

For the Christian Messenger.

Ordination of Bro. Edw. Hickson.

By invitation of the Baptist churches in North Esk and Little South West, a Council of Ministers and Delegates was convened in the Baptist Chapel at the former place, on Saturday, 26th July, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the propriety of publicly setting apart to the work of the gospel ministry, our well beloved Edward Hickson, who is a graduate of Acadia College, and who has been elected as Pastor of the Baptist Churches embraced in the Newcastle field of Missionary labor.

The Council was organized by appointing the Rev. W. M. Edwards, Moderator, and George Whitney, Esq., Clerk. After listening to an interesting and satisfactory relation of our brother's Christian experience and call to the ministry, together with a full and distinct declaration of his views of Bible doctrine and Church usages, it was unanimously voted to proceed at once to make the necessary arrangements for his ordination on the approaching Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M., and that Brothers Hickson, Geo. Whitney, and Wm. Curtis, be appointed as the Committee of management. Their report being adopted, in harmony with its directions, the following order of exercises was observed on the Sabbath at the Ordination:—

- 1st, Met in the Baptist Chapel in North Esk, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
2d, Hymn sung by the Congregation.
3d, Reading the Scriptures.
4th, Prayer by Bro. Edwards.
5th, Sermon by Rev. H. P. Guilford.
6th, Ordaining prayer by Bro. Edwards.
7th, Charge to candidate by Bro. Guilford.
8th, Hand of fellowship and
9th, Charge to the Churches by Bro. Edwards.
10th, Closing Hymn.
11th, Benediction by the Candidate.
WM. M. EDWARDS, Moderator,
GEO. WHITNEY, Clerk.

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

GREYWOOD, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.—Mr. Kennedy writes on the 25th ult., "God is still manifesting his special favor in this part of his vineyard. On the 6th of July the Rev. George Armstrong made us a visit and baptized. Six believers were added to the church. We hope to see others following in the steps of the Saviour. We hope the friends of Zion will not forget us in their prayers. Donations towards finishing our meeting-house will be thankfully received.

P. S.—In the Minutes of the Western Association I find the number (19) is not put in the column under 'By baptism' as it should have been for the Greywood Church."

[We have looked over the manuscript and find the Minutes are printed according to copy.—Ed. C. M.]

WESTPORT, BRIER ISLAND.—REV. W. Hall informs us that Special Meetings are being held at Westport at which Brethren Miller and Jackson are assisting. Three were baptized last Lord's Day, August 17th, and there are some tokens of good.

THE WORK OF GOD IN SWEDEN.—We have just seen a gentleman, a native Swede connected with the United States navy, who glories in the cross of Christ, and has just returned here from Sweden. He says the work of God is greatly advancing in that country, not by means of Baptist Christians only, but among the State Lutheran churches; not among the humble poor only, but among the intelligent and wealthy. Even lords and nobles come out and rejoice in that spiritual freedom wherever Christ makes his people free. The work he regards as more extended, soul-searching, and blessed than is usually understood by the friends of Zion in this country.—American Messenger.

INDIA.—The Baptist missionaries at Delhi, notwithstanding recent discouragements, are cheered by manifest tokens of the Divine presence. Among their converts is a nephew of the ex-king, the only remaining member of the great house of Timour in Delhi, who can lay claim to pure royal blood. He is the author of a tract on the Divinity of Christ, and has had to encounter much persecution from Mohanmedans; one rich Moslem offered a native Christian a large bribe if he would persuade him against changing his religion. Another relative of the ex-king has been baptized, and several persons of various ranks are seeking admission to the church. Through the watchful providence of God, the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Evans and their child have been saved, when endangered by the sudden fall of the ceiling of the room in which they slept. The wakefulness of the babe forced upon their attention the slight noise which preceded the fall, and just gave them time to escape.

One interesting incident is reported from the Neighberies district by the agents of the Bible Society. For twelve years had they laboured, before the first Badagor believed and was baptized. The convert had to endure persecution; he was deprived of his wife and children, his hut separated by a hedge from the rest of the community and he himself avoided by his former friends. Years have passed, and now he has been rejoined by his family, and has associ-

ated with him several young men who have boldly confessed Christ. His character has been so tested, and his integrity become so conspicuous, that the clan now honour as much as they formerly despised him; he has been chosen umpire in a difficult and disputed question, and his decision submitted to without a murmur.

MADAGASCAR.—From Madagascar we hear of the arrival of the Rev. W. Ellis, at Tamatave, on the 22nd of May last. He found messengers from the king awaiting him, and was cordially received by the people. "You cannot imagine," he says, "the sensation by arrival has occasioned, and the satisfaction I derive from all I see and all I hear about the Christians." Freeman

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.]

AUGUST 27.—Letters from Nassau state the American Consul's flag has been repeatedly hauled down and trampled upon by Secession sympathizers.

Two hundred Federals encountered a large force of Confederates near Cape Girarden, Missouri, and after a severe fight routed them, killing thirty men and taking sixty prisoners.

Trouble is apprehended from the Chippewa Indians. Chief "Hole in the Day" has issued a proclamation to the effect that he would not be responsible for their conduct after Tuesday morning; and warning the whites to leave the country. He also sends for commissioners to make a treaty.

Governor Sibley thinks the Sioux warriors number about five thousand.

Great numbers are leaving Kentucky to join the Confederates since the promulgation of the intention of Government to draft for the Federal army.

The Confederate steam ram at Savannah is reported to be a failure.

The New York Tribune's correspondent states that Porter joined Pope on Friday, with a heavy Federal force. Pope's Artillery is guarding the line of the Rappahannock River.

Many regiments are joining the Federal forces in Virginia by the way of Alexandria.

Burnside has a large army at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and he thinks Pope is quite as strong as Lee and Jackson. The Federal forces retook Warrenton on Sunday.

All sorts of reports are given by the New York paper correspondents relative to matters in Virginia. An engagement is reported, in which Confederates lost three guns; also that Jackson's forces, in attempting to cross Rappahannock, were terribly cut up. Also reported that in the dash at Pope's Headquarters and seizure of documents, McDowell's effects were spared with nice discrimination.

Federals abandoned and destroyed Rappahannock station, being attacked by Confederate artillery.

A general war with all the Indian tribes east of Missouri river is regarded close at hand, and interruption of overland mail soon expected.

President Lincoln regards the crisis of the war as past.

AUGUST 28.—A military and naval expedition under Commodore Davis and Col. Wood, on the Mississippi River, captured a Confederate transport with a thousand Enfield rifles, four thousand muskets, four field pieces, accoutrements and ammunition, designed for General Hindham.

The land force captured an encampment of a Louisiana regiment, with all their arms.

Gen. Sumner's corps embarked at Newport News on Tuesday. Key's corps remain at Yorktown and vicinity. All the buildings near Fortress Monroe are to be immediately destroyed.

Four hundred guerillas have destroyed a train on the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

The National Republican says that the President will enforce the Confiscation and Emancipation Acts to the best of his ability.

AUGUST 29.—The recent Confederate raid on Manassas Station resulted in the destruction of half a million of dollars worth of Federal quarter master's stores. It is supposed the Confederates have destroyed all buildings, public and private. Meantime Washington City is without a Railroad or Telegraph communication with Federal army in the field.

Troops are being despatched from Washington to regulate matters.

The Federal troops at Cumberland Gap are in excellent spirits, with ample provisions for sixty days, and are abundantly able to hold their position.

The Confederates think to starve the Federal forces into submission. The latter number twenty thousand men, west of Cumberland Gap.

Major Leffert, with a portion of Illinois Cavalry has totally routed Hicks's Guerilla force, beyond Bloomfield, killing twenty, wounding sixty, besides capturing horses, &c. The survivors are scattered in confusion.

A French ship, cotton laden, has been captured by the Federals off the coast of North Carolina; when spoken to was understood to say bound to Boston.

AUGUST 30.—General Pope sent the following telegram from Manassas Junction on Thursday night:

"Finding the enemy turning his right towards Manassas, and the forces ordered two days previously from Alexandria not having arrived, I broke up our camp at Warrenton, and marched rapidly back in three columns.

"McDowell drove Longstreet back through Manassas Gap. Hooker's division also encountered the enemy, killing and wounding 800, and capturing his camp, etc.

"Jackson evacuated Manassas Junction a few hours before the Federal advance. Whilst retreating by Centreville he was met by McDowell and Sigel, and a severe fight ensued.

"The enemy were driven back at all points, a thousand prisoners taken, and further discomfiture inflicted on the retreating enemy."

All fears of a sudden raid into Maryland and upon Washington have been entirely dispelled.

Another Bull's Run Affair.—A despatch received by a merchant of this city, states that a battle was fought on Thursday last at Bull's Run. No particulars given. The Confederates, however, were in possession of Manassas Junction. Burnside's, McClellan's, and Pope's forces had united.

September 1.—General Pope has telegraphed to General Halleck, from near Gainesville, on Friday last, of a terrible battle on Thursday previous, on Bull's Run field, with combined forces of the enemy, lasting all that day.

The enemy were driven from the field, and retreated towards the mountains. The attack was made by General Pope. The Federal loss is estimated at eight thousand men killed and wounded. The Confederate loss is probably twice as great, besides large numbers of prisoners taken.

Pope's army was too much exhausted to push matters, until arrival of reinforcements to aid them.

Later.—The enemy has been heavily reinforced, on Saturday, and attacked Pope before the arrival of Generals Franklin and Sumner, when a severe battle ensued, the advantage being with the enemy.

Pope fell back to Centreville in good order, where Franklin and Sumner's commands joined him. He occupies a strong position at Centreville.

The Government clerks at Washington have been ordered to the field of battle to attend to the wounded.

A large number of Surgeons have been ordered from the Northern States to attend to the wounded in the field.

There has been but little fighting to-day.

The Telegraphic communication has been restored to Manassas.

Further particulars.—Prisoners report that the Federal forces engaged the whole Confederate army—not less than 200,000—who were promised an easy march to Washington; they occupy extremity of old Bull Run field.

On Saturday Heintzleman commenced the attack with Porter in the centre. The latter fought desperately, but was overpowered by numbers, and broke and fled back in disorder.

McDowell advanced to support, but both he and Sigel were enveloped, McDowell's corps being swept away by terrible cavalry charges.

Another account says Pope received sixty thousand reinforcements on Saturday. McClellan, Pope and Burnside being in complete cooperation.

Estimated seventeen thousand Confederate prisoners taken in all engagements, many were paroled upon the spot.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 20.—Report of Hon. Reverdy Johnson—Illegal actions of Gen Butler.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, has made his report to the government upon the points in the administration of affairs in New Orleans he not long since went thither to investigate, and the President has approved his conclusions.

It is understood that he recommends the return to the consul of the Netherlands of the eight hundred thousands dollars seized by Gen. Butler; that the seven hundred and sixteen thousand dollars be returned to the French consul, and also that a large amount of sugars and other merchandise be relinquished to the Greek, British, and other foreign merchants domiciled in New Orleans, as, according to Mr. Johnson's reports these seizures by General Butler cannot be justified by civil or military law.

EXCLUSION OF CORRESPONDENTS FROM THE U. S. ARMY.—It is understood that orders will soon be issued excluding every civilian, correspondents included, from the armies.

Notwithstanding the fact that Gen. McClellan requested his officers and men not to write any accounts of the movements of the army pending the evacuation of Harrison's Landing, the correspondents of two northern journals, one in New-York and the other in Philadelphia, betrayed their trust and it was no fault of one of those journals that the army did not get into difficulty by the premature publication of its contemplated movement. It is probable that all military news in future will pass through the War Department for publication, as was the case during the campaign in front of Richmond.

Latest from Europe!

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, July 27th.—THE DEFENCES OF CANADA.—On the motion that the House at its rising do adjourn till Monday.

Mr. Adderley called attention to the state of the defences of Canada, thinking it important, he said, that Parliament should not separate without some statement from the Government of their intentions, which the Canadians themselves had a right to know and an interest in knowing. Was the colony thought to be exposed to danger? If not, why were 12,000 British troops retained there? If there was danger, to what was the colony to look for protection? He contended that it was bound to make exertion for its own defence, and that it had no special plea for inaction. Yet, as regarded the defence of the

frontier, the Canadians had done nothing, or what amounted to nothing, to provide against an emergency. One of two courses must be adopted, we did not desire to lose Canada; either we must very largely increase our forces there, or let it be distinctly understood by the Canadians that, unless measures were taken for their self-defence, the British troops now in the colony would be withdrawn.

Mr. Roebuck said England had never derived any benefit from Canada, which had treated us as aliens, levying heavy duties upon our trade. He wanted Canada to understand that if we maintained her independence, it was for her benefit, not for ours.

Mr. Disraeli, after tracing the causes which had placed Canada in its present position towards the mother country, observed that he trusted to the sense and good spirit of the Canadians, and to the ability of their Governors in the conduct of their difficult relations. He pointed out what he considered to be the faults of the Home Government, which had not reposed sufficient confidence in the resources of Canada.—In June last, before the affair of the Trent, they had sent troops thither; thereby damping the ardour of Canadians, by indicating a desire to monopolise their defence. At the same time, he did not agree with Mr. Adderley in all his conclusions.

Lord Palmerston observed that our colonies must be looked at as part and parcel of the British empire, and so far from wishing to see the day approach when these great communities would desire to separate from the country, he hoped that day would be long deferred. But the connexion must be preserved by the link of mutual interest, and he regretted very much that the local Legislature had declined to make adequate provision for self-defence, which it was their duty to make. He denied that the sending of 3,000 troops to Canada in June had anything to do with the refusal of the Legislature to provide an adequate Militia. So small a force could not have led the Canadians into the mistake of supposing that the mother country desired a monopoly of their defence.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

The following is a copy of a letter to the Earl of Derby, conveying her Majesty the Queen's donation to the Cotton Districts Relief Fund:—"Balmoral, July 24, 1862.—My dear Lord Derby,—The Queen has long had her attention and anxious sympathy attracted to the sufferings, so patiently and noble borne, of that portion of her Majesty's subjects in the north of England which is connected with cotton manufactures, and which is at present unfortunately thrown out of employment.

"It would have been long since very pleasing to her Majesty to have assisted them and mitigated their privations; but it was considered advisable to test the sufficiency of the ordinary means of relief to meet this great misfortune.

"Her Majesty has, however, seen with much satisfaction that a meeting has been held, under your presidency, of those who are connected by property with the great manufacturing districts for the purpose of tendering their aid to those living in their own neighbourhood who have been plunged into destitution by no disinclination to maintain themselves by honest and independent labour, but by lamentable circumstances entirely beyond their control.

"The Queen gladly associates herself, under her title of Duchess of Lancaster, with these suffering districts, and is pleased to find herself thus entitled to send her aid to those for whom she has long felt deep compassion.

"I have received her Majesty's commands to forward, through you, the sum of 2,000l., to be added to the fund for the aid of the sufferers in the cotton-manufacturing districts.

"Sincerely yours, "C. B. PHIPPS."

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAIN GRASS.—The following may be depended upon as a rain glass; I have used it for months. Get a common pickle-bottle, such as is sold at every Italian warehouse; fill it with any kind of water, to within two or three inches of the top; plunge the neck of an empty Florence oil-flask into the pickle-pottle. Before rain the water will rise two or three inches in the neck of the inverted flask—often in three or four hours. If the weather is settled for fair, the water will remain not more than half an inch high, for days, in the neck of the flask. It never fails to foretell rain; and to-day, July 15, rose as high as the rim of the pickle-bottle, in the neck of the flask. It may stand in or out of doors, in the sun or shade, and the water never needs changing so long as it can be seen through. Mine is now green through long standing. The oil-flask must be cleaned before the neck is plunged in the water.—Soda and warm water will clear it of oil.—Thomas Zuiller, Rose Cottage, Kennington-cross.—Athens.

THE MOON.—One object, on which I scarcely intended to bestow any attention, has fascinated me greatly—I allude to the moon, in which I see minute details with a hardness and sharpness and reality I have never seen before. My opportunities of scrutiny have, however, been fewer than might have been supposed from my having frequently been engaged in showing this very popular object to many visitors. Yet, notwithstanding that I have thus been able to see more into the moon than ever before—so much so that I believe if a carpet the size of Lincoln's Inn-fields were laid down upon its surface I should be able to tell whether it was round or square—I see nothing more than a repetition of the same volcanic texture, the same cold, crude, silent, and desolate character which smaller telescopes usually exhibit.—Letter of Mr. William Lassell, F.R.S., to the President of the Royal Society, dated Malta, May 13, 1862.