

son were headed by a Sepoy Joan d'Arc. She was dressed in green, and appeared of some distinction. Taken prisoner, she was seen to be ugly, old, short, and fat; but she was a prophetess, and that presented greater charms to her swarthy admirers than youth and beauty. We are going to keep her: to try and get information, I suppose.

Here I must close the foreign aspect of the revolt, and mention its home features.

Wednesday the 7th instant, was a day of national humiliation and prayers for India—a public day of solemn fast; that both we and our people may humble ourselves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon of our sins, and in the most devout manner send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty, for imploring His blessing and assistance on our arms, for the restoration of tranquillity.

Such was the Proclamation's programme; and, as usual, it announced that the Most Reverend Archbishops, and Right Rev. Bishops, had had directions given them to prepare a form of prayer, "to be used in all churches, chapels, and places of Public Worship." This like its predecessors, completely ignores the existence of Dissenters, Catholics, and all other religious bodies but that of the Establishment. Dissenters were not among the least devout, on that day or at any time; but they did not use the form stereotyped for them, and which left no room for the expression of uncontrolled, individual prayer. There was nothing to object to in the form itself—it was all right and proper; but the command and the obligation made it objectionable.

But though "our Court at Balmoral" took no notice of the Catholics, so did not "Nicholas, by the Divine Mercy of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, of the title of St. Pudenciana, Cardinal Priest, and Archbishop of Westminster." (I wonder what Peter the Fisherman would have thought of such a title!) The Cardinal, however, issued a pastoral letter to all in his diocese—and a capital one it was, in most points, leaving out those which exhibit especially the Catholic creed ritual. It spoke of the mutinies in far more glowing and heartfelt language, than the stiff *ex-cathedra* document of the Protestant Church: it deplored the expressed thirst for vengeance, and confessed that sin had caused us to be smitten. While mentioning, too, that the Catholic religion had been calumniated and despised by England, the Cardinal expressed a common sympathy in her sorrows and distresses: "all must be forgotten." Another main feature of the document was, its exhortation to appeal to God; and not dragging in any quantity of Saints, or of the Virgin Mary, as intercessors.

The Times, only a few days ago, scorched the Cardinal, for non-mention of the mutinies, in a lecture he gave: but the Cardinal replied, and certainly had the best of it. This may perhaps have seasoned his pastoral; but, be this as it may, it was almost too good for such a church.

Well, the day was certainly a most striking one. I have my own opinion as to its imposition, but will not enlarge on that. The shops were, with but few exceptions, all closed, and the streets deserted except at the times of commencing and ending public worship. The Lord Mayor and civic authorities walked in state to St. Paul's Cathedral, and the service was divested of the usual choral accompaniments. The various divines of course took different views—some looking on the mutiny as a chastisement from God for national sins, and others repudiating the idea. Collections were every where made for the Indian sufferers; and the solemn congregation of the nation to deplore the event failed not to bring it yet more prominently before them.

In any view, it was a solemn sight to show the world—a nation professedly humbling itself before the God of Battles, and asking for mercy, victory, and deliverance. Some Dissenters objected to so distinguish the day, but they were only a small minority.

Perhaps the most singular feature of the day was the employment of the Crystal Palace, for preaching, by Mr. Spurgeon. The novelty, added to Mr. Spurgeon's repute, drew together 23,654 persons, 22,150 of whom paid 1s. admittance.

The Crystal Palace would or should, have been closed on Fast Day; but how could the Directors object to Mr. Spurgeon, seeing that £1182 were their gains—only £200 of which they gave to the Indian fund? By them, it was a complete evasion of general usage; and of course, after the service, the visitors were at liberty to inspect all that the Palace contained, as on other days: which they did. The besieging of the refreshment rooms, also,

and consumption of roast and boiled, proved anything but the abstinence enjoined, and, so far, made a burlesque of the occasion.

However, to cease comment on this, and confine myself to the proceedings. Soon after 7 a. m., trains began to fill; and, carrying 500 each, by 12 o'clock had transported 20,000 people, fresh arrivals constantly being added. The demeanour of the assemblage was appropriate: the preacher entered at 12 o'clock, a pulpit erected in the transept; and after stating the object of meeting, gave out a hymn suited to the occasion. The magnificent organ poured forth the magnificent strains of the Old Hundredth; and that vast assemblage joined in the service, producing such an effect as was never before experienced.—Query, how many went for that very effect, and not devotion?

It may interest your readers, better than my comments, to have an analysis of the further proceedings. I therefore subjoin it, though so doing will swell this letter to the bulk of two.\*

At Regent's Park Chapel, the minister, Mr. Landels, introduced a brother-in-law of General Havelock, who spoke on the Indian crisis. In some chapels, the proceedings most consistently, partook more largely of prayer than preaching. The Times of next day had more than four pages of abstracts of the most noted places and men. The collections were liberal, and will add enormously to the previous funds.

I can only notice, hurriedly, a few things of note beside.

Three Emperors and some Kings have met: Louis Napoleon; Alexander of Russia, Francis Joseph of Austria, the King of Wurtemberg, and some minor magnates. We know not officially what took place; but peace, mutual disarmaments, reconciliation, and other pleasant things between the trio are spoken of. Certain it is, that there was kissing; and I suppose, if kings' kisses be like other kisses, their was fair weather, at least for that occasion.

A Russian man-of-war went down in the Baltic, with 1000 men. In happy peace, we can commiserate instead of rejoice at such a calamity.

Another revolution in Spain! Narvaez has resigned, Omeone is President *pro tem.*, and Bravo Murillo has left Paris for Madrid. It seems hardly worth while to record such games, at ninepins as the ups and downs of Spanish statecraft; at least one had need have nothing else to do. I have and so, Mr. Editor, can say no more.

YOUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

For the Christian Messenger.

Calamitous Bereavement.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

I recently furnished a brief notice, in the list of deaths, of a distressing circumstance that occurred in this region, namely, the sudden death of brother George Spinney's youngest son, John, occasioned by the tipping up of a cart body. It is with grief that I now inform you of another case, in some respects more overwhelming.

Brother William and sister Elizabeth Stephenson, of Melvern Square, Wilmot, had two children, a son and a daughter. As the former was sick on the 13th inst., the mother, to gratify his wishes, went to one of her brothers, who lived near, to get apples for him. She put the little girl, Anna Elizabeth, aged two years and eight months, in the bed with him: and charged her to remain there, promising to give her an apple also.

Being a careful woman, and a fond mother, she hastened back to her children; and was not probably absent more than fifteen minutes. But who can describe—nay, who can conceive—her astonishment and anguish, when, on her return to the door, she found, instead of her sprightly and charming little daughter, a blackened corpse, (the clothes being consumed, except the waistbands,) lying with the face on the ground! So inscrutable are the ways of Providence.

There were only a few coals in a cooking-stove, which was closed. It appears that the child, soon after her mother's departure, opened the stove, and her raiment caught fire. Her little brother was frightened, and knew not what to do. She ran out of doors, and was presently burned to death.

A discourse was delivered to a deeply sympathizing audience, at the time of her burial, by the writer, from Eccles. vii. 14.—"But in the day of adversity consider."

May the bereaved parents, the other relatives, and the people at large, profit by this very painful visitation!

Yours, in Gospel bonds,

C. TUPPER.

Aylesford, Oct. 16, 1857.

\* We are compelled to defer the insertion of this part of our Correspondent's letter, and shall probably give it in our next number.

For the Christian Messenger.

Report of Mission to Prince Edward Island.

I preached in Charlottetown nine sermons and administered the Lord's Supper three times, and received in aid of my mission £4 4s.; Brother Scott, 14s.; A Friend, 6s.—Total, £5 4s. More would have been given, but the missionary did not deem it his duty to accept more as the church had to raise a sum in advance for their Pastor.

North River.—I preached three times, held a church meeting and administered the Lord's Supper once, and received in aid of mission, from Bro. Allan McKinlay, 10s.; George Scott, 10s.; Deacon McKinlay and son, 10s. 3d.; Duncan McFee, 5s.—Total, £1 15s. 3d. More had been subscribed to be paid besides the sum given to Brother McKeen, but my time would not allow me to remain to receive it. At Dog River I preached twice.

Tryon.—I preached three times, and received in aid of my mission, Collection, 3s. 3d.; Phoebe Wood, 5s.; Mrs. Boulter, 5s.; Mrs. Jas. Boulter, 3s.; James Boulter, 5s.; Joseph Foy, 3s. 6d.; J. Caulbeck, 3s. 9d.—Total, £1 8s. 6.

Crapeaud, one sermon, Bedeque, four times. Freetown, twice. Summerside, once. Received in aid of mission, collection, 11s. 2d.

Cavendish, twice. New Glasgow, once. Received for mission at Cavendish, £1 15s.

East Point.—I preached nine times. Received in aid of mission, £2 5s. 4d. An extensive revival has followed missionary labour in this place.

Three Rivers.—I preached two sermons. Received, collection, 4s. 6d.; Neil Shaw, 4s. 3d.; W. Shaw, 3s. 9d.—Total, 12s. 6d.

Uigg.—Three sermons. Received, £1 8s. 9d.

Belfast.—Twice. Received, 9s. Lot 49.—I preached fourteen sermons, held one Conference meeting, and administered the Lord's Supper once. Received in aid of mission, £2 7s.

St. Peter's Road.—I preached six times, and received in aid of my mission, £1 15s. 5d.

West River.—I preached seven times; Canso Cove, once; and on St. Peter's Island, once, and received in aid of my mission, collection, £1 3d.; Danl. Lamont, 10s.; Deacon McNeill, 5s. 3d.—Total, £1 15s. 6d.

I received £21 9s. 5d., and was on the Island thirteen Lord's-days and part of the first Sabbath of my arrival, and preached seventy-one sermons, visited almost every Baptist family on the Island, and distributed many thousand pages of tracts.

Remarks.—The above is a condensed account of my missionary labours, in connection with Brother McKeen, who remained seven weeks, who will Report his own mission. The congregations were very large, and the interest very encouraging. Two pastors were settled, and though the season was unfavourable for money, yet a large sum was given,—double the amount would have been raised had the missionary been more urgent. Let ministers work and P. E. I. will sustain their missions. I would express my gratitude to the kind people for their hospitality. And I trust that my poor efforts have not been in vain.

I remain, yours in Christ,

WM. HALL.

P.S. I have no further claim against the Board, as much more could have been obtained by me.

For the Christian Messenger.

LIST of persons, &c., to whom copies of the Constitution of the Nova Scotia Home Missionary Society were sent:

Table with columns for names and COPIES. Includes Rev. George Armstrong, Rev. A. W. Bars, Rev. T. Delong, Mr. W. S. Raymond, Mr. J. P. Saunders, Allan T. Freeman, Rev. Obed Parker, Rev. J. Stubbart, Rev. A. S. Higgins, Rev. Dr. Tupper, Rev. Jas. Spencer, Rev. H. Achilles, Rev. W. Hobbs, Rev. A. Martell, Mr. Asaph Whitman, Rev. Chas. Randall, and St. Mary's Bay.

Table with names and amounts. Includes Rev. W. G. Parker, Mr. Enoch Crosby, Rev. J. A. Moore, Rev. R. R. Philp, Mr. Israel McNayer, Deacon Abraham Lent, Rev. N. Vidito, Rev. P. F. Murray, Rev. W. H. Caldwell, Rev. Henry Angell, Deacon J. Rogers, Rev. J. A. Stubbart, Rev. J. V. Tabor, Deacon N. Corning, Deacon J. C. Anderson.

European & Foreign News.

INDIA.

Sir Colin Campbell arrived in perfect health at Calcutta, on the 14th of August. On the 17th he issued the following proclamation to the Army:—

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to appoint me Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, in the room of the late lamented General the Hon. George Anson, and Her Majesty having also been graciously pleased to confer upon me the rank of General in the East Indies, I now assume the command of the army in India.

In doing so it affords me the highest satisfaction to find under my orders troops who have so fully proved themselves, in the recent arduous operations in the field, to be what I have ever known British soldiers in every quarter of the globe—courageous, faithful, obedient, and enduring.

In former years I have commanded native troops of India, and by their side I have been present in many battles and victories in which they have nobly borne their part; and it is to me a subject of deep concern to learn that soldiers of whom I had been accustomed to think so favourably should now be arrayed in open and defiant mutiny against a Government proverbial for the liberality and paternal consideration with which it has ever treated its servants of every denomination.

When I join the force now in the field restoring order to the district disturbed by the defection of the army of Bengal, I shall, at the head of the British troops, and of those native soldiers who, though few in number, have not feared to separate themselves from their faithless comrades, and to adhere to their duty, feel my old confidence that they will march to certain victory.

I shall not fail to notice, and the powerful Government which I have the honour to serve, will not fail to reward, every instance of fidelity and valour shown by the troops under my command.

I call upon the officers and men of both European and native troops zealously to assist in the task before us; and, by the blessing of God, we shall soon see India tranquil and prosperous.

(Signed) C. CAMPBELL, General, Commander-in-Chief Calcutta, 17th August, 1857.

The following are extracts from an order, dated 20th July, issued by General Havelock after the capture of Cawnpore, from The Phoenix of the 3rd instant:—

"Camp, Cawnpore, July 20.

"The Brigadier-General takes blame to himself for not having yet noticed in orders the gallant behaviour of the troops in the two affairs of the 11th instant and the victory of the 16th. But he has, in the meantime, sustained a heavy loss in the sudden death of his deputy-assistant-adjutant-general."

"Soldiers! Your general is satisfied, and more than satisfied, with you. He has never seen steadier or more elevated troops. But your labours are only beginning. Between the 7th and 16th instant, you have, under the Indian sun of July, marched 126 miles, and fought four actions. But your comrades at Lucknow are in peril. A ra is besieged. Delhi still the focus of mutiny and rebellion. You must make great sacrifices if you would obtain great results. Three cities have to be saved—two strong places to be disblockaded—your general is confident that he can effect all these things, and restore this part of India to tranquillity, if you only second him with your efforts, and if your discipline is equal to your valour."

"Highlanders—it is my earnest desire to afford to you the opportunities of showing how your predecessors conquered at Maida—you have not degenerated. Assaye was not one by a more silent, compact, and resolute charge than was the village near Jansemow on the 16th instant."

"64th—you have put to silence the gibes of your enemies throughout India; your fire—until you saw the colour of your enemies' mustaches—this gave us the victory." Bombay Times.

The following extracts are from a letter of the Rev. H. Heinig, dated Benares, July 23rd:—

"The leniency which the authorities continue to show towards the mutinous soldiers is beyond conception. Fancy only, after the new Commander-in-Chief had issued a proclamation that every mutineer should either be transported or shot, General Havelock, when commanding his cavalry before Futtehpore to fall in, they resolutely disobeyed, and said, 'We will not fight with our brethren,' he merely disarmed them and took their horses from them."

"Here in Benares, not only are the European lines entrenched, but the old fort is also entrenched, or rather put into a state of defence as a place of refuge. The village on the side of Mr. Small's former house has been levelled, and the