

upon you, and your obligations to discharge those responsibilities in the best possible manner, always having the fear and the glory of God before your eyes. Let me entreat you not to squander any of your talents or opportunities for nought. Make the best use of life. Its days are short, yet its moments are fraught with consequences that reach to Eternity.

If the road to knowledge seems to be clogged up with difficulties, do not be appalled or give up in despair. "There is no royal road to Science." It is an up-hill path. To some the difficulties of climbing are far greater than to others; but be assured if you keep your eye steadily fixed on the summit of the hill, and struggle manfully onward and upward, you will surely reach it at last. What man has done, man may do. Even if you sometimes lose sight of the goal, rest assured the prize is ahead, and by steady perseverance you may obtain it. And when you once have it within your grasp, you will look back and rejoice that the struggle for its attainment was severe. What you so dearly earned, you will the more enjoy.

The pursuit of knowledge under difficulties! Oh what a glorious enterprise! Who would not engage in it? If to any of you the road is smoother, prize your privileges, aim to make the more rapid advancement, and when you have reached the top of the hill, help others up.

Friends of Education, of good morals, of a healthful society, of an intelligent religion, you have a work to do. Sons and daughters you may not have to educate, but can you not find friends? Perhaps there are now those within your reach panting for knowledge, but have not the means of attaining it. The most valuable talent is sometimes found buried beneath the rubbish. Can you not aid in seeking it out, and encourage its possessors by tangible inducements to avail themselves of opportunities for cultivating their talents? Send them to Horton Academy or some other efficient school. The Academy at Horton is not yet nearly full. If parents and the friends of education generally were duly impressed with the importance of education, the number might speedily be greatly increased. The College also would then be better supported. Instead of twenty-five or thirty students we should see sixty or eighty, and a large class of graduates would be annually going forth to engage in their various callings, either at their own homes or elsewhere, and their wholesome influence would be felt all around. I know there are exceptions, but they are few. Almost invariably education makes a man a better man, a citizen a more useful citizen.

There is a pleasing feature at the present time in the Theological department of Acadia. The number preparing for the ministry, is large in proportion to the whole number of students. Out of twenty-five not less than twelve, besides some three or four in the Academy, are or will become students of the Bible, and ministers—(Oh may they be able and faithful!)—of the New Testament. This is a very encouraging prospect. The churches are now crying for aid. Ah, I thought the other day when ascertaining the number of those having the ministry in view, could the churches but realize what a blessing these young men may be, they would not only give their prayers, but would cheerfully present their offerings to our good brother Thompson who is laboring so indefatigably to enlarge the Endowment of the College, in order that it may become a yet more efficient institution, and send forth yet greater blessings from its already honored walls. Long may she live and prosper! I lay down my pen. Oh that some one would seize it and wield it with such a power that every parent in the land should feel—"The very best legacy I can leave to my children is an Education. They shall have it;" such a power as should cause every Son and Daughter to believe that homely adage—"Tis the mind that forms the man." Knowledge is within my reach, and I will not rest until I have quaffed its streams, aye, and if possible, drank deep of the Pison spring; with such a power as should strike a new impulse into all our Educational movements, compel every one to see and feel that there can be no true progress without intelligence, and wake up the friends of Education and humanity to more enlarged and benevolent action. This is what is wanted—vigorous, hearty, generous action on the part of those who love knowledge for its own sake, and long to see its universal advancement.

ONE OF THIS LATTER CLASS.

Try to take cheerful views of divine things. Dwell on your mercies. Look at the bright as well as the dark side. Do not cherish gloomy thoughts. Melancholy is no friend to devotion.

For the Christian Messenger.

Donation Visit at Long Point.

Some eighty or ninety persons, consisting of members of the church and other friends, met at our dwelling on the 6th inst. After enjoying a very agreeable tea, prepared by the ladies, there was presented by brother Charles Brown a donation of seven pounds in cash, and six pounds ten shillings in other useful articles, amounting, in all, to thirteen pounds ten shillings. Addresses were also delivered by brethren Ebenezer Stronach, Charles Brown, and Henry Hall, to which the writer attempted a reply, and offered the closing prayer.

Vocal and Instrumental Music formed part of the exercises of the evening. The meeting was an occasion of much interest, and shewed the good feeling which existed between pastor and people.

Yours affectionately,
DAVID B. PINEO.

For the Christian Messenger.

Result of "Curious Butter-making experiment."

MR. EDITOR,

In your Agricultural column of the 8th of April appeared an article headed "Curious Butter-making experiment." The writer wished any one who would try the experiment to let him hear the result. The following testimony is from a reliable source, as I am acquainted with the party.

JOHN WHITMAN.

SIR,—A whole summer's experience enables me to testify to the virtue of the system of under ground making butter. The butter was, in quantity and quality, all that could be desired; the only objection is the loss of the butter-milk.

MRS. EDWARD CRISP.

News Summary. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

United States.

Threatening processions and open-air meetings of unemployed labourers had occurred in New York. Mayor Wood was blamed for encouraging these dangerous demonstrations, and passages are cited from a recent address of the Mayor which are considered of inflammatory character, in reference to suggestions of extreme antagonism between the poorer and richer classes.

It is reported that the hitherto fashionable ladies of Hartford, Conn., have resolved themselves into a society for retrenchment. They propose to discard silks and satins for a while, and, on the principle that "charity begins at home," will wear only such goods as are made in home mills; hoping thus to stimulate employment for needy operatives.

A RIVER ON FIRE.—The whiskey rectifying establishment of Henry W. Blunt, Georgetown, Md., was destroyed by fire recently. The bursting of 350 barrels of whiskey, and the running of the blazing fluid into the river was a sight to behold. The surface of the water was covered with a blue flame, and the Potomac looked on fire.

CALIFORNIA.—The Los Angeles Star contains a letter from J. Ward Christian, giving an account of a horrible massacre of emigrants.

The company consisted of about 130 or 135 men, women and children, and including some forty or fifty capable of bearing arms. They were in possession of quite an amount of stock, consisting of horses, mules, and oxen. The encampment was attacked about day-light in the morning, by the combined forces of all the various tribes immediately in that section of the country. The majority of them were slain at the first onset made by the Indians. After having corralled their wagons, and dug a ditch for their protection, they continued to fire upon the Indians for one or two days, but the Indians had so secreted themselves, that, according to their own statements, there was not one of them killed, and but few wounded. They (the emigrants, then sent out a flag of truce, by a little girl, and gave themselves up to the mercy of the savages, who immediately rushed in and slaughtered all of them, with the exception of fifteen infant children, that have since been purchased, with much difficulty, by the Mormon interpreters.

Mr. Christian says that Mormon elder Hyde and Mathew, who came over the same road as this party, but several days' journey in the rear, attribute this massacre to ill treatment of the Indians by the whites, while encamped near an Indian village in the vicinity of Fillmore city, Great Salt Lake.

Col. Wm. Rodgers furnishes the State Journal some additional facts in relation to the movements of the Mormons and the condition of the inhabitants of Carson Valley. It is his opinion that the Mormons intend to remove to the neighborhood of Vancouver's Island. They had become wearied by the many annoyances to which they have been subjected in their late quarters, and readily answered the call from Brigham Young, or those in authority intimating a removal to another field of operations. They carried with them immense amounts of powder and other ammunition, and before their departure had purchased nearly all the revolvers in the Valley. Some members of the train had in possession as high as six of those weapons.

A manufactory has been in operation at Salt Lake for the past seven months, turning out

two hundred revolvers per week. They have excellent workmen and abundant material. In case they should desire to enter into conflict with the troops, they are well furnished with the means.

ACTION ON SLAVERY.—The following preamble and resolution, drawn up by Rev. Dr. Malcom, were passed unanimously, (says the Christian Chronicle,) at the two last sessions of the Northumberland Association:

"Whereas many thousand of the children of God in this land are held in bondage, denied the rights of common human nature, and forbidden to read the word of God, and reduced to hereditary poverty, ignorance and misery; and whereas most violent and wrong measures are at this time taken by slave-holders, not only to perpetuate but to extend their odious and terrific system: therefore,

Resolved, That we do most heartily deplore and sympathize with our brethren and sisters in Christ who are thus oppressed and degraded, and that we will resolutely and constantly use our power—moral, religious and political—to prevent the extension of slavery over territory now free, and to bring about, if possible, its ultimate removal from our whole country.

CARRYING OF CONCEALED WEAPONS PROHIBITED IN WASHINGTON CITY.—The city council of Washington, D. C., have passed an ordinance making it unlawful to carry any deadly or dangerous weapons about their persons. The National Intelligencer remarks:—

"No good man, old or young, but will rejoice at this enactment, which at once strikes away one of those rank features of savage life with which society has of late been marked. Nineteenth of our young men for a year or two past have gone about our city—metropolis as it is of the world's great Christian republic—armed with knife and revolver, as if they were traversing the country of the ruthless Camanche or sneering Apache. How consistent this with our national reputation and standing before the world need only be stated to be understood."

UNITED STATES, BAPTISMS.—The Lawrence Courier says that, during the past year, the Amesbury Street Baptist church has admitted 307 members, baptized 203, contributed \$502.53 to charitable purposes, and reduced the debt of the church about \$4,000.

At Fayette, Me., Rev. Arthur Drinkwater, on a late Sabbath, baptized nine persons, a part of the fruit of a gracious revival of religion now in progress in that place. The Advocate says the religious interest is shared by all Christian denominations.

THE POOR IN NEW YORK.—The Rev. L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, says:—

"There are at the present time, in New York and its vicinity, from twenty-five to fifty thousand of the laboring classes out of employment, and every week still augments their number. A small number of mechanics, day-laborers, and working-girls have enough, by using the most rigid economy, to carry them through the winter, a still larger number have means to support themselves for a few weeks, while the great majority have scarcely a dollar left, or are now living by means of the pawn shop.

Shoemakers are bringing their kits, carpenters their saws, planes, and chisels; tailors their shears, masons their hammers, and bricklayers their trowels; clerks their pins, rings, and watches; mothers their blankets and coverlids; and, too often, their children's clothing; while very decent, and respectable, and in many cases, even genteel young women are offering such articles of their apparel as they can conveniently part with, and all to procure the means of another week's subsistence. Judging from the sad and anxious countenances which we meet in the pawn-shop, and in our visitations among, and our intercourse with the poor, we have been led to conclude that dark and sickening forebodings of coming want have already settled upon many hearts.

Various measures of relief are proposed: First, that of obtaining situations for the poor. There are, no doubt, in the country at large, fifty thousand families who could find employment at small wages for that number of persons. They can at least get out of these persons enough to pay their board and clothing for the winter.

Secondly, that the United States Government proceed immediately with the erection of its Post Office building.

Thirdly, the Five Points House of Industry has seventy-five or a hundred inmates, and has found situations in the country for an average of seventy-five per month. Funds are all that is lacking to do still more in this way.

FOOD RIOTS IN NEW YORK.—A "Hunger meeting" of Germans and Irish labourers was held in Tomkins-square on Tuesday morning. After listening to several inflammatory speeches, they commenced demolishing fences and seats, and in a short time had destroyed the whole. A mob of one hundred then proceeded to the residences of several of the candidates, demanding food for their votes. A proposition was made to proceed to the sacking of groceries and provision stores. The result is not yet known.

The New York Times cautions persons in quest of work or situations of any kind against going to that city before next spring. It says there is not employment for those who are there now, and estimates that on the first of December there will be one hundred thousand persons in the city who will be unable to find anything to do.

Large numbers of the Irish are emigrating from this country to Ireland. A few days since a vessel left this city with over three hundred such. They are driven out by the hard times.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

The following graphic sketch of military movements in India, will give our readers some idea of the value of promptness in dealing with the mutineers. What fearful havoc might have followed any indecision and delay. In too many cases the consequences have been known only when too late to take measures for their prevention.

It is from a letter from Colonel R. Campbell, C. B., commanding the 90th Light Infantry, dated Barhampore, August 2nd:

"My time is so taken up with the novelty of everything connected with the Service here that positively I have not a moment to spare, and every day endeavouring to learn the Indian customs and forms as regards the Army. The 90th left the Himalaya steamer for Chinsurah in two boats towed by steamers, large covered vessels, and we remained two days at Chinsurah, and got on extremely well—no drunkenness, no sickness, and the Regiment all I could wish, so clever and orderly. I implored them daily not to poison themselves with bad spirits, but to buy beer, and during six days I had only three cases of drunkenness in 800 men, and only four men sick, who came so from England. We have had no casualty since leaving. I was hurried off from Chinsurah and embarked the Regiment again in steamers towing boats, and have been four days coming here. My instructions were to land here quietly and expeditiously, and to disarm the 63rd Native Infantry and the 11th Irregular Cavalry, to take also the horses of the latter, also to disarm some native artillery here. The total force considerably exceeded mine, with the additional advantage on the native side of 800 men of the most splendid Cavalry I ever saw; as regards men, horses, and equipments I never saw anything to equal them. The Regiment was landed by me 730 strong, and I ordered the Commandant here, who is Lieutenant-Colonel of the 63rd native Infantry, to parade the whole of the troops. He wished to put it off till to-day, but I would not grant an hour. The Sepoy Regiment came out on parade; I drew up the 90th opposite and on one flank, and ordered them to lay down their arms: they obeyed, and I then ordered them to take off their belts, which was done; and having secured them in carts and upon elephants; I kept the Regt. of Sepoys standing upon parade until the 11th Irregular Cavalry came up, and they came from a distance of five miles off, not expecting to find an English Regt., but only a detachment of the 35th Regt., 180 strong whom they were prepared to fight. Their commanding officer wished to put off the parade until to-day, the same as the others; but I refused. Fortunately I did, for not a man would have been here this morning; they would have gone off with horses, arms, and ammunition. They seemed thunderstruck when they discovered our men; and had no idea that their fine horses were to be taken from them; if they had thought so they would have gone off in a body. They told the Sepoys afterwards that they were cowards to give up their arms, and that if they had waited until they had come up they would have fought, but that my men were so placed they could not escape. The Cavalry obeyed orders to lay down their arms, but with a much worse grace than the Sepoys; they looked at each other, and then put them on the ground. I collected them, and found all the carbines and pistols loaded. I was standing opposite to them. I then ordered all the belts to be taken off, and this was not approved of; some broke their swords, others threw their pouches into the air, but still the order was obeyed. Having collected them I surrounded them with my men and ordered them to lead their horses off to a safe place I had selected for them, and where they were turned out loose. The men then pulled off their long jack boots and spurs and pitched them away. The Regiment had not mutinied, but no doubt would have done so, and of course I treated them as a Regiment having committed no crime. They are splendid men, but savage beyond expression. Their swords are like razors. The Political Agent there had no idea that we should have succeeded in getting this regiment together, and told me that we had done the best service yet done in India since the outbreak. He has reported our valuable service to the Government of India, and I have reported direct to the Commander-in-Chief. Had I delayed, as requested, until morning, not a man would have been found. We are steaming up the Ganges, the weather terribly hot, mosquitoes most barbarous, heavy rains. I have to disarm and dismount another Irregular Cavalry Regiment in two days' time, if they have not already gone off. I want to come near some mutinous Sepoys; they shall remember the women and children if I do."

MOHAMMEDANISM WANING.—The conviction is steadily gaining ground in European Turkey, that Mohammedanism has passed its zenith, and must soon give way to the growing power of the Christian faith. The recent war, which brought the Turks into daily contact with the English and French armies, undermined that proud self-complacency which has hitherto been a striking characteristic of the Turkish mind. They felt keenly that they had fallen far behind the civilization of western Europe, and that sooner or later their end must come. A new omen of impending disaster has recently given fresh pungency to their fears. The sacred banner of Mohammedanism has disappeared from Constantinople. It is believed by all the Mussulmen that the banner was woven in heaven, and given to Mahomet by the angel Gabriel, and that when the work of Islamism is ended, the angel will descend again and bear back to heaven the sacred symbol.