

tion, by Jesus Christ, I must not consider where I shall have a vessel to carry it home, where I shall have faith to receive it; but it carries the vessel with it, and I go and take the promise; and by the Holy Spirit that same gospel that brought the grace will work faith, or else it were as harsh as the law. Therefore, never stand off about faith; for he that gives grace and salvation will work faith. (Eph. ii. 8.)

This, then, is the door of the gospel, the very entrance into the Christian religion, the first stone in the Christian building. There is a kind of devotion and profession; but it is not built according to the gospel. If you would walk according to the gospel, learn this lesson first, that God gives life and salvation through Christ to sinners as sinners. Though they be hard-hearted, backsliding, the chief of sinners, yet, so long as they be sinners, and but sinners, they may always look upon Jesus Christ, and salvation in his hand ready to be bestowed upon them. This is a truth that thou must learn, and be taught of God, or else thou canst not go one step in the profession of the gospel; for, beloved, till you know and learn this, you will be like men in the dark, you will be groping for Christ Jesus, but you will never be grafted into him, you will never be knit to Christ.

### News Department.

#### Extracts from Papers by Steamer Canada

**THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.**—The prosperous commencement of this gallant undertaking is thus stated in a letter to the *Times* by Mr. R. Collinson, dated Tuesday:—"I have much pleasure in acquainting you that letters have been received from Capt. McClintock, in the *Fox*, at Baal's River, in Greenland, where he put in for the purpose of sending home M. Lewis, one of his crew, who was seized with spitting of blood, which rendered it advisable for him to leave the Arctic regions as soon as possible. In point of time he is fifteen days in advance of Capt. Inglefield in his memorable voyage of 1852. The vessel is found to answer admirably well, and by means of steam forced her way through the pack into Fredericksboal, where they replenished their coal and then proceeded to Baal's River, off the entrance to which they met the Danish vessel bound to Copenhagen. Capt. McClintock, after touching at Disco, intends passing through the Wargat Strait and calling at Proven and Upernivik for dogs. The Danes report that the winter has been a very stormy one, which will have the effect of breaking the ice up and rendering the head of Baffin's Bay clear."

The following is an extract from a letter from an officer in the East India Company's service at Allahabad, describing the Christian chivalry of a young martyr:—

When the wretched 6th Regiment mutinied at Allahabad and murdered their officers, an ensign, only sixteen years of age, who was left for dead among the rest, escaped in the darkness to a neighbouring ravine. Here he found a stream, the waters of which sustained his life for four days and nights. Although desperately wounded he contrived to raise himself in a tree during the night for protection from wild beasts. Poor boy! he had a high commission to fulfil before death released him from his sufferings.

On the fifth day he was discovered, and dragged by the brutal Sepoys before one of their leaders to have the little life left in him extinguished. There he found another prisoner, a Christian catechist, formerly a Mahometan, whom the Sepoys were endeavouring to torment and terrify into a recantation.

The firmness of the native was giving way as he knelt amid his persecutors, with no human sympathy to support him. The boy officer, after anxiously surveying him for a short time, cried out, "Oh, my friend, come what may, do not deny the Lord Jesus!"

Just at this moment the alarm of a sudden attack by the gallant Colonel Neile with his Madras Fusiliers caused the instant flight of the murderous fanatics. The catechist's life was saved. He turned to bless the boy whose faith had strengthened his faltering spirit. But the young martyr had passed beyond all reach of human cruelty. He had entered into rest.

The father, Mr. Oswald Cheek, Town Clerk of Evesham, writes to the *Times*—

Now, if you think such noble conduct worthy of being handed down to posterity in your paper, second to none in the world, with the name of the young martyr, you would alleviate the sufferings of an almost broken-hearted parent in notifying that his names were "Arthur Marcus Hill Cheek," and had he lived to the day when the first intimation of his untimely fate appeared in your publication, viz., on the 31st

July last, he would have been seventeen. He only left England on the 20th March last, and soon after his arrival in Calcutta was appointed to the 6th Bengal Native Infantry, stationed at Allahabad, which station he reached on the 19th May. He was my second son, my eldest having been in China for nearly the last five years in her Majesty's ship *Comus*.

**PKHURA.**—There appears to be little doubt that a difficulty has arisen as to the giving up of Herat. Several versions are given as to the cause. According to one, it is not the Persian Government, but Murad Mirza, prince of the blood and General-in-Chief, who refuses to give up the place. According to the *Paris Pays*, which rather confides in the Shah, Murad Mirza has not refused to give up Herat, but has merely represented that the Affghan chief to whom it is to be handed over is not in a position to hold it. The French papers profess to trace the hand of Russia in all these circumstances, and it is said a violent diplomatic contest has arisen between Mr. Murray and the Russian Minister at Teheran. It is well known with what displeasure the Russians view that clause of the treaty which stipulates for England and France the same conditions as are enjoyed by the most favoured nation with respect to consular establishments. This clause has not yet been carried out, and Russia desires Persia to break up the treaty rather than accord it.

At Nordmore, in Norway, about thirty youths of both sexes were on their way in three boats to the priest's house for examination and instruction previous to their solemn confirmation; a storm arose, the little flotilla was overwhelmed, and every soul perished.

The two Princes, Phra-Dhiraj-Suidh and Phra-Khram-Hinang, nephews of the King of Siam, have arrived at Suez, on their way to visit France and England, and are accompanied by a numerous suite. They embarked at Bangkok at the end of May last, on board an English vessel.

Calcutta is now lighted with gas. This was effected by the Oriental Gas Company on the 6th July. The natives assembled in thousands at night to gaze at the magic lights.

In 1846 the census gave Delhi 137,977 inhabitants, the Hindoos slightly preponderating over the Mahometans.

(From the *St. John, N. B., Christian Visitor*, Sep. 30.)

#### IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

The screw steamer *Jura*, which arrived here on Monday morning, brings us five days later news from Europe, and the telegraphic despatch from India, which was expected when the *Canada* left Liverpool. This news is fraught with the deepest interest.

The troopship *Jura* was a little over ten days from Queenstown, having sailed on the 17th inst. She brings Cork papers of the 16th and 17th.

**COMMERCIAL.**—In the London Money Market on Wednesday, Consols closed at 90 1-8 to 1-4 for money, and 90 1-2 for account.

The London Corn Market was quiet, and the attendance of buyers very small. Flour, not much doing. Tea firm. Sugar quiet.

The *Paris Moniteur* announces that there is no foundation for the formation of a Foreign Legion in the pay of England.

It appears by the journals published beyond the Rhone, that the intended interview between the two powerful neighbors of Germany has created a very unfavorable impression. When the Emperor Alexander arrived at Berlin, he was met by the king, surrounded by a crown of German sovereign princes.—The hunt could not fail to be comprehended by the Czar, and the Emperor of Austria will visit Prussia as soon as the Imperial interview is over.

Recruiting for India goes on busily in various parts of England.

The *Daily News* is informed that the Marquis of Lansdowne has declined the Dukedom which was placed within his reach.

**THE INDIAN REVOLT.**—News from Delhi to July 29th. Sorties repulsed on the 14th, 18th, and 23rd July, with great loss to the rebels—Five hundred killed and wounded on our side. Brigadier Chamberlayne severely wounded on the 14th—doing well.—Since the 23d no fighting. The Neemuch mutineers have arrived at Delhi. Brigadier Nicholson was expected at Delhi on the 15th Aug. from the Punjab, with reinforcements. Gen. Read has relinquished his command to Gen. Wilson, from ill health. Nothing important had taken place since the battle of the 5th of July.

**CAWNPORE.**—The butcheries at Cawnpore have been confirmed. No authentic details. Gen. Havelock was expected at Lucknow on the 30th July.

**DINAPORE.**—The three Regiments that mutinied were dispersed by the 10th Regt. (Queen's.)

Calcutta and Hyderabad were quiet on the 14th August.

**MHOW, INDORE.**—Brigadier Stewart arrived at Mhow on the 2nd Aug. Holkar remains faithful.

**BOMBAY.**—The mutiny of the 27th Regt. at Kulpore, was suppressed by six companies of the 33rd (Queen's.) One company of Artillery had arrived from the Mauritius.

(Signed) ALEX. TURNBULL.  
**MARSEILLES,** September 14.—The French boat *Mersey* has just brought the Bombay mail to the 15th August. We have no China mail.

Delhi was expected to fall in about a fortnight, and Havelock's troops, who are advancing upon Lucknow

were expected. It is reported that Nana Sahib, who had taken to flight, has destroyed himself.

The 7th, 8th, and 40th Regiments of Bengal Native Infantry had revolted and fled to the Laone River, pursued by her Majesty's 10th Reg., under Gen. Lloyd, 800 of the mutineers were killed.

The Punjab is tranquil, as well as the country around Delhi, Meerut and Agra. At Bundelcund there were signs of disturbance. Little news from Gwalior.

The mutineers at Sealkote were destroyed on the 16th July, by Nicholson.

Detachments of European troops have been sent to Bombay. The panic which existed at Bombay a fortnight ago had subsided.

Neil joined Havelock on the 23d and was on full march towards Lucknow.

A wing of the 33d Infantry, from the Mauritius, had arrived at Bombay.

At Timbalpore, the 31st (Native), the 40th Foot, and the 3d Irregular Cavalry, under Natives only, attacked on the 7th Aug. the mutineers, consisting of the 42d Native Infantry and 3d Irregular Cavalry, and completely routed them.

**PATA.**—We learn that a plot has been discovered, and that amongst the conspirators were the son of the well known Amar Cundhya, and Molvie Ally Kureem, who were arrested. A plot has also been discovered at Benares.

It was reported that Agra had fallen into the hands of the rebels.

Gen. Havelock's forces, after re-occupying Cawnpore, finding Bithoor evacuated, burnt it to the ground. On the 29th and 30th July they found the rebels at Bithoor-Gango, about eight miles from Cawnpore, 10,000 strong, whom they defeated with the loss of 15 guns; they expected to reach Lucknow the next day.

In the despatch received by the *Times* from its correspondent, it is said that Gen. Havelock, leaving Col. Neil at Cawnpore, was marching on Lucknow, thence to proceed to Delhi; also, that Brigadier Nicholson's column and Van Courtland's were marching on Delhi.

The following intelligence is from the despatches received at the India house:—

"Sir Colin Campbell assumes the command of the Indian army.

"Her Majesty's 33d Regiment has arrived from the Mauritius, and now forms a part of the Bombay garrison.

"Col. Stewart's column has reached Indore.—Tranquillity is restored to Central India.

"The 7th, 8th, and 40th Regiments, which mutinied at Dinapore on the 23rd July, threatened Benares.

"The 12th Irregular Cavalry, which mutinied at the same station, murdered their commanding officer, Major Holmes, and his wife.

"The 25th Bengal Native Infantry, mutinied at Meanmeer, the 30th July, and murdered their commanding officer, Major Spencer."

Nana Sahib, after destroying his family, committed suicide.

There is great activity in the Bombay market; transactions to a moderate amount have taken place in cotton yarns. Turkey hemp firm.—Wood advanced to extreme prices. Pepper scarce. Opium advanced. Freights—London and Liverpool 45 to 50. Interest reduced 2 per cent.

A report reached Bombay just as the mail was being closed that an affair had taken place at Arrah, between 400 men of the Queen's 10th and a Regt. of mutineers. The detachment is said to have been overpowered by superior numbers and forced to retreat, with a loss of nine officers and 147 men.

#### GENERAL HAVELOCK'S OPERATIONS.

**Frightful Massacre of Europeans at Cawnpore.**—General Havelock's force for the re-occupation of Cawnpore had in eight days marched 126 miles, fought four actions with Nana Sahib's army against overwhelming odds in point of numbers, and had taken 20 guns of light calibre, and that too, in the month of July in India.

On the morning of the 17th July the force marched into Cawnpore. The soul harrowing spectacle that then presented itself to their beggars description. A wholesale massacre had been perpetrated by the fiend Nana Sahib. Eight officers and ninety men of H. M. 84th Regiment, seventy ladies and one hundred and twenty-four children of H. M. 52d foot, and the whole European and Christian population of the place, including civilians, merchants, pensioners, and their families, to the number of four hundred persons, were the victims of this Satan. The court yard in front of the Assembly Rooms, in which Nana Sahib had fixed his head quarters, and in which the women had been imprisoned, was swimming in blood. A large number of women and children, who had been spared capitulation for a worse fate than instant death, had been barbarously slaughtered the previous morning; the former having been stripped naked and then beheaded, and thrown into a well; the latter having been hurled down alive upon their butchered mothers, whose blood reeked upon their mangled bodies.—Only four escaped—the wife of a merchant and three others. The diary of a lady is said to have been found at Cawnpore, written the day on which she was killed, and containing information of great importance, on which the General is acting.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

**AIDING DESERTION.**—Captain Winchester of the American steamer *Adelaide*, was brought up at the