Him vho 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 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 mark ed attention. My eyes fill with tears when I think of these poor fellows, exposed to dangers and hardships by sea, and on land tempted and ensnared through their own lusts and the cupidity of others; niny the Lord have mercy upon them! Had it not been for the unreasonable deck load, which retarded the vessel, we should certainly have been at Liverpool on Saturday, or perhaps Friday, and that service would never have been held The owners may balance their profits and losses in the following fashion, gained freight of deal extending over the deck three or four feet higher than they ought to have been, (they were nearly a foot above the top of the vessel's side), lost ten or more days, detention in the river Mersey waiting for the spring tides, to get into dock and discharge cargo. Had we arrived on Saturday, it was sufficiently near full moon for the ship to go into dock at high water, but on Monday the tide had fallen too low. I am not sufficiently versed in shipping affairs to know on which side the balance would be, but I strongly suspect on the losing side. But if any, even the least good was done on that Lord's day, in consequence of our being still together on board, then I know full well on which side the balance would be, but the computation of that spiritual gain is beyond my power. And this is a further illustration of the wondrous manner in which little things apparently trivial, may become the hinges on which events fraught with incalculable good or evil may turn.

While waiting on Tuesday, the day after our arrival, at the agent's, intent on getting our luggage through the Custom House, 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 coas: 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. Not a day or night has passed that I have not thought about it; we saw her glide away from our side as the steam tug towed her out of the harbour, we saw her lying at anchor in the Bay, which the master of the tug promised to do, provided our Captain would wait for his return after towing out the Stamford, and "one has been taken and the other left," surely the hand of the Lord is in this; which of us can, for the future doubt that he hears and answers praver? My heart is full when I think of itand still further: How was it we did not know of the Stamford sailing? She belonged to a kind hearred Baptist brother, she was a large new ship, owned by Mr. Vaughan, he would liberally have given us a free passage, and would not that have been regarded as very eligible and remarkably providential? How was it then that no one appeared to have any knowledge or recollection of these facts until we were just setting off? I say again the Lord hearkened and heard the prayers which were offered for guidance and safety, and to Him be all the praise for our deliverance!

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

Yours most sincerely,

Terms of Advertising in the Christian Visitor Ctrculation over 4,000 copies weekly.
For one square of 12 lines or less, £0 Every line over 12, 3d per line

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR. SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 5, 1857.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. Terms of the VISITOR, 7s. 6d., per annum in advance, 10s., if payment be delayed over three months

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No Communication will be inserted without the author 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 Newspreers than long ones and that a legible style of writing will save the printer time, which is always valuable, and secure a correct impres-

sion.
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.

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. Matters of grave importance will come under consideration, demanding a large representation, much wisdom in council, and united prayer for divine guidance.

In the deliberations and arrangements of the meeting the affairs of Acadia College must necessarily occupy a prominent place. The College was adopted by the Convention at its meeting in Bridgetown, September 1849, as its own child, and since then has been entirely dependant for guidance and support upon its fos-

Arrangements for endowing 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 yielding no income, has thrown a cloud ever prospects that at one time seemed exceedingly bright. This, together with the embarrassed state of the finances of the country during the last three years has really jeopardized the very existence of the institution. Every one that allows himself to think, must perceive that an income of £400 to meet an outlay of £800, must soon issue in financial ruin.

It will be for the Convention to decide whether the expenditure shall be reduced, or the in-come in some way increased. The reduction of expenditure would involve a lower rate reaching a the dispital named a contains and reminded us that we were dopodent on

thing worthy of the name of a College with less | The Re-opening of the Fredericton than 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 cou'd be spared from the necessary work of learning are progressing, Acadia cannot go back, or even remain stationary for any length of time without serious detriment. The real question at issue then is, who will come to its aid in this time of pressing need? Ministers and lay brethren may come together, make excellent speeches, and frame good resolutions, but they avail nothing unless the treasury be replenished. Opulent members of the denomination must unloose their purse strings and deal out the cash, or the Go-

vernors are utterly powerless. 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. What is the result? Why financial embarresment is unknown, buildings are kept in ample order, and a good staff of teachers are provided. What rich man amongst the Baptists will emulate an example so praiseworthy, and throw the wing of paternal care over Acadia College?-We are firm believers in the power of prayer, and we would therefore suggest "that special prayer be offered for our rich men that God in mercy to them, as well as to our College, would open their hearts to supply the necessary aid.

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. Noble spirits, we cannot but admire their generosity if we should even ques tion their prudence; but where is the rich man who has made any real sacrifice to endow Acadia College? Some, it is true, have given liberally, and we commend them for it, but they must remember that a single dollar put into the treasury by a child of poverty, outweighs a thousand pounds contributed by an heir of wealth. The encomiums lavished by our Lord on the mite offering of the poor widow are confirmatory of this fact.

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 Professers 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 monitary transactions .-When they get into the hands of wily rogues they are sure to be worsted. The past should

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

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. If we go to Yarmouth we want to go in the fulness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ, and we pray that our brethren may do the same. The presence of the prominent lay brethren of the churches to manage the financial interests of the meeting will contribute largely wards the accomplishment of this object. Come then, dear brethren, in the name of the Lord and put your shoulders to the wheel.

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. The latter was accompanied by his wife, who seems more earnest than ever in the cause of her us in social meetings in Germain and Brussells home, Street, and greatly refreshed us all with their truly fervent prayers and Scriptural addresses. They all left in the "Adelaide" on Thursday morning, accompanied by brother Francis, who returns to New York as announced in our last issue. May peace and prosperity attend them

We were rejoiced to learn from Elder Spauldring that he is enjoying a most interesting, revi val of religion in his church at Calais; quite a number have professed conversion, and have been added to the church by baptism. Others are obtaining hope, and espousing the cause of Christ. God grant a continuance of the reviving shower upon paster and flock billed sisving burn but

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

Extract of a letter from Dr. Cramp, dated Montreal, July 24th, 1857:-

"The Baptist cause here is not so flourish

East, and they are mostly feeble. In Canada stance we take pleasure in giving a favourable West our Denomination is much more prosper- notice to what we consider a really good book. ous. At Brantford, where their Meeting House was destroyed by fire, a new one is about to be Baptist History: by G. H. Orchard, Nashville

Seminary.

We learn that the term of this valuable insti tution was opened on Monday last, by the Prin cipal, Rev. A. Wallace, and that the prospect for good school is encouraging. The Board of Directors having accepted the resignation of Mr A. H. Munro, extended a unanimous invitation to Mr. George Day, of Sheffield, and we are hap py to learn that it is understood that this valued brother will enter upon his duties in the institution forthwith. We regard this as an admirable arrangement, and one that cannot fail to secure the hearty co-operation of the denomination.-Competent judges acquainted with the literary at tainments of Mr. Day, speak of them in the highest terms of commendation, and so far as he is known in the denomination he is highly esteemed for his work's sake. These brethren, we feel assured will act harmoniously and vigorously in the discharge of the important duties of their position, and will well maintain the respectability and usefulness of the institution under their care. Parents wishing a first-rate school for their sons, will do well to give the Fredericton Seminary a trial.

Resignation of Elder Nutter.

We regret to state that this beloved brother has fel. 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 house and amongst old friends contributed largely to this result. His visit to the Provinces has been attended with a ich blessing His preaching has been deeply nteresting, and we doubt not profitable, and his eminiscences which appeared in the Visitor edified and refreshed a multitude of people. May the good Spirit from above rest in its abundant fulness upon him. So that whether he continues in Maine or returns to the Provinces, success enlarged and glorious may attend as hitherto his labors in the vineyard of God?

Read the information respecting the revolt in the British Army of India. This unexpected event has broken upon the world like the voice of seven thunders. What does it mean, and what is to be the end of it? are questions which many ask, but few can answer. So wide extended is this spirit of mutiny and so potent is it in its combinations and arrangements, that a mighty force is required to allay the storm .-England's Statesmen feel this and are putting forth their best exertions.

It is most distressing to learn that several of the Missi naries of the Cross have fallen under the murderous hand of the enemy. This fact alone should stir all Christian hear's to pray that Britain's sway may be maintained. Let that be crushed and what will become of Christian Missionaries in the East? Destruction, awful and final, would be their portion. Let us, therefore, ffer unceasing prayer, that the right may be sustained, and that God may preserve his servants from the rage of the enemy.

Musical Concert.

It will be seen by reference to another column, that the Germain 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 riven such universal satisfaction, that there is very reason to hope for a full house. The proceeds of the concert, we understand, are to go owards liquidating the debt upon their organ.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Wm. A. Cole-

"We are encouraged in our work, eight perons 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 Sep. tember, and we shall take it as a very great favor f you would be present at the opening, notice of which will be given in the Visitor. Praying hat you may be greatly blessed in your arduous

I remain, yours in Christ, W. A. COLEMAN. Sdisbury, July 30th, 1857.

The numerous friends of the Rev. C. Spurden, will rejoice to learn by his interesting etter in another column that prayer has been neard for the safe arrival of himself and family in the Father Land, and that their heath was improved by the voyage. Most heartily do we wish hem a pleasant and prosperous visit, and a safe Redeemer These esteemed brethren were with and speedy return to their New Brunswick

NEW BOOKS.

TALES AND TAKINGS, by the Rev. J. V. Watson, New York, Carlton & Porter. St John, N. B. Colonial Book Store, De Mill & Fillmore,

On the first page of to-day's issue our readers will notice an admirable sermon taken from this ntertaining work. The extract is a fair speci nen of the interesting contents of the book, and if we mistake not will excite a desire for a further erusal. The work is a collection of the best ontributions made by different writers to the athor's paper, together with a few stray pieces of his own. Though different in character the articles are all equal in style and interest. few descriptive pieces, two or three pithy sketch es, a number of most interesting and keenly pointed tales, with a concluding series of semi biographical sketches make up the book. Its tendency is good, and the moral which it inculcates, most beneficial. We consider the sketches as might be desired, owing to sundry divisions; of negro character as excellent; the two besi but the Church contains a number of valuable, pieces in the book being the sermon above alluactive brethren, whose patient efforts will be ul-imately. I hone, crowned with success.

Colour." It is not often that a series of ordinary There are but few Baptist churches in Canada stories can be wholly approved, but in this in

tion 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 stronger of the professors. Are we prepared for this? Can we have any stronger of the professors. Are we prepared for this? Can we have any stronger of the professors. Are determined at the Flagstaff Tower, it be established to company stationed at the Flagstaff Tower, it be established became evident that they were in a statu of mutiny, and that the slightest thing would induce them to turn against their officers and that one or more of the professors. Are determined at the Flagstaff Tower, it be established became evident that they were in a statu of mutiny, and that the slightest thing would induce them to turn against their officers and their officers and the European work of the professors. Are determined at the Flagstaff Tower, it be established to company stationed at the Flagstaff Tower, it became evident that they were in a statu of mutiny, and that the slightest thing would induce them to turn against their officers and the European work of the professors. Are determined at the Flagstaff Tower, it became evident that they were in a statu of mutiny, and that the slightest thing would induce them to turn against their officers and the European work of the Europe

tion and the security of belief which results. this is a most important element for defence against attack, or for convincing in an argunt. Thus far we foar that Baptists as a Denomination have not had so thorough a knowledge of their past career as might be desired. They have contented themselves with the Bible, and left history out of the question. And therein they have frequently erred, and allowed other Denominations to pass beyond them in this respect. It is not our purpose now, however, to enlarge on this, for the time of indifference has passed, and the excellent history of Benedict, and perhaps no less the interesting "Reminiscences" of Brother Nutter have done much toward imparting the requisite knowledge. They have also excited a thirst for more, and this thirst Orchard's History is just the thing to satisfy. It is different from Benedict's, and in some respects better. Different, for while Benedict's is large, full and costly, Orchard's is concise, comprehen sive, and cheap. In the comfortable space of a real dollar volume it condenses all the chief 33, and ending at A. D. 1800. Its conciseness and cheapness make it better for general use. We consider it an indispensable to every Baptist Minister; and to those members who wish to know the past history of their Denomination, we would cordially recommend it as altogether the best and most complete work of its kind which it has been our privilege to meet with. We may remark that it has gone through eleven editions in America, alone, and the present one is heightened in value by an introductory Essay from the pen of J. R. Graves, the well known au thor of Theodsia Ernest.

The following pithy and appropriate remarks interesting we give it in full :-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 know ledge is better than choice gold. The cost of such a paper is nothing compared with the information I glean from it. I learn more about learn about the prosperity of Zion throughout

2. Because I cannot repeat the Lord's Prayer intelligently without information.

3. Because I am unwilling to lose the enjoy-

4. Because of its benefit to my family. My pecuniary view, I had better pay twenty dollars a year than not to take such a paper; and in a moral view, it is richer than rubies.

5. Because of its influence on the heart. take up my paper and read a stirring sketch on practical goodness-on revivals in progress or in prospect—on the conversion of the world, and my heart is softened. It beats quicker with warm sympathy for the perishing; and warmer with love to God and man.

6. Because of its influence on the community. Who can estimate the influence of a well-conducted religious newspaper on 8,000 subscribers, and on five times that number of readers.

7. Because while a religious paper contains tenfold more important matter to me than a paper exclusively secular, it is tenfold more difficult to sustain it. 8. Secular papers are principally sustained by

derive little revenue from this source.

For these and many other reasons I take a religious paper, deeming it neither just nor gene- armed with revolvers, they might have shot rous to myself, to my family, to the public, or the publisher that he should be left to bear the pecuniary burden alone.

DOMESTIC.

of Stephen G. Burpee, Esq., of Simonds, was drowned while bathing in the River in front or 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 without hesitation plunged into the water and arms, every European residence was search-brought him up, but alas, notwithstanding there ed, the troopers declaring that they did not was a physician on the spot, and means made want property, but life; and when they reuse of for his restoration all efforts were unavail- tired, the rabble rushed in and made a clean ing, the fital spark had fled for ever. It was sweep from the punkahs to the fleor mats. heart-rending to witness the agony of the almost distracted parents; but the Lord supports them, number killed. Most of the lists already pubin 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, err anorgan poy about a

The Fiederic on "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. Kenns, esq., and the Hon S. L. Tilley. A temperance oration was delivered by the Rev. Mr.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY ELECTION .- The Hon-Mr. Brown, as we anticipated last week, has

origin and past history. Besides, the satisfac- 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 having, which turns out but light. Some have already got a considerable quantity down, and were anxiously waiting for the favorable change which has so unexpectedlo taken place in the weather.

STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE. We are sorry to see by the "Gleaner" and other papers that a most disastrous gale and loss of life, occured on the north Share of this Province on tuesday the 22d ult. The full particulars do no: appear to have been ascertained at the latest dates, but the following from the "Gleaner," will give some idea of the extent of the catastrophe we may expect to hear of. -Courier.

"This morning we learn from a person from Tracadie, that 29 dead bodies have been picked up on the beach. Another report has just reached us that 60 boats are supposed to be lost, owned by parties living between Negua and Tracadie, and that 51 dead bodies have been picked up between these two points on Baptist History, commencing at A. D. places. It is calculated that 200 boa's were out fishing, and many more disasters it feared have occurred.

The Muster of a Coaster arrived this morning from Shediac, informs us that he put into Egmont Bay, P. E Island, during the storm, and he counted 130 American fishing crafts that had run in for shelter. He states that there was great destruction among the fishing boats a number having floated ashore."

The Mutiny in India.

The following account of this startling event s extracted from the London Patriot. It occupies more space than we generally devote to Why I take a Religious Paper? our news department, but it is so intensely

THE MASSACRE AT DELHI.

The following detailed account of the mas sacre at Delhi, is from the columns of the

Delhi Gazette Extra, published at Agra:-"No detailed account having yet appeared of the fearful massacre in 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, var ously stated at from 25 to 250. made their appearance at Delhi. They had the geography, the manners and customs of dif- come over from Meerut during the night, and ferent and distant nations, than I get from any were evidently prepared to perpetrate the other source. Besides, the knowledge I thus most awful crimes, as they were fully armed, gain of my own country, of its laws, institutions, and apparently wild with rage and excitedomestic and foreign trade, internal improve. ment. They entered the Calcutta rate ments, etc., is great. But, more than all, I thus without opposition from any of the police, and made their way directly towards Deriowgunge, shooting down in their progress all Europeans they met with Among the first victims were Mr. Simon Frazer, the Goverassistant; and Mr. R. Nixon, chief clerk in their office. Notice was immediately sent to the Brigadier, and a regiment, the 54th children read and converse about what they have Native Infantry, with two guns from De Tesread. Thus they acquire a facility in reading, sier's battery was sent down. The 54th become intelligent, and at the same time receive marched through the Cashmere Gate in good a good moral and religious impression. In a order, but on the approach of some of the Sowars the sepoys rushed suddenly to the side of the road, leaving their officers in the middle of the road, upon whom the troopers /immediately came at a gallop, and one after the other shot them down. The officers were, with the exception of Colonel Ripley, unarmed; the Colonel shot two of them before he fell, but, with this exception and one said to have been shot by Mr. Fra ser, none fell. After butchering all the officers of the 54th, the troopers dismounted and went among the sepoys of the 54th, shaking hands with them, and, it may be supposed thanking them for their forbearance in no ficing on the murderers of their officers The troopers were perfectly collected; they rode up to their victims at full gallop, pulled up suddenly, fired their pistols, and retreated The counten mes of the troopers were the expression of maniacs; one was a mere youth, rushing about flourishing his sword. the advertising patronage. Religious papers and displaying all the fury under the influpublish few advertisements, and consequently lence of bhang. They were in full uniform and some had medals. find the officers of the 28th, 54th, and 74th native infantry been some of them; but, had they done so, it is still a doubtful question whether their own men would not have bay onetted them. The 54th made some show of firing their muskets, but the shots went, of course, over the troop ers, who had evidently full confidence in the reception they were to meet with. Their A SAD OCCURRENCE, On Monday, the 20th plans, were well matured. Meanwhile the nst, a fine youth 13 years of age, the only son people of the city were collecting for mischief. Several bungalows at Deriowg nge had been fired; and, as the day advanced, the Goojurs of the villages around Delhi became alive to the chances of loot, and were ready for action, The whole city was up in

" It is difficult to form an estimate of the lished are incorrect. Happily several per sons said to be killed are sall in existence and some who escaped are not down at all. " As soon as the extent of the outbreak was known, it became necessary for the residents to seek some place of safety, and most of them made their way to the Flagstaff Towof them made their way to the Flagstaff Tow-er, where the gun is fired. A company of the 38th Native Infantry, and two guns, were stationed here, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen, including the brigadier, brigade-major, &c, were here well-armed, with the intention of defending themselves against the troopers. The tower is round, and of solid brickwork, and was well adapted for the pur-pose—better, in fact, than any other building in Delhi. In selecting this spot, the brigadier displayed considerable judgment; but he did not know the extent of the catastrophe; for, although the general demeanor of the troops although the general demeanor of the troops was anything but subordinate, the actual state been returned by an overwhelming majority, the votes so far as ascertained, being for Brown, 920, Marks 356.

At Sackville we fearn from the "Border-tion; but, on Col. Graves haranguing the er" that the weather has been very tempestrone that they were in a state of the case was unknown. Many of the officers of the 38th still had confidence in their the 45th and 57th Regiments Native Infantry, and the 10th Native Light Cavairy, with a when they showed symptoms of insubordination; but, on Col. Graves haranguing the company stationed at the Flagstaff Tower, it became evident that they were in a state of the and 57th Regiments Native Infantry, and the 10th Native Light Cavairy, with a part of Her Majesty's 61st Foot. The men were at once ordered to parade on their respective grounds, and the European working the care was unknown. Many of the officers of the 38th still had confidence in their and the 10th Native Light Cavairy, with a part of Her Majesty's 61st Foot. The men were at once ordered to parade on their respective grounds, and the European working the care was unknown. Many of the officers of the 45th and 57th Regiments Native Infantry, and the 10th Native Light Cavairy, with a part of Her Majesty's 61st Foot. The men were at once ordered to parade on their respective grounds, and the European working the care was unknown. of the case was unknown. Many of the offito those of the state of the st

nomination than a thorough knowledge of its lightning accompanied by heavy terrents of the other Europeans assembled on the hill. About 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 gans sent up to reinforce the party at tho 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. Converances 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 Meeru!. Many hair breadth 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 fillen victims are now safe at Meerut, Cu-naul, Umballah, or Simla.

> " Throughout the whole of this cruel business, the Goojurs appears 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 nightfall 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 masures 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 lathers, and himself a sword cut on the arm and a blow on the back of the neck from a lathee. But they contrived to evade them all by firmness and judgment, shooting four and wounding two of the ruffians in selfdefence, 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 De'hi; 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 nor General's agent; Captain Douglas, his they murde ed them one by one in cool

> The troopers are said, later in the day, to have pointed to their legs before they murdered their victims, and called atten ion to the marks of their manacles, asking if they were not justified in what they were doing ... This muy or may not be the case, but it is certain that the severe sentence on the inutineers 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 bazuar 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 dem lished—the cases and types were thrown in o the Jumpa river. Mesers. Boezalt and Pereira, the printers, contrived to get out of Delhi in disguise, but they were unfortunately recognised as Christians, near Putoured, and were hacked to pieces. Mr. Ho'quet, Mrs. Boezalt, with five children, were shot. One man, Brown, escaped, and has joined the "Secundra Press," after four day's starvation in the character of Mussulman. - Phanix, June 2. and his

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 descrited. The civilization of fifty three years has been destroyed in three hours-good men have been plundered from Allyghur. 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 Allyghur, are now in Delhi. 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 Jalpoor. It remains to be seen what will come of it." The escape of Sir T. Metcalfe was mos

prov dential. 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 Delhi is a walled town seven miles in ex-

tent, having a citadel and numerous defences The arsenal in the interior of the city contained 900,000 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

PEROZEPORE AND LAHORE. Mutiny, desertion, or dismissal, has greatly thinned the imposing army of the Punjaula 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 Infenter.