RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

From the Bombay Times, Nov. 17.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Brigadier Grant's column, about 3500 strong, reached Cawnpore on the 26th, and being re-inforced to 5000, crossed the Ganges with a large convoy of supplies for Lucknow, on the 30th. They reached Alumbagh without obstruction on the 3rd, but there waited till the Commander-in-Chief should join them. Sir Colin Campbell left Calcutta on the 27th October, and having narrowly escaped being made captive on his way, arrived at Cawnpore on the 3rd November, and remained there until the 9th, waiting, it is presumed, for further reinforcements, which must probably have accompanied him, to the extent of from 2000 to 3000, bringing up the force at Alumbagh, when he joins, to close on 10,000 men. Lucknow is said to be surrounded by about 50,000 insurgents, against whom Outram and Havelock gallantly, but with difficulty, held their own with less than 2000 men. For the past six weeks they have been isolated, and scarcely a line has within that space been received from them. Heavy fighting, with great slaughter, is believed to have occurred. Col. Powell, while advancing with a party of 800 men, was obstructed on the 1st by the Dinapore mutineers, betwixt Futtehpore and Cawnpore, when an action ensued, in which we were triumphant, but with severe loss, Col. Powell being amongst the killed, Nynee Tal, for a time invested by the enemy, had been relieved. Mehidpore, having been attacked on the 8th by a body of insurgent tribes from the neighbourhood, a portion of the United Malwa Contingent joined the enemy, killed Captain Mills and Dr. Carey, Serjeant-Majors O'Connell, Mills and Mannos, captured the guns, and compelled the other troops to retire. Brigadier Stuart, who left Dhar on the 8th, is now rapidly advancing to the northward, and will by this time, we have no doubt, have given a good account of as many of the mutineers as can be overtaken. Great masses of troops continue pouring in from all directions, and the country is everywhere returning to a state of tranquillity. The Governor-General and governors of Bombay and Madras are at the respective seats of their administration. The Commander-in-Chief of India has by this time reached Lucknow. Sir Patrick Grant is at Madras, and Sir Henry Somerset at Poonah.

BRIGADIER GRANT'S COLUMN.

At the date of our last, Colonel Greathed's column, after the battle of Agra, on the 10th of October, were pushing on with all haste to Cawnpore, where they expected to arrive on the 27th. On the 18th Brigadier Grant, of the 9th Lancers, joined and took command in room of Colonel Greathed. Taking them up where we left them at Mynpoorie on the 19th we now pursue an account of the march. Halting for a day on the 20th, they reached Bewar on the 21st, and recovered the treasure—about £23,000—left there when the mutiny broke out in May. The fort, with all the buildings it contained, was blown up. After a long march of 24 miles they reached Goorsahaigunger on the 22nd. On the 23rd they arrived at Kanouj, where a portion of the Delhi fugitives, on their way to Futtehghur, had established themselves. On discovering the approach of our troops, a body of 300 of them, with five guns, endeavoured to escape in the direction of Oude. Two hundred of the 9th Lancers, with a body of native cavalry, the 15th Irregulars, were immediately detached in pursuit, when heavy firing being heard, Grant followed with a second squadron and a couple of guns. The enemy had attempted to form on crossing the Kalee Nuddee (black river), and fired at our cavalry. On our guns opening, they decamped, our troopers crossing the stream, and following them. They were now shut up betwixt the Ganges and the lesser stream, where about 200 of them were cut up—the remainder escaped into the fields. The guns were captured, two of them being our own. A few, both of the cavalry and sepoys, were drowned in endeavouring to swim the Ganges. Lieutenant Watson and two native troopers were slightly wounded. The force once more pushed on, and reached Cawnpore on the morning of the 25th Ooctober.

ROHILCUND.—SHOWERS'S COLUMN.

We mentioned in our last that the flying column under Brigadier Showers, having swept the country around Delhi started afresh on the 2nd of October, and were last heard of at Jaffoo Satar, on the 12th. Here the horsemen of the Nawab of Jhujjur, who had crossed the river, were disarmed without resistance. In the fort they found twenty-one guns, with a considerable supply of gunpowder and munitions of war, a large number of horses and elephants, and 30,000 stand of arms. The chief himself was captured on the 17th in his hunting-grounds at Chowcuckwas. Information was now received that the Goojur had fallen back to Rewaree with the view of plundering the cities. Hodson's horse, which had just joined, now dashed back, overtook, and cut about 40 of them to pieces. A party of the Guide Cavalry next surprised Nahur, captured about 40 vagabonds, secured some fifty cavalry horses, and a couple of 9-pounders. The majority of the captives were hanged. A body of cavalry, detached to Nahur, endeavoured to prevent the fugitives from reaching the fort of Kanound, and cut up all they overtook. A squadron of the Carabineers, with Hodson's force were afterwards sent out in the same direction, under Colonel Custance, with the view of obtaining possession of the fort before it was reached by the enemy. Brigadier Showers himself, with the main column, followed as speedily as he could, and reached the place on the 20th, when they found Colonel Custance, who had arrived the day before, in possession. The garrison, who had not been reinforced, surrendered at once; £50,000 worth of treasure in rupees, with 14 guns, and a large quantity of stores were capured. About 500 of the garrison, said to be Poorbeahs, had fled during the night, and 60 who remained laid down their arms. Here the force rested awhile, to recover from their recent violent exertions. They had during the previous fortnight secured upwards of £70,000 worth of treasure. They started again on the 22nd. On the 31st a detachment of Shower's column went in pursuit of a body of Mewatte and other insurgents, who had taken up a position on the heights near Sonuh, in the Goorgaon district. The rebels dispersed with the loss of about 100 killed. In this affair Mr. W. Clifford, of the civil service, was killed by a shot from the enemy.

AGRA.

On the 27th of October Colonel Cotton, with a small body of troops, made a forced march from Agra towards Futtepore-Sekree, where a large body of the Indore fugitives were said to be assembled. The force consisted of 200 of the Engineer Brigade, three light field battery guns, two 8-inch howitzers, a detachment of Sikh cavalry and infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Sheriff and the militia cavalry. They reached their destination on the morning of the 28th, but found that the bulk of the enemy had decamped during the night. A few desperate men still held a very strong position in the Tehseldaree and buildings around. After a short bombardment, a 9-pounder was brought to bear on the eastern gate, when the troops burst in and stormed the place. Twelve men were killed inside, and five cut up by the cavalry when attempting to escape. We had seven or eight men wounded, most of them slightly, amongst them was Lieut. Club. No one was killed. The Kerowlee Rajah's troops had before this destroyed a portion of the same set, when attempting to cross the Chumbul. The column next proceeded towards Muttra, at which place they arrived on the 31st, having cut up some 150 rebels at the village of Bhegree, where a large quantity of ammunition was secured. They were still at Muttra, on the second November, and were next to march towards Hodule.

NYNEE TAL.

This beautiful mountain retreat, basking in the bosom of the Himalayas, could not, in spite of its seclusion, in these times of tribulation, escape attack. About the middle of October a rebel force of about 5000 strong, including 1000 cavalry, took up positions at Huldwanee and Kiladoongee, thus blockading the only two passes that lead to Nynee Tal, and so cutting off their supplies. The besiegers had no idea of attacking the place which is nearly impregnable with a handful of determined men to defend it. They fired a salute in honour of the occasion. The native mountaineers of the neighbourhood, the moment they were made aware of what had occurred, in sheer good will, and without pay or other inducement, poured down to protect the passes, of which every peak, precipice, and cavern was known to them. Major Ramsay, commanding the 8th Irregulars, proceeded with a party of 300 to examine their position. On his way he came across 300 troopers, formerly belonging to his corps, but who fled the moment he approached them. On nearing the enemy, he endeavoured to draw out their cavalry, with the view of decoying them across the Gola canal, and then cutting off their retreat. Unfortunately for us, they saw their danger before they were deep enough in our foils, and galloped back full speed, before we were able to occupy the bridge in their rear. With the jungle fever on all sides of them, impenetrable passes in their rear, they quickly got tired of the game of blockading, and decamped, and the beautiful sanatarium is once more safe as a retreat, void of all alarm.

CAWNPORE.

Our last dates from Cawnpore extended to the 24th Oct., and gave particulars of an excursion to Bithoor on the 18th, with the approach of reinforcements from north to south. Since then the direct mails have been plundered, and we have, for the fortnight, been deprived of communications of our own correspondents, and been compelled to draw on intelligence reaching us by the circuit of Calcutta. On the morning of the 22nd a convoy of 700 men, with four guns, left in charge of provisions for Alumbagh, where the sufferings of the garrison were very severe. Though within three miles of Lucknow, they knew nothing whatever of what had occurred there within the previous fortnight. On the morning of the 26th Brigadier Grant's column marched into Cawnpore a day earlier than was expected. It consists of two companies of Sappers and Miners, three troops of Horse Artillery, and two 18-pounder guns, 600 of her Majesty's 9th Lancers, her Majesty's 8th and 75th Foot, two regiments of Sikh cavalry, and the like number of infantry. They were in high health and spirits, had been in every action, nearly thirty in number, since the commencement of the siege of Delhi, and swept all before them on the way down. On the following day the 93rd Highlanders and 200 of the Naval Brigade had joined them. The most tremendous reports are prevalent in reference to the last two throughout the country. The sailors are said to be four feet high and four feet across the shoulders, and to carry a field piece under each arm, with as much ease as a porter would carry a bundle. The men in petticoats are believed to have been especially sent out by her Majesty so attired, to be avenged for the slaughter of our women and children. The strength of the garrison at this time was about 1500; Grant's force about 3500, and the reinforcements joined before the 30th would bring the grand total up to about 7000. On the 31st of October Brigadier Grant's column, now 5000 strong, crossed the Ganges, and arrived at Alumbagh, without opposition, on the 3rd of November. They took with them 2500 camels and 500 carts, with supplies for Lucknow. On the same day Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Cawnpore. He had very nearly been made prisoner on his way up. He and his staff appear to have been proceeding very injudiciously, without an escort, when they suddenly came up with a body of the mutineers of the 32nd Native Infantry. They were mounted on elephants, and were accompanied by seventy-five native troopers. The commander-in-chief, as soon as he observed the enemy, retreated, till he found refuge in a bullock train, some ten miles in the rear. The troopers continued for a while to hover round, and the marvel was that this piece of unparalleled rashness should not have determined fatally. Having arrived at Cawnpore on the 3rd, Sir Colin Campbell remained there till the 9th, when he started for Alumbagh, where Grant's column was understood to be awaiting his arrival. The cause of the delay is not explained, but betwixt the 3rd and the 9th of November nothing decisive could have occurred, or we should have heard of it by telegraph from Madras, the channel through which our latest tidings commonly reach us, being conveyed thither by steamer from Calcutta. On the afternoon of the 1st instant a sharp action occurred near the village of Knudjnai, betwixt the Dinapoor Mutineers and a detachment of 800 men, consisting of part of the Naval Brigade and a detachment of the 93rd Highlanders, two 9 pounder guns, under Colonel Powell of her Majesty's 53rd Foot. Our loss was heavy, Colonel Powell being amongst the slain.

THE SLOGAN OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

The following is an extract from a letter written by M. de Bannerol, a French physician, in the service of Mussur Rajah, and published in *Le Pays* (Paris paper) under the date of Calcutta, Oct. 8:—"I give you the following account of the relief of Lucknow, as described by a lady, one of the rescued party:—'On every side, death stared us in the face; no human skill could avert it any longer. We saw the moment approach when we must bid farewell to earth, yet without feeling that unutterable horror which must have been experienced by the unhappy victims at Cawnpore. We were resolved rather to die than to yield, and were fully persuaded that in 24 hours all would be over. The engineers had said so, and all knew the worst. We women strove to encourage each other, and to perform the light duties which had been assigned to us, such as conveying orders to the batteries, and supplying the men with provisions, especially cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night. I had gone out to try and make myself useful, in company with Jessie Brown, the wife of a corporal in my husband's regiment. Poor Jessie had been in a state of restless excitement all through the siege, and had fallen away visibly within the last few days. A constant fever consumed her, and her mind wandered occasionally, especially that day, when the recollections of home seemed powerfully present to her. At last, overcome with fatigue, she lay down on the ground and wrapped her plaid around her. I sat beside her, promising to awaken her when, as she said, 'her father should return from the ploughing.' She fell, at length, into a profound slumber, motionless and, apparently, breathless—her head resting in my lap. I myself could no longer resist the inclination to sleep, in spite of the continual roar of the cannon. Suddenly I was aroused up by a wild unearthly scream close to my ear; my companion stood upright beside me, her arms raised, and her head bent forward in the attitude of listening. A look of intense delight broke over her countenance, she grasped my hand, drew me towards her, and exclaimed, 'Dinna ye hear it? dinna ye hear it? Ay, I'm no dreamin', it's the slogan o' the Highlanders! We're saved,—we're saved!' Then, flinging herself on her knees, she thanked God with passionate fervor. I felt utterly bewildered; my English ears heard only the roar of artillery, and I thought my poor Jessie was still raving; but she darted to the batteries, and I heard her cry incessantly to the men, 'Courage! courage! hark to the slogan—to the Macgregor, the grandest o' them a'. Here's help at last!' To describe the effect of these words upon the soldiers would be impossible. For a moment they ceased firing, and every soul listened in intense anxiety. Gradually, however, there arose a murmur of bitter disappointment, and the wailing of the women who had flocked to the spot burst out anew as the colonel shook his head. Our dull lowland ears heard nothing but the rattle of the musketry. A few moments more of this death-like suspense, of this agonizing hope, and Jessie, who had again sunk on the ground, sprang to her feet, and cried, in a voice so clear and piercing that it was heard along the whole line—'Will ye no believe it noo? The slogan has ceased indeed, but the Campbells are comin'! D'ye hear! d'ye hear!' At that moment we seemed indeed to hear the voice of God in the distance, when the pibroch of the Highlanders brought us tidings of deliverance,—for now there was no longer any doubt of the fact. That shrill, penetrating, ceaseless sound, which rose above all other sounds, could come neither from the advance of the enemy, nor from the work of the Sappers. No, it was indeed the blast of the Scottish bagpipes, now shrill and harsh, as threatening vengeance on the foe, then in softer tones, seeming to promise succor to their friends in need. Never surely was there such a scene as that which followed. Not a heart in the residency of Lucknow but bowed itself before God. All, by one simultaneous impulse, fell upon their knees, and nothing was heard but bursting sobs and the murmured voice of prayer. Then all arose, and there rang out from a thousand lips a great shout of joy which resounded far and wide, and lent new vigor to that blessed pibroch. To our cheer of 'God save the Queen,' they replied by the well-known strain that moves every Scot to tears, 'Should auld acquaintance be forgot,' &c. After that nothing else made any impression on me. I scarcely remember what followed. Jessie was presented to the General on his entrance into the fort, and at the officers' banquet her health was drank by all present, while the pipers marched round the table playing once more the familiar air of 'Auld lang syne.'"—*Jersey Times, Dec. 8.*

Lady Neill has a family of nine—six sons and three daughters—the eldest still under age.

NENA SAHIB IN OUDE.

It is generally understood that Nena Sahib, self-appointed Peishwa, has assumed the command in chief in Oude, and some profess to see traces of ability and plan in the more recent movements of the rebels. Government has published a telegram announcing a victory at a place called Burdee, near Allahabad. Captain Peel makes the best of his story, but it seems clear that the enemy fought with desperation, that our loss was severe, and that it was not considered prudent to retain so advanced a position. At Futtehserai again, near Agra, the rebels were dislodged by a party from the garrison on the 29th of October. Most of them fled, but a party seized a building on the heights and died like men with the halter round their necks. Lieutenant Glubb and seventeen privates were killed.

Colonel Greathed.—We regret to learn that the recent telegram which has brought home the tidings of Col. Greathed's successful and well-sustained victories, has also brought to his friends and relatives the melancholy news of the death of his wife, to whom he had been married several years. That estimable lady, who was a relative of the family of Sir Broderick Hartwell, Bart., died at Simla from the effects of a lingering attack of Indian fever, brought on by anxiety on account of her husband, whom she had not seen since he parted company with her in the course of last June. Mrs. Hervey Greathed, the widow of the late commissioner at Meerut, is on her way home to England. Another brother, Lieut. William Wilberforce Harris Greathed, of the Bengal Engineers, and formerly consulting engineer to the Governor at Calcutta, is returned among the list of those who were severely wounded at the storming of Delhi. We believe that his right hand has been entirely disabled, having been struck by a chance shot as he entered one of the breaches in the walls.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(*From Wilmer's European Times, Dec. 19.*)

The City of Glasgow Bank has obtained the necessary assistance to enable it to resume business without the aid of the Bank of England; but the Western Bank of Scotland, having been less fortunate, will be compelled to wind up. It is clear from the tone of Parliament, before it separated for the Christmas holidays, that we are not to look for any important modification of the Bank Charter—a result for which the commercial classes have only to thank themselves. The most that can be hoped for is, what Mr. Gladstone terms the introduction into the act of "certain elastic provisions to meet peculiar and exceptable cases;" but how this elasticity is to be engrafted on the present unwieldy machinery plain people are at a loss to comprehend. There will probably be more wrangling on the subject when Parliament meets again in February; but if times mend in the interval, and if the crisis has even partially passed away, the triumph of the great capitalists will be secured until another commercial storm sweeps the "elastic provisions" into air.

The establishment of a Department of Justice is, we presume, not much longer to be withheld. Before the last dissolution, the House of Commons adopted an address to the Crown recommending such an appointment, and the anomalies in our courts of law are of such frequent, such daily occurrence, that it is high time to carry out the principle. It is to be hoped that some able and enlightened man will be selected for this important office, and it is also desirable, we think, that he should have a seat in the House of Commons, for there he could propound such reforms as the wants of the country demand; the drawback would be that the officer would be changed with every change of Government, so that the *personnel* would be too varying for practical purposes. But a belief is rapidly gaining ground, and perhaps the new Reform Bill may provide for the contingency, that seats in the popular branch of the legislature should be set apart for members of the executive government whose duties are unconnected with general politics; a Minister of Education, a Minister of Justice, the Secretary of the Poor-law Board,—these and similar offices do not require that their incumbents should represent constituencies. Give them the power of speaking in the House on all subjects connected with their respective departments, and withhold from them, if it be thought desirable, the power of voting—an arrangement which ought to satisfy all who are jealous of the power which such offices throw into the hands of the government for the time being.

It is said that a conference will shortly be held in London between the representatives of France and England relative to the French scheme of slavery, to which we have adverted in another article. This proposal, we learn, emanates from the French Government, which is still of opinion that the engagement of free laborers is a better mode of stopping the traffic in slaves than any preventive measures. The proposition is friendly, and the discussion of the whole question cannot fail to allay the irritation which now prevails in this country with regard to it. We are likely to see the extinction of slavery, at no distant day, in the Dutch colonies. The proposed indemnity is small—from 50 to 500 francs per head for able-bodied laborers, the sick and disabled to be taken *ad valorem*, but the criminals, the lepers, and other contaminated creatures, are pronounced worthless on the score of value,—so decrees the Senate at the Hague.

The Sardinian Legislature has been opened by a sensible speech from the King, in which a hope was expressed that the Chambers would co-operate with him; that the present Government, like the old one, was devoted to liberal and progressive principles; that the rupture with Austria had not been healed; and that a loan would be needed to carry out certain projected public improvements.

It is now proved beyond all doubt that the clerical party in Belgium have sustained a thorough defeat at the last election. In all the principal towns, and in the capital more especially, the Liberals have triumphed by large majorities. There was a good deal of excitement, but no disturbance; and the conduct of the king through the trying position in which he has been placed for months past between the rival parties has been such as became a constitutional monarch.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent, writing on the 10th, says:—Prince Frederick William, on his return from his visit to the King and Queen at Charlottenburg on Tuesday last, proceeded, in company of his architect, Professor Strack, to inspect the progress of the palace that is being converted to his use; and yesterday afternoon he devoted several hours to a similar inspection of the suite of apartments that he and the Princess Royal are to occupy provisionally in the Royal Schloss, on their arrival here next February. The external work of the future palace is already so far completed that the scaffolding is taken down on all sides, with the exception of that portion of the front where a new portico is to be added, and it is very satisfactory to observe, not only how extremely well the "Palace of the old King" looks after its metamorphosis, but also how warm is the interest taken by all classes in its completion. As ladies-in waiting on the Princess Royal when she enters on her new dignities here, have been appointed the Countess Perpoucher (Mistress of the Robes), the Countess Lynar, and the Countess Hohenthal; in compliance with Court usage, the Princess will not be attended by any lady of her own Court and nation.

One of the most important *fetes* in connexion with the marriage of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William will be a grand reception, for the purpose of a formal presentation of the *elite* of the *beau monde* to the Prince and Princess after their nuptials. This reception will, we believe, be held at Buckingham Palace.

A great many royal and distinguished personages are expected to arrive in January, on a visit to her Majesty, in order to be present at the marriage of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William. The King of the Belgians, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and the Duke of Saxe Coburg will be inmates of Buckingham Palace, and for other visitors of less exalted rank a suite of rooms has been engaged at Farrance's hotel, in Belgravia, where they will be attended by the Queen's own servants, and have the use of her Majesty's carriages.

The marriage of the Princess Royal is to be celebrated at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on the 25th of January.

We understand that her Majesty has selected Lady Churchill and Viscount Sydney to be the lady and lord in attendance upon her Royal Highness the Princess Royal in the journey, after her highness's marriage, from London to Berlin.

THE LEVIATHAN.

The attempts to move this monster ship were renewed on Tuesday, the 15th, but were again unsuccessful. At half-past three all the chains were hove taut, including the great cables laid across the river, and hydraulic presses and numerous screw-jacks were set in motion, but not the slightest effect was produced. When the strain was at the highest, one of the smaller chains gave way, and a feeder of an hydraulic engine burst. Operations were suspended, and at five p.m. arrangements were being made to drive in piles near the after-cradle, probably with the view of fixing another press.

On Wednesday morning, after a few minutes' application of the rams, the Leviathan moved 38 inches aft and 15 inches forward, the effect being to place the vessel straight on the rails, and to remove all suspicion of obstruction of the ways. Two hydraulic cylinders then broke, and up to half-past two no further progress had been made. Mr. Robert Stephenson was again present, and expressed his approval of the proceedings. Further proceeding will probably be postponed until after Christmas, when vastly increased power is to be employed.

It is now said that the Leviathan will cost only from £20,000 to £25,000 in the launching—not £70,000 or £80,000, as reported.

Murder of a Spanish Bishop by the Chinese.—The admiral in command of the French squadron in China had, at the request of the Spanish Consul at Macao, sent a steamer to the coast of Tonquin to save, if possible, the life of the Spanish bishop, Mgr. Diaz, who had been thrown into prison by the Chinese at Touranne, and treated with the greatest cruelty. A letter just received from Hong Kong gives the following details of his death:—The execution of the Bishop took place at Ram-ting on the 20th July. His head was cut off by the public executioner, and all the ground was immediately dug up, lest the christians might collect some drops of the blood as relics. The mandarins afterwards carried the body through the streets of the place with a procession of troops and elephants, after which it was wrapped up in mats, and thrown into the river with a rope attached to it, and fastened to a boat. The boat was then rowed down the stream towards the sea by a number of men, who were compelled to sit with their faces towards the bow, and threatened with death if they turned round. Thus, when the body was cut adrift, they could not say where the act had taken place, the idea being that the Christians might make an attempt to recover it, and might apply for information to some of the men on board the boat.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AT BETHNAL-GREEN.

On Wednesday evening, the 9th, a scene of a very extraordinary character was witnessed in the neighbourhood of Bethnal green. The Bishop of London had issued a notice stating that he had heard much of the spiritual wants of that neighbourhood, and especially of the poorer classes, and that he was desirous of meeting and preaching to them on subjects connected with their present welfare and future happiness. St. Matthew's Church, which is situated in the most densely populated and pauperised district of the parish, was selected as the place at which the Bishop had to deliver his address, and long before 8 o'clock, the time appointed for the commencement of the service, the spacious church was densely crowded by such an auditory as it is quite safe to say was never before seen in any church in England. The people who assembled were of the poorest possible classes, —men with fustian jackets and unshaven faces, women whose faces betokened the sad privations they are called upon to endure, and many in absolute rags; lest there should be any mistake as to the services being meant for them, some of the most respectable and orderly members of the ordinary congregation stationed themselves at the doors and in the streets, and, as the people approached, half ashamed to enter, they were invited in and shown to seats, all of which throughout the church were set apart for their accommodation. These were speedily filled, and the church being crowded to suffocation, hundreds of persons having vainly struggled to obtain admission, assembled in the adjacent streets, and occupied themselves in discussing the nature of this new movement for their edification. The bishop entered the church at a few minutes before eight o'clock, and made his way with great difficulty through the dense mass of people to the vestry room. The congregation rose in a body to receive and welcome him. Having put on his episcopal robes, he took his seat at the communion table, and the ordinary service was performed by the Rev. John Colborne, M.A., the minister of the church. His lordship then ascended the pulpit and selected for his text the first few verses of the 21st chapter of Revelations, in which St. John describes the "New Jerusalem," "the new heaven and the new earth," and the eventual departure from the world of sin and sorrow. In an animated address, suited to the minds of the congregation, he pointed out to them the vagueness of the notions of the generality of men as to the nature of heaven, assuring them that their future state of happiness would not be in some unreal and unsubstantial place among the clouds, but that their real bodies would be reunited with their real souls on a real new earth, which the Book of Revelations so majestically described. That would be the "Holy City," the "New Jerusalem," the real city of true holiness. He asked them to look forward from amid their sorrows and poverty to that new state, and then emphatically exclaimed, "There is a good time coming, when there shall be among you no more sorrow, poverty, or sin; but I warn you to ask yourselves seriously, where you will be when that good time arrives." The congregation, unused to such earnestness, were struck with his lordship's animation, and yet simple style of oratory, and as he passed away from the church followed him by hundreds, but without uttering a word. It was announced that the bishop will preach at St. Peter's Church, in the same parish, on the evening of Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

ENGLISH TRAVELLERS AND ROMAN BRIGANDS.

A letter from Rome of the 5th says:—The brigands in the neighbourhood of the Eternal City have just resumed their priodical practice of spoliating such incautious travellers as take more money with them than is necessary for their own wants or less than will suffice to pacify the *auri sacra fames* of highway assailants. On Monday evening at seven o'clock a vetturino carriage was plodding its weary way from Civita Vecchia towards Rome, and had reached a spot four miles on this side of Palo, when its farther progress was opposed by seven bandits armed with bludgeons, pistols, and daggers, who stopped the vehicle and proceeded to rifle the passengers, consisting of Dr. Conolley, Roman Catholic bishop of New Brunswick, on his way to Rome to pay homage to the supreme head of the church, Mr. Blake, and Mr. and Mrs. Harper. The Bishop was eased of £140, besides his episcopal chain and cross, and the pastoral ring, a fine emerald, which he wore according to custom. Mr. Blake, feeling greatly averse to submitting to spoliation, in his turn manfully resisted the outlaws' invitation to stand and deliver, but he was finally overpowered by numbers, after being severely beaten and having had a pistol presented at his head, which fortunately missed fire.—Mr. and Mrs. Harper were robbed of their watches, chains, and purses; and altogether the plunder realised by the marauders may be valued at a thousand scudi, or over £200. At any rate this inconvenience, which always threatens travellers to and from Civita Vecchia and Rome, will disappear as soon as the railway, which is promised for next July, is actually opened to the public.

How to be a Romanist.—Not long ago, in France, a young lady united herself to the Roman Catholic Church, but finding it impossible to believe a certain doctrine she confessed the fact to the priest, who enjoined her to pass her mornings in repeating the words "I believe; I believe!" and faith would surely come! She really did try—blindfolded truly, as she acknowledges herself to have been; but as faith did not come, he assured her that if she peformed the required act without believing, it would be far more pleasing to God, inasmuch as reason would be completely sacrificed to obedience! Here is the true essence of Romanism. Believe without evidence, but if you cannot believe, do what the church commands, and your obedience is more meritorious than if you do believe.

The New Romish Dogma.—Pio Nono is accumulating everything which tends to commemorate and transmit to posterity his dogmatic definition of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. A picture of enormous dimensions, representing the enunciation of the Bull in St. Peter's by the Pope, surrounded by the cardinals, prelates, and officers of his Court, has just been conveyed to the Vatican, from the studio of the artist, Signor Paris, who has executed it by express commission. The production contains two hundred and fifty figures, nearly all of them portraits, and some of them the size of life; the Pope's own person and throne occupying the centre of the picture, whilst the upper part is filled with the apparition of the Virgin descending in clouds.

Females Wanted.—The latest census of Oregon exhibits a remarkable disparity of the sexes. While the males number 26,000, there are only 16,000 females. This excess of males is one of the peculiar phenomena of our new Territories, and is to be found, more or less, in all of them. It arises from the great number of single young men who emigrate in search of better fortune to the new settlements, where land is cheap, work abundant, and the means of living easier of access. Kansas, it is said, is the most unfortunate of all our new Pacific Territories in this respect. Such have been the hardships incident to the colonization of that region, that only with great difficulty could females be induced to go there. But California is, of all other places in the Union, that where the preponderance of males is most remarkable. The process of equalization has been gradually going on for some years past by the emigration of families.—*Am. Pap.*

The Methodists, as a denomination, are making war upon the habit of using tobacco. We learn from some of the Methodist journals that large and influential Conferences have determined to license and ordain no candidate for the ministry, who is not willing to forego the use of tobacco in every form of personal indulgence. A new University has been endowed also in one of the Western States, with the proviso in its bye-laws, that no Professor shall be entitled to any of the endowment, who is addicted to the use of tobacco. It is suggested that the money spent uselessly for the weed would evangelize the world.

Sepoy Cruelty.—We regret to state that a young lady, the daughter of a highly respected clergyman of this city, who married a gentleman connected with the Indian service, about a year since, has just returned, not only widowed, but terribly mutilated. The Sepoys have cut her tongue out, and inflicted other injuries. The melancholy circumstance has created much sensation, for it has brought the horrors of the war before us in their reality, and not the least in the parish from whence the lady went forth, so short a time since, in the bloom of beauty, to the enjoyment, as it was believed, of a very happy lot in life.—*Bristol Mirror.*

Population of London.—At the last census, in 1855, London contained 2,362,236 inhabitants, namely:—1,106,558 males, and 1,255,678 females. The Registrar General computes the increase of population since 1855 at 60,000. The census was taken in one day; and among other facts enumerated, it appears there were on the night when it was taken, 28,598 husbands whose wives were not with them, and 39,231 wives mourning their absent lords.

Dr. Duff.—Dr. Tweedie stated at the recent sitting of the Scotch Free Church Commission of Assembly that there was some probability of Dr. Duff's return to that country if his health would permit it. Thomas Thompson, Esq., of Bath, has offered £1500 if the Commission would invite Dr. Duff home to explain the position and enforce the claims of India.

Holloway's Pills—Armed with this great antidote, the traveller is prepared to encounter all the extreme and sudden varieties of our Canadian climate, for he has the means of eradicating nearly every species of internal disease. The endemics pervading alike our manufacturing districts and agricultural communities; along with the epidemics which at particular seasons decimate the population of our crowded cities, are susceptible of being controlled by the purifying, disinfecting action of the Pills upon the animal fluids; while external diseases and injuries are rapidly and thoroughly cured by the anti-inflammatory and healing agency of the Ointment.

The astonishing success of the Oxygenated Bitters in the worst cases of Dyspepsia, is owing to its peculiar tonic properties, and being entirely free from alcoholic stimulants it produces no reaction or unpleasant sensations.

The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1858.

SHALL OUR BIBLE ENTER OUR NORMAL SCHOOL AND ACADEMY?

Why should it not? Is its *intellectual character* so low as to render it unfit for such advanced seminaries? Are there no portions of it sufficiently profound to merit the attention of those who have just surmounted the mere rudiments of learning? Certainly no man capable of forming an opinion on such a subject, who has ever perused the sacred volume, will charge it with intellectual inferiority. The puerilities of the Apocrypha, the sublime nonsense of the Koran, and the absurdities of the shastras belong not to it. While embracing in its wide range positions within the grasp of a child's intelligence, in the lofty soarings and burning eloquence of an Isaiah, and the comprehensively profound reasonings of an apostle Paul, it confessedly occupies the apex of intellectual productions.

Is its *morality doubtful?* Is there any thing in its instructions, warnings or exhortations calculated to debase or corrupt the youthful mind, or lead it to think lightly of sin in any form? Can it be supposed that the dictations of the Spirit of God, or the sayings and discourses of the Holy Jesus, are defiled with the smallest taint of impurity or error? "Unto the pure all things are pure; but unto them that are defiled and unbelieving, is nothing pure, but even their mind and conscience is defiled." The man, therefore, who condemns the reading of the scriptures by the young as injurious to their morals, because of their frequent condemnation in certain places of debasing crimes, proves himself to be defiled in heart, and totally ignorant of the only effectual means of checking the prolific nature of sin. Will no mention of sin prevent the rapid expansion of the depraved propensities of youth? Will no condemnation of certain crimes in our public seminaries restrain the depraved imagination from gloating over them? Never! We unhesitatingly declare that our institutions of learning are essentially deficient where all the crimes of youth and manhood are not unsparingly condemned,—and that by the authority of the Most High God. But others, taking the opposite extreme, regard the Bible as too sacred to be placed in the hands of children. We do not advocate its use as an ordinary class-book; nor do we think it beyond the province of a teacher to require his scholars to take care of their books, and especially of such a book; but who will say that the youthful spirit of depraved man can come too early into contact with the purifying influences of God's word, or that conscience can be too soon assisted to ascend the throne of the moral powers, and shape the course of the immortal spirit far from the quagmires of pollution and the pitfalls of crime, into the path of virtue, prosperity and honor? Such an opinion can only find an advocate in one who is prepared to sacrifice the moral welfare of a community, to gratify an ignoble personal ambition.

Is it so deficient in *variety* and *interest* as to merit its exclusion from the list of books designed for the instruction or training of our more advanced youth? What! the most ancient and reliable history,—the most astounding wonders,—the most graphic description,—the most sublime eloquence,—the loftiest devotion, — interwoven with personal incidents and biographies the most remarkable and entertaining, devoid of interest and variety for the instruction of any portion of our youth! The man who could offer such a sentiment to the public is certainly presuming too far on the ignorance and forbearance of his readers.

The sacred volume must remain till the end of time unapproachably the most interesting book to all classes that has ever, or ever can be written. To exclude the rays of our sun from our halls of learning and supply their place with the glimmering light of lamps fed by impure oil, would indicate less folly than to deny a place, and the first place to this book, where the dry, detached, insipid, and often uninteresting productions of inferior men are honored.

But is the book not *sectarian?* We deny it. The christian world acknowledges the book as their common property. It is not the production of one sect. Its author is the Head of the Christian Church, and all who hold by the Head, receive the Book as their standard authority on all points of morality. That on some minor matters, different denominations interpret portions of it diversely is freely admitted,—for absolute uniformity in every shade of thought is not possible in the present state of the human intellect. But in all the essentials of morality, the christian world is agreed,—and these alone do we wish to be inculcated in our public seminaries.

If the bible is thus highly intellectual, soundly moral, varied and interesting, and unsectarian, and withal essential to a thorough training, why should it be excluded from our Normal School and Academy? Into the former, the Board of Education, (as the Petition which we to-day publish testifies), would have introduced it; but the Executive Council refused its sanction. On that Executive Council, then, rests the great responsibility of dishonoring the word of God, and thereby God himself, by denying his book admission into the Normal School. Let the people of Prince Edward Island remember this. What could have induced the Council to act so dishonorably? *A fear* of offending the Roman Catholics. But are they sure that they would offend the Roman Catholics? We believe that there are many worthy Roman Catholic laymen, and some priests also, in this Island, who would have no objection to see that book there, so long as nothing sectarian was deduced from it. The heads of the Roman Catholics might be offended; but is there none to stand in between the oppressors and the oppressed? Is there none to vindicate the liberty of our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects to think for themselves? Do not the waves of the Atlantic roll between them and Rome? In this free country, let every man examine for himself, and judge for himself; and permit no minister, priest or bishop to come between God and his conscience, enlightened by the word of God. But are the Roman Catholics, if as one man, *only* to be pleased? Can an Executive Council trifle with the rights and feelings of Protestants? They have done so. It is for the leal-hearted Protestants of this island to say that they shall do so no more. It is for *them* to say henceforth—"There are *two* parties to be pleased in this island." The Academy is indirectly under the same control, and with the same results. This institution, if it is not to dwindle down to a mere common-place Grammar School, demands a third Teacher, of the highest intellectual and moral attainments. Then only will it attract the sons of the higher classes, and be rendered permanently beneficial to the whole colony. Protestants of Prince Edward Island, your Petition is before you.—Sign it numerously, and tell your representatives that it is at their peril if they absent themselves from the post of duty or deny your just demands.