

of Christ, and by her steady persevering conduct was much endeared to the Church of which she was a member. She had the happiness in life of seeing eight out of thirteen of her children united to Christian Churches, and walking in the fear of the Lord. Sister C. died in a good old age,—her end was peace. She has left behind her, eight children, eighty-one grand-children, and fifteen great-grand-children. The memory of the just is blessed.

J. E. COGSWELL.

Economy, Jan. 28, 1856.

[An erratum has been discovered since the former portion of the above Obituary was printed. On the seventh line for 1880 read 1780.]

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary of Mr. Francis Cosgrove.

DIED at Margaretville, Wilnot, on the 18th day of January, Mr. FRANCIS COSGROVE, in the 78th year of his age, leaving a widow and seven children.

Mr. C. was born in Dublin, Ireland, in the year 1778. At the age of three months he was bereft of his father. His mother was also removed by death when he was only eight years old. In infancy he was committed to the care of a pious grandmother, whose admonitions and prayers produced abiding impressions on his mind. She gave him a Bible,—an invaluable gift,—which he kept with him in all his peripatations through life, he has left it with his family; of whom nearly all are professors of vital religion.

After having served an apprenticeship at the business of shoemaking, he chose to enter the military service, in which he continued for many years. While engaged in battles on the Continent of Europe and in America he received several wounds. Amidst all those dangers, however, he was graciously preserved, and sustained no lasting injury.

On the establishment of peace he was released from service. Having long served his king and country faithfully, he had a small pension settled upon him for life. Land was also granted him by the crown, in the vicinity of New Albany, on the road to Liverpool. On this he settled. The trade which he had learned in youth was now highly beneficial to him. By industry and frugality he maintained his family comfortably.

Having previously obtained a joyful and steadfast hope in Christ, in the year 1827 he was baptized by the Rev. Thomas Ansley, and united with the Baptist Church of Nictaux; to which the members resident in that locality then belonged.

Brother Cosgrove, like Lydia, gladly received and entertained the Ministers of Christ, and other pious people. He was always glad also to have public worship held in his house.

Brother C. was noted, wherever he resided, as a man of strict integrity and sterling piety. When the Temperance Reform was introduced, he readily engaged in it, and faithfully adhered to the principle of total abstinence through the remainder of his life. He was a very attentive and enlightened student of the Bible. His reading was extensive, and his mind was well informed. He was constant in his attendance on the public means of grace. His faith was strong, and his reliance on the Saviour remarkably steadfast. Being a man of good understanding, and possessing a facility of communication, he frequently spoke at conference and other meetings, much to the edification of his brethren.

He regularly maintained prayer with his family till his increasing infirmities put it out of his power. When his mind became shattered through debility with reference to temporal things, religion continued to be his theme and delight; and on it he would frequently make very sensible remarks. When his dissolution drew near his thoughts appeared more collected. He spoke in terms of strong regard of the Baptist Ministers now deceased, and of the living, with whom he was acquainted.

To his pious companion, whose assiduity in attending upon him was unremitting, he remarked, "The Lord will provide." Again he observed to her, "There remaineth a rest to the people of God; and I trust I shall soon be there."

Brother Cosgrove's funeral was numerously attended, in the Evergreen Baptist Meeting House, on Tuesday the 22nd. A discourse was delivered by the writer, from an appropriate text selected many years before by our departed brother, namely, (Psalm cxix, 114,) "Thou art

my hiding-place and my shield: I hope in thy word."

The facts above narrated have suggested the following lines:—

THE FAITHFUL SOLDIER.

Bereft in childhood of paternal care,
Our valued friend did heaven's protection share:
That mercy which transcends the lofty skies,
Toward him display'd, we gladly recognize.

'Midst num'rous perils on the battle field,
He proved the Lord his life-preserving shield;
A faithful soldier, valiantly he fought,
And earnestly his country's welfare sought.

Sweet peace ensued—released from scenes of strife,
Well pleased, he led a mild, pacific life;
By honest industry his bread obtained,
And just esteem from all around him gained.

Renew'd by grace descending from above,
A happy subject of redeeming love,
Enlisted freely in the Saviour's cause,
He yielded strict obedience to His laws.

Upheld and strengthened by his potent Lord—
His hiding-place, his shield—whose precious word
Sustained his hope: he fought the heavenly fight,
Made more than conqueror through his Captain's might.

The conflict o'er, the glorious victory gained,
The crown of everlasting life obtained,
Ascribing glory to the Lamb above,
He sings the endless song of sov'reign love.

Communicated by Rev. C. Tupper.

[We regret that the following letter has been so long delayed, but the MS. was by some means mislaid at the time, and we have been unable to lay our hands upon it, until now Brother P. has kindly furnished us with another copy.]

For the Christian Messenger.

Mission to New Albany and Springfield.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

I wish through your valuable paper to inform the Missionary Board and friends of Zion that I have performed the Mission that was appointed me in New Albany and Springfield.

I left home August 8th, and spent the first Sabbath at New Albany. This little church was planted by our Fathers, and nursed by the Elders amongst them, and has ever been regarded as a united and persevering little band, who at different times have had sound but tender twigs engrafed in, which have grown up to become mighty cedars in Lebanon, whose gifts are now enjoyed by other Churches, (one is not.)

But since the death of the esteemed and much lamented Deacon, Daniel Whitman, the cause has in some measure declined. I met with them at their Sabbath School, and endeavoured to encourage them in their good work. Preached to them on two Sabbath and week-day evenings, and visited and prayed with the families from house to house, and as the result of a short mission the cause has been much revived. We heard those who halted and those who had turned out of the way return with weeping, and in deep contrition of spirit ask forgiveness of God and the brethren. The falling tear was seen in the eyes of some, of whom it was said they were never seen in the house of God before.

I had the pleasure of baptizing three young converts in the bloom of youth, one of whom dated her awakening from an address given by our departed brother, the Rev. J. Park, at the Sabbath School. This should give encouragement to God's servants "to cast their bread on the water, for it shall be seen after many days." It also shews the Divine blessing enstamped on Sabbath School instruction.

I spent two Sabbaths at Springfield. This little church was planted by Brother Stronach some years ago, but never enjoyed the labours of any stated Pastor for any length of time, and are as sheep having no shepherd, yet they are endeavouring to hold on their way, and although occasionally faint, yet they are pursuing. Their Sabbath School and prayer meetings are well attended, and there were special indications of a revival. During my short stay amongst them there was good attention paid to the word spoken. At our conference meetings some backsliders returned, which we hope may strengthen their brethren. A deep seriousness was on the minds of the young generally, and some date their awakenings from meetings held during the present mission. It appears that the set time has not fully come to favour Zion, yet the cloud as a man's hand may be seen, and I expect soon to hear that it has shed forth its mercy drops in all that region, and that some faithful young Elijah will be found amongst them saying this is the way, walk ye in it. I visited Dalhousie

East, held one meeting, and visited the family of our dear departed brother, G. Starratt. It afforded me great comfort to be the messenger of consolation to the afflicted daughter of our venerable father, Joseph Dimock, whose praise is in all the churches. Our dear sister reminds one of the lonely dove who sits and grieves alone, although she is blessed with the best of children, who seek to make her happy. May God bless the fatherless, and comfort the widow.

In all I have spent six weeks in the service of the Board.—Four Sabbaths in New Albany and two in Springfield; held 35 meetings, 4 conference meetings, visited and conversed with 48 families, baptized 3, enjoyed a blessed season to my own soul, and I trust profitable to the people, but of this eternity will disclose the secret. Returned home on the 5th of October, and found all well. Received in aid of the mission, at Springfield, 28s., at Albany, 33s. 6d., making £3 1s. 6d.

OBEY PARKER, Missionary.

Hillsburgh, Oct. 11, 1855.

For the Christian Messenger

Mission to Inganish, Cape Breton.

DEAR BRETHREN,—

I returned a short time since from a tour to Cape North, which is sixty or seventy miles from this place, and the extremity of the Island. The whole distance is one range of mountains, the highest of any in these provinces. Cape Dolphiu, with its white locks and barren slopes, and also old Smokey Head towering into the clouds, as a warning to the approaching mariner. There is no escaping him when once you are within his grasp. He is bold and stiff, defying the old ocean for many thousand years. Next comes the promontory Head with his flinty nose, where the old Atlantic ocean salutes the gulf stream. There they meet and form a mighty current, running either north or south continually.

I arrived at Inganish in the afternoon. This is a fishing village, and very destitute of the means of grace. I spoke and prayed here with the people. I had to wait for the post-man to guide me through the woods the distance of twenty-two miles, without a house, over barren mountains. Seven times we had to wade through one river up to our knees. I was almost done out before we got through. The post-man being able to walk so much faster than I could. He was very kind. He carried the mail on his back, and took my carpet-bag also. Hungry and wet we arrived at his father's, where we were made welcome with open hearts.

I spent a few sabbaths among this people, who are so destitute of the means of grace, and so ready to hear. I held two services on the Sabbath, and from two to three through the week, and lectured every evening; also visited those who could not go to public worship. I trust that my own soul was blest in setting forth Christ crucified before the people, and that some of the seed sown fell upon good ground, and will before long show the fruit of obedience, and that a large harvest will be gathered here to honour Christ.

They are a very kind people, and more ready to help the missionary than any other Gaelic congregation that I have visited on the Island. Whatever others say about them, we as Baptists found them ready to receive us.

Brother McDonald had been there, and I trust that his labour of love among them will not be lost. They will be glad to see him again that way.

There is no minister or priest in all the distance of 70 miles from here to the Bay of St. Lawrence.

Brother Benjamin Spencer is now on a mission to Margaree and Mabou, being sent by brethren at Mira and North Sydney. We hope that he will find favour in the sight of the people, and that they will help the mission after a godly sort.

Yours truly,

HUGH ROSS.

North Sydney, Nov. 21, 1855.

For the Christian Messenger.

DEAR SIR,

I have lately with my family moved to this place, 1 1/2 miles from Mills Village, on the new road lately opened up to Greenfield, about 14 miles from that place. The lumber business is carried on here to a great extent. The

greater part of those employed are now in the woods. The depth of the snow is much against them.

Religion is in a low state, and there are but few who mention the name of Christ or contend for his cause, and those with a few exceptions are Methodists. There are not more than four or five Baptists to be found in all this community. There is preaching by Mr. McKenne, a local Methodist preacher, mostly every Sabbath afternoon. Mr. Skinner, of Port Medway, has of late preached here twice. His labours are much appreciated in the community where he resides and the adjoining settlements. May he be instrumental in doing much good.

I have for these several years past done all in my power to add to the subscription list of the C. M., and am still doing the same. You will please send the paper as here directed. I regret I cannot do more.

Yours truly,

Z. P. ARMSTRONG.

Tumbling dam, Queen's Co., N. S.
January 29th, 1856.

European Intelligence.

[From the European Times, Jan. 12.]

PEACE!

The nation was startled through its length and breadth on Thursday by the announcement from Vienna and Berlin that Russia had agreed to accept the Austrian propositions for peace. One of the telegraphic despatches stated that she had unconditionally agreed to accept them; another that she had consented to accept them as the basis of negotiation. "We have reason to believe," says the *Daily News* of yesterday, "that the despatch from Paris, though not very clearly worded, approaches more nearly than those from Vienna and Dresden to the terms of the message received by the English government. Russia, we are given to understand, has only accepted the Austrian proposals as the basis of negotiation. In like manner, Russia accepted last year the 'four points' as the basis of negotiation. We do not mean to imply that the cases are exactly parallel. If we are to have conferences in 1856 as we had in 1855, it is to be hoped that the allies will insist upon their being held in Paris or London instead of Vienna; or in Brussels, if it is deemed necessary that they be held in a neutral state. But even if the allies are weak enough to allow them to be held in Vienna, England will be much more efficiently represented there than she was last year."

The *Times* of yesterday, referring to the same moot point, asks, "What does Russia mean by an unconditional acceptance? We have held an acceptance of hers before, and have some experience how coolly she can dishonour it. Other despatches from Vienna speak of the terms being accepted as the basis of negotiation. We must begin somewhere, and that with which we begin must be unconditional; but we have had some experience how Russia understands these things when we remember that last year she undertook to do away with her preponderance in the Black Sea, and could be brought to assent to no means of carrying out this condition which did not tend directly to defeat it. We don't believe that any of these difficulties will really be allowed to interfere with that peace which the Court of St. Petersburg seems to have determined to be necessary to its interest, but merely wish to cool the ardour of those over-sanguine spirits who may infer that everything is already done, and that nothing remains for England and France but to ring their bells, light their bonfires, and pay the bill."

The excitement on the Stock Exchange when this intelligence became known was intense. The British Funds rose more than three per cent., and from the commencement to the close of business the operations were enormous, a little dashed occasionally by the various readings which were given as to the sense in which the phrase "basis" was to be understood. But when it was positively known that Count Nesselrode had informed the Austrian envoy that the propositions were accepted purely and simply as the foundation of preliminaries of peace, the minds of the dubious were reassured; and the value of the securities increased. A time of transition like the present is one in which fortunes are made, and may be add, lost, and there is still sufficient uncertainty about the future to keep alive anxiety and even fear.

If the tone of the leading organs of opinion in the empire be taken as an index of the national mind, these peace proposals have not excited great enthusiasm, and nothing can show more clearly how strongly the war mania has seized upon the people of this country than the almost regretful way in which the consummation is in most instances referred to. It is argued, that most of the preparations for the next campaign are now completed—that the expense has been incurred, and that with the enormous pressure which has been put on every public department, not only by us but by our ally, we should have made a demonstration before the close of 1856 which would have humbled and prostrated Russia far

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