

number of troops he took with him in person, but what with the 53rd, the remaining wing of the 93rd, and artillery, he may have added to the Brigadier's column no fewer than 1,500 men, raising the amount of the reinforcements to 5,000, with a numerous artillery. At Allumbagh itself he would find, perhaps, 1,000 effectives, with large supplies of provisions and of ammunition conveyed hither shortly before by Major Burnston and 500 men. At the head of so compact and well equipped a force, Sir Colin would doubtless proceed at once against the enemy, and, accordingly, it is probable that already the blow has been dealt and a second central fire of insurrection been trodden out."

According to another account, Brigadier Grant's force consisted in all of about 3,500 men, the greater portion of whom have been in every action since the commencement of the siege of Delhi, including 400 of her Majesty's 93rd, 300 of the Naval Brigade, 150 Royal Artillery, 190 of her Majesty's 5th foot, 300 of the 9th Lancers, 300 of her Majesty's 75th, 250 of her Majesty's 33rd, and detachments of her Majesty's 23rd and 3rd Europeans; 2,500 camels, and 500 carts. It is stated that the garrison at Allumbagh is reckoned at from 1,500 to 1,600.

Colonel Berkeley's column is on its road. Col. Hinde, with his force in Rewah, is said to have received his orders; so has Col. Longdon, who, with 520 Europeans, had marched to quiet Jaunpore. Col. Wroughton, with most of Jung Bahadoor's Ghoorkas, is already on the frontier of Oude. Some Sikhs are on their march from Delhi, and altogether Sir C. Campbell ought to have at least 5,000 Europeans and some 3,000 Sikhs and Ghoorkas at his disposal. The plan of action is thus sketched by the Calcutta correspondent of the Times:—

It is understood that Sir Colin will, when all is ready, cross the Goomtee, advance on the bank opposite the town, and from that vantage ground shell the enemy out. He will then recross, and perhaps enter the Residency without losing a man. Lucknow, once secure and fortified, will become his headquarters, whence, inch by inch he may reconquer Oude. The plan is strikingly able, but its success depends partially upon two contingencies. The first is the time for which the garrison can hold out. That appears to be settled by the letter quoted; but an accident, the explosion of a mine, or the loss of any of the powder in store, may upset all calculations. Secondly, can Sir Colin silence with the guns at his disposal the batteries the rebels will erect on their own side of the river? The Sepoys work their artillery well, and possess quantities inexplicable to men who forget that a 400 pounder is in Oude, not one of which has been dismantled since the annexation. It may be judged at all from previous experience, the plan of the rebels will be to fire as long as they can, then evacuate the city, permit the relieving force to enter the Residency, and close in upon them again. No man, however, can venture to predict the movements of Asiatics. A panic would dissolve the great army in an hour.

On the other hand the Dinapore regiments, with Koor Singh and his retainers, were making their way in detached parties to the Ganges, to join Nana Sahib, who has assumed the command-in-chief of Oude; and the troops under him are represented as showing more discipline and fighting harder than they did. The Gwalior Contingent, 7,000 strong, no longer threatening Sangor and the Nerbudda district, had turned eastward, and were marching, it is supposed, for Oude.

Colonel Greathead's column had occupied a month in marching from Delhi to Cawnpore, nearly 300 miles, and fighting thirty engagements. The gallantry of the 9th English Lancers is highly spoken of. On the road they took £23,000 of treasure at Bawar, and blew up the Fort. At Kanouj they came upon 500 of the Delhi fugitives, and five guns; driving them into a corner, they cut up 200 of them, captured the guns—the rest escaping by swimming the river. A few cavalry and Sepoys were drowned, otherwise the only casualties spoken of are "Lieut. Watson and two troopers slightly wounded."

A letter from Benares, dated Oct. 31, relates a narrow escape of Sir Colin Campbell:—

On this side of Saugor the Commander-in-Chief's party came across, most unexpectedly, a detachment of the fugitive and mutinous 32nd, and were very nearly caught by them. Had the garrisons been 500 yards further on the road, the whole party would have been cut off to a man, for they were proceeding without an escort of any kind. These gallant Sepoys were seen travelling like gentlemen on elephants of which fourteen were counted, and were also escorted by twenty-five Sowars, who hovered some time about the carriages. As soon as this cavalcade was perceived, the carriages turned back, and retraced their steps for ten miles till they came up with a bullock train party. This accounts for the delay in the Commander-in-Chief's arrival, who otherwise would have been here yesterday. You may imagine how

excited people became here, when coupled with the non-arrival of Sir Colin, it became known in the afternoon that the electric communication was interrupted between this and Shergotty; but little did the good folks think how near their suspicions were to realisation, for it is not to be denied that, to use a common phrase, the Commander-in-Chief was as nearly "cabbled" as possible and all his staff with him. Sir Colin looked uncommonly fresh and well, and intended to be at Cawnpore the day after to-morrow.

ENGLAND.

The *Leviathan* still lingers on the beach. Great efforts were made again yesterday to get her off. More hydraulic presses were set to work, heavier chains were applied, but, as in the case of former efforts, the hydraulic presses burst, and the great chains, although having links of two and a quarter inches in thickness, snapped asunder as if they were so many packthreads. At high water there was nearly four feet of water about the vessel's keel, but as that unfortunately happened at the dinner hour, the rams were all suddenly deserted, and the works were suspended until the great business of life had been satisfactorily disposed of by the workmen. It is stated to be the intention to repeat the usual efforts with greater energy to-day, and much is expected from the fact that the great anchors have now got secure holding ground on the opposite side of the river, being placed in such a position as makes it almost physically impossible they should give way. Meanwhile, for the labour employed on this monster £900 weekly has been paid for the last six weeks, exclusive of the cost of timber and iron.

During the recent monetary pressure, 3,000,000 sovereigns have been coined at the Mint and forwarded to the Bank of England within five weeks, and in one week not less than 840,000 have been turned out—a feat altogether unexampled in the history of coining.

Government grants £5,000 to fit up a vessel in which Dr. Livingstone is to explore the Zambesi river—an expenditure, Sir G. Lewis justly thinks, with which no one will quarrel.

The Times reports that on his reappearance in the Commons Lord Palmerston looked even better than usual, remarkable as his appearance always is in that respect. His 73 summer, in light upon the Premier's shoulders. He is still as straight as an arrow, and his step is almost as buoyant as that of a man of thirty.

LETTER FROM LUCKNOW.—Sir F. Thesiger received on Monday, the 4th, a letter from Lucknow from Col. Inglis, his son-in-law, who commanded the garrison of that place until the arrival of Generals Havelock and Outram, to the effect that not only were the beleaguered inmates all well, but that they had sufficient provisions, provided an economical use were made of them, to last them two months. The gun bullocks were slaughtered solely because the provender for their support had become too short to enable the garrison to keep them all any longer.

The States of Mecklenburg have, for the second time, rejected the proposition to establish civil equality between Jews and Christians.

Under the head of "Our dear friends in St. Petersburg," the Times has the following advertisement, which it states has appeared in one of the St. Petersburg papers:—"To be sold, portraits of Nana Sahib, the Indian chief, the slayer of the English, at 15 copecks each; the proceeds for the relief of the sufferers in the Crimea."

A new comet, the 6th of 1867, was discovered at Florence on the 11th ult., by M. Donati. This comet also, like the preceding ones, has been discovered in the northern part of the heavens.

Gen. Todleben, the well-known Russian General, fell from his horse two days ago near the Kursal at Wiesbaden, and broke his right arm.

Owing to the commercial crisis at Copenhagen the Danish Council of State has authorised the Minister Herr Kiøger to bring in a bill for a loan of £300,000 stg. at 8 per cent., secured on the finances of the whole kingdom.

CHINA.

Preparations are making, so we are told by letters received by the last mail, for an attack on Canton, to take place on the 15th inst. (yesterday). A force is prepared of some 2,000 marines, backed by the fleet or allied fleets, for it is intimated France and England will act together, or at any rate the latter will be countenanced by the presence of the former. Canton, being taken, is to be held till the Emperor expresses a wish to open negotiations. The Times correspondent, however, has a plan of his own. Peking is supplied at the beginning of the year with rice from the coast, conveyed by a fleet of junks. Without this supply there will be a famine, and its stoppage is the only way to bring the Emperor to his senses. How this is to be done the writer fully lays down in a plan derived from Chinese authority. It reads very plain on paper, but we think Lord Elgin knows what he is about. There is some very life-like and amusing sketches of Chinese customs in the Times letter published yesterday.

Editorial Miscellany.

The Mechanics' Institute was opened on Monday evening last, by Hugo Reid, Esq., with the first of a course of twelve lectures he has engaged to deliver before that Body. Mr. Reid's lectures will be found both instructive and interesting by all who attend them.

Rimmell's Perfumed Almanac, for Sale by G. E. Morton & Co., will be found a useful and sweet scented publication.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR,

You will oblige by allowing me to acknowledge in your next, (by way of addition to the notice lately published,) the receipt by the Church of England Young Men's Christian Association, during last year, of seven pounds collected in Halifax by M. B. Desbrisay, Esq., for which we are thankful to the kind friends who furnished it.

Yours truly,

A. F. MORGAN, Sec'y.

Chester, Dec. 30, 1857.

LATER FROM ENGLAND!

New York, Jan. 7, 1858.

The Steamship Atlantic from Liverpool, Wednesday Dec. 23d, arrived here yesterday afternoon. No later news from India.

An earthquake had taken place at Naples, which caused much damage.

There was a decided improvement in commercial affairs, and a much better feeling existed in the London money market. Consol 93½.

No quotable change in Breadstuffs.

The East India Government (Company) had been formally notified that it was the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to terminate the double government of India.

It is understood that Major Gen. Trollope, now serving in Canada, will succeed Sir J. Gaspard LeMarchant in the command of the Troops in the Lower Provinces.—*Chronicle*.

It is said the Windsor Line of Railroad will be open for traffic on the 18th inst., on which occasion there is to be a "Jubilee" in Windsor.—*Id.*

St. John, N. B., Jan'y. 2.—The brig "Grand Turk," from Windsor, went ashore and bilged at the mouth of this harbour. Crew saved.

BARRINGTON, Jan. 4, 1858.—Schr. Liverpool, Capt. Kendrick, just from Boston, with a full cargo of flour, sugar, and merchandise, while lying at Robertson's wharf last night, took fire and burned to the water's edge.—Supposed loss \$10,000—no insurance.

Holloway's Pills produced a most surprising change in cases of general debility. The broken down invalid, whose blood is morbid and exhausted, whose system is scarcely sufficient to sustain the exhausted form in an erect position, is so invigorated and braced by the invigorating effect of this medicine, and her whole frame is re-armed and filled with energy. Her spirits resume their buoyancy, and she feels like a new man. Such is the experience of thousands. Longevity depends in a great measure upon the regular and healthy action of the organs of digestion and excretion, and upon these organs Holloway's Pills operate irresistibly.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. Mr. Ayles—his answer at this date. Rev. Mr. Ruddle—his letter. Mr. More, Calcutta—with rem. £1. Rev. Mr. Pearson—his letter on hand of the Farmers required.

NOTICES.

At Liverpool, N.S., 16th ult. by the Rev. F. E. B. Nicholls, Dr. HARRY G. FARISH, to Miss FRANCIS JANE, daughter of the Hon. R. M. Gair of Gairshoro.

Dec. 28th, by the Rev. J. Alexander, Mr. JOHN WALTERS, Mariner, to Miss MARGARET J. RUMRELL, both of Liscomb Harbour.

On the 3rd inst., by the same, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. WILLIAM BILLY, to Miss ANASTA, fourth daughter of Capt. Nicholas Julotte, late of Indian Harbor Lake, East.

At Lillave Island, 18th ult., by the Rev. H. M. Spike, Mr. JAMES RYLAND, to SARAH ANN WOLFF.

At Pointe St. Pierre, 24th ult., by the same, JOHN P. WAMBACH, to ELIZABETH S. GORDON.

ELISA.

On Sunday afternoon, the 3rd of January, at his residence in Halifax, the Venerable SIMON BRADSTREET ROBBIE, in the 88th year of his age. Though his valuable life was prolonged so far beyond the ordinary age of man, there are few whose loss will be more sensibly felt by his friends, for his feelings and affections were strong to the last.

He had retired for some years from public life, but there are none who have worthily fulfilled its duties whose names will be more conspicuous than his. He entered the Assembly in early life as Representative for Truro, in whose welfare he was ever warmly interested, he was subsequently a member for the county of Halifax when it included Colchester and Pictou, and for twelve years was Speaker of the House of Assembly, over whose deliberations he presided with firmness and dignity. In 1824 he was appointed Master of the Rolls, which office he held with credit to himself and advantage to the public until 1834, when he resigned it, and in the same year of 1824 he was appointed a Member of Council under the old Government, when upon the dissolution of that Body in 1837, he was prevailed upon to accept the office of President of the New Legislative Council, which high position he occupied until he resigned it in 1848.

In all these various stations of life, held during stirring times, no suspicion attached to him of acting upon selfish