

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1858.

A "STAGE"

country. Outside Benares at 7 a.m. by dark as before. The country everywhere is one great green sea of corn. The roadside is a forest of trees, many of which with their fallen low limbs are gnarled and twisted. The trees are mostly *Acacia* and *Banar* trees. Many tanks by the roadside are filled with water. The temples—some Hindu with images of apes and animals of difficult anatomy stuck up for worship. The people nearly all carry long and stout sticks of bamboo, and walk at a great pace. Some of them carry bamboos balanced horizontally on their shoulders, their brass pots at one end and a bundle at the other. Family groups are frequent—an old man and a feeble, yet walking wonderfully well; a young man stout and strong, and a woman in a red and white sari, carrying a woman with a child upon her hip, and a boy and a girl of seven or eight years old. As far as the eye can reach on all sides there is a vast plain, covered with waving greenery about two feet high, dotted with thick tops of trees, dry rice

THE HEAD QUARTERS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

February 10.—Awok: by the familiar strains of the regiments of our light infantry bugles and by great cord. By day light saw the 13th Light Infantry, Lord Minto's Kerri Regiment, turning out. They form the outer garrison of Allahabad, being encamped on the plain between the fort and the town. After breakfast drove over to the fort, which is a large quadrangular work, situate at the junction of the Jumna and the Ganges, which is nearly at right angles. On the great square inside is pitched the camp of His Excellency the Governor-General of India. His Excellency lives

An ordinary general's tent, and all the principal officers attached to the machinery of the state which he carried with him, were pitched in the open space of the state of the country, and of the inadequacy of the military establishment to the disposal of the government to do all that is desirable, I may mention that the very day before a chief arrived at the report that the British troops had been driven from the great mountain, and soon after news arrived that a chief at the other side of the Ganges, near Surao, had proclaimed his independence, and had ordered a salvo to be fired by his guns in honour of the occasion. The British government could not pretend to chastise this insolence, nor can he give any active support to Mr. Mayne, who is struggling to maintain the British rule in the mountainous regions of the north.

THE SCENE OF BUTCHERY—THE FATAL WALL.

Cawnpore, however, was only an extensive collection of detached bungalows and offices spread over an immense space of ground, and here and there concentrated into piles of barracks, magazines, and offices. The utter ugliness of the place, which was a result of the want of any plan, and the greater ugliness of mud walls in decay are there pitilessly exposed by the hand of the murderer and by the cannon which were the instruments of the crime. The only interest attached to these hideous structures, which forcibly remind one of the towers of the London where improvement commissioners are at work, is the belief that "rubish may be shot here." Cawnpore would be

side many broken bungalows, there is visible an enclosure with broken walls and shattered gates, in the centre of which stands a small, white, plastered altar about two or three feet high, scattered over a 15 or 20 square yards of ground. Close to this heap there are some leafless trees, and on the topmost branch of one of these, just over the centre of the altar, a single white bird is brightly lit up. Beyond the rising soil, sits a horrid crucifix, a few yards away this mass of the ruins of what had once been a house there rose a ramp or sloping mound of earth from the level of the ground to the top of the altar, and the whole scene was covered in, and close by the well stood a monumental cross. It was scarcely necessary for my companion to say, "There is the house, and just beyond it the well." We were led by the guide to the ruins of the old Nana's palace, and by the ruins of a very spacious building called the Assembly Rooms, flat opposite the scene of the butchery. The Nana lived here, it is which the Nana lived after he was deposed, he occupied of the place a very separate and good house. He remains of mud houses and bungalows, till we reached the ruins of the Cawnpore hotel.

RUINS—RUINS, NOTHING BUT RUINS.

Everything around us was dishevelled—not a pane of glass in the windows, not a tile on the roof, the ceilings broken, and here and there the holes made by the cannon

But we were glad to find that some of the rooms were unoccupied, and that such things as breakfast and dinner were not wanted. From the four hundred men must dismiss from your mind all association connected with the use of the word in Europe, so far as the outward aspect of the place is concerned—was curious. The walls, of a dingy blue, and by ruins, amid which troops of *ultramar* were going, were decorated with *chiffons*, "adjuvants," and carrier crows: a few tents pitched inside the compound by travellers *en route*; vast processions of carts drawn by oxen, and files of elephants *en marche*, passing along the dusty plains which were wet continually by themselves, mixed between them clouds of fine earth, brickdust, and the powdered surface of the compounds.

OUR CAMP FOLLOWERS.

The first thing that struck me was the enormous number of natives in our service, and the prodigious number of animals in attendance on such a small fragment of our expedition. There were 55 camels, 55 mules, 50,000 camp followers, servants, bullock drivers, elephants, camels, grass-cutters, syces, and camel men attached to

and as yet what I have seen gives me not the
 truest idea of the *impedimenta*, animals and inanimate,
 of an Indian

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALLS.

Before breakfast we walked over to inspect the site
 of the horrid butchery which has rendered the *sepoy* mutiny
 infamous for ever. The house in which it took place is
 now in ruins; it was pulled down to clear the ground for
 the guns of the *tete de pont* across the Ganges, and the
 place is still very interestingly traceable. It was
 originally built for and used as a *sera*, an enclosed
 residence, with a court-yard in the centre, in which the
 top of a tree was still standing; and off this open
 space were the rooms in which the massacre took place.
 The *sera* was still lying about in patches,
 but I could not detect a single one of the enclosed
 rooms; women's dresses were still visible amid the rub-
 bish; but there were none of the more painful tokens of
 the dreadful tragedy which had been enacted where we
 were standing. I was led to believe that the writing on the
 plaster, the purport of which I have already stated,
 when Havellock's force entered the place. I have spoken
 with officers who examined the walls, and very scrath-
 ed in the sides of the rooms, and they declare that the ap-

the village, which is attributed to one of the stretched victims, who did not die immediately after being shot, but returned to the village and was then returned to Kawnpore, and that it had been traced to the wall by some person who visited the place subsequently. I shall hereafter mention a circumstance which further supports this supposition. At there was nothing left of the wall, but only brick and plaster, and some few stumps of brick pillars, where the wall had been. On the wall in rear of the house, into which the bodies of the slaughtered women and children were thrown by the murderers. It is now broken over, and there only remains a few irregular ridges of brick marking the wall of the well, which was more than ten feet deep. Beneath rest the mangled remains of our poor countrywomen and their little ones, and standing there could well realise the strength of that indignation which steals the hearts of our soldiers against the enemy.

Continued—ordering the immediate release of Mr. Consul "the prisoner." It is supposed therefore, that the good offices of the consular corps were not exhausted in a week or ten days from the receipt of the telegram. We are also informed that the Foreign Office never authorized Mr. Consul to attempt to secure the release of the prisoner. The alleged libel on the acting deputy, that the deputy attempted to summarize the Bishop's testimony, is also referred to the supreme consular office at Constantinople. It appears, however, that this "outward affair" will turn out for the benefit of the Bishop, and the Turkish Government. Lord Aberdeen's family, was so much under the influence there who misrepresented all that was done by Bishop Abbot, that the Turkish Government, and the Turkish people, with so narrow a sphere of action was out of the question.

Continued—Gonghe, Gongs, and affections of the Lunga prevail among our people to an extent wholly unknown in the West. The Chinese are very fond of the "Gonghe" or Master's Balm of Will Cherry in the remedy in such cases.

UNION PRAYER MEETING.
A Union Prayer Meeting will be held in the FREE
CHURCH, THIS EVENING (Wednesday.)

On FRIDAY EVENING a MISSIONARY MEETING will be held in the KIPK in connection with the Young Men's

big in the Kirk, in connection with the young men's Missionary Society of that congregation. Interesting addresses may be expected from the Clergymen of the various denominations of this City. All those who are friends of the Missionary work are expected to attend.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PROTECTOR.

Sir,—I have refrained hitherto from noticing an
 remarks that may have been made in connection with

my name, in the Protestant movement which took place in Charlotteville some fifteen months ago. This I have done, partly because I live at a distance, and have no opportunity of correcting any mistakes which may occur among my friends, and partly because I have no wish to intrude myself on the notice of the public. But when the production of slanders, or the wilful misrepresentation of facts are imputed to me, I do not think it reasonable that I should be silent. I am therefore with which I rejoice to be identified, to remain any longer silent.

Passing over the misstatements (I might have said falsehoods), wilful or otherwise, which were connected with the first address, I now come to the second. First, I shall shortly address myself to the remark made by Mr. Kenny, in connection with my speech at the last meeting. But before doing so, allow me to say, that the publication of replying to these remarks (although I read them myself), because they were written by a very mild and gentlemanly spirit. I certainly do not agree with him in his views; but this is no more than might be expected. I did not, I say, intend to make any

denied to see the columns of a newspaper, dated April 19th, that I am charged with a slanderous assault upon Mr. Kenny, the Head Master in the Academy, and that I am charged with having signed the name of the paper to which I have referred, for it is sufficiently distinguished by its indecent attacks upon persons of rank and position, to regard the mere name of truth.

I do not see, when I review my speech made at the Protestant Meeting of February last, that I ever alluded to the name of the paper, or that in any way referred to his character or abilities, either as a teacher, and therefore it is not without surprise that I find myself charged, by one signing himself "A Protestant," with having signed the name of the paper. I was wrong in saying that the Academy does not profess to teach those branches that are necessary for the preparation of the children, and that the children trained for that purpose, have to send them,

Now, as I have said, perhaps I was misinformed of the precise nature of the instruction which I received. But, as I will readily admit the error, I will not insist upon it. I will only say that the instruction contained in the Academy, to decide the question,—"I leave that to thee. However, I cannot see what has to do with the charge of slander, to which I have referred. The fact is, that it has no connection with the question of the propriety of the publication, or speaking of consistency and truth, might have suggested to the writer of the article referred to, that such an imputation was quite uncalled for.

I will not say more about our need of a college, in order to train up professional men, who shall be qualified to compete with, and at the same time to deal with the influences of popery which are in the midst of us;—and he takes exception to this passage in my speech:—"But the necessity of every other measure should be established for other reasons, and one of the most important of these is, that the establishment of a college, and the introduction of a scheme which popery has prepared for the overthrow of protestantism, and the establishment of its unallowable

Protestants in this island." But to refuse to assent to the statement with which he, deputed to examine him, to repulse the statement. It was no doubt courteous of him to get over it by saying that these gigantic schemes were "purely imaginary," but I hope Mr. Kenney will allow that people are not to be taken for the subject, as well as himself:—and if he does, and makes the necessary inquiry, I think he will soon find that they are not imaginary. I have an opinion of this kind myself, and I have been noticing the movements of Rome in this island. In fact, I have been in my own mind that they are all the same in spirit which led to the establishment of the Inquisition in Spain,—the massacre of St. Bartholomew in France,—and the more awful massacre of the Protestants in Ireland, in the year 1649. I would earnestly call the attention of Protestants in this island to the subject.

Yours giving a place in your columns to these obnoxious notions, will much oblige

THE
ANSWERS
YOUR FAITHFUL
ANDREW LOCHHEAD.

TO THE PROPRIETOR OF THE PROTECTOR.

Sir,—Knowing how deeply interested your subscribers are in all that relates to the Bible, might I be permitted to send you a paper with a series of weekly questions connected with the Bible, and which might interest and profitably employ the youth of both sexes in our island, especially those which belong to Sunday Schools or Bible classes?

It is intended to give, at the close of the year, rewards to the best 20 answers, to be equally divided between the best answers to each of the 10 questions, and to be given for them. The answers to be given in the least possible number of words, and to be sent to the proprietors of the Scriptures themselves, and to be the result of one's own reading. This will not, however, preclude the parents or teachers from giving any explanation or referred to, or procuring for their children or scholars

all answers to be sent, **FREE**, within one month after the date of publication, to the **Professor Office**, addressed to "Clerics," care of the publisher.

I am, Sir, yours, etc.,

A LOVER OF THE BIBLE.

Introductory Questions to the Study of the Scriptures

1. What is the meaning of the word "Bible"?
2. By what other names is the Bible called?
3. What are the two principal parts of the Bible?
4. Name the chief divisions both of the Old and of the New Testament?
5. Give the names of the writers?
6. What length of time elapsed between the writing of the first book of the Old Testament and the last book of the New?

7. Have all the books, or separate portions of the Old Testament, been written by the same person?
8. Who gave us the Scriptures, and for what purpose?
9. By whom are they to be read?
10. What are they profitable for?
11. In what language were they originally written?
12. When was the present English translation of the Bible made, and by whom?
13. What is called "authorized version"?
14. Is the *epigrapha* any part of the Word of God?
15. What *external* and *internal* evidence is there for accepting the *epigrapha*?
16. When were the Scriptures divided into chapters and verses, and for what purpose?
17. Are the analysis of the different chapters, and the titles and sections attached to several of the sacred books, of divine authority?
18. Who has authorized us to search the Scriptures?
19. Are they a sufficient rule of faith and practice?

20. What shall happen to those who either add to or take from the Word of God?

21. In what manner should the Scriptures be read?

22. Whose aid should be sought for a right interpretation of them?

23. What may we look for if we hearken diligently to the Word of God and follow its precepts?

24. What shall befall those who either neglect the reading of God's or who reject them?

25. Give some examples of those who were commended for reading them, and profiting by them; and of those who were punished for their disregard and ill-treatment of them.

N. B.—These introductory questions may be answered within three months, all others within one.

As public meetings held throughout this island persons to represent the General Assembly, it be measures than to men. to be Conservatives or importance, compared to derived in carrying out Electors, be no longer that such promises or even if acceded to, the Lands, Escheat, Elective

nature of the Alien men-
purchase and disposal of
200 acres. No doubt that
induce many wealthy gen-
to avail themselves of the
reside here in their own
months. For the benefit of
instead of making the
Another class, the fisher-
—would doubtless make
and I have reason to believe
of land on the north side
duced to rent from the
ery Reserves, with the pro-
long as they continue in it.

The second measure is
pany's Fishing Bill, which
endeavor to enter into a
sufficient inducement, and
the formation of a Com-

an extensive scale. It will give from six to ten thousand years, on the understanding that at least 150 ships will be built during the season on the coast of Labrador, in taking the fish to be exported otherwise, as the Company will be derelict in its duty, offer ample encouragement. The result may be anticipated that the store-houses, &c., &c., on £200,000; and when the annual maintenance of the coopers, packmen, &c., with the purchase of £100,000. It is not for flour and Yankee notions exclusively in fish; and direct trade to the West

fruit and wines from the
would find a ready cash
sions and produce; their
hanced in value, and they
became settled in the
for the young and enterpr
ish themselves from their
livelihood in other colo
denied them, through the
ty to the present period.

This condensed outline
ed by the introduction of
ciently obvious to merit
every elector; and therefor
candidates that will not pla
of the country to exert hi
out effectually.

We cannot afford to be
which alone can save us

reputably, by the withdrawal of security. The Government is not to the Loan Board purposes partly a class of some tenants, at the expense of the whole island. £100,000 for a partial Bill would be more beneficial to these tenants to the establishment of the road could much easier pay 30 per cent without such advantage. Bill should be best for the discontinuance of all Road law that every proprietor keep the roads opposite to the state of good repair, as at once of the Road commission. In a recent Montreal appeared respecting the establishing three large

that place and Charlotte to the station to passengers and tourists, our consumption of molasses. From this would come a paragraph (if not the column) under an erroneous impression regarding the fisheries as the residents wish fish and molasses in such a flourishing condition to render Charlotte town the center of her supplies of sugar and molasses. It is to be regretted that we know, to our loss, that this is the case. It is to be regretted that we are so distant when not only fish but molasses to any extent, but also flour and turpentine.

There is abundance of fish. 150 vessels contain employees and fish; and markets can be found all over the world. A Fishing Company

prove a safe and profitable
would yield at least 12 per
Once more, I beg to say
are they vote for any Cana
himself in the public pr
endeavor to carry out th
the Fishery Bill. The rejecti
cidate, should be consider
obtaining the support of a

Charlottetown, 5th May

THE LOT FIFTY

Sir—The teachers in this
their organisation, have ag
ing to previous appointme
forward their philomathic
teaching and subduing the
erance and illiteracy; and
additional funds to be

The Secretary then read the schools, which were pronounced by the Visiting Committee to be satisfactory. The names of the schools were: D. McKenzie and Donaldson, March and Don's Boarding School, April: D. Inman and J. Road and Orwell Schools, Curry, and Alex. McLeod, River Schools, on Saturday and John Curry, the Uigg School, Saturday, 23 July.

Resolved, That the next meeting be held at the Uigg school-house, at the hour of 4 o'clock, p.m., on the 30th inst.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Society be authorized to call this meeting to three parties by copying.

After transacting some other business, the meeting terminated.

tion" was taken up for deliberation by K. McKensie, Hayden Heaton, A. Smallwood and about an hour, when it was resolved, That another session and debate at next meeting be held on the subject, namely, "which is the better, by reading or travelling confined within certain limits."