

amenable to the Association and the supporters of the Mission for a judicious expenditure of all monies placed in their hands, is true. But it is equally true that it (the Board) is responsible alone, to individuals and churches whom they may attack and injure, and not to the Association. The Board is no more responsible to the Association in this case, than any person would be who should get up a report about any minister or church member. In a very remote sense they are amenable to the Association, but in an immediate and direct sense they are responsible to me and the Tuskett Church, for the injuries done us, and not to the Association.

We therefore had a right to the information sought in the resolution of the church; and if the Board were disposed to explain the grounds of their accusation they should have done so calmly in their reply. It appears to me that the Board have broken the laws of christian charity and in christian charity should be expected to make the "amende honorable," or sustain this charge.

Now dear brethren such is the state of things between me and the French Mission Board. I am sorry such is the case, and that the Board have compelled me to seek justice in this public way, I leave the matter here with you, for the present, I am responsible to the Board and the public for what I say. That responsibility I readily assume, I am prepared to sustain my position, with many other facts too numerous to give in one letter.

In the mean time I have the honour to be

Your persecuted Brother in the truth,
A. MARTELL.

Tuskett, Dec. 10, 1863.

[We regret that it should be thought necessary to publish the above Appeal and so bring before the public these differences which have arisen between members of the French Missionary Board. As Rev. Mr. Martell repeats his request for its publication we consent to its insertion, but, in doing so, would suggest that any discussion which may arise in reference to it must be brief as possible.

The work of the French Mission is so important that we hope its claims will not be forgotten, or injured, by this unpleasant matter.—Ed. C. M.]

For the Christian Messenger.

DONATION VISITS.

MR. EDITOR.

My friends paid me a Donation Visit in our Vestry on the evening of the 30th ult., presenting me with \$125. Allow me hereby most heartily to thank them for their kindness. May they "always having all sufficiency in all things, abound to every good work."

D. M. WELTON.

Windsor, Jan. 7th 1864.

Allow me through the Christian Messenger to acknowledge the receipt of a very acceptable donation made me by my friends in this place on the 31st ult., amounting to \$102. It is cheering to meet with and enjoy such acts of kindness and beneficence in this world of trouble and strife. May a gracious God compensate the donors &c.

A. MARTELL.

For the Christian Messenger.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

MESSESS. EDITORS,

Deaths have been numerous in the field of my labors of late, especially in the northern section. I now furnish brief Obituary Notices of four persons who have recently, I trust, entered into the rest which remains to the people of God.

Yours in gospel bonds,

CHARLES TUPPER.

Aylesford, Dec. 30, 1863.

MRS. CAROLINE SEAVEY.

Wife of Samuel Seavey, died at Margaretville, Wilnot, on the 7th day of November, aged 52 years. Sister S. obtained a hope in Christ while in her youthful days. She was a member of German Street Baptist Church, St. John, N. B. Being kind, affectionate, and obliging, she was generally esteemed and beloved in the circle of her acquaintance. She was a decidedly pious woman, and frequently led in family prayer.

From the commencement of the disease of which she died, which was consumption, she was aware that her dissolution was approaching; and was remarkably submissive to the allotment of Providence. Her confidence in the Saviour remained unshaken to the close of life. She left a sorrowing husband, and five children, of whom one shortly followed her, as stated below.

MRS. JULIA ANN HARRIS.

Wife of Captain Wilson Harris, and daughter of Samuel and Caroline Seavey, whose obituary

is given above, died in the same house, and of the same disease, on the 18th day of December, leaving an afflicted husband and three children, aged 24 years. Sister H. professed religion when 14 years of age, and was baptized by Rev. James Walker, at Alma, in Albert County, N. B.

After her marriage, and removal to Margaretville, she became a valued member of the Church under the pastoral care of the writer. She was highly esteemed, as an amiable woman, and a sincere Christian.

For some time after she was attacked—last spring—with the fatal disease which terminated her earthly course, she clung earnestly to life, and indulged strong hope of recovery. She expressed acquiescence in the Divine will; but acknowledged frankly that she ardently desired to live, on account especially of her beloved husband and children. During the former part of her illness she was assailed with distressing doubts as to her state. About two months, however, before her exit she called her husband to her one morning, and told him that she had enjoyed a happy night, and was not now afraid to die. After this our dear sister generally evinced cheerful submission, and a readiness to depart and be with Christ. She frequently admonished those around her. A short time before her decease she called her relatives and friends to her, and kissed them. To her husband she gave a charge, to bring up the children in the fear of the Lord.

Sister Harris selected the hymns to be sung at her funeral, namely, in Winchell's Watts, Nos. 281, 624, and 627. Near the close of life she repeated the lines:—

"If this be death, I soon shall be,
From every sin and sorrow free,
I shall the King of glory see—
All is well, all is well."

(Christian Visitor will please copy these two Notices).

WILLIAM HENRY LITTLE.

Son of George and Marietta Little, of Stronach Mountain, died on the same day (Dec. 18th) of the same disease, and at the same age, namely 24 years. During a gracious revival in 1859 he obtained hope in Jesus, and avowed it. Though much exposed to temptation by leading a seafaring life, he remained steady and quiet; and was much esteemed for his diligence, and his pains to aid his parents and the family. His long-continued illness was endured with exemplary patience; and he expressed a reliance upon the blessed Saviour.

MRS. PRUDENCE CLARK.

Wife of William Henry Clark, of Prince Albert Street, was removed, after a short but distressing illness, on Lord's day, Dec. 27th, at the age of 45 years, leaving a bereaved husband and eleven children. She has left a fond mother, and a beloved father-in-law, to whom she was much endeared by many years of kind attentions and unbroken friendship.

Sister Clark was "a prudent wife," a careful mother, an obliging neighbor, a faithful friend, and an amiable Christian. She became a member of the Baptist Church where she resided about twenty years ago. Her pacific and upright course secured to her universal respect and esteem. Her funeral has been attended this day, (Dec. 30th) by a very large number of relatives and connexions, with many sympathizing friends, who have been addressed by the Pastor from the consoling words of the Apostle Paul, (Phil. i. 21) "To die is gain." In her case this language is undoubtedly applicable. May it be the case of sorrowing relations, acquaintance, and the community, to "be also ready!"

Religious Intelligence.

Over a thousand Sabbath scholars in and around Rochester, N. Y., have been brought into the churches as the result of the late outpourings of the Spirit in that city and vicinity.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has presented to the Nova Scotia Branch 930 copies of the "Acts of the Apostles" in Mic Mac for distribution among the Indians of the Province.

BRO. PERRY, pastor of Zion Baptist church, St. Catharines, writes:—"I have accepted a call to the pastoral office of the Michigan-street Baptist church of Buffalo. But I thank God that the church whose pastoral office I resign will not be left without a preacher. Yesterday I had the pleasure of breaking the ice and baptizing into Christ and the fellowship of this church the Rev. C. F. Lane, long a Methodist minister. He is an Englishman late from Australia, and in a condition to be—and no doubt will be—of great aid to the church"—Canada Baptist.

We are glad to hear that there is still a good degree of religious interest manifested in connection with the Baptist church, Port Hope. On a recent Sabbath the right hand of fellowship was extended to twelve persons, and indications of further increase are encouraging.—*Ib.*

AN IMPORTATION OF WATER FOR SPRINKLING BABIES.—One of the standing threats which our Pedobaptist friends have for us Baptists is, says the N. Y. Examiner, that we make too much of baptism—elevating it, as they say, almost to the dignity of a saving ordinance. But the Rev. A. P. Putnam, of the Mount Pleasant Congregational church, Roxbury, Mass., who has recently returned from the Holy Land, gives notice in one of the Boston papers that he will "baptize" a large number of the child-

ren of his congregation, before the commencement of the morning service, on a Sabbath morning which he names, in water taken from the River Jordan. We have never heard of a Baptist minister who went quite so far as Mr. Putnam in implying, at least, that there was something like saving grace in christian ordinances.

American and Foreign News.

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

[From Telegrams to morning and evening papers.]

TUESDAY, Jan. 5, (evening).—Federal authorities object to the removal of the French tobacco at Richmond, purchased since the war, and the Confederates object, unless France will raise the blockade.

Steamer *Bloomer* made an expedition to St. Andrew's Bay, destroying immense salt works there, valued at a quarter million of dollars. Steamer *Restless* visited St. Andrews city, entirely destroying the place.

Tribune vouches for a letter from a lady in Charleston to a friend, which intimates that the City is mined to destroy the Yankees, should they get possession of it.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6th.—President Lincoln recommends payment of high bounties until February. Senator Wilson introduced bill restoring \$400 bounty to veterans, and \$300 to new Volunteers till February 15th, and \$100 bounty to negro recruits, residents of the State now in rebellion.

Richmond *Examiner*, of Dec. 31st says the gloomiest year of the struggle has been concluded. Neither the hopes of intervention, which buoyed their spirits in 1861, or Fredericksburg in 1862, cheers them at conclusion of 1863.

THURSDAY, Jan. 7.—Admiral Bailey gives an official account of the recent expeditions to several points on the Florida Coast, and the destruction of salt works and buildings. The entire damage inflicted is estimated at \$3,000,000. Thirty one contrabands availed themselves of the opportunity to obtain freedom. The New Hampshire Republican State Convention, has nominated President Lincoln for re-election, with the greatest enthusiasm.

FRIDAY, Jan. 8.—The President has sent a message to Congress, recommending appropriation of \$17,000 indemnity for Captain of British schr. *Glen*, adjudged illegal.

Senator Howe offered resolution for the President to call out a million of Volunteers for 90 days, to rescue every captive in the Confederate prisons, and to assign General Grant the command!!

In the House of Representatives Mr. Baldwin offered a resolution to the effect that any proposition for negotiation with the Confederates ought to be rejected without hesitation or delay. Passed 88 to 24.

Evening.—Refugees continue to come to Brownsville, Texas; all joining the Union army.

Mass meeting of loyal people of Louisiana was to be held January 8th, to take steps for formation of free State Government. Nearly enough enrolled to enable State to return to Union under President's proclamation.

President's amnesty is freely discussed in Confederate camps. It is represented that whole brigades would desert if facilities were safer.

SATURDAY, Jan. 9th.—The Commission relative to the Indian hostilities in Minnesota reports that there were over 800 men, women, and children, brutally butchered; and five million dollars damages sustained.

Government holds three million dollars forfeited annuities of the rebellious Sioux, which it is proposed to use in compensation.

MONDAY, Jan. 11.—It is reported that Gen. Meade has resigned the command of the army of the Potomac, and that Hancock has been placed in command.

Advices from Texas represent the Confederates concentrating in Central Texas to the number of 20,000, to attack the recent Federal acquisitions on the coast.

Nearly every Federal regiment in the Gulf Department has re-enlisted as veterans.

The contemplated raid into Maryland by Gen. Early (Confed), via Shenandoah Valley, to offset Averill's raid, has failed entirely. Early's force is on back track to Virginia.

Evening.—President Lincoln is engaged on measures to carry out terms of amnesty proclamation and secure speedy organizations of Government in seceded States, which Union forces occupy to considerable extent.

A Confederate cruiser, of English build, is reported to have been seen off Cape Hatteras.

Herald's despatch says it is not thought the enemy can do anything in Shenandoah Valley. River almost impassable with floating ice.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Her Majesty passed the sad anniversary of the Prince Consort's death, and the preceding day in complete seclusion. The Queen, accompanied by all the members of the Royal Family, proceeded to the royal mausoleum (where her Majesty is in the habit of going constantly), and permission was given to all the members of the household, including the servants, to go there and pay a tribute of love and respect to the memory of their beloved and revered and ever-to-be-regretted master.

The Crawley Court-martial has terminated in the full acquittal of that officer on both charges brought against him.

Thackeray, the brilliant satirist, is dead.—His death was very sudden.

The *Times* says the medical men in attendance attribute his death to effusion on the brain.—They add that he had a very large brain, weighing no less than 58½oz. He thus died of the complaint which seemed to trouble him least.—He died full of strength and rejoicing, full of plans and hopes. On Monday last he was congratulating himself on having finished four numbers of a new novel; he had the manuscript in his pocket, and with a boyish frankness showed the last pages to a friend, asking him to read them and see what he could make of them.—When he had completed four numbers more he said he would subject himself to the skill of a very clever surgeon, and be no more an invalid. In the fulness of his powers he has fallen before a complaint which gave him no alarm.

The Earl of Charlemont died on the 25th ult. at Clontarf.

One of the most remarkable events of the week, is the elevation of Serjeant Shee, a Catholic lawyer, to a Puisne Judgeship in the Court of Queen's Bench.—Mr. Justice Shee has the honor of being the first Catholic Judge appointed in England for centuries, and, like the first Catholic Judge appointed in Ireland, the late Sir Michael O'Laghlan will, if we be not very greatly mistaken indeed, be an ornament to the judicial Bench.

The Messrs Laird have refused several offers for their rams, declaring they are not for sale.

The splendid steamer *Scotia*, Captain Judkins, arrived in the Mersey on the 26th Dec., after making the fastest passage between New York and Liverpool ever accomplished. She ran from Sandy Hook to Cape Clear in 7½ days; from New York to Queenstown in about 8 days.

The *Achilles*, another powerful iron-clad, has just been added to Britain's navy. This is the eighth of that class, and the keel of another is to be laid at once.

The Admiralty has dispatched Captain Goodenough, R. N., to America, to report on the Artillery used in the contest now going on. He is accredited to our Minister at Washington; by the leave of the United States Government, he will visit the Arsenal of the North, and then will proceed to Charleston.

LONDON RAILWAYS.—Railways have at length bridged the busy Thames. A train has passed on an experimental trip from London-bridge station to that at the Hungerford Market, in the Strand, preparatory to an early opening to the public. The railway will cost 1,000*l.* per yard; it is to have another bridge and station in Cannon-street, which will then become the most rapid and easy means of transit between the City and the West End—a journey now often of no little difficulty. Not only west, but east, also, of London bridge, other railways across the Thames are projected. On account of the shipping these can only burrow under the river, like the Thames Tunnel, at a depth sufficiently great to clear the bottom of the docks; or pass over it at a level sufficiently high to allow ships to pass beneath them. London, if railway projectors are to have their way, is to become a complete net of railways.

ITALY.

In the Chamber Deputies, on Tuesday, a motion was adopted, by 159 against 51 votes, to the effect that the law upon the suppression of brigandage should be postponed till the end of February, 1864.

HUNGARY.

INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENT IN HUNGARY.—The *Alleanza* publishes a statement that an insurrectionary manifesto has been affixed in the principal towns of Hungary. It announces the establishment of a general committee to obtain the independence of Hungary, and assumes the direction of the affairs of the country under the orders of Kossuth.

The Austrian Government is taking great precautions, but agitation is general throughout Hungary.

AFRICA.

We learn by the Cape of Good Hope mail, that the trial of Bishop Colenso for heresy had been commenced at Cape Town. The court consisted of the Bishops of Cape Town, Graham's Town, and Orange Free States. The accusing clergy were the Dean of Cape Town, and the Archdeacons of Graham's Town and George. Bishop Colenso, through his advocate denied the jurisdiction of the court, and protested against the proceedings. It was held, however, that his lordship had pleaded, and the trial was going on.

JAPAN.

The trade between England and Japan has doubled in the first six months of the present year compared with the year 1862, despite all the embarrassments suffered. Notwithstanding the declared hostility of the Japanese Government to foreign traffic or intercourse, the people at large eagerly avail themselves of the opportunity to profit by the exchange of merchandise for gold.

FRANCE.

Marshal Forey, the conqueror of Puebla, the flower-crowned hero of Mexico, the rebuked sequestrator of Mexican property, has once more touched the soil of France.

Replies to the Congress invitation of Louis Napoleon continue to be published in the Paris journals, though the subject now appears almost to have lost its interest. The King of Prussia assents to the proposition, with, however, many