

ing from a father's hand who doeth all things well, and she could kiss the rod that smote and adore the hand that laid low. She knew that though God's ways often seem to be in the sea, his pathways in the deep, and his judgements unsearchable, yet she felt all his dealings were dictated by unerring wisdom, and unchangeable love, and where she could not trace him she was content to trust him. She had at last taken EXCELSIOR! for her motto. Not in a worldly sense; but in the true sense "Higher, still higher," nearer heaven!

Higher, still higher! be your cry; Fight life's battle till you die, Let not trifles conquer you, Ever keep the goal in view.

Higher still higher! mount! go on! Until the victory thou hast won, And though clouds do darkly lower, Stop not till life's storm is o'er.

And now kind reader, farewell! May you also put your trust in the Saviour, and thus be prepared, like Annie to face death with calmness and composure in prospect of a glorious immortality; sweet peace smile in thee; may faith point thee to the world of light; bright hope cheer thee on thy way; and the glorious Ark of safety bear thee over the "deep waters" to the haven of eternal rest.

Cape Canso.

HOPE.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Catechism for the young.

No. 2.

DEAR BROTHER,

I appreciate the respect shewn me by Brother Munro. (C. M. May 13th, p. 150.) It is not my intention to enter into any controversy on this subject. My desire is to see in general use among the Baptists a good Catechism, expressing our sentiments in common with other denominations, and also our distinctive views. As we believe the latter to be scriptural and important, we are certainly bound to teach them, as well as the former, to our children. (Deut. vi. 6, 7; lxxviii. 5-7. Prov. xxii. 6. Eph. vi. 4.)

It is not to be expected that any catechism can be adopted, or prepared, that will exactly suit the views and tastes of all the individuals who compose the Baptist body. I have never examined one that perfectly satisfied me in all respects. Dr. Watts prepared excellent Catechisms: but these, of course, do not contain our peculiar sentiments. With such revision as may be acquiesced in by all my brethren, I am ready to adopt one of these. Dr. Baldwin's, or that improperly called Keach's, which is substantially the Presbyterian Catechism, adapted by him to our views of gospel ordinances. That in this some amendments may be made with reference to the citation of Scripture proofs, is evident.

I have indeed seen in it things that appear to me to admit of improvement; but I "have not seen" all the "defects" noticed by Bro. M. I do not perceive anything "fierce" in it; and I do find the word "love," and that which "inculcates Christian philanthropy." (See Questions 39, 47, 95, 103.) I do not find there the word "guilty"; and surely none who believe the Bible can consistently deny, that but for "the guilt of Adam's sin," the state of mankind by nature would not be what it now is. How else can it be truly said, that in this "all have sinned," and been "made sinners"? (Romans v. 12, 19. Psalm li. 5. Ephesians ii. 3.)

Whatever may be said with regard to some deaf mutes, who labor under peculiar disadvantage, and a few tribes of very ignorant savages, an inspired Apostle has plainly declared, that those who do not recognize the existence of God from the works of creation, are inexcusable. "For the invisible things of Him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even His eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse." (Rom. i. 20. Ps. xiv. 1; xix. 1, 2. Isa. xl. 26. Acts xiv. 15-17; xvii. 23, 24.)

I learned the 109th question at an early age; but it never entered into my mind that the words, "That God, by his grace, would make us able and willing to know, obey," &c., limited the petition to my teacher and myself. Doubtless it may be properly inferred from the petition, "Give us this day our daily bread," (Matt. vi. 11) as we are repeatedly taught elsewhere, that we should seek from God daily supplies of spiritual nourishment; but I agree with Gill, Doddridge, Scott, Parkhurst, &c., that it relates immediately to food in the literal sense, like the request of

Agur "Feed me with food convenient for me." (Prov. xxx. 8.)

These suggestions offered in all kindness, are designed to prevent those who are not acquainted with the Catechism generally used by Baptists in England and America, from imbibing prejudices against it, and condemning it, before they examine it for themselves.

May Divine wisdom be imparted to us, to enable us to select or prepare such a Catechism as will be highly beneficial to the rising generation!

Yours in gospel bonds, CHARLES TUPPER.

Aylesford, May 26, 1863.

Religious Intelligence.

WOLFVILLE.—Rev. Dr. Cramp informs us, June 1st. "Five were baptized yesterday; two of them from the Seminary."

CORNWALLIS.—The Rev. A. S. Hunt writes us on the 22nd ult. as follows:—"The Lord has blessed us in reviving his work in this church. On the 3rd inst. I had the happiness of baptizing eleven, and again on the 10th twelve more. Others are enquiring."

You will also be glad to learn that on last Lord's Day, (17th) at Perreux, Brother Freeman baptized seventeen. Many others we hope will soon follow.

[We should have inserted this gratifying item of intelligence in our last issue, but accidentally overlooked it until too late.—ED.]

New Brunswick.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.—Rev. T. W. Crawley informs us that the prospects of the Baptist Church and their new meeting-house at St. Andrews are now quite encouraging. He says, "The building lot has been secured and paid for. The frame is ready for raising, and we expect to exhibit the rough frame of our house this Spring, which will be of a neat and cheap Gothic order. I have just returned from my second tour for this object, and am sorry to say have only collected \$131.42. I think we all need yet to be taught how essential a part of the christian character giving to benevolent and religious objects is. We have yet to be taught 'line upon line and precept upon precept,' upon this subject, until we are persuaded that our interest in God's cause would be increased by our steadily and conscientiously as in God's sight contributing for its support."

If any of our readers are disposed to aid the infant church at St. Andrews, in this their effort to secure a local habitation. Any contribution they may be able to make we doubt not will be thankfully received.

Colonial and Foreign News.

New Brunswick.

The Grand Division, Sons of Temperance for N. B., met at Milltown, St. Stephen, on the 18th ult. The reports of the G. W. P. Hurd and the G. Scribe were unusually interesting. The attendance was good. \$50 were voted to pay expenses of Delegates to the National Division at Halifax. Reports were received from 100 working Divisions. Public Temperance meetings were held, which were attended by crowded audiences. A public Temperance meeting was also held at Calais; Judge Corthel presided.

The several Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in St. John intend to give a public reception on the evening of Tuesday, the 9th of June, to the Delegates from different places passing through the city on their way to Halifax to attend the annual session of the National Division, to be held in Halifax.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.—Stephen Wiggins, Esq., an old merchant of St. John, N. B., died in that city a few days since. He bequeaths \$25,000 for the erection and Endowment of an Asylum for Male Orphans; £10,000 (provided a like sum be subscribed by others) towards a Female Orphan Asylum; £2,000 to the St. John Lunatic Asylum; £500 to the Church of England Diocesan Society, &c. Such munificent bequests are of exceeding rare occurrence in the North American Colonies.

The St. John N. B. Globe of the 28th inst. says:—"Brig Margaret, 46 days from Galway, with 72 passengers, arrived at the outer quarantine station, yesterday. There were a few cases of sickness during the voyage; and the passengers were landed on Partridge Island, and housed in the Emigrant buildings. They will remain on the Island for a few days, for the purpose of observation by the visiting physician."

Canada.

The Harvest prospects of Lower Canada were never better than at present. The fine weather has been made good use of and a large breadth of ground has been got under seed. There is reason to hope for the most abundant harvest ever experienced in Canada.

A meeting, called by the Mayor, was to have been held on Thursday, in Montreal, to take into consideration the following scale of reduction in the nominal value of silver coins:

Table with 2 columns: Coin type and value. American half dollar...2s. 4d. American quarter dollar...1s. 2d. British shilling...1s. 2d. British sixpence...7d. American ten cents...5½d. American five cents...2½d. American three cents...1½d.

The Montreal Witness mentions the following sad case:—"The young wife of Captain Stoddard, of the Rifles, was saved from the wreck of the Anglo-Saxon, where her husband perished—heroically rendering assistance to others. No portion of her effects was saved; and she, a widow of 19 years of age, is here alone, and destitute. Under these circumstances, Mrs. Stoddard applied to Messrs Allans, as we are distinctly informed, for a passage back to Britain, and was refused."

A CHAPTER OF MISFORTUNES.—A clergyman, the Rev. C. P. Eaton, who is one of the unfortunate passengers by the "Anglo-Saxon," has been equally unfortunate on shore. By the wreck of that vessel he lost all his baggage, leaving him almost destitute. He, however, saved a sum of money in Bank of England notes, amounting to £45, which he had in his pocket at the time of the wreck. On Thursday night as he was paying his passage in Quebec on the steamboat "Europa" to Montreal, his pocket was picked by an adroit thief, leaving him without a dollar. His case is one of a peculiarly hard character. A member of the Provincial Parliament, who was on the steamer a passenger to Montreal on Wednesday night was also robbed, and in all probability by the same expert. It is thought that the detectives of this city are on the track of the pickpocket. Mont. Herald.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.]

MAY 26.—Vicksburg was not taken Friday night though the Federals had gained great advantages. Grant's troops were within a mile of the Court House. He had captured thus far six thousand men and 64 cannons. It was supposed the city would be taken by Saturday night. The Monitors and gun boats were in front.

MAY 27.—President Lincoln, the Secretary of War, Halleck, and Gen. Hooker were in council yesterday for several hours.

MAY 28.—A Cincinnati despatch by way of Murfreesboro says that the Confederate news is that Gen. Pemberton had repulsed six assaults upon Vicksburg, but he greatly feared the next which was about being made.

The Alabama and Florida have recently destroyed eight Federal vessels, and they are now cruising in company.

MAY 29.—Another report of Friday's fight at Vicksburg is that Grant took some of the fortifications, but they were retaken by the Confederates, and that the Federal loss on that day was 5000 men.

Southern papers speak more encouragingly of the situation of affairs at Vicksburg, that the investment is imperfect; that Johnston (Confederate) was in Grant's rear, with a large force which was accumulating daily; and the reduction of Vicksburg will require weeks or months; and that the chances of war afford abundant hopes of the siege being raised by the Federals.

The vessels lately destroyed by the Alabama and Florida are with their cargoes, valued at one million. One of them, the ship Oneida, had on board half a million pounds of tea. The New York underwriters lose heavily.

It is again asserted as true that Grant sent President Lincoln a despatch, that he had intercepted despatch from Confederate Secretary of War to Pemberton, that he would send him 100,000 men, if he could hold out 15 days.

Reported that Confederate army in Virginia is in motion. Lee issued address, foreshadowing raid into Maryland, promising long march.

MAY 30.—Despatches from Gen. Grant, May 25, represent the siege of Vicksburg as progressing satisfactorily.

Polk and Hardee have withdrawn their forces in the direction of Vicksburg.

Bragg's headquarters is at Shelbyville.

Five thousand Confederates have reinforced the troops at Cumberland Gap.

Gen. Elliott has burnt the town of Austria on the Mississippi in retaliation for being fired into while ascending the river.

JUNE 1.—Commodore Porter officially reports that he destroyed three powerful steamers, a monster ram, and the Navy Yard at Yazoo city, after having taken Haines' Bluff. The property destroyed and captured amounted to over two millions of dollars.

A Confederate force—supposed to have been the advance of Prince's army—crossed the Arkansas River, near Fort Gibson, on the 20th ult., and were driven back by Col Phillips. The Confederates claim to have had 11,000 men, and considerable artillery. Gen. Blunt had but 3,000 men and one battery, but was well fortified.

Southern despatches state that Vicksburg is still holding out bravely.

The New York Commercial says that it has turned out that the number of prisoners captured by the Confederates in the Rappahannock battles is about double the number taken by the Federals.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, May 25.—An enthusiastic Polish sympathy meeting, was held on Friday evening, at Music Hall, presided over by the newly elected Mayor. It is estimated that there are 5000 Poles in California.

Latest from Europe!

FRANCE.

A decree in the Moniteur fixed the last day of May and the 1st of June for the general elections throughout France.

The daily papers publish a circular which the French Minister of the Interior, Count Persigny has addressed to the prefects, to direct them with regard to the approaching elections.—Count Persigny declares, that if in France, as in England, parties differed merely upon the conduct of public affairs, but were all attached to the fundamental institutions of the country, the Government might confine itself to watching the struggle. But in France this maneuvering of parties would be of a nature to prolong the revolution by compromising liberty, because in that country there are parties who yet remain political factions, seeking to attack the very heart of the institutions in order to vitiate their principle, and who invoke liberty to turn it against the State. Therefore, M. de Persigny states that the prefects are required to make known in every instance as publicly as possible the candidates who have the support of Government. In accordance with "the democratic and liberal spirit of our institutions," they are to allow all candidates to present themselves freely, and to publish and distribute their political programmes and voting tickets according to the prescriptions of the law. But they are to take care that the electors are not allowed to vote without knowing which are the candidates who have the confidence of the Government, for the Emperor, says the Minister, "confidently asks of the country a legislative assembly as devoted to him as preceding assemblies, and having no other care than the welfare of the Empire."

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Both from Berlin and Vienna we learn that the designs of the Russian Government on Polish affairs have assumed a practical form. The Berlin despatch says that Prince Gortschakoff, shortly after sending away his supplies to Austria, France, and Great Britain, summoned the ambassadors from these countries and read to them a programme of reforms to be carried out in Poland. The project, it is said, has made a favourable impression. The Vienna despatch is of the same character, and adds that the practical discussion of the question will now begin. The semi-official Parisian journal, the Pays, maintains that a conference of European Powers is necessary to settle the affairs of Poland.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Government has at length taken steps to have a clearer understanding come to upon the important question of the Suez Canal. The works are now proceeding without any authorisation from the Sublime Porte, and the Sultan's Government has just addressed a despatch to its representatives at Paris and London setting forth the conditions upon which such an authorisation can be obtained. The Turkish Government will only authorise the canal through the Isthmus on being assured of international stipulations which will guarantee the complete neutrality of the canal.

GREECE.

The Greek deputation at Copenhagen has not yet arrived at any result, and has been obliged to send to Athens for fresh instructions. To add to the difficulty, Admiral Canaris, who is nearly eighty years of age, has been attacked with a rather serious indisposition in consequence of the long journey he has just taken.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RESIGNATION OF CARDINAL ANTONELLI.—A letter from Rome of the 3rd, in the Debats, contains the following:—"I do not think I am hazarding too much in announcing to you that Cardinal Lucca, included in the last promotion, and who was formerly Apostolic Nuncio at Vienna, will be shortly called to the post of Minister Secretary of State. The Pope is said to have wished to conciliate all pretensions, and to retain in their offices all the persons who surround him, but he has been obliged to give way before the persistence of Cardinal Antonelli, who firmly maintains his resignation."

THE TRIAL OF SPANISH PROTESTANTS.—On the evening preceeding the late trial at Granada, Matamoros, the Protestant prisoner, indited the following letter:—"From the prison, Granada, April 20th. My trial will commence to-morrow. The notification has only just reached me, although the law grants three days' notice of trial to prisoners; but the proceedings are to be hurried on, that the people may be kept away, and the journals silenced. I have but five minutes accorded me to indite this letter. The Queen has consented to grant me my liberty, but on conditions which it will be impossible for me as a Christian to accept. I am for Christ alone, and for Him until death. Not for all the world's wealth would I consent to be separated from Him. I have no time for more. This is a day of rejoicing for me, since the Queen affords me the opportunity to offer the testimony of my unalterable love for my Saviour before the wide world; and this testimony is the greatest honour which He could grant me. I seek to find consolation in Him who died to give us life.—Your brother, Matamoros." In the winter of 1861 these poor men were sentenced to seven years at the galleys. The Queen then ordered her satellites to appeal against the misplaced leniency of the judges, and seven months ago the Tribunal of the Audiencia increased the penalty originally imposed by one year, and the Granada judges have just confirmed this sentence.