

of the place. The branch subsequently began to build a church, they prayed earnestly and laboured faithfully (timber was cut) and a master was sent to them by the Great master-builder himself to arrange the work and thus build the church. The man of God began to preach, the branch united more earnestly in work of prayer to God for a blessing on their labour, they toiled day after day and week after week, and the work went on. Sinners were converted, (dressed material were they for the building) There was no disputing or contention, some prayed, some praised, some exhorted, and thus the foundation was laid and a church was built, (the launching day was appointed) master-builders came and crowds flocked from far and near, some out of curiosity others deeply interested in organizing (launching) the church. Well, it was done, the final benediction given, and the church was launched on the ocean of time, freighted with precious souls for the port of heaven. A minister is engaged, officers are appointed and souls are added to the church. But soon, alas, very soon, fault is found with the minister, and a storm begins to threaten, it increases and a general fault-finding ensues. After a time the minister is compelled to leave his post and seek another field of labour. Time passes on, and death enters into the flock and takes away some of the most prominent members, coldness creeps in, and a general depression is felt among them all. Still a few mourn and sigh for a return of former days. Another minister takes the pastoral charge of the church—a few loving hearts gather around him, and endeavour to hold up his hands in the work, but some will find fault—the minister is blamed for every thing that is not right, but he slackens not in his duty. He entreats them to "seek peace and pursue it." Some leave the church and seek the pleasures of this world. Others become prejudiced against the minister, and a wall of adamant separates between him and them—he is compelled to leave. Thus time rolls on and another captain is chosen and amidst many discouragements he labours for their welfare. Dear readers, this is no fiction, this church is still on the ocean of time, but smaller than when launched. Some have been excluded, some have moved away, and some lie in the church yard, but her history is not yet ended. Though clouds and darkness encompass her round about she will yet arise and shine in the strength of the Lord God Almighty.

PILGRIM.

For the Christian Messenger.

RIVER JOHN, PICTOU COUNTY.—A plain Baptist Meeting-house has been erected about 2 miles from River John. Two earnest spirited brothers contributed the largest share of labour, &c., and being anxious to have it opened before the Eastern Association, these two brothers went to work with a will and put up temporary accommodations, and the building was opened for the public worship of God on Lord's Day, June 24th. Two Sermons were preached by the Rev. R. J. Langridge, of Pictou, the subjects of which were: "God's love to the Sanctuary," and "Doing the will of God." Excellent Congregations were present and paid great attention to the word preached. Between services a Sabbath School was formed, after an address to the children and Teachers upon their respective duties, by the above-named minister.

The Meeting-house measures 27 by 30, and will seat above 150 persons. This is the first Baptist Meeting-house opened in the County of Pictou. "Who hath despised the day of small things."

CHICAGO.—A communication to a late issue of the *Examiner* mentions that the Second Baptist Church in that city was launched one year ago last December with a membership of 277, and a Sabbath school of 250 all told.

The membership is now 553. Received by baptism, 151, by letter, 125. This increase has been distributed over the entire year and a fraction; not a month having passed without baptisms. The highest number baptized at one time was 18; the largest number that received the hand of fellowship at one time, 51. And to this day there has not been an extra meeting or an extra sermon. There has been no "power" but the power of God unto salvation; no "special effort" but that which may be sustained by any church for any length of time. The church is no more exhausted, and no more in danger of a reaction, than when the "revival" commenced, and are just as able to continue as they were to begin the good work, or speaking more reverently, to receive the gracious rain.

"I do not know that I ever saw so signal an exemplification of our position as Baptists, as has been exhibited in this unconstrained and healthful growth, for here we show our poise between the frigidity of Presbyterianism on the one hand, and the turbulence of Methodism on the other."

The Sabbath School attendance is now 880, all told, including a Bible Class of 350 enrolled members, and an average attendance of 296."

Chicago is scarcely a quarter of a century old, and is a striking instance of progress in the west.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 22nd June, 1866.

APPOINTMENTS:

To be a Notary and Tabellion Public—The Hon. Ritchie, Attorney at Law.
Antigonish Co.—To be a Justice of the Peace Angus McIsaac.

Cape Breton Co.—To be a Commissioner of Pilots at Lingan, William Routledge, in place of C. J. Barrington, deceased.

Queens Co.—To be additional members of the Board of School Commissioners for the Northern District, A. J. Ledbetter, Uriah Johnston, Francis Kempton, Thomas H. Grady.

To be Justices of the Peace Richard H. Teller, Robert Middlemas, John Lacy.

OUR HARBOR is presenting a lively aspect, having ten men-of-war at anchor:—The *Duncon*, Flag Ship of Sir J. Hope, 81 guns. *Wolverine*, 21 guns. *Favorite*, 10 guns. *Jason*, 17 guns. *Barracouta*, 6 guns. *Gannet*, 4 guns. And the gun boats—*Blumont*, *Cherub*, *Heron*, *Minstrel*. The *Niger*, 13, the *Fawn*, 17 and the *Cordelia*, 11, are cruising in the Bay of Fundy.

The *Aurora*, 35, is at Quebec. The *Aylades*, 21, and the *Rosario*, 11, are at Montreal.

The U. S. Iron-plated gun-boat *Winouske*, 10 guns arrived here yesterday morning.

BURNED.—The bridge on the Windsor line of railway, near Ellerhausen station, about 15 miles from Windsor, was destroyed by fire last week.

Three Fenians on board the ship *Annie McKenzie*, attempted a mutiny while this vessel was on her passage between Portland, Me., and Pictou N. S., but were overboard by the captain. On the arrival of the vessel at Pictou they were imprisoned.

UNITED STATES FISHERMEN.—A correspondent of the *Express* writing from Port Mulgrave, under date of 25th inst., says:—"Please report in the *Express*, that upwards of 250 sail of American vessels have passed through the Strait of Canso, and are now on the fishing grounds, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—The *Eastern Chronicle* says:—"On Tuesday morning, the 26th inst., a serious accident occurred at a cutting on the Railway, at some little distance below New Glasgow. A portion of the bank fell, to ally burying a man, and partially entombing a boy. The workmen proceeded to extricate the boy, unaware of the condition of the man. When the lad was taken out, some one remarked that they were all safe now, but the lad contradicted the statement, saying that there was a man still there. The most strenuous exertions were of course immediately made, and the unfortunate workman extricated, still alive. He is in a very precarious state, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. He is a young man from the Gulf shore, named McDonald, and had only that morning commenced to work on the line.

WOLFVILLE.—On Tuesday last the annual battalion drill of the 4th Kings was performed in Wolfville. There were upwards of 600 men on the field. Two companies were supplied with arms, one of which was supplied with ammunition and marched to the butts for ball practice.

THE HEAT on Tuesday was intense in Halifax the thermometer rose to 92°. In Wolfville it was 94 in the shade and 105 in the sun.

At Richmond on Friday last, a child three years of age was allowed by its drunken mother to drink from a bottle of rum until dead ensued. Such crime deserves some other punishment besides the censure of the jury.

The Hon. J. McCully has retired from the editorial management of the *Morning Journal*.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. From COL. E. F. JONES, Mass. 26th. "With me, the use of the *Bronchial Troches* is an absolute necessity; and I cannot understand how any officer who is called upon, by his position to use his voice in command, can succeed without them."

The greatest remedy of the day is unquestionably PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER, for the instant relief of all pains, scalds, bruises, &c., and for pains in the stomach and bowels; it is used with encouraging success in sudden attacks of cholera and cholera morbus. No family should pretend to keep a house without it always by them.

EUREKA.—We met Jones, the broker, on Washington St. this morning, but instead of clasping the hand of the grizzly, wrinkled Jones of the present, we grasped the digits of the fresh and buoyant Jones of twenty years ago. We could not account for the change. Experience, alas, admonishes us that neither a new tile from Aborn's nor a new suit from *Messenger's*, will make an old man young. After a few words of congratulation my friend explained: "He had tried the thousand and one preparations for restoring gray hair to its original color with discouraging results. A friend recommended Knight's Oriental Hair Restorer—he gave it a trial, and stood before me, a walking advertisement of its matchless virtue."

New Brunswick.

The Legislature have agreed to the Confederation resolution, and the Delegates are expected to leave for Great Britain in the *China* to-morrow.

A cattle car on the N. B. Railway caught fire and before it could be extinguished two cattle died and others were badly injured.

LATEST FROM THE U. STATES.

A KNIGHT errant.—A conductor has been fined \$500 in Buffalo, N. Y., for ejecting a man from a car because he refused to give his seat to a woman. The court held that ladies, or those who wish to be considered such, are legally entitled to no more privileges in public conveyances than men, and that when the latter pay for seats they have a perfect right to occupy them.

The FENIANS left Buffalo in twenty-one railway cars containing nearly 1400 men. A letter in the *Toronto Globe* states that:—"The Fenians pillaged most at Frelighsburg; five stores were entered. They helped themselves to boots, hats, &c. They pulled off their old clothes and put on the new; the old still lie on the floors of the stores. An examination shows what beggarly ragamuffins the raiders were. The clothes left behind are filled with vermin, and too filthy to touch. They opened most of the letters at the Frelighsburg post office. I examined all the stores here to-day, and find the damage considerable. It is stated that wagon-loads of goods were carried off by the Fenians. I went through several private houses which had been ransacked. In some of the stores the damage will exceed one thousand dollars."

It is expected that the Canadian Government will make a demand on the Washington Government for a sufficient sum to reimburse the sufferers for the losses occasioned by their connivance at the preparatory movements of these robbers and murderers.

The following are the places to which they received passes on the railway from Buffalo and the numbers to each place:

Cleveland	23
Detroit	1
Jackson Mich	628
Chicago	29
Oil City, Pa	37
Nashville	5
Danville, Ill	32
St. Louis	63
Cincinnati	259
Louisville	123
Indianapolis	23
Peoria Ill	62
Terre Haute	12
Fort Wayne	31
La Porte, Ind.	15
Pittsburgh	146
Meadville	22
Other points	60
Total	1566

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CUBA."

The R. M. Steamer *Cuba* arrived on Monday afternoon, with news to the 23rd ult.

One of the more important items is that the Ministry had sustained a defeat on the Reform Bill—Lord Dunkellin had proposed a rating instead of a rental qualification. Instead of having a majority of 120 or 30, as was supposed, they were in a minority of eleven. It was intimated by Mr. Gladstone that if the Government should fall by the measure, they would speedily rise again, and the change would be followed by another.

It appeared uncertain whether there would be a dissolution of Parliament or a reconstruction of the Cabinet.

The probability is there will be a new Government in the course of a week or ten days, at the head of which will be Lord Derby, with Sir Stafford Northcote as his Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli at the Foreign Office, and Lord Malmesbury can be induced to accept the French embassy, and the old materials which made up the Derby Governments of 1854 and 1859. The *London Times* of the 22nd ult., intimates that the Queen has expressed her unwillingness to part with her present advisers and will give them, if they desire it, the power of dissolving Parliament.

The *Times* thus describes the scene at the close of the debate on Lord Dunkellin's amendment:—"As the time approached when the arrival of the tellers was expected great excitement prevailed, which was still more intensified when the numbers were being written down by the clerk at the table. The handing of the paper to Lord Dunkellin—an indication that the amendment had been carried—was the signal for a hearty and prolonged cheer from all parts of the house, but in the galleries appropriated to members, while the occupants of the Strangers' Gallery—though such a course of procedure may merit reprobation—were carried away by their feelings and joined enthusiastically in the demonstration. Order having been at length restored, the numbers were declared as follows:—"For the amendment, 375; against it, 304; majority against the Government, 111."

The following are amongst the latest items of news:—"The JAMAICA COMMISSION.—The report of the Jamaica Commission has at length been published. The conclusions arrived at are these:—"That the riot and massacre at St. Thomas in the East had their origin in a planned resistance to legal authority; that the principal object of the rioters was the obtaining of land without the payment of rent; that an additional incentive to the violation of the law arose from the want of confidence generally felt by the

labouring people in the magistracy; that some were animated by feelings of hostility towards political and personal opponents, while not a few contemplated the death of the white inhabitants; that such was the state of excitement prevailing in other parts of the island that if the insurgents had achieved more than a momentary success, a fearful loss of life and property would have followed; that praise is due to Governor Eyre for the promptitude and vigour which he displayed in the earlier stages of the insurrection, but that martial law was needlessly prolonged; that the punishment of death was unnecessarily frequent; that the floggings were reckless, and at Bath positively barbarous; and that the burning of a thousand houses was wanton and cruel. As regards Mr. Gordon, the Commissioners are of opinion that the evidence, oral and documentary, was entirely insufficient to establish the charge upon which the prisoner was tried. Mr. Cardwell, in a despatch to Sir Henry Storks, expresses the general concurrence of the Government in the conclusions arrived at by the Commissioners. He further declares that Gordon's trial and execution are events which the Government condemn and deplore, and while giving Mr. Eyre full credit for those portions of his conduct to which credit is justly due, the Government do not feel that they would discharge their duty by advising the Crown to replace him in his former position. The conduct of the naval and military officers who were engaged in the transactions condemned by the Commissioners will be dealt with by the Admiralty and the War Office.

The *Globe* states that Sir J. P. Grant—one of the most distinguished members of the Indian Civil Service—and not Lord Alfred Churchill, as announced by the *Out*, will succeed Mr. Eyre as Governor of Jamaica.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.—So far the advantages have been on the side of Prussia. Hanover has been seized by Prussian troops, and the King and his army been obliged to fly. It is supposed that Brunswick would be next seized by Prussia.

The success also of Prussia in Saxony at the commencement of the war shows that in vigour she has far outstripped her formidable rival; and the occupation of Dresden by the troops of King William, has already raised the hopes of Prussia, and correspondingly depressed the supporters of Austria. So far all the advantages have been on the side of Prussia, and in Western Europe we know little of what Austria is doing. Military critics in this country seem inclined to rank Austria as a military Power far above Prussia, and there may be some good reason, that will transpire in due season, why she has not shown the same activity as her enemy. If the two Powers were opposed to each other on equal terms, this view might probably be the correct one; but when, in addition, Austria has to contend against Italy, the strain on her resources may be too severe. Such advantages as Prussia has already secured at the very commencement of the campaign, most, in their nature, be important; but it is too soon to judge of the ultimate results by gains that may be soon neutralised by the corresponding losses.

PRAGUE, June 20th.—The Prussians are throwing up earthworks before Dresden, and have erected batteries on the Bruhl terrace. They will also construct entrenchments on the heights of Morlandorf. The Prussians yesterday entered Pirna, Freiberg and Scharna.

The Prussians are fully arming the fortress of Coblenz.

The Emperor of Austria is with Marshall Benedeck's army.

A great battle is expected on the banks of the Neipe, where the Prussian army, under the Prince Royal, is posted, supported by the strong fortresses on the Oder, Bregelau, Leiznitz and Glogau.

The *Mintinonah* excited great curiosity at Queenstown, and was daily visited by crowds of citizens.

The *Wyeern*, an armour-plated screw turret-ship, will, it is understood, be sent to the North American station.

The Naval and Military Gazette says:—"A report was circulated within the last few hours to the effect that the 11th Hussars were under orders for Canada. We recommend those concerned to receive the report with all the reserve of which credulity is master."

INSURRECTION AT MADRID.—Paris, Saturday, 9 1/2 a. m.—The *Moniteur* of this morning confirms the report that a military insurrection has broken out in Madrid! Part of the Garibon rose in revolt and seized the barracks, but were put down.

Six hundred were taken prisoners. The rest fled to the country, pursued by the loyal troops. General Narvaez was slightly wounded.

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