

in conference, to consult on the future conduct of the mission from the constrained departure of Mr. Smith for Australia on account of impaired health. The brethren remained in conference till the 14th. On the Lord's day, the 9th, all the native Christians in Delhi and the immediate villages assembled, and, to the number of 150, sat down to commune with each other and with Christ at his table. No wonder that their hearts overflowed with intense emotions of gratitude for what the Lord had wrought. For forty years the labour of God's servants had seemed almost fruitlessly expended. Then came the tempest of mutiny and war, as if to obliterate with the life's blood of Christ's messengers the few traces that had been made in the hardened soil. Four only remained of the little flock which had been gathered in Delhi, when Mr. Smith resumed the work. And now 150 professed followers of Christ assembled in this blood-stained city to commemorate his dying love, and again to testify that God's ways are not our ways, nor his thoughts our thoughts. Truly it was a scene of deepest interest and fullest joy. The motto of the primitive Church was again verified—"The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church."

The year had truly been one of progress. One hundred and twelve persons had been baptized in Delhi and its suburbs, and the work, in the estimation of the brethren at the conference, was as promising as ever. It must not, however, be supposed that all these numerous converts exhibit the same degree of earnestness in their profession. With many there is no very deep conviction of sin, nor very clear views of the value and importance of true religion. The lower castes of India are very ignorant; and while there are among the converts many who exhibit an intelligent piety, others are very illiterate, though seeking after the light of true knowledge and salvation.

One convert is mentioned as being a granddaughter of the king of Delhi, but reduced to extreme poverty through the rebellion. Another is the zemindar, or proprietor of the village of Rona, and is a very talented and zealous Christian. Another is the son of the moulvie who saved Mrs. Leeson in the rebellion; he has been obliged to leave Delhi in consequence of the persecution he met with from his parents.

In connection with the Delhi Mission a very interesting work has sprung up at Mulliana, a village near Meerut. After the conference, the brethren Parsons, Gregson, and Evans, went over. Previously Mr. Smith reported that the people there evinced a remarkable thirst for the word of God, and that in the bazaar the people came together in crowds to hear it preached. On another occasion Mr. Parsons was not only favoured with large assemblies, but he received an invitation from seventy-three heads of families in the district to visit them, and professing their desire to embrace Christianity. On this visit they baptized two men and twelve women in the canal close at hand, and then as a church met to commune at the table of the Lord. These with previous baptisms make a church of twenty-four natives. A small number of soldiers have also been baptized and formed into a church, and they support the catechist of the native brethren. The native church is said to possess several men of superior scriptural intelligence and piety while others are desirous to unite with them in a profession of Christianity. It is with respect to this part of the field that Mr. Gregson says, "Nothing can exceed the readiness of the people to listen to us. In the villages there is quite as much readiness to profess the Gospel as about Delhi."

Thus is God wonderfully manifesting his power in this region where but four years since anarchy and rebellion trampled all order under foot and revelled in blood, and the most fearful hate was exhibited to the christian name.

### Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

#### Canning.

DEAR SIR,

Knowing that you take an interest in educational matters, I venture to give you a brief statement of what is transpiring in our little town. On Monday last, Oct. 21, 1861, the first half-yearly examination of the Canning High School took place. Instruction is given both to males and females. But, as I suppose owing to the recent date of the male department, the exercises were performed mostly by the young ladies, of whom a goodly number are in attendance. During the day the classes were examined in History, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Latin and French. I was struck with the independent, off-hand, and thorough manner in which the pupils gave account of the subjects studied during the last term. The teachers evidently understand their work. In the evening the public exhibition took place before a large audience. The pupils read selections and original essays, interspersed with music. Also various groupings and colloquies in English and French were executed with good effect. This school is creditable to Mr. Warner the proprietor, and to Mr. Bigelow, an inhabitant of the town, who erected at his own expense the commodious building in which the school is kept.

We regard the event to which I have just alluded as an important one in the history of his rising village. It is a seaport town at the

head of navigation on the Habitant River. Situated as it is in the midst of the garden of this province, and possessing superior advantages, its prospect is as bright as its past history has been eventful. Ten years ago, nothing could be seen but a few dilapidated farm buildings where the neat bustling town of Canning now stands. Notwithstanding the hardness of the times, during the past year a spacious Seminary of learning, some half a dozen fine houses, with other buildings have gone up in our midst. One vessel has been built during the summer, and sent forth on her mission of commerce. On this view of the case all feel that in our high school an important desideratum is supplied.

But we have some dark clouds in our otherwise bright scenery. Religion is at a low ebb with us. And to make the matter worse, intemperance is strongly entrenched here. And, supported among us as it is by the rich and populous country around, we feel that we have a foe to deal with of no ordinary character. But still we have some hope. A Baptist minister has lately been stationed in town, and a Congregational minister is expected in a few days. These with the Wesleyans, will make three christian churches, whose combined energies may do something to stamp the brow of rum-selling with disgrace. We had begun to feel the need of a more powerful religious influence. Yankee fire-eaters, not caring to singe their noses with the smell of secession powder have come over to the provinces, and you may be sure that these gentry have not passed us by. But we hope to see the day when the good christians of Canning will prefer to go to the house of God rather than take their children to witness such exhibitions, and to give their "fool's pence" to support religion or education rather than to fix a premium on Yankee humbuggism. We blue-roses have yet another wrinkle to take from the horn of "Sam Slick, the clock-maker," before we shall entirely lose our gullibility. We hope, however, to improve in this respect not only from better principles, but also from experiencing the truth of the old adage, "A burnt child dreads the fire."

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

Canning, N. S., Oct. 24, 1861.

For the Christian Messenger.

### Obituary Notices.

MRS. MARY BLAIR.

"Fell asleep in Christ" on the 12th October, 1861, aged 53 years, after a protracted and severe illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation to the will of her Heavenly Father; leaving a kind husband, seven children and a numerous circle of relatives to mourn the loss of their departed friend. She was born at Furo, on the 6th Oct., 1808, and was united in marriage to Mr. Daniel Blair of North River, Onslow, on the 12th Oct., 1850.

Sister Blair was awakened at an early period of life under the preaching of the late Elder R. McLearn, but did not make a public profession of religion until July 1848, when she was baptized by Elder D. W. C. Dimock and became a member of the Baptist Church of Onslow. She was highly esteemed for her christian character. She took a very active and benevolent part, in connection with her husband Daniel Blair, in the erection of the Baptist Chapel at North River and the progress of the cause in that section of the Church. Their house was a home for the Ministers of the Gospel.

The language of her life was in accordance with the Psalmist xxv. 4, "One thing have I desired of the Lord that will I seek after, that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord and to enquire in his temple."

Her mortal remains, followed by a numerous concourse, were interred on the 14th inst., to slumber in the dust until the resurrection of the saints. A discourse was delivered upon the solemn occasion, by the writer, from John xiv. 2. Rev. D. W. C. Dimock was also present and aided in the services.—Communicated by Rev. B. Scott.

### Religious Intelligence.

#### New Brunswick.

Messrs. Editors.—I write to let some of Zion's friends know that the Lord has turned the captivity of the first Elgin Church. We are blessed with a refreshing season. The broken walls of Zion here are building up.—Here sinners have been converted, backsliders have been reclaimed, and the children of God are rejoicing in his love. The work is deep and solemn, more so than I have ever seen during my experience in passing through 14 revivals of religion; yet still as it is, the young converts all talk "gladly about Jesus." We have been baptizing every week for six weeks past, and expect to baptize next Lord's day. Indeed we think that the work is only beginning; 34 have been added lately, some by letter and others by baptism, and many are seeking the Lord sorrowing. Oh for more consecration of heart and life to the great work

We would be right glad to see some brother who felt it his duty to come and help us. Come, brother, God will help you to deliver his message to the people. There is great need and room for this Revival to extend. Brethren and Sisters who read this, we request an interest in your prayers. I am yours, in hope of eternal life.—JAMES TRIMBLE in *Baptist & Visitor*.

Elgin, Aldert Country, Oct. 15, 1861.

BALTIMORE, ALBERT COUNTY.—Protracted meetings have for some days, been held in this settlement. Elders Marshall, D. Bleakney, Irving, Fillmore, and Charlton preached, and Brethren M. Starrett and S. M. Smith. There was a deep and solemn feeling in the meetings. On Tuesday and Wednesday the ordinance of baptism was administered. The work is still going on amidst most promising indications of the Divine blessing.—*Ch. Watchman*.

CALEDONIA, HOPEWELL, ALBERT COUNTY.—Very interesting meetings have been recently held in this place in connection with the Albert County Quarterly Meeting. Stirring sermons were preached by the ministering brethren, and a good attention was exhibited on the part of the people. Several persons were baptized as the result of the meetings.—*Id.*

### Colonial and Foreign News.

#### Prince Edward Island.

"The *Islander* of the 11th says:—We have much pleasure in announcing to our readers, and the public generally, that the Local Government having generously advanced the sum of £500, to enable the Commissioners (of the International Exhibition) to execute the duty with which they have been entrusted, ample opportunities are now offered to those who are desirous to exhibit the fruits of their talents, genius, skill, or industry."

ADMIRALTY SURVEYS ON THE COAST OF N. S.—*Tangier*.—The admiralty Surveying parties under Captains Orlebar and Hancock, have returned to our harbor, and the two surveying vessels will soon be laid up for the winter. We understand that Commander Hancock, in the *Gulnare*, has been employed surveying *Codroy, La Poile, Burin, Great and Little St. Lawrence and the Lawn Harbors*. Captain Orlebar, in the *Steamer*, has been employed principally in sounding off the coast of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, from Halifax to Scatarj and Cape St. Mary, Trepassay Bay, Newfoundland.

The growing importance of *Tangier* having determined the Admiralty to publish the plan of the harbour from the survey of Captain Bayfield—1855—Captain Orlebar was employed during the last week in resounding it, and inserting on the plan the site and topography of the gold diggings. Our readers will be pleased to hear that amongst the most successful of the *Tangier* miners, are some of our own countrymen. Those now at work at the mines are full of confidence in the permanency and remunerative yield of their present "claims," and are bending their energies to prepare in such a manner against the frost and rigour of the coming winter, by housing over their shafts, so as to continue their underground work without interruption.—*Islander*.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN P. E. ISLAND.—The religious classification of the Island is as follows:—The population is 80,857, of which 44,959 are Protestants. There are 35,757 Roman Catholics. Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, 15,591; Kirk of Scotland, 16,334; Episcopalians, 6,785; Methodists, 5,804; Baptists, 3,402; Bible Christians, 2,051 all others 1,982.

A pretty good fleet of vessels is now in port at Charlottetown, and a few are taking in cargoes of grain for Europe.

Mr. Elisha Weatherbee has invented a Reaping Machine, said to be superior to those imported.

EDUCATION.—From the Report of the School Visitor just published in the *Prince Edward Island Royal Gazette* there appears to be 9205 pupils attending the public schools in that Island. The education of this number of young persons costs the province £16,000 or about £1 14s. 9d. per head. The editor of *The Protestant* takes the Visitor severely to task for the defects of his report. There are it appears 263 teachers on the Island and 300 registered Schools. The Visitor examined but 171 schools.

The Telegraph line has been extended from Charlottetown, P. E. I., to Summerside.

A potatoe of Island growth weighing 4 pounds has been exhibited at Charlottetown.

A cattle show under the direction of the Royal Agricultural Society was held at Charlottetown on the 16th inst.

#### New Brunswick.

Our New Brunswick exchanges for the past week, have had a considerable part of their space filled with complimentary addresses from various public bodies, to the Hon. Mr. Sutton their late Lieutenant Governor. Some of the papers speak in the highest terms of his administration.

We learn from the *News* that a party of about sixty Bohemians arrived in New Brunswick a few weeks since, and that they are now in Havelock and Studholm parishes, in King's County. They all intend to settle in the Province, and others are expected to arrive next year. A considerable number of Germans also are seeking homes in New Brunswick at present.

The Hon ARTHUR GORDON the new Governor, has arrived and assumed the duties of his office. Mr. Gordon is quite a young man for such an office, only 33 years of age and unmarried.—His views of the duties of a Colonial Governor may be gathered from the following paragraph in a speech of his, delivered at a dinner given by the Mayor of Liverpool, before leaving England. He said:—

"In the colonies of the Crown, those acquired by conquest and still governed in a comparatively arbitrary manner, a combination of qualities is required from the governor not necessary in one who administers a colony where self government has been established. In these colonies it is one of the private duties of a governor to abstain from injudicious meddling, to adopt loyally and frankly the system now established, to support those who are his ministers so long as they have the confidence of the colony, without regarding his own personal predilections, and, on the other hand, not endeavoring to maintain them when that confidence is forfeited and lost; not yielding up the prerogatives of the Crown and those great imperial interests which he is specially sent to guard, but not anxious to give himself importance by a constant interference in the internal affairs of the province over which he presides."

The *Colonial Empire* we learn, is now issued every morning. *The Globe* is also a daily, coming out every afternoon.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.—We are informed that this structure, built at a cost of about \$2,800, has been sold to Mr. A. C. Evanson, of Sussex, for \$400, a rate that will take considerable off of the profits of the Exhibition. The Building stands on Mr. Evanson's land, and it is his intention to set it apart for public purposes, such as meetings, concerts, and the like.—*Visitor*.

EMIGRATION AGENT.—The Hon. James Brown is now on an emigration agency to Scotland. The following notice of that gentleman is given in the *Arbroath Evening Guide*, Forfarshire:

"Last night the Hon. James Brown, from New Brunswick, for many years a member of the House of Assembly, and of the Upper House in that province, and also Surveyor General and a member of the Council of the Colony,—delivered a lecture in the New Temperance Hall, on the "Advantages of New Brunswick as a field for Emigrants." The hall was well filled by working men. Mr. Brown who is a native of the parish of Inverarty, in this County, left this country for New Brunswick 50 years ago, as an agricultural laborer, and by dint of application and native intelligence, he raised himself to an affluent and important position in the colony.—He delivered a most intelligent and instructive lecture, and showed how New Brunswick was an excellent field for the emigrant. Land was plentiful, and of excellent quality. It could be bought at 2s. 6d. an acre; and the price might lie over for years, and be paid by road-making. The lecture contained much valuable information. Mr. Brown lectures in Montrose on Monday night."

#### Canada.

DISMISSAL OF COL. RANKIN FROM THE MILITIA.—*Montreal, Oct. 19.* Colonel Rankin, who stands charged with endeavouring to enlist men for the Federal service, has been dismissed by the government from the militia service.—Lieut. Clark has also been dismissed from the cavalry service on the same charge.

The sentence of death passed on the convict Dr. Patterson, at Montreal, has been commuted to imprisonment for life. He has been sent to the Kingston penitentiary.

TROUBLE WITH THE RED RIVER INDIANS.—Since the departure of the Rifles, the Indians are becoming remarkably saucy. They are clamoring almost daily about a settlement for their lands, and even talk of compelling the company to pay up. Perhaps these communings and threats may not wear a menacing look just now; but in the absence of any controlling force they are very likely to lead to trouble. At Pembine, the Indians have already commenced operations by levying black mail on the boat. Before she could pass down to Fort Garry this last trip, the Captain had to hand over the Red Lake pillagers and other Indian worthies a liberal donation of provisions. The modest sum of \$3,000 is said to be what they claim for Mr. Burbank's use of the wood and water on the route. Their demand must be satisfied in some way or other, and now that they have received the first instalment they will have greater audacity in asking a second. Their success will also embolden the Indians thereabouts, and render them more noisy and exacting. Should they make any hostile demonstration there is no estimating the mischief they might do before any force could be brought together to put them down.—*Nor' Wester*.

CENSUS OF CANADA.—The population of Canada West is 1,103,222, and that of Canada East 1,103,666, with a part of the county of Saguenay, estimated at 3000, yet incomplete.

#### West Indies.

Cotton cultivation in Jamaica is not progressing very favorably. The seeds sent from Europe have not turned out as well as was expected, but hopes are expressed that the scheme of planting cotton will be persisted in until it succeeds.

The N. Y. *Albion* states that Jamaica papers are expecting Earl Mulgrave to succeed Mr. Darling as Governor or the Island of Jamaica.