

with our Organization, and our Episcopacy, our Liturgy, our Sacraments, and Ordinal? There is only one answer can be given, that is at once safe and consistent,—only one position that can be taken by sound Churchmen in the United States,—we are the American Catholic Church. There are so-called Roman Catholics here; we are American Catholics. There are dissenters; as distinguished from them also, we are Catholic. We are a Church protesting against Rome, and as such, Protestant; and protesting against dissent, and as such, Episcopal." And so say we. Let us hope, then, that, on such authority, the Catholic character of the American Church being thus asserted, not only its doctrine, but its discipline and its ritual, will ever be considered as to be directed and maintained on Catholic principles.—*N. Y. Churchman.*

### News Department.

#### Extracts from Papers by Steamer Canada.

##### ENGLAND.

The new Bishop of Sierra Leone, Dr. Bowen, who will sail for Africa in a few days, it is stated passed several years of his early life in the Canadas. He was ordained in 1846 or 1847 to the curacy of Knaresborough, on the nomination of the Rev. Andrew Choap, who was then rector, having previously graduated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1849 he visited Palestine, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, in a missionary capacity, though at his own expense, and thence proceeded to several countries in the East. He remained at Nineveh, Babylon, and Egypt two or three years. On his return to England he was presented to the rectory of Orton Longville by the Marquis of Huntley. In 1854 he again visited the scene of his former labours, and preached the Gospel in Arabia and in Nazareth, and other places, where he gathered together little bands of Christians. He returned to England last year, and has since resided on his living; but it being but of small population, he has made frequent tours, to stir up others on behalf of the Church Missionary work. Bishop Bowen is a man of independent fortune; his seat is Milton House, Pembrokehire, where he has considerable property. "He is unmarried, and from his former habits and strong physical powers, added to his sterling worth and evangelical piety, it would have been difficult to select one more fitted in every way for the important post he is called upon to fill in nursing the infant Churches in Western Africa." He is one of a large family; his eldest brother is a medical man, and among his many sisters, one is the widow of Colonel Phillips, of the Bengal army, and another is married to the Rev. E. B. Squire, the present vicar of Swansea.

The occurrence of seventeen cases of malignant cholera, seven of which proved fatal, at West Ham, Stratford, within a few days, occasioned a special meeting of the parochial authorities of St. Pancras on Friday. Dr. Morris Wilson called upon the authorities to adopt immediate sanitary measures for meeting any outbreak of cholera in that parish. He wished for the immediate appointment of another inspector of nuisances, and the most rigorous rule to be laid down, so that all causes for generating the awful scourge might be eradicated. It was highly important that the whole of the metropolitan parishes should at once adopt active measures to meet the serious evil, and as it was impossible for that extensive parish to be properly inspected by one inspector of nuisances, he trusted there would be another at once appointed. Dr. Hiler, the medical officer of health, who had been investigating the apparent cause of the outbreak at Stratford, said that it was believed to arise from bad water supplied from a well. The attack was confined to one row of houses supplied with this water; since its use has been discontinued, the attack has greatly subsided. Dr. Wilson, further, in urging the appointment of a second inspector, alluded to the unwholesome food sold to the poor, which at any time might give rise to an outbreak of the disease. Articles of food of the worst kind are constantly being sold. They heard of such things as geese at 8d. a-piece, and meat at 2d. a pound. After a brief discussion this important matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee for immediate consideration. The outbreak was also the subject of a special meeting of the Association of Medical Officers of Health, on Saturday. It appeared from what then transpired that the place in which all the cases occurred was Abbey-row:—

There are sixteen houses in the row, tenanted by persons by no means filthy or very poor, generally one family in each house. The occupants for the most

part work at the flour mills or silk printing factory adjoining. Five of the houses have separate cesspools, and the remaining eleven drain into one larger one behind the centre house; opposite to this, at a distance of 70 feet from the cesspool is a pump. From this source the inhabitants draw all their water for drinking and washing. The soil is entirely gravel, and there is no doubt that infiltration might occur from the cesspool to the well. The water was undergoing chemical examination by Dr. Thomson. Abbey-row is surrounded by marsh land, much impregnated with sewage, and is only a few feet above the Thames.—In part of it is a tidal stream, called Channel Sea River, which conveys much of the sewage of the town of Stratford into the river Lea. By the desire of the medical officer of health, the handle was removed from the pump on the 12th instant. Since that date there has been only one case which proved fatal in six hours and a half. One other fatal case occurred in the person of a woman, who was supplied with water from a well in her own house. But this well too, was liable to contamination by filtration from the soil.

Public sympathy on behalf of the Indian sufferers, show no signs as yet of waning; more than £120,000 has been already received at head-quarters, exclusive of remittances made directly to India, and subscriptions are coming in from all parts.

The Convocation of the province of Canterbury was adjourned on Friday last, under a commission from the Archbishop, until next month, but it is understood that no business will be transacted until the meeting in February next.

The Synod of Bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church have unanimously elected Bishop Terrot as Primus in the room of the late Bishop Skinner.

For some time past rumours have been invented by the *Morning Advertiser* of a great secession to Rome, headed by certain well known clergymen from Oxford and elsewhere. Then it was announced that ten would take the step in the following week. The time arrived, and the *Advertiser* was in a position to announce that four had done so, under the training of Dr. Manning and Mr. Lockhart of Kingsland—viz., the following:—

1. Rev. H. N. Oxenham, M. A., Curate to the Rev. Mr. Denton, Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Cripplegate, and a very distinguished man at Oxford.
2. Rev. D. Nicholls, Curate of Christ Church, Albany street, formerly the church of the Rev. Mr. Dodsworth, now a Roman Catholic.
3. Rev. Walter Richards, of St. Mary's Oxford, well known as a Tractarian at Oxford.
4. Rev. Mr. Brown.

It was a pity the number had not been swelled with a Smith, Jones, and Robinson; anyhow the statement as to Mr. Oxenham is declared by him in the daily papers the next day to be "utterly untrue." The *Union* has also authority to say the same for Mr. Nicolls and Mr. Richards, but is at a loss how to identify the name of "Mr. Brown" in the Clergy List. The calumny has, however, had its effect. Repeated by the *Record*, which simply quotes Mr. Oxenham's denial, without the slightest allusion to the others, it obtained a general circulation, underlined as from a "morning paper;" and we see no prospect of stopping these calumnies but by indicting their authors and abettors for slander.

The *Morning Chronicle* is informed upon good authority that steps have been taken for immediately proclaiming the Queen Empress of Hindostan. It is not unlikely that the next telegraph will bring the news of the proclamation in Calcutta.

We hear that among the Cawnpore victims were four Roman Catholic clergymen. They were put to death with great barbarities. Their chapel also was dismantled and partially demolished.—*Daily News.*

The East India Company have advertised for some 20,000 hogsheads of ale and porter, to be sent to Bengal for the use of the British soldiers.

The Irish Representative Bishops for 1858 are the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishops of Cashel, Derry, and Limerick.

The attendance on yesterday evening, the last shilling day of the Manchester Exhibition, was the most numerous yet recorded, amounting to 28,984 persons.

The *Waterford News*, a Liberal journal, states that the *Nation* newspaper has been "kicked out" of the Commercial News-room of New Ross, the borough that formerly returned Mr. Garra Duffly to the Saxon parliament. The voting was as follows—For retaining the *Nation*, 15; against, 34. Its late Saxon essays led to its expulsion, which was moved by Dr. Hozlett, a respectable Roman Catholic gentleman.

##### INDIA.

The Bengal Hurkaru, with reference to Lucknow, remarks—

On the 10th of July last intimation was conveyed to Government that their provisions were sufficient to support them for six weeks. This brought them up to the 22d of August. That day, however, approached, and there were no signs of relief. But General Havelock, though he failed in his attempt about that time to relieve Lucknow, so far succeeded that he drew the besiegers upon his small force. This enabled the beleaguered garrison to make a sally, which was not only successful as to the destruction of the enemy, but enabled them to bring in a further amount of bullocks—sufficient for about three weeks' consumption.

It appears that a delay of ten days took place in the advance of Gen. Outram, owing to a recall, the responsibility of which is hinted by the *Hurkaru* to belong to some one else than the General or Sir Colin Campbell:—

A delay of ten days was by this mismanagement caused at a most critical period, and, but for the marked intervention of Providence, must have proved fatal to our countrymen at Lucknow. Happily, however, another opportunity presented itself for making a sortie. This time it was attended with greater success than ever. More than 100 of the enemy were blown into the air by a mine; a 24 pounder gun which had greatly annoyed them was spiked, and large supplies of provisions were secured. The garrison now consists of about 500 men, of whom 160 are in hospital; there are also about 300 women and children, who have gone through all the dangers and hardships of the siege, certain (for the fate of the Cawnpore garrison had reached them) of a cruel death if compelled by famine or any other cause to surrender. We may now almost look upon their relief as secure; humanly speaking, it is quite so.

Writing on the 31st August, General Havelock reports that his latest accounts represent the beleaguered party as safe and in good spirits:—

The stories that had been circulated regarding their distress, and their applying for terms! (the italics and the note of admiration are the indignant Sir James's own.) were to be regarded as inventions of the enemy. (I, [Times correspondent] should mention that we had heard from native runners who had reached Benares, that the inmates of the besieged fort had been placed on half rations about the middle of August, and could hold out therein for about a month longer.) There would be opposition to the march of the relieving army, wrote Havelock, but all would be well, "if we take lots of heavy guns with us." Now Outram got to Allahabad on the 2nd, and expected to reach Cawnpore on the 9th. He had with him about 1,500 Europeans, consisting of the 5th Fusiliers and the 90th, and a strong company of Royal Artillery. This reinforcement would raise Havelock's force to at least 2,000 Europeans. Of guns, light and heavy, there was an abundance; of cavalry, unfortunately, only about forty men, and the volunteers from the infantry. Havelock had made, or was making, full preparations for crossing the Ganges directly he was reinforced, and for carrying the entrenchment which the enemy were observed to have thrown up on the further bank. General Outram had sent word to Havelock that he should accompany him in his civil capacity only (you will remember he was Chief Commissioner of Oude when sent in command of the army in Persia, and that the lamented Sir Henry Lawrence was acting for him). Not for an instant could he think of depriving his brother in arms of the glory of relieving the garrison, and of completing the work for which he has so nobly struggled.

We have some very interesting narrations from Cawnpore. Lieut. Delafosse, one of the few who escaped, relates the facts of the rising; the unexpected hostility of Nana Sahib when his help was sought; how gallantly they held out as day by day increased artillery poured upon them, till no place was left for the wounded, the women and children, but the trenches. There was no shelter at all left for the men and five or six died daily from sunstrokes. In this wretched plight—

On the — of June, after having been on half rations for some days, the Rajah sent a half caste woman with a note into the trenches, to the effect that all soldiers and Europeans who had nothing to do with Lord Dalhousie's Government, and would lay down their arms should be sent to Allahabad. General Wheeler gave orders to Captain Moore to act as he should consider best. Captain Moore that evening signed a treaty to the effect that the Rajah should provide boats and carriage for the wounded and ladies down to the river