

PORT WILLIAMS, ANNAPOLIS CO.—Rev. P. E. Murray writes May 3rd, 1865:—"I would say for the encouragement of our brethren that the Lord has graciously revived his work among us. We are enjoying a refreshing from His presence. Saints are comforted; many back-sliding ones are reclaimed; sinners are converted; and the fruit thus far is,—I have baptized 23 persons.

Brother Chase is now with us, and has rendered us good aid. May the Lord continue his blessing, that his work may spread further and further, until all our churches shall thus be blessed, and great be the increase of Zion; and the latter day glory be ushered in; when the converts of Zion shall exceed the drops of morning dew. The Lord hasten it in his time."

NEW BRUNSWICK.—A letter from Rev. A. D. Thomson, dated April 10, informs us that he baptized "three persons at Chesebrough on the 9th." The preceding Sabbath, Rev. T. W. Crawley baptized five candidates in the town of Saint Andrews.—*Visitor.*

PORT ROWAN C. W.—The Lord has been visiting Port Rowan by the power of his Spirit, turning sinners from darkness to light, and from the power of sin and Satan to God. Elder Haviland has been holding a series of meetings, the result of which has been that twenty-three happy converts were buried with Christ in baptism.—*Canada Baptist.*

LONDON C. W.—Rev. W. H. Watts, feels much encouraged by the position and prospects of his important charge, the congregations are increasing, and unity and peace prevail in the church. The Sabbath-school and Bible Class are flourishing. Two converts were baptized by the pastor on Sabbath week, and others are inquiring what they must do to be saved.—*Id.*

DRESDEN C. W.—For some time past, a precious work of grace has been going on in the colored Baptist church at Dresden. The result so far has been good. On Sabbath morning, the 2nd inst., Elder Davis, the pastor, baptized thirteen willing converts into the visible church in the presence of between four and five hundred persons. The morning was beautiful, and it was truly a delightful scene.—*Id.*

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, UNITED.—Mr. Henry Ford, in behalf of the Tractarians, unfurls the flag of the Real Presence, and invites the people to discuss it on their knees, because it is "too holy a thing to talk about standing."

For the Christian Messenger.

Mr. Editor.

"This person's" remarks with regard to the Rev. Mr. Sprague's "Horton Circuit" have called forth a characteristic note from him in the last *Westleyan*. He charges me with wilful misrepresentation and flatly denies that he gave me a challenge to a public discussion. Perhaps he did not intend to do so, but he certainly was understood, not only by "this person," but also by scores of others, including some of "his own people." Even if, as he says, "the idea were simply preposterous," it would be all the more in harmony with the other ideas advanced on that occasion. I challenge him to find five honest men who will confirm his account of what he said.

I omitted to mention in my former note, that, in the course of his remarks, he said that he had no desire to use sophistry or falsehood, and that he would be very grateful to any person who detected anything of the kind, if he would tell him of it. Now I ask him, was he candid in making that declaration? If so, why does he refuse to hear this person, who is prepared to prove on the highest Pædobaptist authority, that he not only used the most ridiculous sophistry, but also made several statements directly opposed to the truth. I hope I shall always "sit uneasy" when I have such groundless assertions made by persons professing to be ministers of truth, and have courage and grace sufficient to ask leave to set the true state of the case before those who have no opportunity of ascertaining it for themselves, even if it should happen to be "on ground not my own."

In conclusion I would suggest to Mr. S. that if he is determined to let his light be seen, and to uphold a great iniquity by hook or by crook, he had better avoid the vicinity of places where Greek is hammered into people's heads. Strong light is very damaging to bad causes and weak eyes. Although will o' the wisp may be good enough in dark swamps, and smoky lamps very useful in cellars, their ill odour may be spared where the sun shines.

And now in taking leave of Mr. S. I beg to say that although our acquaintance has been short, yet I hope it has been mutually profitable. I would counsel him to review the grounds on which his belief rests, and see that he be not guilty of "breaking one of the least of these commandments, and of teaching men so." To give any assistance that may be in my power would be very pleasant to

THIS PERSON.

Neighbouring College,
May 6th 1865.

For the Christian Messenger.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

MR. JOHN ALEXANDER STEWART

Died at Sherbrooke, St. Marys, on the 10th of December, 1864, aged 82 years. Mr. Stewart was born in Cambeltown, Scotland, and 30 years after, came to Chester, N. S., where he ex-

perienced religion shortly afterwards, under the ministry of Father Joseph Dimock. He was baptised and united with the church. Mr. Stewart removed to Sherbrooke about 35 years ago. There being no Baptist Church at that place, neither he nor his wife connected themselves with any church during their stay. But I hope they have united with the church triumphant above. The writer formed a pleasing acquaintance with Mr. Stewart about 18 years ago. He had not much to say on the subject of religion, though I think he retained his integrity. During his illness, he seemed much resigned to the Lord's will, and derived not a little comfort from having a sure and certain hope of a resurrection unto eternal life. May his children and friends strive earnestly to obtain that blessing which evidently was his support in death.—*Com. by Rev. H. Eagles.*

Provincial Parliament.

It was uncertain till the last day of the session what would be the fate of some of the measures before Parliament. One of these was for the repeal of a portion of the License Law which demands, in the City of Halifax, that Liquor shall not be retailed in groceries,—a provision which had not then been carried into effect. The House of Assembly passed the measure, but the Legislative Council refused their assent; the Law is consequently left to take its course, and now it is unlawful to sell liquor in places where other articles are kept for sale.

In the Legislative Council on the last day of the session, the question of Confederation was under debate, and the resolution respecting the Maritime Provinces, affirming the action of the lower House, was agreed to a few minutes before the military staff entered for the purpose of closing the Legislature.

At ½ past 4 His Excellency Sir Richard Graves McDonnell came to the Council Chamber, and with the usual preliminaries closed the Session with the following

SPEECH.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

1. I am happy that the state of public business enables me to release you from further attendance on you Legislative duties.

2. It gives me much pleasure, in closing the second session of the twenty-third General Assembly of the Provincial Parliament, to be able to congratulate you on many useful and important measures which your labors have matured.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—
3. I have to thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the public services.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

4. The action taken by New Brunswick early in the Session apparently placed a decision on the question of a general Confederation of British North America, to which at the opening of the Session I had invited your attention, under the disadvantage of leading to no immediate practical result. I am confident that otherwise you would have felt it your duty to have fully discussed that most important and interesting question, with an earnest desire to meet the views of Her Majesty's Government, in every way compatible with the wishes and interests of this Province.

5. Under the impression, therefore, that the above circumstances, over which you could have exercised no control, had for a time precluded any useful consideration of the larger question, you have meantime reverted to the project of a Union of the Maritime Provinces, and reiterated your opinion of last Session as to the expediency of appointing Representatives of this Province to confer thereon. I shall have much pleasure in transmitting that resolution to the Lieut. Governor of the adjacent Provinces.

6. I most sincerely hope that the important principle of Free Schools, based on a moderate county assessment, may realize your expectations, by obtaining the support of all classes of the people, and effecting the most valuable results in the general diffusion of education.

7. The largely increased provision for the local defence of the country conclusively proves the importance which, as Representatives of a loyal people, you attach to British connection, and the determination of this Province to assume a fair share of the burdens of protecting her existing institutions.

8. The increased provision made for extension of Railway communications to the borders of New Brunswick and Annapolis, will, I hope, ensure those undertakings being effectively prosecuted at an early day, with the happiest results to the trade and general prosperity of the Province.

9. I am gratified to learn that an Act has been passed providing for the completion of the St. Peter's Canal, and that provision has been made for the extension of the Hospital for the Insane.

10. With heartfelt thankfulness for the continued peace and prosperity, which under Providence, we have so long enjoyed, and with sincere prayers for the continuance of these blessings, I now declare this Session closed.

American and Foreign News.

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

[From Telegrams to Associated Press.]

TUESDAY, May 2.—Sherman's veterans, were to take up the line of march for Washington about first of May. Two corps would remain to garrison the cities captured.

The Army of the Potomac is also expected to proceed to Washington.

It is expected the Federal Military force will shortly be reduced to 100,000 men.

The Iron clad rebel ram Webb proceeded down the Mississippi from Red River, and passed New Orleans where her machinery got out of order, and she was deserted and blown up.

It is supposed she had a large amount of specie and plunder on board, intended to reach Cuba.

Evening.—A Washington despatch says the President is preparing a proclamation, declaring all vessels sailing under the Confederate flag as pirates. They are to be pursued, and the crews, if captured, hung.

WEDNESDAY, May 3.—Advices from the South West report the surrender of the Confederate Gens. Kirby Smith and Dick Taylor. This leaves no important Confederate force in the field.

The Government is said to have information that 800 conspirators are banded together for the purpose of burning Philadelphia, and other Northern cities.

The Confederate iron-clad Webb received a 170 pound solid shot through her bows while running past the Federal war vessels. She was commanded by Reid, formerly commander of the Confederate steamer Tacony, who was captured with 64 of his men.

The remains of President Lincoln reached Springfield, Ill., to-day.

Evening.—Hon. B. Barton, of Albany, was killed by an assassin at his residence this morning.

A despatch from Washington says General Wright, with the 6th corps of the Army of the Potomac arrived at Danville, Va., from Burkeville Junction last Thursday, having made a march of over 100 miles in four days. On the route and at Danville, he captured a large amount of valuable property, including much railroad running stock and machinery, taken from the government works at Harper's Ferry by the Confederates.

THURSDAY, May 4.—The President has issued a Proclamation setting forth the fact that the evidence in the bureau of military justice shows the murder of the late President and the attempted assassination of Seward to have been incited, concerted and procured by Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond Va., Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, Geo. N. Saunders and W. C. Cleary, late clerk of C. C. Clay, and offering a reward of \$100,000, for the arrest of Davis, \$25,000 each for Thomson, Clay, Tucker and Saunders, and \$10,000 for the arrest of Cleary. The trial of the conspirators who are already in custody, will be commenced in Washington next week.

The orders forbidding the shipments of arms, ammunition, horses, mules and live stock from the United States is rescinded by order of Secretary Stanton; they being no longer required by the public necessities.

Evening.—The capture of Macon, Ga., by Gen. Wilson is confirmed. The place is under the protection of Union soldiers.

Governor Brown is at Augusta, endeavouring to get up a state convention to bring back Georgia to her allegiance to the Union.

The crops in Georgia, including cotton, promise well.

The Herald's Florida correspondent says fifteen hundred Union prisoners, who had been at Andersonville, were released near Jacksonville on the 28th, and had reached our lines nearly starved and sick.

FRIDAY, May 5.—Small bodies of rebels in the west and south west are surrendering or disbanding.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Washington has been called, to protest against the return of active rebels, to their homes in that city and vicinity.

The propriety of abolishing all trade regulations in the Southern States is being discussed in Cabinet meetings. It is understood President Johnson favors the proposition.

President Lincoln's remains were yesterday deposited in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Evening.—Jeff Thompson surrendered his whole army yesterday to Capt. Mitchell, U. S. N.

Formal demand has been made upon the Canadian authorities for the surrender of the assassins within their jurisdiction.

The Government has information of over half a million bales of cotton being in the state of Alabama, which will soon be brought to Mobile by the owners.

Peru is in a state of revolution against the Government: there is little hope that the President will be able to maintain his position.

The Tribune's Washington Despatch special says: "Washington has been in a furore of delight over the rumor, which gains general credence, that Jeff. Davis and his bodyguard have been captured by Stoneman."

SATURDAY, May 6.—An order issued by Gen. Hallock allows persons who have been in the civil or military service of the late Rebel government to take the amnesty oath. Persons excluded from its benefits can make application for pardon and restoration to civil rights. Their voluntarily taking the oath of allegiance will be

evidence of their intention to resume the status of loyal citizens, and will constitute a claim for the exercise of the Executive clemency.

It is said that the confession of Harrold, and documents found on the body of Booth, fix the responsibility of the assassination on Davis and his commissioners in Canada.

Evening.—Richmond despatches represent as existing in Virginia a terrible state of impoverishment among the people owing to the draft of the rebel military establishment upon their resources of all kinds. Thousands of people are kept from starvation by supplies from the United States Commissioners. Farmers are without implements and seed to do their planting, and unless they are speedily given them, there will be no forthcoming crops.

The principal citizens and local officials of Richmond are coming forward and taking the oath of allegiance.

The Secessionists of Charleston were wild with joy at the assassination of President Lincoln, and the women are said to have fallen on their knees, and thanked God for the enormous crime.

MONDAY, May 8.—Included in Johnston's surrender to Sherman were Capt. Semmes of the Confederate Steamer Alabama notoriety, and the entire Confederate Navy, consisting of two Commodores, and 246 seamen.

A Mexican emigration expedition has just been organized in Washington.—A general eagerness is manifested to join, as a liberal bounty in gold is offered to able bodied emigrants.

The last rumor from Jeff. Davis was that he was making his way towards the Coast of Florida.

Evening.—Special despatches from Washington say that Gen. Sheridan will preside over the Military Court for trial of President Lincoln's assassins.

The re-organized army will consist of four corps of forty thousand each, one of regulars, one of the volunteers, and two of colored volunteers. Each will have its cavalry, artillery, and infantry in proper proportions.

It is strongly intimated that privateers bearing the Mexican flag and the policy of belligerents, as interpreted by the French and English Governments, will shortly commence prey on French commerce. Gold 140.

THE ASSASSIN BOOTH.

We have given but little besides the telegrams respecting Booth the assassin of President Lincoln. The New York papers of the past week contained very minute details of his death and capture, with that of his accomplice Harrold. It was supposed up to Tuesday, 20th of April that he (Booth) was concealed in Washington city, but on that day Col. Baker with a body of detectives had been in pursuit learned that he was concealed in St. Mary's County, and had just crossed the Potomac. With a company of cavalry under Col. Conger, Col. Baker traced the murderer to Bowling Green, and at the hotel in that place discovered the Confederate soldier who had ferried Booth's party across the Rappahannock, and learned from him that Booth had stopped at Garrett's farm, three miles from Port Royal, on Monday, and that Harrold had gone back on Tuesday evening to join him.

The pursuers arrived at Garrett's house about 3 o'clock in the morning of the 26th (Wednesday). The cavalrymen being posted around it, Lieutenant Colonel Baker, a brother of Colonel L. C. Baker's force, the two detectives accompanying this cavalry, went to Garrett's house and obtained from one of the Garretts a reluctant confession that the criminals were in the barn. Going to the barn, Baker knocked on the door with the butt of his revolver, at the same time saying, "Booth, we want you."

"Here I am," replied Booth; "who are you—Confederate or Yankee?" Lieutenant Baker informed him who he was and demanded his surrender, but met with a flat refusal. Quite a parley then ensued, Harrold at one time expressing a desire to surrender. Booth swore he would not be taken alive, and declared that he could kill five men and then kill himself, should they attempt to break into the barn.

At last Lieut. Baker, fearing that the guerrillas and paroled soldiers, with whom the country swarmed, might come to the rescue, posted the cavalrymen and going to one end of barn, which was filled with hay, pulled some through the cracks and lighted it. The flames ran up the cracks to the top of the hay mow over which they quickly spread. When Booth first saw the fire he climbed up on the mow and vainly attempted to extinguish it. He then returned to his position on the floor between the two barn doors with his back against the hay mow, and with two revolvers in his hand.

Meanwhile the soldiers approached the barn, and Harrold started with his pistol to surrender. Booth, with terrible oaths, denounced his cowardice. Harrold in return, imploring Booth to give up. Booth commanded him to leave his pistols. Just as the hay-mow cracked, as if going to fall down, Harrold dropped his arms and rushed out of the barn.

Booth then proposed to fight each man singly at thirty paces, and declared that the first who came near him he would shoot. It becomes evident that Booth would kill himself or kill any man who came near; that, in fact, he could not be taken alive.

Sergeant Boston Corbett, Co. L, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, had a sight of Booth through the crack, and drawing his cavalry six-shooter, fired. Booth fell over, holding in each hand a six-barreled revolver. Detective Conger and Baker and Lieutenant Dougherty and Sergeant Corbett rushed into the barn and brought Booth out. The ball had entered the back of