

slandering of her relations, and counting them and her mother witches, which we have no ground to believe, was withdrawn from."—(Ibid., pp. 274, 278.)

The church at St. Alban's withdrew from "brother Osman," because one day in harvest time "he did very shamefully with others betray his trust, and left his work, his master not being there, and went to an ale-house, where he spent most part of the day sinning against God, and spending his money, which should relieve his family, unto excessive drinking." A few months afterwards he "did, in the presence of the congregation, publicly declare his fall, acknowledge his sin, and manifest great trouble for the same. The church gladly embraced him again, believing that God had given him repentance to the acknowledgement of the truth; he was admitted to his membership." "Sister Searly was by the church accused as to matter of fact. In the first place, she selling strong water let a person drink to excess; and 2. did give herself in marriage to a wicked drunkard, contrary to the rule of our Lord, who saith, 'Let her marry to whom she will, only in the Lord.' 3. And was married in the national way with common prayer, with all the Romish ceremonies to it. All these things being considered, the church did think it their duty to withdraw their communion, and yet she Meth under admonition."—(Ivimey, ii. 177.)

Their religious services were simple. When the pastor was present, he preached; but in the times now under review he was often in jail, or was compelled to hide himself from the pursuers. Then, prayer and exhortation occupied the time; any brother who felt disposed was at liberty to exhort. Generally, however, there was a sermon by a ruling elder, or some gifted brother. Singing was not commonly practised: many of the Baptists refused to join in that part of worship. In some of the churches the Lord's Supper was observed weekly, or whenever they could meet unmolested on the Lord's day; in most, the monthly observance prevailed.

There was a plurality of elders in many of the churches. As numbers increased, they judged it conducive to profit to increase the number of teachers, and thus avoid the inconvenience and loss which must accrue from placing a large church under the care of a single pastor. Probably there were not more than a hundred and fifty churches in England during this period, and many of them were small. But there were two or more pastors at Bedford; at Luton; at Farringdon; at St. Albans; at Portsmouth; at Bessels Green; at Ashford [four]; at Glazier's Hall, Devonshire Square, and Mile End Green, London; at Norwich; at Hooknorton; at Bridgewater; at Bristol; and doubtless at other places. This shews a very commendable care for the spiritual interests of the churches.

In some of the churches there were "ruling elders," sometimes called "teachers," who preached when their services were required, and presided at the church meetings in the absence of the pastor. In the Broadmead church, Thomas Jennings, who appears to have been an ordained minister, was the "usual administrator" of baptism. But any preacher, ordained or not, might baptize.

Strict communion was practised in the majority of the churches, none but baptized believers being admitted to the Lord's table. In some, however, the want of baptism was not regarded as a bar to fellowship, so that there was satisfactory evidence of piety. The Broadmead Church, the Churches at Bedford, Luton, Gamlingay, Hitchen, Tottlebank, and many in Wales, especially those founded by Navasor Powell, were so constituted.

Yours truly,
MENNO.

From my Study,
April 24, 1858.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, MAY 5, 1858.

We have been desirous of giving our readers the whole SKETCH of HAVELock without further delay, and therefore by slightly condensing and omitting a few of the least important military passages, we have been able to bring it within the limits of our present number.

The writer, JOHN MARSHMAN, Esq., we learn is purposing soon to bring out a full and complete Memoir of this world-renowned Christian hero.

This SKETCH, although it may not have the interest which attaches to that by the

Rev. Mr. Brock, in consequence of the extracts from Havelock's correspondence which that contains, yet the London Correspondent of the New York Examiner, who says he has read "all the Memoirs which have appeared of him," pronounces this "the one he prefers to any of them."

It will be seen by communications in our present pages, that the numerous portion of the community in the County of Colchester, hitherto under the pastoral charge of the Rev. D. W. C. Dimock, and occupying separate places of worship at Onslow and Truro, have, by mutual consent, separated; and the members in the Truro district have been constituted a distinct church, over which brother Dimock presides as Pastor. The Onslow church, we understand, have invited the Rev. Benjamin Scott, for many years a Pastor in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, to take the charge of their spiritual interests. We doubt not the new arrangement is fully warranted by the circumstances of the case. Brother Dimock has so long and so faithfully served his Master's cause in the County of Colchester, that we have the best reason to hope for the continued prosperity of the Truro brethren under his superintendence. The beautiful and thriving village of Truro is in all probability destined very shortly to experience a large increase, and we feel satisfied that they could not obtain one who would more diligently and affectionately labour for their spiritual welfare than our valued brother. May the sacred relationship now commenced, long continue, and redound to the best interests of the community and the glory of God.

"Nova Scotia and Nova Scotians."

It will be seen by the advertizement in another column that Professor Hill's Lecture on the above subject has been published in pamphlet form. It is got up in a very neat superior style.

It comprises a mass of facts respecting "Nova Scotia" and biographical notices of "Nova Scotians," which will make it most acceptable to every class of readers. It is a valuable contribution to Provincial history, and will shew the people of this Province that—however inconsiderable a portion of the vast dominions of Britain—their fellow-countrymen have risen to positions of eminence and fame, such as may well make them proud of this, the land of the MAYFLOWER.

After a brief sketch of a number of the men who have carved their names on the pillar of fame, Mr. Hill eloquently refers to our two last but not least-famed Nova Scotians.

GENERAL WILLIAMS AND GENERAL INGLIS.—With the two greatest national events of modern days, Nova-Scotians are indissolubly bound. The Russian War and the Indian Mutiny have drawn out the talents and chivalry of many an able and fearless warrior; but among that noble band, whether living or dead, none take a higher stand than two of Nova-Scotia's sons. The HEROES in both these fearful struggles were men born, nurtured and educated in our native land. Annapolis Royal, the ancient, and Halifax the modern capital of our colony, claim respectively the honor of being the birth-place of General Williams, the "Hero of Kars," and General Inglis, the dauntless defender of Lucknow.

Born in 1800 General Williams, at twenty-five years of age entered the Royal Artillery, in which service his father had attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. For some fifteen years previous to the Russian Campaign, he was principally employed in diplomatic duties, and had just successfully concluded the settlement of the Turco-Persian Boundary-Question, when Lord Clarendon seized the opportunity to test his talents in a new sphere, by nominating him Her Majesty's Military Commissioner to the Turkish forces at Kars, with the rank and retinue of Brigadier-General. How well he acquitted himself of the trust reposed in him, the united voices of the Cabinets and Armies of all Europe declare.

We may well be proud of Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams,—"The Hero of Kars,"—a native of Annapolis Royal.

Strangely enough his countryman by birth, his equal in skill, and now his rival in honors, was placed in circumstances demanding similar powers, physical and mental. General Inglis, shut up in Lucknow, and surrounded by a mob thirsting for blood, had, if possible, a more trying task: for, as was truly said, "the defence of that besieged city is without precedent in modern warfare." For eighty-seven days beset by fifty thousand maddened rebels, as eager for their prey as the wild beast upon the mountain, tortured with reports, which happily proved false, that some of his little band were ready for revolt,—provisions gradually diminishing,—the enemy's mines daily drawing nearer,—the sick and dying increasing around him—that strong spirit did not yield! that brave heart did not quail! Left during the early part of the siege without trustworthy information, the mental anxiety must have been indescribable.

His last noble deed has made his name a household word, and the more honored, in that he himself has ascribed the successful issue in the struggle to the blessing of Almighty God. It has been recognized by England's monarch, and his native

land; nor will sword be ever drawn by more valiant Knight than Major-General Sir John Inglis, K. C. B., the Hero of Lucknow and native of Nova-Scotia's capital.

Our countrymen have left us an example: the lesson to be learned is taught us by the American Poet, whose great fame is based upon his "Evangeline," a story of Nova-Scotia:

"The lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time;
Footprints that, perhaps, another
Travelling o'er life's solemn main,
Some forlorn and wretched brother,
Seeing, may take heart again."

"In the midst of life we are in death."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last as the train was coming in between 12 and 1 o'clock, a spark from the locomotive happened to fall and set fire to some hay in a waggon belonging to Mr. James Bentley of Stewiacke. It was, however, extinguished at the Four mile station. Mr. Bentley, in consequence of this occurrence left the passenger car and, for the purpose of watching his load and preventing further accident, came down the remainder of the distance on the platform car with his wagon. On coming in at the Depot building, but before the train had quite ceased its motion, Mr. B. stepped off the train on to the platform. The impetus given him by the motion of the train was greater than he supposed, and threw him against the Southern door-post, by which he was knocked down, and coming in contact with the moving train, was carried between the cars and the fixed platform. His body was crushed and turned round several times, and although his face was not disfigured, yet on subsequent examination it was found that many of his ribs, pelvis and other bones were broken to pieces. He died in about 20 minutes afterwards. A coroner's inquest was held on the body on Friday morning before Dr. Jennings, when the following verdict was agreed to by the jury:

"That the said James Bentley, on Thursday the 29th April, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, while the Train was in motion, attempted to jump on the platform from the Platform car, at the Richmond Station, and having slipped or falling into the space between the car and platform south of the south door, was carried round and round, receiving on his passage between the car and the platform, divers wounds, bruises and contusions, by and from which wounds, bruises and contusions, the said James Bentley died about twenty minutes after; and the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say that the said James Bentley, in the manner and by the means aforesaid, accidentally casually, and by misfortune, came to his death and not otherwise.

"The jury recommend, if practical, that the space between the platform car and the platform adjacent to the south door, should be filled up, so as to prevent the possibility of future accidents."

Mr. Bentley was the eldest son of the late Mr. Noah Bentley and brother of the Rev. S. N. Bentley. He has left a widow and three children to mourn their great and irreparable loss.

Not only his family but every member of the community where he dwells will be called to lament over this melancholy event. The Baptist Church has been hereby deprived of one of its most pious and devoted members. Many of those who have recently put on Christ in connection with that church were much indebted to the exhortations and prayers of their departed brother. The memory of him will be long embalmed in the affections of those who knew him, and although his sudden and, apparently to us, untimely death will cause deep sorrow in the hearts of so many, yet for him the exchange of worlds was, without doubt, an introduction to higher joys and more active employment in the service of that Redeemer he loved and so faithfully served while on earth. To his aged mother, his bereaved wife, and his amiable brothers and sisters, we, in common with all who know him, tender our warmest sympathies, under this mysterious and afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the HALIFAX Auxiliary of the British and Foreign BIBLE SOCIETY was appointed to be held on Tuesday evening the 27th ult., but in consequence of the storm preventing more than a few persons attending, it was adjourned to Tuesday next the 11th inst.

This is the legitimate and really effective means of Bible circulation, and we trust there may be a large gathering of all parties and denominations, to cheer on the Committee in their efforts to extend the use of the Word of God.

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW for April comprises several articles of sterling value. 1. Character and Literary influence of Erasmus. 2. Religious persecution in Virginia. 3. James Montgomery. 4. Congregational Music. 5. Qualifications for the Lord's

Supper. 6. The New Theology and the Old.

This Quarterly occupies a very important position in the denomination. Some of the first American Theological writers are among its contributors.

The first and fifth articles are exceedingly well written. The latter will doubtless remove difficulties from many minds on the subject of church communion.

THE COLD WATER ARMY had a muster of its forces on Tuesday last in the Division Room, Temperance Hall. Although the storm might well have kept many of its members at home, and doubtless some did think 'prudence the better part of valor,' yet the large room was quite full, some being unable to obtain seats. Mr. G. G. Gray presided with his usual good humor and generalship. Several of the brave veterans present, of ages varying from about six years old and upwards to that of threescore gave recitations, Temperance songs and speeches to the no small gratification of all present. "The spider and the fly," was sung with great eclat by one of the younger members, of about the age mentioned above. Sergeant Jones of the 62nd., expressed the satisfaction he felt in being able to serve in the same work as his juvenile friends. He felt it no less an honor to be engaged in this cause than in that of his Queen and country. May the tyrant Intemperance, against whom they are engaged, be soon so secured and fettered that his victims may be released from their worse than Cawnpore horrors, and eventually he be more effectually banished than the King of Delhi to the Andaman Islands.

SUPREME COURT.—The Easter Term of this Court commenced its sittings on Tuesday last. The Judges Bliss, Desbarres and Wilkins, were upon the bench. In consequence of the late illness of the venerable Chief Justice, he was unable to attend. Judge Bliss informed the Grand Jury that there were but four criminal cases to be brought before them. The Court has since then been engaged in hearing arguments.

On Saturday, Judge Bliss gave judgment in the case of Hill vs. the British Government, tried in 1856, when a verdict of £10,000 was given for the plaintiff. A rule was then obtained to set aside the verdict of the jury, which was argued at the last term. All the judges concurred in the judgment given to set aside the verdict, so that a new trial may be had.

THE REV. D. M. WELTON'S LECTURE, delivered before the Acadia Lyceum, is in the press, and may shortly be had at the bookstores.

The latest European intelligence contains nothing of importance beyond our last accounts. Our expected mail will probably afford more recent Indian news.

The modern state of Europe itself, presents a widely different character in its political aspects, from that which prevailed in the last century. Then, and for centuries before, scarcely a year intervened which did not threaten or produce some new collision between rival powers, or some change of position or alliance between those that were in hostility.—Internal strife and collision of factions or parties in the bosom of the different states, is the characteristic of the nineteenth century, and, England excepted, few of the governments of Europe can look forward with much certainty to a single year of settled quiet. In France, Spain, Austria, and Italy, a hollow tranquility is only maintained by the strong arm of despotic power, and the aid of an overwhelming military force, whose interests are considered by the great bulk of the people as wholly at variance with their own. One is nevertheless led to entertain the hope that amid the strife of political and national interests, a more enlightened view of constitutional liberty has been making some small progress.

The most absorbing question on our side of the Atlantic is, without doubt, that which is before the American Congress in reference to the admission to the Union of the new State of Kansas. We observe by the latest accounts from Washington that parties in the two branches of the Legislature are almost equally poised. We, however, have great confidence that the rights of freedom will finally be recognised in the admission of this new member of the Great Confederation, or, at the worst, Kansas will eventually shake herself free of the shackles that are attempted to be imposed upon her by a majority of Venal Slaveholders.

It is generally believed that our own Legislature, after a tedious Session of three months, the longest, we believe, ever known in this province, will be prorogued at the end of the present week.