

say thousands. But words spoken by him, were like words of an unearthly language. They fell like thunderbolts upon the hearts of his hearers, because they came red hot from his own. There was an awful reality about them, which could not be mistaken.

Let us again ask the question, Do we sow in tears? May we ever hope, for more than our present, and poor success, until our souls are active in the work? And if our deadness and want of power among men, is owing to any neglect whatsoever of our own, O how fearfully guilty will we be before God. How great a sin thus to lose our christian vitality, if it be so important. Oh let us be alive in this great work! Let us "sow in tears!"

J. H. L.

Acadia College, Nov. 13th, 1862.

For the Christian Messenger.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

MR. EDITOR.—

Will you have the kindness to insert in your next paper the enclosed note from Mr. Randall, of Hantsport, which was accompanied by the very handsome donation of \$46, in aid of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb?

All honor to the young ladies of that beautiful village, whom I am proud to acknowledge as belonging to my native county—may their good example be extensively followed. Their gift comes at a time when our funds are unusually low, owing to the large outlay on our new buildings, and also to the increasing number of non-paying pupils.

I take this opportunity of reminding Ministers throughout the Province, that if each one will make a collection in his place of worship, however small in amount, the aggregate will no doubt materially assist our funds.

Yours, &c.,

JAS. C. COCHRAN, Secretary.

January 9th.

HANTSPORT, Jan'y 5th, 1863

My Dear Sir,—

I informed you, shortly after your visit to Hantsport in August last, that some of the young ladies of the village had formed a Sewing Circle, to raise funds in aid of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. The society has lately held a sale of some of the articles produced, and have commissioned me to transmit the proceeds, to you, as a New Year's Offering to the Institution over which you preside.—The amount, £11 10s., although not large, will, I think, be regarded as creditable, when it is remembered how short has been the period of the existence of the society, and further, that there have been two similar sales held in the village within the last few months. I can at least, testify to the interest that has been manifested, and, I believe, to the pureness of the motive that has prompted the young people—most of them very young—to this "work of labor and love."

Yours very truly,

C. D. RANDALL.

J. S. Hutton, Esq.

The Directors acknowledge with much thankfulness the following donations, &c., during the month of December, 1862:

Table with 2 columns: Donor Name and Amount. Includes Rt. Hon. the Countess of Mulgrave, Dr. Avery, Nepean Clarke, Esq., Mr. H. Y. Clarke, Major-General Doyle, Hon. W. A. Black, Mr. James Scott, S. N. Binney, Esq., Mrs. Robie, W. Jordan, Esq., Rev. J. Storrs, Miss Burton, Mr. J. McAllister, Coll. at Albion Mines, Grand Jury Fines, and Benches and 6 Desks from Messrs. Lindsay & McDonald.

From Mr. Naylor, a ham; Mrs. Anderson, 1 bbl. of Apples; Mr. Hennels, a box of Raisins and a bag of Nuts; Mr. Sutcliffe, a box of Raisins; Mr. Scott, (Baker,) a Christmas Cake and 5s.; Mr. Liswell, a Christmas Cake; Mrs. John Silver, boy's clothing.

The Directors also feel under deep obligations to Mr. Findlay, for furnishing gratuitously all the plans and specifications connected with the new addition to the house, and for his personal superintendence of the work, for all which he has declined making any charge.

JAS. C. COCHRAN, Sec.

Halifax, 5th Jan., 1863.

Religious Intelligence.

YARMOUTH.—The Rev. Henry Angell writes, Dec. 27th, 1862:—"There are some encouraging indications among the churches in this county. Brother Martell has received some encouragement in portions of his field. He has recently baptized some twenty persons, among them three of his own children. Brother Burton baptized one at Little River a few Sabbaths since. We had also a baptism in town on the second Lord's day evening in December, when we used our baptistry for the first time. May these 'tokens of good' be a prelude of showers of blessings."

PROTESTS AGAINST BISHOP COLENSO.—A considerable body of the clergymen of the diocese of Winchester have addressed a memorial to their bishop on Bishop Colenso's recent work, and his lordship has promised to bring the matter under the notice of his episcopal brethren at the earliest possible opportunity. The memorialists say:—"We desire to record our most decided protest against the book, and to assure your lordship that we view the attack which it makes upon the Bible with the utmost indignation. We feel that the book is calculated to inflict a grievous injury, not only upon our own Church but upon the cause of religion at large, tending as it manifestly does to unsettle the faith of those who are feeble or unlearned, and to confirm in error those whose minds are already set against the truth. We have no doubt that the book will receive the most complete refutation, but we know not how to express in sufficiently strong terms our deep grief that such a book should have been written by a bishop of our Church. We do not presume to suggest what steps should be taken by our ecclesiastical rulers to wipe off this stain upon our Church, but we trust that if (as we are informed) there is no law under which the Bishop of Natal can be proceeded against he may at least receive from those to whose opinion he would naturally attach the greatest weight, so strong an expression of their disapproval of his book as may induce him to resign the high office which he now fills in the Church."—The Bishop of Rochester has intimated to Bishop Colenso a desire that he should not, under any circumstances, take part in the religious services of the Church within the limits of the diocese of Rochester.

THE REV. DR. STEANE AND THE REV. J. H. HINTON, M.A.—We have great pleasure in announcing the adoption of a measure by the Committee of the Baptist Union, which will commend itself to all our readers, as it does to us, as at once graceful and just. For more than twenty years have our honoured friends, Dr. Steane and Mr. Hinton, laboured with unwearied and self-denying zeal to build up and extend the Baptist Union. They still continue to give it the strength of their name and counsels, but they will no more take that active part in conducting its affairs, which they have done for so many years; and the committee have therefore solicited their permission to place their portraits in the library of the Mission-house, to be, hereafter, a perpetual memorial of the esteem and love in which they were held. They have kindly consented to this proposal.—London Freeman.

THE SPANISH PRISONERS FOR THE GOSPEL.—A letter has been received from Matamoros, dated Dec. 7, conveying the intelligence that the inferior tribunal at Malaga, after seventy days' delay (fifty days more than the judge is allowed by law for his decision), has pronounced sentences upon the Protestant prisoners there. The sentences pronounced are:—On Antonio Marin, seven years' penal servitude at the galleys; on Jose Gonzales and Antonio Carrasco nine years; and to nine others who are fugitives, a like punishment of seven years is awarded. The cruel severity of this sentence was not anticipated, inasmuch as the judge at Malaga who tried the cause, and had heard the pleadings, was favourably impressed by them, and was expected to pass a lenient sentence. He was not, however, allowed to give judgment, but was by a Royal order suddenly deprived of his office at Malaga, and transferred to Granada. The new judge, who had not heard the defence, and was a stranger to the details of the cause, proceeded at once to pass the sentence above recited. The cause will, in all probability, be carried before the superior tribunal at Granada, but the intelligence is important, as showing the animus of the Spanish Court. Senorita Dolores Marin (now in England), eldest daughter of Antonio Marin, with several others, has been acquitted.

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.]

JAN. 7.—In the fight on Wednesday, General Rosecrans massed his batteries into a park of one hundred guns, opening fire from the whole on the Confederate centre. The latter attempted to charge upon them and met with terrible slaughter. Each of the contending armies was estimated to number about seventy thousand men.

A delegation of Germans waited on President Lincoln on Monday last, for the purpose of urging upon him the adoption of Ed. Thayer's scheme for colonizing the State of Florida, and stating that thousands of their countrymen were anxious to embark in the proposed enterprise.

The President replied, that the present state of military affairs of the country alone postponed the carrying of the proposed scheme into operation.

Governor Seymour of New York, in his inaugural message declares the emancipation proclamation impolitic, unjust and unconstitutional. Denounces the arrest of citizens without warrant and declares he will protect them. He thinks the administration unable to comprehend and master the situation, and does not despair of the restoration of the Union; but Central and Western States must do it. The Union and Constitution must be preserved, and every policy of conciliation, consistent with honor, must be held out to the South.

Half of the Cabinet is opposed to the admission of Western Virginia. The French iron-clad La Normandie lost

three hundred and fifty out of a crew of six hundred and fifty, of yellow fever at Vera Cruz.

JAN. 8.—The fortifications at Vicksburg extend back for a distance of six miles. Gen. Sherman made his way by severe fighting, to within two miles of the city, and was repulsed by a superior force of the enemy, concentrated from Jackson and Grenada and along the railroad, and numbering over sixty thousand. Gen. Sherman's loss is about four thousand, but he is confident of still holding his first line of defence. Nothing definite has been heard from the Federal forces below, or of the gunboats having taken any part.

The Confederates admit a loss of from 12 to 15,000 men at Murfreesboro', but claim the capture of 4000 prisoners and 26 guns.

JAN. 9.—The Richmond papers admit that General Bragg was defeated at Murfreesboro' and lament that the Yankees would thus obtain possession of East Tennessee. The Federal loss at Murfreesboro' is now placed at 7,000 men.

Raleigh papers mention that large reinforcements were at Newburg, and that a movement would probably commence against Wilmington.

Advices from Springfield, Missouri, report that the Confederate force there is about 6,000 strong under Generals Buhrige and Marmaduke, with six pieces of artillery, and that they were then within two miles of that place. They opened fire on the city without giving any notice, as is usual, for the removal of the women and children.

General Brown loopholed the houses, and will make a vigorous resistance against all attempts of the enemy.

It is rumored that General Butler will return to the Mississippi, with a large command for the purpose of operating in that quarter.

Evening.—Richmond papers state that Forrest had captured Trenton—Union city—and Humboldt with two thousand prisoners.—Governor Letcher's message says—Better that the war be indefinitely continued than that Virginia suffer dismemberment of her territory.—Tribune has a disclaimer of the French Minister of any design of Napoleon adverse to a restoration of the Union.—Rosecrans advanced his headquarters 10 miles beyond Murfreesboro.—President Davis in response to serenade at Richmond on Monday claimed victory at Murfreesboro, predicting dissatisfaction of North West from it; which ultimately will separate West from East &c.—denounced the Yankees as the offscouring of the earth.

Gov. Robinson, of Kentucky, denounces the emancipation proclamation.

JAN. 10th.—The iron clad steamer Patapsco has arrived in Hampton Roads.—Richmond papers say that an order has been issued to burn Washington before falling into the hands of the enemy.

A Washington despatch announces the arrival of a large iron steamer Giraffe with a valuable cargo of government stores, and a special messenger from Europe at a Confederate port on the 30th ult.

Telegraphic communication with Springfield, Missouri, ceased yesterday morning. The enemy entered the Federal stockade the previous afternoon. General Brown was badly wounded in the shoulder. Springfield contains a very large amount of army stores.

The congressional election in Eastern part of North Carolina is quite favorable to free labor candidate, but will probably turn out adversely by votes of persons not sworn to allegiance.—A protest will be entered and the removal of the military governor, Stanley, demanded.

JAN. 12.—Despatches from Nashville, Tennessee, mention that 1,000 Confederate prisoners were sent North yesterday, and that 2,000 additional had arrived from Murfreesboro.

General Rosecrans has ordered all the captured Confederate officers into confinement, until a revocation of President Davis's order relating to captured Federal officers, shall have been annulled.

Communication with Springfield still remains unconnected, and it is feared that that town will be retaken.

The New York Herald says that private letters have been received stating that forty vessels were at sea from British ports for the purpose of attempting to break or force the blockade.

Evening.—Confederates under Magruder recaptured Galveston, on the 1st January. Federal land force, about three hundred, made prisoners.

Five steamers, protected by cotton bales attacked the Federal gunboats, capturing the Harriet Lane by boarding. Most of her officers and crew killed.

The flag ship Westfield was blown up to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. Commodore Renshaw and Lieut. Zimmerman were blown up with the vessel.—Federal loss 150 killed. Magruder claims 600 prisoners.

Sherman's repulse from Vicksburg complete. The entire force under his successor, Gen. McClelland, re-embarked closely pursued by the enemy's advance. Federal loss 600 killed, 1500 wounded, 1000 missing.

Further private advices indicate Napoleon more favorable to Federal cause. President's Message well received in Paris.

Arrangements made to exchange all prisoners to January 1st, which will restore 20,000 paroled men to active service on both sides.

The "Passaic" iron-clad has been towed into Beaufort disabled—losing turret and guns, and leaking badly.

The steamer which towed the "Monitor" has not been heard from.

Iron-clad Wehaken and Nahant under sailing orders at New York. Federals still hold Springfield, repulsing Confederates at every advance.

General Curtis has three columns of troops after the enemy.

New Orleans Delta 3rd reports that the bombardment of Fort Hudson has commenced—supposed attack will soon be made.

Preparations and orders indicate movement of the Army of the Potomac.

Court-martial fully exonerated General Porter on Gen. Pope's charges.

Reported Fort Sumter clad with railroad iron.

Van Dorn burnt hospitals and atrociously treated Federal sick and wounded while occupying Holly Springs.

FLOUR.—Super, \$6. 10 to 35. Extra, \$6. 50 to 6. 55.

THE SOUTH.

SOCIAL LIFE AT THE SOUTH.—Two lovely accomplished young ladies, says the Memphis correspondent of the New York Herald, have just made their way up from the vicinity of Vicksburg, and are now fast speeding to their long lost home in Albany, New York. Some dear friends had led them South, long ago where the blockade caught them. Daily and nightly have they watched and prayed for the advent of the glorious flag, their hearts alternately sinking and rising at the rumor of success and disaster to our arms. The story of Southern indoor life, as we heard it from their lips, is touching to the heart. Every Southern home has been invaded. No social sanctity protects the family altar.—The young men, the adults and sometimes even the youths and aged have been mercilessly torn from their families. The negroes are a charge upon the females, who stand in constant dread of outrage and violence from them. No book or picture, no magazine or newspaper, ever gladdens the eye. The stores are empty—the poor in rags. Sugar is hoarded in Vicksburg, but flour is twenty-two dollars and a half a hundred. The women are sick of war, even those who were maddest in the outset. Education, religion, art, all neglected. The whole South is one vast collection of want, barbarism, spoliation, and the worst forms of vice. The Federal advent will be hailed with unbounded delight.

Commander Maury, in a letter to the London Times, gives another picture which indicates no want of heart in the prospects of the Secessionist. He says:

We read of people in the olden times whose judgment God had taken away, but the annals of modern history may, I believe, be searched in vain for such an instance of judicial blindness as that under which the Northern people have been laboring. Upon no other theory can the conduct of the Lincoln Government in the rupture between the Northern and the Southern States of America be accounted for.

From the very beginning of these troubles, Mr. Lincoln and his counsellors have been floundering in their own devices, stultifying themselves by their acts of to-day in their conduct yesterday. Not longer ago than the last month Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of State wrote to his Minister in London that intervention would only afford an additional motive for America to sustain her resolution to remain united.

To reunite her is, if we are to believe professions, the first wish of Mr. Lincoln's heart, and his friends have intimated time and again with a peculiar significance that in a war with England the South would be sure to unite with the North. Then, why dread intervention? If such are to be its effects it should be courted by Mr. Lincoln, one would suppose.

Evidently this threat through his minister—for it bears a menacing air—was intended to intimidate the British people, to suppress their avowal of sympathy with the South, and to influence Her Majesty's Government; for a few days after this menace was received in London he practically revokes his emancipation proclamation, which had been uttered with so much personality a few weeks before; and, instead of abolishing slavery next week, he offers to give us the rest of the century to do it in, and to pay us for it too, if we will only do it ourselves and come back to him.

After noticing some of the movements and failures of the U. S. government, he concludes as follows:

I have heard since leaving the South a great deal said about our want of arms, about the half-starved and worse clad soldiers of the South. There is no lack of food among us. As for arms we have taken enough from the enemy to equip all the forces that we require; and then as to clothing, it is enough for me to say that the Custom-house receipts at Charleston for the month of July, 1862, were greater than they have been for the corresponding month of any year of last ten; and the revenue was derived chiefly from duties on clothing and munitions of war, notwithstanding the famous blockade. What the receipts have been for the months of August, September, October, and November, I cannot say for I have not seen the returns.

A considerable amount of importations has also entered Wilmington, Mobile, and the ports of Texas. Besides this large quantities of clothing have been brought across the Potomac and the Chesapeake into the numerous rivers and creeks of Virginia, also from Ohio and other producing States of the West.

Events now transpiring in America show that we are quite as able to keep the field as is the enemy, and far more united.

CAPT. SEMMES OF THE "ALABAMA."

The Havana correspondent of the New York Times furnishes some curious intelligence concerning this daring sea rover and his cruiser, which is not without interest. It appears that on the departure of the French mail steamer Tropic from Port de France, Martinique, the