

trials may arise and the utter ingratitude of professed friends may burden and weigh down your heart, yet, "He who is with you is more than all those who are against you." We admire the Christian spirit you have ever manifested when despitefully entreated and the firmness with which you have carried out known duties, directed by an Almighty hand. And in the sincerity of our hearts we hail you as a benefactor of the people, and as a practical evidence of what self-denial and perseverance may accomplish with the blessing of God. We have not witnessed unmoved the relation you have sustained to the poor of your flock,—poor in this world but heirs of the kingdom—ever ready with the encouraging look, the outstretched hand, the cheering word to sustain and console amid trials and difficulties; no haughty looks, no dignified deportment have you evinced towards those in the lower walks of life, as is to be feared frequently manifests itself in professed ministers of the Gospel, damping and chilling the acute sensibilities of the poverty-stricken ones. Actuated by pure, and pious motives we believe you have ever been; and it is our sincere prayer that we may be spared the pain of soon parting with so zealous and efficient a laborer in the vineyard of Christ, and one whom we so highly esteem. Whatever events may transpire in the providence of God during another year, may heaven speed you in the good work of winning souls! May you ever be as faithful as we believe you have been, and may the Spirit of Christ which is in you permeate through every member of God's family here! And that Heaven's choicest blessings may rest upon you and your beloved wife, the partner of your joys and sorrows, and upon all your little family is our earnest prayer!

To this address, which was most unexpectedly received, Mr. Wallace made an extemporaneous reply, expressing his gratification at the assurance of sympathy and confidence thus conveyed to him.

Religious Intelligence.

PARRSBORO.—A series of meetings has been recently held at Parrsboro, in which the Rev. G. F. Miles and W. George have assisted the pastor, Rev. T. Baskadar. Three converts were baptized on Lord's Day, the 4th inst., on a profession of faith in Christ. There are indications of this being a beginning of more extensive revival.

BARRINGTON.—Rev. W. H. Richan preached at Publick Head on Lord's Day afternoon, the 28th ult., at the opening of the new church for the use of all evangelical denominations. The people of the neighbourhood are mostly Free-will Baptists.

A new Wesleyan church at the Head of Barrington was dedicated the same day.

Barrington is famous for churches, having no less than nine on the post road within a distance of about 10 miles. W. R.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—We learn from the *Visitor* that the Rev. Mr. Carey baptized four persons on Sabbath last, and Rev. Mr. Powers baptized one.

THE UNITED STATES BAPTIST HOME MISSION.—One of the wisest acts of the Home Mission Society is the establishment of Theological schools for the training of colored ministers. Dr. Binney is located at Richmond, Dr. Chaplin at New Orleans, and Dr. Ripley at Savannah, for the purpose of instructing the present colored ministry and training the young colored men who may desire to preach the Gospel. Arrangements are nearly perfected for establishing a theological school in Tennessee. The colored Baptist ministers of Savannah lately met and formally welcomed Dr. Ripley as their theological teacher.

Dr. Heacock, of Buffalo, a Presbyterian clergyman, who has recently travelled through the South, says that the Baptist Home Missionary Society is the very best medium for supplying the moral and spiritual, and even the physical wants of the freedmen.

American and Foreign News.

LATEST FROM THE U. STATES.

DOUBTFUL VERY.—A letter from Morehead city, in the *Norfolk Post*, states that the writer recently "saw and talked with John Wilkes Booth, the supposed assassin" of President Lincoln.

COUNTERFEITING has grown to be such a dangerous practice in the United States that a Congressman has brought in a bill making it punishable by death. A Washington paper, in supporting the measure, says: Such is the perfection to which the arts have attained in the present day that it is impossible to guard against the skill of the counterfeiter. Beware, therefore, of the "greenback."

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.—A Washington despatch of the 2d inst., says:—

"This afternoon saw the passage by the Senate of what is concluded on all hands to be the most important measure introduced into Congress since the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, viz: the bill to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication, the first two sections of which are as follows:

"Sec. 1.—All persons born in the United States, not subject to any foreign power or tribal authority, excluding Indians, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States.

"Sec. 2.—There shall be no discrimination in civil rights or immunities among the inhabitants of any State or Territory of the United States on account of race, color or their previous condition of slavery, but the inhabitants of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery, or involuntary

servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right to make and enforce contracts, to sue the parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and property, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

OHIO LIQUOR LAW.—An interesting trial took place in Ravenna, Ohio, lately, under the Ohio liquor law. A returned soldier, named Greer, while in a state of intoxication, was robbed of one hundred and two dollars by some unknown persons.—His wife brought a suit for damages against the saloon-keeper who sold him the liquor, and obtained a verdict in her favor of one hundred and forty dollars.

AMERICAN FISHERMEN.—Provincetown has 500 men employed in the whale fishery, 1260 in the cod and mackerel fisheries, 100 in lobster fishing, and 130 in freighting, making a total of nearly 2000 seafaring men. All the above branches of business have been very profitable for several years past, and Provincetown is becoming wealthy.

DRUNKEN SENATORS.—What a pity it is that men in prominent positions should have so little respect for themselves and their country that they fear not to discuss great international questions whilst under the influence of strong drink. The following from the *N. Y. Examiner* is a specimen of such men in the U. States Congress:

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, who is a regular mischief-maker, and who acts as if he were striving to make up for the absence of the worst class of Southern men from Congress, introduced a resolution to the United States Senate, on the 15th, providing for non-intercourse with England; and he supported his foolish resolution by a foolish war speech.

Mr. Chandler's speech was full of wild rant. He was for seizing Canada, which would be an act of war, and rather a queer way of establishing non-intercourse. He was so excited while speaking, according to a Washington letter, that "he pounded his desk till the startled Senators evidently expected to see it shiver to splinters." As he was for getting up the fires of war, probably he was trying to procure a supply of kindling stuff. Unless he is sorely libelled, this Senator sometimes speaks with all the strength of whiskey, and we may suppose that on the 15th the article he used was of high proof as to quality, and by no means small as to quantity, the Senate were not convinced by Mr. Chandler's arguments, for they, without discussing the subject of his resolution, tabled the resolution itself, by a vote of more than two to one,—25 to 12.

The *Examiner*, very sagely remarks in reference to his speech:

The time may come when it may be necessary to take some such course as that which his resolution points to, but it has not come yet, and we ought not to seek to force it forward. Without going on any other than prudential grounds, it would be very impolitic to quarrel with England before our home affairs have been placed in order.

Yes, it would be better for them to devote their energies to the poor Freedmen and the National Debt first.

In the Virginia Senate, the bill giving negroes a similar right as whites to a trial by jury has been read the third time.

Jeff. Davis's Private Secretary—Burton N. Harrison—has been released from Fort Delaware on parole. He was captured with Mr. Davis.

The bark *Maria* of Yarmouth N. S., from Savannah to New York, took from the *Korat* seven of the crew of the *Mary Bladen* abandoned at sea, and brought them safe to the latter port.

Two terrible steamboat disasters have lately taken place: one, the *Miami*, which exploded her boilers on the Arkansas, causing the loss of sixty lives; the other was the *Missouri*, which exploded on the Ohio, killing and drowning about one hundred persons. Many of the survivors of these catastrophes were badly injured.

MEXICO.—The late telegrams from the United States indicate a somewhat more rapid movement in the way of retreat of the French power in that country than had been expected. One from Portland on Thursday last is as follows:

"The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* gives a minute account of the circumstances under which the Emperor Napoleon despatched M. Salliard on a special mission to Mexico. He was hurried to the palace when the Emperor said he wanted him to set out without delay for Mexico with a message from him to Maximilian. He was to tell Maximilian he considered that he, Napoleon, had fulfilled all the obligations imposed on him, and the time had now arrived when Maximilian must depend upon his own resources without help of the French army. M. Salliard asked for some credentials, but the Emperor observed that there was no necessity for any documents—all he had to do was simply to represent to Maximilian the conversation he had just had, and that would suffice. He recommended Salliard, moreover, to lose no time in setting out for Mexico, but to depart in the first steamer."

Another from New York on Saturday states that "The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in an article on the Mexican question, with reference to Bigelow's despatch, says: Droyen Del'huys could not

give an explanation with regard to the internal administration of Mexico for which the Mexican Government is responsible. It adds that the United States cannot call resistance by plundering adventures of war, after refusing the title of Belligerents to the "Confederacy." The *Patrie* says the official Yellow Book will not contain the despatches between France and America on the Mexican question, as that question is still pending."

Admiral Faragut has received a report from the commander of the West India Squadron stating that six large French transport vessels had put in at Havana, on their way to Vera Cruz. The transports were empty, and it is believed that they were intended to carry back troops from Mexico to France.

The commander of the French fleet of Bagdad has protested, in the name of his Government, against the occupation of the place by United States troops, and they were consequently withdrawn. The Liberal Gen. Morales had defeated the Imperialists at Martarpha, but was subsequently defeated himself. The Liberal Gen. Martinez had captured the City of Alames.

News from the Pacific States of Mexico, Jan. 5, states that the Liberal General Corona was undisturbed within 40 miles from Mazatlan. The Republican Government is reported to be once more at Chihuahua. The French were still at Durango, which place was encircled by the Liberals. State papers relative to demonstrations of sympathy on the part of the Government of the United States of Columbia with President Juarez were on the 26th communicated to the House of Representatives at Washington. Gen. Crawford is kept in arrest by order of Gen. Sheridan.

Jamaica.

Jamaica Dec. 22, 1865.—I suppose by this time the character of our rebellion is pretty well understood. The killed and wounded are all on one side. With the exception of the fourteen or fifteen killed at Morant Bay at the outbreak, there have been none killed or wounded on the side of the Government. That any life should have been thus sacrificed must be matter for lamentation. It should, however, be borne in mind that the people did not kill any one until they saw twenty of their number shot dead. The reports now in circulation state that not less than four thousand of the people have been shot or hung. I hope the number is not so large, but the Government have refused to entertain a motion made in the House of Assembly to ascertain the number killed on both sides. The general impression is, that they know the number to be so large that they are determined, as far as they are able, to conceal it. As I informed you in my last that our friends might feel certain that there would be no outbreak in any of the parishes where there was missionary influence, I have now to tell you that the country is perfectly quiet, and will remain so, notwithstanding those in power are doing their utmost to provoke the people. The great mass of the peasantry have full faith in Her Majesty the Queen and the British Government. They feel that they have been and still are wickedly treated, but they believe those who tell them that there will be a full inquiry made into the cause of the late outbreak, and the means used to quell it. The way in which the British press has spoken has rendered good service to the cause of justice and humanity. What it will say when the whole truth comes out may be anticipated. The Legislature continues to pass the most wicked and unconstitutional laws. A check has, however, been given to this kind of legislation, by the noble conduct of the Chief Justice, who, in the case of Mr. Levien, who was brought before him by a writ of Habeas Corpus, declared that the law by which he was detained was most unconstitutional, and at once discharged him. Mr. Levien was the editor of *The County Union*, and the Queen has not anywhere a more loyal subject. I will send you by next packet a copy of his paper, where the treatment he has received will be fully detailed. Several other gentlemen were arrested about the same time and in a similar way. Most of these are still kept in jail, without knowing what is the charge against them. Amongst these are two ministers, the Rev. E. Palmer, Baptist, and the Rev. Mr. Roach, Wesleyan Associationist. Three who were taken up, but who were subsequently discharged, have since, it is said, died, from the cruel way in which they were treated. But they were only black men. I have just read a letter in *The Times* of the 18th Nov., written by a Mr. Ratcliffe, one of our State paid religious ministers, a man who, ever since he has been in the island, has shown himself to be a negro hater, though he does not hesitate, as a minister of the wealthiest congregation of this island, to take nearly £400 per annum out of the taxes which negroes for the most part pay.

Although the Governor's attention has been called by the House to the statement of the Chief Justice that the law by which persons are detained is unconstitutional, he still persists in keeping seven of them in prison at Morant Bay, although not one of them lived in the part of the island where martial law was proclaimed. One of them, Dr. Bruce, is a most respectable medical man resident in the parish of Vere. Few of those confined are able to find the means which are necessary to obtain a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. G. Phillips, barrister-at-law, and son of the senior Baptist Missionary, the Rev. J. M. Phillips, has done good service to the cause of liberty and righteousness. We are all looking with much anxiety for the arrival of the packet, which we expect will bring comments on the Governor's speech, a speech which for several

days frightened the old ladies in the island of both sexes exceedingly. The Legislature endorsed it, and then asked for proof, and the Governor in his turn told them the proof would be found in their own reply. No doubt the whole of this will cause in England a great deal of amusement. With a court-martial composed of three junior officers, with the gallows-tree erected in our sight, with hundreds of our fellow-creatures sent into eternity every day, and that for weeks together, with bloody backs both of men, women, and children ever before us, with arrests without warrants taking place in all parts of the island, with our correspondence violated, and our press dumb, it has, I can assure you, been anything but a pleasant time to us, and no one can tell the relief felt when the packet arrived and brought the noble utterances of so large a portion of the British press, Englishmen alone can understand how Englishmen felt when they saw the representative of their beloved Queen trample in the dust all constitutional law and right, and sanction, without trial of any kind, and that long after he declared the outbreak quelled, the massacre of thousands of men and women, not one of whom ever entertained a feeling of disloyalty towards their sovereign, though a few had been guilty of conduct that called for terrible punishment. Another attempt was made in the House of Assembly on the night of the 20th, to obtain an inquiry into the cause of the rebellion and the means used to suppress it, but the motion was lost. Your readers may rest assured that there will be no proper inquiry made unless it is instituted by the British Government. Dr. Bruce, is an aged man, seventy years old at least, a Scotchman. He was arrested in a brutal manner by an insignificant fellow named Sinclair, who not only hand-cuffed him but tied him down in the chaise. He has been kept closely confined in a most unhealthy place for six weeks. He was brought up a few days ago on a writ of habeas corpus. The Government had no charge against him, and the judge released him on bail, himself in £100, and one surety in £50; and here, as far as the Governor is concerned, will be an end of it.

Members of Assembly, now their fright is over, talk of the "rebellion" as I first described it, as a "riot." I defy any one to prove it was anything else. Against the Queen and her Government there never has been disloyalty. The oppression of the local authorities drove the people mad. In their madness after they had been fired on, and twenty of their number killed, they killed five whites and eight or ten volunteers. They hurt neither woman nor child; and for this certainly not less than four thousands have been shot or hung, many of them being women. The numbers flogged are incredible. At the lowest estimate not less than five hundred women and young girls have been subjected to the lash, and most of these for no other offence than living in the district in which the riot took place. After what has happened, there never will be peace unless we are ruled from home. The black people are waiting quietly to see whether their gracious Queen will permit hundreds of her female subjects to be publicly flogged by British officers, without in some way showing her displeasure at what has been done.

I am not able to send this direct. The un-English practice of opening letters is still continued. The meanness of this is seen in the fact that after opening them they seal them up again.—From an occasional Correspondent of the *London Freeman*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A MISSIONARY SHIP.—The *John Williams*, Presbyterian Missionary Ship, which sailed from Gravesend on the 4th January, had a narrow escape from shipwreck in the late fearful gales. The crisis of their fate is thus described:—

"We were driven before the wind, and it was greatly feared that our noble ship would be dashed to pieces among the rocks and sunken on the French coast. We gattered round the saloon-table, and one after another, the missionaries sent up to God such prayers as they had seldom, if ever, offered before. And they sung such hymns as 'Jesus, lover of my soul,' 'Rock of ages cleft for me,' &c. Never did I hear anything so beautiful as the trembling music of that little missionary band rising above the noise of the wind, and never did I see the power of religion so strikingly exemplified as when, in answer to prayer, faith triumphed over fear, and calm joy shone in every face. The meeting had scarcely ended when the dark clouds seemed to break, and in less than half-an-hour the pilot came down and told us that the danger was past—the ship had answered her helm, and the English coast was in sight. I leave your readers to imagine with what feelings we again joined our voices and sang, 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.' A noble ship! said the pilot, and our hearts added as we looked up, 'An Almighty Saviour!'"

IMPERIAL POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.—On the first of January, the following important modifications of the Imperial Post office regulations took effect:—Letters from the United Kingdom to the Colonies, including Canada, will be charged one rate for each half ounce, one ounce and not exceeding one and a half, three rates; if exceeding two ounces and a half, five rates; and so on. Patterns of intrinsic value may now be sent to the United Kingdom by parcel post; this regulation includes numerous articles hitherto prohibited, if securely packed. This is a great boon as numerous articles not datable, and few are in the United Kingdom, may now be sent cheaply and expeditiously from here. Ladies may send presents of fancy work to their friends in Great Britain. We are not aware if the new regulations apply to the Canadian as well as the Cunard mails.