

He remained a few days, and could stand it no longer. The last ray of hope had fled. It was now a matter of no moment who knew his condition. The laugh of the worldling, the sympathy of the christian, the yell of the demon, and the tear of the angel, were alike of no moment to him. Into the presence of a holy God, an offended God, an angry God, he must go, and he had no refuge and no hope. There was nothing before him but fiery indignation and everlasting woe. He bade the people of God farewell—he never expected to meet them again. They would be in heaven, and he was glad; but as for himself he was lost. He noticed that some of them smiled as they gave him their hands. They had seen such cases before, had been in these deep waters themselves, and had no doubts as to the result. He was evidently in good hands, under an able teacher, and they could safely leave him with such guidance. But to him these smiles were cruel. They seemed a mockery of his anguish. He left Granville and started for home. That night he dared not sleep. It seemed to him that should he close his eyes, he would awaken in hell. The sorrows of death compassed him, the pains of hell had got hold upon him. "He found trouble and sorrow. Towards morning exhausted nature gave way. He sank into a slumber, from which he awoke refreshed, calm, peaceful, and happy. He could not account for the change in his feelings—so strange, so new, so heavenly. His christian friends noticing his altered appearance, congratulated him upon having found the pearl of great price. He could not but hope they were right. Surely, thought he, this must be the new birth which I have been seeking. For several hours this state of mind continued. But towards night he got alarmed. There is, he remembered, such a thing as self-deception. The human heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked. All his peace vanished, but his former convictions, fears, terrors, dread of the divine displeasure returned not. This increased his alarm. His trouble now, though different, was greater than ever. He concluded he was given over to a reprobate mind, and abandoned of God. Finally he determined to make one more effort, to utter one last cry for mercy. So he retired to a solitary place to try and utter the prayer of the publican. But alas, even that was denied him. He could not utter a word. His brain reeled—his consciousness fled—he dropped senseless to the ground. How long he lay he had no means of knowing—but he finally awoke as from a deep sleep, and lo! all was changed. There was a "new creation." "Old things had passed away, and all things had become new." The way of salvation by the cross of Christ was all clear and plain. Hope filled his soul, and joy and peace, unutterable, and full of glory. The Sun of Righteousness had arisen over the darkness of his soul, never to go down again. He reached home and with another heart-commenced family prayer in his father's house, and earnestly labored for the salvation of his former companions and friends.

On the seventeenth day of July last, there was a great gathering at the "Valley meeting-house" in Western Cornwallis. An aged minister of more than four score years, the late Rev. WILLIAM CHIPMAN, was conveyed to his last resting place. He had fought the good fight, he had finished his course, he had kept the faith, and gone to his reward. Probably no one who knew him entertained a doubt that it was well with him. In the mouth of March last, the writer of this sketch called to see the aged brother, having heard that he was sick, and to all human appearance rapidly sinking to the tomb. I found him sitting up, comparatively free from pain, and able to converse freely. I did not ask him to detail to me the events of his conversion, but to give me the particulars of a remarkable incident in his christian experience which I heard him relate many years ago. Providentially he misunderstood my request, and gave me the preceding details. He was very much moved during the relation. His utterance was frequently choked with tears. He added that seven years ago he had received a renewal of his hope, and intimated that there were no clouds around him, but sunshine, and peace and joy. I sang the beautiful hymn commencing:

"Able with me, fast falls the evening," which he seemed to enjoy much, as just suited to his state; I then offered prayer, and departed greatly refreshed. I visited him once afterwards, but he was too ill to converse much, but manifested the greatest resignation, quoting our Lord's words: "Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me; nevertheless not my will, but thine be done." I could not attend his funeral, as I was in Halifax at the time, and did not hear of it in season.

His conversion was certainly remarkable—a valuable specimen of the conversions of his time, and may we not say of all time? "If any man—any one—be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away, behold all things are become new." Those who read the preceding history, but who know nothing of deep emotions, would do well to pause and to examine themselves. Listen not to those who would tell you your fears are groundless, who cry peace! peace! when there is no peace. Religious indifference, not religious anxiety, is the evil of the day.

I have been acquainted with Elder Chipman from my childhood, and can hardly refrain from giving a sketch of his character,—both sides of it,—the luminous and the dark. I have had opportunities of thoroughly knowing the man and his communications. His piety was of a good type, deep and ardent. He was a thoroughly good man. He loved the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, so far as it is possible to judge by one's daily walk and conversation at home and abroad. He was scrupulously, rigidly, severely orthodox. With error he had no fellowship, and for it almost no mercy; and he could confound the errorist with the error, the heretic with heresy. His faults lay in that direction. Blessed are those of whom nothing worse can be said. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his!"

S. T. RAND.

"Hantsport," Aug. 10.  
For the Christian Messenger.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

MRS. MARTHA WOODIN.  
Died in Earlton, on the 28th of April, 1865, aged 62 years. Mrs. Woodin, widow of the late Richard Woodin, was born in St. Mary's, of Presbyterian parents, was baptized by the Rev. Wm. Hobbs, in 1848, and united with the Baptist Church in Earlton, where she remained in unbroken fellowship until death came, as a welcome messenger, and released her from suffering here to join the saints above.

Our beloved sister was a great sufferer for some time before her death; when asked by her family about her sufferings, she would say, that they were slight, when compared with what her Saviour bore for her. Always gentle and affectionate, she was especially so in her sickness. Her family, as well as the little church, of which she was a consistent member, very deeply lament her loss. Her last words were, "Come Lord Jesus, come quickly, O come quickly." Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

"Death cannot come to her untimely, who is fit to the less of this cold earth, the more of heaven; (die, The briefer life, the earlier immortality."

S. M. W.

Mrs. SARAH ANN WHITMAN.  
The beloved wife of Deacon Daniel Whitman of New Albany, departed this life on the third of July, in the forty-first year of her age. Some twenty years ago she possessed faith in Christ, was baptized by Rev. W. G. Parker, united with the Baptist Church at New Albany, and continued a worthy member till called to join the church triumphant. Sister Whitman during the former part of her pilgrimage was greatly perplexed with doubts as to her acceptance with God. For several years past, she had been enabled in the time of trial, and temptation, to rest upon the oath and promise of God, and these two immutable things, gave her strong consolation. Although her last illness was protracted, and painful, she bore it patiently, constantly answering her friends that she felt happy, saying, "Death for me has no terrors." This little church at New Albany, has lost in sister Whitman, one of its most devoted and consistent members. A sermon was preached on the occasion of her funeral, from a text chosen by herself, Psalm xxiii. 4, by Rev. W. G. Parker to a very large congregation. She has left a husband and six children, the youngest only a few days old, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.—Communicated.

Religious Intelligence.

ITALY.—The Free Christian Churches of Italy have taken a first step towards the promotion of greater union amongst themselves. A meeting has been held at Bologna, at which thirty-two deputies were present, from twenty-two churches in Milan, Genoa, Florence, and other towns. "These all," writes one of their evangelists, "unanimously declared themselves to be one and the same church, to be called the 'Free Christian Church in Italy'; each individual church, however, remaining independent of the others. With equal unanimity of sentiment, these churches, feeling the need of a more perfect organization in accordance with the Word of God, have entered upon the work of securing it, seeking counsel from Christian experience, and the assistance of the Holy Spirit. No confession of faith or form of church government has yet been adopted, but the various congregations are during the year

to consider the questions involved, and to report upon them at a meeting next summer, when the bond of union will be formally constituted.

INDIA.—Of the progress of Christian education in India we have an illustration in the Bhowanipore Institution, near Calcutta. We have added nearly a hundred scholars to our list," writes the Rev. Dr. Mullens, "and have reached the highest point in numbers that the institution has ever attained. The class-rolls show 623 scholars at Bhowanipore, and 192 in the branch school at Behala. Once before we had 620 scholars at Bhowanipore. This was in 1851, just before we laid the foundation of the new institution, and before the baptism of the six converts who were the first-fruits of that harvest of blessing since reaped by the mission. Their baptism deprived us at once of three hundred of our most promising scholars. Again the numbers rose from three hundred to four hundred; again the baptism of five additional converts half emptied the institution, and left us lower than before. So we went on for several years. In those days, too, we charged no fees, but the education we gave was free. Now we charge fees from two shillings a month down to one shilling. We still baptize converts; but never a word is said, nor do our scholars leave us."

NEW GUINEA.—There are only two Europeans in the island of New Guinea, and they are German missionaries of the Gossler Society. Their labours have not been in vain. For example, in 1857 they freed three, and in the following year, eleven, shipwrecked persons from being killed or eaten by the cannibal inhabitants. On the island of Dorvoh, near by, a school has been opened, and Divine service is regularly held and well attended. Three additional missionaries are about to join them, whose efforts will be largely directed towards mediating between the highland and lowland tribes, now constantly at war.

BISHOP COLenso's RETURN TO NATAL.—Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, has just issued the fifth part of his work on the Pentateuch, the most important, the bishop says, of his volumes on that subject. In sending it out to the world the bishop makes the following important announcement:—"I now return to the duties which have been so long interrupted of late by circumstances not under my own control. In the midst of those duties I shall find frequent opportunity for acting on the principles which I have here enunciated, and shall rejoice in breathing myself, and helping others to breathe the fresh free air which at recent decisions have made it now possible to breathe within the bounds of the National Church. I shall also, as I hope and fully purpose, find time to pursue these inquiries, and perhaps, hereafter return to publish them. But all these things are in the hand of God. Should I never return, I bid my friends in England farewell, to meet them, I trust, on another shore."

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—This year's matriculation examination of the University of London, which is just over, has been so exceedingly fatal to candidates that it is difficult to believe that the unhappy victims can clearly have understood the regulations which should have guided their preparation. Of more than 600 candidates, more than 800 were plucked, a fact which is at least creditable to the strictness of the University examiners. But strictness is only one of the conditions of fairness; another is that the questions shall not exceed, either in breadth or depth, what the candidates have been led to expect by the official regulations.—The Reader.

The *Athenaeum* says that money is coming into the Palestine Exploration Fund, which already possesses nearly 2,000. The religious societies and the general public are now invited to assist.

American and Foreign News.

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

[From Telegrams to Associated Press.]

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16.—The Times Washington despatch says statistics show that during the rebellion our armies captured over 300,000 prisoners, besides paroling about 160,000 more of the final surrender.

Gen. Lopez has left Matamoros for the city of Mexico.

THURSDAY, Aug. 17.—A frightful collision occurred yesterday on the Houston and railroad, near Bridgeport, Con., by which six ladies, one man, and two boys were killed, and fifteen severely wounded.

A reliable Washington dispatch states that President Johnson is persistent in his determination to have Jeff. Davis tried before a civil tribunal on the charge of high treason. The despatch further says President Johnson has determined as soon as practicable to withdraw the order suspending the privileges of writs of Habeas Corpus, and dispense with Military Courts.

The town of Stevenson, Tennessee, was almost destroyed by fire yesterday morning by an incendiary.

Evening.—The Times Washington despatch says that the Confederates have entered a protest against establishing schools for colored children in the aristocratic locality of Fourth Street, assigning among other reasons that it will depreciate the value of property.

The postponement of Mr. Wirtz's trial is caused by new evidence coming in, which necessitates change in charges and specifications.

A despatch from New Orleans says that the city is universally lively, and never before so prosperous in summer. Indications point to universal successful fall and winter business. Gold 142.

FRIDAY, Aug. 18.—The children of Jeff. Davis, accompanied by the mother of Mrs. Davis, and two servants, passed through Albany, New York, yesterday, en route for Canada.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a table, showing the condition of the crops to the first of August, a decrease in the wheat crops of this year, from the yield of last year, of over twenty-six million bushels, as shown by the tables of last year. Gold 142.

Evening.—A despatch from Memphis, Tenn., 17th, says a shock of an earthquake was felt this morning, shaking buildings, rumbling down chimneys, and upsetting loose articles. An iron safe building was thrown over. The shock was even more plainly felt at Holly Springs, Miss., and Lagrange, Tenn. It lasted ten seconds. No particulars of the amount of damage done thus far have been received.

The Herald's Paris correspondent says the Queen of Spain and her prime minister are not on good terms. A strong republican feeling exists among the officers of the army, and a revolution may be considered as imminent.

SATURDAY, August 19.—A San Francisco despatch of July 21 gives additional news of the movements of the pirate Shenandoah. She was last seen near Cape Thaddeus on the 23rd of June steering in a direction towards a fleet of sixty whaling ships. Gold 143.

It is said that the whole of the roads between the Mobile and Ohio and Mississippi Central Railroads are infested by bands of banditti, who murder and plunder without mercy.

There is a fatal disease raging among horses in some parts of Pennsylvania. At first there is a swelling of the throat, followed, toward the last stages, by a swelling of the head and limbs, which proves fatal.—Chronicle.

It has been decided to try Jeff. Davis by a Civil Court.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis has made application to the President for permission to visit her husband at Fortress Monroe. A subscription paper has been in circulation among the "sympathizers" at Washington, for the purpose of raising funds for his aid. She is said to be in very needy circumstances.

LIVING IN NEW YORK.—Discarding all fancy, the facts of the case, the expense of a single day's living for a small family is simply frightful, as the following list, which probably is a fair estimate of the average prices paid by housekeepers, fully attests:

Butter, per lb.	44 cts.
Steaks, per lb.	83 cts.
Lamb, per lb.	25 to 27 cts.
Corned beef, per lb.	22 cts.
Ham, per lb.	25 to 27 cts.
Pork, per lb.	20 to 22 cts.
Blue fish, per lb.	12 to 14 cts.
Codfish, per lb.	12 cts.
Beef, per lb.	20 cts.
Halibut, per lb.	22 cts.
Tomatoes, per hlf. peck.	40 cts.
Potatoes, per bushel.	12 to 18 cts.
Cabbages, per head.	25 cts.
Whorlberries, per quart.	25 cts.
Blackberries, per quart.	25 cts.
Green beans, per hlf. peck.	50 cts.
Green apples, per hlf. peck.	50 cts.

and other things in proportion. Now, upon these data, it is easy to estimate the cost of a single day's living for a small family—say four or five persons; and from this estimate to deduce the cost per week. Any one accustomed to marketing may make the calculation at leisure.—N. Y. Daily News.

MONOTONISM.—Speaker Colfax, with other distinguished gentlemen, has been on a visit to Utah. He is represented by correspondents of his company, as having had a long and plain talk with Brigham Young on the peculiarity of Mormonism, polygamy. He frankly told him "that it was under the ban of the entire civilized world." He informed him that there was no probability that Utah would be admitted to the Union until it was thoroughly and practically rejected. One of their number writing to the Chicago Tribune represents its demoralizing effects as worse, if possible, than they had anticipated. As in slavery, only the leaders practiced. He remarks:

"While the men who have two or more wives pretend to be thoroughly convinced that they are doing right, we are assured that there is not an intelligent Mormon woman in the territory who, when her real sentiments can be known, approves of polygamy. Whatever opinions we may form of the men; all who know anything of the misery they suffer must pity the Mormon women. To us they appear dejected and many of them heart-broken, and, as time rolls on, the essential evils of the system must become more apparent and revolting. To degrade woman from being the companion and the crown of her husband to a life of mere serfdom, ministering to the lusts of men, and merely giving birth to other human animals, is the inevitable tendency and sure result of polygamy—an unclean, abominable thing, which must not, and can not be permanently tolerated in this civilized, Christian republic. The sooner this determination is understood by those who practice it, the better; for, like all festering sores, the longer it is endured, the more difficult of removal and the more dangerous it becomes. Our conversation with Brigham Young and his leading men leads us to believe that they begin to understand their position; and in parting all of us expressed the hope that, as they claimed polygamy was permitted, and in some cases commanded, by a revelation, their high priest might have another,