

him who controls the winds and the sea, as well as upon the sailing qualities of our ship, for a prosperous voyage.

On Lord's Day, July 5th, and again on the 12th, I preached on deck, all who chose and could be spared from the necessary work of the ship, being present. The service on the last Lord's Day was highly interesting, both watches, that is, all the men except the one at the wheel, were present; they looked clean and well-dressed, and some paid marked attention. My eyes fill with tears when I think of these poor fellows, exposed to dangers and hardships by sea, and on land cramped and enmeshed through their own lusts and the cupidity of others; may the Lord have mercy upon them!

While waiting on Tuesday, the day after our arrival, at the agent's, intent on getting our luggage through the Custom House, I heard that the "Stamford" had been wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia, and that the crew were picked up in the boat on the coast of Maine. Is this indeed true? Is there no mistake about it? Is it as bad as reported about the wreck? Is it as good as reported about the safety of all on board? I am impatient to learn particulars.

Remember me with kind regards to all my esteemed friends in the Province, and believe me, dear brother,

Yours most sincerely, C. SPURDEN.

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Baptist Convention.

The Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island, is appointed to meet with the 1st Baptist Church at Yarmouth, on Saturday, the 22nd inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Arrangements for ending the institution were entered upon by the Convention, and vigorously prosecuted. For a time everything was hopeful and flourishing, but the unfortunate investment of a large portion of the funds in West Columbia stock yielded no income, has thrown a cloud over prospects that at one time seemed exceedingly bright.

It will be for the Convention to decide whether the expenditure shall be reduced, or the income in some way increased. The reduction of expenditure would involve a lower rate of salaries, and that would result probably in the resignation of one or more of the professors. Are we prepared for this? Can we have any

thing worthy of the name of a College without three professors? Certainly not! Instead of parting with any now on the ground, it is exceedingly desirable to add a fourth, a professor of modern languages. Other institutions of learning are progressing, Acadia cannot go back, or even remain stationary for any length of time without serious detriment.

Mr. Allison, of Sackville, is the father of the Methodist Institutions in his neighbourhood, and constitutes the back bone of their strength. He has contributed to their support some six or seven thousand pounds. If money is wanted he opens his large heart and bestows the needed supply.

To be plain on this subject, the wealthy connected with our Churches have not contributed in proportion to their means. Donations have been frequently given towards a scholarship by persons who could not provide shoes for their children to wear, or give them even a common school education.

In view then of the present state of affairs, we have two things to suggest, first, that the Convention make a most earnest appeal to those amongst us who have an abundance and to spare, and that they accompany that appeal with united and believing prayer.

Second, when the money is forthcoming, that it be put, not into the hands of Professors or Ministers to invest, but into the hands of practical business men, Professors of Colleges, Doctors of Divinity, and Christian Pastors are not the men, as a general thing, to manage wisely and economically monetary transactions.

But if business men are the proper persons to manage the finances of the denomination, then should such be present at our anniversary that they may understand the true position of affairs and be prepared to guide them aright.

If any imagine that our Baptist ministers wish to have the control of the temporalities of the churches, they are mistaken. They have no desire to leave the Word of God to serve tables; but when these things are neglected by the lay brethren, they have to do the best they can. We mistake greatly the feelings of our ministering brethren if they would not all greatly rejoice to see such a representation of laymen at the approaching Convention as should relieve them entirely from committees of ways and means, so that they might give themselves wholly to the spiritual interests of the people.

Visitors to the City

We were favoured last week with a short visit from the Rev. Mr. Spalding, of Calais, Me., Mr. Knox, successor elect of the late Dr. Cone, of the First Baptist Church, of New York, and Rev. Mr. Harris, native of Nova Scotia, now minister of an interesting church in Central New York.

We were rejoiced to learn from Elder Spaulding that he is enjoying a most interesting revival of religion in his church at Calais; quite a number have professed conversion, and have been added to the church by baptism.

Rev. Mr. Todd passed through the City also, on his way to Nova Scotia, where he will spend a couple of weeks.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Cramp, dated Montreal, July 24th, 1857. "The Baptist cause here is not so flourishing as might be desired, owing to sundry divisions; but the Church contains a number of valuable active brethren, whose patient efforts will be ultimately, I hope, crowned with success."

There are but few Baptist churches in Canada East, and they are mostly feeble. In Canada West our denomination is much more prosperous. At Brantford, where their Meeting House was destroyed by fire, a new one is about to be erected, 62 feet by 54, at a cost of £4,000.

The Re-opening of the Fredericton Seminary.

We learn that the term of this valuable institution was opened on Monday last, by the Principal, Rev. A. Wallace, and that the prospect for a good school is encouraging. The Board of Directors having accepted the resignation of Mr. A. H. Munro, extended an unanimous invitation to Mr. George Day, of Sheffield, and we are happy to learn that it is understood that this valued brother will enter upon his duties in the institution forthwith.

Resignation of Elder Nutter.

We regret to state that this beloved brother has felt his duty to dissolve his connexion with the Portland church, and to return with his family to his former residence in Maine. The state of Mrs. Nutter's health, and her anxiety to get back to her own home and amongst old friends contributed largely to this result.

Why I take a Religious Paper?

The following pithy and appropriate remarks we copy from an exchange. They are well worthy of being carefully read and duly pondered.— I had rather dispense with the luxuries of tea and coffee, and take my morning and evening beverage from the running streams, than do without a religious newspaper. Let me say why: 1. Because I believe with Solomon, that knowledge is better than choice gold.

Musical Concert.

It will be seen by reference to another column, that the German Street Baptist Choir contemplate giving a Musical treat on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock, P. M. The past efforts of this Choir to entertain the public have been spoken of in such high terms of commendation by the city press, and have given such universal satisfaction, that there is every reason to hope for a full house.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Wm. A. Coleman.

"We are encouraged in our work, eight persons have been added to our number by baptism. We are getting on well with our Meeting House. I suppose it will be completed by the first of September, and we shall take it as a very great favor if you would be present at the opening, notice of which will be given in the Visitor. Praying that you may be greatly blessed in your arduous work,"

NEW BOOKS.

TALES AND TAKINGS, by the Rev. J. V. Watson, New York, Carlton & Porter. St. John, N. B. Colonial Book Store, DeMill & Fillmore. On the first page of to-day's issue our readers will notice an admirable sermon taken from this entertaining work.

Nothing is more important for a Religious Denomination than a thorough knowledge of its origin and past history. Besides, the satisfaction and the security of belief which results, this is a most important element for defence against attack, or for convincing in an argument. Thus far we fear that Baptists as a denomination have not had so thorough a knowledge of their past career as might be desired.

lightning accompanied by heavy torrents of rain. On the afternoon of Sunday last, a storm of thunder and lightning passed over Sackville which killed a cow and a hog. The farmers had commenced haying, which turns out but light. Some have already got a considerable quantity down, and were anxiously waiting for the favorable change which has so unexpectedly taken place in the weather.

The Mutiny in India.

The following account of this startling event is extracted from the London Patriot. It occupies more space than we generally devote to our news department, but it is so intensely interesting we give it in full:— THE MASSACRE AT DELHI. The following detailed account of the massacre at Delhi, is from the columns of the Delhi Gazette Extra, published at Agra:— "No detailed account having yet appeared of the fearful massacre at Delhi, we may be pardoned for offering the following, though somewhat late in doing so. It is from the pen of an eye-witness:— On the morning of the 11th of May a party of the 3rd Light Cavalry, variously stated at from 25 to 250, made their appearance at Delhi. They had come over from Meerut during the night, and were evidently prepared to perpetrate the most awful crimes, as they were fully armed, and apparently wild with rage and excitement.

"The troops are said, later in the day, to have pointed to their legs, before they murdered their victims, and called attention to the marks of their manacles, asking if they were not justified in what they were doing. This may or may not be the case, but it is certain that the severe sentence on the mutineers of the 3rd Cavalry was the immediate cause of the Meerut massacre, which preceded that at Delhi by only a few hours. In both stations the people of the city and bazaar appear to have been very active, and to have aided the mutineers in their bloody work." "The Delhi Gazette" press during the mutiny at Delhi was demolished, the cases and types were thrown into the Jumna river. Messrs. Bozall and Pereira, the printers, contrived to get out of Delhi in disguise, but they were unfortunately recognised as Christians, near Patourea, and were backed to pieces. Mr. Hoquet, Mrs. Bozall, with five children, were shot. One man, Brown, escaped, and has joined the "Secundra Press," after four days' starvation in the character of a Mussulman.—Phanix, June 2. A native letter from the place says:—"Today (Wednesday) some fifty odd Europeans, who had secreted themselves, were killed. They are hunting for more, and if any be found, they will be killed. On Tuesday the King rode through the city, and encouraged the people to throw open their shops; but the people would not be comforted. Many shops have been deserted. The civilization of fifty-three years has been destroyed in three hours—good men have been plundered, scoundrels enriched. A regiment has come from Allypore. They have not spared their officers. Three regiments and one battery of artillery of Delhi, two regiments and five hundred troopers from Meerut, and a regiment from Allypore, are now in Delhi.

DOMESTIC.

A SAD OCCURRENCE.—On Monday, the 20th inst., a fine youth 13 years of age, the only son of Stephen G. Burpee, Esq., of Simonds, was drowned while bathing in the River in front of his father's residence. He was in the water about half an hour, a young man came to the spot and without hesitation plunged into the water and brought him up, but alas! notwithstanding there was a physician on the spot, and means made use of for his restoration all efforts were unavailing, the fatal spark had fled for ever. It was heart-rending to witness the agony of the almost distracted parents; but the Lord supports them in their deep affliction, and I often think if their grief could be divided among their many friends, that very little would be left for them to bear; but every one must bear his own burden. The writer improved the solemn occasion, assisted by other brethren. May the Lord prepare us all for death and the grave.—Communicated by Rev. W. Harris. Monday 20th July 31, 1857.

The Fredericton Reporter says that on Wednesday last, the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance had a most imposing meeting at Sheffield. About 500 persons were present, and among the speakers were the Rev. Dr. Knight, W. H. A. Kennis, Esq., and the Hon. S. L. Talley. A temperance oration was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Guilford.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY ELECTION.—The Hon. Mr. Brown, as we anticipated last week, has been returned by an overwhelming majority, the votes so far as ascertained, being for Brown, 926, Marks 356. At Sackville we learn from the "Borderer" that the weather has been very tempestuous lately. Tuesday night last it blew a perfect hurricane; and about daybreak on Wednesday was succeeded by thunder and

lightning accompanied by heavy torrents of rain. On the afternoon of Sunday last, a storm of thunder and lightning passed over Sackville which killed a cow and a hog. The farmers had commenced haying, which turns out but light. Some have already got a considerable quantity down, and were anxiously waiting for the favorable change which has so unexpectedly taken place in the weather.

"On the appearance of the clouds of dust in the air the company of the 38th made a rush to their arms, which were piled near them. The object which they had in view is not clearly defined, but it is supposed that they were influenced by a sudden desire to attack those within the tower. Soon after this the 38th took possession of two guns sent up to reinforce the party at the tower, and on this becoming known the brigadier advised all who could leave to do so, intending to follow when the rest had all departed. Conveyances being in waiting, most of the ladies got away, the gentlemen following on horseback; and thus a safe retreat was effected towards Kurnaul for some while others branched off for Meerut. Many hair breath escapes have been related to the writer, ladies remaining eight and ten days in the jungle, trusting to the natives for protection, in several instances freely given; and it is gratifying to know that several persons supposed to have fallen victims are now safe at Meerut, Curnaul, Umballah, or Simla.

"Throughout the whole of this cruel business, the Gojurs appear to have been most active in the work of devastation. Houses were burnt, and property stolen and destroyed by them in the most wanton manner. Bands of them were lying in wait after night-fall all along the road twenty-five miles out of Delhi on the watch for the refugees, some of whom were molested and would have been robbed, and perhaps murdered, had not decisive measures been adopted. Mr. Wagentreiber (and family) flying for bare life in his own carriage, was attacked five times, his wife receiving some severe blows from iron bound lathes, and himself a sword cut on the arm and a blow on the back of the neck from a lath. But they contrived to evade them all by firmness and judgment, shooting four and wounding two of the ruffians in self-defence; and eventually making good their retreat to Kurnaul."

Several Europeans (said to number 48) were taken to the palace, or, perhaps, went there for protection—these were taken care of by the King of Delhi; but the Sowars of the 3rd Cavalry, whose thirst for European blood had not been quenched, rested not, till they were all given up to them, when they murdered them one by one in cool blood. The troopers are said, later in the day, to have pointed to their legs, before they murdered their victims, and called attention to the marks of their manacles, asking if they were not justified in what they were doing. This may or may not be the case, but it is certain that the severe sentence on the mutineers of the 3rd Cavalry was the immediate cause of the Meerut massacre, which preceded that at Delhi by only a few hours. In both stations the people of the city and bazaar appear to have been very active, and to have aided the mutineers in their bloody work.

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All the magazine has been placed in the fort. The King has summoned different principal men of Delhi to make arrangements. They have pleaded sickness and incompetency, and sowars have been despatched to Ulwar and Jalpore. It remains to be seen what will come of it." The escape of Sir T. Metcalfe was most providential. After being three days in Delhi after the outbreak, he escaped into the jungles, hiding wherever he could, and at length, after ten days, finding his way to Hansie. Delhi is a walled town seven miles in extent, having a citadel and numerous defences. The arsenal in the interior of the city contained 400,000 cartridges, two complete siege trains, a large number of field guns, and 8000 or 10,000 muskets. The powder magazine had been long since removed, at the desire of the inhabitants, from the city to the cantonments outside Delhi, and contained not less than 10,000 barrels—an inexhaustible supply for the purpose of the mutineers.

Mutiny, desertion, or dismissal, has greatly thinned the imposing army of the Punjab. The 45th and 57th Regiments mutinied at Ferozepore on the 13th ultimo, three days after the rising at Meerut, it was whispered through the cantonment that the men were bent on mutiny. The garrison consisted of the 45th and 57th Regiments Native Infantry, and the 10th Native Light Cavalry, with a part of Her Majesty's 61st Foot. The men were at once ordered to parade on their respective grounds, and the European women and children were removed into the intrenched magazine. The sowars came to a halt in the Suddur bazaar, and refused to

the other Europeans assembled on the hill. After a quarter to four, the magazine in the city exploded; a puff of white smoke and the report of a gun, preceded the cloud of red dust which rose like a huge coronet into the air; the explosion that followed was not so great as might have been expected, but the effect was complete. It was soon known that the explosion was not accidental, but the gallant act of Lieut. Willoughby, commissary of ordnance, Delhi; and it is pleasing to be able to add that this brave young man escaped with a severe scorching. About 1500 persons, rebels, are said to have been blown up with the magazine. "On the appearance of the clouds of dust in the air the company of the 38th made a rush to their arms, which were piled near them. The object which they had in view is not clearly defined, but it is supposed that they were influenced by a sudden desire to attack those within the tower. Soon after this the 38th took possession of two guns sent up to reinforce the party at the tower, and on this becoming known the brigadier advised all who could leave to do so, intending to follow when the rest had all departed. Conveyances being in waiting, most of the ladies got away, the gentlemen following on horseback; and thus a safe retreat was effected towards Kurnaul for some while others branched off for Meerut. Many hair breath escapes have been related to the writer, ladies remaining eight and ten days in the jungle, trusting to the natives for protection, in several instances freely given; and it is gratifying to know that several persons supposed to have fallen victims are now safe at Meerut, Curnaul, Umballah, or Simla.