

rage, to hear of such cool blooded villany.— Subjoined is a letter addressed to Mr. John N. Hebb, by whose permission I enclose to you a true copy for publication.

Readville, Camp of Second Regiment, Mass. Heavy Artillery, July 6th, 1863.

Dear Sir,—It is only by a great effort, that I am enabled to write you at all, the painful circumstances under which I am at present placed, would unman many a stouter heart than mine. Little did I think when I felt Bridgewater, that I should be compelled to undergo the dangers and hardship of a soldier, for which I am so little adapted; but so it is, I must leave my home and all that's dear to me, without one word of farewell, and perchance never to see it again, it is indeed a bitter cup to me, but I leave myself in the hands of the Almighty.

I was on my way to Philadelphia and when the train stopped, 50 miles from the Depot, I got out to get my dinner. After dinner I was getting into the cars, and was stopped by a Col. of the U. S. Army, who asked me for my passport, I told him I had none. "Well," said he, "you must go back or sign your name here," showing me a list of names he had on paper. I told him I would do no such thing and walked off, he sent a Lieut. after me, and told (ordered) me to get into the next car to the one I had been riding in, and I did so, not thinking what his intentions were. When I got in I observed five or six officers in besides travelers. Just after the train started one of the officers took a paper out of his pocket and asked the two gentlemen next to him if they would sign, he told them something I could not hear, and they both signed, he then asked the two next to me but they refused, and said they had no desire to have their heads cut off. "You need not be afraid of that," said he, "this is only to avoid the draft, you may go where you like," and they, too, signed it. "Well young man what do you say," giving me the paper and sitting down by me. "If you go to Philadelphia you will have to fight, for the city is all in an uproar, if you go back you will be taken for a conscript, but if you will put your name to this you can go where you like, you may have a furlough as long as you like." So with this kind of talk and his almost threatening manner, I was glad to sign to get clear of him, he then got my address, which I was foolish enough to give him. When I got back there was a letter waiting for me.—It was my intention after leaving the cars to get what things I wanted and get home as quick as possible. It was on the 3rd of July that I went up to see what Col. J. P. Hall wanted of me, for it was he that wrote me the letter. When I went in he showed me the paper I had signed and asked me if that was my name, I told him yes, "well" said he "put your name to that one too," giving me a long strip of paper with a day's reading on it, I wanted to read it all before I signed my name, but he told me to hurry he wanted to get through and that I could take the paper with me and read it at my leisure. I signed because I saw nothing on the paper binding—he then asked me a great many questions, all of which I answered truly—he told me I was welcome to come in there as often as I liked, but I did not intend to go there at all, but it was too late then I was trapped. I wrote to my uncle and told him all about it, he came down to see me and tried very hard to get me clear but it cannot be done now, I cannot be liberated until I am liberated by death or the expiration of service, which will be three months. I have every attention paid me that one could expect. Every night I receive little presents from the city, so do others who have friends, but this does little to assuage my sorrow. I might not feel quite so bad if I could have seen my father and relatives before leaving Bridgewater.

The future looks dark and stormy. I shall be in the Southern States three weeks from this.— All I have with my clothes will be sent home.— Give my respects to Mrs. Hebb and family, tell Mrs. H. I shall never forget her kindness—remember me to Mr. Morton (Presbyterian minister, boarding with him) tell him I want him to pray for me. Good bye. I will write you when I get in North Carolina. Farewell. I remain, respectfully,

Signed ALBERT MELVEN. To Mr. John N. Hebb.

Is it not too hard, Mr Editor, that this boy should be thus torn away from his own country and friends—very sickly withal—and compelled to serve in a Heavy Artillery Company, I do think the attention of the Government should be called to this sad affair and steps at once taken to cause the immediate return of this young man to his country and friends.

Are British subjects to be treated in this manner because some cut-throats, clothed with Yankee authority, are empowered to deceive and decoy the innocent, and send them down South to fight their battles. I say "no." And let every British subject with one voice say "no." Such rascality we will not submit to. Let our authorities demand the return of this young man, and if the request be denied, it will then be known that not a few ruffians are the only persons to blame, but the Government of the United States. I have felt it my duty to furnish the public with the above information if for no other purpose—to caution them against traveling in that far-famed FREE country.—The States, without good and sufficient passports from British Consuls which dare not be disrespected.

Yours very respectfully, W. J. GATES. Bridgewater, July 20th, 1863. Liverpool Transcript and other papers please copy.

For the Christian Messenger

Obituary Notices.

Mrs. JOHN WHITMAN.

Sarah S., the beloved wife of Mr. John Whitman, died at Inglesville, Annapolis Co., July 10th, 1863, in the fifty second year of her age. Sister W. professed to have experienced religion when about seventeen years of age, under the ministrations of Rev. I. E. Bill, then Pastor of the Nietaux and New Albany Churches. At that time she related her Christian experience to the Church at Nietaux, and was cordially received, and was to have been baptized the following day but her parents being Wesleyans were opposed to it, and for a time deprived her of the privilege, she, however, maintained that the Baptists were her people, and that immersion was the only Christian Baptism. In accordance with these views after she was married and had become relieved from parental restraint, and, remaining firm in her baptist principles, she embraced the opportunity of uniting with the people of God. In the Autumn of 1836 she was baptized together with her husband, and united with the Nietaux Church, and continued her membership until called away, as we trust, to join the Church triumphant. Our departed sister was the mother of seven children, four of them passed to the Spirit-land before her, two of these were taken away in infancy. The others, with one exception, she had the satisfaction of seeing united with the same christian church as herself. It was her pleasure to see those of them who professed religion, united with the Sons of Temperance, to which cause she always had a warm attachment, having been a member of the first Temperance Society formed in Nietaux, about thirty-five years ago. For the last twenty years she had a great deal of sickness, which deprived her of many privileges in the house of God, and the Division Room. She was not unmindful of the claims of christian missions. In the division of her effects she has left three pounds to that benevolent object.— During the last ten months she was confined to her room, much debilitated. When she spoke on religious subjects it was evident she had a strong consolation in laying hold of the hope the Gospel affords. Towards the last she exerted in the prospect before her. A few hours before her departure she called those in the house separately to her bedside, (some twenty persons) shook hands and bid them good bye, saying she was going to be with Jesus. Some of them she particularly exhorted to prepare to meet her there. After enduring suffering, without a struggle or a sigh, she fell asleep in Jesus. Her funeral was improved on the 12th instant by the Pastor, Rev. W. G. Parker, from Titus iii. 5-7, selected by herself, indicative of her reliance on the atonement of Jesus who had become her righteousness. In the short space of 19 months her bereaved husband has buried two children, two grandchildren, an aged mother, and now the partner of his youth; thus his afflictions are a stormy deep, Where wave succeeds to wave; But he can say Though o'er my head the billows roll, I know the Lord can save, On him I trust and build my hope Nor murmur at his rod; In vain the waves of trouble roll, While he is still my God.

May all the relatives and friends be partakers in the same blessed hope and reliance on the atonement of Christ.—Com. Mrs. ABRAHAM RUSHTON, Died at Greenville, June 7th, in the 76th year of her age. For 34 years she had been a consistent and valued member of the Baptist Church. All who knew her feel that a "mother in Israel" has passed away. She was a cheerful, happy christian. Jesus was precious to her in health and life, and her strong consolation in sickness and death.—Com.

Religious Intelligence.

Prince Edward Island.

CHARLOTTETOWN, JULY 20TH, 1863.—Dear Editor.—As the Board transferred two of the eight weeks appointed for Cape Breton to Lot 49, P. E. Island, I left Bedeque on the next day after the Association had closed its session, accompanied by bro. D. A. Steel of Acadia College. We held a week of meetings at Lot 49, assisted by bro. R. V. Jones of Horton Academy and, also, bro. M. P. Freeman was with us two meetings, and preached once to good acceptance. The remains of the once flourishing church of this place still adhere to the truth as first taught them. There is a good foundation here to raise a large interest upon if labor could be given in the field, for it is white to the harvest.

I was ordained over the Church of Lot 49, by the venerable T. H. Harding and E. Manning, and held the pastorate of it some twenty years in conjunction with other churches. The last act which I performed in it was, the baptism of ten willing converts when I removed from the Island. My two last years on the Island, I resided in Charlottetown, holding the pastorate of the Charlottetown, Lot 49, and St. Peter Road Churches; all being within the compass of twelve miles, and had the satisfaction some eleven years ago when I left, to know that they were in harmony among themselves, and in union with their pastor.

Brother Steele is a young man of much promise and appears well adapted to the great and responsible work of the ministry, to which I trust the Lord has called him. Brother M. Freeman is well received in the Island, and is doing a good work. The holding of the Association in the Island will be productive of much good to the cause here. The appointment of a Missionary in that section of the Lord's vineyard, as contemplated, is very desirable.

I visited Ugg and had the pleasure of meeting with Elder S. McLeod, who is highly and justly esteemed by the people of his charge, for whom I preached once and addressed a prayer meeting. Since the revival there bro. McLeod is much encouraged. The church at Lot 49, at a Conference meeting, invited bro. Steele to remain with them during the vacation, and he decides upon complying with their request. There was great and solemn attention there, and I doubt not that at the great day of account it will be seen that our labor was not in vain in the Lord. I leave to-day, if the Lord will, for Cape Breton via Pictou. More next time. Yours truly, B. SCOTT.

CASCUMPEQUE, July 15, 1863.—Dear Brother,—Since I left you at Bedeque, the Lord has made us glad with his presence. I have baptized nine disciples of Jesus Christ at this place, and organized a small church of 12 members. Three of the above number were from Tignish. Three others belonging to the Town church have been living here for some time, and the six baptized at, or living at Cascumpeque, will I trust be a blessing to the people among whom they live. They are very intelligent, influential men, and well able to defend the truth.

There are a number of others under deep conviction. May the Lord carry on the work already begun, until the little one becomes a thousand. I fear I shall not be able to stay as long as I ought. Other places are praying for help. Pray for me, my brother; I am a poor weak vessel of mercy. God be praised, he has often shewn me tokens of power and faithfulness since I have entered the ministry. Yours truly, W. DOBSON.

P. S.—Send the Ch. Messenger to Mr. _____, and to Mr. _____. I had the pleasure of baptizing them both. W. D.

New Brunswick.

A NEW CHURCH ORGANIZED.—Havelock, July 16th, 1863.—Dear Editor.—On leaving Sackville a portion of the Committee on New Churches, together with several others of our ministers, met at Havelock, viz.:—Brothers Smith, Wallace, Heritt, Corey, Washburn, and Marshall. Having found matters in a state friendly to a church organization, we proceeded to organize a New Church, fourteen of whom were dismissed by letter from the church at Upper Salisbury, eight baptized by Bro. Heritt, and nine dismissed by letter from the church at Butternut Ridge, making, in all, thirty-one members. These were duly organized into a Baptist Church, at the Kinross Settlement, taking the name of the Centreville Church. Three deacons, chosen by the church, were ordained. Brother Heritt was chosen Pastor, and installed into the Pastorate. We think that the presence of our Heavenly Father was with us, and all the circumstances in connection with the new organization are looking very promising. LEVI H. MARSHALL, Conventor. —Visitor.

Colonial and Foreign News.

New Brunswick.

GOVERNOR GORDON, of this province, intends to leave for England next September.— During his absence Major-General Doyle will act as Governor. It is currently reported that His Excellency intends to enter into a matrimonial alliance whilst in England.—St. John Post.

COTTON MILL AT ST. JOHN.—The cotton mill of Mr. Parks is now in full operation at St. John, making over 400 yards per week. The Freeman says:—"About 4,500 yards is what they estimate the factory capable of turning out this week and every week hereafter. This is not half as much as the market demands, even in the present state of things, and the cloth being of excellent quality, and cheaper than can be imported, it is sold as fast as it can be made.

STRANGE ACCIDENT.—A few days ago while a young man was at work in the Messrs. Scovil's steam saw mill at Shediac, he was caught in the belting of some part of the machinery and whirled "over and over, round and round" in the air, until every shred of clothing was torn from his person, leaving only his socks and loots on his feet! It is said that the elevated party received no serious injury.—St. John Telegraph.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY.—The Editor of the Christian Visitor states: it has been thought that the uncommon cold, dry weather of the month of June this year would so retard the progress of vegetation as to seriously injure the crops; but we were pleased to see that in nearly all the places, through which we passed during our recent excursion, the prospects of the farmers are hopeful. The upland grass in many places, it is true, is light compared with last year, but the intervals of Salisbury, and the marshes of Moncton, Memramcook, Dorchester, Sackville, and Amherst, will furnish their full quota. So favorable is the prospect,

that on the Point de Bute marsh, old hay, of superior quality, can be purchased for five dollars per ton. On Butternut Ridge the grass is making rapid progress, and will give a fair yield. The grain and potatoe fields in all these places are full of promise. Sussex appears to have suffered more with the drought and cold than any other place that we saw, but the recent warm weather and refreshing showers have greatly revived vegetation there, as well as in other sections.

Canada.

Another vein of oil has been struck in Enniskillen, at a depth of 100 feet in the rock; a large quantity of oil has risen to the surface of the well.

One thousand of the unemployed operatives of Manchester have enrolled their names as members of a society formed by themselves to enable them to emigrate to Canada.

The Hon. C. L. Vallandigham arrived at Quebec on the 14th inst., and proceeded by special train to Niagara Falls, where he intends staying for a season.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named LeClaire, while in the act of opening a carriage door, to allow a gentleman to alight, coughed and fell dead on the spot.—Montreal Witness.

A CITY IN CHANCERY.—We observe by an advertisement in the Hamilton Times, that that city is now in Chancery. The purpose of the order is, to prevent the Great Western Railway stock being disposed of, and to have it sold for the benefit of the holders of the Railway debentures.

Latest from the States!

(From Telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.)

JULY 21.—The city Inspector reports that 105 violent deaths occurred in New York during the riot.

A large number of stragglers from Lee's army are reported to have been captured during the past two days.

JULY 22.—Admiral Porter reports expedition to Yazoo City with gun boats and five thousand men. Confederates were driven out, losing their rear guard and burning four large steam boats. Federal gun boat Dekalb was sunk by torpedo explosion.

Gunboat from Charleston reports heavy battle by land and naval forces there on Friday last, when vessel left for Fort Monroe.

Brooklyn Common Council recommends appropriation of half a million dollars to secure exemption of drafted men with dependent families.

Rochester votes three hundred dollars to conscripts going to war, or to Government if not going.

Evening.—Gen. Sherman has possession of Jackson, Johnston's forces so far escaped as to be beyond capture.

Expedition from Vicksburg to Natchez captured a number of guns,—immense quantity of ammunition—five thousand head Texas cattle—four thousand hogsheads of sugar.

The Wall of Station House in New York, burnt by rioters, fell yesterday, burying 30 or 40, mostly children—eleven bodies recovered up to last evening, 4 of them alive.

Confederate camp of 300 surprised and gobbled up near Corinth, Miss.

JULY 23.—The New York Express gives a rumour that a test case as to the constitutionality of the conscription to be immediately brought before the Court of Common Pleas and carried to Court of Appeals.

Evening.—Two more ships burned by pirates. Ship Geo. Griswold, which carried relief to England, captured by pirate Georgia and bonded.

Philadelphia Common Council negated bills appropriating money to exempt drafted men, but appropriated million dollars for relief of families.

JULY 24.—Last advices from Virginia state that two armies were watching each other. Confederates west side, and Federals east side Blue Ridge.

Gunboat Scotia sunk on Mississippi by collision.

Heavy and rapid firing heard off Petit Manan this P. M. Smoke apparently from burning vessel visible.

Evening.—The Herald's despatch says Meade has Lee completely entrapped—the latter evidently massing his forces to break through; not much prospect of getting his army back to Richmond, or even to upper end of Shenandoah valley.—Advices from Charleston say that on 19th Gen. Fillmore erected masked battery, from which, in connection with the fleet commenced pouring shot and shell into Fort Wagner.—Times' Paris correspondent rumors Mexico to be placed under French protectorate, and Jeff Davis is concerting alliance to give Napoleon Mexico and the Confederacy the Mississippi. Great activity reported in Navy Yard, and large reinforcements ordered for Mexico; also that Napoleon is endeavoring to secure co-operation of Spain.

JULY 25.—An expedition up the Kanawha valley successfully out the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, at Wytheville, capturing the latter place after a severe fight with 100 prisoners, 2 pieces of artillery, and 700 stand of arms. The Federals lost 65 killed and wounded, and the enemy 95 killed. The town was nearly destroyed in retaliation for firing from the houses. The Richmond Whig says that the loss of rolling stock of several railroads left in the