

representation, and that our manufacturers, confident in the superior character of their productions, will contribute choice and portable articles in order to compete for those honors which will undoubtedly give position to their manufactures and consequent demand, and profits.

D. HONEYMAN, Sec'y.  
Halifax, Jan. 5, 1865.

For the Christian Messenger.

### VALEDICTORY.

The Rev. James Spencer has removed from Digby to St. John, N. B., for the purpose of laboring among the Seamen who visit that port. On his removal the church in the former place presented him with an appropriate address as follows:

#### ADDRESS.

DEAR BROTHER SPENCER—As God in His providence has been pleased unexpectedly to call you from us, to labour in a larger and a more useful field; we, therefore, feel it our duty and privilege to tender you our warmest feelings of love and respect as a minister of Christ, and we assure you, dear Brother, that it is with unfeigned regret on our own part that you leave us. Since your first connection with us, God has been graciously pleased to bless your faithful and untiring labours for the upbuilding of His cause in this place, and to make you the instrument in leading to Christ and to church membership about one half of our own number; and we shall ever pray that God may bless yourself and family, and work through grace, by His Spirit, in turning many from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God.

Signed on behalf of the Church.

W. H. QUIGLEY,  
W. L. BENT,  
E. M. MARSHALL,  
EDWIN BENT.

Digby, December 15th, 1864.

To which he gave the following very suitable REPLY.

DEAR CHRISTIAN FRIENDS—The thought of leaving you, to enter upon another field of labor, has been to me the cause of deep trial; but in this as in all other changes which I have made in relation to ministerial duties, I have, I hope, been actuated by right motives. I have for some time felt that in justice to my health, I could not long continue to preach three sermons every Sabbath, and rightly attend to other onerous duties required by the pastor who ministers to the three churches over which I have had the oversight.

It is highly gratifying that the feelings with which we reluctantly separate are mutual. For any good that has been accomplished through my labors, give God the glory. I heartily thank Him that He has been graciously pleased in any measure to use this unworthy "clay to open the blind eyes." I unfeignedly thank you for your prayer that God may bless my family and myself; and I sincerely pray that heaven's richest blessing may attend you, and "that whether I come and see you, or else be absent, I may hear of your affairs, that ye stand fast in one spirit and in one mind, striving together for the faith of the gospel."

Yours, as, ever, in christian love.

JAMES SPENCER.

Digby, N. S., December 15th, 1864.

Mr. Spencer wishes to have all correspondence for him addressed to "St. John, N. B."

## Religious Intelligence.

SAINT ANDREW'S, N. B., Dec. 29th, 1864.—  
Dear Messenger.—Once more I crave the indulgence of a very small space in one of your columns, just to say that twelve, in addition to what you have already published at my request, have submitted to the terms of the blessed Saviour, to come to him and be saved, and have openly declared it, and made a good profession before many witnesses. I would just state as before, that I have baptized every week for twelve weeks in succession; on the last occasion there were five promising young men, between the ages of fourteen and twenty-six. The interest is by no means abating, but rather extending. These last were immersed about eight miles from where the revival commenced.

I know, my dear brother, it is difficult to keep that intruder, Mr. Self, in the back ground, and with all our efforts, by humility and an entire dependence on the glorious Captain of our Salvation, try to present him as the Alpha and Omega of all good, be it done by whatever instrumentality he may see fit to employ; and I would heartily subscribe to the expression of a certain illiterate convert, which Mr. Spurgeon publishes in one of the many productions he has sent forth to enlighten the world:

"I am a poor sinner, and nothing at all;  
But JESUS CHRIST is my all in all."

One reason I have for stating what the Lord is doing for his people in this place, is, I can remember how it has stirred my soul to wrestle with God for help, when I have heard or read of other fields that had been or were being

blest, whilst mine was like Gideon's dry fleece, and so I like Jacob wrestling in prayer and faith, obtained a share of blessing too. Again the good Messenger, that I have respected since its birth, can tell it to more people in one weekly visit than I could do by constant writing for half a year; thus the advantage of a religious message every seven days to scores, hundreds, yes, and to thousands of households.

A. D. THOMSON.

BAPTISTS IN AUSTRALIA.—One pleasing result of labour in connection with our own denomination has lately come to light. A letter was received by the committee of the Baptist Association, requesting some one to visit the western districts of Victoria, as a little group of ten or eleven believers were wanting baptism, and these were desirous of being formed into a Christian Church. The Secretary of the Association visited the place, and found, in a very sparsely-inhabited district, some twenty-nine persons ready to own their Lord. These had mainly been gathered in by the efforts of a man, named John Watson, who in this bush country had settled on a farm, but labouring, as opportunity gave him scope, for the Master, had been made wise in winning souls. At a place called Tower hill, nearly twenty miles from where John Watson lives, a revival, very similar in character to the Irish revivals, had broken out, though quite limited in extent, from the paucity of the population, yet marked by the same characteristics. Here some twenty-three have been baptised into the Saviour's death. The whole district for miles is more or less affected by the power of the truth, and the principles of our denomination are taking fast hold.—*Cor. of Freeman, Dec. 14th.*

## Colonial and American News.

### New Brunswick.

THE MILITIA.—A Commission has been appointed to frame a measure for the defence of the Province, to be submitted to the Legislature at its next Session. The following are the names given:—

Lieut. Col's J. V. Thurgar, Hon. J. H. Gray, Hon. John Robertson, S. K. Foster, A. C. Otty, D. Wetmore, R. W. Crookshank; Hon. S. L. Tifley, Provincial Secretary, Hon. Charles Waters, Solicitor General.

The Commission have concluded their deliberations, the results of which are, that a Bill is to be prepared for the Legislature providing that the Militia force shall embrace all male persons between the ages of 16 and 60. And that the whole body be subjected to 3 days drill in each year, &c. &c.

The receipts on the St. John and Shediac Railway, for December last, exhibit a decrease of \$895.78 as compared with the corresponding month of 1863.

### Canada.

THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEER FORCE CALLED UPON FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.—The Government of Canada have called out a strong body of the Volunteer Militia to aid in the suppression of any attempted incursions from their borders, and are showing every disposition to check, by every means in their power, this species of warfare. A Quebec paper says:

This prompt action of the Government is most praiseworthy. The people of the Northern States, as well as their Government at Washington, have, we are free to admit, after what has transpired, some cause for suspecting our good faith; for, though we have been as perfectly true to our neutrality as it were possible for a people to be, circumstances have occurred which our jealous and excitable neighbor might well consider suspicious. Our Government could not give a better proof of its determination to act with justice and impartiality than in taking the strong measures it has adopted. With a strong police force detailed for the special purpose of detection, and the military at hand to back the civil power, our friends across the line need fear no further aggression.

Gilbert McMicken, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate on the Western frontier, from Toronto to Port Sarnia, has received orders to organize forthwith an efficient protective and detective Police Force, to patrol the whole frontier.

RESISTING THE DRAFT.—The Quebec Mercury informs us that some disturbance has occurred at Chateau-Richer, C. E., in making the draft for the Militia, and three companies of the Quebec volunteers are ordered to proceed immediately to that place. One person is already reported shot and great excitement prevails. The Journal and Courier attribute the emente to the Rouge party. The latter paper says, Capt. Laurin narrowly escaped being shot and the Registry office was taken possession of by the rioters and the balloting put a stop to.

A detachment of four companies of the 17th were despatched in carriages. They had twenty rounds of ammunition, and were loudly cheered on departing. The Governor-General has called out fifteen more companies of Canadian Volunteers, five of them from Montreal.

A Volunteer a few days since refused to take the oath of allegiance. After drill he was allowed to leave but was followed by some of his company who compelled him to take off his uniform, and he was then turned into the street very imperfectly clad for the season.

A Mr. James Hallinan a barrister of Toronto was, recently, choked in the act of trying to swallow a piece of meat and died in consequence.

THE PASSPORT ORDER.—The Canadian people are greatly annoyed by the order given by the Federal authorities requiring passports. The Toronto Globe says:—"We observe with great regret that Mr. Seward has issued instructions requiring every person going into the United States from the British Provinces to be provided with a passport, whether he is a British or an American citizen. We have had the passport system nominally in force for some time, but it has not been strictly applied, and there has been little interruption to the traffic between the two countries. We fear that there will be a change now, and that it will fall heavily upon our railways which carry American through passengers. If Americans, who design to pass from east to west or from west to east by Canadian roads, are compelled to obtain passports and have them examined on leaving and re-entering their own territory, it is evident that few will take the routes through the Province. That the business of our railways will be injured, and that of the American roads, benefited, by the order, are facts beyond doubt. That it will have any effect in accomplishing its ostensible object—the stoppage of raiders—we do not believe. The true way, however, to stop all measures on the part of the Americans is, to make raids impossible, by driving out of the country the southern agents, who are engaged with men and money in the evil work of stirring up strife between two friendly nations."

A portion of the Cape Diamond cliff is threatening to fall, and it is considered dangerous to live in Champlain Street beneath it.

## LATEST FROM THE STATES.

[From Telegrams to Associated Press.]

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.—Advices from Richmond have been received, indicating that the Confederate Congress has secretly given power to the Commander-in-Chief to detail 50,000 slaves, for service in their army as soldiers.

The result of an explosion at the bulk head of the Dutch Gap Canal, on Sunday last, was filling up of the works, thus temporarily defeating its object, and compelling a resort to dredging should the projector persevere in its completion.

Provost Marshal General Fry has issued an order that none but infantry Volunteers are now to be raised by the United States officers. Gold 232.

Evening.—Correspondence from Savannah shows a strong Union feeling among the citizens.

Sherman was preparing to advance on Charleston.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 21st, says, If we are overcome, give us political alliance and association with England, France, Spain, or any other nation, rather than subjugation to the Yankees.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5.—A Federal transport arrived here from Charleston Bar 30th reports that the fleet of iron-clads had returned to Charleston harbor and were to co-operate with General Sherman in an attack on that city.

The Richmond Sentinel Jeff. Davis's organ urges the abolition of Slavery in exchange for foreign recognition.

Evening.—The blockade running steamer, Julia, from Charleston for Nassau, with four hundred bales of cotton, has been captured.

A new loyal paper, called the Republican has been started in Savannah. There was a grand Review of Federal troops there on the 30th, and a great degree of enthusiasm for the old flag was manifested.

Lee is being strongly urged for Dictator.

FRIDAY, Jan. 6.—The Richmond Enquirer, in a gloomy editorial says:

"All of us are fast getting ourselves understood. Colonial vassalage is a preferable thing to Yankee slavery. This is the first outcropping of the year of our Lord, 1865. It would be a good bargain to secure the material aid of England and France by a forward sacrifice of Slavery."

Latest information from Hood reports the capture of his Pontoon train; also 200 mules, 100 waggons, and many prisoners. His army as an organized body has ceased to exist.

Evening.—The Secretary of War has left Washington for Savannah and intermediate headquarters, on important matters relating to the war.

The Rebel pirate Olustee run out of Wilmington on Christmas night whilst the Federal fleet was engaged in the attack on Fort Fisher.

The merchants of New York and Boston are raising a large fund to supply the citizens of Savannah with provisions.

SATURDAY, Jan. 7.—Advices from Yokohama, Japan, to Nov. 30th report the murder by the Japanese of two British officers. The British Minister had demanded the arrest and punishment of the assassins and would take measures to compel it. The Japanese authorities show a disposition to comply with the demand.

North China advices announce the wreck of the British Gun-boat Racehorse Nov. 5th in the Bay of Hungman and the loss of 89 of her officers and crew.

Private letters from Savannah state that the destruction of the Gulf railroad by Sherman is a severe blow to Lee's army, not less than eleven thousand five hundred cattle per week were transported over it to Richmond from Florida and Southern Alabama.

Evening.—Retail papers are engaged in a bitter quarrel for and against Jeff. Davis' policy in regard to appealing to England for protection.

The Richmond Whig says: "She has no ships that could encounter the Yankee monitors with any prospect of success. Although she might build such, yet the probability is that they could not cross the ocean—she could not even break up the blockade, far less send an army and fleet here to assist us. It is therefore hardly worth while to think of returning to English vassalage."

It is reported that Lee has been given Dictatorial powers.

MONDAY, Jan. 9.—The blockade runner, (steamer,) E. E. Lee, was wrecked off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and 22 of her crew were drowned.

Governor McGrath, of South Carolina, calls every able-bodied man in the State, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, to the defence of Charleston.

It is rumored that Gen. Sherman has communicated to the President that the Georgia State authorities have applied to come back into the Union, and that Secretary Stanton's visit to Savannah is in connection with the subject.

Evening.—Reports from Gen. Dana's cavalry expedition to the Mobile and Ohio railroad show the destruction of about sixty-two miles of the line, with many cars and army wagons.

Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, in his annual message recommends gradual emancipation. Resolutions have been introduced into both houses of the Legislature declaring for immediate emancipation.

The Richmond Sentinel says, the masses in that city are absolutely starving. Gold 225.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

### FRANCE.

The Constitutionnel of Paris makes a remarkable declaration. Referring to the late misunderstanding at Tunis between the Bay and the French Consul, this journal says the French Government will not permit any change of relationship between the Bey and the Sultan; and it warns the Government of Turkey that any attempt to increase its influence in Tunis will receive a rebuff from France.

### ITALY.

The Italian Senate passed, on Friday, by a majority of 184 against 47 votes, the bill for the transfer of the capital of Italy from Turin to Florence. Only two members of the House abstained from voting.

General Cialdini has declared in the Italian Senate that no compromise with Austria is possible, and General Della Marmora has ratified the declaration.

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.—Turin, 13.—In the Senate to-day the Minister of Finance said that Parliament would probably continue its sittings during the first two months of 1865, and then adjourn for a considerable time, to allow of the transfer of the capital. This measure would be carried out in the course of next May.

## GERMANY AND DENMARK.

The King of Denmark had a painful duty to perform at Kolding the other day. A band of Sleevigers, still Danes in heart, wished to present him with an address. They came to him wearing the Danish colours, but his Majesty could not receive them till they had put the colours away. He said he regretted what had taken place, but advised them to submit to their fate with patience.

THE LATE DISTURBANCE AT GENEVA.—Geneva, Dec. 13.—The opening of the assizes in this town took place to-day in presence of a large crowd of people. The families of the individuals who were killed during the late disturbances demanded permission to put forward claims for indemnity, which was granted by the jury.

## JAPAN AND INDIA.

A letter received from Japan by way of Holland gives an extraordinary account of the state of affairs in that extraordinary country. Prince Nagato having refused to pay to the Allies the war indemnity stipulated in the treaty of peace signed by him, the criminal tribunal of Jeddo pronounced sentence against him. It directed that the two palaces of the Prince should be razed to the ground, and that his servants should be put to death. The sentence was approved of by the Mikado and Tycoon—the temporal and spiritual sovereigns of Japan—and we are now informed that no less than 430 men and 215 women and children, servants of the Prince, have been put to death under it. Admiral Kuper put a vessel at the disposal of the Prince, that he might send his Minister to Jeddo to have the further execution of this murderous sentence stayed. On arriving at Jeddo, the Minister represented to the Ministers of the European Powers that the Prince was ready to fulfil his engagements, and begged of them to intercede with the Tycoon for him. Thus affairs stood when the news left.

The Indian advices speak of another terrible visitation on the eastern coast of Hindostan, by which thousands of lives have been sacrificed, and the town of Masulipatam reduced to a wreck. The cotton crop in the North-Western Provinces promises to be a large one. The additional area under cultivation this season exceeds half a million of acres, and the increase in the "turn-out" is expected to be 60,000,000lb.