

him to be invited to succeed the writer in the Seminary at Fredericton. This post he resigned much to the regret of all the friends of the institution. Lately, brother Day has been the Classical tutor of the Collegiate School of New York, and has preached occasionally in all the Baptist Churches of that city. As his voice was still weak, and there was reason to fear a return of his former complaint, brother Day while residing in New York pursued a course of medical study, and obtained his diploma of M. D. But it is not his wish to engage in medical practice, unless his voice should again fail, which now does not appear probable, but to devote himself to preaching the everlasting gospel.

My purpose in writing this note is to very gratefully acknowledge the opportunity we have enjoyed in the North Church, for the last three weeks, of appreciating brother Day in the latter vocation. During my absence at the Western and Central Associations, he very kindly supplied my pulpit, and when I say that his sermons combine most happily the intellectual and spiritual, and that his thoughts are expressed in language so plain that the most illiterate can understand it, and yet so felicitous and chaste that the most cultivated are pleased, I have said nothing that all his hearers with whom I have conversed on the subject, will not endorse.—Brother Day has left the city, followed by our gratitude, esteem, and prayers. May we soon hear of his becoming the pastor of a church that will duly value his sound teaching and sincere piety.

A. H. MUNRO.

For the Christian Messenger.

Acadia College Agency.

Yarmouth, June 28th, 1862.

DEAR EDITOR,—

It is just one month to day since I left my home, and about 10 days since you and I parted at Liverpool, and as this morning is wet or rainy, I thought I would make my report, albeit that it is not so flattering.

I continued in Queens, in Liverpool and Milton, soliciting for the College, and attending all the religious meetings possible, which on the whole were deeply interesting. I preached once at Milton, and twice at Liverpool. Left Monday for this place, arriving at Shelburne late in the afternoon, and found the inhabitants quite elated at the presence of three of her Majesty's great ships of war in their harbour, which had come there for the purpose of target shooting.—Learning that townspeople and others were allowed to satisfy their curiosity by going on board, myself and Mr. Fisk, a collegian who was in company with me, resolved to avail ourselves of the opportunity, hoping some good might arise to the Child of Providence through the visit.—Accordingly, Tuesday morning, we procured a passage on board the Melpomene, a steam-frigate 3000 tons register, 500 men, 35 guns; we were met at the gangway by an officer, who courteously led us through the several parts or departments of the ship, and then into the officers Mess-room, when quite a company of these officials were present, and they greeted us with the seaman's usual cordiality. I introduced myself and my object, they thought it a worthy one, but jocosely informed me that it had happened to come on quarter day, which I think would occur the last of July (pay day.) I might carry away a handful of money, but as I had found them with empty purses I must be content to accept their good wishes (given in their jovial way.)

Leaving the Melpomene, we boarded the Mersey, the largest frigate in the British Navy, 4500 tons, 40 guns, 600 men. They were actively engaged at target shooting, in which all hands seemed more or less occupied. We were allowed a conductor, but as there were much the same appearances, we made a shorter stay.

We next visited the Hero. This is the ship in which the Prince of Wales visited this country. She carries 91 guns, 350 men. They had got through the exercise of the morning firing. A very civil officer waited upon us, and invited us to dine in his mess, which we did with gratification to ourselves, and securing pleasure to all the rest, I think near thirty in all.

After dinner, I sent my card to the Captain, and was immediately sent for to his cabin, where his Royal Highness and suite had passed the time while the transatlantic voyage was performed. I spent an hour or more with the Commander, talked of various subjects, mostly of religious tenets and denominations, from Pope and downward to some of modern date. Among other matters I told him my business, and prudently gave him to understand that a donation from the Commander of that great ship would

be thankfully received. He supposed I would consider him bigoted, yet from the fact that he was of a different denomination, and held himself bound to support that sect particularly, or alone, I must be satisfied if he should decline.—I perceived, as I think many have done before me, that it is the opinion of some people in the world, that the key of knowledge, or of science, should be held by one sect only, and that when we become of that sect, then we may enjoy the privileges.

I am satisfied that if we ever intend to know as much as is our privilege to know, and stand upon the hill-top of science, we must rise in our strength as a denomination, (which we are well able to do), and unitedly support our institutions of learning. That the present rising generation and those that follow may look back to us with pleasing reflections, as we revere those holy men that are gone before, who assisted those still present with us, in laying the foundation of our seat of learning at Wolfville.

My instructions from the Board of Governors will prevent me from effecting much here at this time, on account of my long journeys to get to the Eastern Association of New Brunswick.

I was exposed to the drenching rain of Wednesday 25th, for 23 miles, and was so unwell when I got to Argyle that I could not taste food. I feel the affect of the exposure yet. My sheet is full, further particulars in my next.

A. D. THOMSON.

[Christian Visitor please copy.]

For the Christian Messenger.

Acadia College.

In May last an appeal by Circular was made in behalf of the above institution, to many of our Churches in this and our neighbouring Provinces, in relation to raising funds to meet our anticipated deficiency.—The request was to remit by 1st June, but as the Circular did not reach many of the Churches in time, this could not be done, and up to this date only about one third of the number applied to, have responded. As the necessity for funds to sustain the College was not an imaginary one, I trust I will be excused for urging this matter again on those churches which have delayed action in raising the amount apportioned to them. The sum of a few pounds to a church is a small item (and could be, I doubt not in every instance, raised were proper exertions made) but in the aggregate, amounts to a large sum. The accounts for the year will close early in August, to be laid before the Convention; previously to which, I hope to receive the contributions expected, that the acknowledgments may appear in the Minutes, and our accounts be balanced without shewing a deficiency.

J. W. BARSS, Treasurer.

Wolfville, July 7th, 1862.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notice.

Mrs. HENRIETTA VAN NORDEN.

Died at Tusket the 3rd June, Henrietta, widow of the late Stephen Van Norden, in the 97th year of her age.

Her end was peace and holy triumph. Sister V. made a profession of religion under the ministry of the late Mr. Townel, and united with the Church in Tusket, of which she remained a consistent member until her death. Her life was one of peculiar trial, and for the last twenty two years she was deaf and blind, yet she bore all with christian fortitude and patience, and now has entered into rest.

How blest the righteous when he dies,
When sinks a weary soul to rest.
—Com. by Rev. A. Martell.

DAVID DAVISON.

Died in Portaupique, May 25th, David Davison, one of the oldest inhabitants in this place, being 83 years of age. The deceased has left an aged widow (his second wife) with whom he had lived very agreeably about thirteen years. He has also left five sons and four daughters, and many grand-children to mourn their loss.—In 1829, he professed a hope in the Saviour, was baptized by the Rev. James Munroe, and united with the Baptist Church in Lower Economy.—Having removed his membership to the Church in this place, for many years, he endeavoured to advance the cause of Christ. His house was always open for the preaching of the gospel, and for the entertainment of the Lord's servants when passing through this part of the Province. Sensible of many imperfections, he had a low opinion of himself. He expected to obtain mercy, only on account of the precious blood and righteousness of the Redeemer. Frequently before he died he expressed his entire dependence on the Lord Jesus Christ. He endured his sickness, with great patience and resignation.

May the Lord support and comfort his aged widow and other mourning relatives, and may all at length obtain an entrance into the rest which remaineth for the people of God.—Communicated by Rev. James Reid.

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

The following Telegrams are gleaned from the City papers:—

JULY 2, 1862.—President Lincoln has, on the recommendation of the several Governors of the Loyal States decided to call into the Federal service an additional military force of three hundred thousand men (300,000).

The falling back of the right wing of Gen. McClellan's army was effected in perfect order. The Memphis Avalanche states that the Confederate leaders have solemnly determined in their last emergency, to appeal to England and France to be received as colonies.

The Federal General, Curtis, in Arkansas, is suffering for supplies; his situation is critical; he being unable to bring up supplies; and his army has been on half rations for a week.

Refugees report the Confederate General, Pike, with six thousand men moving forward to attack Gen. Curtis.

JULY 3.—The Right Wing of the Federal Army before Richmond, consisting of twenty thousand men, was attacked by not less than fifty thousand Confederates. The former retreated across the Chickahominy River in good order.

On Saturday night and Sunday morning, the Left Wing of the Federal Army also fell back along the line of Railroad to James' River.—There was heavy fighting and severe loss during these movements.

The Confederates crossed the Chickahominy River in very considerable force on Sunday, 29th ultimo.

One division of General McClellan's Army fought four days, retreating seventeen miles. On Monday, the 30th ult., the fight, ten miles above City Point, was terrific—the Confederates outnumbering the Federals three to one.

The Federals got under cover of their gunboats, which repulsed the Confederates. The Federals captured two thousand prisoners.

General McClellan succeeded yesterday in getting his army to James' River; and had another severe battle on Tuesday, 1st inst., when the Confederates were badly beaten.

Reinforcements from Washington had arrived in sufficient numbers to make good the Federal losses in the recent battles.

JULY 4.—Gen. Shields' army had arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday 1st inst., via Annapolis, and proceeded up the James River.

Additional troops have been ordered from the West.

The Confederates lost, in Monday's battle alone about four thousand in killed and wounded.

Several Regiments of Confederate cavalry attacked Col. Sheridan's command near Boonsville, Mississippi, but the former were forced to retreat.

JUNE 5.—The battle of Tuesday is acknowledged a brilliant Federal success.

Captured rebel officers admit a loss of 10,000. The fighting was most desperate and lasted through Monday, Tuesday, and part of Wednesday, when the Confederates retreated, badly cut up by the Federal artillery.

Official dispatches from McClellan say that his forces have not been beaten in any of the battles.

His army was moved to position now occupied because it affords greatly superior advantages.

Twenty-five field pieces fell into the hands of the rebels in the battle of June 27th.

McClellan's army was reviewed on the fourth of July, and national salutes were fired.

JULY 7th.—General McClellan issued an address to the Federal army on the Fourth of July, complimenting the troops on their endurance during a week's fighting against superior numbers, and the successful change of the military basis of operations, and declaring that the Federal army shall enter the city of Richmond.

The Southern reports of the recent battles before Richmond opened at first exultant; but they subsequently toned down in their accounts.

The British schooners Lucy, Will o' the Wisp, and Morning Star have been captured by the Federals, while attempting to run the Southern blockade; also the schr. Curlew caught in a similar act. A steamer loading cotton at a Southern port not named, being surprised by a Federal force, was burned by her own crew.

A surgeon writes that during the battle at Fair Oaks, he removed limbs and cut out bullets, without using chloroform, the patients being so excited by the noise of artillery and musketry as not to mind the pain.

Some idea may be formed of the size of McClellan's military family from the statement that it occupies the time of three locomotives and two hundred cars day and night to supply it with subsistence stores.

The keel of another Monitor, which is to be "on a most gigantic scale," was recently laid at Jersey City. Her cost, when finished, at the expiration of five months, is to be \$400,000, and five hundred men are to work on her day and night.

The seven year locusts made their appearance in hordes in some parts of Kansas. The grass is full of holes from which they have emerged, and their crystal coats are lying around everywhere. The air is vocal with their music, and the bushes are covered with them. In company with the locusts are countless thousands of grasshoppers, and the ravages of the combined armies begins to excite a fear that vegetation along their line of march will be totally destroyed.

The Nashville (Tenn.) Despatch of the 17th inst., says that since the re-opening of communication with Louisville and the Eastern cities, cotton has been arriving there in small quantities diurnally, showing that quite a respectable aggregate of the staple has escaped the general conflagration said to be raging in the South.

Recently there was a funeral in New Orleans, and the coffin was deposited with great pomp in the tomb. Gen. Butler, who keeps his eyes open, concluded from information he had that he would be justified in acting the part of a resurrectionist, and had the coffin exhumed, when it was found packed full of gold coin of 1861, no doubt stolen when the Mint was seized last year.—Rep.

A Harrisburg paper states that during the terrible freshet of week before last, a cradle was seen coming down the rushing waters near Madenville, and being suspected of containing something, it was watched by several persons for three or four miles, expecting it would at some part of its journey come near enough to the shore that it would be safe in venturing after it in a boat. At last, at a bend in the swollen stream, the cradle came sufficiently near to be secured, when lo! and behold, upon lifting a light covering, a beautiful babe looked up and smiled!

Latest from Europe!

NEW YORK, July 1.—The Steamship Scotia, from Liverpool 21st, and Queenstown 22d, arrived at 8 o'clock this morning.

The steamship Europa, from Boston, arrived out on the 21st.

The European Times of the 21st ult. mentions the death of Lord Canning in the 50th year of his age. His residence in India is said to have been the cause of his death.

The distress in Lancashire continues. Speeches are made about it and articles are written; Mr. Gladstone praises the patience of the people who bear their sufferings so quietly, and the probability of getting cotton one day from India is again discussed, but little is done to put an end to the suffering or to mitigate it.

The rejection of the Militia Bill by the Canadian Parliament was spoken of very harshly in Parliament.

The London Times publishes a letter from its New York correspondent, in which he says if England and France, intend stepping in at the last moment now is the time to urge submission on the South, and magnanimity on both.

The Morning Herald gives a different view. It represents the Confederates as very strong, but it is doubtful if they risk another engagement, at Richmond. It is assumed that the Federal loss at Fair Oaks was 13,000.

The Paris Constitutional regards mediation as a mere question of time. Public opinion is in favor of it, and it gains ground in France and England. It is for the Government to seize a favorable opportunity.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lindsay, in postponing till July 11th his motion relative to British relations with America, expressed hopes that the Government would in the meantime see the necessity for recognizing the South, and of taking the matter out of the hands of private members, as it was perfectly clear the Confederates were now able to assert their independence.

Earl Russell defended the course of England in the Mexican expedition. She did all she undertook, and the French government was not sending reinforcements in consequence of the action of England. A debate took place on the development of cotton culture in India. The government reiterated its desire to do all that was possible in the matter. Rev. Dr. Fayette Jewett, American missionary to Constantinople, died suddenly at the hotel where he was stopping, in Liverpool. There is great activity in France for sending reinforcements to Mexico.

The dissolution of the corps legislatif has been again postponed. The weather is unfavorable both in France and England for crops. The Paris Bourse closed flat at 68f 30c. Garibaldi was again at Turin. Disturbances are reported as taking place. The party of action called upon him to declare that he was with them or the Government. In consequence he resigned his presidency of their society.

AUSTRALIA.

Sir George Grey is gradually rectoring the Queen's supremacy in New Zealand and creating a loyal feeling among the natives.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bargue Agricola arrived at London on the 14th June, with 1200 bales of cotton from India.

We are informed that the marriage of the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse will be solemnized at Osborne on the 1st of July next.—Times.

EXCELLENT.—The christian ladies of Lyons, in France, are using for the propagation of the Gospel a means that it would be well to cultivate everywhere. The wives of pastors and all other church officials meet in special prayer for a blessing on their husbands labors.—Era.

The display of the famous talking instrument in the Austrian Court of the International Exhibition is looked forward to with much curiosity. Only one other instrument of the same kind exists in the world, though in this the difficulty of clearly pronouncing the "th" has not been altogether overcome. It is said, however, that in the machine about to be exhibited not only is the pronunciation perfect, but even in several languages.—Rec.