

walk with God, which is so exceedingly desirable. When his disease assumed an alarming type he suffered great inquietude, and expressed deep regret, on account of his neglect of vital piety, and much anxiety relative to his acceptance with God. About five or six weeks, however, before his departure, through rich grace the dark cloud was dispelled; and he subsequently enjoyed great peace and consolation through faith in his Redeemer. As far as his strength permitted, most faithfully and affectionately did he admonish believers to cleave to the Lord, and sinners to the Saviour. As he had been remarkably kind and attentive to his former wife and her relations in their sickness, so he received like attentions from his second wife and numerous friends. Life gently ebbed away, and in a happy state of mind he quietly fell asleep. A large assembly of friends was addressed on the occasion, by the Pastor, from Prov. xlv. 32.—Communicated by Rev. C. Tupper.

P. S.—Emeline, the only child of Mary, the second wife—now the widow of bro. Harris,—died on the 18th day of Dec. 1866, aged 7 months.

Died in Annapolis, March 30th, 1866, Mrs. Armavilla Craft, wife of Mr. John Craft, and daughter of the late Ebenezer Messenger, aged 88 years.

Sister Craft made a profession of religion, and became a member of the Baptist church of Annapolis and Upper Granville. She maintained a christian life with a considerable degree of consistency; but she grieved much that she had not been more faithful to Christ and more mindful of his love and her great obligations to him. Her end was sudden, but triumphant. Her family lost a kind and faithful mother and the community a praying and living disciple of Christ. May her admonitions be heeded by those who heard them.—Communicated.

Died at Dalhousie, May 22nd, 1866, Mrs. Tamar Benson, sister of the above, widow of the late Wm. Benson, aged 61 years. This good woman was a member of the same church as her sister, Mrs. C. She maintained her profession unsullied,—she exhibited in her illness, protracted for several years, unwavering patience and entire resignation to the divine will. Christ was her confidence, hope and joy. Her testimony for the power of the Gospel to sanctify and save was clear and distinct. May the prayers she offered for those left here be answered! May the counsels and warnings she gave produce holy fruit in those who heard them! A suitable discourse was preached on the occasion.—*Id.*

For the Christian Messenger.

DONATION VISIT.

Dear Brother,—

It becomes again my privilege to acknowledge valuable donations recently received from my beloved church and congregation, viz. On the 15th January at the Parsonage, cash \$63.90.—Useful articles, \$46.40. Total, \$110.30, and at Mr. Cornelius Fleet's, Lower Granville on the 23rd January, cash \$28.46, Useful articles \$6.50. Total, \$34.96, making an entire total of \$145.26. The last evening was extremely stormy otherwise the amount would have been much larger. For these very liberal expressions of regard for me and mine and for my ministry, I feel exceedingly grateful to God, and to my people.

Yours truly,
ISA. WALLACE.

Religious Intelligence.

CHESTER.—Rev. I. J. Skinner writes, Feb. 4, 1866.—Yesterday morning it was my privilege to baptize a young person who was duly received as a member of the Chester Church.

Sickness prevails to a considerable extent.—May the Lord sanctify afflictions and make them blessings.

NORTH SYDNEY.—Rev. T. H. Porter, Junr., reports Feb. 6th.—“We baptized two persons last Sabbath, and are expecting more soon.”

ARCADIA, YARMOUTH CO., Feb. 4, 1867.—My dear Brother, You and the readers of your valuable paper will be glad to learn that the Lord is graciously visiting the little church at Argyle, Yarmouth Co., at which place I am laboring one quarter of the time. We have been holding a series of meetings which has resulted in one of the most deeply interesting revivals, which it has ever been my privilege to witness. I have baptized twenty-seven of which number eighteen are heads of families. Last Friday the 1st inst; was a day that will long be remembered in that place. I baptized fourteen, among whom were an aged father 72, his wife 69, one son and two daughters in all five of one family. To see the gray-headed parents with their silver-locks, and three of their children following Christ in his ordinance down the bank of our Jordan, and being “buried with him by baptism” was a sight which is seldom seen. And also at the same time an aged woman 71 years of age. The work is still going on, I expect next Sabbath to baptize several more. Truly we may say when we consider the instrument which the Lord has used in this revival in converting precious souls, it is “Not by might nor by power but by my spirit, as saith the Lord of hosts.”

Yours truly,
W. L. PARKER.

BAPTISTS IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.—For about the sum which a wealthy London merchant spends in a sporting establishment in the Highlands, the Baptists carry on throughout their extent, and on their coasts, a most efficient mission. The report of the “Baptist Home Missionary Society for Scotland, chiefly for the Highlands and Islands,” shows that at a cost for plant of ten per cent., and for agents of £40 per annum each, twenty-three faithful devoted men carry the Gospel round the seaboard of the extreme width of Scotland, and into the Orkneys, Shetland, Skye and Mull. The report details the same difficulties and successes which characterize everywhere the progress of Christian truth. In places whose names only recal to us the scattered population of romantic scenes, there are meetings for prayer, gatherings for occasional preaching, visitation and Gaelic tract distribution.—*London Freeman.*

SOUTH SEA MISSIONS.—The *John Williams*, which in the fierce gales of last year was driven back into our harbours at the commencement of her first voyage, has met with another accident on the other side of the globe. She had left Sydney to distribute the new missionaries in their new stations, and was beating up the harbour of Aneiteum with squally weather and dark skies, when, in putting her about, the ship struck on a large patch of coral and held fast. The missionaries were landed, and the upper portion of her cargo, as there was considerable fear lest at low water she should slip off the reef and sink altogether. On the third day she was got off in a very leaky state; but patched up by the help of divers, after a hazardous voyage she got safely back to Sydney. Twenty-two Christian natives of Aneiteum were on board, pumping night and day, and refused all pay for their services.—When placed in dock, it was found that the coral had cut very deeply into the ship's keel, and torn a large piece of it away. The repair, however, was easily effected, and the ship was soon to sail again.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE BISHOPS.

The following is a somewhat extraordinary letter to come from a Roman Catholic legislator. It indicates the rapid advance of the principles of religious liberty in a country of Europe, where heretofore they were but little known and less enjoyed:—

Florence, Dec. 22, 1866.

The bishops who were exiled from their sees by decree of the Italian Government, and subsequently took up their residence at Rome, addressed a letter to Baron Ricasoli after the issue of his circular of the 22nd of October. The bishops were under the impression that the permission to return, announced in the ministerial circular, did not apply to those ecclesiastics residing in Rome, and complained of the exclusion in their letter to the President of the Council.

Baron Ricasoli, in his reply, dated Nov. 26, says:—
I rejoice that I anticipated your wishes in this matter and interpreted your sentiments aright by deciding on the same day as that on which your letter was despatched, that the exception complained of should be removed. Of this I believe your lordships will already have full and official recognition.

The Government, no less earnestly than your Lordships, desires that Italy may very soon enjoy the magnificent and imposing religious spectacle now afforded to the free citizens of the United States of America by the National Council of Baltimore, wherein religious doctrines are freely discussed, and whose decisions, approved by the Pope, will be proclaimed and executed in every town and village without *exequatur* or *placita*.

I therefore beg your Lordships to consider that it is liberty which has produced this admirable spectacle,—liberty, professed and respected by all, in principle and in fact, in its amplest application to civil, political, and social life. In the United States every citizen is free to follow the persuasion that he may think best, and to worship the Divinity in the form that seem to him most appropriate. Side by side with the Catholic church rises the Protestant temple, the Mussulman mosque, the Chinese pagoda. Side by side with the Romish clergy the Genevan consistory and the Methodist assembly exchange their office. This state of things generates neither confusion nor clashing. And why is this? Because no religion asks either special protection or privileges from the State. Each lives, develops, and is followed under the protection of the common law, and the law, equally respected by all, guarantees to all an equal liberty.

The Italian Government wishes to demonstrate as far as possible that it has faith in liberty and is desirous of applying it to the greatest extent compatible with the interests of public order.

It therefore calls upon the bishops to return to their sees whence they were removed by those very motives of public order. It makes no conditions save that one incumbent upon every citizen who desires to live peaceably; namely, that he should confine himself to his own duty and observe the laws. The State will insure that he be neither disturbed nor hindered; but let him not demand privileges if he wishes no bonds. The principle of every free State that the law is equal for all, admits of no distinctions of any kind.

Let your Lordships remark the difference between the condition of the church in America, and the condition of the church in Europe. The bishops cannot be considered among us as simple pastors of souls, since they are at the same time the instruments and defenders of a

power at variance with the national aspirations. The civil power is, therefore, constrained to impose those measures upon the bishops which are necessary to preserve its rights and those of the nation.

How is it possible to terminate this deplorable and perilous conflict between the two powers, between Church and State?

Liberty can alone bring us to that happy state of things which your lordships consider so enviable in America. Let us “render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's,” and peace between Church and State will be troubled no more.

I desired to pay deference to these principles in removing the prohibition to the return of the bishops, and their residence in their sees. I believe that liberty is good in profession and practice, and, further, that it has the virtue of converting those who are called to enjoy its benefits.

I trust that your lordships, returning to your dioceses with the sincere sentiment of respect for the law expressed in your letter, among a people who wish to remain Catholic without relinquishing the rights and aspirations of the nation to which they belong, will bless that liberty which protects them, and upon which the reconciliation of interests, hitherto appearing irreconcilable, can alone be based.

RICASOLI.

American and Foreign News.

LATEST FROM UNITED STATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The Mexican Consul in this city has received official information of the capture of the important town of Carnavatz, 4 miles from the city of Mexico, together with the Imperial forces, commanded by Col. Mandina, who was shot by order of a court martial. General Palaccio routed the Imperialists at Morelia, in the State of Mechocon, and captured the city.

The Bank at Bahia had been robbed of \$266,000.

Brazil was continuing her preparations for a vigorous prosecution of the war, against Paraguay.

The new settlers in Palestine do not appear to thrive. A correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune* writes from Constantinople as follows:—

“I wrote last week of the pitiable condition of the colony at Jaffa. Later news confirms their sufferings and the fact that some twenty deaths had occurred among them but it also brings out another side of the question of who is the real author of these calamities. The leader of the enterprize claims that the colonists have been plundered by the American Consul at Jaffa and not by him. He has appealed to Constantinople to have the Consul impeached. It is true that several thousand pounds have passed through the Consul's hands. He has purchased land and other things for them. As he is a German Jew not an American at all, it is possible that some of this money may have stuck to his fingers, and any way it is a shame to our Government to appoint such a man Consul there. But, at the same time, if I am correctly informed, the colonists feel that they have been deceived if not swindled by the man who brought them out. I am sorry for them, and they must be helped in some way, but the whole idea of this expedition was an absurd one, and ultimate failure was the only result possible.

NOT BAD.—The *New York Tribune* thus facetiously sums up the correspondence between Mr. J. G. Bennet, jr., and Prince Alfred, published in the cable despatches a few days ago: “James and Alfred were two good boys, who had little ships, and James's ship sailed over the pond. Alfred was so glad that he asked James to dinner, and they had gingerbread. So James offered to give Alfred his little ship, as a proof that all James's countrymen were so glad Alfred had given him such a nice dinner. But Alfred wouldn't take the little ship because it was too good for him, and so both boys were glad, and hoped their families would never quarrel.”

SKATING EXTRAORDINARY.—The *Minneapolis (Minn.) Chronicle* records the following extraordinary skating feat:—

“A few days since, a young lady of this city, over whose head only fifteen summers have passed, determined, with her brother, to make a pilgrimage to Dayton on skates. They left here at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and arrived at Dayton at four o'clock in the afternoon. The journey was performed in six hours; the distance travelled, by the way they went, was about forty miles. This will do for a young lady of only fifteen years of age. The names of the parties are Miss Nellie and Samuel Nettleton, children of respectable parents of this city. We feel a little proud of this Minneapolis girl.”

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.—London, Feb. 4.—Lord Cowley, British minister at Paris, has resigned. Labor riots occurred at Marehennes Aux Font, a village of Hainaut, Belgium.

FROM THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

London, Feb. 5.

MY LORDS,—

In again recurring to your advice and assistance, I am happy to inform you that my relations with Foreign Powers are on a friendly and sat-

isfactory footing. I hope that the war in which Prussia and Austria have been engaged, may lead to the establishment of a durable peace in Europe.

I have suggested to the United States a mode by which questions pending between the two countries arising out of the civil war may receive an amicable solution, and which will be met as I trust it will be, in a corresponding spirit, and will remove all grounds of possible misunderstanding, and promote relations of cordial friendship.

Resolutions in favor of a more intimate Union of the provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, passed by the several Legislatures, and Delegates, duly authorized, and representing all classes of Colonial party and opinion, have concurred on conditions upon which such a union may be best effected. In accordance with their wishes, a Bill will be submitted to you, which by consolidation of colonial interests and resources, will give strength to the Provinces as members of the same Empire, and animated by feelings of loyalty to the same Sovereign.”

During the delivery of the Queen's speech to-day the people cried out “Reform,” “Reform.”

Ross Winans has received a contract from Russia to build cars and locomotives for that Government.

The latest despatches from the East received to-night, indicate that fresh complications are arising in that quarter. The people of Servia are flying to arms against Ottoman rule, while at Constantinople the party in favor of peace is increasing in numbers and influence. Moreover it is reported that the Viceroy of Egypt has sent agents to ascertain whether the leading powers of Europe would favor his complete independence of the Sovereignty of the Sublime Porte.

Feb. 7.—Lord Stanley states that the British Government has protested against the delays and illegal proceedings on the part of Spain in the case of the British ship *Tornado*.

A special London despatch says:—

“Great preparations are making for the Reform Demonstration on the 11th. People say they will then show the Queen a procession worth seeing. The bitterness of popular feeling is undisguised. Placards are shown on the streets saying “Men without votes are serfs.” Even personal regard for the Queen is selfish by the Reform fervor. A series of Royal receptions are announced to-day.”

Feb. 8.—The holders of Confederate bonds in this country have united in a petition to the British Government to back their claims.

The Greek Government in a note to Foreign Powers, declares that the crisis of war is near at hand, and though their desire is for peace, they deem it proper to increase the army and navy.

The latest intelligence from Servia represents affairs as threatening, and that the families of the Turks are fleeing from the country.

Earl of Carnarvon will next week introduce in Parliament a Bill for the Union of the Canadian Provinces.

The trial of Ex Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, has commenced. Dargan, the Irish Military Contractor, who failed a short time ago, is dead.

Despatch from China states that arrangements have been made for the establishment of a European College at Peking, with the consent of the Chinese Government.

Notwithstanding the positive advices to the contrary from Brussels this morning, reports reached here to-night that the troubles in Lower Belgium were on the increase.

Liverpool, Feb. 8.—The ship “Charlotte MacDonald,” from New York, has been lost near Brest.

FRANCE.—Paris, Feb. 3.—Prince Napoleon received the American minister, Gen. Dix, to-day, at Palais Royal.

Feb. 4.—It is estimated that the value of goods already received in this city for the International Exposition amounts to a million pounds sterling.

The first Iron Clad man-of-war ordered by the Japanese Government is now being constructed at Toulon.

It is reported that the King of Greece is about to marry a Princess of the Imperial family of Russia.

Feb. 7.—Prince Napoleon will be a director of the Paris Exposition.

The Emperor Napoleon, in his address on the assembling of the Corps Legislatif, will announce the final disposition and close of the Eastern and Mexican question.

ITALY.—Florence, Feb. 4.—The National Parliament has abolished capital punishment throughout the Kingdom of Italy.

PRUSSIA.—Berlin, Feb. 4.—It is reported that the Government of Prussia and Bavaria are arranging the basis of a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive.

Feb. 5.—The Duke of Flanders, Her apparent to the Belgian Throne, is soon to marry the Princess Hohenzollern.

Feb. 8.—The negotiations between the North German States and Prussia were closed to-day.

It is said that Bismark will propose in the Parliament of the North German States, a tax on tobacco.

BELGIUM.—Brussels, Feb. 8.—The disturbances among the laboring population in the southern provinces of Belgium have subsided and tranquility is restored.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna, Feb. 8.—Charles Baron Van Heck has been appointed minister of Finance in the Imperial Cabinet.

RUSSIA.—St. Petersburg, Feb. 8.—The Japanese Embassy has arrived in this country.

The Russian Government officially derives the truth of the report of a victory at Bokhara.