

and folly. If we reflect on our ingratitude, inactivity, and numerous imperfections manifested by us, since the Lord has called us by his grace. If we look to Gethsemane, or Calvary, and consider ourselves as the cause of the Redeemer's agonies and bitter death. Or, if we look forward to the glorious heaven provided by free grace, for such poor, vile, and unworthy creatures. Each and every one of these views is enough to lay us in the dust, and keep us in the dust, if properly realized by us. We ought to be humble, for our God is humble; for, "though the Lord be high, yet hath he respect unto the lowly." Our Saviour is humble. He said, "I am meek and lowly of heart." The doctrines of the gospel are humbling, for they make man nothing, and Jesus all in all. Grace is naturally humbling, so that if we have much grace, we shall have great humility. God loves humility. Saints admire humility. Heaven is the home of humility. And solid happiness springs from humility. Let us, then, encourage humbling views of ourselves; and while we walk humbly with our God, let us wear the garment of humility before our fellow men. Precious Lord Jesus, let me daily walk with thee; in holy fellowship and communion; this will produce, and preserve, profound humility in my soul.

"Let nothing be done through strife or vain glory; but in lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves."—PHIL. 2: 3.

For the Christian Messenger.

Prince Edward Island.

DEAR EDITOR,—

You suggest that you have received nothing recently from my pen for the columns of the *Messenger*. If that hint brings forth a few lines, the responsible party will please make due apology for the intrusion. And first a word for

THE "MESSENGER."

A good sister once said in my hearing, "The *Messenger* brings us a great deal of comfort." To this many can give their hearty assent. Apart from its excellence as a religious periodical, it has special claims on the sympathies of the Baptist denomination; and it is gratifying to myself to hear my brethren express their satisfaction with the articles that appear in its columns, and their confidence in the editor. They believe that the interests of the body, as far as the U. M. is concerned, is entrusted to good hands. Let me add my sincere wish that they may continue in this mind, and have their number greatly increased. He is a poor Baptist, whatever else he may be, who does not make an effort to sustain the accredited organ of the denomination.

BAPTISMS.

We have been delighted to hear the "good news" from the Provinces, though we are not permitted to speak of such abundant manifestations of the divine favor among our churches on the Island. The Lord has not, however, forsaken us, and His dealings thus far encourage to hopefulness for the future.

Brother Shaw has baptized several during the year at East Point. We held our Quarterly meeting in Feb. at the West River, with Bro. Ross's people. The Lord gave efficacy to the word, and permitted us to point weeping souls to the "Lamb of God." Eleven have been since baptized, and others have been awakened to the importance of obedience to the commands of Christ. Though special services have ceased for some time past, yet the seriousness still continues among the people. Bro. R. is thus permitted to reap the fruits of years of toil. We have had some tokens of the divine favor at Tryon and Bedeque, notwithstanding many discouragements. We held special services in both these places. The necessity of unanimity of sentiment, on the fundamental doctrines of religion, to secure harmonious action of the church has been more deeply than ever impressed upon our minds, from the injurious effects of an opposite state of things. We have had obstacles, but not positive barriers; and, on the whole, have reason to "thank God and take courage." Two persons are expecting baptism on the 4th of June, at Bedeque, and we hope shortly to have the privilege of administering the ordinance to believers at Tryon. Several are to be baptized by Bro. Davis at the North River next Sabbath.

Bro. Dobson has spent the winter on the Island. Bad roads, however, and bodily infirmities have prevented him from accomplishing all that he intended. He rendered valuable assistance at the Quarterly meeting and afterwards aided me at Tryon and Bedeque. He is now on a visit to the brethren at Cas-cumpec and Lot 7.

THE BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE

at Tryon is progressing favourably. A kind friend provided the committee this spring with

a sufficient quantity of lime, and the building is now beautifully plastered. We hope to have it completed this summer. The brethren and the members of the congregation have made noble efforts, and we hope will enjoy the reward of their self-sacrificing zeal.

DONATIONS.

You have reported a goodly number of "Donation Visits" during the last few months. It is pleasing to see our churches and people devising liberal things. May they abound more and more, not only in this, but in every other good work. We on the Island are also occasionally favored with tangible expressions of regard from the people among whom we are called to labor. Bro. Ross removed early in the spring from Bedeque to the West River. We had the privilege of meeting a number at his residence previous to his departure. A respectable amount, in cash and useful articles, was left by the company for the benefit of our brother and his family. They have many kind friends in Bedeque to regret their departure, and to follow them with their best wishes to their new homes.

Perhaps I should, before this time, have acknowledged the kindness of friends in their donation of £20 towards the purchase of a horse.

A SUGGESTION.

Our Sabbath School in Bedeque has recently declared itself a F. Missionary Society, without the formality of Rules or Officers. We propose to take a collection every month. The Superintendent takes charge of the funds. Allow me to suggest to those engaged in the work of Sabbath School instruction the importance of fostering in the minds of our youth, a desire for the spiritual good of the heathen. Let their condition be frequently presented before our Sabbath Schools, and the claims they have upon our sympathies. Some of our S. Schools are already engaged in the Missionary work. Could they not all do something? The children would be pleased with the idea; their interest in missions could be maintained and increased by the judicious efforts of the Superintendent and teachers, and the results would more than compensate for all the trouble. Brethren try it. To make the effort properly, is to succeed.

AN AFFLICTIVE PROVIDENCE.

We are called to sympathize with Bro. Davis, of Charlottetown, in a recent bereavement. His daughter Matilda has put off this tabernacle for a better. Our dear Brother and his family are in the deepest sorrow. But they are not without the Comforter. From out the storm comes the voice—"It is I, be not afraid,"—and the Blessed One who can safely convey over the sea is gladly welcomed. Such is the Christian's resource, ever present, never failing—all-sufficient. Blessed are they who are "complete in Christ."

M. P. FREEMAN.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, JUNE 7, 1865.

UNITED STATES BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

The Baptist Anniversaries recently held at St. Louis, appear to have attracted a large gathering of the principal men of the denomination in the United States. The following extracts from the reports given in the *Watchman and Reflector* will be read with interest.

At the committee of the Home Mission Society on a motion to invite brethren present to a seat, it was moved to insert the word "loyal" but it appears to have been overruled, or rather winked at that any "erring brethren" were present, although Rev. J. B. Jeter was there.

"A resolution was introduced recommending Christians intending to emigrate to select their homes with reference to Christian usefulness. This called forth some strong expressions of interest. The President, Dr. Anderson, seconded the resolution in a vigorous speech.

The claims of the new States and territories as mission fields were presented in an earnest report and in several earnest speeches, at intervals during the forenoon and afternoon. In this way the special claims of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois were ably presented. The facts stated were of a nature to stir the hearts of the people, if the people could only have heard them.

May 22, 1865.—On Saturday there were two contemporary meetings, that of the American and Foreign Bible Society in the Second church, and that of the American Bible Union in the Fourth church. Were I able, as Jack Falstaff hath it, to be "sawn into quantities," so as to be present at both, I would report both. As it was, having to choose, I went to the Bible Union meeting. It was, of course, somewhat small, as compared with the meetings of the Home Mission Society, the more so, I presume, on account

of the remoteness of the meeting from the central part of the city. But the spirit of the meeting was cheerful, the speeches were vigorous, and the members present apparently more than satisfied with the progress and prospects of the Union.

This not being the annual meeting, the report presented was a report of progress merely. It appeared that, besides the final revision of the New Testament, the Board have secured a similar revision of the Spanish New Testament, and nearly completed that of the Italian and German New Testament. The revision of Job and Proverbs in English has passed the final stage, the former having been several years published, and the latter ready for the press; and the preparatory revision of nearly the whole Old Testament is completed.

In the evening an address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Madison University, on the merits of the revised New Testament.

Among the Sabbath services there were two anniversary sermons. Rev. Dr. Hague preached before the Bible Society from the text, Luke 7: 36, "He loveth our nation and hath built us a synagogue." The theme of the sermon was, "The Bible in the Homes of the People is the Strength of the Nation." The derivation of this subject from the text was ingenious, and the application of it to the duties of the society and of the denomination was powerfully made.

The sermon before the Publication Society was preached last evening by Rev. George D. Boardman, of Philadelphia. His text was, Matt. 3: 13-15; and Gal. 3: 27. The subject discussed was, "The Reason for Christ's Baptism, and the relation of Baptism to Christian Doctrine and Christian Life." The discourse traversed an immense range of doctrine and speculation, and was delivered with the preacher's accustomed ardor and energy.

At the meeting of the Baptist Publication Society, on May 23rd, "the principal topic of discussion was the merits and demerits of Sunday School library books. Rev. Dr. Weston, of New York, opened the conference on the subject by a vigorous speech, in which he was followed by a large number both of ministers and Sunday-school superintendents. Some seemed disposed to say that if children would not read the right kind of books, they should not have any books at all. Others insisted that pains should be taken to make good books as attractive as the bad books. Others still urged that books could be bought cheaper of private book-sellers than of the Publication Society. Finally, a committee was appointed to make out—not an "Index Expurgatorius"—but a catalogue of books such as Sabbath schools ought to buy, and to report on the subject at the next annual meeting.

The American Baptist Missionary Union held its meeting on the 24th, and 25th. The Annual Report notices that the connection between the Society and Dr. Mason, has been dissolved, principally we understand from the unchristian hallucinations and proceedings of Mrs. Mason. The Report refers to the Henthada Mission as follows:

Karen department, Rev. B. C. Thomas and wife. Burman department, Rev. A. R. R. Crawley and wife.

Out-stations—about seventy in the Karen department and two in the Burman.

Sixty-four Karen and four Burman native assistants.

No itinerant native assistants are employed; the sixty-four native pastors are located in or near every populous part of the district. The members of the churches are firm, and increasing in general intelligence. Mr. Thomas has visited 27 of the churches during the year. New churches have been formed in three populous regions. A normal school has been taught five months with 73 pupils, 5 high and 40 primary schools, the former numbering 100, the latter 300 pupils. Six from this mission are in the theological school in Rangoon. Total under instruction, 479. Churches, 56; members, 1800; ordained preachers, 7; unordained, 57. Baptized, 133; excluded, 10; restored, 10. The members have chiefly supported the schools and many of the preachers.

In the Burman department, there is a native pastor at Henthada, sixty-three years of age. The native preachers have done considerable itinerant work, they are supported by friends in the British Provinces of North America. Baptized, 9; excluded, 4; present number, 47. There is a school, sustained by friends in Nova Scotia, &c. More laborers in the Burman department are needed.

ROCHESTER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—This flourishing seminary celebrated its fifteenth anniversary with interesting exercises. The speakers outside the graduating class were Rev. Drs. Stow, Samson and Murdock, and Prof. Northrop. The class of ten who now leave the institution acquitted themselves with credit. At the collation Dr. Robinson spoke, with others, and well vindicated the wisdom of the three years' course of study in the seminary. He demonstrated it to be wise for the student, wise for the churches, and wise for all concerned, and that, considering the physical as well as the intellectual good of the students, it is far more economical than the old system of two years. From statements made by Mr. James D. Reid, a devoted friend of the theological seminary, the financial condition of the institution is shown to be most gratifying. There is secured an endowment of \$109,000, a scholarship fund of \$3,100, a prize fund of \$200, besides a building fund of \$10,000, with a prospect that the latter will be increased sufficiently

to insure the erection of a new and handsome seminary building within two years. During the fifteen years of the seminary's existence, 180 young men have been graduated from the English department, and 25 from the German. Dr. Kendrick will, in connection with his professorship in the university, also fill the chair of Biblical Interpretation and Exegesis in the seminary, made vacant by Dr. Hotchkiss' accepting the pastorate of the Washington Street Baptist church, in Buffalo.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

There is perhaps no single individual who is surrounded with more of interest at the present moment than Jefferson Davis. What should be done with him? is a problem the people of the United States are trying to solve. A large proportion of them still say what they have been for some time singing: "Hang Jeff. Davis on a sour apple tree." This course is however being strongly protested against by others. It is said that his trial will not come off for a month.

It appears that the evidence, said to be in possession of one of the governmental bureaus, of Davis's complicity with the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, has turned out to be a canard; and he is now to be tried on the charge of treason. The Correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer* writes concerning his situation and behavior as follows:

FORTRESS MONROE, May 25.—As has been already intimated, the cell of the rebel chief is a strong inclosure, built within a gun casemate; literally a dungeon within a dungeon. The porthole of this casemate has been securely closed with heavy iron bars, through which the prisoner can see the bright light of day without, and the little patches of the green waters of the bay and of the ocean.

The furniture of the cell is plain and scant, consisting of a cot-bed and three chairs. Neither knife nor fork are permitted the prisoner, for prudential reasons; and he is forced to manipulate his food in the most primitive manner.

Though the cell is bare of furniture, it is not of company. Jeff. does not pine in solitude. One officer and two soldiers remain continually in the cell with him. In fact they are locked in with him. In the other part of the casemate, forming, as it were, an anteroom to the cell of Davis, there are continually in waiting four private soldiers and a commissioned officer. These five are locked into this vestibule from the outside by the officer of the day, who retains all keys. Thus the guards on duty within the casemate are imprisoned with their important charge. Clement C. Clay is perfectly resigned to his fate. He takes his close confinement with the greatest equanimity. He expresses himself as quite confident of his ultimate acquittal by the United States Government.

At times Clay expresses extreme concern and sorrow for his wife, deeply regretting that his humiliation reflected upon her, and that his fate has also dragged her down from the high social position she once occupied, when one of the reigning belles of Washington society.

Yesterday morning Davis complained of being sick and expressed a wish to see a physician. The officer of the day, after consulting the proper authorities, told his prisoner that a doctor would be allowed him. "What physicians have you here?" asked Jeff. of Capt. J. E. Tetlow, the officer of the day on duty yesterday. Capt. Tetlow mentioned the names of Doctors Bancroft, Janeway, and Craven.

"Where is Dr. Bancroft from?" queried Jeff. "From Connecticut," answered the captain. "Don't want him then. Where's Janeway from?" "Do not know where Dr. Janeway is from." "Do you know where Craven is from?" persisted Jeff. "Yes, he is from New Jersey." Let me have him, then." In justice to Dr. Craven we feel compelled to say that, notwithstanding the invidious and insulting selection of the chief of traitors, the physician is and ever has been an unconditional Union man, dyed in the wool. The doctor found nothing seriously wrong with Jeff.'s physical condition.

The real reason of Davis's desire for a physician became apparent when his noontide meal was served to him. The murderer of our prisoners is fed on the regular army rations, precisely of the same quantity and quality as is served out to our soldiers in garrison. Jeff. has not partaken of his food with any apparent relish. At noon, yesterday, he threw his soup, bread and meat from him, exclaiming, in a loud and angry voice, that "he was not accustomed to such vile living, and would not put up with it."

The officer and his guards on duty within the cell looked on in quiet surprise. Davis became yet more irate, and strode up and down his cell, exclaiming that he was "to be murdered."

At one time he endeavored to deprive one of the guards of his gun. Failing in this he tore open his vest and shirt, bared his breast, and asked to be shot. This melodramatic request was not complied with. On the contrary the officer of the day and General Miles were apprised of the violent conduct of the prisoner, and irons were ordered to be placed upon his ankles. It will be seen by this that the ironing was perfectly justifiable in every point of view.

When the officers were about to place the gyves upon him he became more violent than before, and resisted with all his power the adjustment of the manacles. He was gently but firmly held, and the shackles fastened. He violently berated the officer while performing this unpleasant duty. He was allowed to scold on uninterruptedly.

Since his incarceration he has conducted himself in a haughty and supercilious manner, till