

left. The notion or prejudice of caste is one of those things which must be connived at in converts emerging from the gloom of heathenism—who see as yet indistinctly; and who ought not, in all justice and charity, to be judged of by our own selves, that have grown old in the religion and faith of the Gospel. We ought to bear in mind the example of the holy Apostles assembled at Jerusalem, to whom and to the Holy Ghost it seemed good to lay upon the brethren of the Gentiles "no greater burden than necessary things." As Hindoo converts grow older in the Christian faith, so also will they completely lay aside their heathen prejudices—and that, too, of their own accord.

But, Sir, we are told that able men are not to be had for the calling of a missionary. This cannot be. It would be a libel upon the nation that shrinks from no danger and spares no expense in the pursuit of wealth, to say that her best favoured sons are not as willing and ready to win the far greater prize of souls to Christ than gold that perisheth. It is only because they know not India. For who can be in that wonderful land without entering heart and soul into the thousand associations of its archaic birth and long existence? What man can welcome the sun rising over the hills of Aryana vaeja, from whence showers of life and plenty fall over the plains of Sindu; or hear the Vaidic hymns chanted at dawn on the banks of "sarvapaahari sarit," the stream that cleanseth from all sin—so the Brahmins tell us—without feeling both veneration for a land four thousand years old, and an ardent wish to tell her people of a brighter Sun, of a better country, and of another stream of life that faileth not, flowing from the everlasting hills? And what langouges to tell it all in! The finest ever spoken on earth: either the soft Pali, or the rich, harmonious, and perfect idiom of Indra's realm, the venerable Sanserit. Surely there must be many men, free from domestic cares, whom God has gifted with mind and heart, and with devotedness to His service, who will go on their errand of love to the people which at present says, "Come over and help us." God grant that the labourers sent may be worthy of their reward—which is, to shine as stars in the Eastern firmament for ever and ever.—

S. C. MALAN, Vicar of Broadwindsor.

News Department.

UNITED STATES.

THE CAPTURE OF GEN. WALKER'S EXPEDITION.—In our New York papers we find voluminous accounts of the capture of Gen. Walker's filibustering expedition by the U. S. naval force under the command of Commodore Paulding, and the return of Gen. Walker to New York in the steamship Northern Light.

An Officer on board U. S. frigate Wabash, gives the following detailed statement of the capture and surrender of Walker and his men:

You heard, by the Star of the West, of the landing of General Walker and his men on the Point Arenas, directly under the guns of the Saratoga.

I have now to announce to you his capture. Upon landing he took possession of Scott's buildings, and also of a schooner lying at the wharf. Capt. Chatard, of the Saratoga, informed him that he must give up the schooner and evacuate the buildings, which he did, moving further up the Point, where he hired a few small buildings, huts, I may call them, and hoisted his flag there.

He assumed that Point Arenas was the headquarters of the army of Nicaragua, and upon one occasion when Lieut. Cilley of the Saratoga, in company with two other officers, landed on the Point, he was ordered to leave it. Cilley told him that he did not recognize his authority, but that if he repeated the order, having the power to enforce it, he would leave. He states that Walker threatened to shoot him if he came there again. On the 4th inst., forty-five of his men, under Col. Anderson, went up the river and captured two steamers and the Fort of Castillo.

Thus far all had gone well. He had command of the river, and only waited for his reinforcements to go up into the interior and carry all before him.

On Sunday, the 6th inst., flag officer Hiram Paulding arrived in this ship. The English ship-of-the-line Brunswick, and steam-frigate Leopard, arrived on the same day, and on the evening of the 7th, the U. S. steamer Fulton, Lieut. Commanding J. J. Almy. We were obliged to anchor outside, there not being water enough for a ship of our draft to go in.

Early on the morning of the 8th we hoisted out the launches and first cutter, and got the howitzers into them. At half-past 8 o'clock, commenced to send the

marines and boarders to the Fulton. The sea was so heavy that they had to get out of the after gun-deck ports, one at a time, and have their arms handed down to them. Upon getting alongside of the Fulton, it was very difficult to get so many men, encumbered with their arms, on board without accident. Some few got overboard, but were rescued. To give you some idea of what the sea was, I would state that while I was in a boat, quite close to the ship, it would sink in the trough, and an intervening sea would hide the ship so that I could not see her topgallant-mast head. The launches and first cutter pulled in the harbour. After the men had all been transferred to the Fulton, Commodore Paulding went on board of her and hoisted his flag. Capt. Engle went in, in his gig, before all the men had left the ship. He went on board the Saratoga, warped her ahead, and sprung her broadside to bear on the head-quarters and magazine of General Walker.

At 2 P. M., the Fulton ran alongside of Scott's wharf where the men were landed, and forward. Captain Engle now took command of all the active forces ashore and afloat, amounting to about four hundred men. He directed Lieut. Sinclair, in command of the launches, to anchor within fire, second range of Walker's camp, but out of the Saratoga's line of fire. He then took his aid, Mr. Shuff, and pulled up to the head-quarters of General Walker, having directed the commander of the Saratoga, that when he returned from his interview, if he wished him to fire he would wave his flag. The same order was given to Lieut. Sinclair. The Saratoga fired shot and shell, and the launches grape and shrapnell. The reason and warlike were not to advance till he returned. He had a short interview with Gen. Walker, who met him at the landing, and invited him to his quarters. Capt. E. then gave him a communication from Flag Officer Paulding. As soon as he read it he said: "I surrender, and am under your orders." Then Sir, said Captain Engle, "haul down your flag." He immediately ordered it down.

Captain Engle then said, "General, I am very sorry to see you here. I would like to see an officer of your ability in command of regular troops." They then spoke of the disposition of the arms, &c. The Captain, in describing this interview, says the behavior of Gen. W. was that of a well-bred gentleman—his voice is soft, his manner easy, but firm. He speaks slowly, but the flash of his eye tells you that what he says means. The Captain with his Aid, then left. At this time one of the steamers they had captured came down the river and anchored in the stream, under the direction of Lieut. Sinclair.

At 4 P. M., General Walker, under the order of Commodore Paulding, came on board the Fulton, and a short time afterwards, Captain Engle, his Aid, and General Walker, were pulled off in the gig to the Wabash. The sea was running so high that they were hoisted up in their boat.

The rest of us, with Walker's men, soon followed in the Fulton, and about an hour after dark we were all on board of our own ship.

Walker asserted, on board this ship, that if the English had landed the same force that we did he would have fought them, doing all the damage he could, and then taking to the bush, or, to use his own expression, "If you had landed with red coats on, I would have done you a great deal of damage. I would have fought to the last man."

This would intimate that he surrendered to the flag. The truth is, however, that he surrendered to the force, as he shewed every disposition to fight against the flag, in case of the Saratoga, when she was alone there, and indeed I was informed, by officers of that vessel, he said he could whip her.

On one occasion when her boats were out practicing with small arms, they approached near the camp on Point Arenas, when the people in the boats could hear the orders given to "fall in;" the rattling of arms, &c., shewing that they expected an attack, and were prepared to resist it.

The Panama Star asserts that Walker shed tears when he hauled down his flag, but none of the correspondents takes pains to contradict this statement.

Walker carried to Washington.—Commodore Paulding denounced by Secretary Cass.—A special correspondent of the New York Times telegraphs from Washington on the 28th that Secretary Cass denounces the arrest of Walker as illegal and unauthorized. Commodore Paulding's instructions were only to prevent the landing of Walker. The Commodore will doubtless be court-martialed immediately.

Gen. Walker to-day surrendered himself to the custody of Marshal Rynders, who proceeds with his prisoner this evening to Washington, to ascertain the intentions of the President towards him.

The Post of this evening intimates that a party of reinforcements for Walker's army left this port on the 20th, in the Star of the West.

A dispatch to the New York Herald says that great excitement is going on at New Orleans in consequence of the arrest of Walker, and that 1400 men are now in that City and Mobile awaiting shipment to Nicaragua. It adds that 800 men have already sailed from Texas.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.—The War Department at Washington on the 28th received official despatch

as from the head quarters of the army of Utah, dated Black Fork, 8 miles below Ham's Fork, Nov. 4. Col. Johnston states that Col. Smith with his command, and the numerous trains guarded by it, reached there Nov. 3. The march was slow and tedious, 11 averaging miles a day. Although the road was excellent and the weather fine, it was not possible to make more rapid progress, on account of the broken down condition of the draught animals. The trains, including the sutlers, and merchants for Salt Lake, which he would not allow to go on, occupied in an order as they could be made to travel, the space of five or six miles. No molestation whatever was attempted by the Mormons, which may be attributed to the presence of the cavalry, and the judicious vigilance of Col. Smith.

On the 6th Nov. Col. Johnston was to march on Fort Bridger, and to dislodge any force he might find there, and await the appearance of Col. Cook, when at the approach of winter, which was too near to attempt the passage of the Wasatch range of mountains, with a probability of success, he would seize upon the district mentioned in his letter from the South Pass, and occupy it till an advance shall be practicable.

In a letter Col. Johnston says that the army has made one day's march since the 5th, and that on the 7th they were awaiting the arrival of the trains delayed by a storm. "Our trains," he adds, "occupy, in as close an order as they can travel the road, from 13 to 14 miles—therefore the rear cannot move till late in the day."

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1858.

AGREEABLY to announcement, the present series of *The Church Times* will terminate with this No. This is necessary, in order that arrearages of subscriptions, which have grown very large, may be collected, as well as to gain a starting-point under a new system, which while it shall manifest decided improvement in every department of the Paper, shall preclude arrearages, and prevent all risk of failure in the future from that cause. We believe that such a system is practicable, but we do not believe that any religious journal can be satisfactorily conducted, or long survive in this country, under the present loose and vexatious mode of newspaper publication. There is no want of material in the Diocese, if it could only be made to act collectively, to enable such a good Church paper; and we hope that ere long we shall have one established that shall produce a fair remuneration to its publisher, and be of service to the Church, existing without exception, all her interests in its support. That such a Paper has not yet been established is not our fault. Ten years ago we commenced the publication of *The Church Times* under an impression that the difficulties which opposed themselves to such a result, would be easily overcome; but although our own views upon questions which agitate the Church, are decidedly moderate, and we have inculcated forbearance in all parties, essential qualities as we imagined, to contribute to it, we find that we have been somewhat mistaken in our estimation; and we cannot but regret that difficulties still exist to mar a good design. If all looked to the one great interest which such a paper is intended to serve, these would immediately cease. We hope for this effect in the being deprived for a time of the recognized medium of Church intelligence and ecclesiastical communication with the Diocese, and shall hold our eyes ready to cooperate in any plan of general agreement by which an object of so much importance can be matured and carried into useful operation.

It now remains for us to thank those friends in various parts of the country by whose exertions *The Church Times* has been mainly upheld. We thank them for what they have done and for what they have offered still to do,—and we have no doubt that their desire that the Paper should not cease, and their expressions of good will, make its revival only a question of time, and will lead to its maintenance on a better footing, and to a more certain support than has hitherto been awarded to its publishers.

It may not be amiss to add in conclusion, that we are a good many hundred pounds *minus*, owing to the arrearages to which we have alluded. Moreover we think that the experience of our brethren of the press will corroborate our assertion, that the want of punctuality in payment on the part of subscribers to a paper, is as dangerous to its existence, as any deficiency in the subscription list. We also express a confident hope, that the Clergy in each Parish will receive and remit the amounts that may be due as soon as possible, a statement of which has been forwarded to each of them; and we would intimate to the subscribers to the Paper, that the receipt of the clergy of the respective Parishes, will be a sufficient discharge.