

society, some possessing knowledge—but not a few babes, weak and ignorant, see chap. iii. 12.

3rd. It was surrounded by idols, idol-temples, and idol-worshippers. This being so, and considering the moulding power of early habits and education, that had grown with their growth and strengthened with their strength, it is no marvel that these converts should be lured back to the idol-temples, the places of all on earth most sacred to them, up to the time that they heard of the true God and of Jesus Christ, by the gospel which Paul preached. To be more particular,—the knowledge spoken of in this verse refers to the vanity of idols, (see Isaiah xli. 24, x. 19 and viii. 4.) while therefore any brother possessing this knowledge and being also conscious that he is not an idol-worshipper, though he may sit at meat in the idol-temple, yet his conduct may be misinterpreted by a weak or ignorant brother, and so be the occasion of his perishing, i. e. of his being defiled or wounded. (See ver. 7 and 12.) Perish here does not prove that any for whom Christ died will be lost and perish forever, such view would contradict positive scripture. (See John x. 28, vi. 37 and xvii. 11, 12.) Knowledge should be guided by charity. The edification of weak brethren should be sought. Make straight paths for your feet lest that which is lame be turned out of the way, but rather let it be healed. We should eat no meat whereby our brother stumbleth or is made weak. Take heed that ye offend not one of these little ones—cause them to offend, to stumble or to grow weak, to perish, &c.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notice.

LAVINIA SPIDLE,

Daughter of Bro. Nicholas Spidle, of New Corn wall, departed this life March 10th, 1863, aged 26 years and 11 months. She professed religion in early life and was baptized by Rev. H. Achilles, and received into the fellowship of the New Cornwall Baptist Church, of which she continued a consistent member until death. When taken ill she expressed no desire to get well, but said she wished to depart and be with Jesus. She desired but little company except those of the family who waited on her. When asked if she did not wish some person to remain with her in the room, she replied,—pointing to the Bible,—“That is my company.” We believe she “died the death of the righteous.” This is the second daughter that this afflicted family have lost within seven months. We hope the affliction may be sanctified to the surviving members of the family. Her funeral occasion was improved by the writer, from Rev. xxii. 5.—Communicated by Rev. L. B. Gates. Mahone Bay, 1863.

[We are not aware of having before, received a copy of the above but if we did it has been mislaid.—ED.]

Religious Intelligence.

NEW HARBOR, GUYSBOROUGH CO.—Rev. M. A. Bigelow writes from Antigonish, May 22, 1863: “The Lord, I trust, has converted a number of persons at New Harbor and vicinity in the past winter. I have baptized fifteen,—three of them at Tor Bay.—The first that ever were baptised in that place.”

(Continued from page 162.)

mercy, in a ministerial course of life protracted beyond the ordinary average, I have been enabled, in common with my dear brother, to labour for the denomination, and therein for the advancement of the great cause of truth and righteousness, and of Christian love among the churches, and the world at large, I owe it all—as he also has expressed himself—to God's great mercy. He has upheld me till now, and I trust will continue to uphold me, and my esteemed brother too, to the last, and enable us in our closing years still more to honour and glorify Him than ever we have done in times that are gone by. Whatever service I have thus been enabled to render has been most amply recompensed at all times by the uniform respect and affection which I have received from all my brethren in the ministry, and from the deacons and leading members of our churches, whose personal friendship I have been permitted to enjoy—yours, Sir, not being the least—and from the churches themselves.” “The latter years of my life, apart from my own pastoral ministrations—my more public life—have been devoted to two great objects—in some measure, perhaps, outside the denomination, while at the same time most intimately connected with its highest and best interests. These two objects have been, the promotion of religious liberty amongst the continental nations of Europe, and the advancement of brotherly concord and Christian love amongst the members of all evangelical denominations at home. With regard to the former of these objects, it is well known to you, my dear Sir—and not unknown, I dare say, to most in the room—that in the promotion of the cause of religious liberty I have taken many

long and toilsome journeys, from the British Channel to well nigh the borders of Russia, and from the Baltic to the Adriatic sea. I have lifted up my voice in some of the largest and most influential assemblies of the Lutheran Reformed Churches, both in France and in Germany, and have pleaded for our oppressed brethren, and not only for those closely identified with us—for I have had to plead for brethren of other denominations as well—in the presence of kings, and potentates, and rulers of the world. I hope I shall not be supposed to advert to these circumstances in any other spirit than that of thankfulness to God who gave me opportunity and enabled me to fulfil the mission thus entrusted to my hands. Nor could I have done it if I had not been throughout assisted by that great association in the formation of which I took so large a share, and of which I am still one of the Honorary Secretaries—the Evangelical Alliance.” “A few facts will show with what success the advocacy of these principles of universal toleration and perfect religious liberty has been attended. When we first embarked in this cause some of the cantons of democratic Switzerland—the one extreme of political opinion, and the aristocratic principles of the North of Germany—the other extreme—would not suffer Baptists to live and worship in their dominions. Now there is scarcely a country in Europe where they are not recognized and honoured as some of the most excellent citizens and subjects of the respective States in which they reside. And, more than that—whereas in Prussia itself, at the time to which I advert, the Baptists were wont to hold their meetings in secrecy, and to administer the ordinance under the dark shadow of midnight, or in forests far from human habitations; now they enjoy many liberties, and only recently there has been discussed in the Prussian Assembly a motion, which obtained the sympathies of a large proportion of the members, to grant to these churches corporate rights—that is, to acknowledge them as a religious body in the country, possessing the same rights as the Lutheran and Reformed Churches, which are established by law. This will show how great the triumph that has been achieved. And if God shall give me strength, I shall, I trust, not retire from this work. I really must beg pardon for having said so much; but I never can touch off this subject without going far beyond myself. With regard to the last passages in my dear brother's speech, let me say I accept from your hands, Sir, on behalf of the subscribers, with grateful thanks, that portrait, which as a work of art every one will admire. You, Sir, performed your duty well, as you always do, and having accepted the portraits, I beg—and I am sure I speak the sentiments of Mr. Hinton as well as my own—that you will receive them back from us that they may be placed in the Library of the denomination at Moorgate-street, as I know they were intended to be from the first. They cannot be in better hands than in those of the brethren who suggested their execution.

Mr. Hinton again rose and said that he fully agreed in the proposal to place the paintings in the Library, but he supposed the chairman would have closed his remarks with a request for this to be done, but as Sir Morton did not, all he could say was, “You lost part of my speech.” (Voices: “Let's have it now,” and cheers).—There was the less call for it after the chairman had estimated that the portraits were to be engraved; “but” said Mr. Hinton, “I was going to say this: As you have requested Sir Morton, that the portraits may be placed in the hands of the Trustees of the Baptist Library, it does us additional honour, and is too flattering not to be readily complied with. I must venture, however, to make one condition of my own compliance, it is this. That a *carte de visite* shall be executed from the painting and presented to that other half of myself which is not here this evening; a half of myself not less beloved, at any rate, by me; and not less worthy of your love than that which is before you. To her a large part of what I have done in the service of God is owing; and I am sure the subscribers will not refuse to adopt a method by which alone she can ever see, invalid as she is, a shadow of the portrait.

The Rev. Dr. Angus then read a highly interesting paper on the progress made by Baptists in England and Wales, during the past sixty years. Whilst the population had doubled itself in that time, the Baptist churches had increased four-fold. The Colleges in connexion with the body are now sending out about seventy students every year. The contributions to Foreign Missions had increased from £13 2s. 6d. to £22,300; and £35,000 had been contributed for the mission press.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas then read a paper on The State of religion in Wales. Other papers were to have been read, but there was not sufficient time, and these were ordered to be printed under the direction of the committee.

THE BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY MEETING

was held on the following Monday in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, J. C. Marshman, Esq., in the chair.

We should be glad to give a full report, but must be content with a brief summary.

After prayer by Rev. J. H. Hinton, the chairman noticed the demand for Christian labor in England. The population he said was not so much divided between Dissenters and Churchmen as between Christians and heathen. He contrasted the efforts made formerly by the Roman Catholics to supply instruction to the

people and those now made by Protestants, vastly in favor of the former. He said that although there were 18000 clergymen of the established church and 15000 Dissenting ministers laboring in the cause of Christian truth, yet all their efforts were insufficient to overtake and repress the heathenism which is continually encroaching. Notwithstanding all the provision made for public worship, yet the Census of 1851 shewed that there were two millions of persons yet unprovided with accommodation in either church or chapel.

The Secretary stated from the report that the Society had 66 central stations and 62 sub-stations, and that during the year there had been 457 additions by baptism. In 60 Sunday Schools under the Society's agents there were 607 teachers and 4584 scholars.

Speeches of much power were made by several ministers.—Rev. R. P. McMaster, Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, S. J. Davis and C. Stovel, in advocacy of the Society.

The Anniversary meetings of the Baptist Irish Society, the Baptist Building Fund, and the Foreign Missionary Society were held on the three succeeding days, but we must defer our notice of these till our next.

Colonial and American News.

Prince Edward Island.

The Gas Company of Charlottetown, P. E. I., have reduced the price of gas from 22s. 6d per 1000 feet to 17s. 6d.—Island Currency.

A new Wesleyan church is to be built in Charlottetown. The corner-stone was to be laid on Monday last by Mrs. Dundas. We see by the programme that the Rev. Mr. Brewster was to give the address on the occasion. The choir was appointed to sing an anthem, and perform a chant, and the children of the Sunday School were to take part in the ceremony.

The Steamer *Westmoreland* is now running regularly between Charlottetown Summerside, Pictou and Shediac.

A writ for the election of one Member to represent the Second Electoral District of King's County, in the Legislative Council, in the stead of Andrew McDonald, Esq. whose seat has been declared vacant by the Legislative Council of this Island, has been issued.—Nomination day, Tuesday 7th July, Polling day, Tuesday 14th. Writ returnable on the 15th August next.—Isd.

Canada.

THE NEW MINISTRY.—The Canadian Legislature was dissolved on the 18th inst., the writs for a new election being made returnable July 3rd. The Government has been reconstituted and the New Ministry sworn in. It is composed as follows:

Attorney General, West,.....Mr. J. S. Macdonald.
Crown Lands,.....Mr. McDougall.
Receiver General,.....Mr. Howland.
Postmaster General,.....Mr. Mowatt.
Provincial Secretary,.....Mr. Blair.
Solicitor General,.....Mr. Wallbridge.
Attorney General, East,.....Mr. Dorion.
Minister of Finance,.....Mr. H. J. L. J.
President of Council,.....Mr. Thibadeau.
Minister of Agriculture,.....Mr. Letellier.

The Chief Commissioner of Works and Solicitor General, East, have not yet been appointed.

There is little doubt that this Government will be utterly worsted at the polls. It possesses none of the elements requisite to give it strength—it is far weaker in every way than the old one. Messrs. Scotte, McGee and other late members of the Lower Canadian section are said to have been most unhandsonely treated by the Premier and forced to retire. Mr. Scotte is said to be much displeased at the treatment he has received; and he is likely to use his influence to prevent the Lower Canada combinations being successful. There can be no doubt that if he takes this course, and we do not see that he can well take any other, the Administration will meet an overwhelming defeat at the polls in Lower Canada.

Mr. Dorion, it will be remembered, was a member of the late Government but resigned in consequence of a difference of opinion on the Intercolonial railway question. From this it will be seen that if the present Cabinet is upheld at the approaching elections, no legislation in reference to this great intercolonial project can be expected from them.—Rep.

It is stated in some of the Toronto papers, that a company is being organized in that city for the purpose of sending out divers to the coast of Newfoundland to raise the valuable treasures stated to be lost in the Anglo Saxon.

We are informed by telegraph that the new Canadian Ministry will advocate for a fixed term of years before removal of American Reciprocity act.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.]

MAY 19.—Southern despatches announce that General Grant captured Jackson after a hard day's fight.

Vallandigham's sentence is imprisonment during the war. He is believed to be on his way to Fort Warren, Boston harbor.

The Confederates are reported collecting a large cavalry force on the South Cumberland river, and infantry force in East Tennessee for the purpose of invading Kentucky, and Breckinridge.

Evening.—The Confederates defeat at Raymond is said to have been disastrous. Grant burned the State House at Jackson. Heavy reinforcements are hurrying onward to the Confederates, the latter stopping twelve miles east of Jackson, and a great battle is imminent.

Governor Curtin is reported to have offered 50,000 Volunteers to man the Washington fortifications.

Gen. Banks is organizing a negro corps at and near New Orleans. The Confederates are reported to be doing likewise.

MAY 20.—Grant telegraphs from Raymond on the 14th inst., that McPherson took this place on the 12th, after a two hours fight. The Federals lost fifty-one killed and one hundred and eighty wounded. Confederate loss was much larger.

Gen. Hurlbut telegraphs capture of Jackson, and says from five to ten thousand mounted men are concentrated near Okolona, ready to advance in the direction of the Memphis railroad.

Two companies of colored troops were examined and mustered into service at Washington.

MAY 21.—A Nassau letter states that since March 11th twenty-six steamers have made or attempted voyages to the blockaded ports; ten have been captured and one lost. Blockade running is less active. Colonel Clayton made a reconnaissance from Helena towards Little Rock, destroying 200,000 bushels of corn and other stores. He had a severe skirmish with the Confederates, losing 55 killed. The Federals made a raid from Corinth into Alabama, bringing back 400 prisoners and 600 horses.

Evening.—Gen. Grant officially informs of the capture of Jackson, and the enemy's retreat towards Vicksburg.

Information continues of great contraband trade at Matamoros, Mexico.

Two Federal regiments are reported having fired into each other at Suffolk, by mistake when a number were killed and wounded. Two companies New York mounted volunteers suddenly attacked were badly cut up. A democratic mass meeting at Indianapolis was attended with much disturbance. Vallandigham's arrest was denounced. Trains of excursionists leaving the city fired on the Soldiers' Home. The military authorities stopped the trains, and took away about five hundred revolvers, and forty to fifty arrests were made during the day for carrying concealed weapons, and shouting for Jeff. Davis, &c. It is reported that the President approves of the finding of the court-martial in Vallandigham's case, and orders him to be sent South.

MAY 22.—The Syracuse New York Courier, says that Mrs. Vallandigham has become insane. A letter from Key West mentions that there are forty captured craft in that port. The British Steamer *Eugenia* was captured off Mobile on the 6th inst.

The New York Herald's despatch says it is understood that Gen. Butler has been summoned to Washington. Arrangements are in progress for increasing the Federal cavalry force to one hundred thousand men.

MAY 23.—The Confederates report that the damage caused by the Federals at Jackson amounts to from five to ten millions of dollars.

A despatch from Gen. Johnston says that Gen. Pemberton was attacked on the 16th near Edwards' Depot, and after nine hours hard fighting, was compelled to fall back behind Big Black River. Gen. Tilghman was killed.

The Mobile Advertiser says that the battle was indecisive, and that the Federal loss is 400.

Other Confederate accounts admit that Grant defeated Johnston, and secured the railroad bridge across Big Black River, cutting off Vicksburg from supplies and reinforcements.

Vallandigham has been sent South via Louisville.

MAY 25.—It is reported that the Army of the Potomac has changed its line, before Fredericksburg, to a point more convenient for the protection of Washington City. Gen. Hooker's headquarters are at present seven miles nearer the Capital.

Evening.—Official report from Capt. Pennock, of Mississippi Squadron, dated 20th, reports his capture of Haines' Bluff on the 18th, enemy evacuating the place, leaving immense armament, &c., uninjured. Pennock blew up the magazine and destroyed the works generally. He opened communication with Grant, whose forces were advancing on Vicksburg, and supplied them with provisions. Also sent gunboats up Yazoo to destroy Confederate navy yard and stores.

Grant closely invested Vicksburg, which could hold out but few hours. Port Hudson must follow, and the Mississippi be open its entire length. Enemy beaten at all points. Federal forces behaved splendidly.

Further reports of Baker's Creek battle confirm its desperate and bloody character.

LATEST FROM GEN. GRANT.—Gen. Johnston being at Calhoun, 17 miles north of Jackson with 60,000 men, endeavoring to effect a junction with Gen. Pemberton at Edwards' Station, Grant being reinforced, attacked and drove him into his entrenchments on Big Black River.

Gen. Banks in private letter expresses expectation that Louisiana would soon be ready to re-enter the Union as a Free State.

Tribune's despatch says deserters report Confederate army in good condition, and about to attack Hooker to compel him to change his base. Flour 10c. a 25c. Gold 145.