

As its divine influence is extended, the wrongs and oppression of past misrule will be removed. We would not despise the power and aid of Government. Government is an ordinance of God; but we place far greater reliance on Christianity. Ye rich men, lay these things to heart! Give far more liberally than ye have yet done, and give in faith and prayer. And you who have neither silver nor gold, but who are rich in knowledge and faith, pour out before the Mercy-seat that prayer which hath power with God; and you will find that you are not the least potent among the hosts which he summons to this great contest. Its issue we know—the idols shall be utterly abolished!—*London Baptist Missionary Herald. Nov.*

Hantsport.

LETTER FROM REV. W. BURTON.

Dear Brother,—I am still endeavouring to build up the Saviour's cause in my field of labour, and have some favourable indications of the work of God among the people. I baptized one aged sister in Falmouth last Sabbath. Bro. Thompson is now on his agency here, and has helped us in a series of meetings, which I hope will be accompanied with good.

While on my late Mission to Cape Breton, Brother James McKenzie was called to his everlasting home. He was a living member of this church. His end was peace. He has left a widow and several children to mourn their loss.

Yours as ever,
Wm. Burton.

Hantsport, Nov. 24, 1857.

The Daily Prayer Meeting.

As we have already stated, very interesting prayer-meetings are daily held at the old North Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton streets, in this city, from twelve to one o'clock. A New York correspondent of the *Boston Journal* says of it:

"All sects are here—the formal and stately Churchman, and the impulsive Methodist, who cannot suppress his groan and his amen, though he evidently tries, and wishes he had the broad haven of his own church, that he might 'express his feelings'—the sober, substantial, stammering Dutchman, and the ardent Congregationalist, with all the Yankee restlessness sitting upon his face—the Baptist and Presbyterian, joining in the same chorus and bowing at the same altar. The movement was a bold one for New York—so near the gates of mammon, and so near that altar of Pluto, at which so many in our midst do not fail to bow down and worship. Not one woman is in the meeting, and the singing from two hundred male voices is really majestic."

Turkey.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY is far from secure yet in Turkey. It was thought that now Mohammedans might with impunity become Christians, but in a recent case at Smyrna, a young man, whose parents had been Christians, was arrested and cruelly treated for declaring himself a Christian and seeking Christian instruction; he, by stratagem, was placed at last under the protection of the British Consul.

Sweden.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE—The debate upon the bill which had been laid before the Four Estates of the realm in the Swedish Diet, and the object of which was to efface from the legislative code those penalties upon religious dissent which by their severity and intolerance are manifestly offensive to the spirit of the age, has just terminated in the rejection of the bill. The discussion was very warm, and amongst the speakers, who during the first two sittings of the combined estates advocated most vehemently the retention of the penalty of banishment upon every person who quits the dominant Lutheran religion to embrace another faith, was Count Sparre, late the Swedish Minister of Justice. His passionate and exaggerated description of the dangers and calamities which might be brought upon a Lutheran population by the encroachments of the doctrines of the Romish Church, seems to have induced a number of the *bourgeois* as well as of the rustic members to vote in favour of the amendment proposed by the constitutional committee, the effect of which is to retain the penalty of banishment.

This debate in the chambers upon a matter of so much controversy had naturally excited great agitation amongst all classes of the people. The clergymen of the Lutheran church have held meetings in almost every province to express an opinion for or against the Government Bill. In the province of Schonen, out of 457 persons who compose the clerical body there, 239 declared in favour of maintaining the law of banishment. The respectable minority of 177 clergymen who expressed themselves in favour of the abolition of penalties repugnant to the feelings and morality of the present age, could not prevail against the influence of their ecclesiastical superiors, who exercise a very vigorous authority over the pastors and preachers of the country.

Reports are rife about the retirement of the Pope. The cares of the Vicar of Christ are overwhelming, and Pius is anxious to escape from them. England, it is said, will supply his successor. Cardinal Wiseman is summoned to Rome, where affairs of great moment are engaging the attention of the conclave.

We are assured, on good authority, that it is in contemplation to hold a series of "special Sunday services" in one of the London theatres.—*The Union.*

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notices.

MISS LOIS ROGERS.

About four weeks ago, being on a visit to Yarmouth, it was my mournful privilege to mingle in the funeral service of a very worthy member of the Second Baptist Church of that place, Miss Lois, daughter of Joseph Rogers of that Church. It was a very solemn service. As Brother Angell, who buried her, will likely write particulars, I forbear.

ABNER HUNTINGDON.

On the following Sabbath, I buried Mr. Abner Huntingdon, senior Brother of the late Hon. Herbert Huntingdon, in the 67th year of his age. He was a professor of religion over 50 years, and lived a consistent member of the Baptist Church in Yarmouth, in Gogogan, and will be much missed both in his family circle as well as in the Church of Christ.

JOHN MANNING.

Died in Falmouth, Nov. 5th, 1857—John Manning, Esq., in the 96th year of his age, much respected by a large circle of acquaintances.

For several years he represented Falmouth in Provincial parliament, and was generally regarded for integrity of character. He was the senior brother of the late Rev. Edward Manning of Cornwallis, and has left several children and friends to mourn their loss. Mr. M. had not made a public profession of religion, but it was thought by those who know him, that he had the hope of salvation in his Saviour, and so it seemed—as in his last hours he spoke freely to those who visited him, and stated that he obtained that hope first under the ministry of the Rev. Henry Allen, and in which hope he expressed a peace and comfort in the hour of death. His funeral was attended by a large congregation of neighbours and acquaintances. A sermon was preached on the occasion from Rev. xxii. 5.

MRS. NANCY JAMES.

Died in Hantsport, on Nov. the 11th, Mrs. Nancy James, in the 75th year of her age. Mrs. J. had professed religion many a year ago, and was baptized by Rev. Thomas H. Chipman, and had witnessed many sad trials of life and though she suffered greatly in the last days of her life, she professed to be supported with the assurance that Christ was her Saviour and friend. Her end was peace.

She was the mother of our much respected Brother Rev. R. B. Dickie of Sanbury, Ohio, U. S. A large congregation attended her funeral.

Wm. Burton.

European & Foreign News.

FRANCE.

GENERAL CAVAIGNAC.

We find an article in the *London Freeman* on CAVAIGNAC, in which he is referred to as the only man in France who might be considered as a rival to Louis Napoleon:—

"Cavaignac was elected to the Legislative body, by the Parisians. Elected because he was the representative of liberty as opposed to despotism, elected as a disinterested and honest Republican,—he would soon have had to swear fidelity to the despotism itself based on violence and perjury, or to forego a seat in the council where his voice might be of some value to his country. Such was certainly the view he took of his position. Either his refusal or acceptance of the oath would have been annoying to the Emperor. A mysterious Providence has relieved him from the annoyance.

"He was out shooting near Tours, where he was on a visit to M. Gustave de Beaumont. The general was in the act of raising his gun to his shoulder, when he felt a weakness suddenly creep over him, and he had scarcely time to hand his gun to an attendant who stood by, when he fell to the earth and expired. The body was taken to the house of his host, M. de Beaumont. Madame Cavaignac, the wife of the General, would not hear of the remains of her husband being interred elsewhere than in Paris. She placed the body in a carriage, and with the head in her lap, and accompanied by General Cavaignac, the uncle of the deceased, and by her infant child, she proceeded to the railroad station at Tours, and asked that a special train should be at once got ready. The demand was at first refused; but on announcing who she was, and whose were the remains she guarded, it was forthwith complied with. General Cavaignac only a few days ago completed his fifty-fifth year. The funeral took place on Saturday, with the military display and popular honours due to a man who had held so illustrious a position in the State as the late general. The streets were crowded, and the ceremonies performed amidst the profoundest attention.

"Louis Napoleon has one difficulty left—there must be another election. This, however, is quite a minor one. The only man is gone whose unquestionable merits made him a formidable, though quiet antagonist. The only man who, in contact with the name of Napoleon, received any noticeable number of votes. The only man among living and known men, to whom, should his country become sick of absolutism, it would naturally turn as a trustworthy leader. Louis Napoleon is said to be a fatalist; if so, this occurrence will confirm his belief in his Imperial destiny.

"The Republicans in France have, without doubt, sustained a very great loss. They have not another man left who has earned a similar position, or in whose moderation, good sense, and firmness combined, the nation could have equal confidence. Cavaignac had all the advantages of a military reputation—no unimportant thing in France—combined with a love of law and order which suited the middle classes, and the consistent Republicanism which pleased the Democrats. He displeased, of course, the Socialists and Physical-force Republicans by his decided conduct in suppressing their attempts in June; but even they, weary of the yoke of the man whom many of them had looked up to as a Socialist Emperor, gave, it is believed, their votes to Cavaignac at the last election."

General Leflo has received, by order of the Emperor, a passport to return to France. This General, formerly Ambassador of the Republic to St. Petersburg and Quator of the National Assembly, was one of the most bitter of the political opponents of the present Emperor; and on no account probably, would he have consented to take the customary step exacted of all exiles desirous of returning to France. The Emperor, however, on being informed that the general was anxious to educate his children in Brussels, in order that they might be well acquainted with their mother tongue, at once gave orders that a free passport should be sent without any condition. The general has availed himself of the permission.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has so far rallied that he could hold connected conversations, and it was possible to communicate to him his physician's opinion of the absolute necessity of abstaining entirely from active business. He has therefore nominated his brother, the Prince of Prussia, as his "proxy for three months," unless his health should, contrary to expectation, be so far recovered before that time as to enable him to attend to his royal duties. The Prince has accordingly issued his manifesto, promising to govern by the laws and the charter; requiring entire obedience; and praying for his brother's recovery: we hope, promising and praying sincerely.

ITALY.

An incident occurred last week at the prisons of the Vicaria, which has created a most unpleasant impression in Naples. A prisoner who was looking out from one of the windows which face the street, was answering to a woman who was making signs to him from some distance. It is said that this is not uncommonly done, and passers-by have often heard prisoners shout to passengers in the street. On the present occasion, however, the sentinel warned the woman to leave, and then, turning round shot the prisoner at the window. The sound of firing of course created a sensation, and the police of the neighbourhood immediately ran to the spot, and then went in search of the woman. As to the sentinel, who was a Swiss, he again loaded, and was rewarded, it is added by De Spagnolis, the Commissary of the Vicaria.

INDIA.

The following extracts from a letter from Mr. Henry Carre Tucker, Commissioner of Benares, furnish a striking reply to such as would point to missionary labour as the cause of the mutiny in India. The opinion of a native, to which he refers, is contained in the following words, which conclude a letter addressed to Mr. Tucker:—

"I am grieved to learn that the people in England attribute the disaffection of the natives to their fears that Christians are going to force religion upon them! Nothing can be farther from truth than this. The native notion of the cause of disaffection and revolt is as far as this east is from the west. If you like I can draw a short memo. for your information on the subject.

"I have the honour to be, dear Sir,
Your most humble and obedient servant,
SIVAPRASAD."

Mr. Tucker himself thus writes:—"Nobody supposes that our troubles are caused by Christianity except irreligious Europeans. If, in your presence, any European ever vents his spite against religion by talking in that way you can quote this native. You can also bring forward this simple fact, that Benares, which is the most proselytising city in all India (Government giving 250 rupees a month to the Church Missionary Society, since the time of Lord Hastings, besides a grant in aid to an equal amount, and supporting a normal college of grown men, in which the Word of God was regularly read and studied by all the pupils), Benares, the bigoted Benares, notwithstanding all this, has been, and is, the quietest of all Indian cities. Though we had three mutinous regiments, and, at the outside, only 250 Europeans, not one particle of property has been touched, nor a single individual been injured, except the few shot down at the outbreak battle. The missionaries continue to live down near the city, and to carry on much of their usual work, and I ride unarmed and unattended through all parts of the city. Surely this is a perfectly sufficient proof that the natives are not disgusted and angry with us for trying to convert them. Surely if there had been any such feeling there would have been a cry at Benares, and against me in particular. Religion has had nothing whatever to do with this outbreak, which is simply a rising of the Janissaries, who thought themselves strong enough to establish a Sepoy empire, prompted by Mohammedan political intriguers who made use of the 'cartridge' as they made use of the

'hat' at Areeot, to induce the better-disposed Sepoys to co-operate under the idea that 'religion was in danger.'

The following extract from a letter received from a Mohammedan gentleman by the present mail may prove interesting to our readers:—"In your letter you request me to be candid as a friend in confidence. But, my dear sir, you need not have requested me on this subject. We have known each other for the last twenty-seven years, and I am sure you have always found me sincere in the strictest sense of the word. I cannot give you the exact news of the sedition, but I know this much for certain, that the outbreak began at Meerut, was consummated at Delhi, and completed in the butchery at Cawnpore. Begun by the Hindoos of the regiments at the first place, consummated by the Mohammedans of the Timour family at the second (I call them Mohammedans, but they are worse than Pagans; nay, worse than irrational beings in their domestic affairs; they do not distinguish their mothers and sisters from their wives, they drink wines, they gamble, they do not know what a prayer is. I know not why the palaces occupied by them are not overturned by Almighty God), and completed by Nena Sahib, the adopted son of the ex-Peshwar, who calls himself a Brahmin, but he is worse than an unprincipled butcher. As for the Moslems of the Upper Provinces, they are, you know well, worse than Hindoos; they would not eat what is touched by Christians, whereas all the true believers of the world eat and drink with them. The atrocities perpetrated by these dogs are so dark, that I can hardly believe they are committed by men of the lowest caste in India. But, after all, we must blame ourselves. First, because we do not keep sufficient troops—Europeans; I mean; second, that our officers, both military and civil, of the Bengal side, are fastidiously haughty; thirdly, we have been too slow to extinguish the fire of the rebellion when it was small; had it been so, the contagion would not have run on to the present extent. I told you, in my former letter, that India, if not mismanaged, will never think of being out of British rule, for she cannot find a better ruler in the world than those who delivered her from the tyranny and oppression of her former rulers."

GENERAL HAVELOCK.—The story recently told of this general at Belfast, is thus corrected by an intimate friend writing to *The Times*:—"I have known the General for more than thirty years most intimately, and can say with confidence that he has never baptized any one neither, in the strict professional sense of the word, can he be said to have 'preached.' When he embarked for Burmah in 1824, in company with his regiment, his Majesty's 13th Foot, he was in the habit of assembling as many as could be prevailed on to attend for devotional exercises, and he occasionally explained the Scriptures to them in a brief address. They were allowed to assemble at the great Shoee Dagoon pagoda, the glory of Rangoon, and there in a chamber filled with the cross-legged images of Buddha, might be seen little native lamps placed in the lap of the images, and 100 or more of the 13th around Lieut. Havelock, singing the praise of the living and true God. Independently of the religious benefit of these services, it was a most desirable object to keep those men from licentious indulgences in a conquered town by the strength of Christian principles. They used to be called 'Havelock's Saints,' and the General-in-Chief, Sir Archibald Campbell, on one occasion of a sudden alarm at Promé at night, finding it difficult to collect speedily a sufficient body of soldiers, ordered the officer to call out 'Havelock's Saints'; 'I can always,' said he, 'depend on them. They, at all events, are sober and ready for duty.' When he returned to regimental duty he continued to attend to the religious and moral wants of his company with conscientious care, and assembled them, as opportunity offered, for religious services. Of course, some were displeased with these 'non-military' proceedings, as they were called, and various communications were sent to him were made to the Commander-in-Chief, Lord William Bentick, and he was described as a strait-laced saint, a Dissenter, and, withal, a Baptist. Soon after the adjutancy of the corps became vacant, and Lieut. Havelock was a candidate for it, and very strenuous efforts were made to prevent his nomination. Mrs. Havelock, who happened to be at Serampore—the regiment being then in the North-west—waited on Lord William to solicit the appointment. He said he could not give a reply until next day. On her calling a second time he said he had intermediately sent for a bundle of letters about her husband from Calcutta. 'They are all hostile to him, but before I read them to you, I will tell you that I have determined to give the adjutancy to your husband; because he is one of the best officers in his Majesty's service I will also show you the reply to these attacks in the return which I have ordered of the state of his company, and I find that there is less drunkenness, less flogging, less imprisonment than any other; and then alluding facetiously to one of the charges brought against him, said, 'Go, and tell Lieutenant Havelock, with my compliments, that I wish he could make Baptists of the whole army.'

CABINET MINISTERS ON INDIA.

At the annual dinner of the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, at Taunton, on Monday week, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M. P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to the toast of his health, referred to the state of affairs in India. It was far from his intention to enter into any discussion of the causes of that mutiny; but he could not help saying—and he was persuaded that he was not