

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Only think that in the country of Moliere the conqueror has thus become an officer distinguished only by having broken all laws, whether religious, moral, or chivalrous, out of his inorganic thirst for the blood of a literary man who has written a harmless lampoon, not against himself, his friends, or comrades, but merely against his cloth. The thing transcends belief. Hitherto the French army has never exhibited the swaggering demeanor which marks the other officers of despotic government detested in private society. I bear cheer of witness that, according to my own rather extensive observation, the inevitable sub-lieutenant, whether in a cafe or a drawing-room, has never been wont to make himself marked otherwise than as the quietest and most inoffensive man in the company. The present violent transformation in the manners of the French army must be traceable to an impulsion from their superiors. I have not before mentioned a rumor which has reached me from various sources, that there are political reasons why a collision between civilians and the military would be welcome, because it would serve as an excuse to augment the power of the latter. I am now, however, when I see the unnatural attitude assumed simultaneously by different garrisons, inclined to believe that there must be at least some substratum of truth in this report."

The officers of the garrison of Versailles have given an entertainment to the two duellists who fought with M. de Pene. The Paris correspondent of the Times says the animosity between the military and civil portion of society grows stronger, and even the existing discontent. The law officers are determined to follow up the affair vigorously. The Morning Herald's Paris correspondent says that several hundred students have sent a "round robin" to Figaro and other newspapers, conveying a challenge to the subaltern officers of the army. The authorities have interfered. The same authority says that—undefined uneasiness and feverish agitation prevail throughout the country. There is a feeling that there is something wrong, and what it is no one seems able to tell. The attitude assumed by the military is construed as an indication that the time has arrived when the army knows it is a powerful body in the state, and seems to make its influence felt. The army wants employment—a war with Austria is spoken of as imminent. In point of popularity it would, with the general public and the army, rank only second with a war with England. Such are the ideas uppermost in men's minds in France, but in taking them for what they are worth it is necessary to make allowances for the exaggerations of the French character. The Times and Globe were seized at the Paris Post-office on Saturday. The Times has hitherto been usually exempt from these confiscations, but they are now likely to be frequent. Further instructions have been addressed to the prefects, modifying the circular of the Minister of the Interior on charitable endowments.

ITALY. The Nord publishes the following telegram, dated Naples, May 26th:—"Austria having proposed to the King of Naples the mediation or arbitrage of a second-rate power in the affair of the Cagliari, King Ferdinand declined the proposal of a mediation, but accepted that of arbitrage on the condition that such arbitrage should be deferred to a great power."

According to telegraphic advices, the trial of the prisoners charged with participation in the Cagliari affair was resumed on the 25th. The Neapolitan Government had not come to a final decision respecting the indemnity demanded by England for the detention of Park and Watt. In an article in the *Espresso*, Count Cavour's organ, a rupture between France and Austria is treated as inevitable. It concludes in these words:—"If the Czar and the Emperor Napoleon come to an understanding, war is certain, and Austria is lost." An eruption of Vesuvius occurred on the night of May 27th. Streams of lava were seen issuing from several craters. The inhabitants in the direction of the descending current, were seen carrying off their furniture and all moveables of value. With regard to the Cagliari question, a Paris letter in the *Nord* states that Lord Malmesbury proposed to Piedmont to choose between Sweden, Holland, Belgium, and Portugal, the mediating power in the dispute of the Cagliari. The Cabinet of Turin selected Sweden, but Count de Cavour, without demanding the immediate restitution of the Cagliari, requires that the office of mediation shall be preceded by the release of the Sardinian crew on bail. The King of Naples, on his side, prefers that the mediation shall be carried on by a first-rate power. Such is the new and most recent phase of the question.

AUSTRIA. "Several meetings," says a Vienna letter in the *Cologne Gazette*, "have taken place on the Montenegrin question between Count de Buol and the Turkish and English ambassadors. Lord Loftus has deemed it necessary to despatch one of his secretaries to the scene of war, in order to obtain positive information on the real state of matters." A Berlin letter, in the *German Journal of Frankfurt*, says:—"We learn from a good source that the cabinet of Vienna has recently despatched a note to Paris relative to the attitude of Sardinia. Austria desires France to exercise her influence at Turin, in order to moderate the pretensions of the Piedmontese cabinet, and grounds this request on the fact that Piedmont seeks to represent herself as supported by France."

SWEDEN. It is rumored that France and England have both made representations to Sweden touching the frightful examples of religious intolerance lately exhibited in that country.

INDIA. The *Calcutta Englishman* dwells very impressively on the insufficiency of the European military force now in India to restore the tranquillity of the country, and calls for reinforcements from England. It says:—"The troops already sent have saved the empire, which was held by a handful of resolute soldiers until succor could arrive, which did arrive in the nick of time, and replaced the heavy loss previously sustained. The number of English soldiers now distributed over the three presidencies has produced a general feeling of safety, and that object being attained confidence must be gradually re-established. But it is not a feeling of safety alone which it is the object to maintain. The main object must be to insure permanent tranquillity all over the country, and to impress the native population with a thorough conviction of the moral and physical superiority of our mother country, which enables her to crush every individual, though hidden in the utmost recesses of India, who dares to lift his hand against the sons of her soil, and attempts to dispute her authority in the East. To attain that object it cannot be withheld that further augmentation of the existing European army in India is indispensable."

THE BATTLE OF ROHILCOUD. (From the *Correspondence of the Times*.) April 26.—In my last letter I gave you an account of our movements up to the date of the departure of the Commander-in-Chief, and his small column from Cawnpore for Ruttahghur. The troops marched, as you may remember, on the 18th, and on the 19th Sir Colin Campbell joined them at Kilijanpore. Next morning we proceeded to Poorah, and so continued our advance, as you will find below till we came to Ruttahghur, whence we shall set out for the Rohilcoud campaign on the morning of the 27th (to-morrow).

POORAH CAMP, on the Trunk Road, 30 miles from Cawnpore; April 20.—For the last two days there were rumours in Cawnpore that we had received a check in Oude, and although they are not quite corroborated, it must be admitted that the affair which gave rise to those rumours has been ill-managed; unfortunate and to a certain extent disastrous, inasmuch as it has cost the country and the service the life of one of the very best officers in the British army, as well as those of many gallant men. It appears that in the course of his march from Lucknow, Brigadier Walpole, commanding the column, which started on the 10th towards Rohilcoud, came upon one of the many forts in which Oude abounds on the 14th inst. The palace is called Boudamow; it is a mere high wall enclosing some houses, with loopholes for musketry, some irregular bastions at the angles, and two gates, both on the same face of the work. Brigadier Walpole's column was a complete army in itself, consisting of 5,000 or 6,000 British infantry, cavalry, field and siege guns, and mortars. As he advanced in the neighbourhood of this fort, which was placed in a jungle, he heard that 1,500 of the enemy had thrown themselves into the place, and without, as it would appear, obeying the instructions he had received, and the general orders forbidding any attack on such positions except with heavy artillery, the Brigadier ordered or permitted an attack, which was completely unsuccessful. Part of the 42d Highlanders and of the 4th Punjab regiment (Wylde's) proceeded to the assault, but they were received with such a tremendous fire from an almost unseen enemy that they were unable to continue their advance, and as Brigadier Adrain Hope was engaged under the very walls in restoring order and getting the men together to retire he was shot dead by a Sepoy from above. Bramley and Douglas of the 42d regiment were also killed. Willoughby of the Punjabees, most excellent officer, was struck down near to rise again; and Cope of the same regiment, and Cockburn of the 42d, were severely wounded. Of the 96 men of the Punjab regiment there were 45 killed and wounded, and in the 42d Highlanders there were in a short time 55 casualties. Brigadier Walpole then brought up his artillery and began to shell the place, but so badly was the investing operation conducted that in the course of the night the enemy were enabled to evacuate the place without molestation, although the gates, as I have said, were both on the same face of the work, and when we entered next morning all we found were the bodies of three Sepoys, some attar, flour, and, it is said, five guns. Had the whole of the enemy been destroyed it would have been but sorry compensation for the loss of Adrain Hope. Of conspicuous gallantry among gallant men, of untiring zeal, of great shrewdness and common sense, he possessed a gentleness of manner and kindness of heart, evidence in all his acts, which endeared him to all who served with or under him, and which strengthened the confidence they felt in his high soldierly qualities. His loss is at this juncture irreparable—at any time it would be grave and lamentable. Brigadier Walpole's despatch, no doubt, will be published, and we shall then see what is his account of the transaction. It is with no inconsiderable interest I mention the fact that this gallant officer has had little experience in the field; that much of his time has been passed on the staff and in the Mediterranean, and not in high regimental employ; and that he obtained the command of the splendid force he temporarily leads because he was one of the senior colonels of this army.

We continue our march to-morrow at 2 o'clock in the morning.

FURTHER ON, April 26.—The siege train for Rohilcoud marched at 9 o'clock last night, under the command of that indefatigable and able officer Lieutenant Tod Brown, who has had the care of these onerous and troublesome charges single handed for three sieges. At 2 o'clock to-morrow morning the Commander-in-Chief and his staff cross the Ganges, and march 21 miles to Jellalabad, in Rohilcoud, towards Shahjehanpore, where the enemy are reported to be in some force. The force under Walpole will leave Allypunge and proceed to the same station, and General Penny's troops will also make a converging movement from Puteeaha, while Brigadier-General Jones's column executes a march towards the south. By the latest accounts from Bareilly we hear that Khan Bahadur Khan is fast losing the little intellect and influence which bhag and opium had left him, and that he is falling into second childhood. Under such circumstances the activity and energy of the Nana have secured to him a preponderating control, which he seems to be exercising most injudiciously for the common interest of the enemy. He has in the Mahomedan city of Bareilly forbidden the killing of cows, and he has buried four amulets at each corner of the city, with rites strictly Hindoo, to assure his followers of success. One of his emissaries was lately found near Indore with letters to persons of influence in Bundelcoud and in the Mahratta country, advising them to murder all the English, to hold out till the rains, and to organize a general rising, which will give a deathblow to our raj before the year is over. The cowardly assassin, who never yet has headed troops in the field, exhibits fertility of resources and power of combination beyond any of the leaders of the insurrection. But it is beyond his power to resist the force which will be brought against his troops, although the Rohillas are famous horsemen, and Rohilcoud is said to swarm with their cavalry.

Before we begin this new campaign it may be as well to give a resume of operations subsequent to the fall of Lucknow. In my last letter I mentioned the march of the various columns despatched from Lucknow with objects of great importance to accomplish. Those operations have been successful. Sir Hope Grant has returned to Lucknow, having shown his force at Mahomedabad and Ramnuggur, cleared the Gogra, beaten the Moulvie at Baree, and broken up the Bithowlee force. The Begum fled to Manpore, and Gorbhuc Singh is willing to come in if he is promised life. But our troops suffered much from the heat, and the column which started in perfect health returned with 250 sick to Lucknow. Sir James Grant's force will probably move to Roy Bareilly, south of Lucknow, for the sake of cover during the remainder of the hot weather.

Sir Edward Lugard, having relieved Azimghur and beaten the rebels at Jaunpore, had not succeeded in preventing the escape of Kooer Singh, who crossed the Ganges and got away from Brigadier Douglas. It would seem that this chief has since given a defeat to a small detachment of an English regiment, and has taken two of our guns near Arrah. General Lugard was ordered not to cross the Ganges; but previous to Kooer Singh's escape (and on the 23d) he was directed by telegraph to pursue the enemy. It would appear that he never received the message. Kooer Singh has great influence in the Arrah district, but it is to be hoped he will not be long permitted to do mischief there. The column under Brigadier Walpole, which marched towards Rohilcoud to clear the left bank of the Ganges, and to secure the passage of the Ramgunga, at Allygunge, has effected these objects, though not without encountering a check at the fort of Roer (Boudamow), which has excited bitter feelings among the troops under his command. It

turns out that there were not 800 of the enemy in the fort. The attack was, however, successful, and most were fusiladed, and their loss was not ascertained. At the very moment that the Sikhs and the 42d were desperately clambering up the walls of the fort, helping each other by hand and leg and crook, and just as they were getting at the enemy, they were recalled, and in their retreat they suffered as much as in the attack. It is stated that there was a passage where the cavalry could have got in, but that they were not permitted to make the attempt. The men were furious at the repulse, and clamoured loudly to be led to the assault. The Sikhs had lost Willoughby, and Cope was wounded. The 93d had lost Adrain Hope. The 42d left the bodies of Bramley, Douglas, and many gallant comrades behind them. In the middle of the fight Adrain Hope, ever regardless of his own life, whose the lives of his soldiers were concerned, rushed to the wall of the fort to withdraw the men. His aide-de-camp Batter said to him, "The fire is very hot, General." As he spoke the Brigadier fell, shot from above through the neck, shoulder, and lungs. He said, "They have done for me. Remember me to my friends," and died in a few seconds. At the funeral, which was most affecting, the 93d wept like children for their beloved Colonel. There was not a dry eye in Bramley's company, as his body was borne to the grave. His body and that of Douglas were recovered by the most daring gallantry, which will not, I trust, go unremembered. When the men retired, Simpson, the quartermaster-sergeant of the regiment, hearing that two officers were left on the ground, rushed out to the ditch of the work, and, seizing the corpse of poor Bramley, brought it in on his shoulders. He next started out and recovered the body of Douglas in the same way; and then, undeterred by the incessant fusillade of the enemy, this gallant soldier again and again renewed his labours, and never ceased till he had carried in the bodies of five more of his comrades. Two men were killed in attempting to imitate this noble soldier. Does he not well deserve the Victoria Cross? Walpole's subsequent march was more successful, for on the 22d the artillery and cavalry had a fight of their own with the enemy, and took four guns and their camp, inflicting on them such loss that they fled across the Ramgunga at Allygunge, without attempting to destroy the bridge they had constructed across the river, so that we not only secured Allygunge, but the means of sending our siege train over the Ramgunga at the very spot where it was desired to do so.

The place indicated for the junction of General Penny's column with the force under the Commander-in-Chief is Meerpore Mattra, between Shahjehanpore and Bareilly. The Major-General, who is a veteran of great experience and of high military character, has already obtained considerable results. He will cross the Ganges near Nudowlee, at the Cuchia Ghaut. Brigadier-General Jones's advance from Roorkee has already done much to effect the objects our General has in view. The excellent officer who commands this body having crossed the Ganges, beat the enemy at Nagul, took Nugeebabad, gave a second defeat to the enemy at Nugeena, and captured 27 guns. He is now marching on Moradabad to co-operate with the general attack on the enemy.

Sir Hugh Rose is held inactive at Jhansi, but he has been ordered to attack the Calpee rebels, being aided in so doing by the 88th Regiment and the Sikh Regiment under Maxwell, at Akbarpore I have already reported the last victory obtained by Whitlock, who seems to be under the orders of the Governor-General. Every soldier under Sir Colin Campbell's orders is on the march, and all that is to be feared is the interference of some civilian with more zeal than knowledge, by which some small detachment may be compromised, as has been probably the case at Arrah. I expect that we shall have but a short campaign in Rohilcoud. Sir Colin Campbell will probably return from Bareilly to direct the operations against any bodies of the enemy near Allahabad or Benares, and one Regiment, at all events, will be sent to Nyraee Tal, which I hope to visit in their company. There was a deaf storm last night, and the heat to-day has gone far beyond the range of my thermometer. We have moon-lights now, and so far our march is favoured by circumstances. The Ganges continue to rise.

It is stated that Nana Sahib, with all the cavalry at Bareilly, was trying to cross the Ganges, to join his brother at Caffre, and thence to make his escape into Central India.

UNITED STATES.

THE METHODISTS VS. GODLESS SCHOOLS.—We are gratified at finding the following truths so forcibly enunciated in the address of the Bishops of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, south, held at Nashville on the 4th ult. We have italicized certain portions of it, to which we wish to direct particular attention:—"The subject of education presents claims to your consideration, and an agency for good, second only to the preaching of the gospel; and indeed it is intimately interwoven with the success of that great work. The children of the church must, and will be educated, at least to a very large extent. As the material prosperity of the country advances, the desire to educate the youth of all classes of the community. Not only the rich, but thousands of those in the humbler walks of life, feel its influence. It should be the business of the Church to foster this spirit, and give it proper Christian direction. Knowledge is power, either for good or evil, and is a blessing or a curse, just as it is consecrated to God, and brought under the control of the Spirit and grace of God, or otherwise; and it is certainly the policy of the Church to wrest the power from the hands of Satan, and so direct it as to make it a glorious agency for promoting truth, and working out the world's salvation. We believe there is an increasing conviction in favor of denominational schools, as best calculated to promote the cause of sacred, sanctified learning, in connection with scriptural and earnest Christianity. This cause has, we believe, been steadily increasing in its influence throughout the church since our last meeting. Not only are our old institutions still living and accomplishing great good, but a large number of new institutions have sprung into being, both for male and female education. This argues favorably for the ultimate and permanent prosperity of the Church, and we hail it as a strong indication for good.—N. O. Catholic Standard.

Is that so?—The *Baptist Examiner* says that sixty per cent of the money raised for charitable and religious purposes is used up in "office expenses," in paying the salaries of those who collect money. If that be so, it will be seen that out of every hundred dollars donated for the benefit of the heathens of Central Africa, sixty dollars are spent in the United States. Does not this look a little like jobbery?

CHURCH-BELLS A NUISANCE.—Seven Aldermen of this city have voted that the ringing of the church-bells on Sunday is a nuisance, and ought to be abated. We have no doubt that the devil is of the same opinion, and if he had a seat at the Board of Aldermen would have voted the same way—and for the same reason. "The sound of the church going bell" is essentially incompatible with the main purgative and pleasures of the whole eight.—N. Y. Church Journal.

Rev. H. W. Beecher, having stated that religious doctrine was only the "skin of truth set up and stuffed," one of his brethren quotes for his edification the words of St. Paul; on this he says: "Till I come, give attendance to reading, and to the skin of truth set up and stuffed."

the Italian charged with the murder of a New York policeman last summer, has after three days been found guilty of a capital offence. The following remarkable remarks upon Spasmodic Christianity are from the *Protestant Register*, one of the leading Protestant journals on this Continent:—"Spasmodic Christianity."—This is the present phase of "Christianity." There are business men's prayer-meetings, youths' prayer-meetings, prayer-meetings in churches, in stores, at the theatres; and men and women in great numbers are said to have come, or to be coming, to Christ. The arrival of Christ in Boston has been publicly announced. One person has been reported as having obtained an interest in Christ at precisely 6 o'clock, P.M. A notorious personage was made a Christian of, as he was riding in a wagon, and the shock of his conversion was such, that the man who sat by his side felt it. Baptisms of adults, by sprinkling, and immersion, have been numerous. One minister, not having the convenience in his own church, borrowed the baptismal pool in a baptist brother's church, and, clothing himself in appropriate baptismal costume, immersed a score or so of his parishioners. Special efforts for the conversion of sinners have been made in every way. Ministers have preached on Sundays and on all days; and nothing has been left undone which was likely to "win souls to Christ." The sum of all this is, that large numbers of communicants have been added to the churches "on profession of their faith." And now, as we approach the beginning of the end, and can look back upon the means and appliances used, and ascertain the probable results of the revival, what is the actual worth to Christianity of all this excitement? The prayer-meetings have pretty much ceased; the conversions are nearly at an end. Few are now desirous to secure an interest in Christ. "The hurly-burly is done." The world of business and pleasure moves on as before. We had a business panic in the fall. We have had a religious panic this spring. The latter very naturally follows the former; for when a man's property, or his supposed property, is gone, he is apt to take to piety or politics. Of this, the Church which deals in the eternal damnation of souls is well aware. The strife between—who shall have the man, the world, or Christ? Shall he be saved or lost? He is threatened with everlasting perdition. The torments of the damned in hell are pictured before his mind's eye. He is described to himself as scrambling on the brink of a sea of horrors, of which he can form no adequate conception, or hanging over a fiery gulf, into which, once plunged, he is there not for a day, nor for all time, but forever. He is told that Christ is the only way of escape. He alone is able and willing to save him. Multitudes are flocking to his standard. "Now is the accepted time." By mail, by telegraph, by newspapers, by word of mouth, the message comes; that in Boston, in Philadelphia, in New York, the prayer-meetings are crowded, the churches are nightly filled with men and women inquiring for the way of salvation, and great numbers are hopefully pious, or soon expected to become so. The man takes counsel of his fears, joins the multitude, and is added to the number of professing Christians. And this is called religion, or getting religion! Why, it is a profanation of the word. It might be called spasmodic Christianity, although the name of Christianity, with this limitation even, ought hardly to be applied to it. It is a spurious Christianity obtained on business principles, with no principle of true religion contained in it. True religion consists in loving God and our neighbor, and helping the destitute; in giving meat to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, clothes to the naked, shelter to the homeless. It is a spirit of self-sacrifice, a life of justice, and purity, and love; a Christ-like character. It is the constant presence of the Divine Spirit in the soul of man. "Present to every good thought and righteous struggle, upholding and cherishing all weakness, drawing us ever to a closer and purer fellowship with God, pervading the family, filling the Church, fertilizing the world, and connecting duty with fruit by an infallible law." God is the inner light. He dwells in every human soul; not at intervals, but now and always. Religion is the soul's recognition of the indwelling God. He is the religious man, to whom God is always present. He is a spasmodic Christian, and indeed no Christian at all, whose Christianity is merely paroxysmal at Sunday services, and business men's prayer-meetings.

MEETING OF MINISTERS.—The ministers who compose the Philadelphia Evangelical Union conduct the daily meetings for prayer at Jayne's Hall. These services are said to be entirely anti-sectarian. Hereafter, if the Philadelphia Evangelical Union continue to control the revival meetings, Unitarians and Universalists are not to be considered welcome visitors. Rev. Mr. Carden referred to an Episcopal clergyman, and is Pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Matthias, in that city. An adjourned meeting of the ministers was held at Jayne's Hall, on the subject of Ministerial Union. Rev. Kingston Goddard was in the chair, and Dr. Nevin acted as Secretary. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. John Chambers. Dr. Nevin then presented the draft of a Constitution for the government of the body, which was considered by sections. The name "Philadelphia Ministerial," as proposed, was changed to "Philadelphia Evangelical Union." This to be composed of the "evangelical" clergy of the city, who are to be elected and sign the Constitution. The object of the Union is declared to be the cultivation of fraternal feelings, mutual suggestion for the advancement of the Church of Christ, and general Church conference. The time of meeting was fixed for the first Tuesday of every month, at 10 o'clock, A.M.; the meetings to continue one hour and a half. The officers are to be a President and Secretary; the former of which is to arrange the order of business. Nothing of a political or sectarian character is to be introduced, either in writing or remark. The speakers are to be limited to five minutes each, and are not to speak more than twice on one subject. While this part of the Constitution was under consideration, it was proposed to include the praying in the five minutes. This was objected to by Mr. McGill, who said that it required a good deal of schooling to pray by the ring of a bell. To this it was replied: That is true; but it requires more to stand twenty-five minutes on one's feet, during prayer, as has to be done sometimes. After the Constitution had been adopted, Rev. Mr. Carden, late of Canada, thought that the word "evangelical" did not express all that it should, and hoped that a doctrinal basis would be adopted. He could not, he said, sit in the room with any one who denies his Saviour. Under the word "evangelical" he did not know but that the Universalist and Unitarian ministers could come in. The President explained that the term "evangelical" was a technical one, as used in this country, and was well understood. It was moved to appoint a Committee of Three to define the term "evangelical." Considerable discussion ensued. Several of the meeting expressed themselves in favor of adopting the Apostles' Creed as a basis. Rev. Mr. Torrence, the Bible Agent, objected to the adoption of any creed. He had no objection to Universalist ministers coming into the Union, as it might be the means of converting them from the error of their way. This was received with exclamations of "No! no!" all over the room. Rev. Pennal Coombe, in a sportive way, said that such a sentiment would do for a Bible Agent, who was expected to look to all quarters for aid. He had himself asked assistance of liquor dealers to build churches. Rev. T. H. Stockton spoke of the gratification he felt in the proposed Union, in view of the position he occupies in the ministry, but he declared he could not sign the Constitution if any creed were adopted. After further discussion, a motion was made to adopt the Apostles' Creed as a basis. Dr. Nevin moved to lay the resolution and substitute on the table, which was carried. Adjourned.—Public Ledger, Phil., May 18th 1858.

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