

In the instances of reorganization mentioned by me, the "candlestick" was not "removed," but merely placed in a position to impart light more advantageously.

Duty must always be faithfully discharged; but undeniably in some cases regard should be paid to expediency. (Math. xvii. 26, 27. 1 Cor. viii. 13; ix. 19-22; x. 23, 32, 33. Acts xvi. 1-3.)

A correct "history" of the Churches reported by me as reorganized, could not fail to satisfy any unprejudiced person, that, under the peculiar circumstances of these cases, the measure has been fully proved to have been attended with permanent beneficial results. In the one under my immediate notice up to this time, I do not hesitate to attest this fact. If needful, numerous other testimonies could be easily adduced.

Yours in gospel bonds,  
C. TUPPER.

Aylesford, Nov. 19, 1866.

For the Christian Messenger.

### OBITUARY NOTICES.

The following notices should have appeared two weeks since in connection with the obituary of John Broderick, Esq., but we regret were inadvertently overlooked.

About a month after the death of Mr. John Broderick, on June 12th, Almira, his second daughter, died of the same fever, and endured much pain, but bore it all patiently. About four years ago she was under conviction of sin. Last spring she obtained a hope in Christ, and expressed a desire to be baptized, but being doubtful of being truly prepared, she put it off to some other time. She spoke very seriously to her brothers and sisters, and charged them to prepare to meet her in heaven. We trust that she fell asleep in Jesus.

Another of Mr. Broderick's family was taken away by the same fever on April 30th.—George L. Broderick, aged 12 years. We hope that he found grace to believe in the Lord. Six others of the family suffered from the fever. Our beloved sister, Mrs. Broderick, passed through a great trial, but the Lord supported and comforted her. May he still sustain her.—Communicated by Rev. James Reid.

### Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

#### Mission in Lunenburg County.

Dear Brother Selden,—

The appointment by the Board of the Western Association of a mission in the County of Lunenburg, in which you so cordially agreed, has resulted in a glorious revival of religion. I have been labouring in Chelsea for the last seven weeks. When I came to this section of the county, I found the church in a sad decline; not a conference meeting for months, no pastoral care since 1864, and many of the flock had been scattered in the dark and cloudy day; but the winds of adversity that caused the withering blight, has changed, and rich showers of mercy have fallen upon this garden of the Lord. The places of worship are filled to overflowing, and on Sabbath morning Nov. 11th. I had the pleasure of baptizing ten, some heads of families, and others in the bloom of life, and again on the 18th two more, and others are standing ready for the next Sabbath. Three have been restored, making in all fifteen, and still they come. I hear the Macedonian cry from other sections of the country, "Come over and help us." I wish that I could respond to their call, but duty compels me to tarry by the ark where the cloud seems to rest. It is evident that there is a reviving influence felt all around this section of the country. May the Lord continue to pour out of his Spirit until the solitary places be made glad, and the wilderness become as the garden of the Lord, blossoming as the rose. Last evening we held a Temperance meeting, it being the third one held here since I came to the place. We organized a society upon the old Temperance plan numbering about sixty. It is in contemplation to get up a new organization, either a division of the Sons of Temperance or the order of Good Templars, the subject requires a little time to decide. A meeting-house is also in contemplation. In these undertakings may they succeed! go on and prosper.

I am as ever, yours,

OBED PARKER.

Chelsea, Lunenburg Co., Nov. 20, 1866.

**BAPTISMS IN WOODSTOCK.**—Five young men, students in the Canadian Literary Institute, after having found peace in believing, made a public profession of faith by baptism, in the presence of many witnesses, on Sabbath, 23rd ult.

**UNITED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.**—At the recent proceeding of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, in Manchester, a motion was carried for the free action of sessions and congregations in the matter of musical instruments in churches.

**THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S BAPTISM.**—A Presbyterian of the Church of Scotland makes the following statement:—It is generally believed in Scotland that the Bishop of London received baptism from a Presbyterian of the Church of Scotland. Now, the High Church party believe that baptism is essential to make one a Christian. If Dr. Tait never was baptized—as on High Church principles, he never was—the good Bishop was incapable of consecration; and Mr. Mackonochie, of St. Alban, is a layman.

**BAPTIST ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.**—The annual meetings of the Baptist Association of Scotland began on Wednesday, Oct. 24th, when a prayer-meeting took place in Charlotte-street Chapel, Edinburgh. There was a very good attendance. The business meeting was held on Thursday, in Dublin-street Chapel—Mr. Charles Anderson presiding.

Mr. Howard Bowser, the secretary of the Association, read the annual report, in which it was stated that the number of students admitted during the year to a share in the educational advantages offered by the Association was six, and reports were read as to the progress they had made. The ensuing session would open, it was anticipated, with eight students.

At a conference of members, in the same place, the Rev. W. Tulloch, the Chairman, said he was sure they were greatly indebted to the Association under whose auspices they met for convening this annual fraternal gathering. With regard to the Association itself, if it had not done all that might be desired in the first decade of its existence, it had at least done something to prove that it would have a much greater influence in the future. Its objects were three-fold—first, the aiding of pious and approved young men for the ministry; second, the aiding of weak churches; and third, the revival of true religion in our midst. Hitherto the attention of the executive had been almost exclusively devoted to the first of these; but it did not follow that the others should be kept in abeyance. And there was one suggestion, which he took the liberty of making, namely, that the association should be of churches, not of individuals. (Applause.) At present they were mere units; and this tended to detract from the interest of their proceedings. An association of churches, he held, would tend to give additional homogeneity and oneness to their proceedings. They had heretofore run their independency almost into isolation; and he thought the time was now come when they should learn that union was strength.

In the evening a prayer-meeting was held, when several appropriate addresses were delivered.

**RITUALISM AT ST. ALBAN'S, HOLBORN.**—On Sunday, 4th, there was an overwhelming congregation at St. Alban's, Holborn, and some hundreds of persons, who arrived after eleven o'clock, vainly strove to obtain admission. Morning prayer was said as usual at half past ten, and the Communion Office (a separate service) commenced at a quarter-past eleven. Four priests took part in it, three of them wearing white vestments, with chasubles, the celebrant (the Rev. H. A. Walker, M. A., of Oriel College, Oxford), having a large embroidered cross on his back. Mr. Walker, the celebrant, made no secret of the elevation of the *hostia*. After consecrating the bread, he held the paten high above his head, and then knelt in secret prayer before proceeding further with the office. He adopted the same course with the chalice after consecrating the wine. Although the church was so crowded, very few went up to the altar to communicate.

**REVISION OF THE JEWISH CEREMONIAL LAW.**—The Rabbis of Europe are to assemble in council in Paris next year, in order that the great Sanhedrim may take place in conjunction with the Universal Exhibition. The Central Jewish Committee of Paris has taken the initiative of the meeting, which will be especially called on to decide the following questions:—The abolition of the prohibition of certain articles of food; the suppression of the polygamy which exists among the Jews in Algeria; and the recognition of female children as equally qualified to inherit, in that country, with males.

**THE BIBLE IN FRANCE.**—A large stand for the circulation of the Scriptures in various languages is to be erected in the Paris Exhibition. It is proposed to distribute the four Gospels in small books, as also the Acts of the Apostles and Epistle to the Romans, &c., in the above several languages to the people freely. The books will cost about £2 10s. per 1000, and judging from the extent of the work in London in 1862, it is not improbable that 2,000,000 may be required, which will cost £5,000, in addition to which about £1,000 is requisite to defray the expense of the stand and for the payment of eight or ten helpers. For this purpose the committee are now making an appeal.

**THE CLERGY AND THE PLEBISCITUM IN VENETIA.**—The *Nazione* of October 26 contains the following remarks on the conduct of the Venetian clergy in connection with the recent vote:—One of the most remarkable circumstances connected with the plebiscitum in Venetia has been the ardour with which the clergy have participated in this final act of the popular will. They came in crowds to vote "Yes" themselves and by their example and influence they stimulated the patriotism of others. In some instances they headed their flocks like good pastors, and led them to the voting urn. The bishops exhorted by pastoral letters their diocessants to

vote, and the Patriarch of Venice, in the enthusiasm of these memorable days, demanded oblivion for the past, pardon for his many and grave mistakes, and declared he wished to be in future a good Italian and a faithful subject. The monks over whom the sword of Damocles is suspended in the measure for the abolition of religious corporations, wore on their breasts tricolour ribbons, and placed their "yes" in the urns.

The final result of the plebiscitum in Venetia shows that 641,758 votes were given in favour of union with Italy. There were only 69 negative votes.

**OCTOBER IN ROME.**—A correspondent of a contemporary writes:—October is a holiday month at Rome. Rain has this year delayed the *villeggiatura* of autumn, but now the weather is magnificent, and the population floods to the Campagna. Even the official dreams only of the *ottobre*, or parties of pleasure incident to the month. Political affairs are forgotten, the bureaux of several departments of the administration are closed, and the Roman congregations, which preside over the religious and ecclesiastical affairs of all the Catholic world have suspended their functions. On the very eve of execution of the Convention, with the sword of Damocles hanging over the Pontifical Government and the temporal power, they think only of amusement, and revel in the pleasures of the country and the vintage, which is this year a great success. It is an idyl before a tragedy. The Pope takes his share of diversion though in his own fashion—which is one nobody can object to. He gives dinners to the poor, visits the churches and charitable establishments, and every Thursday, which in October is more particularly dedicated to pleasure, he spends among the monastic communities, especially those which are condemned by their rules to perpetual seclusion. Yesterday he visited the societies of Del Bambino Gesu and Sepolte Vive, orders whose asceticism is so severe as to be an anachronism in the present day. The Holy Father has not yet given his dinners at San Paolo and other convents beyond the gates of Rome, to which he often invites official personages and foreign ministers. He keeps in the byways, being much affected by the extreme coldness of the Romans.

**A BRITISH MINISTER AT THE VATICAN.**—Mr. Gladstone had a long audience of the Pope, at Rome, on the 22nd ult. He also called on Cardinal Antonelli, who immediately returned his visit, and was followed by some other cardinals. Mr. Gladstone wishes to see the Pontifical prisons, and to make a conscientious study of Rome.

**THE POPE.**—A correspondent of a London paper writes:—The Pope has repeated during the last few days that he will in no case leave Rome; but those about him affirm that he may yet change his mind. Indeed, it is confidently said that he has decided to go to Spain. Meanwhile, Monsignor Micallef, Bishop of Citta di Castello, has returned from his mission to examine the fitness of Malta as a retreat, and has made a report to the Holy Father. Monsignor Nardi came back at the same time, and has told his Holiness that there is a unanimous feeling among the Catholics of Germany, Belgium and France that his departure from Rome is a necessity, as he cannot remain without abdicating some portion of his authority. The National Committee, on the other hand, do not admit the "necessity" of the measure, and are so bent on keeping the Pope that they have organized a Roman National Guard to prevent his departing.

**DR. COLENSO'S SALARY.**—On Tuesday, the 9th inst., the Master of the Rolls gave judgment in a very important case affecting the episcopal income of the Bishop of Natal. It is well known that Dr. Colenso's salary from the Colonial Bishops Fund has been withheld for some time past, and that he has instituted an action in Chancery for its recovery. His lordship gave an absolute judgment in favour of the plaintiff, laying down the principle that as long as he remained Bishop of Natal his salary must be paid, and that none of the issues which have been decided in the other courts exempt the trustees of the fund from the responsibility they assumed on his elevation to the colonial see.

**BRADFORD AND THE JAMAICA QUESTION.**—So strong is the feeling in Bradford in favour of the prosecution of ex-Governor Eyre that more than £600 had been subscribed already in that town towards the guarantee fund, and there is little doubt that the sum would be speedily made up to £1,000.

A gentleman speaking of the Ritualists at York, said they were Papists. "No!" replied a lady; "drop the first letter and say Apists."

### American and Foreign News.

#### LATEST FROM THE U. STATES.

**THE FENIANS.**—A story is set afloat by the Chicago Republican that orders have been received by the Fenian officials to make their appearance at New York for the purpose of crossing the Atlantic.

It is said that a detachment of these men will take passage in Cunard steamers and when out in wide ocean seize upon the vessels. It is also expected to ship what will be called boxes of machinery on board these steamers, which, when the ship is captured and out at sea will prove to be fire-arms, cannon, &c.

Canadian residents in the States are being served with notices to quit on or before the 5th of December, by order of the Fenian Brotherhood, on pain of death.

At an Irish Concert in Montreal a few evenings since, D'Arcy McGee, a member of the government announced that the Fenians condemned at Toronto would not be executed. This announcement was received with great cheering, but when Mr. McGee went on to say that the Fenians well deserved to be hanged, his Irish auditors hooted and hissed, and made it difficult for him to go on and finish his speech.

**THE N. Y. Herald's Toronto special correspondent** said on the 22nd, ten suspicious characters were arrested yesterday under the Habeas Corpus Act. The U. S. Government has directed its Consul to appeal for a new trial for the condemned Fenian prisoners, which will be done to day. Large quantities of arms which were being smuggled across the lines, had been seized. The condemned Fenian prisoners are to be supplied with one substantial meal each day, the U. S. Consul paying the expense. The whole number of British regulars on duty in Canada, on Nov. 1st, was 14,000. It is supposed that Major Dennis will be cashiered for cowardice while in front of the enemy at Ridgeway.

**STEAMER BURNT.**—A Cincinnati despatch reports the burning of the steamer *Henry Von Phul* with 3,800 bales of cotton. There were three hundred and one passengers on board. The fire was discovered when the boat was off Donaldsonville, and was soon under full headway. The ship was immediately run ashore. One of the passengers was burned, and several drowned. Among the passengers were a number of ladies—all that escaped to the shore lost everything, many having nothing on but their night clothes.

**MEXICO.**—A Telegram from New York, Nov. 22.—says that advices from the city of Mexico of the 9th inst., state that the Emperor was known to be still at Orizaba on the 14th. It was still asserted that he was determined not to abandon Mexico.

The *Patria* asserts that a petition signed by over a thousand Mexicans has been presented to the Emperor, praying him not to abdicate. The *Estefelle* advises the Emperor to abdicate in an article which plainly foretells the consequences if he does not, viz. a military *coup d'etat*.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

London, Nov. 18.—Telegraphic despatches from Bombay report the gratifying intelligence that the famine in India was abating.

Nov. 19.—The report is confirmed that Chili and Peru have consented to accept the mediation of the governments of France and England. Reports are in circulation that fighting has been renewed in Candia.

It is said that the Government is alive to the fact that large numbers of Fenians have been arriving in Ireland weekly, and is well prepared to meet my rebellious movement. The reform demonstration in Edinburgh on Saturday was a large and imposing one.

Great floods are devastating the counties of York and Lancaster, and many lives have been lost by drowning.

Nov. 12.—Lord Stanley, in reply to the letter in regard to the ships seized by the United States Government, points out that no arrangement can be made to consider such claims.

A grand reform Banquet took place at Manchester last night. Mr. Bright made a powerful speech.

Advices from Crete state that the Cretan assembly deny the report that they have submitted to the Turks.

It is said that the French Government have received news that the rule of Maximilian is virtually at an end, and it is further reported that the Government has ordered that shipment of stores to Mexico be stopped.

Nov. 22.—The United States steamer *Frolic* left Southampton yesterday, to join the squadron at Lisbon. It is reported that the steamship *Great Eastern* will begin to make regular trips between New York and Great Britain in March.

There is a rumor to the effect that an Austrian loan of several million pounds sterling will soon be placed in the market.

A large quantity of arms designed for the use of the Fenians has been seized on board a Liverpool bound steamer at Cork.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says the relations between England and the United States will soon be critical.

The crew of the sch. E. M. Dyer, which was abandoned at sea, have reached England. The captain, mate, and two men died from exposure. A sch. was seized to-day by the Government authorities at Cork on suspicion of having Fenian arms on board.

Nov. 23.—A number of persons accused of Fenianism have been arrested at Limerick, and large quantities of pikes and other arms seized by the authorities.

Nov. 24.—An editorial article in the *Times* this morning believes that the Emperor Maximilian has actually abdicated, and looks for the intervention of the United States Government as the next step, as a matter of course, but hopes that good results will follow.

The Fenian agitation in Ireland still continues, and many arrests of persons and seizures of arms have already been made. An American named McGilvray, agent of the Fenians, was arrested at Dublin to-day, and imprisoned. Many others whom the authorities have stopped will be immediately arrested.

Nov. 25.—The condition of the Mexican Empire is the leading topic in England and on the Continent.

Trieste papers say the state of the Empress Carlotta's health is unchanged.