

the grand object of Christian missions. Whether the heart of man beats under imperial purple or the rags of a beggar it is the most precious jewel in the universe. I fear that we have not done enough to convert the heathen. Had all Christians been as zealous and as active as the Moravians, in all probability they would have been before now converted. They are all mechanics and they support missions at a small expense. The Primitive Christians did more in 30 years than the whole Protestant world has done the last 50 years. They were eminently detached from the world and there was a harmony between their profession and practice.—They were men of prayer and they gave themselves to prayer. Their ministers were entirely devoted to their work, the conversion of the world was the common concern of both ministers and people. Had Christian powers been as zealous to extend Christ's kingdom as they have been to enlarge their own, the world would have been converted. Our Lord says that if the same work had been done in Tyre and Sidon that was done at Capernaum, they would have repented. The Church must be blessed before she can bless the nations. The Divine Spirit must be poured down from on high before men will do what they ought to do to promote missions. Ministers must be blessed and there must be a deeper devotional feeling among them to make them do all they can do to extend Christ's kingdom. I admire the ministers of the present day, they are all doing much to convert the world, and yet are not equal to the golden period of the primitive Church. Great Britain and America are doing much to extend the boundaries of Christ's kingdom—other nations are doing little and seem to need assistance.

The responsibility of converting the heathen seems to rest on Britain and America, and if they neglect that duty the time may come when their vessels shall leave their shores and commerce shall find other channels, and they may be like Tyre,—a rock for fishermen's nets. The bright Empires of antiquity have passed away. What can preserve our country, but the salt of Christianity and the fostering care of heaven.

JOHN SPROTT.

P. S.—I was pleased to see my letter in the Messenger. I hope letters of this kind would be no discredit to its columns.

J. S.

Musquadovoit, August 20, 1863.

For the Christian Messenger.

River Philip.

I wish to acknowledge the kindness of the Wesleyan friends at River Philip, who invited me to preach in their Chapel, whenever it was not occupied by them. I accepted the invitation and have preached there once a fortnight, since the beginning of the year. Never was I treated with more kindness. Meetings are well attended, with good order.

Yesterday I baptized one of the disciples of Christ. The word was attended to with great seriousness. After which the ordinance was administered in the presence of a large concourse of people. The best order was observed by the congregation. It is known by our brethren that there is no Baptist Church at River Philip, but there are a few members who have no connection with any organized body, and others wishing to follow the Saviour. I hope to see the day when the cause in that place will be revived. I would repeat my thanks to the many kind friends who have received the word, and supported me while labouring among them.

Yours truly, W. DONSON.

Sept. 7th, 1863.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notices.

Mrs. BERTHA TAYLOR.

Wife of Deacon Eleazer Taylor, of West Brook, Cumberland, and daughter of the late James Jenks, of Parrsborough, was born Sept. 29th, 1792; and was married Nov. 17th, 1818.

Having obtained a hope in Christ, and become convinced of her duty to be buried with Him in baptism, she was baptized by the writer, at Halfway-River, with her husband, a sister, and another candidate, on the 17th day of August, 1817. As these were probably the first who thus owned the Saviour in that region, there was no Baptist Church near with which she could then unite. As soon as one was constituted there, she became a valued member of it, and so continued to the close of her life.

Sister Taylor was evidently an affectionate wife, a kind mother, an industrious house-keeper, an obliging neighbor, and a devout Christian. The Ministers of Christ, and other pious people, were cordially received, and cheerfully waited upon by her. She was a skillful nurse; and she readily did all in her power to alleviate the distresses of the sick. In this work of genuine beneficence she was engaged among those afflicted with diphtheria just before her last illness, which probably resulted from undue exertion attending upon them. During the nine days of her final sickness she suffered much. On the

ninth day of May, 1862, she resigned her spirit into the hands of her beloved Redeemer.

Our esteemed sister has left the husband of her youth and five sons, to mourn their loss.—They have, however, the consoling assurance, that she rests from her labors in the Paradise of God.—Communicated by Rev. C. Tupper.

Mrs. CATHERINE FLOYD.

Wife of Mr. William Floyd, of Lakeville, in the county of Lunenburg, departed this life on Wednesday evening, the 2nd inst., aged 81 years. She was baptized by the late Rev. Joseph Dimock, and joined the Church at North West upwards of fifty years ago. She subsequently removed her membership to the LaHave Church, of which she continued to be a devoted and consistent member to the close of life.

Blameless and consistent in her daily walk, simple in her faith and confidence in God, and sincerely desirous for the advancement of the cause of her Redeemer, she was "an Israelite indeed." Although deeply afflicted and often suffering extreme bodily pain she bore all with a fortitude and patience which proved her willingness to submit to her heavenly Father's will. A sermon was preached on the occasion of her funeral by Rev. S. March, from 1 Thes. iv. 14, and her remains were followed to the grave by a large number of relatives and friends. They and the Church of Christ on earth, have lost a praying friend. But she sleeps in Jesus.

"A calm and undisturbed repose Unbroken by the last of foes."

Communicated.

Mrs. ELLEN LARKINS.

Beloved wife of Capt. Freeman Larkins, died at Pubnico, on the 14th ult., leaving a disconsolate husband, a large family, and a wide circle of friends to mourn their loss.

Our departed sister professed to have obtained the forgiveness of her sins, through the merits of a crucified Saviour, some years ago, and cleaved to the Lord with perseverance, until the Master called her home. The very solemn occasion was improved by the Pastor, from 1 Thes. iv. 13, 14. May the consolations of the Gospel sustain the loved ones left, until, through the same grace, they meet again.—Com. by Rev. A. Shields.

Argyle, Sept. 4th, 1863.

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to morning and evening papers.]

Sept. 9.—General Blunt, with an army of about 5000 and 20 pieces of artillery, crossed the Arkansas River on the 22nd ult., offering battle to General Steele and Cooper with 11,000. The latter commenced to retreat, which turned into a rout, abandoning all their property. Blunt pursued them a hundred miles to Perryville capturing and destroying their commissary department.—The Indian territory is now clear of Confederates.

Several Confederate officers, in conference with General Costar, near the Rappahannock gave their opinion that peace was near at hand.

A hundred men belonging to both armies bathed together in the Rappahannock (!)

The iron clads in England are rapidly approaching completion. One has been launched under the French flag. Public sentiment is being expressed against the violation of the neutrality law.

Sept. 10.—The Richmond Enquirer contains a Charleston telegram to the 6th announcing the evacuation of Morris Island on that day. The Federals advanced their sappers and miners to the moat of Wagner, rendering its retention impossible.

The Confederates withdrew from Gregg and Wagner in barges, after spiking their guns. The Federals hold Cummings point, in full view of the city.

The Ironsides and Monitors went nearer Fort Sumter than ever, pouring in hot fire. Sullivan's island and Moultrie replying. Dahlgren demanded its surrender, which was refused.

A Cincinnati despatch reports that General Crittenden's division of Rosecrans's army has taken possession of Chattanooga, the enemy evacuating and retreating South.

Sept. 11.—Deserters report that Gen. Magruder was killed in Galveston, and also that the whole Confederate force in Louisiana does not exceed 10,000; and that they are scattered and discouraged.

The evacuation of Chattanooga was caused by the superior strategy of Federal Gen. Rosecrans. Slaves on the line of advance have been run off into the interior of the country.

Peace movement is progressing rapidly in North Carolina.

It is expected that Governor Vance's next message will widen the breach between that State, and the Confederate government.

It is reported in diplomatic circles that the Confederates have 600 and 800 pounder Blakely guns mounted in Fort Moultrie.

Evening.—Gen. Gilmore officially confirms the capture of Fort Wagner and Gregg, with 19 pieces of artillery and a large supply of ammunition. His guns completely cover Charleston and harbor. Wagner is a most formidable work.

Burnside's advance took possession of Cumberland Gap. Confederate General Frasier, with 2,000 men and 14 pieces of artillery, surrendered.

Whole march of General Burnside's army and entry into Knoxville a complete ovation. People manifesting their joy a delirance with shouts, music, and tears. Confederates regarded Burnside's advance a raid to the last moment.

Gen Blunt has captured fort Smith, Ark. Four thousand Confederates near the fort fled. Minister Adams, in his latest despatch, thinks England will not allow the rams for the Confederate Government to sail. High officials are less confident of the interference of the authorities.

The Richmond Despatch thinks that "Yankee troubles" will not commence till they get into the harbor—that if the iron-clads get in they will not get out again.

Gilmore's long range are over a mile nearer Charleston.

Sept. 12.—A special despatch to the Tribune says Burnside has tendered his resignation.

The headquarters of the Cumberland army is established at Chattanooga.

Longstreet is in North Carolina, looking after General Peck.

It is reported that steamers *Bowmanville* and *Caledonia* are fitting out at Quebec to run the blockade.

Admiral Farragut will resume the command of the Gulf Squadron as soon as his vessels, now at the North, are repaired.

MEXICO.—Forey has appointed Miramon commander of the Mexican forces.

Representatives of foreign governments have been notified and requested to recognize the new government.

SEP. 14.—Advices from New Orleans 5th inst., report the sailing of a fleet under the command of Gen. Franklin from that place.

Gen. Banks has declared trade between New Orleans and the West free from restriction.

Privateer Florida was admitted into docks at Brest for repairs, and the Union prisoners on board were taken care of by the American Consul at that place.

Evening.—Fort Moultrie bombardment on the 8th and 9th with great fury sustaining great injury to parapet and walls, several guns being dismounted and one of the magazines exploded. The Ironsides received 200 shots without injury.

Charleston will be in easy shelling distance from Cummings' Point; but the immediate fall of the city is not expected.

An expedition in boats was made against Sumter, and only a portion landed, they receiving a severe fire from the works and neighboring batteries. There boats were smashed, and 40 or 50 killed or wounded, and as many more captured.

A party of Georgia soldiers destroyed the Raleigh Standard office, and the citizens retaliated by destroying the State Journal office.

The following letter is said to have been addressed by Garibaldi to "Abraham Lincoln liberator of the slaves in the republic of America." Whether it is hoax or a reality we are unable to determine.

"CAPRERA, Aug. 6.—If, in the midst of your battles of Titans, our voice may reach you, permit the free children of Columbus to approach you with words of good omen, and with admiration for the great work which you have undertaken. Inheritor of the idea of Christ and of Brown, you will descend to posterity with the title of Liberator, more enviable than a crown or any human treasure. An entire race of men, bound by selfishness in the chains of servitude, has been restored by you, and at the cost of America's noblest blood, to the dignity of man, to civilization, and to love. America, which taught liberty to our fathers, opens up anew the solemn era of human progress. As freemen, solemnly religiously the downfall of slavery. Hail, Lincoln, pilot of liberty! Hail to you who for two years have been fighting and falling around its regenerating standard! Hail to you, race of liberated chain! The freemen of Italy kiss the bruises which your chains have produced. "GARIBALDI."

The news of the abundant harvest in Europe is thought to be the cause of the rise of gold in the United States—as the precious metal will be required to be shipped to Europe for payment,—instead of breadstuffs.

The United States Government has issued stringent orders, within a short time, against allowing any vessels to pass out of the Narrows below New York, after sun-down and before daybreak. This order is enforced so rigidly that steamboats are not allowed to pass.

The pay roll of the mechanics at the Charleston Navy Yard; for the month of August, reached the sum of \$143,217 32. The number of men who received pay, according to the roll, was 3167.

CURIOUS MARINE ANIMAL.—We have received from Tahiti, through the kindness of S. S. Foster, Esq., of the house of Messrs. Ladd, Reed & Co., a very curious animal of the claw-fish species, resembling in part the lobster and in part the frog. The animal is about two feet long when extended.—Boston paper.

The Gloucester Telegraph says that the fishing interests never stood better than at the present time. Fish have been plenty and prices high.

COAL OIL.—To illustrate how one discovery of invention opens the way for others, we have seen it stated that the discovery of coal oil has given rise to more than a thousand inventions, over three hundred of which have been patented for lamps to burn it in.

A VINEGAR SPRING.—The correspondent of the Leavenworth Conservative with General Blunt, in describing the strange mineral and yet fertile country through which the armies passed on its southward march from Fort Scott, says that near Baxter's Spring some of the boys dug into a side hill and struck a gushing fountain

of clear sour water, as sour as if half a gallon of vinegar had been turned into each pailful. It was not astringent like alum water, but had the flavor of a pure acetic acid. All sorts of minerals abounded, and sulphur springs are abundant. Coal can anywhere be found by digging a few feet. All that remains necessary is to settle with a free labor population.

Latest from Europe!

FRANCE.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* states that the French consul-general at New York has lately arrived in Paris, for the purpose, as it is believed, of being sent as minister plenipotentiary to the Mexican Provisional Government. According to *La France*, an aide-de-camp of the Archduke Maximilian will embark for Mexico and the same authority says that President Davis has promised to recognize the Mexican Monarchy. The American news shows that courtesies have passed between President Davis and the French Government.

According to a telegram from Paris, there is an expectation of more fighting in Mexico.—Juarez is at San Luis Potosi with 15,000 men and a French division has been sent against him. Miramon, too, is reported to have collected a few thousand adventurers in Texas, with whom he has re-entered Mexican territory. General Forey is still in the capital. It is said that the project of an empire is favourably received, but the people would prefer a French to an Austrian prince. So far as the choice of the Archduke Maximilian goes, we hear from Vienna that the archduke will lose his Austrian nationality if he goes to Mexico. This is said to be the decision of the imperial family.

Reports current in Paris and St. Petersburg favour the conclusion that the Czar has not only received the notes of the three Powers on the Polish question in a conciliatory spirit, but has resolved upon making concessions to Poland which even go beyond the clauses which France, England, and Austria have urged him to adopt. The Czar's scheme will, according to letters from St. Petersburg, published in last night's *Patrie*, give a separate constitution to Poland, and place that hitherto grievously oppressed kingdom under "unexceptional conditions."

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

A Scharf's telegram reports that the Russian authorities are taking extraordinary precautions at Warsaw. They have, it is said, taken possession of all the houses which may be of strategical advantage in case of an outbreak, and have turned them into barracks. For some time rumours of an expected outbreak in Warsaw has prevailed, and this measure is evidently in anticipation of it. The same authority also says that 150 Jews have been turned out of Riga, and their property confiscated, without any reason being assigned.

A Lemberg telegram asserts that the entire village of Dzika has been burnt by the Russians, and 1,000 persons, made up of men, women, and children, sent to Siberia. A clean sweep has been made in consequence of the execution of a Russian spy near the village.

CLOSE OF THE FRANKFORT CONGRESS.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, Sept. 1 (Evening).—At the closing sitting of the Congress of Princes to-day, the Emperor of Austria expressed his satisfaction at the complete fulfilment of his hopes of a direct co-operation on the part of the German Sovereigns. The Emperor further said, "Our first Congress of German Princes dissolves itself with the wish that a second may soon follow, that all the members may be united into one great body, and their endeavours be crowned with success."

The King of Bavaria responded to the Emperor's speech.

Before the adoption of the protocol, the articles decided upon in the special debate were definitively accepted. All the remaining articles of the Austrian project were accepted *en bloc*, so that a conference of Ministers will be unnecessary.

Baden, Saxe Weimar, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Wiltdeck have refused to give their adhesion to the resolutions.

The final result of the Conference will be communicated to the King of Prussia in a letter signed by the sovereigns signing the resolution.

POPULAR BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

- First National School Book.
- Errand to the South—W. Malet.
- Building Readable Novels, 25c.
- Horse-taming and Horsemanship, 50c.
- Pilgrim's Progress, Illustrated.
- The Cottage Journal, in parts, 12c.
- Handy Book of Medical Information, 75c.
- Training for the Million in Gymnastics.
- Lord Dundreary and his Brother, 1s. 6d.
- Sinnott's Catechism, for Volunteers.
- Field Exercises for Volunteers.
- Routledge's Handbook of Cricket, 6d. 6g.
- Bacon's Guide to American Politics—25c.
- The Boys' Miscellany, part 1—12c.
- Cassell's Bible Dictionary, part 1.
- American States War Map—25c.
- The Leisure Hour, yearly volume.
- Reynold's Miscellany, monthly.
- The Musical Herald, part VII.
- Boy's Own Magazine, every month.
- London Society Monthly.
- Cassell's Hand Books of Business, etc.
- Good Words, monthly.
- Fashion Plates of latest issue.
- Hymns, ancient and modern.
- Army and Navy Lists.
- McKay and Kirkwood's much approved Copy Books, Nos. 1 to 14, the cheapest for schools, are supplied at the Book and News Agency of G. B. Norton & Co.
- N. B.—Books of every kind imported to order.