

To our Readers generally.

We gave in our last week's issue and continue in our present number a revised list of our valued Agents.

Our Subscribers will much oblige us by an early remittance of amounts due, either directly to our office or through one of those named in the said list.

The expenses of the paper are now greater than at any former period. Our London Correspondent's letters are a considerable item; yet we are fully persuaded that, without making any invidious comparisons with our contemporaries, it is a feature in the Messenger with which our readers would not willingly dispense.

We can, with confidence, ask our readers every where to use an effort to introduce the Christian Messenger to others, and persuade them to become subscribers.

Any person who may succeed in getting the names of six new subscribers, and forward to us 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.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, NOVEMBER 25, 1857.

We observe in the London Freeman of the 31st Oct., an excellent Editorial article on the efforts now making both by churchmen and dissenters in England, to extend the preaching of the Gospel to the masses and working classes of the community, by means of popular addresses or preaching in the open air or in large public buildings, Halls, Music rooms, &c.

others. It is matter of heartfelt joy to all who love the Lord, that his true disciples are beginning to know and recognize each other as such and that the barriers of separation are being every day lessened by the general desire which after so long a time is beginning to prevail, to merge all lesser differences in the great and glorious verity of the atoning blood of the Redeemer.

In the papers of the past week appear, at length, the Report of the Delegation appointed, during the last Session of the Legislature to visit England, on the subject of the surrender of their lease of the Mines and Minerals of the province, by the General Mining Association.

HEADS OF ARRANGEMENT.

Entered into between the Honorable James William Johnston and Adams George Archibald, Esquire, Delegates on behalf of the Province of Nova-Scotia, of the one part, and the Board of Directors of the General Mining Association, of the other part.

The Province will lease to the Association for a term, to commence on the 1st January, 1858, and to expire on the 25th of August, 1866, all the Coal Seams comprised within the areas hereinafter described, with such powers for working the same as the Province has power to confer.

ISLAND OF CAPÉ BRETON.

- 1st.—In all that tract which lies to the eastward of a straight line drawn from Stubbart's Point, on the North Shore of Sydney Harbour to the head of Mill Pond on the North side of Boularderie Island, bounded on the north-east and south by the Sea Shore, as the same has been defined in the sketch made by Mr. Brown.
2d.—In all that tract which lies to the eastward of a straight line drawn from McPhee's Ferry on the south side of Sydney Harbour in a southerly direction to the mouth of the North-west Brook, so called, which empties into Bridgeport Basin, bounded south by the said Basin and Indian Bay, and on the north and east by the Sea Shore.
3d.—In all that tract near Bridgeport, comprising an area of two square miles, bounded on the north by the Sea Shore, westwardly by a line coinciding with the outcrop of the coal seam now opened, southwardly by a line at right angles to the stake of the seam and distant south-west from the last pit sunk thereon not more than 260 rods, on the east by a straight line as near as may be parallel with the west line and at such a distance therefrom as to conclude two square miles of area.

COUNTY OF PICTOU.

4th.—In an area of four square miles, to be selected by the Association, including the Albion Mines Works, such area to be bounded by straight lines in the form of a rectangular parallelogram, whose longest side shall not exceed three miles.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

- 5th.—In an area of four square miles at Spring Hill, to be selected by the Association, and to be laid off on a block two miles square.
6th.—In an area of four square miles at the Joggins, to be selected by the Association, and to be laid off on the principles specified in respect of the Albion Mines, except that the longest side of the parallelogram may be four miles.
The above areas are to include as part of them the space already wrought at the Joggins, Pictou, and Bridgeport, and the whole of the areas at

all the localities are, before the 15th day of December next, to be surveyed and marked on the ground by the Association, by distinct and well defined boundary lines and corner posts, in conformity with the Agreement, under the inspection of an officer or Officers to be appointed by the Government of Nova-Scotia.

During the Lease the Province shall not by lease, license, or otherwise, empower or allow any other party to work or sell coal in the Province at a less Royalty, or on more favorable terms in any respect than are to be reserved and contained in the Lease to be granted to the Association.

During the Lease the Province shall not, without the consent of the Association, impose any duty on the export of coal.

In lieu of the Rent and Royalty now paid, the Association shall, after the 1st day of January, 1858, pay to the Province on all large coal sold by them, a Royalty of 6d. Currency per ton of 2,240 lbs. on all quantities up to 250,000 tons, and of 4d. per ton upon all quantities over that quantity; slack or small coal, and coal used by workmen and in carrying on the works to be free from Royalty.

In order to render the Mines so to be surrendered and not intended to be included in the lease to be granted to the Association available to the Province of Nova Scotia, the Association are to allow to the Government of Nova Scotia and its Lessees of such Mines, but with such restrictions as are hereinafter mentioned, liberty to make and use ways and roads across any Land owned by the Association intervening between any Mine so to be surrendered and such navigable water as shall be considered by the Government or its Lessees most convenient and suitable for the shipment of Coal or other Minerals in such places as shall be reasonable and be deemed best; and also, but with such restrictions as are hereinafter mentioned, the liberty of erecting on the Lands of the Association any such Works, Buildings, Wharves, or other Establishments necessary or convenient for the working and winning of Coal or other Minerals, or the successful carrying on of any Collieries or Mining Establishments; but so as not to obstruct in any material degree, nor unless in case of absolute necessity, to interfere with the operations, from time to time, of the Association.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia, in case of their ratification of this Agreement, shall at their next Session pass such enactments as may be necessary or requisite for giving effect to the lease to be granted to the Association as aforesaid and for otherwise carrying out this arrangement and shall procure the assent of Her Majesty thereto.

These Heads of Arrangement are entered into subject to the ratification of the Legislature Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia.

(Signed) J. W. JOHNSTON, ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD, Delegates on behalf of Nova-Scotia. ROBERT MOSER, Chairman of the General Mining Association. J. B. FOORD, Secretary of the General Mining Association. London, 20th August, 1857.

THE arrival of the Niagara, this day week, with the English Mail, gave us London dates to the 7th inst., and fully confirmed the news previously received by Telegraph, of the capture of the City of Delhi, and the complete rout of the Mutineers, who, with their shadow of a King, have for about 4 months, or since the breaking out of the Mutiny at Meerut, held that ancient seat of Mohammedan Empire, against the small force of British and Native troops which could be brought against them. The King and his sons are said to have escaped in the disguise of women. The City was entered by the British troops under Gen. Wilson, on the 14th of Sept., but was not wholly wrested from the Mutineers until the 20th, after incessant fighting, and the loss of about 600 men, 50 of whom were officers. The City, like many others in the East, it will be remembered, occupies a large extent of several miles of ground on the River Jumna, a large tributary of the Ganges—is surrounded with a high wall, strongly fortified by bastions at small intervening spaces, and within is composed of stone or brick residences, surrounded by high external walls, enclosing spacious court-yards in front. Each of these of course might be considered a small fortress, filled with the insurgents, of whom, at one time, there were said to be as many as 50 or 60,000 in the City. The British besieging force was from 10 to 15,000. Large numbers of the Sepoys escaped during the assault, by a bridge of boats across the Jumna, from the side opposite to that from which the entrance of our troops took place. The slaughter has doubtless been fearful, as no quarter was given to the Mutineers found in arms. There are, however, only details received of the first two days fighting, the news of the final capture and occupation of the City, having been conveyed by Telegraph from Lahore to Bombay, just before the Indian Mail left. We refer to the communication of our London Correspondent for many particulars received.

Gen. Havelock, it appears, had been reinforced by the troops under Sir James Outram, had crossed the Ganges, and was marching on to relieve Lucknow, where Col. Inglis was still holding out, in good

heart and with sufficient supplies for a considerable time. We may confidently hope that the next mail will bring news of his relief, and as troops are daily arriving from England, that, by the end of the year at furthest, the rebel forces will be effectually got under, and the Mutiny virtually at an end.

Much Commercial distress had been occasioned in England by the embarrassed state of money matters in the United States. There is, however, much reason to hope that the great money panic is subsiding, and that on both sides of the Atlantic a better state of things will shortly prevail.

ACADIA LYCEUM.—It will be seen by the advertisement in another column, that the "Acadia Lyceum," composed of the Students and Alumni of Acadia College, are availing themselves of every opportunity of obtaining information, both for themselves and the public, by engaging the services of various gentlemen to deliver a course of lectures at the College, during the winter. We are not aware what subjects the lecturers will choose, but they will, doubtless, be such as will interest and instruct the large audiences which usually assemble on these occasions.

We are much obliged to "WILL" for that suggestion to our subscribers, in his letter on another page.

PROGRESS.—A Stage Coach is now running between Windsor and Canning, Cornwallis, on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Fare, 7s. 6d.

VILLAINY DETECTED.—There has been much of mystery connected with the recent fires at the residence of the Hon. W. A. Black. It was, however, difficult to conceive how any one could be actuated by feelings of enmity sufficient to induce him to such a base act against a gentleman so universally respected. Some probability is given that a discovery has been made, by the following letter having been received by Mr. Black last week:

"SIR,—We are about to make you an offer, and if you comply with our purpose we will be content, and you may rest assured as far as we are concerned you are safe, and need anticipate no danger whatever on your premises. The proposal we make is this—if you will give us One Hundred and Thirty-five Pounds in gold, all grievances shall be forgot, and it would be more satisfaction to us to receive that little amount, than to have it in our power to say we have destroyed the Honorable W. Black, and it will also enable us to leave the country. Now Sir, if you think well, to agree with our proposal the way we will arrange the matter is this—you will leave the money on your own fence, on top of the post next the second tree, above the South gate of your field, marked with a nail. If it should be there on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, or Thursday, we will make it convenient to call one of the two evenings—Wednesday possible. And we must get it without being molested by a guard or watch, but we shall all be prepared to defend ourselves; but for both your sake and ours we wish everything to end in peace and quietness. Now if you feel disposed to comply with our proposal, then let this be kept as secret as possible. If not make it known to the public without delay, as we may have an opportunity of knowing what is to be done, and what your mind is respecting the matter."

On the back of the note was the following:

"How happy I would feel if trouble would end here, if it does I shall feel a great relief. No more."

Immediately on receiving the letter the Hon. gentleman waited upon his Worship the Mayor, with whom a scheme was concocted to secure the party coming for the money, as indicated in the letter. On Wednesday evening, a bag of coppers was placed on the post proposed by the writer, and attached to it was a wire communicating with a bell in the immediate vicinity, in such a manner that the least motion of the bag would ring the bell. Police Constables Fraser and Cotter were concealed near it, and two other men were placed on the watch. Between 9 and 10 o'clock a person was seen reconnoitering. Finally he pounced upon the bag of coppers, the bell rang, and he took the alarm and ran. He was closely pursued by those upon the watch, and was at length caught upon North Street, a few hundred yards West of Mr. Black's corner. The fugitive proved to be a man named Ingles. When taken, he exclaimed, "My God I am done for: the Devil prompted me." He is well known in this community from having served for years as a county constable; and having been in frequent attendance upon the Supreme Court in that capacity. He has also been employed by tradesmen in collecting bad debts, and, we believe, hitherto has been considered a respectable, honest man. He is now in goal awaiting his trial at the Supreme Court. The Grand Jury have found a true bill in the case.