

attention to the discourse so new and interesting to them, and at the end of it, they invited him to preach to them again. There and then was sown the first good seed from which has sprung the ever progressing and widening work of the Grand Ligne Mission.

The meetings were sustained and attended by some forty persons. But the Priests, informed of these labors, began to preach violently against Mr. Roussy—calling him a fool, an innovator, a heretic, and all the insulting names that their hatred could suggest. Through their efforts and influence he was soon dismissed from the school. He was then fully at liberty to give himself to the propagation of the faith; and he began to travel more extensively, preaching the Gospel wherever he could get access to the people, particularly in St. John's, Sherrington and Napierville.

During this time Madame Feller was residing at St. John's. She had gone there after Mr. Olivier's departure, hoping to find an opportunity for usefulness; but her endeavors failed of success through the opposition of the Priests, and her attention was ultimately directed to Grande Ligne. "Judging," she said, "it would be best to associate my labors with those of brother Roussy for the advancement of the kingdom of the Lord, I visited the different places where he was received, in order to fix upon one where I might station myself. In going to Grande Ligne twice a week, I soon saw that this was my place. Several families had already abandoned Popery, and the adults, as well as the children, needed a school. One difficulty was the want of a place of residence; there was not a single house where I could be lodged. The family in whose house preaching had been regularly held, offered me a garret, which I divided into two apartments, that it might serve for a bed-room and school-room."

Madame Feller became a resident at Grande Ligne in October, 1836. She immediately opened a school, with twelve children belonging to families that had left the Church of Rome, and all, except one, the grand-children of old Mrs. Lore. Soon the number increased to twenty. Not content with instructing the children in the day, she opened an evening school for adults, with twelve scholars. In addition to the regular pupils, a considerable number attended the concluding exercises, which comprised reading the Scriptures, conversation on the passages read, and prayer. So interesting were these services, that they were often prolonged till midnight. It was a season of arduous yet delightful effort.

In the following June, 1837, the heat being insupportable in the garret, the exercises were conducted in a barn. About that time the Rev. J. Gilmour, pastor of the Baptist Church at Montreal, visited the Station, and being deeply affected by the inconveniences and privations endured by Madame Feller, undertook to provide some suitable accommodations. A small house was erected, chiefly by means of contributions from Christian friends in Montreal, Champlain and Plattsburgh. That building served for a dwelling, a school-house and a place of worship, till the mission-house was commenced in the autumn of 1838.

A small church, organized in 1837, now numbered sixteen members, and besides these converts, many showed favorable dispositions towards the Gospel. But an hour of trial was drawing nigh. The fire of persecution was soon kindled, and they were to suffer for the truth's sake.

(To be continued.)

Christian Messenger.

HALFAX, JULY 25, 1866.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The news of the past week adds but little to the important announcement contained in our last. Some further particulars are furnished of the great battle on the borders of Bohemia, in which the Prussian armies were commanded by the King, and the Austrian by old General Benedek, considered as one of the most able of the Austrian Generals. The unexpected and decisive victory obtained by the Prussians seems without doubt to have been chiefly attributable to the use of the new breech loading rifle, also termed the *needle-gun*—with which the Prussian Infantry were armed, while the Austrians used the old fashioned arm.

Nothing farther had transpired, as to the Armistice, proposed by the French Emperor at the request of Austria, although the strong probabilities are that it will lead to a general peace. The chief difficulty will probably be, how to satisfy Prussia in the demands she will no doubt insist on, for a pretty large

acquisition of territory as the result of her great success. Italy will doubtless be satisfied with the acquisition of Venetia, offered to be ceded to the French Emperor as the mediator between the contending parties; but of course with the purpose of being given up to Italy.

It is most unlikely, however, that Louis Napoleon will not exact either from Prussia or Italy, an ample reward for his good offices. It is rumoured that he will call on England and Russia to assist in the final adjustment of the great matters at stake, should a stop be put to the war.

Lord Derby, it seems, has finally adjusted the new ministry. We furnish the list of the offices. Great meetings have been held in London and other large towns, on the subject of the Reform of Parliament,—the question on which the late Ministry were defeated and went out of office. Unless some satisfactory measure, in this respect, is introduced by the new ministry, they have little or no chance of remaining in office.

The Rinderpest, or Cattle plague, seems to be fast disappearing in England, although it is said to have made its appearance in Ireland.

The delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, on the Confederation question, proceeded to England in the B. M. Steamer *Cuba*, on Thursday last. The Canadian Delegates will go by way of New York. Several gentlemen also have gone or are going from this Province, with Petitions against the measure.

The politicians of the United States are beginning to feel the consequences of allowing Fenianism to grow up to its present dimensions. Their recent demands shew them to be men of anarchy fit only to live outside of nations with any pretensions to honor. The *N. Y. Examiner* says of their present position:—

Fenianism, imagining itself to have been defeated by the operation of the Neutrality Law, is now turning round and commencing an agitation for the repeal of the law; and, we are ashamed to say it, finding politicians who are ready to second the absurdity, even on the floor of Congress. It is not enough that these Irish people coming here for a shelter and a home, insist on maintaining the character of aliens; they would ask us to involve ourselves in a foreign war for their wild and hopeless schemes. The repeal of the Neutrality Law, under the circumstances, would be simply war. It would be to let loose a numerous and powerful organization against the British on land and sea, with no power on the part of our government to interfere, and, as would be proved by the fact of repeal, with no disposition to interfere—and this would be war, distinguished among wars, only by being of the vilest kind.

There is not the slightest danger that this will happen, for though there may be men in Congress who, from their own folly, or from their desire to catch Irish votes, will favor a bill of this kind, it can never pass both Houses, and even if it could, would be certain to find itself defeated by a veto. By the time such a measure reaches the Cabinet, it will have been learned that the demands of international law will not be abated by the repeal of a merely municipal regulation. Our duty to maintain neutrality does not rest on the fact that we have a Neutrality Law; we have a Neutrality Law, because it is our duty to maintain neutrality. The law is simply our own method of carrying into effect an admitted international obligation. We may repeal the law, but the obligation will remain the same as now. We shall simply have put it out of our power to perform our duty, and shall have done it for the very purpose of allowing the international obligation to be violated.

By becoming fully acquainted with the details of suffering, we may more completely sympathize with the sufferers. The late fire in Portland was most disastrous to the Baptists of that beautiful city. A short note from the Rev. Dr. Shaller, Editor of the *Zion's Advocate* to the Editor of the *Boston Watchman and Reflector* shews deep distress, far more than it expresses:

MY DEAR BROTHER, I thank you for your kind letter, so expressive of sympathy. I am indeed seriously afflicted in regard to material things. My church, my dwelling, my office are all gone, and I, a homeless man, dependent for shelter upon the hospitality of a friend. You can have no idea of the desolation which pervades a large portion of our city. About eighty families connected with my church and congregation are among the sufferers. Some of them lost every thing but life itself. It is sad to witness such scenes as are presented on all sides. But, my dear brother, God reigns, and my trust is in Him. I hope ere long to find a home in the "house not made with hands."

Your friend and brother,
W. H. SHALLER.

P. S. I have made no arrangements about getting out our paper, beyond a mere slip for the present week. My family are all spared to me, and have passed through the trying scene with great calmness.—*Portland, July 9, 1866.*

The degree of D. D., has just been conferred on Professor King by the University of Princeton.

New Publications of the American Tract Society.

[Received from N. P. Kemp, Boston.]

1. WHILE THEY ARE WITH US.
2. WEE DAVIE: by Norman McLeod, D. D.
3. BERTHA ALLSTON, OR THE GOOD STEPMOTHER.
4. BASIL, OR HONESTY AND INDUSTRY.

These are capital additions to the excellent publications of the above Society, and will be welcomed to the Sabbath School and Home Library by our young folks. The three latter are of the "Life Illustrated" series.

Wee Davie has been published in Britain by thousands.

5. OUR SYMPATHISING HIGH PRIEST: meditations on the daily sorrows of our Saviour, by A. L. O. E.

This popular author has here taken a style somewhat different from what usually comes from his pen. The piece on another page may be taken as a specimen of its general character.

Notices, &c.

The Foreign Missionary Board.

Will meet (D. V.) in Tremont, Aylesford, on the last Tuesday—31st day—of July, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is desirable.

C. TUPPER, Secretary.

Tremont, July 5th, 1866.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION OF NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, will hold its 21st Annual Session in the Brussels Street Baptist Church, St. John, N. B., commencing on Saturday, the 18th day of August, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

LETTERS RECEIVED will be acknowledged next week.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

There is an increase of \$1552 93c. in the railway returns for the past month over the corresponding month last year.

The property of Mr. Samuel Strong, (Dutch Village,) was sold at auction on Wednesday last, and was purchased by John Doull, Esq., for \$6,400.

Rev. C. Chiniquy is now on a visit to our City. Last Sabbath he preached in the Presbyterian and Wesleyan Churches, and on Monday evening addressed an immense concourse of people at Temperance Hall, with much ability, on Liberty of Conscience.

At a meeting of the Order of the Sons of Temperance held on Friday evening in the Division Room, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Resolved, that the Sons of Temperance in this city, raise the sum of at least *Four Hundred Dollars*, and forward the same as a contribution towards the relief of members of the Order who may have suffered by the late calamitous fire in Portland.

Resolved, that a committee of three from each Division be appointed to solicit subscriptions from members towards the object in view, said committee to report progress at a meeting to be held on Monday, 30th inst.

A subscription list was opened, and a handsome amount subscribed on the spot.—*Recorder.*

The Directors of King's College announce that His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir W. F. Williams, Lieut. Governor, has been pleased to offer annually, during his life, three prizes of sixty dollars each, to be competed for by the Students of the college, and paid by the President, at the Encenia, to the successful candidates to whom they may be awarded, after examination, on the following important subjects:—Mining, and the Science of Mineralogy; 2. Mechanics and Civil Engineering—3. Languages of Modern Europe. It is expected that the list of students will increase in consequence of this inducement.—*Recorder.*

The following certificates were awarded at the Exhibition of the FRUIT GROWER'S ASSOCIATION, held at Wolfville on the 11th inst:—

Cherries.—1st Class Certificate—Dr. Hamilton for four varieties. 2nd Class Certificate—Geo. V. Rand. 3rd Class Certificate—Richard Starr.

Strawberries.—1st Class Certificate—Dr. Hamilton for three varieties. 2nd Class Certificate—Geo. V. Rand for seven varieties. 3rd Class Certificate—Isaac Shaw for two varieties.

Last year's Apples.—1st Class Certificate—Robt. W. Starr for six sorts. 2nd Class Certificate—Richard Starr, Nonpareils. 3rd Class Certificate—Dr. Hamilton, Nonpareils—*Cot.*

Says the *Yarmouth Herald*: We are glad to learn by a letter received from N. K. Clements, Esq. of this town, now in Boston, that he has succeeded in effecting an arrangement to run the steamships *Palmira* and *Zenobia* between Boston and St. John, N. B., calling at Yarmouth each way. This will be the shortest route between St. John and Boston, as the distance is less than via Eastport and Portland, and there will be only one stopping place, instead of two as on the latter route. It will also be a safer route, as there is nothing in the way between Yarmouth and Massachusetts Bay.

It is always especially gratifying to notice the successes achieved by the young friends who go out from our midst to fight the battle of life, and, as in the present case, to win the laurels of well-deserved industry. We observe by the London papers that Mr. Benjamin G. Jenkins, formerly of this city, has taken the first and only prize and also the certificate, for proficiency in the Hebrew language at the University College, London. The examination was held in the presence of Lord Brougham, John Bright, M. P., and many other celebrities. We knew our young friend well in his early school days in Halifax, where he was always distinguished for plodding industry and perseverance. We congratulate him, as well as members of his family now residing in Halifax, on the high honors so deservedly won.

The Confederation Delegates from this Province left in the R. M. S. *Cuba* on Thursday night for England; they are the Hon. Provincial Secretary, Attorney General, Solicitor General, A. McFarlane, J. McCully, and A. G. Archibald, Esqrs. They were joined by Messrs. Tilley, Wilnot, Chandler, Johnston and Fisher from New Brunswick. Mr. Mitchell will probably proceed via New York.

We deeply sympathize with our friend Mr. Irwin, ex-City Marshall of this City, in the loss of his son, by drowning near Boston, who had left his home but a few weeks since. Some years ago Mr. I. was called to pass through a similar affliction, while a third son died in the W. Indies, from injuries received. We tender to Mr. Irwin and family our sincere condolence under this most trying bereavement.

Mr. D. McAlpine, the Agent for the Lithographic view of Halifax and harbour, has laid a copy on our table, for which we tender thanks. It is engraved by Mr. A. Arnt, from a sketch by Mr. F. Day, and a photograph by Mr. J. R. Woodburn, taken from the cupola of Mount Hope Asylum, and embraces a magnificent view of the City, extending from Point Pleasant to the North suburbs, and including the beautiful scenery of the Narrows and Bedford Basin. The size of the picture is about 4 feet long and two and a half wide. It is for sale at the store of Mr. R. T. Muir. Price \$8.

We feel quite sure that our citizens will be anxious to purchase so beautiful a work of Art, being equally suitable as an ornament for the parlour, or as a present to distant friends.

PARTICULARS OF THE LATE FIRE AT CANNING.—The fire originated in the attic of the store owned by Jacob Lockhart, Esq., and spread westerly as far as the store occupied by Mr. R. Smith, and easterly to E. Bigelow's shipyard. It also ran across the street and burned every store and dwelling, &c., from John H. Clarke's store to the shop of James Blenkhorn.

The following is a list of buildings destroyed:—

A store owned by C. E. Lockwood, and occupied by Mr. Smith, from Windsor, as a Dry Goods merchant. A large store owned and occupied by D. M. Dickie, merchant. A double store owned by R. & W. Lockwood, over which the Masons had a magnificently fitted up room. A store owned by E. Lockwood, and occupied by W. H. Tighe, dry goods merchant. A house occupied by Mr. Reddy. A store owned and occupied by W. T. Hains, shoe and hat store. A store owned and occupied by B. W. Chipman, Hardware. A store owned by Jacob Lockhart and occupied by Peter Caruther. A store owned and occupied by Jas. S. Whitter, dry goods. A large new store owned by Sheffield & McKenzie, and occupied by James McPherson, dry goods merchant. A store owned and occupied by J. R. Kennedy, grocer. A store owned and occupied by Rand & Tupper, Hardware. A store owned by L. W. Eaton, and occupied by his sons as general dealers. A store owned by C. Dickie, and occupied by himself, as a flour dealer. Two stores and a dwelling house, with other buildings, owned and occupied by G. E. Eaton & Sons, general dealers. A store owned and occupied by J. H. Pineo, as general dealer. A large store, &c., owned by Payzant & Cox. "Sebastopol," a large building containing three stores and dwellings, occupied by C. F. Best, J. M. F. Randolph, and C. E. & E. Borden, traders. The store and dwelling of J. R. Wells, lumber merchant, &c. Here the fire on the south of the road was stopped. On the north side of the street the fire destroyed a store owned by J. H. Clarke, and occupied by himself and others. The neat dwelling of J. R. Kennedy. The store of Edward Clarke. The dwelling houses of W. H. Payzant and C. F. Best. The house of Mr. Brady. Woodbury's Hotel, and the large factory building occupied by E. Bigelow & Co., and Jas. Blenkhorn, with several small buildings, Carpenter and Blacksmith shops, barns, &c. It was with much difficulty that the dwellings of John Smith, J. H. Clarke, Dr. Myent, Henry Cox, and others, were saved from destruction.

The number of buildings destroyed are about thirty-five, rendering homeless for the present upwards of twenty families, and destroying buildings and other property to the amount of upwards of \$100,000.

No lives were lost. There was about \$25,000 insurance on buildings and goods.

WRECK AT SABLE ISLAND.—The British steamer *Ephesus*, from Norfolk, Virginia, went ashore on Sable Island in a fog on the 6th inst., and at last accounts had commenced to break up. On Thursday last seven of the crew volunteered to go to Halifax in one of the ship's boats. They arrived here safely on Sunday. Soon after the boat left, the Government Schooner *Daring* arrived at the Island and took on board the remainder of the crew, and arrived here on Sunday afternoon.