. The Monitor was uninjured.

President Lincoln, by proclamation, annuls General Hunter's emancipation order, and reserves to himself such extraordinary powers.

MAY 21.—Everything indicates that the Confederates intend to defend the City of Richmond with all their available force. The members of Congress, Southern Confederacy, and leading men from the Southern States, are there encouraging their troops to determined resistance. President Davis states that he never entertained such an idea as the abandoning of Virginia, that he does not now anticipate the necessity for so doing, and he still thinks the war could be maintained on Virginia soil for twenty years to come.

Floyd has been appointed to be a Major-General in the Confederate army, with authority to raise twenty thousand (20,000) men for the defence of Western Virginia.

MAY 22.—General McClellan is now in possession of Bottom Bridge. The enemy unsuccessfully attempted to regain it.

Mercier's visit to Richmond was in accordance with his expressed wish to Seward, to see and hear for himself the expectation of the Confederate Government. He went unofficially, permitted no official attentions, held no private communications, and upon his return to Washington, frankly communicated his impressions to Seward and Lincoln. His whole conduct was discreet, loyal, and friendly.

MAY 23.—An attempted arrest of several fugitive slaves among the ranks of a New York regiment, passing through the District of Columbia, was defeated by the soldiers.

A Washington despatch says the rumor of European intervention in the American question is wholly the creation of Secessionists, and entirely without foundation.

A Key West letter says the British iron steamer Circassian's cargo of silk, tea and munitions of war, valued at one million dollars, has been seized by the blockading fleet, and sent into New York.

President Lincoln has accepted fifty thousand (50,000) volunteers, to make good the army's depletion by sickness and casualties.

Deserters from the Confederate lines at Corinth report Beauregard's army on half rations, and that they are suffering greatly from sickness. There was considerable skirmishing along the line on Wednesday last.

MAY 24.—The Expenses of the Federal Government from April, 1861, to the present time, have been ascertained from authentic sources to be one million of dollars daily.

Parson Brownlow was enthusiastically received at Boston last evening.

General McClellan's Army crossed Chickahominy at Bottom Bridge. His Head Quarters are now at New Bridge.

Preparations for fighting are still going on. Halleck's army has for several days been within four miles of Corinth. Some skirmishing had taken place, but the Confederates have not been inclined to attack.

At an election recently in Nashville, the Secession Candidate for Circuit Judge received 700 votes, the Union Candidate 570. The Unionists rarely voted, regarding the election as invalid.

May 26.—General Banks was attacked by a superior force at Winchester, yesterday morning; the fight lasting about six hours. Gen. Banks retired to Martinsburg, a distance of twenty-two miles, and crossed the Potomac at Williamsport. The force of the Confederate attacking army was estimated at 15,000 men, under the command of Generals Elwell and Jackson. It was supposed that it was the intention of the Confederates to enter Maryland via Harper's Ferry and Williamsport.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has ordered all the State military organization to Washington immediately.

The Governor of New York State has also

ordered several regiments to Washington, including the 7th and 71st.

President Lincoln has taken possession of all the railroad lines for military purposes.

Gen. McClellan reports progress in front of Richmond city.

Mechanicsville occupied.

Reports are current that the Confederates are moving north from Richmond, to take the offensive.

Gen. Curtis' command has joined General Halleck's army before Corinth.

Large forces of the enemy appearing in Western Virginia, give color to rumor of intended invasion of Northern States. Scheme considered desperate and impracticable.

Great enthusiasm, and crowds rushing to enlist.

Col. Kealy's Maryland regiment had severe fight with the enemy, and was obliged to retire across the Shenandoah, suffering great loss.

News of this caused Secessionists in Baltimore to exult. Great excitement ensued; Unionists handling them without mercy.

FLOUR MARKET.—Superfine, \$4.35 and \$4.50; Extra, \$4.60 and \$4.75.

The supervisor of the telegraph at Washington has issued the following despatch, addressed to the military operator at Cairo:—Sir,—As soon as news is received of the battle expected to take place at or near Corinth, you will send to this office abstracts of the same, together with the source from which they were derived, and not allow any reports to be transmitted from the office at Cairo until the War Department gives permission.

With reference to the above The New York World says:—

"The country will learn with profound astonishment that the correspondents of newspapers will not be permitted to telegraph an account of the coming battle at Corinth after it has taken place until the report is first revised by a military censor at Cairo. Mr. Stanton is evidently determined to doctor the news before it is given to the country, but why he should want to do so is a mystery that passes comprehension. If we are beaten, the fact must come out. It cannot be concealed. If we are victorious, the sooner it is known the better. There is no ground for saying that the reports of newspaper correspondents will not be correct. They have notoriously been so in every instance hitherto. If they have differed from the official reports, for when the truth regarding past battles has all come out, it has been the former, not the latter, which were confirmed. The poor excuse that these reports might give aid and comfort to the enemy is too obviously absurd to be for a moment entertained. What the effect of such an order as this upon the stock market must be, is apparent. It is to be presumed that Mr. Stanton contemplated that painful contingency before issuing it. If not, he has less shrewdness than his admirers suspect him of."

NEW ORLEANS.—We learn from the New Orleans Crescent that there is not much Union feeling in that city. The following may be taken as a fair indication.

"It is with feelings of the deepest pride that we point the Union officers to the fact that no Union sentiment exists in our midst; that with almost one voice and one tongue this community entirely repudiates all allegiance to the old Government, and warmly and devotedly adheres to the new. And we respectfully but firmly assert that this sentiment, this feeling, is so firmly implanted in the breasts of our people that no time, no circumstance, no change can serve to eradicate it, or still there free souls in the struggle for their independence. They have suffered; they may suffer unspeakably in the future; but we hazard nothing in saying that no sacrifice, even to the last life, will be too much to accomplish the one great, mighty, and glorious undertaking. This we honestly believe; and while we do not utter our convictions in a vain-glorious spirit we will not shrink from their free and independent expression."

A telegram last week intimated that there was "Very little demonstration of Union feeling in New Orleans, in consequence of the uncertainty of events in that quarter."

MEXICO.—By a telegraphic Despatch received on Friday we learned that Vera Cruz dates to the 12th inst. had been received at New York. Letters from Mexico state that the battle of Acultziugo was a drawn one, the French being the heaviest losers, especially in officers.

The Mexican troops re-occupy the cities as the French forces leave them. The Mexican policy is to make it more difficult for the French invaders to get out of the cities into the interior. The Black vomit is raging frightfully at Vera Cruz.

SKULKERS TO BE KEPT IN CHECK BY CAVALRY.—A correspondent of a Boston paper writing from Halleck's army, says:—

"In the coming action there cannot be any very great amount of running or skulking. Cavalry are to be stationed in the rear, and all fugitives to be prevented from taking 'French leave.' This is the mode practised in European armies, and by the rebels at the late battle. The large scale upon which battles are now being fought upon this continent, and the woody character of the country, makes it absolutely necessary with us."

A Washington despatch affirms that the value of the Confederate property captured on the high seas by Federal cruisers is immense. Commodore Alden and McKean will receive about one hundred thousand dollars each as their share of the spoils, and many seamen will receive over five hundred dollars each.

At the late fire in Boston, property to the value of \$300,000 was destroyed.

The yellow fever has made its appearance in New Orleans, three cases had occurred on the 12th inst.

Fifteen thousand bales of cotton were burnt in New Orleans on the approach of the Federal gun-boats to the city.

At St. Louis recently a young lady was committed to prison for the crime of waving her handkerchief to a party of prisoners.

News has been received at Washington that the youngest daughter of the late Senator Mason, now rebel agent in England, has become a confirmed lunatic, and is the inmate of a mad-house. The cause is the present condition of the country.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—Although thousands of sick and wounded have been already sent north, the Tribune says that there are between 5000 and 6000 in hospitals at Yorktown besides vast numbers in the floating hospitals, at Williamsburgh, and at other places, all suffering from the want of necessaries.

STRASBURG, VA., 19th.—It is currently reported that 2900 rebel cavalry have been disbanded and formed into guerilla bands, and that they occupy various mountain ranges and fastnesses. General Geary surrounded a cave where some 40 of them had been secreted, but they had left it on the previous day.

Bulletin from Gen. McClellan:—HEADQUARTERS, May 21—8 P. M.—To the Secretary of War; I have just returned from Bottom's Bridge. Have examined the country on the other side, and made a reconnaissance on the heels of the enemy, who probably did not like the skirmish of yesterday. The bridge will be repaired by to-morrow, and others built. All the camps have advanced to-day.

THE FOREIGN CONSULATES IN THE SOUTH UNDER GUARD.—Cairo, May 20.—The Memphis Appeal of the 15th contains the following despatch addressed to the rebel Secretary of State, dated Camp Moore, May 11th:—"Gen. Butler yesterday took forcible possession of the office of the Consul of the Netherlands, searched the person of the Consul, and took from him the key of a bank vault, in which were \$800,000, transferred by the Citizens' Bank to Hope's Bank of Amsterdam, intended for the payment of the interest of the Confederate bonds."

Gen. Butler also took possession of the offices of the French and Spanish Consulates in the old Canal Bank and placed a guard there. He also seized the Canal Bank and Smith Bank, and has issued an inflammatory proclamation to incite the poor against the rich, promising to distribute to the poor 1000 barrels of beef and sugar captured in New Orleans. He is recruiting in New Orleans. The poor will soon be starved. The enemy have sent a force up to Bonnetarre, which marched through the swamps and destroyed the railroad bridge."

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF CHRISTY, THE POPULAR MINSTREL.—The New York Herald states that Mr. E. P. Christy, the well known proprietor and originator of Christy's Minstrels, attempted to, and nearly succeeded in, committing suicide at his residence, 78 East 18th street, on Friday afternoon. For six months past Mr. Christy has been laboring under an aberration of mind, being at times greatly depressed and feeling that he should come to want. The idea firmly possessed him that the South would be successful in their rebellion against the North, and that the Southern armies would overrun the North and render his property valueless. No efforts of his friends have succeeded in eradicating this impression from his mind. On Friday afternoon he was sitting with his wife in the back parlor on the second floor. His conversation was rational, but as Mrs. Christy turned and left him for a moment he dashed through the window, striking violently upon the flagging of the court yard below, fracturing his skull, breaking one of his lower limbs, dislocating his right wrist, and injuring his spine so badly as to cause paralysis of the legs. He was taken up for dead, but it was subsequently found that life was not extinct. Physicians were called in, but he sank rapidly, and at 11 o'clock on Saturday night he was not expected to live till morning. Mr. Christy is about 40 years of age, and has acquired a fortune of nearly \$200,000 in the minstrel business.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GREAT SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS.

Flour at Yale is said to be \$75 a barrel. The Chinese population are on the verge of starvation, and pay as high as \$5 each for dogs and cats.

At Hope there is some flour and plenty of fresh meat; but both are held at famine prices.

From Mr. Heilbruner, Yale's Express messenger, who left Fort Yale on the 24th inst., we learn that the stock of flour at that place has entirely failed. Fresh meat gave out long ago. The Chinamen there are suffering fearfully—some of them nearly starving for want of the commonest necessaries. They cannot get provisions at Yale, and they have no means with which to pay Indians to pack from Boston Bar to Hope. Their appearance and condition is such as to create sympathy.—British Colonist, Victoria, Vancouver's Island, April 8th.

Great quantities of live stock have been lost by starvation along Fraser River.

A mint was about being established at Victoria. The coins to be struck are \$10 and \$20 pieces.