

truths; the fruits of which have appeared in the conversion of sinners, and the reclaiming of the wanderer to the fold, thus making large accessions to the Church of Christ, evincing to us that your coming amongst us was of Divine appointment, and that your labor has not been in vain in the Lord.

We sincerely grieve that any circumstances should have arisen to sever a connection so gratifying to us and so productive of good to the cause of God in this place. Our prayer to our Heavenly Father is, that the disease by which your labors have been suspended, may be speedily removed; that you may again be enabled to preach the Gospel as you were wont to do, in purity and faithfulness; that through life divine, wisdom may direct, and the blessing of Heaven attend you, as well as your beloved partner whom we highly esteem in the Lord for her work's sake, and whose many amiable qualities have endeared her to us as a friend, and neighbour; that when we shall have done with the pleasures and trials of this life, we may meet where trials will not mix with our pleasures in the land of the blessed.

Signed by order and in behalf of the 2nd Baptist Church, Yarmouth.

JAMES CROSBY, Clerk.

To Rev. W. G. Goucher.

REPLY.

DEAR BRETHREN,

Your address now presented at the period of my taking my dismissal from the pastorate of the church, deserves a reply, and such a one as I feel incompetent to make.

Your expression of attachment and appreciation of my labors is not lightly esteemed by me. I occupy a position to-day, such as I never before held. Taking my leave of you I find no easy matter. Four years intercourse and harmonious labor, amidst the struggles, the adversities and prosperities of religious life and church progress has not failed to endear the Second Yarmouth church to me. I desire here to express gratitude to my Heavenly Father for that grace which has sustained me during my connection with you, and which has made my efforts effectual in building up his Kingdom in this place. Great changes have taken place in the church and congregation since I came here to labor, in many of those it has been my lot to participate: to bury your dead, to marry the young; and to baptise the converted. Around me to-day I can see many members who held no connection with the church when I came here. Some of those too, were then in their sins. Others too we miss, who were devoted laborers in the cause of God, but they have left the church militant to join the church triumphant.

A few words I wish to offer as parting advice. First, Preserve Christian union in the church. Without this you cannot prosper; and without much individual piety you will not have this. Strong faith, pure love, and a prayerful spirit are indispensable. The heart is deceitful. Men do not fully know themselves. Persons may lose so much of the Christian spirit as to unconsciously seek self-gratification at the expense of both social virtues and religious feelings. And the more influential either from office or fact such persons are, the more fatal to good will be their conduct. Allow no unkind feeling to take up an abode in your heart at any time, towards any person. Be frank in your intercourse. Watch over one another in the Lord. Be not angry when reproved. And as much as in you lieth, live peaceably with all men.

Secondly, Guard well the door of the church. Be as cautious as possible lest any enter your Zion that know not the Lord, and are not regenerated by his Spirit. The proverb that "one sinner destroyeth much good" is found sadly true when a person gets into the visible church of Christ, who is unfit to be there. This is a day of much spurious religion, of much profession, and but little purity. Any church is liable to be deceived in the reception of members, but it is certainly right to require candidates for membership to give a reason of the hope they entertain. Maintain as Baptists those doctrines and practices that have ever distinguished us from others, and be not afraid of the slanderous epithets, "bigots," "exclusionists," &c., they can do you no harm. Our ancestors suffered more. They counted their lives not their own, but the Lord's, and they suffered for his sake.

Thirdly, Remain steadfast in the faith. Those doctrines which Christ and his Apostles preached retain all their truth notwithstanding men have abused them, and ill-treated those that have preached them, and still opposition rages; yet now as ever they are precious to enlightened men.

I have endeavoured as you state to keep those truths before you, and to instruct the new members of the church as well as the congregation, in the first, and all the principles of christianity. I have not shunned to declare the whole counsel of God. You are however aware that I have suffered some inconvenience on account of it. It would be strange if I did not. What else could I expect if a true minister of Christ. It is a part of a gospel minister's present heritage. Christ "was despised and rejected of men." Shall the servant be greater than his Lord? He had not only his enemies from the world, but amongst his disciples was a traitorous Judas and a cowardly Peter.

In all my labors God has been my support and comfort. The sustenance given by your voice and decisions in all matters pertaining to my efforts amongst you, has been an encouragement to me.

It is not immaterial, dear brethren, what men believe, and what combination they form in reference to religion. The doctrines of the Gospel and the order of the Church are both given by Zion's King, and cannot without impunity be otherwise than scripturally presented, received and preached. I speak thus minutely, because I feel a special interest in your welfare. It would be strange if I did not. A number of you have come into the church during my connection with it. Some of you are youthful in years and experience, others aged and infirm, while others of you are in the strength of manhood, and must for the present bear the burdens of society, and lead on in the cause of God. It has pleased my Heavenly Father to afflict me, when I shall again be able to preach without injury to myself I know not. I am in the hands of Him who will do well by me.

My best feelings you have for all the kindness I have received at your hands. Mrs. Goucher unites in thanking you for the honorable mention you make of her name, and assures you that she cherishes towards you no other than the best of feelings. May the great shepherd take care of you.

W. G. GOUCHER.

For the Christian Messenger.

Ordination at Windsor.

The Baptist Church in Windsor having invited Delegates from several neighbouring churches, to consult upon the expediency of ordaining Mr. David Welton, to the pastorate of the Church, in compliance with the call, on the morning of the 2nd inst., the following Brethren met at the Windsor Baptist Church:—Revs. William Chipman, Dr. Cramp, J. Chase, S. N. Bentley, A. S. Hunt, and brethren Welton and Parsons, from the Wilmot church.

A large assembly gathered at 10 o'clock. The Council was formed, Dr. Harding was chosen President, and the Rev. A. S. Hunt, Secretary. The candidate related his christian experience—views of christian doctrines and call to the ministry, in a clear and most satisfactory manner. The Council then retired and after mature deliberation decided upon proceeding with the Ordination service at three o'clock.

At the appointed hour, the services as arranged for in the morning session, began. Dr. Cramp preached the Ordination sermon, from, 1 Thess. v. 12, 13, and 1 Pet. iv. 10.—Rev. John Chase proposed the Questions—Rev. William Chipman gave the right hand of fellowship—Rev. A. S. Hunt offered the ordaining prayer—Rev. S. N. Bentley addressed the candidate—Rev. A. S. Hunt gave the charge to the church, and the Rev. D. M. Welton pronounced the benediction.

Bro. Welton enters upon his new and interesting duties under most encouraging aspects. We humbly trust, that his labours will receive the Divine blessing—and that his administrations in Windsor, will issue in the enlargement of the Kingdom of Christ.

A. S. HUNT, Secretary.

For the Christian Messenger.

Baptist Sabbath School Pic-nic—Sackville, N. S.

On Thursday the 27th ult., according to previous arrangement, the teachers, scholars and friends of the Baptist Sunday School, assembled at the Parsonage, bringing with them in rich abundance the good things provided for a social pic-nic.

In the trees by which the meeting-house is so beautifully shaded, swings were erected for the amusement of the children. The place selected to spread the table, was at the back of the Parsonage. The heavens smiled propitiously upon the scene; about the time of preparing the feast, the sun, which had been shining with intense heat was mantled, and the calm and beauty of the scene was truly delightful. About forty

sprightly loved ones, of different sizes and both sexes, but all with one intent, in childish glee, came to participate in the nice things that so elegantly adorned the tables.

It was delightful to see their bright smiling faces, and hear their chit-chat as they sat around the festive board, with appetites sharpened by the exercise and amusements of the afternoon.

After feasting to their heart's content, they bounded off to their several sports, while the table was prepared for the teachers and friends, about forty in number.

Thanks were offered by the Pastor, and after a social tea, and a little relaxation, a large number repaired to the Baptist Chapel, where we listened to some appropriate hymns, beautifully sung by the Sunday School Choir. The pastor then called the meeting to order, and we were entertained by addresses and prayer by him, by two of his sons, viz: Theodore H. Porter and William H. Porter, and by brethren N. Ellis, and S. Crandal for a considerable time, in which services, all appeared deeply interested.

This is the first pic-nic of the kind held in this place, but we venture to say it will not be the last.

Mr. Editor if you think this worthy a place in your valuable paper, it is at your disposal.

BY ONE OF THE COMPANY.

Sackville, Sept. 7th, '57.

For the Christian Messenger.

London Correspondence.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

London, August 28, 1857.

INDIAN MUTINY.

MR. EDITOR.—The news from India is chequered. We have not retaken Delhi; but Madras and Bombay are still firm in their allegiance; and though mutiny had extended to some new places in Bengal—though Oude was all mutinous, the Gwalior contingent insurgent, and two generals were dead—still, amid all, there is much to hope and little to fear. Our greatest losses are those of General Barnard, by dysentery; and Sir Henry Lawrence, resident at Lucknow, (capital of Oude), from wounds inflicted in a sortie. There are some confused news of a battle at Agra, and some massacres in the north-western provinces, which we must wait for the mails from Calcutta and Madras, due in a few days, to explain.

I must go through the last fortnight's news briefly, selecting such as are more important, and rejecting what, at first stated as fact, has not since been confirmed.

The mutiny has reached within 800 miles of Bombay in one direction, and 180 in another. An arrangement existed between the troops at Lucknow, Bareilly, Shahganpore, and Moradabad, to effect a simultaneous rising. The map will show the proximity of these stations, and the outbreak at each occurred on the morning of the same day.

At Bareilly, only the day before the outbreak, the Sepoys appealed to their officers to recall their wives and families; and, even to the last moment, swore to protect their officers to the death. On Sunday morning, June 1, however, they rose en masse, rushed upon the officers' lines, and opened a fusillade upon the bungalows. The officers had to ride for their lives, and were fired upon with grape shot. The country had risen in all directions; and only after running the gauntlet for 70 miles did they reach in safety at the spot where previously their families had been sent.

Great fears are entertained, that the whole of the station at Shahganpore has been massacred.

At Fyzerabad, the 6th Regiment of Oude Irregular Infantry and 22nd Native Infantry took possession of the battery and would not let the officers approach, but did not at first injure them. The place is in the heart of Oude, close to the Ganges, and the officers determined to escape by boat. These were provided them; but after leaving they were pursued, fired on, and some killed; some were drowned, and others escaped in disguise. The *Times* publishes a long letter from a fugitive who stained his skin, and wandered for a long time in the country—sometimes hidden and protected, at others driven away for fear of vengeance on aiding him, and hiding in jungle, or any spot that afforded shelter against the heat. After incredible adventures and sufferings, he reached safety, but only, (as he says) through a perfect knowledge of the language, by which means he begged for mercy when hands were uplifted to slay him—and by being a surgeon, and curing diseases in the villages that protected him.

At Saugor, the officers and families took refuge in the fort, and garrisoned it. There is a considerable European civil population there, also, who, it is hoped, are in refuge there as well.

I think my last said, that all the Europeans at Jhansi were massacred—12 of our countrymen and women. Only two escaped to Agra.

At Banda, (says a sufferer) "the Newab's troops mutinied as well as the N. G's. The Mahomedans planted their flag, and wanted to kill us; but the Newab stood by us, and we got into buggies and on horses, and got off. The place was in a fearful blaze before we had gone a mile, and it was a fearful scene." They escaped to Nagode, and were taken care of by country men.

Of the whole country of Rohiland, Futteghur rose last, and purely from the influence of example. For weeks the Sepoys guarded the treasury and maintained discipline, while all around them was revolt. At last they also turned. The Europeans left without molestation; but here commences one of the most horrible narrations history can furnish. 132 European men, women and children, in 50 boats, left Futteghur for Nagode.

"They were all the non-military residents of the place. On arrival at Bhitoor the Nana Sahib fired on them with the artillery the government allowed him to keep; one round shot struck poor Mrs. —, and killed her on the spot. The boats were then boarded, and the inmates landed and dragged to the parade ground at Cawnpore, where they were first fired at, then literally hacked to pieces with tulwars. Report says, not one escaped.

Bhitoor is a little place a few miles to the north of Cawnpore, and we sadly prefigure a confirmation of this intelligence, in view of the state of matters in that neighbourhood."

But already the tide has turned there. General Havelock, with 2000 Europeans, met and defeated the mutineers in three engagements, retook Cawnpore, and captured 26 guns. The actions are reported as very brilliant, and causing little loss on our side. The miscreant Nana Sahib, was being pursued by General Havelock, who will surely avenge the massacre of 130 refugees.

At Mhow the 23rd Bengal Native Infantry have mutinied; the number of Europeans slain is at present unknown, but it is said to be four. The officers are holding a fortified square in the place, were the ladies and all the other Europeans have taken refuge. If the 3rd Nizam's Cavalry prove staunch, they will soon be relieved, as Captain Orr was within fifty miles of Mhow some days ago, (29th July).

General Van Cortlandt was marching upon Jhansi and Hissar, and had had two engagements with the rebels, defeating them in each instance with severe loss. In the last instance, they left 200 dead upon the field, besides many prisoners. The troops of the Bikemir Rajah, (2700 men), had joined him, but the sincerity of their motives is doubtful, as instances are not wanting to show that this is one of the treacherous means used by the Sepoys to gain their ends, by disarming suspicion and then rising against trusting confidence.

General Woodburn's column had quelled the mutiny at Aurungabad.

The accounts from Hissar confirm fears of a massacre there. All were killed except two officers in the fort.

The Senior Battalion (native) is behaving faithfully in the Bolundshuhur district. Wherever the telegraph wire has been cut, they fire the villages and hang its leading men.

The strength of the mutineers that made the first attack on the Meerut force was 5000 men. A great many were slaughtered by the Carabineers, who pursued and cut them up.

While the suddenness of the outbreaks and their sanguinary, revolting, treacherous character have paralysed some of the authorities and officers, it is cheering to read of others who, rising to the necessities of the occasion, exhibited a daring which astounded and quelled overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and prudence and foresight which saved the lives and secured the safety of all Europeans near them. Such a one is Colonel Neill; and his conduct only shows what may be done by one man, of rightly directed energy.

"He was just in time to save the fort from falling into the hands of the rebels. He found there discontented and beleaguered troops, deficient supplies, and distracted counsels; the Mahomedan population of Allahabad lorded it over all the country, and there were none to put them down. Colonel Neill's presence changed all this very quickly. On the day of his arrival the rebels were attacked and dispersed, measures were taken to restore confidence to the well disposed; and, by dint of expenditure of powder and rope, the disaffected characters were speedily removed. Before three days had elapsed, we had learned not only that order reigned in Allahabad, but that the indefatigable Neill was preparing to relieve Cawnpore. Carriage was scarce; it was impossible to move. Thus, at least ran the reports made to him. He solved the difficulty by