

story sneaking bare-headed from the presence of a storming landlady, who had seized his hat as a security for a public-house score. Such a circumstance actually did take place, and proved the turning point in the life of Kelly, who was afterwards called "The Happy Christian." The disgrace of the incident induced sober reflection, sober reflection issued in repentance, and repentance in one of the most pleasing specimens of humble piety that modern days can furnish.

This tract, thus embellished, was left at the house of one of the most profligate drunkards in the place; and to him, strange to say, a circumstance precisely similar to that which arrested Kelly in his career, had occurred the evening before. His hat being detained for debt by the landlady of a neighbouring ale-house, he had hastened homeward, bare-headed, incensed and ashamed, and retired to rest, raging like a she-bear robbed of her young. Sunday morning found him sullen and perturbed; he hurried down stairs half-dressed, and flung himself into a chair which stood beside the breakfast table; when, lo! the first object that caught his attention was the frontispiece of the tract which we have been describing, placed, we will not say accidentally, fully in his view. Glancing at it with an eye of fierceness, he seized it, and striking the table with his fist, at the same time uttering a fearful imprecation, exclaimed, "Those villainous Methodists! if they haven't got me already painted up to be the laughing-stock of the town; here I am without a hat. I'll be even with them." Thus he raved till the tempest of his anger had somewhat exhausted itself in oaths and menaces; then, prompted by curiosity, he thought he would ascertain what was said concerning him. A near inspection of the object of his wrath immediately corrected his preposterous error; but his curiosity having been excited, he read the little narrative, and the perusal was productive of the happiest effects. He resolved, in the strength of God, that he would reform; he repaired to a place of worship, began to search the scriptures, and exhibited every symptom of real repentance. From being a disgrace to society, a curse to the neighbourhood, and a scourge to his family, he became one of the kindest of neighbours, most faithful of servants, best of fathers, and most sober of men.

## Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, SEPTEMBER 17, 1856.

THE fact of upwards of one hundred millions of souls being under British dominion in one compact population, and almost wholly idolators or the worshippers of the false Prophet, is one that may well fill the christian mind with solemn reflections. Such is the case however in our East Indian Territories, the extent of which is almost yearly increasing by some new appendage by conquest or treaty. The circumstance to which the article on our first page bears reference, of the assemblage of a large body of christian missionaries of almost every Protestant denomination in the great capital of British India, is also a fact which carries with it a most important bearing on the future condition of that vast population. It is one of those events which tell so strongly of the growing enlightenment of the great christian body, as regards their common duties, and their true relation to each other and to the world. It is evidently beginning at last to be felt by all who "worship God in spirit and in truth," that however conscientiously separated by "modes of faith," they have paramount obligations and duties that should compel them, whenever the great cause of their common master is at stake, to forego all lesser considerations and unite their banners to push forward the triumphs of the cross. The great conference of Protestant Missionaries at Calcutta, and their joint appeal to the respective sections of the christian church who sent them forth to labour among the Heathen in India, is, we devoutly trust, a happy presage of the combination of christian effort which is every day acquiring more strength and consistency, and which appears destined ere long to scatter and defeat the "armies of the Aliens," and to carry the blessed truths of the gospel to the darkest corners of the Heathen

world. We are apt to congratulate ourselves on what has been effected of late towards the conversion of the world. Much has no doubt been done, and much is doing, to advance the progress of the great cause, but what is it in comparison with what is yet left undone? The mere drop of the bucket! After all the special effects which have in so many instances followed missionary labours in conversions from heathenism, we think the great cause for increasing faith and hope in the ultimate renovation of the human family, is the general relaxing from superstitions which in India, in Turkey, in China and numerous other localities, is so strongly characteristic of the present day. The heathen world is evidently becoming deeply impregnated with a new and powerful element, which is upheaving the ancient foundations of the deepest rooted prejudices and convictions. There is a tendency however faint and undecided it may seem in many cases, to approach the light of a clearer and purer faith, and we may with safety affirm that within our own recollection the truths of revelation are at least a thousand times more extensively diffused among the great bulk of the human race, as far as mere outward knowledge is concerned, than it was during the past century. Perhaps one of the most disheartening symptoms of the present day is the decrease of a missionary spirit in parts of Christendom where not long since it was most fervent and active. But God is a Sovereign and will work his own purposes by his own means. Our duty in this as in every other case lies plain before us "whatsoever our hand findeth to do," let us "do it with our might."

In close connection with the foregoing, we perceive by a pamphlet received by last mail, written by Lieut. Col. Grimes, that it is proposed to establish a line of Steamboats on the River Godavery between the Eastern coast of India and the Cotton districts of Nagpore. The author has spent about a quarter of a century in Madras and twelve years near the city of Nagpore. He says:

"Now that the war is over, the development of the resources of that great country appears likely to become the problem of the day, seeing that India is capable of being speedily rendered an unlimited source of supply for the cotton, sugar, flax, grain, and other articles we require to import, and an unlimited source of demand for British manufacture."

So that the facilities of reaching the millions with which that land teems, may be expected to increase every year, and opportunities of giving them the blessings of the gospel will be continually opening.

We would gladly extract some passages if our space would permit, but can only give a brief extract or two,

"Nagpore is situated in the great cotton field of the peninsula of India; and should the proposed navigation be extended to Kamptee, would become the centre of a vast traffic. The surrounding country in every direction is at present extensively cultivated, while the soil is capable of almost unlimited production. Cotton, hemp, wheat, oil-seeds of different kinds, and various other valuable products, merely require a cheap means of transport to ensure their cultivation to an immense extent."

"The cotton is at present carried on carts or bullocks for hundreds of miles in loosely packed bales, subject in consequence, to damage from weather and other causes, and to considerable waste, as any person, who has travelled on the roads over which cotton passes, must have observed."

"I will only add that without some such undertaking as that now proposed, matters will remain much as they are at present; and thousands of acres which ought to teem with produce such as England requires, remain in their existing unprofitable state of barrenness. The sooner such undertakings are established wherever practicable to do so, the sooner will our magnificent possession "India" become what every Englishman ought to desire to see it."

"Old Style" is received, and in reference to the question whether the term Christian or Baptist is the more honorable, we have no hesitation in choosing the former, not however to the rejection of the latter. There may be many varieties of character called Baptists, who have no regard for the great saving truths of the gospel, and no claim to the term Christian, because they reject the laws and ordinances of Christ; but we do not admit that they are therefore christians. On the other hand, many are called Christians who have no right to that designation, as they have none of the characteristics of "disciples," Acts xi. 26, but are rather the enemies of Christ—For ourselves we can hardly see how a controversy, for any profitable end, can be got up on the question.

THE principal event of the week has been the visit from Canada of Sir William Eyre, K. C. B., the new Commander-in-chief of H. M. Forces in British North America. Sir William has been a distinguished soldier in the Crimean war, having been a sharer, we believe, in almost all the conflicts and dangers of the campaign. He has also seen much active service in the Caffre war at the Cape of Good Hope. An address was presented to him on his arrival here by the Mayor and citizens, to which he made a suitable reply.

The Steamer *Cambria* arrived on Friday, with the English Mails. She was followed the next morning by the *Arabia*, which, after arriving at Liverpool in a short passage from hence, and repairing damages sustained on her passage from Boston, took a full freight of goods and passengers, and returned to Halifax in 84 days. The Steamer *Kheronese*, which sailed in the latter part of August, having touched at St. John, Nfld., to land passengers and goods, also arrived on Friday, and having discharged her Halifax freight, has proceeded to Portland, where her voyage terminates. She is a fine large Steamer, apparently in excellent order, and with good accommodations. We trust the increasing trade will sustain this new line, and remunerate the enterprising proprietors.

The news by the steamers from England possesses very little interest. Parliament having ended, London was being emptied of all the prominent personages that have figured in its busy history during the past year. The Queen, who had been coasting about in her yacht, had left London for her Highland retreat in Scotland. The crops through the United Kingdom appear to be good, although the Potato blight had made its appearance in Ireland. That hitherto unfortunate country seems to be rising from its impoverished and wretched condition. It was stated in a public address by the Earl of Carlisle, (the Lord Lieutenant), that upwards of five hundred thousand acres of waste land in Ireland had been reclaimed since 1848, and upwards of 20 millions of acres within twenty years past. There has, within a very few years, been a decrease of more than a million of people, but poverty and ruin have greatly diminished. Agriculture flourishes, and labouring men in some of the poorest parts of the country, instead of receiving four pence or six pence wages per day, now earn two shillings. Under the late laws for selling off encumbered Estates, a vast portion of Ireland has changed owners, and, instead of huge estates deeply plunged in debt, is now divided into numerous smaller ones, of greater or less extent, and out of debt.

The Emperor of Russia was to be crowned at Moscow, the ancient Capital, on the 7th inst., and vast preparations were making to celebrate the occasion with great pomp and magnificence.

The internal warfare which is raging in Kansas seems to increase in virulence and disaster. There have been several conflicts between the contending parties, in which many on each side have been killed and wounded. It would seem by the latest accounts that the Slavery men are gaining ground. Political feeling throughout the Union is becoming more violent and exasperated, as the Presidential Election draws near. Both parties look for the success of their own candidate as that which is to end the present strife. We cannot see why it should have that effect. It may allay the storm for a moment, but the present state of bitter animosity between the South and North is such, that so long as the cause, Slavery, exists, the strife must also live. There is much talk about an end being put to the Union; if matters continue as at present, the more appropriate language would be, of an end being put to the *Discord*. The present state of the Union is like chaining together the dead and the living. It is difficult yet to judge whether Fremont or Buchanan will be the new President, although we think appearances favour the success of the former.

IS CAPE BRETON, AS A COALING STATION FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN SQUADRON, WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT?—This small island, situated in the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, would, from its position, and inexhaustible supply of coal, be invaluable to the steamships composing the "North American Squadron." It will not be out of place at the present moment if we draw the attention of our readers and of the Government to the wholly unprotected state of its principal mines, "Sydney" and "Bridgeport." The coal shipped from these ports is, for the purposes of steam navigation far superior to any that is to be found in British North America. "Sydney harbour," to quote a great naval authority, "is one of the finest in the

world; the inlets from the sea, called the Bras d'Or lakes are capable of affording shelter to ships of all sizes, and the shores are lined with timber well adapted to shipbuilding purposes." Yet this island, in the event of a future war, is utterly defenceless; and, by a successful *coup de main*, the chief coaling resources of the North American fleet might be destroyed in a few hours. The harbours are without batteries, although that of Sydney is capable of being rendered impregnable; and the few troops that were in the island have been removed. The ruins of the citadel of Louisbourg, erected when in possession of the French, are sufficient proof of the value formerly put upon it merely as a colony. The mines of Pictou, on the mainland of Nova Scotia, are equally unprotected. —*Illustrated News.*

## General Intelligence.

### Foreign and Domestic.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—During some of the military manoeuvres practised on the common, on Thursday, Mr. George McLean, Teller in the Bank of Nova Scotia, was seriously injured. Either the bullet of a ball cartridge used by mistake, or the butt of a blank cartridge, passed through the fleshy part of his hip, inflicting a painful, though not dangerous, wound. On the same day, several persons who were on the common narrowly escaped being injured by the careless, or accidental, discharge of ramrods from the soldiers' rifles.—*Recorder.*

NEW ELECTIONS.—On Tuesday last nominations of candidates for the recently vacated seats, took place at Windsor, Truro, and Antigonish. The Hon. Joseph Howe was nominated for Windsor; the Hon. A. G. Archibald, Solicitor General, was again proposed for Colchester; and the Hon. Wm. A. Henry, Provincial Secretary, for Sydney county. No candidates being nominated in opposition to these gentlemen, they were all, in the course of the day, declared elected by their respective constituencies.

A new line of coaches to run between Halifax and Kentville, is advertised; leaving the city on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and Kentville, the intervening days. Halifax to Windsor, 12s. 6d., Windsor to Kentville, 7s. 6d.

The Bazaar at Windsor, last week realized about £480. There were in the tent at one part of the day about 2000 persons.

By a telegraph despatch, dated Wilmot, Sept. 12, (Friday last) we learn that the Steamer *Creole* has been disabled. The *Creole* left Windsor on her last trip, at nine o'clock on the morning of Wednesday last, and must have met with the accident before reaching St. John.—*Colonist.*

The *Western News* gives the following account of wheat (Canadian White Flint) grown on the grounds of Miss Bayard of Wilmot:—From a sowing of eight pecks, she raised 40 Bushels, that is she obtained nearly in the ratio of 25 for 1 on the quantity sown. It weighed 53 lbs per bushel. The following was the treatment of the land. A piece of land well covered with a second crop of clover was ploughed in the early autumn; the clover being turned under, the soil well harrowed, and the seed sown at the rate of a bushel to the acre. Soon after oats at the rate of about 3 1-4 bushels to the acre were then sown over the wheat. The object in sowing the oats was to protect the wheat during the winter.

Susan Jackson, (colored girl) servant to Jos. Wheelock, Esq., was arrested on a charge preferred by Mr. W., of having stolen money from his cash-box. The girl confessed the theft, and acknowledged having at different times, during her servitude, robbed her late master of sums amounting in all to £14 7s. She has been committed to prison in the county gaol to await her trial.—*Western News.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MILTON.—On Monday the 8th inst., the work-shop of Mr. Joseph B. Wyman, containing planing, mortising and other machinery driven by water power, besides nearly all his carpenter's tools, lumber belonging to himself and others, and numerous other articles of value were consumed by fire. Mr. Wyman's loss is estimated at £500 at least.

ACCIDENT.—While two young men belonging to Milton were out shooting on the 8th inst., one of them, John Sheffer, having rested his hand on the muzzle of his gun had the whole charge, consisting of shot and wadding, lodged in his wrist by the gun going off accidentally. Surgical aid having been obtained the charge was extracted with fragments of bones which were shattered in the hand and wrist on the side opposite to which the charge entered. Fears are entertained that amputation of the hand will yet be necessary.—*Liverpool Trans.*

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN SYDNEY, C. B.—First, A Belfry and Steeple, with a Dome, surmounted by a Cross, on the Roman Catholic Church. Secondly, The Glebe House of that Body, at present occupied by the Rev. J. Quinan, is being renovated. Thirdly, The Baptist Church has been painted throughout inside, and a neat Pulpit been erected therein; whilst the outside of the Building is likewise being painted and improved. Fourthly, The Cemetery of the Wesleyan Methodists, in the vicinity of the town, has been surrounded by a new fence.—*C. B. News.*