

and dispensed the Lord's Supper to the few disciples. I arrived here on the 12th inst. and have remained laboring over two Sabbaths. The brethren have made great exertion to erect a commodious Baptist Meeting-house in a central part of the settlement and have so far succeeded as already to have the exterior finished, and hope to finish the interior next summer. It is a good looking building, partly in the modern style, with Gothic windows. They have been some-time without a pastor but hope to obtain one in connection with the Mabou Church. It would be an interesting field of labor to a pastor who is willing to induce a little self denial for the "Master's sake." The people congregated largely and listened earnestly to the words of life. I shall leave to-morrow, if the Lord will, on my return to the Strait of Canso. More next time.

Yours truly, B. SCOTT.

North East Margaree, Aug. 24th, 1863.

For the Christian Messenger.

Report of Mission on Prince Edward Island.

Dear Brethren, I returned home on the 18th of August, having spent about 7 weeks on the Island. I found several Baptists in the region of Kildare, who having moved there from other places, thought there were none of the same faith within fifty miles of them, and hearing that a missionary had organized a church, on meeting with me at their houses, gave thanks to God for his great mercy. I preached only 15 sermons. While on the Island I visited a great number of families sometimes conversing until near morning with them on the subject of religion. Baptized ten, organized a Church, who received "the Articles" as an expression of what they believe the Scriptures teach.

I received \$3.21 for the Mission with the promise that the little Church organized would do something this fall for the Society, requesting the aid of a missionary as soon as possible. The Brethren at Cascumpeque are intending to commence a meeting-house this winter. A friend who was a faithful attendant at the meetings there has kindly offered a beautiful site for one. His sons and himself will help to build. This field bids fair to be a place of note, having a nice harbor and good fishing ground.

At Lot 7 I spent a week during the summer of 1861, baptized one. There were then a number of others holding Baptist views wishing to see a Church organized. This place is about 15 miles from Cascumpeque. Many of the people are supporting other ministers because there is no Baptist minister to go there. I may add, that in my travels I met with some residing at some distance from Bedeque, who wished to be baptized, to whom Baptist usages have been misrepresented. I spent a very pleasant evening with a Mr. and Mrs. Linklater, who having left the church to which they formerly belonged, wished to find a more scriptural one, observing the ordinances as Christ set the example. Before I left them they expressed a great desire to be united with the Church at Bedeque. If a missionary could be sustained on the Island to visit those places where there are no Baptist Churches the Lord would give the increase. The Baptists on the Island are willing to support a good missionary, but in order to obtain support from them he would have to labour part of his time with the Churches. While I was stationed at Bedeque in 1861-62, I baptized persons who lived 20 miles distant from that place, and who have carried an influence with them to Malpeque. May the God of missions prosper the good work.

Yours truly, W. DOBSON.

Little River, August 28th, 1863.

For the Christian Messenger.

Letter from Rev. J. H. Saunders.

Yarmouth Sept. 21, 1863.

DEAR BROTHER,

A slight omission occurs in the Minutes of our Association. On the 6th page; the names of brethren Nelson Corning and Ira Ramond should have been added to the French Mission Board.

During the late session of our Association at Yarmouth, the following letter, was handed to me, with the sum of \$6.00:—

To the Western Baptist Association of N. S.

MR. MODERATOR.—Sir, I had been in the habit of using tobacco for about 30 years, and many times thought it was a dirty habit; and was well assured that it hurt me. I made many resolves to quit the use of it, and was impressed very often with the thought that the money I spent for tobacco, ought to be put to better use.

On hearing the subject discussed at one of our Associations, I resolved from that day to use it no more. This resolve I have carried out, and now I send you the money, that I should have spent for tobacco, for the French Mission. "Let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not."

A TRUE BAPTIST.

Perhaps the above is worthy of a place in the Christian Messenger.

Our French Mission is now much in want of funds. Some of our tobacco-users may find great pleasure in following our brother's example. If all our brethren, who indulge in the habit, were to do so, we would have plenty of money to sustain all our Benevolent operations, and perhaps largely to increase them; while they themselves would be much improved, intellectually, morally and physically.

Yours very truly, JOS. H. SAUNDERS.

P. S.—We have just held the Annual meeting of our County Sabbath School Convention. As I was requested, I prepared an Essay on the Relation of the Church to the Sabbath School. The Convention wished me to prepare a copy for publication in your paper. The reports from our Sabbath Schools were quite encouraging.

[We shall be glad to receive your essay.—ED. C. M.]

Religious Intelligence.

BAPTISM IN NAPIER, C. W.—We learn that Mr. James Chrysler, a licentiate of the Episcopal Methodist Church, was baptized on a profession of faith in Christ by Rev. J. Williams, at Napier. Mr. Chrysler is quite a young man, but has been preaching for some three or four years past.

BAPTISM IN OTTAWA, C. W.—A correspondent of the Canadian Baptist says:—That bright days are beginning to dawn upon the Baptist church in Ottawa city. Last Sabbath (Sept. 6) we had our place crowded to excess by an attentive and well-behaved audience. After a sermon on Colossians 2:12, former clause, by the pastor, the Rev. R. J. Langridge, four persons were baptized. In the afternoon of the same day a large number of persons attended to see the reception of new members into the church. An interesting service was held, and it is the unanimous opinion of the brethren here that it was the best day's service the Baptists have had in Ottawa. May they be favored with many more such days.

NESTORIAN PERSECUTIONS.—Rev. Dr. Perkins writes, that all expectations of relief from persecution has been suddenly blasted. They had hoped for a change on the appointment of a new Mohammedan Governor of the Christians of that part of Persia, to supersede Asker Ali Khan, who has for eight years rendered himself infamous in that capacity, by displaying the rarest qualities of iniquity and malevolence, even for a Persian. "But," he says, "we are just informed, from a private source entirely reliable, that this new civil head comes to Oromiah armed with a firman from the Sha of Persia, whose object is far less to afford relief to the suffering Christians than to cripple our missionary work, and arrest the progress of light, truth, and general improvement, among those Christians. And the most outrageous aspect in the case is, that this firman has obviously a French far more than a Persian origin. This firman is so severe as to seriously threaten the total suppression of the school's, the press, and missionary efforts of Dr. Perkins and his associates.

CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY.—"Whatever may be the fact as to the alleged decrease of the Mussulman, as compared with the Christian population of the empire, there can be no doubt about another fact, viz; regnant with much more solid hope for the enemies of the present Government, viz., that agriculture alone excepted, the whole of the industries and the trade of the empire are yearly passing more and more into Christian and foreign hands. If there be any truth in the axiom of political economy that commerce is the chief agent of a nation's enrichment, and consequently of its strength, this very obvious fact is fraught with far more real danger to the Mussulman supremacy than any mere disturbance in the balance of population, however considerable, or however brought about. The significance of the enormous increase in both the import and export trades of the country during the past thirty years is, therefore, nearly all one way; it indicates, a vast advance in the commercial energy and wealth of the Christians, and relatively a corresponding decline in both the riches and power of the dominant race.—Levant Herald.

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to morning and evening papers.]

SEPT. 22.—It is reported in New Orleans that French troops, four or five thousand strong, have occupied Matamoras.

A collision is anticipated between Federal and French gunboats, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, in some matter connected with cotton.

It is rumored that Vice-President Stephen has effected arrangements with France for aid, in exchange for the possession of Texas.

SEPT. 23.—Tribune's despatch says that general summing up of Chattanooga battle is, that Rosecranz, with greatly inferior force, bore the shock of over 140,000 Confederates, and deemed it prudent to fall back on Chattanooga. At last accounts he had established communication with Burnside, and soon will resume offensive, in the meantime being able to hold position.—Rosecranz lost estimated at 1200 killed, 7,000 wounded.

The Times' Washington despatch says that movement of Army of Potomac so far commenced as to send forward Buford's cavalry across the Rapidan. No opposition reported.—12,000 Confederates paroled by Grant, have taken the field without being exchanged.

Further details of battles say Federals lost about 2000 in prisoners; and about 1000 wounded fell into enemy's hands. 1300 Confederate prisoners have been sent to Nashville.

Preparations by Gilmore for shelling Charleston in forward state. Eighty shells, containing Greek fire, have been sent him.

SEPT. 24.—The Charleston Courier says that the steamer Sumter was sunk a few days ago between Forts Sumter and Moultrie, but says nothing as to the way it occurred.

Charleston papers also report that the Federal works on Morris Island are fast increasing in strength and extent.

A Richmond despatch says that the Confederate Government has effected a loan of a hundred million francs in France, based on cotton.

Bragg claims to have taken 2500 prisoners and 20 cannon. He acknowledges a heavy loss in officers.

Rosecranz is reported to have taken up a new line a few miles to the front of Chattanooga.—He has been heavily reinforced from Grant's army.

The World's Washington despatch says that Hallack has ordered a forward movement.

SEPT. 25.—A letter from Washington to the New York Post says that Meade's army was undoubtedly moving upon Gordonsville, and it will not be surprising if a battle is fought with the Confederate General Lee before Sunday. The latter's strength is said not to be over 40,000.

A despatch from Washington reports that Gen. Meade was consulting there yesterday forenoon, with the President, Stanton, and Halleck, and promptly returned to the front.

Richmond Wing reports that the Confederate loss near Chattanooga was 5,000, including many valuable officers. The same paper speaks despondingly of affairs about Chattanooga.

A despatch from Louisville says that reinforcements from Grant's army via Decatur, were to reach Rosecranz on Tuesday.

News from Washington last night reports that a portion of Meade's army (Federal) were already across the Rapidan.

Ewell's corps is reported alone in front of Meade. General Lee is reported to have gone to Chattanooga to conduct operations there.

A despatch from Rosecranz dated last night, says that he cannot be dislodged from his present position. There was no fighting yesterday, and no indication of another battle.

The State department have received despatches confirming the statement of the detention of the steam rams in England, which has produced a better feeling towards the British Government.

The report of French recognition is unfounded.

Evening.—General Buford, with part of his division, drove Confederate pickets through Madison Court House on Tuesday, and encountered a strong force of cavalry three miles beyond, driving them across Rapidan, where Gordonsville Pike reaches River.

Richmond Examiner, of the 22nd says, a battle between Lee and Meade was imminent.

On Tuesday a body of Confederate cavalry crossed into Upper Maryland, but were speedily repulsed with 34 killed and wounded.

Mr. Shanks, correspondent of the New York Herald, arrived from the field of battle. He says that official reports from Washington are mainly false; that really the army of Cumberland met with a defeat which must put it on defensive for some time to come. Gen. Thomas saved Rosecranz from annihilation. Rosecranz now in no danger.

Sept. 26th.—The World's despatch denies that any Federal forces except cavalry were across the Rapidan. There was an infantry reconnaissance.

It appears to have been ascertained that Lee sent 2500 reinforcements to Bragg.

The Tribune's despatch says that President has directed measures to secure the right of colored prisoners captured at Charleston. Retaliatory measures have already secured the release of Col. Straight and officers from a Georgia dungeon.

It is rumored that fighting has been going on in Raleigh between the Unionists and the Confederate troops, also that 3000 deserters conscripts and refugees near the city are ready to assist.

Sept. 28.—General Rosecranz is still un molested.

General Burnside is also entirely safe, and can repel any force by concentrating at Cumberland Gap. He did not know of the impending battle, and could not have reinforced Rosecranz even if he had.

A letter from Memphis says that a formidable expedition is on foot against Mobile; also, that Sherman's corps are on their way to join Rosecranz, it is rumored that McPherson's is also.

Advices from New Orleans report that the troops in Sabine Pass Expedition are to join the

overland force, for the occupation of Texas is regarded as a fixed fact.

Four Confederate blockade runners captured off Ship Island.

No prospect of a conflict between the armies in Virginia as previously predicted.

General Heron has cleared Mississippi between Red River and Port Hudson of guerillas.

GREEK FIRE.—INCENDIARY SHELLS.—Many persons have lately made enquiries respecting the incendiary shells called "Greek fire," which Gen. Gilmore has been throwing into Charleston. The Greeks were unacquainted with the use of bomb-shells, consequently their famous fire was not applied, like the fire-shells thrown from the batteries at Morris Island.—The shell used at Charleston is stated to be the same in its composition as that of Henry Disney invented in 1855. Its interior is filled with naphtha and phosphorus, or with the bisulphide of carbon and phosphorus. When the shell explodes, the fluid composition with which it is filled ignites spontaneously, and cannot be extinguished with water. Such incendiary shells are also claimed to be the invention of Mr. Greenough, of Boston. They are very destructive missiles.

THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK.—In New York last week one enterprising individual made a raid on the emigrant ships, and carried a number of emigrant Irishmen to Rochester, where he disposed of them at prices varying from \$300 to \$325 as substitutes.

Rumors are afloat that Lee is preparing to make an attack on Washington with 100,000 men, and that he is to be supported by a large Confederate fleet which is mustered, or in course of being collected, at Wilmington. This fleet is to go up the Potomac, while Lee makes his way to the capital through Maryland—at least rumor says so.

THE MORMONS.—This year has been a fruitful one for the Mormon elders in the foreign lands. While our people have been engaged by civil war, these vagabonds have been busy proselytizing among the ignorant of all the nations of Europe. The Mormons now boast of having a representative from every civilized nation on earth. Not less than 100,000 souls have or will cross the plains this year.—Leavenworth Bulletin.

THE THREE GREAT NAVIES.—In view of the present threatening aspect of our foreign relations, the following statement of the New York Journal of Commerce is of interest and importance—

"Stated in the aggregate, the navies of the three leading commercial nations compared last year as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Iron-clads, Steam-vessels. Rows: France (16, 325), United States (54, 323), England (16, 341).

France and England each have four iron-cased ships at sea. The former has two more, nearly if not quite ready for sea, ten on the stocks. England has four more launched, and eight in an advanced state of construction. The United States, at the date of the last annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, had 54 iron clads, including 32 armored iron vessels (many of which are unfinished), and a number have been added since."

STRANGER THAN FICTION.—The following comes to us through the New York Observer:—

The following announcement was made in the evening papers of this city on Wednesday, the 3rd inst.

"MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's father, 13 Varick Place, at half-past 10 o'clock A. M. by the Rev. J. Copeland Lea Jones, Henry Conklin Vanderbilt to Minnie, daughter of the Hon. Elbridge G. Baldwin, of this city.

"DIED.—At 13 Varick Place, at a quarter to 12 o'clock P. M. Mr. Henry Conklin, eldest son of John V. and Margaret C. Vanderbilt, of Philadelphia, Pa."

The above record was strictly a curate. "So swift trode sorrow on the heels of joy."—The Philadelphia North American of the 7th contains the following particulars:

"At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon were borne to the dust from whence they came, the remains of Mr. Henry C. Vanderbilt, over which sorrowed a young girl of 17 years, who, in two hours, passed from the condition of maidenhood to matron and from matron to widowhood. She was married in New York to Mr. Vanderbilt, who resided at No. 2,000 Wallace street, Philadelphia, at a quarter to 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. At 12 o'clock the groom, who was but 21 years of age, died from congestion of the heart—died literally in the fullness of unutterable joy at the successful consummation of his earnest courtship. The wedding was comparatively private, and the young man, apparently in bounding health, and unmistakably buoyant spirits was conversing with his newly made bride when the fatal spasm induced by congestion seized upon him. Medical aid was summoned, but the pitcher at the fountain was forever broken.—No skill of human leechery was of avail. The remains were borne yesterday from the saddened house, and now lie beneath the sod of the cemetery."

What a commentary upon the uncertainty of life and the uncertainty of earthly hopes are these simple facts. While we seem to be in the midst of life we may be on its very verge, and while we are rejoicing in the bright prospects of the hour the darkness of night may suddenly enshroud us. The lesson is too obvious to need repetition, but how best are they, and only they, who having their hopes fixed upon the Rock of Ages have already become partakers of the Life Everlasting. To them sudden death will be a joyful surprise.