so much illustration and proof as in this country within the last three months. How many fond expectations have been bitterly disappointed. How many fears more than realised, even when those fears seemed unreasonable! With the press under strict and vexatious surveillance - every man writing with the expectation of ruin if he dares to speak the truth, when the truth is not palata ble to Lord Carning and his satellites, and with a host of incapables doing more mischief by their blunders and vacillation, than the tew good men like Havelock, Neill, Eyre, and others, can do good by their almost miraculous successes-with such a state of things what can we say but this, 'Arise, O God! render a reward to the proud!'—the proud Brahinin and Mussulman who have murdered our women and children with fiendish brutality, and the proud men whose conceit and folly have aggravated the mischief.

THE MOHAMMEDANS AND THE MUTINY.

"The Government has just astonished and disgusted the English public by appointing a Mussulman-a vakeel of the Sudder-as assistant commissioner to Mr. Samuells, who is gone up to Patna as commissioner. The Mussulman is to receive 1,500 rupees a month. I suppose the policy is to bribe him, and make him a decoy duck to the disaffeet d Mussu mans. This is the true Company's policy.

"The truth of the accusation of treachery against Mussulmans in Government employ is proved by the following instances: - The commander in chief of the rebel forces is a native commissioned officer. The prime minister of the King of Delhi is a Mohammedan from the Company's civil service; as is also the man who is his assistant minister. So the man who led on the wretches who murdered Mr. Tucker, of Furruckabad, was high in the Company's service, and had been indebted greatly to Mr. Tucker for his advancement. So the man who led on the wretch who ordered the massacre at Bare'lly and headed the insurgents, and tried even to induce the ladies to come back by false oromises of salety; this wre ch and his father had both held judicial appointments, and he was receiving, by a special act of favour, the double persion for himself and his father And not only Mohammedans, but at Arrah, in the Dinapore district, the Sepoys and insurgents were collected and headed by a Hindoo whom Mr. Halliday has most especially honoured and favoured.

" Lacca and Barisaul are safe at present though very anxiously endeavouring to secure themselves against attack.'

TO SUBSCRIBERS, Terms of the Visitor, 7s. 6d., per annum in ad-

vance, 10s., if payment be delayed over three months TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No Communication will be inserted without the au thor entrusts us with his name in confidence. Unless the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorial

Correspondents are respectfully reminded that short communications, as a general thing, are more acceptable to readers of Newspopers than long ones and that a legible style of writing will save the printer time which is always valuable, and secure a correct impres-

All Ministers of the gospel, who will send us the advance, for six new subscribers, will get the "Visitor" or one year free of charge

Terms of Advertising in the Christian Visitor Circulation over 4,000 copies weekly.

For one square of 12 lines or less, Every line over 12, 3d per line. Every subsequent insertion, per square, Yearly advertisements—2 squares or less, a d proportionable rates when exceeding

TH CHRISTIAN VISITOR SAINT JOHN, N. B., DEC. 16, 4857.

THE "VISITOR" FOR 1858.

Baptist History.

We ary happy to inform our readers that we have made arrangements to commence early in 1858 the publication of Colonial Bantist History This work will be expected to embrace-

alst. A historical sketch of the life and labours of the two Mannings, the two Hardings, the two Grandals, the two Dimocks, Handley Chipman. Thomas Aneley, Potter, Towner, Munro, Harris, Estabrooks, Hammond, and others of their gene-TERMENTATOR PROTECTION

2nd, Pen and ink sketches of their su ccessors. whether dead or alive. and me stop the

3rd, The use and progress of Baptist Churches in these provinces, their Associations, Conventions, Missionary and Educational labours, &c. 4th, Sketches of the numerous revivals that have occurred in connexion with the establishment and progress of the churches, and their influence upon the expansion and piety of the de-

5th, The prominent agencies by which the churches have been multiplied, and brought up to their present state of efficiency and power.

6th. Statistical information regarding the number of ministers, churches, pastors, and members, demestic, been, that people have . subress

7th This History will be interspersed with biographical notices of prominent laymen, whose labors and liberality have contributed to the stability and growth of the churches.

These are simply the outlines of the History we contemplate. To fill up these outlines, and to make the work what it should be will require an immense amount of well-directed offert.

1st. The writer must possess respectable literary attainments. w ind mow lie ere ev

2nd. Experience in composition and good descriptive talents to make the work interesting. 3rd. It is important that he should have such a personal acquaintance with the denomination as a connexion of long standing and extended observation only could give. 4th. He must visit in person all sections of

the provinces where Baptist Churches are estab-

5th. It is desirable that he should have free access to all the sources of information which ihe ministry and churches by their membership and records can supply But and retel a th

5th. He must be remunerated for his servi-

"We have reason to he very thunkful es We have selected the man, made our proposals to him, and after due deliberation and prayer, he has contented to enter upon the work, and we have now to ask our brethren to kindly give

bayingst vierus roves asset or gorded to wha

work forward to a satisfactory consummation. is only on that condition that it is possible. In Respect for the sainted dead; interest in the fact it is not too much to say that knowledge present condition of our churches, and the ope clothes man, to a certain extent, with divine portunity of doing good to the generations of the power, and the more he sossesses, the nearer is he future, all conspire to urge us forward immedia assimilated to his Great Creator. He clothes his ately and energetically in this work,

secure for it such an increase in its circulation as will materially aid in meeting the expenses of the undertaking. Every Baptist in these provinces should feel himself sufficiently interested sors interested should commence at the begin

fluence of intoxicating drinks.

7s. 6d. in advance, or 10s., when payment is de- accumulated wealth and rendered themselves by layed over three months. A copy of the Family their own untiring exertions, respectable citi-Casket will be sent to all the subscribers of the zens, but from the fact that their early education "Vtsitor" for 1858. We wish all our subscri- was neglected, have been unable to occupy those bers to understand distinctly that we prefer the positions of honour and dignity which their 7s 6d. in advance, but if they delay payment be- wealth and character would otherwise command. yond three months, they must not complain of Again they are free citizens and as such exer having to pay 10s. We have no denominational fund to full back upon to meet losses that may occur from bad debts or otherwise, and therefore cities and produce our food and raiment, but conwe cannot make our terms below what we have

Having thus frankly, though briefly told our readers what they may expect on our part, we have only to ask an interest in their prayers, that we may faithfully discharge the onerous duties of our calling, trusting at the same time that they will do what they can to increase our list of subscribers, and to secure such returns as shall preserve us as far as possible from the presence and annovance of financial liabilities, that our best energies may be given to the work commit-

Education----Its Importance to Mechanics.

Having directed the attention of our readers in the last issue of the Visitor, to the subject of education in general; we proceed more minutely to show its importance to society in creating new and purer resources of enjoyment, giving to it vigor, commination and strength of action, and enabling the mechanical, and labouring classes to become, in a broad sense, good and useful citizens; not only by placing the aids of science within their reach and thus develop in their minds a love for elevated and mental pursuits, but prepare them to pursue their avocations with that degree of intelligence, light and progress which mere art, without the intellectual attainments, would tail to impart. And first what peculiar merits are contained in the term knowledge. No man ever uttered a greater truism than, that knowledge is power. We can place no limits to its signification. It embraces within its vast range the whole combination of mind, from its first formation to i.s final development. There is no height in he heavens above to which it cannot ascend, no depths which it cannot fathom. Its power is unshackled in its workings traversing unchecked the whole universe. The man who possesses it is mightier than princes. more powerful than kings. An absence of it implies imbecility, degeneracy, and an inability to enter into the rational enjoyments of life. There is a conscious power lurking in the breast of every man whose mind is stored with useful knowledge, that one destitute of mental acquirements, but given wholly to sensual pleasures, can never feel. He looks above and is not more attracted by the brilliancy and beauty of the heavens than by the infinite : wisdom that spread them out.-He understands the formation and design of every tree, flower, rock, or any work of nature upon which his eye rests. He is not confined to his own contracted sphere, the small circle in which he lives, but he is acquainted with other countries, the workings of society taroughout the world, the revolution of nations and the rise and fall of empires. The bus a variety be

The world, with ell its mighty combination of elements and forces, is put into the hands of man, that he may use it for his pleasure and profit. -He na urally holds an intimate relationship with all the laws which govern the universe. The all subject to his direction. Knowledge indoc- would strive to gain access to the darkened, harhow to use them efficiently. How ennobling his body. All this however appears to us to be

words in lightning and speaks to distant con-It is confidently expected that the publication tinents. He traverses the waters, and by the of such a work as this, a work identified in al! laws of astronomy and navigation, is enabled to its relations and departments with the tenderest reach any port, however distant or obscure. recollections, and deepest sympathies of all true- Knowledge, in these cases, is the same to him as hearted Baptists, in the pages of the Visitor, will the voice of God, which can be heard by all nations, or as his Omniscent eye, which pene-

Again, knowledge is the bulwark of political freedom. No nation or country can beast of true in the history of his own denomination to induce liberty unless the State is thoroughly imbued him, if he has not done so, to order a copy of with general knowledge. Diffuse the principles the "Visitor" at once. The work will extend at of Education amongst the masses and you give least over two years, perhaps more, and all per- them the power of self-government, an influence "more potent than standing armies or floating navies." Liberty in the hands of ignorant people We may further remark that we intend, dur will be abused, but give them general knowledge ing the present winter, to discuss freely the sub- and there is no amount of freedom with which ject of education in it; importance to progress in they may not be entrusted. In fact, education all the departments of human life, secular and laberty walk hand and hand together. You religious, noticing in the progress of the discus- cannot have the one without the other. Consesion what appears to us to be the best means of quently, we find that all despo s keep their subcarrying forward the education of the country, as jects in ignorance, because they know the moit respects system, teachers and support, &c. ment intelligence flashes upon them they will As the organ of the denomination, the Visitor arise, and in all the strength of enlightened dewill not court controversy on matters of denomi- termination, will demand their rights as free men. national difference; but at the same time it will On the other hand, all governments, who study not shrink from a manly and christian defence the liberties of their subjects, are auxious for their on all befitting occasions of the sentiments pecu- mental improvement.

liar to the Baptist people. We have no faith in . That the mechanical and labouring classes a milk and water policy, and therefor shall not should be thoroughly disciplined into all the prinadopt it. We hold no sentiments on the subject poiles of science, requires no very laboured arguof religion that we are ashamed to proclaim upon ment to establish, and, although it is the last subthe "house top" when called upon to do som All ject generally referred to in educational discusmatters of denomitional interest will be expect- sion, it is no less important. That we should ed, therefore, to occupy a prominent place in the have high schools for he classics, fow pretend to deny. But man schools for the correct Correspondence by able pens at home and training of young men in all those practical arts abroad will enrich our columns. The latest news which pertain to mechanical and agricultural life up to the time of going to press, domestic and are neglected, is a matter of regret. If those foreign will be furnished from week to week .- avecations render the men who pursue them im-All that is important in the debutes and action portant and influential members of society, is it not the Provincial Legislature during the approach- evident that they should be educated, thoroughly ing session will be reported specially for the endowed with a knowledge of their own language, the sciences, and with the history and literature The "Visitor" will continue as heretofore to of past generations. Let the germ of improvegive its uncompromising advocacy to the Tem- ment be implanted in the breast of the mechanic perance movement, and will use its best endea- while he is young, and as he increases in years yours to save the country from the blighting in- his mind will expand the knowledge which he has already gained will render him impatient for new All our spare space will be filled with choice acquisitions, the society of intelligent and virtuselections from standard publications adapted to ous men will be sought for instead of the ignorinstruct the intellect, improve the morals and ent and vicious, and thus he will rise to this true position as a man possessing intel-The terms of the paper, as hitherto, will be lectual powers many men there are who have cise all those priviliges of franchise or otherwise that belong to such. They not only build our tribute largely to the formation of our government. As citizens then they weild a tremedous power, how necessary is it, that, that power should be elevated by learning, and a lofty ambition early awakened in their minds. He hears a great deal about civil and religious liberty, and his rights as a free man, how important that he should have a thorough knowledge of those subjects upou which his judgment is daily called to act, and which so materially concern his position and destiny. He said set meny social

The practical bearing which characterises the knowledge of such men, gives them weight and influence with their fellow civizens. As demoralizing results always follow in the wake of ignorance, so elevating and ennobling influences are the consequence of intelligence. Thus an enlighted mind becomes a great radiating centre around which people love to cluster, exhilerate in the glory which it sheds upon them, and imbibe its hallowed teachings, and feel new strength as they receive its wise councils.

If the tendency of Education, then is to elevate men, make them virtuous, moral, temperate what is the duty of our Legislators and great man with reference to the subject. If the foundations of our commerce, agricultural and mechanical interests will be enlarged and established upon a more reliable basis; if domestic happiness and those elevated pleasures which belong to social life are its legitimate results: if the progress of our country is enhanced by its power, is it not a question which should command the studious and energectic attention of all legislators and good cit zens who are looking and longing for the advancement of society in the

Who is to Blame? In our last issue we published the evidence in full relating to the saicide of the marderer Breen. as given before the Coroner's Court We had no space for comment. The public mind has been much excited on the subject, and the public journals of the city secular and religious with one solitary exception are united in their utterances of censure against the parties concerned in this fatel act. Who are really to blame for the suicide of Breene? Are the Priests or the Sisters of Charity whom he had chosen as his spiritual advisers? If Breen wished to commit the preparation of his soul for eternity to their special keeping he had a right to do so. This was matter purely between his Maker and himself and if those Sisters of Charity were disposed to spend hours with him in his dark cell surround ing his bed with images and pictures of divers sorts, they were probably only fulfilling the instincts of their nature and of these superstitious faith. Protestants have no faith in their observances but Cath olics have, and therefore very

naturally employ them.

In reg ard to the pampering of Breen's body with high living this seems to accord very much less with the fastings and penances of the Catholic faith than the pictures and images. But still it air, earth, seas, gravitation, and electricity are is easy to conceive how these Sisters of Charity trinates us into their workings, and teaches us dened soul of the murderer by acts of kindness to us their co-operation in carrying this important should possess knowledge, in or to fulfil it, for it for the suicide of Broen? We unhesitatingly

coully they injured and despised. It may be be welreing to Ma. tinnerbill's visus

ty. Whoever took charge of Breen's soul, Pro- lamps as well as oil, by making application to Charity, no being on earth had any right to take John, N. B. charge of his body save those in whose special care it had been placed by the laws of the state, odor from the oil would prevent it from going By them it should have been vigilantly watched into general use; but we are happy to loarn that every moment day and night, but instead of this a chemical preparation his just been introduced he was passed over, body, as well as soul to his which entirely removes all unpleasantness of spiritual advisers, and suicide was the result .- this sort; the oil, therefore, has only to be known In dispite of all their teachings, images, pictures, to be appreciated. and prayers he ushered himself impenitent and unpardoned into the presence of his judge. Such a dereliction of duty calls for searching enquiry, and immediate reform, and mi boo of

request as reported in the Church Wirness of last in Christ. week, was a gross outrage not only upon religion | The "Examiner" says Revival intelligence bu! upon common courtesty, and deserves as it has received, the severest rebuke of the public press. Such an utterance may accord with the spirit of Rome, but it is illy suited to the atmospliere of St. John of a sense made all we

Institute Lecture.

We listened to a Lecture on Monday evening before the Mechanics' Institute, by Mr. Lawrence, subject "Notes on New Brunswick." The lecturer traced the rise of the Province from its first starting point to the present time, pointing out many important changes in its history which were very instructive and entertaining to all who take an interest in tracing the progress of our colony. After a variety of contravcenes between the French and English in the year 1731, the first treaty was signed, by which the British at Meriden, Conn., is on the increase. Thirtygained possession of the country. Many splen- five have been added to the church by baptism did victories were achieved by the English at in a few weeks past. There has been more than this time, and renowned philosophers and histo- usual religious religious interest enjoyed by the rians added greatly to its literature. Shortly Baptist church in Kennebuck, Me., for some after this 4,000 French came to Nova Scotia. They remained n entral for a time, but in 1749 the church. At Milford, N. H., an interesting laid claim to a part of New Brunswick. This excited the jealousy of New England, and 4,000 cerved into the church, and the page of the of the inhabitants landed in Halifax.

Great troubles arose with the Indians, and government granted ten guineas for the scalp of every Indian that could be produced. In 1755 the French were in a critical position, the Acadian's were dispersed much against their wishes, and it would seem as if mistortune had followed them to this period. In 1758 a new era dawned upon the Province. New Brunswick being at that time a County of Nova Scotia. Frequent disputes arose between the council and lower house. One important difference between the legislature whom eight were whites, and all all the rest of those days and these, was, that then they worked worked without pay, whereas now they do not. Several important grants were given at

In 1760, Jas, Simonds, father of the Hon Charles Simonds, entered Courtnay Bay. He having obtained a grant of land, erected a house at Portland point, the ruins of which can now be

In 1755, the American revolution broke out, part of the colonists sided with the rebels, but the majority with the Home Government. The number of vessels that entered the harbour in 1762 were thirty. In that year 12,000 emigrants came to our shores. The value of city lots, was very much below what it is at the present. One very valuable lot was mentioned as selling for five gallons of rum. There was a diversity of opinion with reference to the value of land on either side of the harbour. Some supposing that Carleton would be the centre of action, placed the bighest value on property that side of the harbour, while others chose the locality of St. John, oil games teres of most a northway

At the time of the Revolution a great disunion of families ensued. The most eminent lawyers and the clergy remained firm to their

In 1784, New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia, thus forming two distinct colonies. The legislature met at that time in St. John which was called, however, by another name, of course there was a great struggle for the loaves and fishes, and as there were several important crown offices to be appointed great rivalry was manifested on the part of the lawyers.

The lecturer briefly traced the history of New Brunswick, showing some of its peculiar advanrages, and predicting for it a glorious career in of the nation or age.

Wonders will never cease. We are now writing by one of the most bril-

liant artificial ligh s that it is possible to conceive of. It is not the candle, not the common fluid. The peace and harmony of the college, perhaps, not spermaceti, not gas, what then? Simply what is designated "Parafine Oil," extracted from the at the close of the year, and has accepted already Albert coal. Who imagined, ten, or even five the pastorate of a comparatively small church. years ago, that the small county of Albert would ever give light to the world, but so it is. That dark, hard, glassy substance gathered from the Albert mines is now, by a chemical process, converted into a light quite equal in point of brilliancy to the finest gas, and far superior to all other artificial light that we have ever seen.

These Bluenoses are certainly a remarkable race, if any doubt it, let them come and examine the Oil Works, in the vicinity of St. John, got up by Mr.J. D.W.Spurr, a full-blooded Nova Scotian by birth and education. These works stand up as a noble monument of his inventive genius, his enterprise and energy. There is nothing like them in these Provinces, and so far as we know, on the American Continent. Mr. Spurr's skill and perseverance, amid circumstances sufficiently ad verse to have crushed ordinary minds, are now producing results which will be an invaluable blessing to the Provinces, and be ultimately highly remunerative to himself. As to the oil in question, it may be used with great advantage

say that the parties to whom his body was en- made arrangements for importing any number of trusted for safe keeping until he should be called lamps that may be required for the use of the to suffer the extreme penalty of violated law are oil. These lamps are of excellent quality, and alone accountable for his escape from that penal- moderate in price. Persons, therefore, can obtain testant Ministers, Cath lic Priests or Sisters of Mr. Spurr's office, Prince William Street, Saint

For some time it was found that an unpleasant

Revival Intelligence.

The "Chronicle" reports forty-five baptisms during the month in connexion with the City The remark of Miss Creighton to a Protestant Churches. A precious revival is in progress gentleman, who visited the prisoner by his special also at Candor; seventy-five have professed hope

> continues to increase in frequency, in various parts of the country, bate tom dad a w NEW ENGLAND THE A TO OR O

In Boston, on the 29th ult., Dr. Stow baptized three persons, and Rev. D. C. Eddy four. Rev. Mr. Alden, of Lowell, baptized three candidates, and Rev. Mr. Bickford, of Waltham, eight. The good work in Waltham is becoming more and more interesting. A very general and precious work of grace is in progress at Rock, (in Middleboro') Mass. Some thirty persons are believed to have found peace in believing. The Baptist church in Green. Me., is in the midst of a gracious revival. In Manchester, N. H., the revival spirit continues. Daily meetings of the two Baptist churches are being held, with blessed results. The work of grace in the Baptist church months past. Several persons have united with revival is in progress. Twelve have been re-

and to you assouthern states tiods no lon

From Kentucky, we glean reports of twentyfive baptized at Fox Run; twenty-one at West Point; fifteen at Webster; twenty-seven at Gratz; at Macedonia, Ga., thirty-three baptized; at Mt. Zion, Miss., thirty-three; at Bethel, N.C. twenty-one; at Nanaflia, Ala:, thirty-seven. Rev. J. M. C. Breaker, of South Carolina, under a recent date, writes that on the previous Sabbath he baptized seventy-two more persons, making five hundred and fifty-four this year, of

A member of Mr. Spurgeon's church writing of the addition, the baptism of twenty-three candidates, on the 13th of October, says :-

"Having we trust, first given themselves to the Lord, they also gave themselves to us in church fkllowship, according to His will, on the following Lord's-day evening. The "httle one shall become a thousand," said the Lord, many years ago, by the mouth of his prophet. This is literally accomplished now in this church, for with the addition mentioned, the number of members at present is upwards of a thousand. Oh that God in his mercy would visit other churches with the same blessing! Arise, O God, and plead thine own cause. "Awake, awake! put on strength, O arm of the Lord." " Let thy priests be clothed with salvation, and thy saints shall shout aloud for joy."

Mr. Mursall, of Manchester.

It appears that a Baptist minister by the name of Mursall, is exciting very great interest in Manchester at the present time. The special correspondent of the New York Chronicie, says "Manchester is still witnessing the efforts of Mr. Mursall and rejoicing in his success. His lecture, last Sunday afternoon, was attended by upwards of seven thousand of the working class-

es, who listened to the close with intense intorest. His power over them is immense, and he is wielding it mightly in the right direction. Fearless in the denunciation of their vices, with an imagination which enables him to paint his scenes in the most impressive, startling, or repul-sive form, and with an ardent love of the good old Chtistian verities, his influence cannot fail to be of the most benignant kind."

London has its Spurgeon, Liverpool its Brown and Manchester its Mursall, a trio of Baptist ministers equal in popularity to any three preachers

The same correspondence says : " Dr. Vaughan retires from the Presidency of the Lanchashire College in that city; I have hinted before that this is very much in consequence of the attitude which the friends of Dr. Davidson have assumed. demanded such a sacrifice. The Doctor leaves No one doubts his more eminent fitness for the Professor's chair than the pastoral office.

The news from India will have reached you already, and into the details of the assault and sack of the great Mogul city I need not enter. From all sources we learn that the sacrifice of been delayed another day, as the enemy had car-ried their mines under the fort, and everything was ready for laying the train, he was all but surrounded with the whole force of the mutineers, amounting, it is said, to fifty thousand His little army could not exceed two thousand with limited supplies, and encumbered with a large number of women and children at Cawn large number of women and children at Jawa pore. Still, the feeling is not one of despair, but of sympathy with the gallant band. Every thing, on the contrary in Iudia, is hopeful. To China contingent of troops, those from the columns of the Indian Ocean, and the Cape, have a have been rapidly marched up to in private dwellings, shops and places of business of all sorts, in churches, chapels, and public buildings of all descriptions, and in the streets of towns or cities where the gas is not used. We understand that the Corporation of Sr. John is introducing it into some of the streets not lighted by gas.

These works are now in the hands of a Company, who, through Mr. Spurt, have recently more imposing er her resources more abundant." I spoke to the people, at present however lown with their claws. Messas Oswell and Journay to dillo, our speakers and chimte table of luntudes and foresters a of lunar

Execution of Slavin.

On Friday morning an immense crowd assembled in front of the gaol to witness the last scene in the fearful Mispeck tragedy. At an early hour persons might be seen coming from various parts of the city. By ten o'clock, it was supposed, not less than eight thousand people occupied the street and grounds adjacent to the gallows. The miserable wretch, after having taken leave of his keepers and attendants inside the gaol, was led out with the halter round his neck, accompanied by the Sheriff, his ministering clergymen, and several other officers of the crown.

Although previous to this time the prisoner had manifested great courage, making many boasts of his indifference to death; when the solemn moment arrived, and he felt the full force of his wretched position, he seemed to be overwhelmed with fear. The cap baving been adjusted, and the rope attached to the cross beam above, the criminal, assisted by the attending officers, advanced tremblingly to his position upon the drop, seeming to be engaged all the while in prayer. The Sheriff stepping aside slipped the cords by which the drop was suspended, and Slavin, after one convulsive effort, was in the presence of his judge.

The wretched man gave some evidence of repentance before his death. We give the following document (taken from the Freeman,) which was drawn up in his cell the night before his execution, and to which he cordishly gave his sig-

I, PATRICK STAVEN, feeling the hour of my execution close at hand, wish it, as a last reexecution close at hand, wish it, as a last request, that the public be informed, after my death, that I am now penitent, and acknowledge the heniousness of my crime and the justice of my punishment. I desire to return thanks to the Sheriff, Mr. Johnston, for any kindness he has shown to me, so great a criminal, so far as was consistent with his duy; I also thank Mr. Willis, Mr. Thomas, and the others -ho were in charge over me, for any kindness and sympathy they have shown me. I feel grateful both to my clergymen, for their persevering attention in bringing me to a proper knowledge of my guilt, and in making me sensible of my Religion, and of the Divme Mercy; and also to these ladies who consoled me by their advice and religious instruction. I die forgiving every one in this world, especially those whose duty is to carry out the ends of justice; and as I forgive, so I hope to be forgiven, trusting in the goodness and unbounded mercy of my Divine Redeemer; and may my wicked life and melancholy end be s timely warning to others who neglect their duty to God and Re-

Signed in my cell in the Jail, December 10th. at 10 o'clock at night.

PATRICK M SLAVIN. mark

In presence of Patrick J. Carry Witness, Thomas Budge.

The terrible outrages which he, together with his son and Breen, had committed upon McKenzie, his wife, and helpless little ones, loudly called for this fearful demonstration of justice. And we trust that any others who may be tempted of the devil, ever to take part in any such dark and bloody tragedy, may take timely warn. ing from the truly melancholy end of Slavin and his accomplice, and a no on flud no

The Public Fast.

This day was religiously observed by all, the the churches of the City; prayers were offered addresses made and sermons delivered appropriate to the occasion. Collections were taken up in several of the churches in aid of the Indian Relief Fund. All business operations were suspended, and the city assumed the quietness and solemnity of the holy Sabbath, water an eno.

We trust the many fervent prayers offered for the restoration of peace, and for the future welfare of India will be speedily answered, and that that vast continent with its teeming millions of idelators may be given to the Saviour for his inheritance forever.

Revival at Falmouth.

A note from Dr. Gramp, of the 3rd instant says: - ovid ods lo ering vosm viscois p

"When Brother Thomson visited Hantsport in his agency, protracted meetings were going on there and at Falmouth. Many conversion have taken place. The converts are to be baptized next Lord's day.

Brother Thos. Crawley is likely to become

Pastor of the third Horton Church."

The Mispeck Tragedy.

It will be seen by an advertissment in another column, that Mr. Day has reduced the price of the pamphlet containing the trial of the murderers,-in consequence of a New York edition of the same having been published, with the aildition of two wood cuts, representing a New York Court, and a representation of a workshop of the N. Y. State Prison, -foreign to the sub ject of the pamphlet altegether. Any perso sending five shillings to this office, can have 24 copies sent to him by mail.

Acadia College Agency. UPPER FALMOUTH, Dec. 1, 1857. MR. Epirone and on its dom & revisit monit

It is expected by the Governors of Acadia-College that their Agent report his doings, and whereabouts, as often at least, as once I arrived at Windsor by the Creele, on

Wednesday, the 18th of November, just after the news had arrived from Liverpool of the Boroug Bank, and other failures having taken place. The panic by these depressing side ings being increased in the seaports and mercantile departments, brethren advised me to repair to the rural districts, at according eft for Hantsport the same day, arrived a Bro. Burton's the same evening, consulted him as to future operations in that place, and concluded to leave in the morning for Worfville. Brethren Burton, and Rand however, reconsidered the matter, and, advised me to stay and unite with them in some religious services previously contemplated, I acted accordingly, some revival followed, but the travelling and weather were so distressingly bad, that attendance could not be given but by dangarous exposure, and we closed the meetings to attend an appointment, previously made for my to this place. It incoverently and uninten ionally, gave offence in present