

quantities of cotton and silk, sugar and coffee, cinnamon and pepper, that the very foremost men received from a hundred pounds each, and the captain's share would have enabled him to live at home as an opulent gentleman. With the rapacity, Kidd had the cruelty of his odious calling. He burned houses, he massacred peasantry. His prisoners were tied up and beaten with naked cutlasses in order to extort information about their concealed hoards. One of his crew, whom he had called a dog, was provoked into exclaiming, in an agony of remorse, "Yes, I am a dog, but it is you who have made me so." Kidd in a fury, struck the man dead. News then travelled very slowly from the Eastern seas to England. But in August, 1698, it was known in England that the Adventure Galley, from which so much had been hoped, was the terror of the merchants of Surat and of the villagers of the coasts of Malabar. It was thought probable that Kidd would carry his booty to some colony. Orders were therefore sent from Whitehall to the governors of the transmarine possessions of the crown, directing them to be on the watch for him. He meanwhile, having burned his ship and dismissed most of his men, who easily found berths in the sloops of other pirates, returned to New York with the means, as he flattered himself, of making his peace and of living in splendour. He had fabricated a long romance, to which Bellamont, naturally unwilling to believe that he had been duped and had been the means of duping others, was at first disposed to listen with favour, but the truth soon came out. The governor did his duty firmly, and Kidd was placed in close confinement till orders arrived from the Admiralty that he should be sent to England.

We would judge from this narrative that Kidd brought few if any of his men to America and instead of his returning a cowering thief, he audaciously considered himself an independent gentleman; calculating again on the friendship of the Governor of New York.*

One allusion more as to what the stock-holders generally believe to be the appearance of the money pit when the "old folks" dug. It seems, that as deep as they penetrated, being some 90 feet, the earth could be as easily shoveled as soft loam. Outside of the circle a pick would not penetrate three inches at a blow and old pick marks could be distinctly seen from top to bottom on the sides; probably this is a delusion. Suppose the hole had been dug previously and the earth replaced; after the lapse of 98 years it would amalgamate with the side earth, and the whole would become alike tenacious; those who remove earth the second time, such as redigging graves find this the case after a few years.

But say the most enthusiastic: Oak Island, is an exception to every thing under the sun. Hear-say reports soon become matters of fact: An old lady recollects distinctly seeing the coffer-dam; a person in the State of Maine had a chart of the Island; a Mr. Robertson bored up a piece of gold chain; another person took from the sludge auger a scraping of gold, &c. To give some idea of the magnitude of the undertaking,—above £600 has been paid to one individual for pumping the water out of the pits to allow the men to dig. Thirteen pits in all have been dug, some in order to cut off the drain, some to receive the pump and others to tunnel into the treasure, eleven of which are more than 100 feet deep and the most of them require to be thoroughly cribbed for safety. Some have contributed the major part of £100 and would not take £3000 cash for the chances of the dividend. The Stock which has exchanged hands has generally sold at an advance. One old gentleman not satisfied with one share paid at the rate of 975 per cent for a part of another. There must have been bad management as they are no nearer the desired spot than they were thirteen years ago. A pit is now being sunk near the shore to cut off the supposed drain; this must also prove a failure, if there be a close-laid stone-drain, and the pump could not be made to raise all the water when it had to make its way 640 feet through the stones, it cannot be expected to be cut off or pumped out when it would have nearly free inter course for only ten feet, the head of water in both cases being 70 feet. An antiquated pick with handle complete was taken from the bottom of the "money pit" about a month ago, many would like to believe that the pirates left it there but unfortunately a Mr. McNutt, who is still living, always said that he left his pick in the hole. The continual pumping and tunnelling at 20 feet below the old digging caused the earth to fall, and when they tunneled in the last time they discovered a cavity about 15 feet high at the edge of the "money pit." No doubt Mr. McNutt's pick had settled down by the falling of the earth, the pick is now on exhibition at Truro. You may ask why did they not get the treasure at the same time the pick was discovered? Answer, the workmen dare not proceed beyond the cavity.

*There is also a romance of Kidd's having buried treasure on Long Island, New York.

Many people in the country, from Yarmouth to Cape Breton, are looking anxiously to see the thing settled; but it never will be. If the hole could be scooped out to-morrow the adherents to the cause would believe that the treasure had settled into the bank, got into the drain, or sunk deeper into the earth.

March 6th.

For the Christian Messenger.

Donation Visit.

DEAR EDITOR,—

As it is customary to give an account of the kindness which many of our churches manifest to their ministers by making them donation visits,—I feel it my duty to acknowledge the annual donation visit made us on the second day of January by our brethren and sisters of Deerfield and Pleasant Valley.—The brethren hauled us wood sufficient for a year, and the sisters provided the necessary refreshments. The evening passed pleasantly in conversation and singing, after which appropriate addresses were made by several of the brethren, to which the pastor replied.

Our esteemed brother the senior deacon of the church, Enoch Crosby now in his 72nd year, led us in prayer, after which our dear brethren and sisters withdrew, leaving with us about \$60. May the Lord abundantly bless them for all their kindness and love.

Ever yours in the gospel
JAMES A. STUBBERT.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notice.

EBENEZER COOMBS.

Died at Mill Village, Jan. 30th, 1863, Brother Ebenezer Coombs, aged 53, after an illness of nearly a year. His principal complaint was dropsy. During the greater part of his sickness, his sufferings were intense. Yet he ever seemed perfectly submissive to the Divine will; some times longing to depart and be with Christ, but never murmuring that he was left here to suffer so long.

Brother C. was highly respected by the community. As an active member of the church, his services are much missed. As an indefatigable attendant upon the sick and dying, his place in that department of christian labour I fear will not soon be filled. In short, he was an exemplary man and a devoted christian. His end was peace.—Communicated.

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

REVIVAL AT BERWICK. BAPTISM OF A DEAF AND DUMB PERSON.

Dear Editor,—

"The things that remained and were ready to die" among us God has strengthened; and not only so, but some have passed from death unto life. Thirty have been received into our church by baptism, and others have related their experience and will soon follow in like obedience.

This revival has been characterised by deep solemnity and uniform calmness. The most delicate and fastidious have heard and seen nothing to offend them. It has not been the "strong wind rending the mountains and breaking in pieces the rock," nor the earthquake, nor the fire, but a "still small voice."

New reasons are continually presenting themselves why we should have as many religious meetings, especially in the winter season, as can possibly be sustained. There is one that I will mention, the force of which I have lately felt: The winter season brings with it more leisure to the people of the country, than the summer. This is a great facility for the abounding of evil. The young resort to sources of pleasure, the tendency of which is very apparent to the godly observer—drinking habits are increased, and other evils flourish luxuriantly. Our protracted meetings are a blessing negatively, by arresting this tendency of things, and positively by being the means, under God, of reviving the church, and bringing souls to Christ. When we commenced our series of meetings, there were no apparent encouragements for such an undertaking, but subsequently we learned that the Lord had evidently been at work. Many church members had been mourning over the captivity of Zion. The hours of sleep had been devoted to prayer. Some souls had been converted, others had been awakened. These statements may leave an incorrect impression; this I do not wish, and would therefore remark further that much remains to be done; lukewarm and worldly-minded church members still have a name to live while they are dead. Some are still hardened and in their sins, and others with whom the Spirit has evidently been at work, are yet bound in chains of unbelief

and cannot venture to openly declare themselves for Christ by obedience to his commands.

One of those who have obeyed the Lord in baptism, is a man who is both deaf and dumb. He is a son of one of the oldest members of this church. By the kindness of relatives and friends, the parents were enabled to send their son to an Institution for the deaf and dumb in Massachusetts, where he received a liberal and religious education. One day when he was but a little boy, he was following his father in the field, and by signs that his father understood, he was making inquiries as to who made the objects around him. The father succeeded in giving him some idea of the great Creator. At last pointing his finger to his own breast, he made the same inquiry with reference to himself. His father took some clay from the furrow and wrought it into a crude form of a human being, suggesting to him in this way, the material from which God made man. But this did not fully satisfy the juvenile mute. Opening his mouth, and breathing significantly, he asked how the breath came, to which his father replied by indicating that God breathed into man the breath of life. We can imagine the feelings of the christian father, when he found himself unable to proceed and teach his little boy that he was a sinner, and that Jesus Christ died for him. But God soon supplied the need: After he finished his course of study, he returned to his own home. When his wife, who was deaf and dumb, like himself, was accidentally burned by lamp fluid, so that she soon died, he bore the affliction with christian resignation. And for years past the aged pastor of this church, who took a great interest in getting him to school, and all christians who have had intercourse with him, have been convinced that he is a true believer in the Lord Jesus Christ. He has often in years past expressed his desire to unite with the baptist church here, but has not done so till very recently. He came to one of our Conferences, and through one of his brothers who acted as interpreter, told us a satisfactory christian experience. We were greatly interested in hearing what he said about the mode of baptism. It seems that his teacher in the Institution discovered his piety; and wished him to join the church in that place, but it was a Pædobaptist church. He told the teacher that he could not be sprinkled, for the Bible said they went down into the water, and he thought it was immersion that was taught, and not sprinkling. "But" says the teacher "into, means to." Then, enquired our deaf and dumb controversialist, "Does 'into' mean 'to' when it speaks of Daniel being cast 'into' the lions' den and where it tells of the three men who were cast 'into' the fiery furnace. "No" was the reply. Then came the rejoinder, "I do not believe 'into' means 'to' in one place and 'into' in another, and on this argument he triumphed, and nothing could induce him to be sprinkled, and who will say that it was not a noble triumph?

When he was immersed, the pastor repeated the baptismal formula as to any other person, and his brother who stood on the bank of our Jordan, repeated it by the language of signs, so that the candidate could understand. In the same way he received the right hand of fellowship. There was present one of the pupils of the School for the Deaf and Dumb in Halifax, who seemed greatly interested. I have learned since that he has been led to believe in Christ at that Institution. May God prosper that school! It seemed a proper time for us to show our gratitude in a tangible way, which we did by taking a collection that amounted to £4 for the Institution for the deaf and dumb in Halifax.

Yours &c.,
E. M. SAUNDERS.

LOWER GRANVILLE.—Dear Brother.—The good work still progresses in Lower Granville. Thirty-one have been baptised since the revival commenced and many others are anxiously enquiring the way to Zion.

Bro. Achilles is much encouraged in his field of labor. He baptized three at Leitchfield last Sabbath and prospects are hopeful.

Our recent Ministerial Conference at Clements was one of unusual interest. The Baptist church there are awakening, and Brother Richardson, who is living in the confidence and affections of his people, is hopefully looking for a gracious visitation.

Yours in christian love,
ISAIAH WALLACE.

Lower Granville, March 7th 1863.

AMHERST.—We are happy to learn that Rev. G. F. Miles baptised two believers into the fellowship of the Amherst church on Lord's day the 8th inst.

New Brunswick.

MEMRAMCOOK.—Rev. A. D. Thomson writes to the C. Visitor from Salsbury, March 7, 1863:—"I drove from Rockland, Memramcook, yesterday, in the snow storm, a distance of nearly forty miles. I would just say here that the work of grace is still progressing in the region round that river; eighteen have been received by baptism, and there will be more immersed to-morrow, on both sides of the stream, by Brother Coleman.

A favourable impression has been made by those in favor of our noble Acadia College. Brother A. D. Weldon has taken a part of a scholarship, and intends sending his son as soon as due preparation is completed. I desire to express the pleasure I felt at seeing the unanimous voice of an entire family in the right direction. The mother desire that her only son should be qualified to take his stand upon the hill of science; the sisters are eager for their brother's advancement in knowledge; the father is coming forward with the needful to back up and carry forward the scheme, and the young man is anxious to enter the list for promotion.

I might further add that the generosity of the people in return for my religious services, has been such as to nearly relieve the Board from expense of Agency while I was with them. I trust that a kindred feeling and action may prevail to the end.

I am at present with my valued brother, E. Hopper, A. B., who is serving his generation most successfully in this place. Some of his pupils are preparing for College."

HARVEY AND HOPWELL.—A letter from Rev. B. Hughes, dated Harvey, March 4th, says:—"The work has begun here. Eight were baptized last Sabbath in this place, and fourteen at Hopewell. The revival is still in progress in both places. Brethren Irving, Spragg, and others are assisting in the work."

WICKHAM.—Under date of the 26th ult., Elder David Crandall writes:—"Our meetings here are still interesting. I baptized two happy females on Lord's-day morning. Bro. Corey baptized one this week in connection with the church worshipping in the Vanwart Meeting-house, and expects to baptize several next Lord's-day."—Ch. Visitor.

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.]

MARCH 10.—The Charleston and Savannah forts are iron-clad, and are considered by the Confederates as invulnerable to the Federal fleets.—N. Y. Times despatch says that a refugee from Richmond states that 25,000 passed through there from the South within a few weeks. Several thousand were sent to Gen. Pryor on the Blackwater. The Federal report of the late battle at Franklyn, Tenn., gives their loss at 1000 prisoners, and 300 killed and wounded.—Gen. Pemberton officially telegraphs that Confederates are raising the gun-boat *Indianola*.—One federal gunboat had nearly reached Zazoo city.

MARCH 11.—It is reported that the Confederates made a raid on Fairfax Court House, during a rain storm, capturing one hundred horses. The gunboats *Florida*, *E. B. Hale*, and *Western World*, and iron-clads *Nantucket* and *Keokuka* sailed yesterday from New York for the South.

Evening.—New Hampshire election yesterday of extraordinary interest. No election of governor by people—Republican candidate in 175 towns, about 25,000; Democratic about 26,000; and war Democratic between 3 and 4,000. Republicans have majority in Legislature, and members of Congress. Van Dorn's forces retreated south and reported across Duck River.

President Lincoln calls on absentees from army without leave to return before April 1st on pain of penalty of desertion.

MARCH 12.—Fernando Wood, in Cincinnati said the peace propositions were left in the President's hands last December, the adoption of which would have settled the war by April. He withheld what the propositions were, and denounced the conscription act in treasonable terms.

It is reported that President Lincoln will appoint General Butler Provost Marshall.

Consul General Murphy, at Frankfort-on-the-Main reports great enthusiasm in the German States for the Federal cause, and he says he could send over 65,000 recruits in 10 days if authorized.

A committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce are urging upon the President to issue letters of marque.

MARCH 13.—In the recent election in New Hampshire there was no choice of a Governor for that State; one Democrat and two Republicans were elected to Congress.

The federal fleet has returned from an unsuccessful bombardment of Fort McAllister, to Port Royal. The boats could not approach near enough to dismantle it.

Operations at Vicksburg are awaiting the completion of the Canal. The Mississippi river is high and overflows its bank.

Evening.—Government advised of Confederate attempts to procure privateers in Pacific Ocean. Attempt to purchase English steamers failed.

Gun-boat Quaker City captured British Steamer Douro, off Cape Fear, with over 400 bales of cotton, from Wilmington, N. C., for Nassau.