

For the Christian Messenger.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

MRS. SARAH FREEMAN.

Widow of the late William Freeman, of Amherst, and sister of the late Revs. Joseph and George Dimock, was called home on the 12th day of August, 1866, in the 78th year of her age.

Through the favor of Providence it was the writer's privilege to have sister Freeman for a near neighbour about twenty-six years. She was invariably a friend indeed; both by day and by night ready to do all in her power, to aid in alleviating affliction. In her family she was a prudent wife, a careful mother, and a kind step-mother. Her whole deportment evinced an unusual degree of discretion. She highly esteemed the people of God, took evident pleasure in their society, readily united with them in worship, and manifested a deep interest in the prosperity of the Redeemer's cause. When all her surviving children—4 in number—professed faith in Christ, it evidently afforded her delight to see them confessing the Saviour, and obeying his commands. Before all she set an example of genuine piety.

Clearly, however, as the evidences of grace in her appeared to those around her, she almost constantly suffered greatly from fearful apprehensions in reference to her acceptance with God. She justly regarded the change from nature to grace as a great one; and because she knew not when it was effected in her case, she entertained strong fears, as timid Christians in like circumstances often do, that it had never taken place. It was with much trembling that she went forward, after having long desired to follow the Saviour, in the ordinance of baptism, and received it at the hands of the writer; and subsequently distressing doubts sometimes prevented her from approaching the Lord's table.

Though the weakness of this justly esteemed sister's faith deprived her of much consolation which stronger confidence might have secured, undoubtedly she is now raised above all such infirmity, and beholds her beloved Redeemer without a veil between.

At her burial, Rev. G. F. Miles, the Pastor, delivered an appropriate discourse from Rev. xiv. 13: "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord," &c.—Communicated by Rev. C. Tupper.

JOHN ROSS CHISHOLM.

Son of Mr. David Chisholm, of Scotch Village, died on Feb. 8th, aged 16 years. From a severe cold his lungs became affected, which, in the course of a few weeks, caused his death. He was much esteemed by all that knew him. When asked respecting his hope, he replied, that he depended on the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ, and would frequently say that he put his trust in the Saviour and was not afraid to die. May his death be the means of awakening many youth in our community to greater concern.—Communicated by Rev. James Reid.

Religious Intelligence.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. P. G. McGregor is made the General agent of the Presbyterian Church and retires from the charge of his congregation in Poplar Grove to engage in the duties of this new office.

Rev. W. Murray is granted eight or ten weeks leave of absence by the Presbytery of Halifax.

Rev. Thomas Cumming has removed to Canada from the St. John's Church in Halifax.

UPPER STEWIAKKE.—We are glad to learn that there have been several additions to the church in this place of late. Rev. Alfred Chipman has been called to baptize on three separate occasions.

SHERBROOKE WEST, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.—Rev. P. F. Murray has been sowing the good seed of the kingdom in New Albany, Springfield and West Sherbrooke, and has been permitted to gather some of the fruits in receiving converts into the church—seven were recently baptized in the latter place, and he expects again to be similarly engaged. He adds to the few words, "It is cheering, in this day of worldliness, to witness the reviving of the Lord's work. May the Lord perfect his own work."

ORDINATION AT ROXTON, CANADA EAST.—Dr. Cote of Roxton was recently ordained to the work of the Christian ministry in connection with the Roxton Pond Church. The services were partly in English and partly in French, by Rev. Dr. Fyfe, T. F. Caldwell, Louis Argue, and others.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY CONVENTION, CANADA EAST.—On Monday evening, September 3rd, a large number of the members of the Board of the Eastern Convention assembled in the basement of the Baptist church, Montreal. The principal business was the reading and adopting of the report, by which it appeared that twelve missionaries have labored in connection with the Convention during the year. The reports from Ottawa and Port Hope, B. T., were very encouraging; and the others, although not referring to much visible advancement, speak of progress in divine things and prospects brightening for the future. On Tuesday morning, after

a short prayer-meeting, the Convention assembled. President, S. Tucker, Esq. Visiting brethren were cordially invited to seats, and the business was proceeded with.

At a suitable time, Bro. Alexander called attention to the great want of ministers now experienced, and the large number of vacant fields of labor within the jurisdiction of this Convention. Upon this subject remarks of a very interesting character were elicited from several brethren.

The POTOMAC BAPTIST ASSOCIATION held its 100th Anniversary last month. A correspondent of the National Baptist, writing from Washington respecting it, says it was formed by the churches dismissed a century since from the Philadelphia Association,—that good old mother of us all.

Meetings of Associations at the South are events of great interest with the people for many miles around. They are attended by thousands of the best people in the community. The opening services are enjoyed in some shady grove near the church, where water abounds for people and animals. All the devotional services and preaching are conducted here. A pulpit stands supported by sturdy trees. All the ministers present are looked for on the stand. Seats of boards for two thousand or more hearers are made in front, and I have never seen these empty while service was going on. Hundreds of carriages border the seats in which the people sit listening to the word of life as reverently as in a house of worship.

The delegates conduct the business of the Association in the adjoining meeting-house. Two stood here at North Fork, side by side, of about equal size, both of brick, new side and old side, as they are sometimes called.

The cause of missions, domestic and foreign, was urged by brethren zealous in the work, the First Baptist Church, Washington, pledging by its delegates one dollar for each member, hoping that all the churches will do the same.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.—A letter from Rome, in the *Salut Public* of Lyons, says: "The Holy Father and all the cardinals have received by post a small pamphlet, printed at Naples, with the title, 'The truth to Pius IX.' The author is M. Bertocchini, of Rome, late brother of the Christian Schools, who has been to Naples with his family; he presents for the Roman question four combinations—namely, an armed invasion, an interior revolution, a slow agony, and an accord with the King of Italy. According to him, the armed invasion will not take place, for Italy has undertaken, by the Convention of the 15th September, to respect the frontiers of the Roman State; an interior revolution is very possible and facile, and would render inevitable the fall of the temporal power of the Holy See, if the Pope, doing violence to his evangelical character, should attempt to stifle it by a prompt and sanguinary repression; a slow agony would be too humiliating for the Pontifical Government. This is why M. Bertocchini concludes that there is nothing else to be done but to come to terms with the King of Italy, and show himself once more the Pope of 1848. This pamphlet is making much noise in the circles of the Pontifical party; the author states he has written it from devotedness to the Papacy, and adds that the Roman clergy, and particularly the good ecclesiastics who have the direction of the congregation of the Church of the Peace, can give testimony as to his moral and religious conduct."

Colonial and Foreign News.

New Brunswick.

PAPER MANUFACTORY.—Messrs. Bayard, Burpee & Barnes, we rejoice to say, have recently established a mill for the manufacture of paper, which promises to supply a want that has been much felt in this community. They have called to their aid not only the necessary machinery, but also men who are thoroughly versed in their business, and the result is that the mill is turning out paper of a superior quality. The mill is now thoroughly up and running, and they can supply the Provincial journals generally with a first-rate article.—*Visitor*.

NOVA SCOTIA FRUIT.—The St. John Journal notices the arrival of a vessel from Hall's Harbor N. S., laden with fruit and vegetables. She was the first to make her appearance this season. The boat was soon cleared out by the people who came down in crowds as soon as they heard of her arrival. Amongst other things there was a quantity of very fine plums and apples, which were sold at moderate prices.

Canada.

A Toronto Special despatch of Tuesday 25th says: Orders have been given to the whole force of the city to muster at given points on the first alarm of fire, to be all acquainted with forty rounds of ball cartridge—an attempt to burn or capture the city is feared.—Large quantities of military stores including ambulances are arriving here.—The Regular troops and Volunteers are continually moving hither and thither.

A Yacht was seized to-day, and her crew of three men arrested on suspicion of being Fenians. A quantity of ammunition was found on board.

An Ottawa, C. W., despatch says: Cabinet meetings of the Canadian Government are being held daily in Quebec. The subject discussed being the military condition of the Province, the Confederation and failure of the bank of Upper Canada. Much uncertainty is felt in financial circles.

The Fenians are said to be assembling for an invasion at Highgate.—Large quantities of military stores are being received at Toronto and Montreal and sent to the Western portion of the Province.

A Telegram from New York on Wednesday last stated that "An offer had been made by the Priests to purchase the Parliament buildings in Ottawa, and it was alleged that the offer had reference to the eventuality of the Pope establishing his See in Canada."

Osgesburg, N. Y., Sept. 25.—It is reported, upon good authority, that a large number of Fenians are concentrating in Northern Vermont for a raid upon Canada. Considerable excitement exists in those counties which border on the Canada line.

Toronto, Sept. 26.—The Provincial Annual Fair was formally opened to-day. An address was delivered by Hon. D'Arcey McGee. The attendance was very large, and weather fine.

The case of Lamirande, the French banker, was up before the Court of Queen's Bench in Montreal on Monday. The Judge, in his charge to the Jury, said Lamirande had been illegally carried off beyond the Court's jurisdiction, and an investigation into the affair was demanded.

Two transports with ammunition, and two steamers with troops, the "Europa" and "Tariffa," had arrived at Quebec.

Sept. 27.—Several Regiments both of Regulars and Volunteers have been ordered into camp at St. John's near the Vermont line. All Government employees in the different departments have been enrolled into the civil service regiment. The general orders issued will be carried into effect in event of the Volunteers and Militia being called out.

An Ottawa (C. W.) despatch on the 28th says the rumor of a concentration of Fenians on the Canada border for a raid is believed to be premature.

A flaw has been discovered in the indictment against the Fenians captured at Fort Erie, which, it is thought, will necessitate their discharge.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—On Friday night, a raft manned by thirty men, ten being Indians, ten French Canadians, and the others Irish and Scotch, came to above the Cedar Rapids, it being too dark to run them. During the night a violent storm set in which drove the raft from its anchorage into the rapids, scattering the logs in all directions. Amidst the surging of the waves and the darkness of the night there was no chance of escape for the unfortunate men. By what appears to be almost a miracle, four of the Indians managed to reach an island on which they took refuge and from whence they were rescued next day. These, as far as can be learned, are the only survivors of the crew.—*Quebec Gazette*.

EXODUS FROM CANADA.—Several of our French city contemporaries call attention, with regret, to the continued exodus of the labouring classes to the United States. The *Courier* of Monday in particular, says:—"It is with regret that Quebec sees every day large numbers of its labouring population abandoning their homes and their families to seek from the stranger labor and bread. Numbers of our ship carpenters and artisans are daily turning their steps towards the States and carrying their activity and industry to the market of our neighbors, owing to the want of sufficient employment at home. The shipyards are almost all closed. The bank of the St. Charles, which formerly resounded with the hum of industry, and were covered with workmen, are now silent and deserted."—*Quebec Gazette*.

LATEST FROM THE U. STATES.

New York, Sept. 25.—At a Fenian Picnic yesterday, James Stephens the Fenian Chief, made a speech in which he repeated that fighting would commence in Ireland this year and he would be with them in the fight.

Sept. 28.—Santa Anna published a reply to Senator Romeo, taking the Republican leaders of Mexico to task for rejecting his service. He says their refusal will not deter him from doing his best in behalf of his country.

Head Centre Stephens' headquarters here yesterday was all bustle and activity. Important negotiations are pending, which, it is said, will astonish the Brotherhood when published. A *nolle prosequi* has been entered in the case of Roberts.

Sept. 29.—Santa Anna, whose headquarters are in Staten Island, is said to have enlisted the sympathies of the Fenian Brotherhood in the Mexican cause, and is in close communication with Roberts, Sweeney, and other Fenian Chiefs.—Three large steamers have been purchased, it is believed, for the transmission of Fenians to Mexico.

Senor Rodio, the Mexican Minister, has received to-day the following official despatch, from the Mexican Consul at San Francisco, dated yesterday:—"The whole State of Sonora is in possession of our troops, including the port of Guaymas, which was evacuated by the French. This news is positive. General Corona expects to be soon in possession of Mazatlan. (Signed) JOSE A. GODEY."

Washington, Sept. 27.—Information has been received that no person, proved to be a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, now remains in prison in Dublin, under the act suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus. Two or three are still held in custody for want of funds wherewith to pay their passage from Ireland.

San Francisco, Sept. 26.—The Mexican Consul at this port has received letters from Chiba-

ena, dated August 20, giving official notice that the republicans had occupied Monterey and Saltillo. That the Liberals, in an action 25 leagues from Durango, had defeated the Traitors and captured the city of Nazos, and that the French had abandoned Durango, which the liberals probably occupied.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.—Manchester, Sept. 24.—A great meeting of the friends of Reform is to be held here to-day. Mr. Bright will be one of the speakers.

Liverpool, Sept. 24.—The ship *Endymion*, Williams, hence for New York has put into the port of Cork partly damaged, having been in a heavy gale.

The Steamer Malta, from New York, 12th inst., and the Steamship Belgian, from Quebec the same day, arrived this morning.

Sept. 25.—The ship *Coburg* from Liverpool for New York, was abandoned at sea. The ship *Edward* from Bremen for New York, is at Flushing badly damaged.

Southampton, Sept. 25.—The city authorities have invited the officers of the United States ships in the harbor to a dinner.

London, Sept. 25.—The presence of three United States Ships of War at the Island of Candia attracts attention.

Sept. 26.—More troops are to be sent to Canada. The steamer *Hansa* has been engaged to take about 1,000.

Sept. 27.—The Bank rate has been reduced to 4½ per cent.

Sept. 28.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company has been held. It was resolved to raise the capital of the Company, and promised very shortly to reduce the tolls on messages. It was expected that a treaty of peace would be signed between Austria and Italy in a day or two.

ITALY.—Florence, Sept. 24.—The band of rebels who have been carrying things with a high hand near Palermo for the few days have been routed by the military.

Sept. 25.—Garibaldi's Volunteers at Secco are to be disbanded.

Sept. 27.—A Military Commission has gone to Venice to take possession for the Italian Government of the war material there.

Rome, Sept. 27.—The Empress is here on a visit to the Pope.

FRANCE.—Paris, Sept. 26.—It is said that Spain accepts the good offices of France and England as mediators between herself and Chili and Peru.

It appears that the projected reorganization of the French army will be based upon a scheme matured by the Emperor so far back as 1843, and an outline of which was published by him in the summer of that year. A special commission will be appointed to frame a measure, which will be laid before the Corps Législatif in the course of the ensuing session.

PRUSSIA.—Berlin, Sept. 25.—Bismark's illness is grave.

Sept. 26.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill authorising a loan. The Ministers agreed to the reduction to thirty million thalers, but urged upon the Chamber that the Government should be kept in a strong financial position.

Sept. 27.—The Prussian Diet has been prorogued.

SPAIN.—Madrid, Sept. 27.—Gen. Maisene has been appointed Governor-General of Cuba.

AUSTRIA is disarming and reorganizing her army on a peace establishment; while the Emperor is setting the example in public economies by reducing his civil list not less than £255,000; an example his neighbour the Sultan might well follow, who, in addition to troubles in Canada, and unusually numerous and destructive fires in Constantinople, is at his wit's end again to pay his dividends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EUROPEAN CURRENCY.—In *The Times* of the 14th ult., an interesting document appeared—a convention between France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland, to use the same gold and silver coinage, and to make the coinage of each contracting State a legal tender in any of the other States. It is provided that the treasuries of each State shall receive the coins of the others, and exchange them at convenient intervals of time. The French franc is made the basis of the system of coinage, which is, of course, a decimal one; and it ranges from a hundred franc piece to a silver one of twenty centimes, or about two-pence. Weights and measures are not yet assimilated, but this result is contemplated in the convention. France has thus taken a great step in the way of facilitating intercourse with her neighbours; both travellers for pleasure and commercial men will speedily feel the advantage of the new arrangement; and French coinage, like the French language, will everywhere mark the legitimate influence of the cosmopolitan tendency of France. English coinage will probably be long in becoming a decimal one, and Germans are not likely to give up their florin; but it may be worth while for both England and Germany to consider whether they could not join the convention by agreeing mutually to make the coins of all the contracting countries legal tender at a fixed rate of exchange.—*Freeman*.