

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, MARCH 3, 1858.

Our English Mails, which arrived on Saturday by the *America*, bring up our London dates to the 13th Feb. The accounts from Cawnpore, which is the central point of Sir Colin Campbell's operations in India, are up to the 6th January. So far he had continued to be successful. He had routed the Seapoys with heavy loss, taking all their guns, and had driven them from Feruckabad. He was concentrating his forces to advance further into Oude, while the Maharajah, or Prince of Nepal, who has always been our firm ally, was advancing with 15,000 men at another point, and Sir James Outram was at Alumbagh near Lucknow, with 4000 troops. The strongholds of the mutineers were thus being encircled with a sufficient force, it was hoped, to overcome all opposition. The insurgents were reported to be at variance among themselves for want of pay. The accounts from other parts of India were favourable. Lord Canning had forwarded to Government a vindication of his policy and proceedings since the beginning of the mutiny, which is said to exonerate him from blame. The English and French Naval forces, under the command of Sir Michael Seymour, have taken possession of several stations commanding the City of Canton, with little resistance. The place is wholly in their power, but they had not entered it, in hope, no doubt, of settling the matter without more bloodshed. If they do not succeed, it is said that a naval force will proceed to the north, to cut off the supplies of Peking, the Capital, and residence of the Emperor.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia has proceeded to the Continent with his Bride, who appears to have gained great popularity by the feelings she evinced on leaving her native country.

Parliament is now in Session and fully employed in measures of an important nature. Lord Palmerston has brought in a Bill to alter or modify the Government of India, which is strongly opposed by the East India Company, supported by many influential members of both Houses of Parliament. The Premier has also brought in a Bill to alter the law as regards suppression of Conspiracies, which is being most strenuously opposed in the Commons, as having been originated at the instance of the French Government in consequence of the late attack upon the Emperor's life. The opponents of the measure deny its necessity, considering the present law sufficiently stringent, and being highly indignant at the interference of a Foreign Power.

Parliament have granted, by a unanimous vote, pensions of a £1000 a year to Lady Havelock, (a daughter of the late Dr. Marshman, the Serampore Missionary) and to her eldest son, now Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., who is also promoted to a Majority in the Army, and has had the Victoria Cross bestowed on him by the Queen, for extraordinary bravery in action. One of the last communications from his lamented father to a friend, will be found in another column.

Money is plenty in England, the Bank of England having reduced their discount to 3½ per cent, and trade and manufactures are active and improving.

The huge ship, the *Leviathan*, is at length launched, which was finally effected on the 7th February. She is now moored in the Thames, where she will lie, it is said, about five months, until completely fitted for sea.

The late General Havelock.

We shall offer no apology to our readers for inserting the following speech delivered at Bombay in 1849 by the great soldier Sir Henry Havelock. One hardly knows which to admire most, his bold expression of attachment to what he believed to be Divine Truth, or the broad Christian love he manifested towards all true believers, who are "serving the Redeemer in sincerity and truth."

"Lieutenant-Colonel Havelock said, that when he rose to second the first resolution, it might probably excite some surprise that where so many ministers of the gospel were present, one of his vocation should presume to take so leading a part in an influential religious movement. He was well aware that it was not from him, or from such as he was, that the members of the meeting would hear much that would enlighten them on the cause of their coming together. But there happened to be a reason, which might give a kind of propriety to his having on this occasion met the request of his friends, and consented to say a few words. The meeting had heard that the object to be attempted was the cordial union of men of all

religious denominations in the cause of so much vital religion as is common to them all. Now, it happened that though he (the Lieutenant-Colonel) had for about two years in this place, and in Bombay, been in the practice of communion, he was sure with much pleasure, he would humbly hope not without profit, with the Presbyterians of the Free Church of Scotland, he yet belonged to another section of Christians, the Baptist, or as they are sometimes called in scorn the Anabaptists. He had heard that there was one other stray Baptist at the station of Satara; he knew not whether there were any more in the whole Bombay Presidency, so he stood there as it were as the representative (a very poor one he would acknowledge) of a denomination. As such, however, he gladly gave his suffrage in favour of the species of union which it was the aim of this evening to reorganise. He begged, nevertheless, that in making this declaration, or in alluding to the paucity of his sect in this part of India, he might not be misunderstood as being loosely connected with the principles of that denomination. On the contrary, he should die in the belief that Christ's Church on earth would never be established upon the basis on which it ought to stand, until the administration of the ordinance of baptism was reformed, until first principles were resorted to, and the admission of every member into a church should be on his own credible profession of effectual faith in the Redeemer, evinced in his life and conversation. But whilst he should part with his Baptist principles only with his life, he declared his willingness cordially to fraternise with every Christian who held by the Head, and was serving the Redeemer in sincerity and truth. And here he would protest against its being alleged, as adversaries would insinuate, that where men of various denominations met as this evening in a feeling of brotherhood, they could only do this, by paring down to the smallest portion the mass of their religion; on the contrary, he conceived that all brought with them their faith in all its strength and vitality. They left, indeed, he thought, at the door of the place of assembly the husks and shell of their creed, but brought into the midst of their brethren the precious kernel. They laid aside for a moment, at the threshold, the canons, and articles, and formularies of their section of Christianity; but carried along with them up to the table, at which he was speaking, the very essence and quintessence of their religion.

"And now he would in conclusion, repeat to them a little story, which appeared to him so germane to the cause of their meeting, that he would run the risk of many of them having heard it before. The late pious, eloquent, and intrepid, though somewhat eccentric, Rowland Hill had perceived something like a bitter sectarian spirit springing up amongst his people; and to correct it, one day suddenly began as follows:—Last night, said he, I had, or thought I had, an interview with the angel Gabriel. 'Well,' said I to him, 'who have you in heaven now, Gabriel—any of my people?' 'No,' replied he, 'none of your people.' 'Indeed!' then doubtless you have many pious Churchmen and some few chosen Romanists?' 'No, there are no Churchmen and no Romanists.' 'Why, then, surely you must have around the throne numerous Wesleyans, and Whitfieldites?' 'No, there are no Wesleyans, and no Whitfieldites.' 'What, none! Who then? Any Presbyterians, any Friends, any Baptists, any Independents?' 'No,' replied the angel, 'we have none of all these;—in Heaven we have none but those who fear God and work righteousness.' Now this little fiction, said the speaker, which might seem to savour of profanity, but for the beautiful and valuable religious truth which the moral inculcates, I confess appears to me to contain within itself the whole pith and matter of the Evangelical Alliance."

The following letter, received by the Rev. C. B. Lewis, of Calcutta, from Sir Henry Havelock, will also be read with much interest, especially by Nova Scotians, who will be pleased with the General's reference to our countryman, Sir John Inglis.

"Camp, Cawnpore, August 30, 1857.

"My dear Mr. Lewis,—Your letter of the 22nd inst. has this day reached me. I am thankful to you and to all my good friends in Calcutta, for their intercession at a throne of grace and mercy on my behalf. No disaster great or small has befallen me or my troops. By the blessing of God I have defeated our enemies in nine successive actions, and captured forty-eight of their cannon with no great loss on my part. But my forces are small and have been dreadfully thinned by cholera and other diseases incident to British soldiers, exposed often without tents to the inclemency of this season. I have been compelled, therefore, here to await reinforcements which are coming up to me before again advancing to Lucknow, where I yet hope to relieve its gallant and much-enduring garrison. It is commanded by Colonel Inglis, a man of piety, I believe; let him share your prayers. I set up no pretensions to military skill, but I have endeavoured to conduct my operations on the principles which all soldiers recognise as sound, and thus far God has abundantly blessed my endeavours.

"I beg regards to your lady and family, to Mr. Leslie, and all my good friends in Calcutta, and remain, sincerely yours,

"H. HAVELOCK."

North Baptist Church Soiree.

A large number of the members of this Church and congregation and other friends met together on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of enjoying a social repast. The tables were abundantly furnished with everything requisite and desirable. After

the company had been well supplied with these things by the ladies, the Hon. J. McCully was called to the chair, and introduced the more intellectual part of the entertainment, by a few appropriate remarks. Addresses were then delivered by the Revs. R. D. Porter, R. McLearn, P. G. McGregor, David Freeman, and their pastor the Rev. S. N. Bentley.

Mr. McGregor gave a rapid but graphic sketch of the London Ministers, dwelling more particularly on Mr. Spurgeon and the work he is accomplishing in the metropolis of the world. He spoke of the influence those ministers who occupy positions in large towns may wield, and the responsibility which consequently rests on them.

The Rev. Mr. Freeman referred to the social character and tendency of christianity. The desire produced in its possessors when exercising its legitimate force, of conveying blessings to others, and uniting with them in acts of social worship on earth, and then of going with them to glory to enjoy there the highest social happiness. The Rev. Mr. Bentley extended this view of social life, and showed it to have been derived from the principle pronounced in Paradise, that "it was not good for man to be alone." This was found to be true in every relation of life more particularly in christian communities and churches.

Some good pieces of sacred music were well performed. The voices and instrumental accompaniment formed a highly pleasing variety at intervals during the evening.

The amount realized was, we are glad to hear, beyond the expectations of its promoters.

Forest Glen.

NOTICE.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of the settlement between Lower and Middle Stewiacke, in pursuance of notice given, was held in the School-house, Lower Stewiacke, for the purpose of giving a permanent name to what has been hitherto called the Stevens' settlement. Mr. James W. Stevens was called to the chair. After due deliberation it was decided that the settlement shall be henceforth called FOREST GLEN. All letters and papers should, in future, be so addressed.

JAMES W. STEVENS, Chairman.
Lower Stewiacke, Feb. 24, 1858.
[Provincial papers please copy.]

Death of Rev. Joseph Crandall.

IT will be seen by our obituary list that FATHER CRANDALL, who has been long in a state of great feebleness, was, on Friday, the 19th ult., taken to his rest.

He is the last one of that class of remarkable men who have been long known by the Baptist body in these provinces as "The Fathers." With a vigorous constitution and well developed bodily frame, he combined a powerful intellect and great firmness of purpose. After having preached the gospel of Christ for upwards of sixty years, and emphatically "fulfilling his course," he has been for some time gradually descending the valley, and giving indications of bodily decay, still he has been but little diminished in mental vigor, and was permitted to bear testimony to the sufficiency of those truths which he has taught to others to sustain him in nature's extremity. A letter from Mr. J. S. Colpitts to the *Christian Visitor*, dated Feb. 11th, states that "he was just waiting on the brink of eternity, ready to depart at his Heavenly Master's call." He wished his brethren to know that his sentiments were unchanged. That which had been his theme through life was his HOPE as death drew nigh.

He preached the First Sermon before the First meeting of the Baptist Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Association, on June 24th, in the year 1800, and in the year 1810, the first year in which the Minutes were published, he wrote the Circular Letter to the Churches. This document, although brief, is pointed, and well adapted to shew believers that no compromise must be made with error or disobedience. We may probably republish it on some future occasion. What a glorious contrast may be drawn between those days and the present. He might well have said, "Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." What a glorious monument has arisen to the memory of him and his contemporaries. It may be said of them as of Wren, "If you would see my monument look around." We should be glad to have had time and materials at hand for a notice more worthy of this servant of Christ, but must defer it till next week, when we shall give a more extended notice. In all probability some of our correspondents may furnish us with something more satisfactory.

The Elective Council Bill.

THE Elective Legislative Council Bill, which is now before the House of Assembly, provides that its present members shall continue in their seats for life, but that on the passing of the act, one new member shall be elected by each of the following counties: Shelburne, Queen's, Colchester, Pictou, Sydney, Richmond and Victoria.

On the death of a Legislative Councillor, a writ shall be issued for the election of one to fill his place, provided there be no other Councillor resident in the same county.

When no member of Council shall be resident in the County of Halifax, without the City, one member shall be elected by the County without the city. Councillors shall be residents and proprietors in the counties which shall elect them.

The Bill provides that when the seats of all the present Legislative Councillors shall have become vacant, the Legislative Council shall consist of 20 members—one for each county, and two for the City of Halifax.

One of the City papers suggests that the present Councillors may not consent to act under the new law, but should resign in a body.

Many families at Margaret's Bay, are said to be in a most destitute state—wanting the common necessities of life, and without sufficient clothes. An appeal on their behalf has been published by the Rev. Mr. Ambrose. We would willingly insert his circular, but as it has been in several of the tri-weeklies, it has doubtless been read by the citizens. We understand that gentleman has been interesting himself in their behalf, and collecting from friends in Halifax, for the purpose of supplying their wants.

Messrs. Esson and Tobin the Representatives of Halifax, have generously sent on a large supply of flour and molasses.

One of our contemporaries intimates that the distress may be occasioned by a want of prudence and sobriety. Although this may be the case in some instances, yet we must not allow it to prevent the cries of the famishing from being heard, and their immediate sufferings from being relieved.

The Levee of the Earl of Mulgrave on Tuesday, was attended by a very large concourse of gentlemen of every rank and position. A number of clergymen of all denominations, Members of the Legislature, professional gentlemen and merchants, and a goodly number of military officers presented themselves in answer to His Excellency's announcement. This first recognition of the new representative of Her Majesty, must have been highly pleasing to his Lordship, as well as to those who attended for the purpose of manifesting their loyalty and attachment to the British Throne. Each visitor received a cordial welcome, and, on passing to the Drawing Room was presented to the Countess and her interesting children.

On Wednesday the Countess held a Drawing Room, at which there was a full attendance of all the principal ladies in the city. Each lady and gentleman was received by her Ladyship with a hearty shake of the hand, and the lady in the same manner by His Excellency. The reception appears to have given pleasure to all parties.

General Intelligence.

Foreign and Domestic.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Halifax, Feb. 20, 1858.

APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:

To be one of the Commissioners of Schools for the Township of Chester, in the County of Lunenburg—Robert Smith, Esq., in the place of the Rev. Thomas Crawley, removed from the Township.

To be Members of the Board of Commissioners of Schools for the County of Richmond—Joseph Creamer, Esq., M. D., in the place of A. Madden, Esq., deceased.

Joseph Martell, Esq., in the place of Desire Boudrot, Esq., deceased.

To be one of the Trustees of the Arichat Academy—Joseph Creamer, Esq., M. D., in the place of A. Madden, Esq., deceased.

To be Custos Rotulorum for the County of Richmond—William Crichton, Esq., in the place of A. Madden, Esq., deceased.

To be Justices of the Peace in the County of Lunenburg—Milledge Hoyt, Esquire, (Bridgewater.) Odadiah Parker, Esquire.

Among the curiosities brought here by the *Niagara*, was a horse, one of the survivors of the dashing but disastrous charge of the Light Cavalry at Balaklava. The animal in question is the property of Lady Clara, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Mulgrave.—*Chronicle*.