

time but one Baptist Church existed in Yarmouth, with that he united. When the second was formed he became a member of it and died in its connection. His christian experience extended through a term of about fifty-nine years, during which time he witnessed changes in the church and in the world, which tended to diminish his confidence in the human, and increase it in the divine. Hospitality, activity, and devotion, were the practical elements of his religion. His house was ever open to entertain the needy. Especially did he delight to minister to the wants of the ministers of the gospel, as many of them can testify. In all religious movements in the community, he had a practical interest and sometimes was brought into collision with men whose minds were differently moulded. And some destitute of fixed principles, were ready to term his decision obstinacy, and his activity assumption. This charge but few intelligently active christians escape. The men whose feelings and acts are of a low grade are usually envious at the superiority of others, and often labor more to traduce them, than to elevate properly themselves. "The servant is not greater than his Lord: If they have persecuted me they will also persecute you," John xv. 20. If Christ was so taunted, and treated, his active followers need not think to escape. Nor is it always from the world this jealousy comes, but in the church it frequently arises. "A man's foes shall be they of his own household," Matt. x. 37.—Bro. C. could however blame without condemning, and praise without flattering. He was as constant as circumstances would admit, in his attendance to the preaching of the gospel, and delighted earnestly in prayer meetings. About eleven years prior to his death, he disposed of his property at "Chegoon River" and settled himself at Hebron, near the meeting-house, that as age was rendering him less able to journey far on the Sabbath to participate in the services of the Sanctuary, he might still enjoy its advantages. This he did until a few months previous to his death, he was prostrated with cancer in the stomach, which terminated his existence, in peace and hope. He has left an aged widow and a large number of descendants, extending down to the third and fourth generation. Funeral services were conducted on the occasion of his burial by the writer, assisted by the Revs. R. D. Porter, J. H. Sanders and J. M. Parker. A discourse was preached from Psalm xii. 1. "Help Lord; for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful fail from among the children of men." May the aged widow be graciously sustained; the children richly blessed, and the church from which our brother is removed, increased in piety and wisdom, in the special favor we invoke of the most high.

W. G. GOUCHER,
Hebron, Yarmouth, Jan. 8, 1866.

Mrs. MARGARET FULTON.

Died on Dec. 23rd, Margaret, the beloved wife of Mr. Harlan Fulton, of Upper Economy, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Davison, of Portauque, aged 24 years. Our dear young sister died of Typhus fever. Medical aid was immediately obtained, but it was of no avail. After having lingered about six months in great weakness and occasionally much distress, she fell into a decline, which terminated her life. During all her sickness, she was remarkably patient and very happy. When passing through the deep waters, she enjoyed the presence of her Redeemer. Our dear sister professed faith in Christ about 8 years ago, was baptized by the writer and united with the church in this place. Her profession she adorned by an humble walk and conversation. Having an excellent voice and taste for sacred music, she was one of our choir, and did good service in singing the songs of Zion. That the Lord never leaves his people, was clearly seen in her case. She dwelt much on the promise "nothing is too hard for the Lord." She knew that if she lived the Lord would be with her, and if she died, she would go to him to enjoy his presence for ever. May the Lord support our beloved young brother, her mourning husband, and her sorrowful parents and other relatives; and may we all be enabled so to live, that we also may enter into that rest which remaineth for the people of God.—Communicated by Rev. James Reid.

Religious Intelligence.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Amherst, Feb. 9th, 1866.—My dear Brother,—You and many others will rejoice to learn of the success that is attending the labors of Rev. T. A. Blackadar at Parsborough, Cumberland Co. The church there requested a number of ministers to visit them to hold a protracted meeting, Jan. 23. W. George from Little River, and the writer responded to the call. We went in fear and weakness. God heard and answered prayer and the church was blessed.

A previous engagement to receive a Donation Visit from his friends hastened Bro. George to his own field of labor. I was permitted to remain for nine days and witness the goodness and power of God in the salvation of souls. Three were baptized last Lords day. The meetings increased in interest and numbers. A letter from Bro. B. informs me that five or six are now rejoicing in the Saviour's love, and hope to follow Him in baptism to-morrow. Our brother is one of the many who have enjoyed the benefits of Acadia College. Will it not increase our faith and terror to ask for similar blessings for our students of our college when they engage in like labor for our blessed Master? I may also add that a few weeks since Bro. George baptized two into the fellowship of the church at Little River.

Bro. Thos. Blakney also was made to rejoice at Point DeBote, as he visited the baptismal waters twice this winter.

We begin to hope the day is not far distant when our cold hearts will be warmed with the love of Christ. One of the brethren in our last conference said he thought he could see the cloud larger than a man's hand. God grant that it may be so, and that showers of blessing may descend on this thirsty hill of Zion.

Yours in hope of eternal life,
G. F. MILES.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

OUR LEGISLATURE will be opened to-morrow afternoon.

CIVIC.—The following Aldermen have been appointed to revise the electoral lists for the present year:—Aldermen James Tobin, Richardson, Roche, Nash, Murphy, and Mumford.

The Police, on Saturday night, made a descent upon a house in Barrack Street, known as the "Blue-Bell Tavern," (a notorious haunt of women of ill-fame) and arrested seven of the female inmates. All were sent to Rockhead.

Ald. Mumford has sent in his resignation as Alderman for Ward 6.

INTER-COLONIAL STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The following Toronto telegram, dated 10th inst., is published in the American papers:—"A company is being formed of merchants of Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N. B., and Halifax, to establish a line of steamers between Canada and the Lower Provinces. It is intended to compete with the routes through the States to Halifax, St. John and Bay of Chaleur. The time between Quebec and St. John, by the new line, is expected to be three and a half days.—Connections will be made at Shediac with North American and European railway, belonging to New Brunswick."

SHAME.—The telegraph wire on the St. Margaret's Bay road was again maliciously cut on Saturday night last.

THE WEATHER.—The severity of last week has given place to a more genial weather. On Monday last torrents of rain fell carrying away with it the larger portion of the snow and ice from our streets and roads. The western part of the province has the spell of winter broken, leaving all the appearances of an early spring.

FIRES.—On Friday night last there were two or three alarms of fire. Six or seven small tenements were consumed in City Street, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The weather was very severe and several poor families were driven out of their dwellings, and doubtless suffered considerably. Three persons have been arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrators.

WRECKED.—The Brig. *Egata* owned by Messrs. Young and Hart was wrecked at Dover on Monday, she was from Cienfuegas, and loaded with molasses. A portion of the stern containing her name, drifted on shore at Broad Cove. There is scarcely any possibility of any of the crew having been saved. The vessel and cargo were partially insured.

New Brunswick.

The N. B. *Royal Gazette* announces that the Legislature of that Province will meet for the despatch of business on the 8th of March.

Canada.

A SAD NARRATIVE.—In Canada, it is common for small farmers to go into the woods in winter as lumbermen, and one of this class, residing in Hawkbury, left his wife and three children in their lonely farm-house. Last Saturday afternoon, which was a very severe day, this woman was doing the necessary work outside, and, on coming in, felt ill, and lay down by the stove, and died. The eldest child, a girl of seven, tried to cry to the next neighbor, three or four acres off, but the storm prevented them from hearing her. She then laid the baby in its dead mother's bosom to prevent its crying; but when she perceived that the stove was getting cold and the baby chilled, she took it to bed, and made the other child lie on the other side, locking their arms together, in order to keep the baby and themselves warm. Providentially a neighbour came in next morning about ten o'clock, and found the dead mother, and the three little ones nearly dead with the cold. Horrible to relate, the cat had eaten off one of the fingers of the deceased mother.—*Montreal Witness.*

LATEST FROM THE U. STATES.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.—The following telegram came from New York on Monday:—"A Washington despatch says private letters received from Europe by Government officials in the city, state that a treaty was concluded between France and Austria, last month, stipulating that the French troops shall be immediately withdrawn from Mexico; that Austria shall furnish a hundred thousand troops, if necessary, to take their place; fifteen thousand of which are to be dismounted cavalry Dragoons or Hussars, and that France shall furnish transportation and commissary stores for them until landed on Mexican soil. These troops are to be raised by volunteering, if possible, in Belgium and Hungary, and fit to be commanded by regular officers in the Austrian service. It is

further stated that the Austrian Emperor will induce Hungarians volunteering by promising to restore a portion of their old laws and nearly all their confiscated estates. The next steamer is expected to bring confirmatory despatches from our French and Austrian Ministers."

EIGHT HUNDRED SHEEP SMOTHERED.—The *Ararat Advertiser* mentions a singular occurrence which animals have to follow a leader. A large mob of about 4,000 sheep was turned out of the shed, after being shorn, to be shepherded on the side of a creek where the grass grew more abundantly than on the plains further back. While depasturing around or near a very large and deep hole in the river bed, from which all the water had evaporated, one of the flock, urged by some unaccountable influence, jumped into it; another followed, and another, till the whole flock rushed to the spot, and notwithstanding every effort on the part of the shepherd, they pressed en masse into the large basin till it was literally filled with a moving mass of animal life, and no less than 825 were smothered.

RELIGION OF THE U. STATES PRESIDENTS.—Of the deceased Presidents of the United States, Washington, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler, and Taylor were Episcopalians; Jefferson, John Adams, and John Quincy Adams were Unitarians; Jackson, Polk, and Lincoln were Presbyterians; Van Buren was of the Dutch Reformed Church. The surviving Presidents are Fillmore, a Unitarian; Pierce, a Trinitarian Congregationalist; Buchanan, an Episcopalian; and the present chief magistrate, Johnson, who is a Presbyterian.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE.

An important step is about to be taken towards providing the working classes in Paris with cheap lodgings. By the generous initiative of the Emperor, three hundred houses will shortly be built at Montrogue.

The official Yellow-book, containing the diplomatic correspondence of the French Government with the Foreign Powers, was laid on the table of the Corps Legislatif on Monday. The despatches exchanged between France and the United States on the subject of Mexico are in conformity with the declarations made in the Emperor's speech at the opening of the Corps Legislatif, and in the *exposé* of the condition of the empire. A despatch from M. Drouyn de l'Huys to the Marquis de Montholon, dated 9th January, replying to a communication from Mr. Seward, dated 16th December, after announcing that this reply had been submitted to the Emperor, expressed the conviction "that the divergence of views between the two cabinets is the result of an erroneous appreciation of the intentions of France." M. Drouyn de l'Huys proceeds to state that France seeks the realization of no ambitious ideas, and says: "Now that there is a regular Government in Mexico the legitimate object of our expedition will be attained. We are endeavouring, while satisfying our interests and our dignity, to make arrangements which will enable us to consider the mission of our army in Mexico as terminated." "We return," continues M. Drouyn de l'Huys, "to the principle of non-intervention, and from the moment we accept it as our rule of conduct our interest and honour require us to demand its equal application by all. Relying on the equitable spirit of the Washington Cabinet we expect from it the assurance that the American people will conform to the law of non intervention which they invoke by maintaining a strict neutrality with regard to Mexico. When you shall have informed me of the resolution of the American Government in this matter I shall be in a position to acquaint you with the result of our negotiations with the Emperor Maximilian for the return of the troops."

The Emperor Napoleon has despatched a diplomatic agent to Mexico within the last few days, charged with a special mission to the Emperor Maximilian. The circumstances of the affair are curious. M. Salliard, the diplomatist in question, was hurried to the palace, immediately after his arrival in Paris from Tunis, and was directed by the Emperor to set sail for Mexico without delay. He was to carry no despatches and no credentials, but was to communicate verbally to the Emperor Maximilian that the time had arrived when he must depend upon his own resources without the help of a French army. The *Times'* correspondent, to whom we are indebted for this curious chapter in diplomatic history, says "the Emperor Napoleon never does anything without some good and substantial reason. What his reason is in the present instance in sending verbal instructions he himself only knows." It is added, that if the Emperor, in his conversation with M. Salliard, fixed a period for the evacuation, it would be the 1st of January, 1867.

SPAIN.

It seems now to be fully admitted that the military insurrection in Spain is at an end. Prim and his men have simply marched across Spain into Portugal, where they have been disarmed by the authorities. No blood has been shed on the one side or the other from the beginning to the end of Prim's campaign. The draft address to the throne from the Senate expresses regret that war should have broken out with Chili, and confidence that the Government will maintain the honour of the country.

ITALY.

Russia has solicited the friendly assistance of Prussia to bring about a renewal of diplomatic

relations between the Czar and the Court of Rome. The Government of Prussia has consented to make the attempt, and an offer of mediation has been made to Cardinal Antonelli.

The introduction of the law of civil marriage into Italy has produced a curious state of affairs. A good many of the priests seem to be tired of celibacy, and as soon as the law came into force which enables people to take unto themselves wives without the sanction of Mother Church, a number of them proceeded without delay to supply themselves with life-companions. The step will, of course, bring down upon them the most terrible censure of the Church; but somehow clerical censure seems to be very little thought of in Italy, even by the clericals. What is more important is that while the municipal authorities of Turin, Naples, and Milan have no scruples about binding ecclesiastics in matrimonial bonds, the municipal authorities of Genoa have refused to marry a priest. They say that priests are not like other citizens, since they are not liable to the conscription, and are not called upon to serve in the National Guard, or on juries; and that, therefore, they are justified in refusing to marry them. Let the sages of Genoa beware. Women are formidable conspirators when their interests are at stake. Fancy the fate of an English mayor who should declare all the curates of the town unmarried!

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT A CHURCH MEETING.—On Tuesday, a public meeting of the friends of the Church of England was held in the Music Hall, Birkenhead, "to express their opinion on the attempt now being made in several churches to introduce Romish worship into the Church of England." The hall was densely crowded. Speeches were made by several of the clergy and laity, and resolutions were proposed for the presentation of memorials from the clergy to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and of petitions from the laity to both Houses of Parliament, praying for their interference for the suppression of the innovations complained of. An amendment was moved by the Rev. J. S. Boucher, principal of Carnarvon College, to the effect that the proposed course would be not only uncharitable and impertinent, but an infringement of their boasted religious liberty. An exciting scene ensued. The Rev. gentleman on rising was met with cries of "No" and "Turn him out" and several of the clergymen on the platform, especially the Rev. Mr. Clementson, showed signs of great excitement. There was a few counter cries of "Fair play," and the Rev. Mr. Boucher, amidst considerable confusion, proceeded to say that the speaker calling the meeting said "Romish worship." It was an old saying, "Give a dog a bad name, and then hang him." (Great confusion.) He did not think it a great compliment to the audience, inasmuch as those who got up the meeting had given the dog a bad name, and then they asked them (the audience) to come and hang him. (Laughter and uproar.) A great deal had been said about Romish worship, but how did they know it was Romish worship? (Here a scene of great confusion ensued, in which the Rev. Mr. Clementson, whose excitement seemed to be increasing as the Rev. Mr. Boucher proceeded with his speech, exclaimed several times "Oh, oh," and "Nonsense." "Sit down" was also shouted from several parts of the building.)—The Rev. Mr. Boucher, who calmly waited till the storm which had been raised had subsided, said he was thoroughly ashamed to think that so many of his clerical brethren were met, and what to do? Why to bound on the laity to join the hue and cry against their own brethren. (Great uproar, in the midst of which the Rev. Mr. Clementson vociferated "Black sheep," "Traitors," "Wolves.") He (Mr. Boucher) thanked God that he was not an evangelical clergyman. (A Voice: "You are out of your mind.") Who were those who were denounced? (Uproar.) They were called High Churchmen. And why? Two hundred years ago a man who was not much of a High Churchman himself said, "High Churchmen were so called because they took a high view of Christ as the head of the church, and high views of the church because it was the body of Christ." High Churchmen were the men of progress, and had effected all the improvements of the day. (Laughter and groans.) He appealed to facts, and these were stubborn things. Who had restored and beautified all the churches but the High Churchmen? (Cries of "No.") Who had improved their church music? (Loud laughter.) Who had preached the gospel to the poor? Who had thrown open the churches free to the poor? Who but the High Churchmen? (Uproar and laughter.) Who were they who denounced them? Why the men who were the last to make their appearance in the church? They were the men who allowed their curates to preach the prayers, and then they appeared to preach the sermon. (Groans, and cries of "Turn him out.") He then proceeded to move, as an amendment, "That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is not only uncharitable and impertinent—Here Mr. Boucher's voice was drowned in the uproar that ensued, several of the clergy on the platform joining with the audience interrupting the speaker. The Rev. Mr. Clementson exclaimed, "Do not hear the amendment," and the Rev. Dr. Blakney had to use some slight force to keep him on his chair. The chairman at length appealed for a hearing to the speaker, and the Rev. Mr. Boucher then coolly ejaculated, "And this is evangelism! This is evangelism!" Amidst further interruption and threats to be turned out, he moved the following amendment: "That in the opinion of this meeting it is not only uncharitable and im-