

is St. Stephens, in British territory, also progressing. In this field are two flourishing Baptist churches, with excellent pastors—Brethren Spalding and Burgess.

We had the good fortune to form acquaintance with Mrs. Mary Langdon, the writer of several books. She is the daughter of Deacon Green, of Calais. Her chief works are "Ida May," and "Caste," depicting the horrors of slavery, and "Agnes," illustrating the history of the American Revolution. These and other enchanting productions came from the pen of a lady, who is a model of domestic and christian excellence. She is a thorough Baptist, and may she long be spared to adorn our literature with her exalted sentiments. We also met the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, a distinguished traveller, the author of "Brazil and the Brazilians," together with his amiable lady, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Malan, of Geneva, who is also an authoress. This excursion up the St. Croix we shall not soon forget.

Now we are directing our steps towards St. John. Soon we shall have traversed the Province, and arranged all the old College business. What next? As the Board of Governors have not yet decided on the plan of operation, I abstain from expressing any proposal or even conjecture. When we know the exact sum we want, it will then remain, in view of our present circumstances, to judge how much we can probably accomplish. Whatever we do, let it be wisely planned and faithfully executed, with humble reliance on our great Exemplar in the cause of christian benevolence

D. FREEMAN.

St. Patrick's, Oct. 15th, 1859.

P.S.—In my last, on the Association in Frederickton, a mistake occurred. I think you are to blame this time, in printing "Rev. William Harrison" for the Rev. William Harris. The latter is the right name. The friends in Queen's and Annapolis will be pleased to know that the Welsh preacher is enjoying a green and useful old age; abating none of his natural fire or force.

D. F.

For the Christian Messenger.

### French Mission.

MR. EDITOR,

At a meeting of the French Mission Board the following resolution was passed unanimously, and I was requested to forward it immediately for publication, as we are in need of funds.

Moved by Bro. Samuel Brown, seconded by Rev. E. N. Harris:

Resolved, That the Secretary write to the churches through the Messenger, requesting those churches where collections have recently been taken for the Mission, to forward the same immediately to the Treasurer, and those who have not yet taken collections are earnestly urged to do so, as the Board is in need of funds.

Yours truly,

HENRY ANGELL.

Yarmouth, Oct. 19th, 1859.

For the Christian Messenger.

### Obituary Notices.

MARY, OLIVIA, JOHN, AND EBENEZER ANDERSON. Children of Bro. James Anderson of Gasperaux, have all been taken away within a few days by that fearful malady "Ulcerated sore throat."

Sept. 4th, Mary Eliza after an illness of 4 days departed this life in the 13th year of her age.

Olivia was the next to follow, who passed away from the scenes of Earth to the pure bliss of Heaven, Sept. 9th, in the 19th year of her age. Three years ago she became savingly acquainted with the Saviour and united with the Church in this place, and remained a consistent member until she left the Church militant to join the Church triumphant. Our dear sister's illness was brief, only 5 days, yet she was found ready to obey the summons of her Master, and as she came near the spirit-land, every cloud was gone. Oh! with what earnestness did she pray for her Pastor, the Church, and for sinners, such a prayer, none but the dying could utter; and how affectionately did she entreat those who visited her to prepare for the dying hour, and even before she came to the Jordan of death, she seemed like one breathing the Heavenly atmosphere, and longing to be with Jesus; but soon the freed spirit took its flight to meet a sainted mother, with the redeemed millions before the throne.

About an hour after, John departed this life in the 16th year of his age, having been sick but 4 days, who left some evidence of a hope in the Saviour. These two were laid beside each other in the same grave. The next day a sermon was preached from "Lord Jesus receive my spirit."

Sept. 21st, Ebenezer was also taken away aged 8 years.

How deep and mysterious are the providences of God, may the Lord support our brother, the father in this deep affliction; a few years ago he lost the partner of his youth, now his children are nearly all taken away, may he be enabled to say, "The Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord."—Communicated by the Rev. E. O. Read.

### FLETCHER HARRIS.

Son of Mr. David Harris, of Margaretville, Wilmet, was lost overboard from the deck of the schooner Elizabeth Bowlby, on her way to Boston, on Monday, August 29th, efforts to save him, though made immediately and most strenuously, proved ineffectual.

Young Mr. Harris was 20 years of age on the 22nd day of March last. He was a kind and obliging youth, and was generally beloved. Though his body had been buried in the deep, a funeral sermon was preached by the writer, in Evergreen Meeting House, on the impressive occasion of his sudden death, on Lord's day, Oct. 2nd, from Gen. xxvii. 2—"I know not the day of my death." As the deceased had been a faithful Son of Temperance for a number of years, Margaretville Division, to which he belonged, accompanied by others from abroad, walked in procession, with badges of mourning. Though the day was quite rainy, yet the attendance of a large and solemn congregation evinced sympathy for the bereaved, and affection for the departed.—Communicated by the Rev. C. Tupper.

The following appropriate lines were composed in reference to this painful dispensation:—" 'Tis sad, that even in this world of ours,  
Grief blends with joy,  
Thorns mingle with the fairest earthly flowers;  
E'en pleasures quickly cloy!  
Not long ago a youth in health and vigor,  
With bounding heart,  
To seek a land across the pathless ocean;  
Did from his home depart!

The morn was fair, and those he loved so fondly  
Within his childhood's home,  
Little imagined, when he gaily left them  
He never would return;  
But oh! the sad, sad tidings, quickly reached  
On lightning pinions borne;  
That he, the young, and happy-hearted Fletcher  
Had found a watery tomb!

O who can tell! the anguish of that hour,  
To the remaining one, [him  
Who with a brother's tenderness strove to save  
From such fatal doom!  
When 'spite the frantic efforts, for his rescue  
All used in vain!  
He sank beyond the reach of human succor,  
Nor rose again!

The mother's heart, yearns sadly for her darling,  
Her much loved child,  
And mourns his early fate and her bereavement,  
With grief that's almost wild!  
Alas! that he, the fondly loved and cherished  
By old and young,  
In the full flush of life and manhood perished  
Far 'neath the ocean's foam!

Dear Fletcher! those who loved, can ne'er forget  
Though o'er thy distant grave,  
While the remaining days of time shall linger,  
The bounding billows rave;  
And while the weary rolls slowly onward  
With leaden wings,  
The restless sea, with its incessant moaning;  
Thy mournful requiem sings!

Look upward, mourners in that home of anguish;  
To Him who rules above;  
He does not willingly afflict his creatures;  
But smiles in love;  
To Him in this bitter dispensation,  
This heavy blow  
Had ends above our feeble comprehension,  
Or reach to know.

He, only who hath carried all our sorrows,  
And borne our grief;  
Can in the hour of bitterest afflictions,  
Afford relief!  
Then let us look to Him who thus hath wounded,  
Whatever betide;  
And when the ill of life press quickly round us,  
Lean close to his side!

E. C.

### MRS. CATHERINE WARD.

Widow of the late Mr. Jonas Ward, was quiet and industrious woman, and had raised a large family. At the age of 82 years she enjoyed remarkably good health. She had resided a number of years with her son, Mr. John Ward, in Tremont, Aylesford. On Tuesday, the 11th inst., having been engaged through the day in knitting—her ordinary employment, at night she sat down to her tea, to all appearance as well as usual. Her son observing her head to drop backward, immediately supported her, and asked her if she would not speak. Yet she was unable to reply, and presently expired.

This striking call of Providence was improved by a discourse delivered at her interment, by the writer, founded on Ps. xc. 10. A large number of relatives and connections, with other friends, gave attendance on this solemn occasion. How strikingly do these instances illustrate the uncertainty of human life, in old age and in youth, by sea and on land, abroad and at home! How clearly do they show the necessity of being in readiness to exchange worlds at all times and in all places!—*B.*

### Religious Intelligence.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.—The Rev. Henry Angell writes, Oct. 19th, 1859:—"The new meeting house at Beaver River was opened, Oct. 7th. There was a good attendance and the services were interesting. There has also been some received there. Four have been baptized. They much need a faithful and efficient pastor. Their new house is a substantial structure, and is a credit to the people."

### American Bible Union Anniversary.

Our last contained a notice of the Anniversary of the Bible Union, and a brief account of the contents of the Annual Report. Since then we have received further accounts of the proceedings. They occupied Wednesday and Thursday the 10th and 11th insts. The President delivered the Introductory Address, substantially as follows:

The friends of the Bible are heartily welcomed to another Anniversary of this Society. We meet as lovers of the pure and inspired Bible. To mortal hands is intrusted the sacred duty of preserving the Holy Word. Where divinity leaves off humanity begins. The relation between the Holy Inspirer and the inspired scribe was most intimate—they were a complete unity. But the distance between the scribe and the translator is infinite. To his work a profound reverence, comprehensive intellect, delicate perception and holy boldness are equally indispensable. Recognizing all these necessities, the Bible Union takes its ground. We cannot tolerate the slightest error in translating this holy book. But it is a delusion to suppose that the truth can be maintained without a perpetual struggle. The man who professes to be a helper, but who trembles before cunning, cupidity or hatred, would better retire from the field. Our organization welcomes all who seek a pure Bible, without reference to sectarian views or circumstances. Every such man has a title to the privileges of this Union, and to every such man we extend a cordial hand.—Dr. Armitage's address was vigorous, emphatic and fervent, was heard with much attention, and elicited an unanimous and loud "Amen!" from the audience.

From the New York Examiner we learn that the prevailing tone of the speeches showed a fixed determination to do the work of the Union, and to regard every obstacle as an inducement to renewed energy.

### DR. HACKETT'S SPEECH.

The speech that was looked forward to with most interest was that delivered by Dr. Hackett. He said that if he had any doubt as to the principles of this Society, or the manner in which they had commended themselves to the attention of the public, he had none now. It was necessary, after a time, to recall all the great events of any period, and to examine the results which had been attained. So with this question. The simultaneousness with which it is agitated in this and other countries, cannot fail to attract attention. In Germany, it is taking hold of the public mind by appeals through the press. One writer advocates 1,200 changes in the text of the Scriptures. Prof. Tholuck had said that there are errors in them which ought not to be perpetuated. Bunsen's work was an evidence of the interest felt in this matter, and he was sure that if Luther was alive, he would be found encouraging it. Belgium and Holland were awakening to it, and the Saxon nations of Northern Europe were taking up the matter. The ablest Biblical scholars of Europe were avowedly in favor of emendation. Every commentary which comes from the press, has a revised version of the Scripture text. The Episcopal Church even has a large array of names in favor of revision. He thought there was a great amount of undeclassed sentiment in favor of this movement at home. Within his own knowledge there were many Professors in theological institutions not Baptists, who do not hesitate to declare their sentiments in its favor. It was the sincere wish of his own heart that they might join with the Union in this enterprise. The movement was not sectarian. This was an enlightened age; scholarship did not belong to any one country or class of men. The translation of the Scriptures is subject to fixed laws and controlling facts, which can no more be altered, than the principles of electricity or steam can be changed. It was but an act of justice to say of the Managers of the Society, that they had imposed no restrictions on him; they had left him free as the air of heaven. They say, Ascertain by study and prayer what the Bible means, and give us the results.

It had been said that the time has not come for revision, there were so many questions still unsettled. On this principle, nothing could ever be done. It would be like a traveler sitting upon the banks of the Mississippi, waiting for the stream to flow entirely by, before he should pass over. Two centuries and a-half have already been pouring their light on this subject. We propose to make sure of what has been done. Shall we refuse to gather the golden harvest which has already been showered upon us, because we feel there is more in store for us?

It had been said that it is presumptuous for us to sit in judgment on the English Scriptures. He yielded to no one in respect for the scholarship of past times, and as to the importance of this undertaking. But Greek lexicography, Greek grammar, and Greek synonymy, are essentially sciences of modern scholarship. He would perfect and carry out the unfinished labors of the past. It was our felicity to live after the giant intellects and scholars of the past, and it is still true that pygmies on the shoulders of giants may see as far as the giants themselves. A few weeks ago, he paid a visit to the spot where Luther translated the Bible into his own vernacular. Occasionally it was hidden from view by the intervening woods and dwellings, and he was obliged to inquire the way. The universal answer to his interrogatories was: "Straight on and up." He thought of the undertaking of this Union, and asked, Is not this the right sort of a motto to inscribe on our banner. Is there not a voice coming from those who live, and from those who shall come after us, saying, "Straight on and up." He had heard that voice, and would pledge himself, here and now, to do its bidding.

### Colonial & Foreign News.

#### New Brunswick.

A fire at Carleton, (St. John.) on Tuesday morning, destroyed the Iron Foundry, machine and moulding shops of Rich & Co., also two dwellings. The property was insured.

Another section of the New Brunswick Railway, just completed by Messrs. Johnston & Blackie, was opened on Friday last. A special train took the railway officials and a number of others 12 miles further, on a portion of the road nearly finished, at the rate of 40 miles an hour.

#### Canada.

The American Baptist is our authority for the following.—The Colonial Government of Jamaica is about to appoint an Agent in Canada under the immigration act of 1848, to encourage the immigration of coloured labourers to that island. Provision will be made to pay the passage of emigrants, with whom contracts will be made for three years at a stipulated sum per month. It is estimated that there are in Canada 40,000 coloured persons, the great majority being male adults.

Twenty years ago, the number of coloured men in Canada West, was 3,000; now there are more than 40,000. In four months after the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law, 10,000 poured into the country.

Mr. Jas. A. Davidson we find, has returned from England to St. Catharines, Canada. The account of his journeyings in these provinces and in England, was listened to by crowded audiences at his home.

#### United States.

##### SERIOUS RIOT AT HARPER'S FERRY, VIRGINIA.

The Baltimore Patriot of the 17th inst. furnishes the following particulars:

We learn by telegraph from Frederick that a negro insurrection of a very serious nature had broken out at Harper's Ferry, at 10 o'clock last night—the negroes headed by some 250 whites, supposed to be abolitionists, and that the insurgents have taken possession of the U. S. Arsenal, carried off a wagon load of rifles, and had sent them over into Maryland. They have also cut the telegraph wires east and west of the Ferry, so as to prevent communication. The information was forwarded into Frederick.

The leader of the party called himself S. C. Anderson, and had about two hundred men, all armed with Minie rifles, spears and pistols. He expected a reinforcement of 1,500 men by 7 o'clock.

October 18.—The armory has been stormed and taken, after a determined resistance.

Col. Shute approached with a flag of truce, and demanded a surrender. After expostulating some time the rioters refused to surrender.

The marines advanced to the charge and endeavored to break the door down with sledge hammers, but it resisted their efforts.

A large ladder was then used as a battering ram, and the door gave way.

The rioters fired briskly, and shot three marines, the marines firing in turn through the partly broken door.

The marines then forced their way through the break, and in a few minutes resistance was at an end.

The principal originator of this short but bloody insurrection was undoubtedly Capt. John Brown, whose connection with scenes of violence in the border warfare in Kansas then made his name familiarly notorious throughout the whole county.

Latest.—The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad telegraphs: "The insurrection is entirely suppressed. All the outlaws are killed or arrested. All freight and passenger trains are running with entire regularity and safety."

##### THE AERONAUT LA MOUNTAIN.

This adventurous aeronaut, with his companion Haddock, has returned to Troy, after being given up as lost by his friends. They landed in the forests of Northern Canada, and came near perishing by starvation. For four days they had no food except a frog and two or three fresh water clams, while they were toiling through the woods, and following a small river, they knew not whether they had reached a tributary of the Ottawa. This conjecture was correct, but they would never have reached that river, as their strength was almost exhausted when they fell upon some Indians and a Scotch timber hunter. Both have published detailed accounts of the voyage, interesting and well written. They ascended 34 miles, and the thermometer sunk to 25°. The theory of an easterly current, La Mountain insists is unimpaired. He says that if he had not ascended so high, he could have crossed the Atlantic in 36 hours.—*N. Y. Chronicle.*

One of Ericson's hot-air engines, about the size of a candle-box, has been attracting much attention in Philadelphia. It is driven by the flame of two gas burners, and propels a sewing machine.

UNINTENTIONAL TRANSPORTATION.—The people of Groton (Mass.) have been moving in the matter of the violation of the temperance laws. The other day they arrested a victim, and for want of a lock-up in the town, placed him in an empty baggage car for the night. During the night a freight engine backed up to the train, and steamed away with the "Groton jail" and its contents. The prisoner soon awoke to his condition, but did not succeed in making his case known until the arrival of the train in Portland, Maine.