

The Christian Messenger.

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Halifax, Nova Scotia, Wednesday, October 4, 1882.

News from the Churches.

Laying of the Corner Stone of the Lockeport Baptist Church.

Religious services in connection with the above were held on Wednesday, the 27th inst. Rev. P. R. Foster, of Osborne, read fitting selections of Scripture. The pastor then gave a history of the rise and progress of the different Baptist churches of Ragged Islands for the century, 1782-1882. As this has been requested for publication, a short resume is sufficient now for the columns of the MESSANGER. It appears that the first evangelist to visit the Island was Rev. Henry Allen (orthography of Benedict) who came here in 1782. The church was organized, and its first pastor ordained by Rev. John Burton in 1804. The church, having lost its visibility, was revived and reorganized by Rev. David Nutter in 1821. In 1822, sixty years ago, the first house of worship was built upon the Island. Twelve years later a great religious quickening was experienced under Rev. A. V. Dimock. Gracious revivals also occurred during the pastorate of Rev. Thos. C. Delong in 1851. In 1856, after being pastorless for five years, the church again became reorganized. The work done by Nutter in 1821 was committed now to P. V. Wm. Hobbs; the revived church had 28 constituent members, (it had gone into the wilderness numbering 100) In 1851 the present church building was commenced, and it was completed in 1856 at a cost of \$9,000. The church at the close of Mr. Hobbs' labors in 1858 numbered 80. The membership increased under various pastors: Rev. A. W. Bars, and Rev. Robt. D. Porter, and numbered in 1873 139, a four-fold growth in seventeen years. Up to 1873 the church was known as the Ragged Islands Baptist Church. In that year a division was amicably made. Nineteen members were dismissed to form the Lockeport Baptist Church. The old church took the name of Osborne. Events have seemingly justified the separation. The aggregate membership of the two churches is now 223, an increase of over 60 per cent. in nine years. Under Rev. Edward Whitman's pastorate at Lockeport the membership increased to 86; thirty of this increase was by baptism. The present pastorate began in 1879. The number of members, then 87, is now 113, twenty of this increase has been by baptism.

The reading of the history was followed by prayers by the senior Deacons, Stephen S. Kempton and Joshua Chadsey. The corner-stone, which holds a metallic case containing the history, contemporaneous publications, current coins, &c, was then laid by Miss Priscilla Locke. This latter fact is so remarkable that a short sketch of this sister's life will, perchance, interest the readers of the MESSANGER.

Miss Locke, who is now nearly 93 years of age, is the eldest daughter of the first convert on the Island, Mrs. Elizabeth Ryan Locke, who was brought to Christ through the instrumentality of David George, the colored preacher of Shelburne, during his visit to the Island in 1785. Miss Locke herself saw the first baptism upon the Island, that of her grandmother, in 1799, and witnessed the ordination of the first pastor, John Craig, in 1804, both of which events she distinctly remembers. She was baptized by Mr. Craig in 1807, three-quarters of a century ago, and is possibly the only Baptist in western Nova Scotia whose experiences and memories reach back so far into the past. Though she has been an invalid for over sixty years, and has suffered acutely, she still retains, in a remarkable degree, the freshness

and vivacity of youth, and preserves a deep interest in current events, especially those connected with the progress of the cause of Christ. This is evidenced by the fact that she wished to be borne, at the expense of suffering, to the spot where the new church is to stand. That spot and the most populous part of the Island through which she passed were greenwood when she last beheld them.

The church of which the corner-stone was thus laid, is already in course of erection. It is Gothic in style, and in the form of a headless cross. The standard form of the body of the church, and is 62 ft. long and 48 ft. wide, with a seating capacity of about 300. The roof is triple arched and the ceiling of spruce. The pews and wainscoting are finished in ash and black walnut. The transverse section constitutes the vestry and class rooms. This is 58x22 feet, and is so arranged with sliding doors that it can be thrown into the main audience room. It is also divisible by wooden screens, elevated and lowered by means of pulleys, into three rooms. A fine cellar or basement for furnaces, storage, &c, runs under the whole building. The architect is Wm. A. Hammond, of Liverpool, who is also one of the contractors. The contract price, exclusive of furnishing, is \$8,547. It is proposed to complete the edifice by June next, and to have the dedicatory services at the time of the meeting of the Western Baptist Association here. We ask your readers' prayers that God's spiritual temple may here the higher rise and grow in beauty, while we build this chapel for His praise.

J. A. D.
Sept. 28, 1882.

South Shore Items.

LUNenburg TOWN is becoming a lively place. The high price of fish and the banker's large catch these two years has made a manifest change.

BRIDGEWATER.—Rev. S. March seems happy in his field of labor. His attendance and interest, especially in his out stations large and increasing, he has had several baptisms lately.

MAHONEY BAY.—Rev. L. B. Gates is an earnest worker for the Master and doubtless his faithful seed-sowing will yield the desired results. This field is an important one.

An effort is being made to establish an interest at Lunenburg Town, which is much required. "It is hoped some of our large souled men will aid in this important work.

They have authorized W. J. Gates to receive subscriptions—the following is the result thus far:—

W. J. Gates.....	\$20 00
Isaac Gates.....	20 00
Caleb Spidle.....	10 00
George Parker.....	20 00
Mrs. L. B. Gates.....	25 00
Jacob Kautback (aged 84) 5 00	
W. W. Parker.....	20 00
Cash previously.....	20 00
	\$140 00

It is exceedingly important for the Baptist interest of the county that this good work should go forward. The very small, but united band of Baptists in the town, whose hearts are in the work, will do their utmost. Friends are cordially invited to aid in cash or building material, all of which will be duly acknowledged.

Yours, &c., G.

P. S.—The occasional preaching service is well attended.

LUNenburg.—Dear Editor.—The few Baptist families residing in this town have prayerfully organized themselves into a building Committee, for the purpose, (as soon as practicable) of erecting a place of worship here which is much needed.

Caleb Spidle, (Lic.), Chairman; Isaac Gates, Treasurer; Geo. Parker, Secretary.

Granville Street Church was supplied last Sunday by Rev. W. J. Swaffield of Billtown, and on the previous Sunday, by Mr. O. C. S. Wallace, of Acadia College. The services of these brethren were highly appreciated and acceptable.

It is expected that on Sunday next Rev. Dr. Welton will preach, morning and evening, and that he will administer the ordinance of Christian Baptism in the evening. The pastor, Rev. A. MacArthur, is recovering.

LUNenburg COUNTY.—The Ordinance of Believers' Baptism was administered at Pleasantville, on the 3rd Sabbath of August, and again at Lapland, on the 2nd Sabbath of September. One other has been received at Pleasantville, and there are indications of good in other sections of these churches. S. M.

Rev. J. H. Robbins, writes Oct. 2nd: "It was my privilege to baptize two young women yesterday at Port George, Annapolis Co.

In Memoriam.

Mrs. MARY RINGER, widow of the late Deacon George Ringer of Lewis Head, died August 12, 1882, aged 92 years. Sister Ringer was led by divine grace to give her heart to God in her early days, and was baptized by the late Rev. David Nutter. As there was no Baptist Church in Lewis Head, she joined the Church at Lockeport, now called Lockeport. When the Church was organized at the Head, she was one of its first members and so remained until she joined the church triumphant. She loved God and His cause, holding the doctrines of the Gospel as being very precious; a faithful attendant upon the means of grace, she highly esteemed the conference meetings. Sister R. had a large acquaintance with the fathers in the Baptist ministry and often spoke highly of them. Although unable to attend the means of grace, nothing rejoiced her more than to hear of the revival of God's work in the earth. She has left a world of trial for the presence of her Saviour, where all tears are wiped away from her eyes, and where there will be no more pain for ever and ever. She leaves one son and five daughters with a large number of grand and great grandchildren and many friends to mourn their loss. The occasion was improved by the writer from Isa. lii. 10. 11. Brother P. O. Foster was present and took part in the services.

J. F. McKENNE.

East Ragged Island, Sept. 18, 1882.

News of the World.

On Thursday last by some accident near the railway depot at Cairo an ammunition train which was just starting for Alexandria exploded. It is thought that a spark from a passing train or spontaneous combustion by the great heat was the cause of the first one. The explosions continued for about three hours. The train also caught fire and was destroyed. Several persons were killed.

By an energetic effort of the military although they were hampered by lack of pumping gear, the fire was prevented from spreading and finally got under. The passenger station was saved, but all the freight sheds, containing ten days' provisions for the army and about two hundred trucks of ammunition, were destroyed. Subsequent to the first explosion two Arabs were seized in the act of firing trucks. A third escaped. A quantity of clothing was also destroyed. The loss is estimated at £100,000.

The Times says: "It has been decided to retain for the present 12,000 men in Egypt to carry on and consolidate the work, for which the suppression of Arabi does little more than clear the way."

The authorities at Cairo consider that the country generally is so rapidly returning to its normal condition that a further display of force in the provinces is unnecessary.

The Ministers met in council at Cairo, on Wednesday and agreed upon the wording of three decrees, which the Khedive would sign. The first institutes a special commission for the prosecution of all acts of rebellion committed by military or civilians.

The commission will consist of nine members and be under the presidency of Ismail Bey. The second orders a court martial with eight members, of which Pasha presiding, shall be held in Cairo and shall give judgment according to the military code without appeal in the cases submitted by the above named commission. The third directs to assemble in Alexandria of another court martial to try all cases submitted to the tribunals recently appointed in Alexandria and Tanta. The proceedings of both courts-martial will be public and the accused will be permitted to employ counsel.

There have been riots in several towns in Upper Egypt, owing to efforts of the officials to enforce demonstration of loyalty to the Khedive. Flags and levies have been torn down by mobs and Christians insulted and maltreated.

Contrary to rumor, General Wolseley will not leave Cairo for a fortnight for until urgent questions awaiting solution in connection with courts-martial, the withdrawal of a portion of the British troops and the reorganization of the Egyptian army are settled.

Baker Pasha has tendered his resignation of the post of Aide-de-Camp to the Sultan, and without waiting its formal acceptance started for Egypt to reorganize the Egyptian army.

The reception by the Khedive at Ghezireh Palace, was more largely attended than any within the recollection of the people. It is estimated that 1,000 to 5,000 persons paid homage to the Khedive.

The Khedive on Monday evening drove for an hour through the illuminated streets and was well received. He will bestow upon Gen. Wolseley, the Grand Cord on of the order of O-mank.

A number of non-commissioned officers of the Indian regiments go from Egypt to England, that the Queen may present them with war medals.

Near Kairwan, recently, a band of marauders attacked a party of sixty horsemen belonging to the French topographical expedition. The French commander was killed and seven of his men disabled. The brigands lost thirty killed and fifty wounded.

Small-pox is raging at Cape Town, worse than ever. Two thousand cases are reported thus far, most natives, of which six hundred proved fatal.

Cetawayo has arrived at Capetown. Three members of the Salvation Army, who recently arrived at Calcutta, India, have been arrested in order to prevent a riot which was imminent.

A despatch from Constantinople reports that the British Ambassador has communicated to Lord Granville a note from the Porte thanking Great Britain for re-establishing order in Egypt, and expressing the hope that the bonds of friendship subsisting between Turkey and England be drawn still closer. Lord Granville replied expressing satisfaction at the sentiments of the Ottoman Government.

Postmaster General Fawcett, speaking at Harkney lately said: "England has no selfish object. Her chief concern is to secure to Egyptians the best government and greatest amount of liberty possible. The abuse connected with the late control will be avoided in future. Egyptians will not have to submit to the injustice of an unduly large part of their revenues being appropriated by foreign officials."

All the suspects that were in custody in Ireland were released on Friday in view of the expiration of the term of the Coercion Act.

The Times Dublin despatch intimates that Dillon has withdrawn from active political life because he does not fall in with what he considers the milk-and-water politics of his associates.

The movement to place a memorial of Mr. Longfellow in Westminster Abbey is gaining the support of many eminent English authors, artists and statesmen. It is hoped that a sufficient fund will be raised, in addition to procuring this memorial, to found a Longfellow scholarship at Oxford or Cambridge.

The floods in the Tyrol have reduced hundreds of wealthy land owners to poverty. The laboring class is in terrible distress, and the approach of winter greatly aggravates the situation.

An ordinance has been issued authorizing the Government to expend 7,000 florins in aiding sufferers by floods in Tyrol.

A Vienna newspaper publishes a story to the effect that the Emperor and Empress of Russia were secretly crowned during the recent visit to Moscow. If the Emperor survives till the public coronation the secret ceremony will be considered void. In the event of his death it will be made public so as to avoid any difficulty in proclaiming Czarowitch Alexandria the lawful successor of a crowned monarch.

A London telegram says information has been received of a terrible hurricane in one of the groups of the Friendly Islands. Thirteen churches and 1,500 houses were blown down. The loss to natives is very great. Crops and plants suffer greatly. A German barque was wrecked.

There was a severe hurricane in Ireland on Sunday last, which caused more damage on land than was caused by any previous storm for 20 years. The American ship *Harvey Mills*, lying at Queenstown was driven ashore and several yachts were sunk in the harbor. At Newry a large number of houses were flooded. At Limerick twenty feet of the spire of a Catholic church was blown down during service, causing a panic among the congregation, which was however quickly allayed. The county jail was damaged.

An explosion in the torpedo magazine on-board the Russian ironclad Admiral Popoff, on Friday, killed two officers and about 30 seamen.

By the premature explosion of a cannon at Governor's Island, N. Y., while firing a salute to a French frigate on Monday last, privates Malli and Whelan were killed, privates Sydney and Clunon probably fatally injured and corporals Grant and Irving badly burned.

A fire at Ridgeway, Penn., on Friday last destroyed seventeen of the principal business places. Loss \$150,000.

Mrs. Bush and five children were drowned by their dwelling being swept away by the breaking of a dam in Heathville, Pa., last Friday night.

Five persons entered an old boat on Wednesday morning to cross the Miami River, and during a playful struggle in possession of the oars the boat was upset and four were drowned.

A four-story stone factory in Shelton, occupied by Maltby, Stevens, Curtis & Co., manufacturers of silver spoons, New York Densicating Co., and E. C. Maltby, manufacturers of silver ware, was burned on Wednesday morning. Loss, \$150,000.

At Charleston, S. C., on Thursday last, during a row between white and colored people, arising from a dispute in a political meeting at Lancaster on Wednesday, four negroes were shot dead and several others injured.

The propeller Vulcan, while off Penfield Reef was struck by a heavy sea, which threw her on her beam ends. The captain and crew took to the boats and reached shore. The steamer sunk and lies with about six feet of water over her main deck at high tide.

Last April Mrs. Mary F. Henderson, of St. Louis, offered a prize to the pupils of Kirkwood Seminary for the best essay on "Common Sense About Women." The essays were sent in without names, and Mrs. Henderson was the judge. The girl who won the prize proved to be a Cherokee Indian, who has since graduated and gone home to the Territory to live.

Music and Sympathy.

Among the many pleasurable anticipations of a winter in the city, the enjoyment of good music takes a high rank. Every year the proportion of citizens who delight in it and take pains to secure it increases; every year the popular taste improves, and every year our musical entertainments occupy a higher level, and musical culture receives a new impetus. Whoever will take the trouble to study the history of this art, from the monotonous dance chants of barbarian tribes, or the early Greek lyre, which had but four strings, representing the four notes which formed the probable limit of song at that time, to the present age of complex and wonderful symphonies and the countless and subtle modulations of vocal harmony, will discover that music, as an art, has ever kept pace with civilization, and has been an unflinching test of national advancement as a whole. Even yet, however, we have but a faint glimpse of its power and meaning. We value it chiefly, if not exclusively, for the enjoyment it gives, and we do not generally consider that it ministers to any higher end. It is true we hear something of its refining effect upon the character, and of its negatively good results in drawing people away from low amusements and debasing pleasures, but that it has any positive in-

fluence, save that of the immediate pleasure of listening to its delicious melodies, seldom occurs to our minds. Yet, where this, the case, it would differ from all other sources of innocent enjoyment. The pleasure we experience in satisfying our hunger conduces to physical vigour and health. The mother's love for her child, delightful as it is, is chiefly valuable as the means of her child's well-being. The desire for success in an enterprise does not end merely in the satisfaction of that desire, but leads to more permanent advantages involved in the enterprise itself. Just so all other legitimate pleasures have further ends to subserve than their own existence, nor can we think that music forms an exception. In an essay of Herbert Spencer, on the origin and function of music, he suggests what is now perhaps generally admitted, that as speech is the natural language of emotion, music is the natural language of emotion. Certainly, if the words which we speak convey our ideas, the tones in which they are uttered convey our feelings in regard to them, and the various emotions of pain and pleasure, of discontent or satisfaction, of cordiality or aversion, of eager interest or utter indifference, are much more apparent in the emphasis, cadence, and intonation of the voice than in the words themselves. All these may be called the music of speech, and just as words multiply in order to express the new and delicate shades of thought that increasing civilization and culture bring forth, so the intonations of voice are even more and more delicately representing the increasingly complex emotions of which we become capable. If, then, music is itself the very language of emotion, must not the habit of listening to good music, which is true to its character, have a double effect upon us, over and above the pleasure it creates—first, to develop within us and to intensify the very feelings which it is translating; and, secondly, to enable us the better to convey to others the feelings which actuate us, even in the cadences and modulations of ordinary conversation? To share our thoughts with others by the use of well-chosen words, is an art which is fully recognized and cultivated; but to share our emotions by any truthful and adequate expression of them, is an art which the future has yet to teach us. Indeed, the very effort is regarded by many with something like contempt, and he who succeeds best in hiding his feelings is most approved. This is an injurious error, except in so far as the emotions are themselves unworthy, and need restraint. If we are swayed by anger, impatience, jealousy, envy or hatred, the less we express ourselves the better. The sternest silence which we can maintain at such times is the surest method of subduing the rebellious moods. But to restrain and conceal feelings of love, kindness and good-will—to preserve an impassive exterior, when the heart thrills with affection and gladness—this is to crush out sympathy, and to silence the best promptings of humanity. The language of the emotion, whatever it may be, deserves the most earnest and careful cultivation, for by means of it, is developed that sympathy which is the grand bond of human society. Upon it we are dependent, both for our direct happiness and our permanent well-being. This it is which leads men to deal justly and kindly with each other, which heightens every pleasure and softens every pain, which gives rise to all domestic and social happiness, and makes life's hardest passages endurable. To sympathize, truly, however, we must in some degree partake of the feelings of others; and this can only be done in proportion to the truthful and delicate delineation of them. Whatever can aid in that will also aid in promoting human happiness, and as the feelings become more and more worthy of expression, so every means of expressing them should become more and more eagerly welcomed. There is certainly no doubt that the effects of good music upon the feelings themselves are of a most beneficial kind, allaying evil passions, calming undue excitement, soothing sorrow, and inspiring fresh hope and courage in the despondent. If it shall be found also to have the power of developing and improving the language by which heart speaks to heart, and thus of drawing humanity nearer together in sympathy, an additional reason will arise for its culture and extension, and the delight which it now affords will be but a foretaste of the richer and deeper happiness it has in store for us.—Philadelphia Ledger.