

of joy in his heart which filled him with gladness. But he is gone—he rests from his labours, and his works do follow him. And he awaits the great consummation when the corruptible bodies of those who sleep in Jesus shall be made like unto His glorious body; when the complete number of the redeemed shall stand before the throne and sing the new song in heaven's unclouded light.—Com. by Rev. W. B. Boggs.

MR. GEORGE MOFFATT.

At Little Bras d'Or, C. B., on Sabbath evening, May 19th, Mr. Moffatt died aged 55 years. A few days before his departure he said to a friend, "this gives me great comfort." On being asked, "What?" he replied—"that so many of my dear children, whom I expect to meet in Heaven, have been brought to the Saviour, and of them having recently professed religion." He spoke of death as a pleasant journey, and since his conversion was never heard to express a doubt of his acceptance with God. He united with the North Sydney Baptist church some twelve years ago, and remained a consistent member to the day of his death. The heart of his Pastor safely trusted in him, and the passage from which his funeral sermon was preached, Luke xxiii: 28, was most appropriate in its application to him.

At the commencement of the recent work of grace among us, his mind was much exercised, and his soul drawn out in earnest supplication. We little realized that this was the forerunner of such blessings to his own family, and least of all that he was so fast ripening for Heaven.

His funeral was largely attended, and the services participated in by ministers of different denominations.

A widow and nine children,—one herself recently left a widow in a distant land—mourn their sad bereavement, but "sorrow not as others who have no hope."—Com.

For the Christian Messenger.

Colportage.

Mr. Editor.—As it is proposed to form a society in this city, for the prosecution of "Union Missionary Colportage," permit me to ask the attention of your readers to a few thoughts on this important subject.

WHAT IS COLPORTAGE?

The name Colporteur is of French origin. It was at an early day applied to the bearer of religious books, from house to house. In the Reformation "Germany was overrun with Colporteurs," and Luther's works were thus circulated in France, Spain, England and Italy. More recently a large number of Colporteurs were engaged in Europe in diffusing the Bible and other books among the masses of the people. In 1841 the American Tract Society organized its present system of Union Missionary Colportage. For some years previous the volume enterprise had been prosecuted. With the aid of above thirty thousand voluntary labourers, two million volumes of evangelical truth were put into circulation chiefly in cities, towns, and wealthy neighborhoods. But the fact soon became apparent that the most needy could not thus be reached. For this purpose Missionary Colportage was undertaken and has since been prosecuted with most encouraging success and most cheering results.

Colportage combines the two great elements, personal Christian efforts and the religious press—truth spoken and truth printed. How often have a few earnest words spoken in love, been made the means of a soul's salvation! A minister of the Gospel addressed a strange youth at the close of an evening prayer meeting, asking him if he did not think it his duty to give himself up to the service of God. On his way home the youth resolved to seek a Saviour. He soon found the pearl of great price and is now in the work of the ministry. Harlan Page a plain young man, by his earnest prayerful efforts with individuals, was made the instrument in the conversion of more than a hundred souls. The late eminent Bishop Wilson of Calcutta tells us that a single observation was blessed in leading him to the Saviour. D'Aubigne, the great Historian of the Reformation, was brought to see the corruption of his heart, and the necessity and efficiency of divine grace by a single question addressed to him by Mr. Haldane. Thus almost numberless illustrations might be given of the truth, "A word spoken in due season, how good is it."

How encouraging are the instances recorded, of printed truths! The late Rev. Dr. Spencer in that most interesting work, "A Pastor's Sketches," states that the reading of a tract entitled, "Sixteen Short Sermons," resulted in the awakening and conversion of a poor, wicked and intemperate woman.—She loaned it to a neighbour with the same result. Dr. S. adds, "That little book, 'the Sixteen Short Sermons,' lent from house to house in the neighbourhood, did good service in that season of a revival of religion, which, I have always supposed, originated from its influence, more than from any other cause. Mrs. B. (the above in-

temperate woman) stands recorded in my private book the very first name in the list of hopeful converts to Christ in that revival—a list containing more than two hundred and fifty names." A Director of the London Tract Society lately stated that the tract, the "Dairyman's Daughter," was known to have been instrumental in the conversion of more than two thousand souls. "Alleine's Alarm," read by a young man in a college in Virginia resulted in his awakening. Previous to this there was not one pious youth in that college. This young man and another met for prayer. Soon a general prayer meeting was opened and conducted by the Professors. The gracious work extended until a large number of those young men confessed Christ, several of whom afterwards became eminent in the work of the ministry. The influence was felt for miles around, in the churches throughout the valley of Virginia and many souls were led to the Saviour. Thus facts might be multiplied showing the great and extensive usefulness of religious tracts and books, such as Baxter's Call, Dodridge's Rise and Progress, and many other kindred works.

Colportage in its true and proper spirit combines these two powerful instrumentalities. The Christian with a heart of love to Christ and perishing souls goes forth laden with God's truth, visiting every family, speaking of the Saviour, exhorting the impenitent to believe and repent, praying with and for them. The Christian visit and the pleasant words awaken attention and the books and tracts, with the divine blessing, deepen the impressions made; instruct and guide them to the Saviour.

Colportage is not book-peddling, either in its spirit, aim, or results. Its spirit is that of the Gospel, the same that actuated the early Christians, who, when scattered abroad by persecution, "went everywhere preaching the word." Its sole aim is to carry the Gospel to the multitudes perishing for lack of knowledge and hence as thus conducted, it is appropriately termed Missionary Colportage. It is also termed Union Missionary Colportage, from the fact that evangelical Christians of every name unite their efforts, to reach in this way the destitute masses. The fundamental truths which centre in and cluster about the cross, which the Spirit usually employs in the conversion and sanctification of souls—these are the truths which union colportage carries to the people. The Colporteurs too must be of Catholic spirit, aiming at the one great point, the salvation of souls.

Such is the nature of this work. In my next I will endeavor to show its necessity in our land.

Yours, &c., A. McBEAN.

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

North Sydney.

Dear Brother,—Yesterday, eight more were baptized, and nine received into the fellowship of the church at North Sydney, making twenty-three in all since the work of revival began.—Others have expressed hope, some of whom we are still expecting to hear saying "We will go with you; for we have heard that God is with you." And others besides are looking towards Zion. With so much still unaccomplished we are unwilling to believe this precious work of grace is at an end. Thus far it has been very gradual, and there is no good reason why it should not go on thus forever. Some have come out amid much opposition, which, whether Catholic or Protestant we have found to be much the same. Notwithstanding our unworthiness, may the Lord continue to add to us "daily such as shall be saved."

Yours very truly, T. H. PORTER, JR.

North Sydney, June 10th, 1867.

Colonial and Foreign News.

New Brunswick.

FREDERICTON.—So great is the influx of travellers in New Brunswick that it is said the hotels in the N. B., capital are all crowded, and great numbers of visitors have had to seek lodgings in private houses or on board the steamer Fawn.

Mr. Edwd. Barnes, of Sackville, committed suicide on the 8th inst., by hanging himself in an outhouse. Deceased was a very respectable citizen, and in comfortable circumstances. Cause, supposed temporary insanity.

A man named Mabes was killed at long Reach on Monday last by a vicious horse. It appears that the horse had been known as dangerous, having on a former occasion nearly disabled his owner.

Fourteen of the crew of the ship *Annalis*, have been committed for trial before the Supreme Court, at St. John, N. B., for mutinous conduct.

Canada.

The Montreal *Witness* proposes that the currency of the whole Dominion should be assimilated to that of Nova Scotia, making \$5 equal to £1 Sterling. We believe this step would be very popular with our people.—The same journal urges the necessity of keeping the tariff as low as ten per cent., and raising most of the revenue from spirituous liquors. There is a noble field for statesmanship before our public men. The Dominion should benefit by the hard bought experience of Great Britain and the United States. No uncertain experiments need be tried. Everything may be done wisely, honestly, and promptly, for the benefit of the whole Dominion. High tariffs, high postage, &c., will disgust our people and can do no good. Postage should be reduced to two or three cents. Newspapers should be free from postage as in the Lower provinces. The telegraph lines should be in connection with the Post Office. Taxes and tariffs (except on intoxicating drinks and tobacco) should be as low as possible. Population and capital would thus be attracted to our Dominion.

It is stated that the Grand Trunk Railway Company are about to apply for power to raise £480,000 on European bonds to purchase rolling stock and secure enlargement and improvement of the road. They propose also to change the name to "The Canadian Railway Company."

An Ottawa telegram of the 11th inst. says:—"An order in Council has been passed prohibiting the export into New Brunswick or Nova Scotia from this date until the 1st of July next, of all distilled liquors and other goods liable to excise duty."

LATEST FROM UNITED STATES.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—The following telegram from New York on the 11th inst., indicates a state of much confusion in the States of Central America:

New York, June 11.—The Panama "Herald" says the march of destruction and bloodshed has already commenced in the interior states of Columbia. The Isthmus is yet tranquil, but Mosquera threatens to send troops there. There had been an angry discussion as to the ownership of the steamer R. R. Cuyler now called Rayo. The Secretary of War insisted that she belonged to Mosquera, and formally declared the country in a state of war and closed Congress. A number of the members of Congress were arrested by order of Mosquera, and a majority declared traitors. Mosquera's action was condemned by his own partisans; the Attorney General of the nation and two of the Supreme Court Judges have resigned. The President of Panama having ordered a commercial tax for War purposes the foreign merchants, consuls, and commanders of vessels in the harbor united in a protest. Gold 137½.

MEXICO.—New Orleans, June 10.—Mexican advices to the 2nd inst., have been received.—Miramon was still dangerously ill from his wound Gen. Mendez was executed by order of Escobedo on the 16th ult. He was shot a few hours after the amputation of his leg. When Maximilian gave up his sword to Escobedo, he said: "I surrender to you my sword, owing to an infamous treason without which to-morrow's sun would have seen yours in my hands." Escobedo had ordered a Court Martial to assemble on the 29th for the trial of the Emperor.

The following is the official list of the officers made prisoners at Queretaro: Emperor Ferdinand Maximilian, Generals Miguel, Miramon, Mejia, Severo Del Castillo, Francisco G. Casandra, Jose De Herrera, Lazado Feliciona, Jose Maria Magano, Marino Reis, Pantateon Maret, Mariano Mosterde, Jesus Maria Caloo, Pedro Valdezi, Manuel Esobel and Silverio Raineroz; total 14. Also, Colonels 18, Lieut. Cols. 15, Captains and Brevet Lieut. Colonel 16; Majors 36; Captains 114; Lieutenants 116; 2nd Lieutenants 108; total 487.

The following proclamation has been issued by Maximilian:—

COUNTRYMEN.—After the valour and patriotism of the Republican forces have destroyed my sceptre in this place, of which a spacious defence was indispensable to save the honor of my cause and of my race—after the bloody siege in which the Imperial and Republican soldiers have competed in self-denial and boldness, I will explain myself. Countrymen: I came to Mexico not only animated with the best faith of insuring the felicity of all and each of us, but called and protected by the Emperor of France, Napoleon the Third. He, to the ridicule of France abandoned me cowardly and infamously by demand of the United States, after having uselessly spent forces and treasure and shed the blood of her sons and your own. When the news of my fall and death reaches Europe all the monarchs of Charlemagne's country will demand of the Napoleonic dynasty an account of my blood, of the German, Belgian, and French blood shed in Mexico. Then will Napoleon the Third be covered with shame from head to foot. To-day he has seen his Majesty of Austria, my august brother, praying for my life to the United States and myself a prisoner of war in the hands of the Republican Government and with my crown and my head torn in pieces.

Countrymen, here are my last words: I desire that my blood may regenerate Mexico, and serve as a warning to all ambitious and incalculable princes, and enable with your virtues the political cause of the flag you sustain. May

Providence sustain you and make you worthy of myself. (Signed) MAXIMILIAN.

A special despatch to the New York *Herald*, dated Queretora, May 26, says:—

Gen. Mendez was shot on Sunday. Escobedo has issued an order that all officers hiding who did not surrender in 24 hours would be summarily shot when captured. Mendez did not give himself up. He was captured on Saturday night and shot early on Sunday morning in a public park and met his fate like a brave man. Col. Campas, commander of Maximilian's body guard, who attempted to escape with \$4000 when the surrender took place, was also shot. No other executions are known to have taken place, although many are suspected. All the French officers are missing.

Maximilian, it is expected, will die of wounds he received in trying to show fight on the day the city was betrayed. Most of the troops have gone on to the city of Mexico, but Escobedo and a strong garrison still remain in the city. The roads are in a terrible state, not only on account of robberies but murders.

RECIPROCIITY.—We have received information from private sources in the United States to the effect that the Government at Washington are anxious to bring about a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the Colonies; that a Mr. Young, of the Treasury Department, Washington, has been appointed a Special Commissioner to enquire into the matter; and that, in addition to his trade mission, Mr. Young, is charged to enquire as to the feelings of our people in reference to Annexation to the United States. Mr. Young is said to be a Nova Scotian, but is now an American citizen. It is further stated that Mr. Young is at present somewhere in the Provinces prosecuting his enquiries. We give these statements for what they may be worth. The fact that Mr. Derby's mission last year turned out to be as much political as commercial, would seem to justify the assumption that Brother Jonathan has something besides the interests of Trade in view in despatching this new Commission.—*St. John Telegraph*.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.—London, June 14.—It is reported that the negotiations which for some time have been pending between the two Cabinets of Copenhagen and Berlin with reference to Schleswig, have been concluded, but the final results at which the two Governments have arrived has not yet been made public.

Despatches from Athens reports that many Volunteers have left Greece to reinforce the ranks of the Christian Patriots in Candia. A large volunteer camp has been established in that Island.

Liverpool, June 13.—Lord Monck, Viceroy of the Dominion of Canada, sailed to day for Quebec in the steamer *Nestorian*.

IRELAND.—Dublin, June 13.—Corydon, by whose testimony the prisoners who were captured at Dungarven were identified, was to-day attacked by a mob at Waterford, and barely escaped their vengeance with his life.

June 14.—The trial of the Fenian, Walsh, and a number of his accomplices, which has been in progress before the Special Commission at Limerick has resulted in the conviction of all.

It is said that the Fenians who landed and were captured a short time ago at Dungarven, were subsequently taken to Waterford and confined in jail. This week they have been undergoing a preliminary examination, and the testimony given so far shows that four of them had been officers in the United States army during late rebellion. It has already been reported that Corydon who was one of the chief witnesses against them had been roughly handled by a mob. Yesterday while the prisoners were being conducted from the Court house to the jail in charge of a strong police force a crowd of sympathizing friends gathered from all parts of the city and made a fierce attack upon the guards, with the intention of rescuing the prisoners. A fight ensued, during which some thirty of the police were injured; one of the attacking party was killed; and six reported to have been wounded by the fire of the guard; the latter made a stout defence, succeeded in safely depositing their prisoners in the City Prison after the crowd had dispersed.

June 15.—It is reported that during the attempt to rescue the Fenian prisoners on Thursday last the military and police came in close quarters with the rioters. The bayonet was freely used, and a number of the rioters were bayoneted, and two deaths have taken place.

June 16.—Several additional cases of high treason were tried before the Special Commission at Limerick last week, and resulted in the conviction of the accused.

FRANCE.—Paris, June 12.—It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon and Empress Eugenie intend to visit the Czar of Russia and the King of Prussia at their respective capitals early in the coming autumn.

A proposition for a simultaneous reduction of the military establishment of all the Great European powers is talked of here and it is said that the prospect does not meet with an unfavorable reception in official quarters.

June 16.—Ismael Pasha, King of Egypt, has arrived. He met with an enthusiastic reception.

It is understood the Shah of Persia, to whom an autograph letter of invitation from the Emperor had been sent, to visit this capital during the International Exhibition, will be unable to leave his government.