

according to the Siamese precedents. The disciples who have embraced Christianity at Bangkok are Siamese subjects. Should there hereafter arise any difficulty, let the governor send for these persons, prosecute, and decide according to the royal command. If the case to be tried be complicated, let the plaintiff and defendant be sent to Bangkok, that the authorities at the capital may dispose of it equitably and according to the laws. Do not allow any one to oppress. The Christian disciples must pay the lawful taxes and government duties.

Given on Monday at noon, 1st of the waning moon, year of the dragon, 10th of the decade.—(Dec. 1, 1868.)

Signed,

KROMA KEEN WARACHAK.

For the Christian Messenger.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died at New Albany, May, 1869, Mrs. Handley Merry, youngest daughter of the late Isaac Whitman, of the same place, aged 46 years. By her very sudden death a large family are bereaved of a loving mother, and the community of a very obliging and christian neighbour.

In her early life she had chosen the better part which was never taken away from her; although the onerous duties consequent on raising a large family, and the turmoil of life, often dampened her zeal for the Master.

There are two or three things peculiarly interesting, connected with her sickness and death which we desire to notice. Once, during her illness, on waking from her sleep, she exclaimed, "Oh, how happy I have been!" and then proceeded to rejoice in the hope of a glorious immortality. When the lamp of life had almost ceased to burn, on being asked by her husband how she felt, she uttered faintly, but with an eye beaming with rapture, "Calm—sweet rest."

"The heavenly port was entered,—
The pearly streets in view;
The Captain gave the passport,
To joys unending, true.

Tumult and care were banished,
And rest, "sweet rest," begun;
The battle fought and ended,
The glorious victory won."

The funeral occasion was improved by the Rev. W. G. Parker, from Luke x. 42.

Religious Intelligence.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—The Society of Friends have fairly associated themselves with other denominations in the promotion of home and foreign missions. We have before us the first number of "the *Monthly Record*, a journal of home and foreign missions, first-day schools, temperance, and other Christian work, in the Society of Friends." Edward Bastin, of Stoke Newington, supplies an interesting account of the multitudinous breakfast meetings in the east of London during the winter. Sometimes 600 men, at other times 1,000 women were first fed and then spoken to, chiefly by Quakers and Quakeresses; but "several of different denominations have under the restraining influence of the love of Christ at times vocally taken a part in the religious meetings." There are several interesting facts about the denomination at home and in the colonies. The meeting-houses in Warwickshire have sunk from twenty-one to five since the beginning of the century, in four of which there are but forty-four members. The meeting-house at Exeter has been sold for £1,000 to a temperance society; and the friends find a room in the suburbs sufficient for their accommodation. A new meeting house is to be opened this month at Ilkely, near Leeds, "distinguished by considerable taste in its construction." A meeting of twenty persons has been established at Montreal. Eighteen members of the society in America have been appointed by President Grant as "Indian agents for the settlement of the difficulties arising with the Indian tribes and the dominant race, an enlightened act peculiarly gratifying as coming from the victorious general of the Northern armies." In connection with this subject it may be mentioned that, as stated by Henry Dickinson at the Dublin yearly meeting, a young missionary from Philadelphia, after nine years solitary labour among the Sioux tribe, has, with the sole aid of his wife, been able to bring 1,000 of these wild men by baptism into the Episcopal Church. Elkanah and Irena Beard are going out as missionaries to Benares. They are from Indiana. Eli and Sybil Jones have been heard of at Jerusalem, and were going to Bethlehem. Letters from Joseph Sewell at Antananarivo contain cheerful accounts of the success of his labours in connection with those of his companions. Mrs. Street was busy with her school, and Mr. Sewell, like a primitive bishop, was "looking after a few village churches in the country which had come upon him in a way he could not put aside." They are being reinforced by a missionary party, who sailed from Liverpool on the 10th of May.

ASSEMBLAGE OF PROTESTANTS AT WORMS.—Concerning this gathering some details are given in a Berlin letter. At Worms, the city where Luther, centuries ago made a solemn declaration of faith, three hundred delegates from the Protestant Societies of Germany have met to vote an uncompromising protest against the Pope, his syllabus, and his endeavours to enforce his antiquated pretensions at the coming Ecumenical Council. The resolutions passed by the assembled 300 are as strong as they well can be, denouncing in beautifully direct language all hierarchical aspirations, and exposing the demons-

trative and not very charitable spirit that has lately manifested itself at Rome. They call the Jesuits the eternal enemies of intellectual culture and progress, represent them as the now dominant party in the Catholic Church, and solicit the assistance of all Germans, both Catholics and Protestants, to wage war against an institution, so opposed to the best feelings of the nation and the enlightened spirit of the age. No less than 20,000 people were present at the solemn announcement of these modern theses in the market-place of Worms. Loud was their applause, and full and joyous the chorus that sang Luther's "Feste Burg" at the close of the ceremonies. There is, indeed, no doubt that the immense majority of educated men in this part of the Continent heartily concur in the principles enunciated by the meeting. Yet properly to estimate the degree of importance attaching to this public display it may be as well to observe that of the 20,000 spectators present, but a minimum thought it worth their while to join the Protestant societies there represented. In the eyes of the people these societies have one great short-coming. They are distinct enough in what they repudiate, being implacable in their antagonism to the dogmatic views advocated by the Protestant and other Christian Churches, but they are less definite in what they affirm. Indeed, beyond recommending the lofty moral principles inherent in Christianity, they leave their members very much to find out for themselves, what to believe and what to reject on the great questions of Providence, prayer, immortality, &c. The reason of this singular reticence is a wish not to deter any latitudinarians from joining, however different their opinions may be on the all-important topics just alluded to; but, instead of effecting this comprehensive object, they have missed their aim entirely. It seems that a creed which does not shock some, lacks the power to attract others. What the people really want is not an outcry against the Pope, but to have their own religious doubts set at rest by some powerful mind, pious and at the same time enlightened. Educated men may not even require this, at least not consciously, being either too indifferent on the subject or else devising some novel system for themselves; but the masses are yearning for some one to restore the faith they have lost, or to teach a new, and to them more acceptable, form of belief.

THE JEWS.—Prof. C. E. Stowe, in an article to the *Congregationalist*, writes: "The present aspect of Judaism throughout Christendom is well nigh astounding. I take regularly three Jewish papers, two in English and one in German; and every week they contain articles against Christianity, very determined, and not unfrequently bitter and violent. The Jews are very active and growing in wealth and influence. There are ten regularly employed Rabbis in New York city, and nearly as many synagogues. Cincinnati is not behind New York in this respect, and there are four or five in Boston. Some of their synagogues in New York and Cincinnati are amongst the most costly and splendid religious edifices in the United States. They have schools of the highest order, are projecting an American Jewish University, and have already one or two theological seminaries."

MADAGASCAR.—The letter from Madagascar which appears among our correspondence to-day (says the *English Independent*) completely disposes of the stories of the Roman Catholic priests that the Queen is under influence, and has entrusted to them the education of their children. They made great efforts to obtain the sanction of her presence at the inauguration of their new chapel, and by dint of much persuasion obtained the unwilling attendance of the Sovereign of the island and her Court. For her entertainment at mass they made great preparations, and decorated their chapel elaborately inside and out. If a gorgeous worship is necessary for a semi-civilized people the Catholics provide it, but the event proves that sensuous symbolism is not needed to appreciate spiritual truths. The Queen, having advanced a few steps into the chapel, halted to receive the usual homage and "Huzina," or tribute money paid to the Sovereign of Madagascar on the erection of new buildings, in acknowledgment of her nominal ownership of all lands and buildings in the country. Then she immediately turned to leave, and when the priests attempted by main force to retain her and to lead her to the throne provided for her reception, and even threatened her with the anger of France for thus slighting the Papal religion, she continued firm, saying, "There is nothing in the treaty that obliges me to pray with you;" and, forthwith leaving the building, she went to see the starting of a water-wheel which had been erected by an Englishman connected with the London Missionary Society for purposes of manufacture and agriculture. There cannot be a question that the Queen of Madagascar, and large numbers of her subjects, including some of the highest rank, have heartily and intelligently accepted evangelic truth, and that they are quite satisfied with the simple methods and forms of worship and organization offered to them by the teachers of the London Missionary Society.

The present, numerical strength of the Baptist denomination in the United States, according to the Year Books, 1,121,988. This shows an increase over last year of 12,062.

Dominion and Foreign News.

OTTAWA, July 1.—Shops are closed, and business generally suspended. There were military parades and *feu de joie* this forenoon. Picnics, games, excursions, &c., form part of the celebration.

The new Adjutant-General is expected to-day.

It has been ascertained that the amount overdrawn by Reffenstein for the year ending 30th June, 1868, deducting payments made by him last Saturday, is \$6000.

July 1.—The Hon. John Rose will go to Washington about the 10th inst., to negotiate the proposed new Reciprocity Treaty.

The United States.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Senor Cabellero de Rodas, the new Captain General of Cuba, arrived at Havana yesterday, and received the customary welcome.

Advices from revolutionary districts state that several Americans belonging to a party of filibusters have been captured and shot; that important engagements have recently taken place, and that cholera is raging with great violence.

July 1.—A large expedition of filibusters, from New York for Cuba, under Col. Ryan, has been captured and broken up by United States authorities, after getting to sea.

The thieves who robbed the Ocean Bank, returned \$300,000 of their plunder in a sealed package, addressed to the Chief of the Detective Police.

July 2.—Great freshets have occurred in Kansas, involving serious loss of life and immense destruction of property.

The plague of locusts is threatening to devastate the Mormon territory at Salt Lake.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.—London, June 28.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced his intention to make quarterly payments of interest on Government securities.

The Pope has delivered an address in which he reviews the conditions of the Church throughout Europe, finding therein but little to comfort or console.

June 29.—A meeting was held in Dublin last night to urge upon the government the release of Fenian prisoners. Nearly 4,000 people were present.

The House of Commons have passed the Bankruptcy Bill to a third reading.

In the House of Lords, Baron Westbury gave notice of an amendment to the Irish Church Bill, granting out of the present revenues £2,000,000 sterling to the Catholics, £1,000,000 to the Presbyterians, and the balance to the Irish Church.

June 30.—The House of Lords went into committee on the Irish Church Bill, and discussed the question during almost the entire Session.

Telegraph advices from the *Great Eastern* are to Tuesday noon, the 29th inst. At that time she had made 920 knots from Brest, and paid out 1038 knots of cable.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, alluding to the demonstrations expected in Ireland on the 12th of July, said, party processions were always provocative of disturbance, and the Government was determined to enforce the law against them and prevent any breach in the peace.

July 1.—At Carnarvon, in Wales, during the cartage of some packages of nitroglycerine from the harbor to the quarries, the material exploded, and the carts, horses, and men in attendance, were blown to atoms. The railway station near the scene of the disaster was torn to pieces; and a village a quarter of a mile distant was much damaged by the shock, which caused great consternation among the inhabitants. Four men were killed.

The latest despatch from the *Great Eastern*, dated 30th ult., was as follows:—"We are going to cut the cable and buoy." This has evidently been done, for no signals have passed since. A careful watch is being kept for a renewal of the signals.

July 2.—A meeting of Peers was held yesterday, to arrange the composition of the new Irish Church body, and so frame amendments to pending bill. Earl Russell, Baron Westbury, Earl Grey, and others agreed to follow the lead of the Duke of Cleveland.

Communication with the "Great Eastern" resumed; the cable having been cut and buoyed, the imperfection removed, splices made, and everything now working well.

July 4.—The negotiations between France and Belgium, for a commercial treaty, have closed with a satisfactory understanding.

The most extraordinary weather has prevailed in the county of Westmoreland, England. On the 15th ult., the hills to the north were entirely covered with snow, and the drifts were three or four feet in depth. Snow also fell as far down the valley as Stavelay, a village between Kendal and Windermere, and occupying a most sheltered position. A sharp, cold wind prevailed from the north, and the general appearance of the sky and clouds was more suggestive of February than the middle of June. Vegetation of all kinds is very backward.

IRELAND.—July 2.—A severe riot occurred in Port-a-Down to-day, arising out of the Orange demonstrations. The Police fired on the rioters, killing one man and wounding another.

SPAIN.—July 3.—Carlisle risings are reported in Spain. In Vittoria the streets were filled with a revolutionary mob, armed with scythes and revolvers, shouting for Carlos and Cabrera. They murdered the Alcade, and wounded thirty citizens, many of them mortally. Similar risings are also reported in Carthagena and Valencia.—Troops have been despatched to suppress them.

July 4.—Later advices from Spain state that a Republican manifesto has been published in Seville; its appearance was simultaneous with the departure from that city of a party of Republi-

cans numbering one thousand. It is rumored that they have gone to Portugal, and will re-enter Spain through Estramadura. Troops have been sent in pursuit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORIENTAL RESEARCHES AND THE BOOK OF GENESIS.—The annual meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on Monday. Sir Henry Rawlinson accepted the Presidency and gave a sketch of the progress which was being made in Oriental studies referring particularly to the labours of Mr. George Smith in collecting and arranging fragments of the Nineveh library, and expressing his conviction of the connection existing between the Babylonian documents in our possession and the earliest Biblical notices. He had no doubt that they would be able to derive the whole of the history given in the Book of Genesis from the time of Abraham from the original documents, and it was not too much to expect that almost the same acts and the same descriptions would be found in the Babylonian documents as in the Bible. He hoped very shortly to have ready a paper on the Garden of Eden. He was of course, speaking merely of the geography, and not of the facts connected with it. The same remarks would apply to the accounts of the Flood, and of the building of the Tower of Babel, which it would be found were most amply illustrated in the Babylonian documents.—*English Paper.*

A curious discovery has just been made in Paris. In taking down the panels of a small chapel in the old church of St. Germain, they found a secret door and passage leading to a perfect gem of a chapel, the walls of which are covered with pictures, well preserved, of the purest Renaissance. This church already contains a superb Perugino and an Albert Durer. Since this discovery people have quite taken to going to church there.

A phenomenon of a most extraordinary nature has lately been witnessed by the inhabitants of the borders of the Caspian Sea. This huge salt lake is dotted with numerous islands which produce yearly a large quantity of naphtha, and it is no uncommon occurrence for fires to break out in the works and burn for many days before they can be extinguished. Early last month, owing to some subterraneous disturbances, enormous quantities of this inflammable substance were projected from the naphtha wells, and spread over the entire surface of the water, and becoming ignited, notwithstanding every precaution, converted the whole sea into the semblance of a gigantic flaming punch bowl, many thousands of square miles in extent. The fire burnt itself out in about forty-eight hours, leaving the surface strewn with the dead bodies of innumerable fishes. Herodotus mentions a tradition that the same phenomenon was once before observed by the tribes inhabiting the shores of the Caspian Sea.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

"WITHOUT CONTROVERSY."—The *Advance* proposes to give occasional brief expositions of Biblical texts, without opening the door of controversy. It says: "The word *controversy* suggests the blunder credited to a Hard Shell Baptist preacher, who took as his text, 1 Tim. iii. 16, 'And without controversy great is the mystery of godliness.' Not observing that the phrase 'without controversy' means there 'beyond controversy,' nor knowing that the literal translation of the original would be 'confessedly,' he began thus: 'You see, my brethren, the advantages of controversy! Without it the apostle assures us that great is the mystery of godliness; but, blessed be God, controversy clears it all up!'"

The ceremony of the promulgation of the Spanish Constitution passed off on Sunday with perfect order. Thirty thousand troops and volunteers defiled before the Cortes. All the ministers took the oath of fidelity to the Constitution.

The Rev. Morley Punshon being now settled in Canada, his friends have resolved to erect for him a commodious place of worship. A great block of buildings in the centre of Toronto has been purchased for the purpose of clearing a site large enough to afford space for a gigantic tabernacle, in which thousands may be accommodated.

The Sultan has conferred the title of Pasha on Sir Samuel Baker, in order to prove the interest he takes in the success of Sir Samuel's expedition.

Marriages.

On the 7th ult., by the Rev. W. Tweedy, Eliza, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Smith, of Fort Lawrence, to Mr. W. H. Smith, of River Philip.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. D. A. Steele, assisted by Rev. G. F. Miles, Clara, eldest daughter of Job Seaman, Esq., Baronsfield, to Matthew Adams Logan, Esq., of Amherst.

At Springfield, June 20th, by Rev. Augustus Shields, Mr. William Charlton, to Miss Bertha McNayr, daughter of Israel McNayr, Esq., both of that place.

At Springfield, Annapolis Co., June 20th, by Rev. Augustus Shields, Mr. Joseph H. Freeman, of Brookfield, Queens Co., to Miss Adella McNayr, of that locality, and daughter of Israel McNayr, Esq.

On the 30th of June, at the residence of Rev. Dr. Crawley, Wolfville, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Stephen W. DeBiols, A. M., Andrew D. Baras, M. D., of Wolfville, to Bessie E., eldest daughter of the Rev. E. A. Crawley, D. D., of Acadia College.

On the 29th of June, at Dartmouth, by the Rev. E. M. Saunders, A. M., Alexander Hurley, to Eliza Rose, both of Musquodobit.

By the same, June 30th, at Halifax, Thaddeus Terhume, to Sarah Jane Heckman, both of Newport.

On the 28th of June, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. Dr. Hannan, Mr. Edward Cann, of Pugwash, to Ann Agnes, second daughter of John Murphy, of Mabou, Cape Breton.

In Middle Granville, May 8th, by the Rev. George Armstrong, Mr. Andrew B. Parker, of Aylesford, to Miss Cassie B. Jordan, of Granville.