

moon, and all things came spontaneously. If God Eternal created all things, why did he create priests (sic) and tigers, and snakes. He is a very wicked God to create such things to bite and destroy men. And so, on he went, with a long, hurried, excited, rambling interrogatory. I replied. You worship Gaudama, if I were to say Gaudama was very foolish and depraved, would you like it?

No! Remember then that you are not to apply such epithets to the Eternal God, whom I worship. Getting him tolerably quiet and respectful, I proceeded to answer his objections—and then told him of Jesus, and told him to mark the vast difference between the Bible and the Bedagut—in that while the latter holds forth no Savior, the former promises to save unto the uttermost all who come unto God through Christ. "Yes" (sneeringly) "I may kill fowls, pigs, and what not, and then go to Jesus and he'll save me from the punishment deserved by those who take life." This was his parting shot, delivered retreating.

9th.—Sunday. Preached from Psalm xxvii. 2. 10th. As many as thirty in the Zayat. Our Mounng Kin seemed thoughtful and intelligent—took a "Golden Balance."

12th. My visitors to day confined almost entirely to the rising generation. As many as 30 children, mostly girls, came in. It being worship-day their parents are probably at the Kyoungs and Zayats—the youngsters improving the opportunity to roam the streets at will;—a bright-eyed, unwashed, neat-haired lot, wise in sin, old in bad habits—and yet such are the fathers and mothers of Burmah in the future. Succeeded in getting the ears of two or three of them. One boy, a bright intelligent little fellow, said he wanted to learn our books. His father passing while I was talking to the boy, called him in, and asked if he had any objection to his child's taking a book to read? None whatever but no inclination for one himself. Gave the boy a "Catechism and View."

13th. A man of sober, thoughtful expression came to the foot of the Zayat steps and asked if he might come in. If he only knew how I longed for comers, he would not wait to get permission. He and a younger man with him I found out were from Burmah Proper. This accounts for their timidity. After a long talk, as ever, of course, of Christ and his salvation—asked him if he would like to have a book? Yes, would like to examine one very much. Gave him "Glad tidings" which he immediately read half through. As others came in I continued talking to them, and having occasion to lift up the Bible, and show it as the only Revelation from God to men his (the man just mentioned) attention was caught, and he asked to see the Bible. Showed it, when he read a part of the account of the Creation and returned it. Then observing a number of "The Life of Christ" on the table, asked for one to take to his house to read. Gave him one. May the hope this man has raised not prove deceptive! The young man with him also took a Catechism. When these went, another large company came in. Felt stirred in my soul to preach Jesus with all simplicity and directness. They listened well. ARTHUR R. R. CRAWLEY.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notices.

JAMES C. STEVENS.

On the 22nd I attended, with the Pastor, bro Scott, the funeral of one of the members of the Onslow Church, bro. James C. Stevens. His sickness was short and his death came unexpectedly to most—the shock therefore appears the heavier.

The church, and the community feel this a bereavement. Those who knew the deceased best loved him most.

About fifteen years since, I think, he united with the church. His views of the doctrines of grace, were clear—while the obligation to live a holy life, in obedience to all the commands of God were no less distinctly acknowledged.

His hope in the hour of his trial did not forsake him—but when heart and flesh failed, Christ was the strength of his heart, and his realized portion. On the 20th inst. he left the earthly to join the heavenly abode—earth's sorrows exchanged for heaven's unmixed joy!—Com. by Rev. D. W. C. Dimock.

MAYNARD P. EMBREE.

Died at Wentworth, of Diphtheria, on Sabbath morning, Nov. 1st, after an illness of six days, Maynard Parker, oldest son of Henry Embree, aged eighteen years. He had never made a public profession of religion, but was from his youth a very amiable lad. The day before he was seized with the fatal disease, he expressed a wish to attend Conference, but was hindered. He spoke of the goodness of God during his illness, telling his mother that about four years ago, when a number of young people

were being baptized, he believed he had experienced a change of heart. During his severe sufferings, he was never heard to mourn or complain, but appeared calm and composed, trusting in his Saviour. The last words he spoke were "Mother, I am going home." The occasion was improved by Rev. Samuel Thompson from John xiv. 18.

Patience, weeping parents, 'T was love that dealt the blow; God in tender mercy, Laid your treasure low.

May they when life is ended, Its joys and sorrows o'er, Pass through the pearly portals, And live to die no more.

—Communicated.

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Mission in Guysborough County.

Dear Brother,

Lwish to inform the Home Missionary Board and friends that I am now at Indian Harbor fulfilling my mission—over two hundred miles from home, yet feel happy when engaged in making known the glad tidings of the kingdom to the many who listen attentively to the word. Here your missionary finds a hearty welcome to the homes of the people and the house of God. But there is a great drawback in our prospects of usefulness, from the fact that most of the men, both young and old, have not returned home from sea. Fishing is the principal employment of the male inhabitants of these shores. I expect to visit Isaac's Harbor the coming week, and spend a few Sabbaths and then return homeward, if all is well. I have held meetings at Lower Stewiacke and Musquodoboit, both places are destitute of preaching at present. I hope to spend a few days with them on my return. Trusting that it is God that directs, and the Board will approve, I am yours, &c., O-BED PARKER.

Indian Harbor, Nov. 16, 1863.

For the Christian Messenger.

The Baptist churches in Prince Edward Island.

St. John, Nov. 20.

MR. EDITOR,—

According to an arrangement made with churches among whom I have been laboring for the past year, I am now on my way to Acadia College, expecting to remain there until the Spring. It is to be regretted that no supply has been secured for the winter, but Pev. M. Ross will devote one third of his time to Bedeque and Cavendish.

In reviewing the history of the churches on the Island during the year that has just expired we have, upon the whole, cause for thankfulness and hope.

The brethren in Bedeque have completed their Meeting House at an expense of nearly one hundred pounds; they have sustained an interesting Sabbath school, and we believe in other respects have made cheering progress. The church and congregation in Tryon have made a noble effort, and a neat place of worship, completed outside and with one coat of paint, upon the site of the old, is the result. The cause in Cavendish, that seemed well nigh extinct, has been revived. We have there one of our most interesting congregations. The little chapel is generally crowded with attentive listeners—Five persons recently followed the Savior in his ordinance of baptism in that place. There was once a church in efficient operation at St. Eleanor's, but heresies and strife came in, and the church lost its visibility in consequence. But we have nevertheless some strength.—A few remain firm in that vicinity and their wishes, with the necessities of the people, warrant a renewed occupation of the field.

Bro. Shaw has had some indications of the divine favor, and has recently baptized both at East Point and St. Peter's Bay.

Bro. McLeod labors with usual acceptance in Uigg. The fruits of last spring's revival are yet manifest. We are glad to learn that the converts are holding out well.

Bro. Davis continues to labor in Charlottetown and at St. Peter's road and North River.—We trust his persevering labors will not be in vain. Bro. Ross still devotes two thirds of his time to the churches at West and Clyde Rivers—and not without tokens of divine approval. We have heard occasionally from the little church in Casumpet, formed by bro. Dobson while on the mission assigned him last summer by the Board. They have continued their meetings regularly, though some have to travel the

distances of twelve, and twenty miles Bro. D will probaly give you further particulars, as he has recently visited them. You will observe that we are speaking of encouragements—Does not every christian and benevolent enterprise have its dark side? We, or rather the cause of Truth with which we are identified, do not claim or expect to be an exception from the general rule,—but we prefer to look towards the light believing that we have more to hope for than to fear, that He who is for us is greater than all that are against us.

By the schism, of which your readers are generally informed, a blow was inflicted upon the interests of vital religion, and the progress of evangelical sentiments retarded. Many went out from us, but there nevertheless remained these who cherished the Bible and its teachings and who will yet enjoy the rewards that are bestowed upon those who hold fast the "Name," and do not deny the "Faith." The schism we deplore; yet we do believe that in the end we shall see that the Lord has overruled it for his own glory. Testifies purify the atmosphere, the wind separates the chaff from the wheat. We have had the tempest and the winnowing and we hope, have come out the purer for it! Those who are not of us can well be spared; their detection is actually, in the end, our strength.

Our hope for Prince Edward Island, as well as for the world, is in the Lord. The church has a strong arm to lean upon, and a gracious promise for her assurance. Let her but arise in her might and the world will be speedily converted to God. May He hasten it in his time. M. P. FREEMAN.

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to morning and evening papers.]

Nov. 24.—It is reported that over 200,000 bales of cotton will be thrown into the market by Banks' occupation of Texas; the amount stored on the Rio Grande being immense.

It is reported that three vessels, a month since, ran into Wilmington, loaded with blankets, guns, saltpetre, and 50,000 Enfield rifles.

Evening.—Advices from East Tennessee to the 22nd are encouraging. Burnside was still holding out, and had notified the citizens of that place that he would certainly hold Knoxville. The force opposing him is estimated at 36,000.—Knoxville not closely invested, the Confederates having withdrawn to the South side of the river.

Advices from Washington mention that the Army of the Potomac, with 10 days cooked rations, are under marching orders.

Nov. 25.—Correspondent of the New York Tribune says that the Federal pickets are in the immediate vicinity of Charleston, in addition to Foly, Morris, Day, Coles, Block, and Distow Islands.

The Confederates have developed a new battery by tearing down Moultrie House, over which the yellow flag had been flying, to shield their operations.

Deserters state that several Federal shells exploded in parts of Charleston, killing several, and riddling several buildings. Nineteen shells on the 17th, and fifteen on the 18th, were thrown into the city.

General Grant report the carrying of two successive Confederate lines, and that he hopes to scatter or capture Bragg's army, and reach the Atlantic within five days.

Nov. 26.—Yesterday morning, Sherman began an attack against a strong position of the enemy on Missionary Ridge. Two unsuccessful attempts were made, when Grant started two divisions against the enemy's centre, breaking it, and gaining the summit. The main force of the enemy were driven northward towards Sherman, compelling them to break and fly in disorder down the western slope.

From 5,000 to 10,000 Confederates reported captured, with 40 pieces of artillery. The victory was complete. Confederates reported bivouacking two miles beyond Missionary Ridge.

The Tribune's Knoxville despatch says the enemy invested that city with batteries, their rifle pits being quite near Burnside's works.

Nov. 27th.—On the evening of the 25th Grant reports, although the battle lasted from early dawn till dark this evening, I believe that I am not premature in announcing a complete victory over Bragg. We have carried Look-out Mountain top, all rifle pits in the Chattanooga Valley and Missionary Ridge, and now occupy all these points.

Thomas reports that on midnight of the 25th he captured 40 pieces of artillery and two thousand eight hundred prisoners, and his force would pursue the retreating enemy on the morning of the 25th.

Evening.—Herald's despatch, dated Headquarters of Army of Potomac, last evening, says the entire Army moving and fight certain, unless enemy retreat.

A. P. Hill's corps has left and Ewell's right of Confederates line. President Davis reviewed both.

Chattanooga despatches further confirm the recent important victory of Grant. Bragg's de-

feat represented as a perfect rout, closely pursued by Hooker, and burning bridges after them, and their depots and stores.—Number of can-on-captured over 50.

Sherman's loss estimated at 5000.

Nov. 28.—Advices received at the War Department from General Grant report that Hooker and Thomas are continuing the pursuit of Bragg, who attempted to make a stand at Chickamauga station, but was forced back, Bragg's loss so far is 60 cannon and 7000 prisoners; his retreat is a rout; the road is lined with caissons, wagons, commissary stores, &c. It is conjectured Longstreet will attempt to re-join in Bragg, and measures have been taken to prevent it.

The army of the Potomac broke Camp on Thursday, and in three columns crossed the Rapidan. Little opposition was made to the crossing of the army except at the Upper Forks where the enemy entrenched their lines, and fell back from the river. Heavy cannonading was heard yesterday morning in that direction.

Nov. 30.—Despatch from Chattanooga of the 28th, reports no fighting in front that day. Bragg's (Con) forces were concentrated below and near Dalton for the purpose of making a stand. The Federal line is believed to be at Ringgold.

Bragg had recalled Longstreet from before Knoxville on the 28th, and the latter is endeavouring to rejoin him by a circuitous route. The north portion of the town of Knoxville is reported burned.

Some heavy skirmishing attending Meade's advance, operations taking place in wilderness country, and little artillery used.

General French (Federal) in connecting with the centre encountered Ewe's corps, losing heavily, but holding his position, taking nine hundred prisoners.

Banks has captured Corpus Christi, and several smaller places.

Evening.—But little news from the Army of the Potomac. It is reported Meade has two weeks' supplies with him, he intends striking a vital blow whenever it can best be done.

Gen. French (Federal) is reported having lost from one thousand to fifteen hundred killed and wounded. Enemy also captured considerable number of prisoners.

Continued and heavy firing was heard on Saturday, which indicated a general engagement, but no particulars have been received.

Confederates reported retreated from Fredericksburg towards Richmond.

General Meade entirely deceived Lee as to points of crossing Rapidan. Latter fell back some two miles.

Latest from Europe!

FRANCE.

A letter from Paris declares that the project of making the French capital a seaport is seriously entertained. It will be done, of course, by means of a canal 120 miles long. A plan by which the largest ships will be enabled to reach Paris has been deposited with the Minister of Public Works.

There is a report from Paris that the French Government have taken a step equivalent to that by which the steam rams were seized in the Mersey. The are said to have given notice to the United States Minister that the building of war vessels in France for the Confederates will be stopped, and that persons supplying cannon and munitions of war to the South will be prosecuted.

The French Chambers were opened at one o'clock on Thursday the 6th, by the Emperor, who delivered his speech.

The Moniteur, referring to the Emperor's speech, says:—"The Emperor's speech was interrupted by the most vehement acclamations, and terminated amidst repeated shouts of 'Vive l'Empereur!' The speech will not fail to re-echo loudly throughout France and the whole of Europe." The French journals state that almost immediately after the delivery of the Emperor's speech, letters from his Majesty were despatched to the European Sovereigns, inviting them to attend the proposed Congress. The general impression produced by the proposal is very favourable. Most of the French papers accept it as a pledge of peace. The liberal press of Italy likewise applauds the speech and approves of the proposal. In particular the Italian papers are delighted with the passages in the Imperial address which proclaim the nullification of the treaties of Vienna. In Austria, however, the impression appears by no means so favourable. So much of Austria's present political construction depends upon the treaties of 1815 that a proclamation against them is accepted as a menace to her.

The Paris correspondent of The Times says the announcement of the tone which the Emperor proposes to adopt towards Europe will be followed up by acts without much delay. If letters have not already been addressed to the various Governments, allies and friends of France, inviting their assistance in conducting a new system of European law in place of the treaties of 1815, which have just died out, they will soon be sent; and before many weeks, probably before many days, are over, we shall know whether the invitation be accepted or refused.

JAPAN.

From Japan we have the details of the action at Kagosima, which show that the Japanese were well armed and fought very bravely. It is impossible to draw any other conclusion from these details than that our fleet has been virtually repulsed by the Japanese batteries. The men-of-