

will all these communicants meet again? Not on earth. May our next gathering be, "without one wanderer lost," at the marriage supper of the Lamb.  
Bralton. H. A.

For the Christian Messenger.  
**Acadia College.**

The Quarterly Examination of the Classes took place this week, and was creditable, as I have been informed, to all concerned. Yesterday evening the Winter Exhibition was held. The following was the order of the exercises:—  
Prayer by the Rev. A. D. Thomson.  
Music. "My Native Land."  
Sources of Knowledge afforded by Nature.  
Robert Jones, P. E. I.  
The Marsillaise Hymn.  
A. DeMill, St. John, N. B.  
Music. The Marsillaise.  
John T. Payzant, Falmouth.  
The claims of Natural Science.  
S. Alward, New Canaan, N. B.  
Music. Ode to Science.  
Nena Sahib and his Education.  
James E. Wells, Shepody, N. B.  
Memory indestructible.  
D. F. Higgins, Rawdon.  
Music.

The Rev. A. D. Thomson then addressed the meeting, after which the National Anthem was sung, and the Chairman (Rev. Dr. Cramp) pronounced the Benediction. The Orations were good, and appeared to afford much satisfaction to the audience. There was an excellent Choir, and the singing was admirable. Mr. Jackson, Teacher of Music, presided. I am happy to hear that he has a large singing class in this place.  
Wolffville, Dec. 19th, '57.  
OBSERVER.

[Christian Visitor please copy.]

For the Christian Messenger.

**To the Governors of Acadia College.**

GENTLEMEN:—  
Believing the Communication of "A Baptist," in the *Colonist* of last week, calculated to convey a wrong impression as to the nature of our organization, we beg leave to offer a brief explanation. The writer of that article, through either ignorance or maliciousness, represented it as connected with and controlled by either yourselves or the Faculty of the College. We beg leave to state that the Faculty are as entirely disconnected with the Lyceum as yourselves.

Acadia Lyceum is an association composed chiefly of Students of the College. The Alumni are considered honorary members. Other persons are admitted by a two-thirds vote, and were even members of the Faculty to apply for admission, our constitution is such that we would be obliged to receive them in the same way. Outside of the Lyceum our views are various,—in it we know neither religious sect nor political party.

The object of the Lyceum is to combine entertainment with literary improvement. To diversify the exercises and enable the public to share in the advantages, we have thought it well to have a course of public lectures during the winter months. In inviting lecturers our aim has been to obtain speakers of acknowledged ability. In addition to our advertised list, several other gentlemen were invited, who, in consequence of other engagements, declined;—among them, the Hon. Attorney General and the Hon. Dr. Tupper. Of our choice of lecturers the Faculty of the College had not the slightest knowledge. Such institutions as the Acadia Lyceum are, you are aware, quite common among students of other Colleges.

This is a plain statement of facts. Now how any "Baptist," who has taken the slightest pains to acquaint himself with the facts, can consider "blame" to "attach" either to yourselves or to any member of the Faculty we fail to perceive.

In addressing you, we do not feel bound to notice the ungentlemanly epithet and still more ungentlemanly insinuations, so malignantly thrown out by the writer of the article in question. When he may think proper to unmask himself by making known his name to the public, it will be quite soon enough to notice him further.

Signed in behalf of "Acadia Lyceum,"  
ROBERT JONES, Secretary.

For the Christian Messenger.

**Messrs. Editors,**

In a letter of Oct. 30th, from River John, to the Secretary of the Home Missionary Board, I mentioned that an Auxiliary Society was being formed in Pictou County, the funds of which were to be committed to the direction of the Nova Scotia Home Missionary Society. Before I left Pictou arrangements were made for the operation

of this Society, that the object contemplated might be fully accomplished. Brother James Griffith, of Pictou Town, was appointed Treasurer of the Society, and will act also as Secretary, until the Society shall think proper to make other arrangements. Brother Robert Lowden, Esq., is collector at Merrigomish, and Brother Charles Sutherland, collector at River John. Nearly 30 persons had become members of the Society before I left, and exertion were still being made to increase the numbers.

The Board now located in Halifax can receive any information respecting the arrangements and progress of the Auxiliary Society in Pictou, by corresponding with Bro. Griffith.

I spent ten weeks in the service of the Board and received in aid of the Mission:

At River John,	£3 16 3½
Merigomish,	1 6 3
From Br. Griffith, Pictou Town,	1 0 0
Col. in S. Rawdon, Aug. 30th	17 8

JAMES STEVENS.  
Horton, Dec. 9th '57.

**Attention!**

Any person who may succeed in getting the names of six new subscribers, before the end of the year, with the payment, in advance, may have his own copy free for one year, or, for four new subscribers he may have his own free for six months, or, for two new subscribers he may have his own free for three months.

**Removal.**

We beg to inform our Subscribers that we have again removed our office, and are now occupying the new building erected on the site of the one destroyed during the fire on the first of January last, No. 49, Granville Street.

**Christian Messenger.**

HALIFAX, DECEMBER 23, 1857.

No sincere Christian, and especially no Baptist, can have read without deep interest the numerous references that have appeared in different papers and publications for some few years past relative to the progress of the mission commenced some twenty years since by the Rev. Mr. Oncken of Hamburg, and the effects of which are now rapidly being diffused over the northern and western parts of Germany, Denmark and Sweden. The prediction of the Saviour that his disciples should be hated for his name's sake has not failed to be verified in many places where the pure gospel has now effected a permanent lodgment, and is beginning to dispel the errors of superstition and empty formalism. Such consequence has hitherto only been attended with the firmer union of the followers of Christ in the prosecution of their labours. We do not know of any of our modern systems of Christian effort which seems to bear so much the stamp of early Christian example, as the propagation of Evangelical truth in Germany by Mr. Oncken and his fellow-workers in the Gospel. Each member who joins the fellowship of a church seems also to pledge himself as a Christian Missionary and to feel that he owes himself to the church and to the world as well as to his Divine Master. To the prevalence of such a spirit is evidently to be attributed the extension of the work of grace that is beginning to be felt in so many parts of the Northern Kingdoms and which we may humbly hope is destined ere long to work a great and glorious change in the moral and religious character of thousands of the population. Would that a like sense of duty more generally pervaded the ranks of every body of Evangelical Christians of of whatever name.

**What is to be done with the Temperance question.**

The Sons of Temperance Bazaar, of which a brief account is given in another column, will bring before our readers connected with the cause of Temperance, the enquiry as to what is to be done with that matter. Whilst the subject of Education demands all attention, the enemy of all good,—intemperance,—is gaining ground, and must not be neglected. Are we still to see its victims taken off one after another, and hope for no change for the better? The approaching meeting of the Legislature will probably develop some-what of the state of the cause,—who are its real friends and who its foes.

There is as great a necessity for a Prohibitory Law now as at any former period. The evils of the traffic in intoxicating drinks are seen daily. Persons in other branches of business suffer from that being one of the ordinary articles of commerce. Some carriers, and masters of sailing

packets have a conscientious objection to take this with other necessary goods, yet if they refuse, are liable to have their business seriously damaged. Again, an Auctioneer is required to sell goods, amounting, perhaps, to hundreds of pounds, but as there are with them intoxicating drinks, perhaps only a small quantity, yet because he objects to sell, or receive his commission on the sale of this forbidden article, he loses the whole of the profits of the sale. Again, a Commission merchant will not receive this "liquid fire" amongst his consignments, and by that means loses valuable sales which he might otherwise effect. Many are by these means suffering much from their adherence to the prohibition principle. Even merchants who trade in this destructive material, many of them, are desirous of getting rid of it amongst the things they are expected to keep, and would be glad to be relieved by a Prohibitory enactment.

We have received a letter from the Rev. Dr. Cramp, expressing his indignation at the gratuitous insinuation of an anonymous writer in the *Colonist*, signing himself "A Baptist." It came too late for insertion in our present number, as the Monday's mail did not arrive until yesterday, in consequence of an accident to the coach at Mount Uniacke.

We hope the writer of that communication, whoever he may be, will, before this, have seen the gross blunder into which he fell, and which the Editor of the *Colonist* has admitted, and that he will have made a full and sufficient apology before our next issue.

We have also another excellent communication on the same subject, from "A True Baptist," which we shall not fail to insert in our next. We have been much annoyed by the detention of the mails above alluded to, and compelled to delay going to press until we are in danger of being unable to get our present number out in time for the Wednesday's mail. We were desirous of laying both the above letters before our readers this week, and should have done so, but for the above circumstance.

ROYAL ACADIAN SCHOOL.—The examination of this excellent Institution was held yesterday, in the presence of the Hon. Hugh Bell, Hon. Mr. Keith, Revd's Messrs. Churchill, Martin, and McGregor, J. Williamson, Esqr., Dr. Hume, and other friends of the Institution and parents of the children. The very satisfactory and intelligent manner in which the exercises were gone through with, afforded much gratification to the visitors. Evidences of industry on the part of both teachers and pupils, were seen all around.

We see no reason why this school should not be made a ground work of a much more extensive field of operation. Although the numbers in attendance, the excellent order, and the respectability of the pupils were proofs that the schools are conferring much good on the community, yet with 1st. improved furniture; 2nd, an addition to the staff of teachers, and 3rd, a side entrance to the upper department, we see no reason why five or six hundred children should not be receiving the benefits, instead of two or three hundred.

If Protestants were more alive to the importance of the education of the rising generation in Halifax, we should see schools such as this, sustained with funds so as to enable the Managers to introduce all the modern improvements, and not allow want of means to prevent their progress.

Our London dates per Steamer *Canada*, are to the 5th inst. They contain no further Indian news than was previously received by Telegraph. The details of the operations of Brigadier General Greathed, in pursuit of the mutineers from Delhi, present a picture not unlike that of Havelock in his advance on Cawnpore, and the results were most decisive, there having been upwards of 1000 slain in the engagement and pursuit at Agra. There was good reason to believe that General Havelock had been reinforced at Lucknow with a force that would enable him very shortly to act on the defensive, and clear the country of the vast body of insurgents, as many it was said as 40 or 50,000, that were in the neighbourhood of Lucknow, headed by Nana Sahib. As the troops from England were daily arriving at different points, there is every reason to hope, that all existing cases of open rebellion will soon be got under. A good deal of perplexity will arise as to the manner in which a number of the Indian Regiments, which have been disarmed on account of the manifestation of a mutinous spirit among them, but which

had not broke out into open violence, are to be dealt with. There are said to be only two out of about 80 of the Bengal Regiments, who have not openly revolted or shewn signs of disaffection. The Sikhs, the last of the subdued natives of India, and one of the most warlike, have been firm and faithful to us throughout the struggle, and the most efficient aid has been received from our allies, the Goorkha or Nepaulese cavalry.

Parliament had met on the 3rd inst., and was opened by the Queen in person. Her opening speech related chiefly to the distress arising from the money crisis, and the Indian Mutiny. We regret to say that several more large failures were reported. Numerous Bankruptcies had also taken place at Hamburg, as well as in other large marts of business on the continent.

It is said to have been the intention of Lord Palmerston and the Queen's ministers to have Parliament opened by Commission, and everything was arranged for that purpose, but Her Majesty announced it as her intention to open Parliament in person. Notwithstanding the expostulations of the Premier, the Queen was firm in her determination to read her own speech.

**General Intelligence.**

**Foreign and Domestic.**

SONS OF TEMPERANCE BAZAAR.—This affair came off on Thursday last, and resulted in raising about £170 or £180, which may probably be increased to £200, leaving net proceeds about £150. Some articles were contributed from Chester, Pictou, Horton, &c. A large proportion was the bandy-work of friends of the cause in Halifax.

Both ladies and gentlemen, engaged in it, deserve much commendation for their labours in getting up so very creditable a display, in so short a time. Mr. Ackhurst gave his professional services at the close until after 12 o'clock, in disposing of the articles remaining. We shall be glad to announce that a lecturer is engaged.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.—We find the rumour of a change of Governor for Nova Scotia is confirmed. The Earl of Mulgrave is appointed to sail from England, in the last January or first February packet.

Sir Gaspard LeMarchant has received the appointment of Governor of the Island of Malta. The change will be a promotion for His Excellency from £4,000 a year to an office worth £7,000 per annum.

The Earl of Mulgrave, (George Augustus Constantine Phipps) is the only son of the Marquis of Normandy, and is now 33 years of age. He was appointed Ensign in the Scots Fusilier Guards when 19 years of age. He became a member of the Privy Council in 1852. Entered the House of Commons as Member for Scarborough in 1847, was defeated at the election in 1851, but was again elected in 1852. His son, now 11 years of age, is Constantine Henry Lord New Ross.

We are informed that arrangements have been made by the Committee of the Mechanics' Institute with Professor Reid, of Dalhousie College, to deliver a course of twelve lectures. We shall be glad to hear their having also engaged some of the numerous literary amateur lecturers,—as in former years.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—A lad named Thomas Millar, about 12 years of age, while sliding on a pond near the Dartmouth Nail Factory, on Tuesday the 15th inst, fell through the ice, and before assistance could be rendered was drowned. Too much caution cannot be exercised by skaters, &c., at this uncertain season of the year.—*Chronicle.*

An Inquest was held at Uniacke, County of Hants, on the 30th Nov. 1857, before Dr. William Denison, Coroner, on the body of Thomas Keiman, native of Ireland. The unfortunate man was in the employment of Messrs. Blackie & Johnston, Railway contractors, and was driving a train on the Western Section, 14 miles from Windsor, when attempting to release the horses from the cars, fell on the rail, and three of them passed over his body, which caused instant death. Verdict returned, accidental death.—*Recorder.*

The steamer *Creole* which was before reported as having sustained serious damage by getting on the rocks in Annapolis River, and was afterwards got off and towed to Digby, attempted to cross the Bay on Monday last, in company with the tug boat *Conqueror*, but when about half way across, she settled in the water, causing the fires to be extinguished, and she was compelled to be abandoned.—*Journal.*

**New Brunswick.**

**THE MISPECK TRAGEDY.**

**EXECUTION OF SLAVIN.**

The wretched criminal, Patrick Slavin, suffered the extreme penalty of the law on Friday last, on a gallows erected over the front entrance of the gaol. The Sheriff conducted the proceedings in person, in a highly creditable manner. There was an immense concourse of people present on the occasion, who, it is said, appeared much impressed with the dreadful scene. We trust the terrible fate of this thoroughly hardened criminal may act as a warning to all who may be inclined or tempted to evil. How remarkably appropriate to the case now before us are the counsels of the Almighty given three thousand years ago:—