

The day appointed for the festival was pleasant. Large numbers gave their patronage,—the tables were well furnished, reflecting much credit upon the ladies, and the whole affair passed off most agreeably. The amount realized was \$83. Tea having been served, the assembly united in singing

“All hail the power of Jesus’ name.”

The writer, who was requested to act as chairman of the meeting, then made a few remarks, and called upon the following speakers. A brief synopsis of their addresses is subjoined.

Rev. James Spencer expatiated upon the delightful feast, and took occasion to advert to the glorious gospel banquet of which he invited all to come and partake.

Rev. S. Richardson dwelt upon the beauty and resources of this country, and urged the people to make progress in education and especially in heavenly culture.

George Whitman, Esq., M. P. P., congratulated the people residing at Victoria Beach, upon their present prospects, and hoped the building they were erecting would prove a blessing to them, both spiritually and temporally.

Rev. George Armstrong expressed his gratification at what he had seen and heard, and admonished the people to faith and good works.

Rev. P. F. Murray had rejoiced to learn what God had done in this place in saving souls, and hoped the good work would greatly extend.

After prayer and the benediction, the assembly dispersed, all apparently pleased with their visit to Victoria Beach,—a spot scarcely surpassed by any in the province for wild and romantic scenery. There are few places, too, in which the gospel has gained more signal conquests. Any one acquainted with the place two years ago, upon visiting it now, and especially upon entering a prayer-meeting conducted by the brethren there, could not but exclaim, “What hath God wrought!”

Yours truly,

ISA WALLACE.

Lower Granville, Sept. 18th, 1863.

For the Christian Messenger.

Barbarity.

DEAR SIR,—

During a visit to Sandy Cove, I heard that a man who had lost both his legs a little below the knee, had been found not far off, on the shore of the Bay of Fundy,—where he had been left by some party or parties unknown,—with only a few morsels of bread and a small bundle of clothes. It was also stated that he could not speak English, and could give no account of himself. Being anxious to see him, and if possible learn something of so strange a proceeding, Rev. J. C. Morse and myself set out in search of him. After a short walk, we reached the house where he is taken care of, and found Matteo (Matthew—for such I think he wished us to understand is his name) sitting in the door way, with what remained of his lower extremities naked and exposed. They were perfectly healed. The amputation seemed to have been done skilfully. We failed to learn how his loss was occasioned,—how or whence he came. From certain words we got him to utter, I judged him to be a native of Spain, or perhaps Italy.

After a cruise around the shore in search of geological specimens, I called upon Matteo, and thinking that if the name of his country were mentioned, he would shew signs of recognition. I called out *Hispania! Hispania!* His countenance lit up with pleasure, and bowing his head he uttered *sise*; which from observing his previous use of it, I judged to be *yes*. In like manner I mentioned *Italia! Italia!* He shook his head, and answered *non*.

From Mr. George Albright, the person who found and was still taking care of the helpless and abandoned stranger, I learned that about ten days preceding the 18th of Sept., (the time of our conversation) two schooners (fore-and-afters) anchored in Sandy Cove, neither of which, so far as is known, had any communication with the inhabitants. In the morning both vessels were missing. But it seems certain that the stranger was brought by one of them, and left weak and helpless on the beach. Whether this poor man had been disabled in the army or navy,—Federal or Confederate,—and been thus sent on shore, or got off as an incumbrance as soon as barely convalescent, is of course unknown; or whether from an unwillingness to support the poor cripple, he was thrust out from more peaceful and favoured scenes, we know not; but the writer suspects the latter to be the case. The man does not look warlike,—nothing about him indicates war experience, except the loss of his legs. The poor fellow when found

seemed stupified, either from drugs, terror, or cold (for he had been exposed to the rain which had been falling), and so continued for some days. When we saw him he seemed,—Mr. Albright told us,—better, and more disposed to observe and communicate or *try*, than he had been since found. In his weak state, it is no wonder if tear and exposure should produce a stupor. The poor man had had a very bad cough; but it was becoming easier when we saw him. I should think he was somewhat under 30 years of age. Mr. Albright’s children first discovered him lying on the shore,—they told their father; but he thinking it incredible, paid no attention to what they said,—till his aged mother went down and ascertained the fact and informed her son. A few hours more of exposure might have proved fatal to him. What barbarity, inhumanity, cruelty and injustice does this act show in the perpetrators! Had the fear of God left their souls? or love to man been expelled from their hearts? We hope the parties guilty of so mean and cowardly, so vile and wicked an act may be discovered, and made to feel the wrong they have done to this man, to Nova Scotia, to humanity, and to Christ;—repent, and learn henceforth to discharge to their fellow-creatures in need the ever-binding and pleasant duties of christian benevolence.

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

Bridgetown, Sept. 28th, 1863.

[We remember seeing, in a New Brunswick paper, a week or two since, an account of the removal of a person exactly similar to the unfortunate stranger mentioned in the above, from some part of that province. The person who took him in charge was paid, as we understood, to take him to New York or Boston, that he might be sent thence to his own country. Such shameful barbarity, but little less than murder, if the parties concerned can be discovered, should be severely punished.—ED. C. M.]

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notices.

MRS. LOTTIE FREEMAN.

Dear Brother,

It becomes my painful duty to record the death of my dear mother, which took place the 9th of this month, at the age of 73.

Lottie Freeman was a daughter of Nathaniel Parker, known by the title of Major Parker, one of the early settlers of Nictaux. She was widow of the late Zabeth Freeman, of Harmony, Queens County. She was one of the early members of the Baptist Church in that locality, known as the Brookfield church. Her hospitality and benevolence illustrated the command to do good unto all men, especially to the household of faith. It may truly be said of her sympathy with the afflicted. “In her tongue was the law of kindness.” Her patience in severe affliction, and her ardent attachment to christian duty were unflinching. She greatly loved the people of God, the house of God, and the cause of God. In her removals she transferred her membership, and so found a place in the warm affections of the church where she resided. When not unavoidably hindered she occupied her place in the house of prayer among christians. Her prominent characteristic was simple faith in God. No shadow of doubt ever crossed her mind as to the truths of the Bible, which she daily perused for strength and comfort. She loved the *Christian Messenger* next to the Bible,—it was her daily food. Only a few hours before her departure, she asked to sit up and to read the “*Messenger*.” Her faith in Christ did not forsake her in the last moments. When informed that she could not live, she said, “I am glad the time has now come; O it is a pleasant thing to die.” When expiring she said, tell my children “I am ready to depart and be with Christ.” This fact connected with another,—that she died without bodily suffering, in a measure checks our sorrow at the loss. At last without a struggle or a groan, gently as a lamp goes out when the oil is spent, just when the sun rose above the horizon in the morning, her sun set on earth and arose in glory. The occasion was improved both here and in Kempt, Queens County, where she was interred, by the Rev. James Parker, her former pastor, from a text of her own choosing,—“I know that it shall be well with them that fear God.” Eccles. viii. 12.

Yours in the Lord,

D. FREEMAN.

Canning, Sept. 28, 1863.

MRS. MARY BROWN.

Wife of Mr. William Brown of Wilmot Annapolis County, departed this life May 31st, in the 49th year of her age, leaving a beloved husband and four sons to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and kind mother. Sister B. was baptized and united with the Baptist Church at Nictaux in the Spring of 1859, and walked in fellowship with the people of God until she was called home to her rest above. Our sister had been afflicted a long time and was prevented from attending the public worship of God. But she was not left comfortless, Her Saviour was with her to cheer her spirit and

light up the pathway through the dark valley. She often expressed her fears that the Lord would not be with her in her last moments, but when the time came she could rejoice in hope of the glory of God, and that she was going home “to die no more.” May the afflicted ones left be blessed with a good hope through grace.—*Communicated by Rev. W. G. Parker.*

MRS. MARY KNOWLES.

Relict of the late Jonathan Knowles, died in Rawdon, May 29th, 1863, at the advanced age of 100 years and 6 months. Mrs. Knowles was born in the County of Tipperary, Ireland, in the year 1763, and emigrated to this country in 1775 with her parents,—Mr. & Mrs. Smith,—who settled in Douglas, Hants County. Sister K. was married about the year 1787 to Mr. Jonathan Knowles, a native of the United States, and settled in the Township of Rawdon. In Sept. 1808, she was baptized and united with the Baptist Church in Newport, and continued her membership there until 1823, when, with a number of other members, she was dismissed from the Newport Church for the purpose of forming a Baptist Church in Rawdon, which connection continued until her death.

Sister Knowles was evidently a pious woman. She was eminent for hospitality and christian benevolence. Being for many years located on the public road leading from Windsor to Shubenacadie, the ministers of the gospel and other christian friends travelling that way ever found a hearty welcome to her peaceful home. The physical strength of our aged sister was remarkable. When over 90 years old the infirmities of age were not more apparent in her than in the greater number of persons at 70. Her mental powers were firm until a few months before her death, and even to the last seemed but slightly impaired. The name of Jesus was precious to her in life and his gracious presence was doubtless her support in death.

Life’s labour done as sinks the clay,  
Light from its load the spirit flies,  
While heaven and earth combine to say  
How blest the righteous when she dies.

Communicated by the Rev. Jas. Stevens.

MRS. SARAH PRINCE.

Died at Moncton, on Tuesday morning, April 7th, 1863, Sarah, widow of the late Thomas Prince, Esq., in the 75th year of her age much and deservedly regretted.

The subject of this brief memoir, in early life, was awakened to a sense of her lost condition under the labors of the late Elder James Manning, during a brief tour in New Brunswick over 60 years ago, but it was that satisfactory evidence of her acceptance with God which she so ardently desired; when she was enabled to make a public profession of her hope in the Saviour, and was baptized into the fellowship of the first Salisbury church by the venerable Father Crandall, and with whom she continued in union and fellowship until, with a number of others, she was dismissed to be organized into the first Moncton Church, in 1828. She continued a valued member till removed to join the church triumphant. Her walk was exemplary, her conduct consistent, her heart and house ever open to receive and entertain the Lord’s servants; wise in council, ever ready to every good word and work, she loved and honored her Saviour and God.

Her last illness, which lasted ten days, was intensely severe, yet she bore her sufferings with a calm and patient submission to the Divine will, being remarkably sustained by the hope of the Gospel, remarking to her son, that in reference to her case, “that God’s will was her will,” and on being reminded of the troubles, sorrows, afflictions, through which she passed, her reply was, “I had such a view of that happy place that I long to be there,” which desire she frequently manifested. To another son she remarked, “that Jesus was her all for many a long year,” affording abundant evidence to her numerous friends that for her “to live was Christ, and to die was gain;” her last words being, “I shall soon be there.” Thus gently, calmly, peacefully and quietly, she was enabled to resign her departing spirit into the hands of her dear Redeemer to dwell for ever in the presence of God and the Lamb.

Her funeral was numerously attended. Sermon by her pastor, Elder Newcombe, from Hebrews xi. 16, “But now they desire a better country.” Our Wesleyan brethren Allen and Barratt, were present, and took part in the exercises.—*Communicated by her son, W. L. P.*

Religious Intelligence.

ST. MARTIN’S, N. B.—The Rev. John Rowe writes to the *Visitor*:—Dear Brother—I am happy to inform you, that God has poured out his spirit on the little church here, i. e., the second St. Martin’s Baptist Church. Bro. Marshall and Bro. Corey’s labours have been blessed amongst the people. Five have been baptized in the likeness of their Lord.

THE JEWS.—The Cincinnati *Christian Messenger* informs us that last Sunday was the Jewish New Year’s day, it being according to their chronology the commencement of the 5, 624th year of the world. The Israelite, of that city, in summing up the progress of the Jews, thus states their civil condition:

“Israel is redeemed once more from the yoke of political oppression and exceptional laws. They suffer still at Rome; but that is the only foul spot in the civilized world. Everywhere else the Israelite is a citizen enjoying equal rights with his neighbors. Some unjust laws still exist in Switzerland; but France, Holland

and the United States first protested against them, and they must fall. In Prussia, too, we have yet some trouble, but it is small. On the whole we have been victorious everywhere, not indeed by any other means except the progress of science and art among mankind in general and among ourselves especially.”

REV. THOS. POWERS, late pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Middletown, Ohio, together with his wife, was baptized into the fellowship of the Baptist Church in that place, on Sunday, Sept. 6th. He is from Ireland, was educated for a Jesuit priest, became converted among the Methodists, but has never been satisfied with his baptism since he began to study the Scriptures for himself. He therefore deliberately and prayerfully decided to follow out his convictions as a Baptist.

It is stated that on the 3rd of July, Rev. John Douglas, late of the Independent College, Manchester, England, was baptized on a profession of faith in Christ by Rev. R. H. Carson, at Tubbermore, North of Ireland.

A CONFERENCE of Independent Methodist churches was to be held in the Franklin School Building, Boston, October 7th. The Boston Society connected with this Conference is said to be Congregational in Government, Baptist as respects immersion, and Methodist in doctrine and worship. The movement is under the auspices of Rev. H. Mattison, who is now opposing the Methodist Episcopal Church more fairly and honorably than before.—*Canadian Baptist.*

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to morning and evening papers.]

SEPT. 29th.—An editorial in the London *Times* on Canada says that the latter could not live as an independent nation alongside the Federal States. She has to choose between union with Great Britain and annexation with the Federal States, and by the choice she makes England will abide. The *Times* chides Canada for its alleged unwillingness to raise a reasonable force to resist an invasion.

The New York Sunday papers gave sensation rumpers that Meade was falling back on Washington, a portion of his army going to Rosecranz; Northern Georgia to become the battle ground of Union, also that another portion was going to Charleston.

Government has 700,000 stand of arms in arsenals, and 2400 cannon.

OCTOBER 2.—The Richmond Examiner says that Howard’s and Slocum’s corps from the Army of the Potomac have gone to reinforce Rosecranz; and also it is said that 16,000 men from Grant’s army have also gone there.

Federal government have received most satisfactory despatches from Gen. Rosecranz.

The New Orleans Era says that the Federals have met with reverses in Louisiana.

It is rumored that Gen. Weitzel (Federal) has been defeated and killed by Gen. Dick Taylor, at Napoleon.

A despatch from Atlanta reports Gen. Wheeler with his cavalry across the Tennessee.

Richmond Examiner says that the Federals are evidently rendering themselves impregnable at Morris Island.

General McCook and Crittenden have been relieved of their command in General Rosecranz Army.

A plot has been discovered at St. Louis to burn all Government transports on Western waters.

Evening.—Cairo despatch of yesterday says General Sherman’s corps is leaving—destination unknown.

Richmond papers says the Confederate lines extend around Chattanooga, within striking distance, and well up in front. Examiner says:—Expedition from Richmond to Chesapeake Bay destroyed 30 sloops.

OCT. 3.—The New York *Tribune’s* correspondent denies that there is any truth in the report that the Government contemplate a new draft of six hundred thousand.

A Nashville letter states that since Thursday reinforcements have been pouring down to Chattanooga. Some large Parrot guns were forwarded that day.

The reception of the Russian Admiral and officers at New York yesterday was very enthusiastic. Fifteen regiments formed the escort.

Com. Dugen of the U. S. sloop Wyoming sends an official despatch concerning the Japanese hostilities. The Wyoming exploded Japanese steamers’ boilers, sank a brig of war, and did much damage to the town of Sinosak. French vessels of war were also to follow up the punishment.

Evening.—Official despatch from Chattanooga to the first, represents the Military situation before that place as satisfactory.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says that the House of Delegates summarily and unanimously voted down a resolution of an enquiry into the disposition of the Federal Government for peace, with a view to the latter responding, if favorable.

A guerilla gang surprised a guard at Camp Benthworth, three miles from Chain Bridge, near Washington, killing two, capturing a number of prisoners, and fifty horses.

Richmond *Whig* denounces England for detaining Confederate rams, and considers it ignominious and mortifying to continue in an attitude of supplicant for favor from such a Government.