

days before Bro. Moffatt, of whom it may be said,—“They were lovely in their lives, and in death they were not divided.” He was baptized 16 years ago by the writer, and in a year or two afterwards left for California, took his religious character with him, and after four years of hard labour returned with a liberal fortune. Sustaining the same religious character through hard usage and exposure, he materially injured his constitution, and on his journey home failed so that for several days he was detained by sickness. Yet he recovered so as to take an active part in business, and was a pillar in the N.S. Church, not leaving an enemy behind, “Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them.” H. Ross. Acadia Mines, Cape Breton, Feb. 20th, 1864.

DEACON GEORGE ELLIOTT.

Died at his daughter's residence, Douglas, Hant's Co., on the morning of the 2nd of Jan., in the 81st year of his age.

Deacon Elliott was born in Newry, Armagh, Co. Ireland, and was brought up in the Presbyterian faith. After serving his apprenticeship, he with several others, left their native land for the United States. But the times were then troublous, and on his arrival in New York harbor, he was pressed and taken on board a man-of-war. At the expiration of his term he came to Halifax, N. S., and as there was a regiment forming there at that time he joined the Nova Scotia Fencibles, in which service he remained about 12 years, until peace was proclaimed and he was discharged. He then got a grant of land, and with a number of others drew land in the western part of the County of Lunenburg, which was afterwards named Sherbrooke. Here they endured much toil and many privations. In this wilderness his memory recalled the scenes of early life, and the religious instructions so diligently impressed upon his mind in youth, which had become nearly obliterated by the dissipation of a soldier's life, began to awaken in him a spirit of enquiry. The Lord was pleased to send Father Joseph Dimock with a message of mercy to those lonely inhabitants of the forest. Here Mr. Elliott became much impressed with the necessity of being born again and obtaining an inheritance with them that are sanctified. It pleased the Lord too in his own good time to communicate answers of peace to his prayers, by giving him a hope in Christ, and a comfortable assurance that he had passed from death unto life. Feeling it to be his duty and privilege to make a public profession of faith, he put on the Lord Jesus Christ, and in August 1831 was baptized by Father Dimock. In November 1831, a church composed of twelve members was organized by Revs. Joseph Dimock and Maynard Parker. Mr. Elliott was unanimously chosen deacon of that infant church, which office he filled with general satisfaction so long as he continued to reside in Sherbrooke. Deacon Elliott passed through many trials and difficulties but the Lord supported him in them all and enabled him always to say, Thy will be done. The prayer and conference meetings were the place of his delight, and he often said, “I had rather be a door keeper in the house of my God than to dwell in the tents of wickedness.” Deacon Elliott was universally respected both in the church and in the world, thereby proving the truth of that scripture concerning the righteous man, “He maketh his enemies to be at peace with him.” He exercised much faith in prayer, and the Lord in a very signal manner answered his petitions on many occasions. He lived to see the greater part of his numerous family become members of christian churches. Deacon Elliott left Sherbrooke in 1855, and went to Cornwallis in which place he lived about 5 years. He then went to reside with his daughter where he spent the remainder of his pilgrimage, patiently waiting his appointed time, until it should please God to call him hence. He had been to Halifax and returned home on the 25th of Dec., in his usual good health. On Christmas day he appeared more than ordinary vigorous. On Sabbath morning he prayed in the family, but continued to grow weaker, yet as his bodily strength decreased, his prospects for eternity brightened. About two hours previous to his death, he stretched out his arms and being asked if he wanted any thing, he replied, I only want to be with my God, then my joy shall be complete. On the following Saturday he quietly fell asleep in Jesus, in full and certain hope of a joyful immortality. On Lord's day, the occasion of his death was improved by the Rev. John Cameron, from Romans xiii. 12.

How blest the righteous when he dies,  
When sinks a weary soul to rest,  
How mildly beam the closing eyes,  
How gently heaves the expiring breast,  
Life's labor done as sinks the clay,  
Light from its load the spirit flies,  
While heaven and earth combine to say,  
How blest the righteous when he dies.

Sherbrooke.

G. A. ELLIOTT.

Religious Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL.—Dear Brother,—The winter has been attended with much sickness and many deaths in this town, and there is not any abatement. One of our brethren, (Crossing) who worshipped with us yesterday, in usual health, and who took a prominent part in burying a young man in the afternoon, was, himself, a corpse at sunset.

And while I am writing, another member, (sister Harding,) is dying, if not dead. But the chastenings of our Heavenly Father are mingled with mercy in every way.

Our meetings are fraught with interest, and multitudes throng to the house of God.—I have baptized on both Sabbaths of this month, and many pray that the work of God may deepen and widen.

Our promising and much esteemed brother, Rev. Amos Weaver of Milton, has just made me a morning call, and reports most favourably of his charge, having enjoyed a precious season of baptism yesterday, with good hope of the coming kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. From what we know of Port Medway, where our good brother Rev. J. E. Goucher lives and labours in the affections of a kind people; and from what we hear of the “Northern district,” over a large portion of which the Lord has made Rev. D. O. Parker, bishop, we are anticipating for Queen's County “Times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.”

Very truly yours,  
E. N. HARRIS.

Liverpool, March 14, 1864.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.—We are sorry to learn from Rev. T. W. Crawley, of the loss our friend, Rev. A. D. Thomson has met with in the death of his youngest son William Carey Thomson. In common with his many friends we sincerely sympathize with him in his bereavement.

Brother Crawley informs us that the congregation at St. Andrews town is “increasingly large and interesting. Our little chapel is rapidly progressing towards completion and we hope by the time the Association meets in this region next summer to have our house dedicated and the nucleus of a Baptist Church organized.” It the Lord be for us what need we fear? “We still continue the Union Prayer Meeting once a week in the Scotch Kirk alone.”

The Baptist church at Montreal is enjoying much of the presence of the Lord. Several have recently been added by baptism, and others are hopefully inquiring the way to Zion.—Can. Bap.

Shaw Loo, a native Burman, is now at the University in Lewisburg, Penn., a member of the senior class, and pursuing a thorough classical and theological course, preparatory to returning to Burmah to preach the gospel to his countrymen. His grandfather lived directly opposite the house of Dr. Judson in Burmah, and both his parents and grandparents were converted to God through Judson's labors. He has been lecturing in Pittsburg on the manners and customs of his native land, thus procuring means for the prosecution of his studies. He asks the prayers of the people of God that he may be spared and made a blessing to his countrymen.—Ib.

SONS OF WEALTHY WESLEYANS GOING AS MISSIONARIES.—A London letter mentions that the sons of many of the wealthy Wesleyans are in training for the foreign mission work.—Very recently the son of a Wesleyan retired merchant of great wealth—a youth of noble address and of first-rate education—offered himself with an express request that he should be sent to the cannibals of Fiji.—Wesleyan Times.

In one of our exchanges we read of a church in Massachusetts where every man belonging to it is regularly and constantly present at the weekly prayer meetings.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, March 15th.

The Legislative Council returned to the House several chapters of the Revised Statutes on Pilotage, with amendments; which, after brief discussion, were accepted by the House. The provision made for masters and mates of vessels to obtain pilot's certificates is retained.

The Halifax City Bills were reported on by Mr. Pryor, the chairman of Committee. Objection was taken to their not being presented to the House in a printed form.

WEDNESDAY, March 16th.

After several petitions had been presented, The Hon. Financial Secretary from the Committee appointed to investigate the election of Mr. Allison, reported him duly elected for North Queens, and further that the petitions against his return were not frivolous or vexatious.

The House in Committee on Bills took up the Pictou Railway Bill.

Mr. Killam read a resolution he intended to move on the third reading, to delay the bill going into operation for the purpose of ascertaining what action New Brunswick would take in reference to forming a connection with Maine, but if extension were decided upon he thought it should be in the direction of New Brunswick. Mr. Locke gave notice of another motion of similar character.

Dr. Brown stated that he should move a resolution to the effect that extension should be proceeded with simultaneously east and west, and shewed that more probability existed of the railroad, if extended into Kings county, being remunerative than that from Truro to Pictou. Mr. Churchill intimated his intention of sustaining Dr. Brown's resolution.

Mr. Bill opposed it. After brief remarks from several members, the Pictou Bill, clause by clause, was passed in Committee.

The bill for the repeal of the Railway Acts of last session was then taken up. Some debate arose on the preamble of the bill declaring said acts *unwise*.

Mr. Archibald objected and thought such clause might be offensive to the Legislative Council. The Hon. Attorney General consented to withdraw said expression and the bill passed.

Mr. Pryor brought in a bill for the appointment of a gas inspector for the City of Halifax.

THURSDAY, March 17th.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary laid on the table despatches from the Duke of Newcastle, concerning the *Chesapeake*, which were read.

He also called attention to some erroneous statements which had appeared in public prints, concerning the amount of gold realized from our mining districts. He laid on the table a statement of gold claims liable to forfeiture.

Mr. J. Campbell introduced a bill relating to bankrupts.

On the third reading of the Pictou Railway bill, Mr. Killam moved the amendment, of which he had given notice. On the division there were eight in favor and twenty-nine against.

Mr. Locke then moved his amendment, which was sustained by seven for, and thirty against.

Dr. Brown then moved for simultaneous extension of the railroad, east and west, mile for mile; which was negatived by thirty-five against four—the following gentlemen voting in its favor.—Dr. Brown, Moore, Churchill and Killam. The Bill then passed its third reading.

The Bill to repeal the last year's Railroad Acts was brought forward for its third reading, when Mr. Archibald moved that it be read this day three months. On division there appeared 11 yeas and 25 nays. The bill was then passed.—The House in Committee also passed the following bills:—To incorporate the Cheticamp Copper Mining and Smelting Company; to incorporate House-joiners of Halifax; to incorporate Shipwrights and Caulkers of Dartmouth; to amend act relative to Court House of Halifax; to incorporate Nova Scotia Marine Insurance Company.

Mr. Bourinot called attention to the report of the Record Commissioner. At his suggestion, it was referred to a special committee—Messrs. Shannon, Archibald and Bourinot.

FRIDAY, March 18th.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

The amendments of the Legislative Council to the Chapters of Revised Statutes on Interest were considered and rejected by 26 to 10.

The House in committee took up the Revised Statutes on Statute Labor, on which law there existed great diversity of opinion; some wished the old law re-enacted. A motion of the Hon. Mr. McFarlane that it was inexpedient to have two systems of Statute Labor in the Province was agreed to by 23 to 18.

The House then adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, March 21.

The Hon. Financial Secretary laid on the table the estimates for the current year. The revenue is estimated at \$1,180,000, which, with the present balance, would amount to \$1,286,000. The expenditure is estimated at \$1,222,255, leaving a balance of \$63,745. The sum to be appropriated to roads, &c. is \$117,000 more than it was last year, and \$16,000 to be applied to St. Peter's Canal. Discussion arose on the grant for St. Peter's Canal and other items of expenditure, and occupied the afternoon.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary laid on the table correspondence and papers concerning a Union of the Lower Provinces. The New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Governments are agreed on a similar measure to submit to the two Legislatures. Monday, the 28th, was agreed upon as the day for discussing this question in the Assembly.

American and Foreign News.

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

[From Telegrams to morning and evening papers.]

TUESDAY, March 15.—Vicksburg advices report all boats pressed into government service, for movement on Black, Red, and Wachita rivers.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.—Ship *Star of the West* spoke the Italian Frigate, *Galantissimo*, on the 6th inst., in a sinking condition with 400 souls on board. She attempted to keep company with her, but in the night the frigate disappeared, and all are supposed to have been lost.

Some 1200 Western railroad engineers are on a strike movement.

President Lincoln calls for 200,000 men for military service, the 15th of April, being the limit for furnishing the same. The draft is to be enforced as soon after as practicable.—Bounties to continue until the 1st of April.

Extensive salt works at St. Mendas, Florida, valued at \$200,000 have been recently destroyed.

Gen. Neal Dow has been exchanged.

Evening.—An officer in Chattanooga army writes that the army cannot long remain in present position, on account of stench, fifty thousand decaying carcasses of horses and mules strewn country for miles around.

New gun tried at Fortress Monroe throws 200 shot per minute?

Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, in view of excitement of popular mind, consequent on enrollment of slaves, advises no measure except through the ballot box in the constituted modes.

THURSDAY, March 17.—Quite a battle oc-

curred at Yazoo City on the 5th, between negro troops stationed there, and the Confederates; the latter were repulsed.

Reported that the President has taken measures to enforce the enrolment in Kentucky.

A bill will be introduced into the Senate depriving deserters escaped into the British Provinces, of all privileges of future citizenship unless immediately coming forward for military duty.

FRIDAY, March 18.—Rumor that Admiral Farragut is to withdraw his fleet, satisfied that Mobile cannot be taken by water.

Thirty of the forty Confederate mutineers in Fort Morgan have been shot.

Porter's entire fleet of iron-clads is at the mouth of Red River; thirty transports laden with troops are also there. Admiral Porter captured strong Confederate fort on Washita river.

SATURDAY, March 19.—Reported that Kirby Smith is delivering his cotton, delivered in Federal lines to a British house for sterling exchange.

World's despatch reports that Stewart crossed the Rappahannock near Fredericksburg, with five thousand cavalry.

It is rumored that a conspiracy is discovered for the annexation of Kentucky to the Confederacy.

Captain Sawyer, who has returned from Richmond, reports six Federal officers chained to six negroes in one cell.

Reported that Minister Dayton has notified the French Government that it will be held responsible, if the Confederate cruiser Rappahannock goes to sea.

Congressional House have agreed on a report, requiring the President to give the British Government notice of intention to abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty, at the end of 19 months from expiration of 10 years after treaty went into effect, unless a new convention shall be concluded before that time, abrogating or modifying its provisions satisfactorily. President also authorized to appoint commissioners to act with British commissioners whenever British Government shall desire to negotiate new treaty on basis of reciprocity and for removal of present difficulties.

MONDAY, March 21.—Partial returns from elections in Arkansas, from eleven counties, give more votes than the whole number required by the President to replace Arkansas in the Union.

Active preparations for the defence of forts around Washington indicate that the Military authorities apprehend a foray at least, if not a movement of the whole Confederate army towards Washington.

A despatch from Chattanooga says that the Confederates are in large force in front, making no demonstration.

All the veterans belonging to the Ohio regiment have been ordered to the Army of the Potomac.

Letters from Europe report that Maximilian will confer all kinds of nobility titles upon Secessionists who will attend him from Paris to Mexico.

Evening.—A Cincinnati despatch says Confederates in large force, probably 20,000, at Bulls Gap. Generally believed they intend to make sudden movement into Kentucky.

Federal military force reported two hundred thousand stronger than a year ago.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE.

The trial of the conspirators against the Emperor has ended in the conviction of all four, and sentences of transportation for two, of twenty years' imprisonment for the other two. The evidence against Mazzini is the unsupported assertion of Greco, and a letter which a French expert pronounced to be Mazzini's. The Parisians seem disposed to believe in Mazzini's complicity; but English correspondents pronounce the evidence against him worthless.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

The military position in Denmark remains unaltered. Preparations are being made to open an attack upon Duppel. The allies are making arguments for rendering Kolding defensible, and appear to regard with profound and serene indifference the general astonishment and anger which their occupation of this Jutland town has occasioned. The Danish Minister of War has proposed to the King to dismiss General de Meza from the army. Whether this harsh measure has been prompted by a feeling on the part of the Government that General de Meza has betrayed the trust reposed in him, or merely by the necessity of yielding to the popular will, we do not know. Meanwhile great doubts appear to arise at the probability of the proposed conference ever taking place.

The Emperor of Austria, too, has been replying to an address. A deputation from Slavag waited on him on Sunday, and the Emperor delivered a speech in which he talked somewhat equivocally of the great things which are to be done for the Germans in the Duchy. They are to have no merely passing alleviation of their suffering, it seems, but full satisfaction of their just claims.

MADAGASCAR.

Two Ambassadors from the Court of Madagascar—their Excellencies Rainandrain and Rainferingia arrived at Southampton last week, on their way to London. It is not yet known whether or not the envoys are also accredited to Paris.

If they are not, we may expect to witness a nice outburst of jealousy in the French newspapers.