

unless destroyed, will stand as a lasting reproach upon our name. It was here the great cruelties were committed; men, women and children, every European and Christian that could be found, were massacred with great barbarity. One Khan Bahadur Khan, a Pensioner, set himself up as Shah of Rohilkund; and he, who but a few hours before might be seen courting the smiles of every civilian, issued an edict for the destruction of every European, which was too readily carried out by the ruthless fanatics about him: his first victims being two judges, two doctors, and two deputy magistrates, the very men amongst whom he was constantly associating. He offered rewards also for the heads of all those who had escaped, fixing £1,000 upon the commissioner's! The doom that now hangs over Delhi should fall upon Bareilly; such a sink of iniquity deserves to be levelled to the ground. It has long been the abode of the worst scoundrels in India."

At Poona, timely discovery was made of a treasonable correspondence between the High Priest of the Bajai Mosque and plotters at Belgaum. Of course the object was revolt and massacre. The postmaster first suspected the truth, from the Moulvie receiving and posting his letters himself. Discovery ensued; he was arrested, conveyed to Bombay, and safely housed in the wooden walls of H. M. S. *Achar*, to await trial.

The ex Ranees of Sattara has also been arrested on a similar charge. That family is notoriously treacherous: and yet George Thompson, here, was paid to agitate their claims, and expose their wrongs, till every one grew sick and tired, in Parliament and out, of that same virtuous and loyal Rajah!

From Bombay we learn that a regiment had mutinied, but the rebellion was suppressed: that great fears were entertained, (but would it not be strange if otherwise)—that the approaching Mohammedan festival of the Mohurrund was looked forward to with dread, and that excitement was felt even in the troops at Madras. There is little fear, however, that Bengal scenes will be there repeated. Foreknown, we are forearmed.

Every hostile troop has been driven across the frontier of the Punjab: 200 ringleaders have been executed. Our forces thus set free would march on Delhi—let us hope, swelled by Gen. Havelock, crowned with trophies of success from Lucknow.

Of the siege there is not much to report, favourably. Our troops had to maintain their position against the climate, sickness (which, however, not very severe) and the repeated sorties from the city. In a little time, however, plentiful reinforcements would arrive. From the first week of October the English drafts would arrive, and in a month increase to a total of 87,000 in Bengal. Most probable, however, as said above, the city would be taken before then. The state of society inside may be imagined, from the character of its inhabitants: robbery, murder, lust, avarice, pillage, fighting—in fact, an inferno! The palaces and houses are seen to topple down daily, under our fire; large portions of the wall are destroyed; the bastions and martelloes could not keep a foe out for half an hour: all was ripe for assault.

Sir Colin Campbell would arrive in August; and, with 4000 troops flushed with success and maddened by vengeance, the doomed city would find its end nigh.

From Agra we learn that, though the insurgents had taken the city, the Europeans had retired to the fortress, and was well supplied, and able to hold their own, and successful in at least one battle. General Havelock, it was hoped, would soon relieve them, after Lucknow.

Mr. Editor, the subject may thus be considered—how much space have you, how much (and time) have I? For a week, one could write on this: and it is more difficult to know what *not* to say, than to say right on. With a few selections from a host of other cases, I must close this account of the mutinies.

The mutineers seized an officer, and put out his eyes with his bayonets. When, in his agony, he begged for death, they slowly and deliberately punctured his naked body all over, with sword points, till it became like a cullender, and his life oozed away.

Two young ladies after being dishonoured to satiety, were held down and small pieces of glass stuck all over their bodies. In each of the above cases, other horrors are indicated: but the mind can hardly realize another drop in those overflowing cups of hellish employ.

Amongst the passengers by the Ripon is Miss Stallard, a young lady who narrowly escaped being massacred at Meerut. She had to swim over a river. She was afterwards in a carriage with five others, three of whom were murdered by the Sepoys. Also the Rev Mr. Hay, an American missionary, his wife and children. They all narrowly escaped destruction at Meerut.

They lost all their property, and escaped with only a few shillings.

Some passengers by the Colombo, just arrived, bring a little dog with them, from Delhi. Even his poor self is "covered with wounds." We can imagine more by the terrible gloom that wraps the fugitives, than by their expressions, what the mutiny has been. They do not like to talk of it: cannot bear to tell of what they know. And while earth has yet a gulf fixed between the devils and itself—while there is some distinction between their inhabitants—let deeds, that pertain alone to demonic regions, remain shrouded in their darkness, lest our souls sicken of the foul revelation, and forget their humanity.

TWO NEW PEERS, AND TWO GOOD ONES.

All who have read the works of Thomas Babington Macaulay, will rejoice to hear that, in him, literature has been honoured as it seldom is. England's most popular historian is made a Peer by the title of Baron Macaulay of Rosheley. In early life he was the companion of Wilberforce, and nobly aided the cause of negro emancipation. He was also connected honourably with the government of India: and, as next session there will undoubtedly be an onslaught for government to meet on that subject; and as in the Upper House Ministers need defenders, perhaps personal considerations may have prompted Lord Palmerston in conferring the honor. It is to be hoped and expected, however, that a coronet will not warp and cramp its wearer to the defence of what is such a crying, palpable evil as our administration in India.

In France and other countries, honours as well as riches are paid to literary men; and it has been a reproach to this country, that her *litterateurs* have been unrecognized. The election of Baron Macaulay, removes the stigma, in at least one instance.

The other Peer is Baron Ebury. (until now, "Lord Robert Grosvenor"; but only bearing that title by courtesy, as a son of the Marquis of Westminster). It was Lord Grosvenor's Sunday Trading Bill that caused such excitement, but recently: His Lordship is known as a warm friend of philanthropic reform, and of all that tends to ameliorate the condition of the poor or oppressed. In the religious world, his name is very familiar in connection with Societies: and the friends of Evangelism will rejoice that so devoted a partisan has ascended to the peerage, among whom there are but few such "burning and shining lights."

YOUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

For the Christian Messenger.

Nova Scotia Baptist Home Missionary Society.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

It is requested by the Board of the Nova Scotia Baptist Home Missionary Society, that the subjoined list of names of persons, to whom parcels of the "Constitution, &c." of the Society have lately been sent, should find a place in your columns. Upwards of 2,000 copies have been despatched, all on the same errand. The persons, to whom parcels have been addressed, have been requested to act as agents for the Society, and to induce others to act in like manner. In some cases the parties addressed may be absent from their homes; or, from not knowing the names of individuals, the address may in a few instances have been defective. The object in publishing, is the more effectively to direct attention to the purposes and wants of the Society. Those who desire to aid the Society, or to gain information respecting it, will know better how to proceed, and where to apply.

The Board has not thus far succeeded in procuring a general travelling Agent. Hence the necessity of making our appeal to the public through the press. Will the friends of the cause "show their faith by their works." If united zeal, determined vigor, and iron industry were substituted for lukewarmness, indecision, and inaction, our Home Mission would soon wear the ruddy hue of health. Instead of halting where we are and depreciating organizations and professors of religion, suppose we exhibit a warm-hearted, broad-shouldered energy! Let Stinginess be roused from its naps by the steam whistle of a sturdy Benevolence! Let the *Engine of Christian Labor take the track and go!*

S. N. BENTLEY, Secretary.

Halifax, Oct. 8th, 1857.

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| Rev. A. Stronach, Upper Aylesford, | COPIES. | 15 |
| Rev. I. J. Skinner, Bridgewater, | | 15 |
| " " " Chelsea, | | 18 |
| " " " New Cornwall, | | 9 |
| Rev. T. Crawley, Chester, | | 35 |
| Rev. A. S. Hunt, Cornwallis, | | 45 |
| Rev. W. Chipman, P. Valley, Cornwallis, | | 50 |

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| Rev. Jas. Parker, Billtown, do., | 45 |
| Rev. D. Pineo, Long Point, do., | 15 |
| Rev. R. D. Porter, Dartmouth, | 30 |
| " " " Law'town, Halifax Co., | 9 |
| Rev. W. Burton, Falmouth, | 9 |
| " " " Hantsport, | 30 |
| Rev. D. Freeman, Halifax, Granville St., | 20 |
| Rev. S. N. Bentley, " North Church, | 25 |
| Rev. T. H. Porter, Hammond's Plains, 1st, | 9 |
| do., do., do., 2nd, | 9 |
| do., do., do., Sackville, | 9 |
| Rev. S. W. DeBlois, Waterville, | 6 |
| " " " Horton, 1st, | 45 |
| " " " " 3rd, | 22 |
| Dea. J. Eagles, " 2nd, | 50 |
| F. Hubley, Indian Harbour, Margarets Bay, | 12 |
| Deacon Harpell, Jeddore, | 15 |
| Rev. B. Vaughan, Kempt. Hants, | 15 |
| " " " Maitland, | 9 |
| Rev. B. Taylor, LaHave, | 9 |
| " " " New Germany, | 9 |
| J. W. Worthyake, Mahone Bay, | 15 |
| Rev. Geo. Dimock, Newport, | 18 |
| Dea. F. Parker, Rawdon, | 18 |
| Mr. J. Lantz, Sherbrooke E. Lunenburg Co., | 9 |
| " " " " W., | 8 |
| Care W. Graves, Margarets Bay, | 12 |
| Rev. Nelson Baker, Tancook, | 9 |
| Rev. D. M. Welton, Windsor, | 18 |

(To be Continued.)

For the Christian Messenger.

Sabbath School Festival.

The first meeting of this kind held in this place, has come off to-day in right good style. The tea was got up in a manner which showed that the ladies were well versed in that art. About 120 persons were present and partook of the good things thus prepared. When they were all filled "baskets full of fragments" remained. A respectable procession was formed previous to the tea, which was much admired. The remainder of the time was occupied in singing some select pieces, pleasant conversation, innocent amusements, and appropriate addresses; and the whole was closed by prayer. All appeared happy and disinclined to break up the pleasant meeting. The heavens smiled upon us,—the sun shone most brilliantly, and we thought went down but too soon, and we had to separate, feeling glad of the afternoon's enjoyment, and thankful for Sabbath-schools. May God abundantly bless all who are properly engaged in them.

A. W. BARSS.

Caledonia, October 5th, 1857.

European & Foreign News.

FRANCE.

Galignani says, "We have the gratification of stating that, the collection made in Marbeuf Chapel on Sunday last, after a sermon by the Rev. Francis Pigou for the relief of the English sufferers in India, amounted to 3,122f."

A fire broke out on Tuesday morning, last week, in the offices and printing establishment of the *Moniteur*, and destroyed the fine collection of manuscripts and many of the valuable books and papers belonging to that journal.

At the Stuttgart meeting Napoleon and Alexander will, as it is now rumoured, treat principally on the affairs of Italy. The Emperor of the French insists upon the execution of the principles of the Paris Conference, by introducing reforms into the administration of the Southern States of the Peninsula. A Paris correspondent of the *Independence of Brussels* says, "It is believed that one of the subjects which will be discussed by the Emperors of the French and of Russia, in their approaching interview, will be the propriety of effecting a simultaneous diminution in the standing armies of Europe." The Emperor is to leave Chions on the morning of the 24th. He is expected to stop a night at Baden, and not to reach Stuttgart till the evening of the 25th, to remain two complete days there, and leave on the 28th.

INDIA.

By the mail we have India news from Calcutta to the 10th August, Hong Kong to the end of July, Ceylon to the 16th August, and Melbourne to the 6th of July.

From Allahabad, we learn that supplies of all kinds were collecting fast. The country is tranquil, and order restored here as well as in the neighbourhood. An extensive entrenchment is being made under the directions of Captain Yule, of Engineers. The country have provided abundant supplies of all kinds, which are being stored for the troops expected.

The detachment of the 12th Irregular Cavalry, on duty at Azinghur, deserted on hearing of the mutiny of the head-quarters of the corps, but did no injury to their officers. Five hundred Goorkhas had been ordered to this place, but had not arrived.

There was a considerable panic among the inhabitants of Calcutta at the time of the Bukeered, which, however, passed off quite quietly. The body guard have had their arms, &c., lodged in the arsenal. Two regiments of Madras Infantry have reached Calcutta, and are about to be despatched, one to Dinapore, by steam, the other up the Trunk-road. One hundred European infantry, and a detachment of 120 Sikhs have been sent to Raneeunge. The Sikhs have been taken from all the native regiments below Allahabad, and formed into a separate corps. At present only 120 have been brought together.

With respect to Delhi, a message from Agra,

of the 19th July, mentions that the troops had remained merely on the defensive up to the 14th. The mutineers attack every third or fourth day, and are invariably repulsed with loss. Our force consists of about 6,000 troops of all kinds, exclusive of sick and wounded. Up to the 14th there had been 156 killed—583 were sick, and 352 were wounded.

The Calcutta *Phoenix*, of 8th August, writes:—"The news received in town yesterday is good. General Havelock has been reinforced though but slightly. It is not stated that he has again advanced."

Lord Elgin has arrived in H. M. steam frigate *Shannon*, with 1,200 marines and artillerymen. Three hundred more are expected immediately and further very large reinforcements by the 22nd.

The following is the summary of the *Bombay Times* of the news given in telegraphic form in our last:—

"By the good hand of our God upon us, our English readers will receive advices from India by this mail of a decidedly cheering character. Although rebellion yet reigns in the Upper Provinces, and mutiny, with its horrors, is no longer confined to the Bengal army, still it is true that the swelling and inundation of this great rebellion have not merely reached their height, but are actually reflux. General Havelock, with his chosen band, was the first successfully to stem the wild torrent and turn the tide. His appointment to the command of the brigade at Allahabad was the inauguration of victory. Under God, this heroic captain, with his brave Highlanders, has saved India. His march has been so triumphant, his success so marvellous, as to impress even the public mind with the conviction that he has received his mission from a higher than an earthly ruler; an impression rendered all the stronger when it is seen that the first thought of this 'mighty man of valour' in all his despatches is to ascribe all the glory of his signal achievements to the Lord of Hosts; while Christian faith throughout the land has thus been reassured and animated by the inspiration—'The battle is not yours, but God's.' Go on in this thy might, great and good soldier, and thou shalt save India."

WHO IS GENERAL HAVELOCK?

The following is an abridgement of an article on General Havelock, in *The Illustrated London News*. Some of our readers will be interested to learn that this eminent christian commander, is a Baptist, now sixty-three years of age, and with some of the members of his family connected with Baptist churches.

Brigadier-General Henry Havelock was born near Sunderland, in 1795. He was educated at the Charter-house, where he had as his contemporaries Lord Panmure, Dr. Thirlwall (the Bishop of St. David's), Dr. Waddington (the Dean of Durham), the late Archdeacon Hare, George Grote (the historian of Greece), Sir William M'Naughten (the unfortunate Envoy to Cabul), Sir William Norris (late Recorder of Penang), Sir Charles Eastlake, and Mr. Yates, the actor. In 1813, in consequence of the decline of his father's fortunes, Ingress-park was sold to Government, and Havelock was entered of the Middle Temple, and attended the lectures of Chitty, the eminent special pleader, where his most intimate associate was the late Sir T. Talford, the author of "Ion." A month after the battle of Waterloo he was appointed second lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade (the 95th). He served for eight years in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and, having at length exchanged into the 13th Light Infantry, embarked for India in 1823.

In 1824 the first Burmese war broke out, and Havelock was appointed Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, and was present at the actions at Napadee, Patanagoa, and Paghan. On the termination of war he was associated with Captain Lumsden and Dr. Knox on a mission to the Court of Ava, and had an audience of the "Golden Foot," when the treaty of Yandaboo was signed. In 1827 he published the "History of the Ava Campaign," remarkable for the freedom of its comments on the transactions of the war. In that year he was appointed Adjutant of the Military Depot formed at Chinsurah by Lord Combermere, and soon after married the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marshman, Baptist Missionary at Serampore. In 1838 Havelock was promoted to a company after having served twenty-three years as a subaltern. An army was now collected for the invasion of Afghanistan, and Havelock accompanied it, on the staff of Sir Willoughby Cotton. He went through the first Afghan campaign, was present at the storming of Ghuznee and the occupation of Cabul, and then returned to India with Sir Willoughby Cotton. Having obtained leave to visit the presidency, he prepared a "Memoir of the Afghan Campaign," which was soon after printed in London. He returned to the Punjab in charge of a detachment, and was placed on the staff of General Elphinstone, as Persian interpreter.

Havelock was present at the forcing of the Khoord Cabul Pass, at the action of Tezeen, and all the other engagements of that force till it reached Jellalabad. In the final attack on Mohammed Akbar in April, 1842, which obliged that chief to raise the siege, Havelock commanded the right column, and defeated him before the other columns could come up. For this he was promoted to a brevet majority, and was made Companion of the Bath. The next year he was promoted to a regimental majority, and nominated Persian interpreter to the commander-in-chief, Sir Hugh (afterwards Viscount) Gough. At the close of 1843 he was engaged in the battle of Maharajpore. In 1845 he proceeded with the army to meet the invasion of the Sikhs,