

through their gangways their black shells of "Malwa" and "Patna," they are hurling broadsides in comparison with which chain shot would be a mercy. The most malicious hater of his race could not have compounded a more efficient missile of destruction than these East India bombs. All "the ills that flesh is heir to," and some that humanity would otherwise never have known, are there unclosed. Poverty is there;—disease is there, in all its wasting forms;—emaciation is there;—premature decay is there;—shame is there;—anguish and despair are there;—falsehood, perjury and blasphemy all have a place. There, too, is to be found treachery to confidants, ingratitude to friends, neglect of parents, abuse of families. Theft, robbery and arson are there. Temporal death is there; and then, worse than all, death eternal is in these shells.

And when they burst, they hurl their blazing fragments into every circle of society, from the lofty to the lowly; from the opulent to the famishing; from the man of learning to the unlettered coolie. They go to curse. They fly to destroy. They fill the dark road to perdition.

"Flagellum Dei" was the name given, in former days, to the pestilence that occasionally swept through Rome. *Flagelli Diaboli* is no unsuitable designation for these twin scourges,—alcohol and opium.

For the Christian Messenger.

Children's Tea-Meeting.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

Perhaps you may be interested in knowing how we at the other end of the city spent New Year's-day. Even at the North end the day was mild and genial, and both houses and streets were filled with happy hearts and pleasant faces.

In the early part of the week, somebody had thought of the children and youth of the Baptist Sabbath School. A few female teachers went quietly to the parents and other friends of the School, and just hinted that they might send a few good things to the vestry of the North Baptist Church on Friday morning; and at the same time invited the scholars to be there at five in the evening.

On arriving at the vestry it appeared that preparations had been made in the form of tea and coffee, bread and fruit, cakes and pies. The truth is, a certain well-disposed man had put a cooking stove into the room, certain active young men had made an expedition to the woods for evergreens, erected a table, and, with the help of some young ladies, made sundry tasteful decorations, while other kind ladies had spread the table with delicious fare.

Junior Scholars and members of Bible Classes, numbering about a hundred, the teachers, and a few friends were bountifully served. Committees did their part. Order and harmony, in good degree, prevailed. Enjoyment and thankfulness crowned the hour.

A better repast awaited us in the chapel, to which all repaired at half-past six. Here we were joined by more of the parents and by others, until the house was nearly filled.

Here also we found suggestive devices and simple but handsome adornments. The fingers of an ingenious young lady had wrought a good Temperance motto. On the wall back of the pulpit in bold letters, the fine inscription "The Bible, the Sabbath School, The Church" appeared. Two gentlemen of mechanical genius, had put their heads together and executed it.

Prayer, reading the scriptures, music and addresses, occupied an hour and a half. The excellent superintendent of the S. School, who finds time from his legal and other pressing duties to aid in instructing the young, seemed quite at home in the chair, and while delivering a good address. The worthy pastor of Granville Street Church spoke briefly, with his usual ability and effectiveness. One of the talented professors of Acadia College discoursed prettily upon the "new" things in the Bible, and remarked that "the hundred scholars present might, with God's blessing, change the moral condition of the city." An excellent Congregational brother from Demerara well enforced the duty of obedience to parents. The pastor was present, and able to participate in the doings of the evening. The music by the choir was highly entertaining.

Sundry votes of thanks were then enthusiastically passed, and with many good wishes and bright hopes the meeting separated.

The prompt and liberal manner in which the preparations were made in this case, speaks well for the energy of the people. A more interesting audience, or a pleasant

er gathering is not often seen. May all be spared to spend other New Years' evenings as profitably and agreeably.

ONE PRESENT.

Halifax, Jan. 3rd, 1858.

[From the Morning Chronicle.]

HALIFAX, Dec. 29th, 1857.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,—Distasteful as it is to notice animadversions upon myself, it is due to my friend Dr. Cramp that I should inform the public, that the intimation conveyed in your Editorial, that I wrote the communication in the *Colonist* signed "A Baptist," is wholly untrue. That article was seen by me for the first time, when with feelings of extreme annoyance I read it in the *Colonist*, and I was much gratified at the frank disavowal of the Editor of that paper, when he discovered the unjustifiable nature of the criticism upon Professor Cramp, and that it was intended to apply to that gentleman. The Attorney General has authorised me to say that he was equally indignant that such unfounded and undeserved insinuations should be made against a gentleman standing so deservedly high in public estimation, as the Rev. Professor Cramp.

Requesting the insertion of this note in your paper, I remain, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
CHARLES TUPPER.

Removal.

We beg to inform our Subscribers that we have again removed our office, and are now occupying the new building erected on the site of the one destroyed during the fire on the first of January last, No. 49, Granville Street.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, JANUARY 6, 1858.

THE entrance of the year 1858 commences a new period in the great cycle of Time. What are to be its events, its joys, its sorrows, who can tell; of its duties and its responsibilities we can form a pretty just estimation from what has passed before. Our moral and religious obligations do not vary, as the great principles of our relations are firm and unchanging, both as regards God and man; but as the number of our years diminish they would seem to acquire a more deep and solemn import. In glancing back at the history of the past year, we cannot refrain from a few obvious reflections. The chief of these is the strong and evident contrast that present circumstances suggest between the ways of God and man. The last year, throughout the civilized world at least, has been one of great abundance in every production of the earth which can tend to an ample supply of our wants or our comforts, in addition to which there has been a steady and adequate demand for all the productions of human labour or skill. Notwithstanding the possession of these essential blessings however, what is the present state of things? an almost universal paralysis of every branch of industry, and a sudden check to a fair and proper distribution of the manifold blessings of Providence among those for whom they were intended. And what is the source of all this evil?—undoubtedly, the mere love of gain and desire to "make haste to be rich" among a large class of mankind. The eager love of speculation, beyond the bounds of their ability or the just restraints of prudence and duty, has, as it were, bewitched thousands, and helped them to frustrate as far as was in their power the benevolent designs of the giver of every good gift. Thus it is that the ways of God and of man are so often in conflict, and that we "pierce ourselves through with many sorrows." A well would it be for us, if in our spiritual as in our temporal affairs, we could profit by past failures, and regulate our actions and our desires by the dictates of an enlightened conscience, and the leadings of a just and all-wise Providence.

RAILWAY TO WINDSOR.—The long talked of event has at length arrived. A telegram was received in the city on Wednesday last, that an Engine with one car containing Engineers and Contractors had reached Windsor and returned to town the same evening. Again on Thursday the 31st, the chief Engineer paid Windsor a visit and returned. It appears several wagers were depending on a locomotive passing over the whole line before the New Year.

We shall doubtless shortly be able to notify our readers of a formal opening and preparation for regular traffic. The middle of the month is named for the balasting to be all completed. This may be put down as one of not the least important projects for the city and western part of the province, accomplished in the past year. We shall now be looking forward to the same thing being done for Truro and the eastern counties, at no very distant date.

We have omitted to mention the enlargement of the *Sun*, and its having the addition of the prefix "*Morning*" to its title. It comes out with a very much improved appearance, and is not eclipsed by any of its contemporaries.

The "*Evening Express*," is a new try-weekly, which made its appearance in the city on Monday. It is published by Messrs. Compton and Bowden, and from the same office as the "*Halifax Catholic*" has been previously issued.

We have received from friends in Hillsburg and Granville, two other accounts of the distressing calamity at Digby, besides that given in another column by the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, which was the one first received. They both corroborate the statements there given.

Whilst the advocates of a law for prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks cannot be chargeable with guilt in this and similar instances of destruction of life, they may find in such fearful facts which are frequently appearing, inducements to engage afresh in the work of temperance reform.

We have seen it more than once conjectured that a large source of the dreadful evils under which the British dominions in India are now smarting, has lain in the retributive justice of God, inflicted upon the nation for the trade in opium, so largely carried on between India and China.

Who dare affirm that there is no truth in the conjecture?—The extracts we furnish from the American Missionary Magazine, for December, give a sad but graphic description of the horrors of the opium traffic. This deleterious drug, by which the natives of China appear as deeply enslaved, as the rum and brandy drinkers of Europe and America, is almost exclusively raised for export in the Anglo-Indian Provinces which lie on the upper Ganges, and where the great rebellion which is now shaking the hearts of England, is chiefly in activity. We sincerely trust and believe that that insurrection is now near its final suppression; and we at the same time most earnestly pray that accompanying the means which must very shortly be resorted to, in order to reform and regenerate India, one of the first and most effectual will be, the suppression of the even greater and more alarming evil, of the accursed traffic in Opium.

OUR London dates by the English mail, are up to the 19th ult., and bring news from India until about the 3rd of November. They add little however to our previous telegraphic despatches. Lucknow was still unrelieved, although Greathed's columns of about 3,500 men were in the vicinity, but so close is the siege of the Residency or Fort, in which the garrison is holding out, that no intelligence from the inmates had transpired for nearly a month. Sir Colin Campbell, the Commander-in-Chief very narrowly escaped being made prisoner by a party of the mutineers. He had arrived at Cawnpore, and a telegraphic despatch from him states, "All right in Lucknow." This we sincerely hope may prove correct as the garrison are known to have had severe fighting in obtaining possession of a part of the city, and were besieged by 50,000 of the rebel forces. The troops were arriving from England in great numbers, and were pushing up the Ganges towards Oude which is now the great focus of the rebellion. Much dissatisfaction still prevails in India with Lord Canning's policy, which is said to be weak and ineffectual.

The city of Canton was to be attacked and taken possession of by a combined English and French fleet, with a large force of Marines. This it is thought could be done without difficulty, and it is intended to hold the city until the Emperor of China shall consent to negotiate upon equal terms with the European Powers.

Parliament after a Session of ten days had adjourned over until February. They have been almost solely occupied with the currency and financial state of the country. The leading questions that will come before them when they re-assemble, will be India affairs. Reform in Parliament and the Jews Bill, which has been again brought forward by Lord John Russell.

A pension of £1,000 per annum for life has been voted to General Havelock, who has also been created a Baronet. The reward however seems to be considered by the nation, as rather a meagre one, as he is admitted by all to have been probably the most effectual agent in saving India. He is now in his sixty-fourth year.

The Queen's eldest daughter, the Princess Victoria, is to be married at Windsor Castle, to the Prince of Prussia, on the 25th inst.

The Earl of Mulgrave, eldest son of the Marquis of Normanby who is to succeed Sir Gaspard Le Marchant as Lieut. Governor of this Province is to leave England in the Steamer of the 30th inst. He is not yet 40 years of age.

General Intelligence.

Foreign and Domestic.

THE SIGNAL STATION, FORT GEORGE, has been discontinued. The order published in a recent number of the *Gazette* was carried into effect on the 31st December, 1857. By this step H. M. Government will put out of practice an efficient Telegraphic Corps, (an important feature in the economy of an Army or a Garrison, either in peace or at war), and save by the transaction a few seven pence-half-pennies per annum. It now remains for our Merchants to fill up the void; and it has been suggested that an underground line of Electric Telegraph be laid down as soon as possible between say Sambro and the Merchants' Exchange Rooms in this City, by which vessels in the offing can be reported. This could not fail to prove highly advantageous to the News Room, in a pecuniary point of view, and would probably repay the outlay in a very short space of time.—*Chronicle*.

We have been informed, since the above was published, that orders came out by the Steamer on Saturday last that no alteration was to be made in the telegraphic arrangements at the Citadel Station, but that it is to be continued in all respects as formerly.

EARLY CLOSING.—At a meeting of the Employers to consider the above subject, held pursuant to notice on 31st August, 1857, J. Duffus, Esq., in the chair, the following arrangement was agreed to by the firms named below, said arrangement not to apply to Saturday evenings.

JOS. BELL, Sec'y of Meeting.

Jan. to March inclusive to close at 6 o'clock.  
April, " " " " " " " "  
May and June, " " " " " " " "  
July to December, " " " " " " " "

Duffus & Co., Bell & Anderson, Jost, Knight & Co., J. B. Bennett & Co., W. J. Coleman & Co., Bell & Black, H. Mignowitz & Co., Besonet & Brown, Murray & Co., Alex. Spott & Co., Charles Robson & Co., Beckwith & Major, Thomas Fenerty & Co., Creighton, Wiswell & Co., G. D. Martin, J. B. Elliott & Co., Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow, M. W. Chipman & Co., Black Bros. & Co., Edward Albro & Co., Albro & Wier, H. H. Fuller & Co., Doull & Miller, T. & E. Kenny, W. & C. Murdoch & Co.

The *Sun* gives an extract of a letter from a lady who had visited Mr. O'Brien, in his studio in London. She says:—"I was delighted with his pictures.—He has made and is making great progress, and I feel sure he will soon rise into notice. I have advised him to send some of his pictures to his friends. He is most industrious and persevering and must excel. Mr. Carmichael, under whom he is studying, entertains a very high opinion of his abilities."

A few days ago a poor boy of this city named John Connelly picked up a roll of notes amounting to £100, in the Central Market. He was rewarded with the sum of ten shillings, upon returning the money to its anxious owner.

The village of Canning, Cornwallis, is said to be the greatest mart for potatoes in the Province, shipping about 1700 bushels a day for about 90 days in the year. This thriving village is but of yesterday, yet contains about 50 dwelling houses, 12 stores, 2 places of worship, 1 school house, 1 public hall, 2 hotels, 4 rum shops, a steam manufactory, and post, insurance, and custom offices.

We deeply regret to find the following in the *Abolitionist*, respecting this thriving locality:

A short time since, as we are informed, a tragical occurrence took place at Canning, Cornwallis, or somewhere in its neighbourhood. Two persons engaged in loading a vessel with potatoes, quarrelled and fought, both being under the influence of liquor. One of them was so badly beaten that he died within a week; but there was no judicial inquiry into the cause of his death. His wife was so affected by the calamity that she has also since died. Two deaths—two murders in fact. Who sold the drink!

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.—On Tuesday evening last, a little son of Mr. J. Whitman Crosby, Wellington, aged 12 months, while his mother was in another part of the house, took hold of a fluid lamp which had two tubes, but only one of them containing a wick. The fluid poured out and blazed on the person of the unfortunate child, burning him so severely that he expired on the following morning.

On Wednesday afternoon, 16th, Henry Churchill, son of Mr. James Churchill, Chegoggin River, while skating on Duck Pond, broke through the ice, and before he could be extricated from the water, life was extinct.—*Yarmouth Herald*.

We are sincerely sorry to hear that a most melancholy and fatal accident lately befel Capt. Watkin in England, a gentleman well-known in this community, and married to the daughter of the late Judge Richard J. Uniacke. In putting his head out of the window of a Rail Car to see some object, it came in contact with part of a coming carriage, and caused instant death. The lamented deceased was greatly beloved and respected, and has left a widow and three children.

We are sorry also to learn, that a son of Col. Bazalgette, serving in India, is among the recently slain,—shedding his Nova Scotia blood in his country's cause.—*Journal*.

Alfred Whitman Esq., has published a card addressed to his former constituents, the electors of Annapolis and Clements. After having represented them in the Provincial Parliament for the last fourteen years, he is removed to the Legislative Council. He tenders his services to them still in his new position.

DEATH.  
on Sunday residence in street Robb his valuable ordinary will be mor feelings an He had but there its duties than his as Represe was ever v a memb included Ce years was over whi nees and Master of credit to until 183 year of 1 Council u the dissol vailed up the New he occupi In all t stirring t acting up public in his profes pendent many of bestow u office rat The p were al friends l His re on Thur SUPR —The O'Brien the fire be brou verdict Compar was det City C matter. The for the in Law The for dar overflo for Pla as. Mu Damag being was gi The openi aware The in Wi The it is t in a sh has b glad will s —An Ac Starr Bill involv hurle round of pl The ed w fortun son, the s cord broke 22nd died Robb Hod S ton, was Tre Wi of t mo of of ove late pfi py En sup is be ge Br wh tre tra fro ed £ 1 je