

what baseness avoided, what a chain of excess and crime would be forever broken! We award the palm to charity, and to self-sacrifice; but, above all, let us award it to moderation, for it is the great social virtue. Even when it does not create the others, it stands instead of them.—*Emile Souvestre.*

From Papers by Steamer *Ferdia* at New York.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.—Defeat of the Mutineers. Advance of Sir Colin Campbell.—The following telegram was received at the Foreign offices, Dec. 11, 1857:—

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 6.—The Bombay mail reached Suez on the 30th Nov., bringing Bombay dates to 16th Nov.

Groathed's column, after the battle of Agra, was pushing on with all haste towards Cawnpore, where, on the 18th, Brigadier Grant, of the Lancers, joined, and took command. On the 28th they crossed at Kanwai, where the enemy was cut up by our cavalry, and five guns captured. The force, now about 3,500 strong, reached Cawnpore on the 25th; and being reinforced to 5,000, crossed the Ganges on the 30th. They reached Alumbagh without obstruction on the 3rd, and there was it till the Commander in Chief joins them.

Lucknow, said to be surrounded by 50,000 insurgents, had not been relieved at the date of the latest advices, but still held out, and our force at Alumbagh, only three miles from Lucknow, though in easy communication with Cawnpore, had not received a line from Lucknow for more than a month. Heavy fighting with slaughter, said to have occurred.

Sir C. Campbell, who left Calcutta on the 27th October, reached Cawnpore on the 3rd November, where he remained till the 9th, waiting it is presumed reinforcements, which must bring up the force at Alumbagh, when he joins, to close on 10,000 men. On the 1st of November an action was fought near the village of Kudoni, between the Dinapore mutineers and a detachment of 800 men, consisting of part of the Naval Brigade, and a detachment of the 93rd Highlanders, with two 9 pounders, under Col. Powell, of her Majesty's 53rd foot. Our success was complete, but loss heavy—Colonel Powell being among the killed. The Naval Brigadier afterwards fell back on Binkoe, with the view of returning to Buteypore, and the rest of the troops reached Cawnpore on the 2nd.

The Rohilkund rebels had again advanced toward Mynseer, and again taken to flight on finding the little force from that place was approaching Mehidpore, having been attacked on the 8th of November by a body of insurgent tribes from the neighborhood. A portion of the Malwa contingent joined the enemy, killed Capt. Mills, Dr. Casey, and Sergeant Major O'Connell, and Mansea, captured the guns and compelled the other troops to retire. According to the latest accounts from Bombay, the 1st, 3rd, and 4th divisions of Nizam cavalry under Major Orr, attacked the rear guard of the rebels on the 12th Nov., at Barowal, and captured the whole of the guns and stores taken from Mehidpore, also two of the enemy's guns. 100 of the enemy killed, 74 prisoners. Our casualties not yet received, but said to be severe. The column under Brigadier Showers captured Ahuiar, Dadra, Nunood, and other places south west of Delhi, securing upwards of £70,000 worth of treasure. Further north, General Van Cortlandt still keeps the country in order. The district between Agra and Meerut is so quiet that the post and passenger carriages run daily between the two places.

Eastward of Oude, the Bangalore contingent had gained two victories over bodies of the insurgents. The steamer Bengal reached Suez on the 3rd inst., from Calcutta, but brought no later dates than those from Bombay.

The dates from Hong Kong are to the 10th of October. Preparations were being made for the assault on Canton.

Evening Herald Despatch.

Grant's column, about 3,500 strong, after reaching Cawnpore, was reinforced by 5,000, and crossed the Ganges, with a large convoy of supplies for Lucknow, which is surrounded by 50,000 insurgents. Outram and Havelock held their own position with less than 2,000 men.

One of the sons of the King of Delhi escaped—he was taken of his charge. A commission is investigating the charges against the King.

Delhi is in vain showing the effect of heavy artillery fire.

STILL LATER

Dec 12.—Telegraph from London this morning states—The lands advancing. Indian news considered very favourable. The friends of Col. Inglis, commanding at Lucknow, will be glad to hear "all was right at Lucknow, 9 p.m."—so communicated by Sir Colin Campbell, by telegraph to Lord Caning at Calcutta. Several heavy failures in London yesterday—mostly German and Eastern houses.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1858.

NEW YEAR.

The first day of the New Year is made a time of congratulation, and gloomy indeed must be the prospect, and sad the affliction, which can interfere to check the hilarious disposition excited in all classes, by the admission of another figure upon the records of time. Many circumstances have occurred to temper the rejoicing upon this occasion; but withal a large measure of mercy mingles with the cup of sorrow and regret, and the heart warms with gratitude to the Giver of all good, when the former are recalled to mind, and the latter are contemplated as the overruling designs of a gracious Providence in his dealings with the children of men.

We have passed the Church's New Year—which commencing with the first Sunday in Advent, begins those services of the calendar which prepare for Christmas, and follow in beautiful order through all the Church's varied seasons,—and have entered upon the year of our Lord 1858. It is an eventful time in the history of the world. There is scarcely a civilized nation upon the face of the earth, that is not stirred to the inmost recesses of its social life, by the judgments that are abroad. Some have been tried by war and famine; others have their commercial economy sadly deranged; and some are filled with outward disturbance and internal distrust. There never was a time when "distress of nations and perplexities" one of the signs that shall usher in the end, had more significance than now, or appealed more strongly to the convictions of a religious mind, that the world is approaching the final period when all shall be changed, when there shall be a new heaven and a new earth, and God shall dwell with men.

Amongst the nations which have felt the Divine chastisement, England has not been exempted.—Greatest among them all, intimately concerned in the mightiest interests of the earth, she has probably endured more affliction than they all, in the bereavement of her children. The Russian war—the outbreak in India,—are dispensations which have carried mourning into every house and hamlet in the land. Yet has the affliction not been without its accompanying mercy. God has not forsaken her. Victory has followed her banners—the enemy has not prevailed against her—her sons and her daughters, have nobly devoted themselves, and in their lives and in their deaths are held in honored remembrance, wherever fame wafts their story. The sins have been acknowledged that have merited the Divine displeasure. The chastisements she has received will lead to a review of her past policy—will call her secret faults to remembrance—and cause her to look to her ways before Him, and to be jealous of His honor and glory, in every land that owns her dominion.

Nor is it only in the death and desolation occasioned by war, that England has to own a national transgression of the Divine precepts and commandments. Along with other countries she has suffered from commercial derangements, so that her internal prosperity has been disturbed—but yet another mercy—not endangered, these have been of a nature sudden in their operation, "overpowering" in their effects, so far beyond all human foresight, that they cannot be mistaken for common or calculated occurrences. As is the war which has afflicted her, so is this civil evil, manifestly an interposition of Divine Providence to lead her to the study of some great and grave errors in her administration of the trust committed to her charge. The neglect or commission has not wholly been foreign or at a distance from her centre. The "accursed thing" is partly within herself as such threatenings prove. May the calamity lead her statesmen to a diligent enquiry, and to a remedy for social and religious evils, which shall be pleasing in the sight of Him who is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity and cannot look upon sin.

We are not without our afflictions and difficulties, growing out of the causes we have noticed above, in this quiet and hitherto comparatively happy portion of the British dominions. May we also learn to profit by them. Yet has Nova Scotia great cause of thankfulness compared with other lands. Her fields have been blessed with increase, and altho' her waters during the past season have withheld to some extent the sunny spoil which stained a hardy race on her shores, and brought comfort and wealth to her towns and cities, yet do we hear of no overpowering distress, no grinding poverty which may not be immediately relieved. Some commercial firms have been obliged to succumb to the general pressure, altho' not without a hope that they may

recover their position. If the year 1858 commences with a few gloomy features in this respect, we trust that ere long the gloom will give place again to the sunshine of prosperity—and that the hearty good wishes of "A Happy New Year" which resound on all sides, may be abundantly realized by the temporal and spiritual blessings which shall attend its onward progress. That our friends and readers, in their several walks of life, may all possess their share of such blessings, and well balanced minds to enjoy them aright, is our humble prayer.

In sending our various statements of Accounts since November, we have intimated our intention, unless a different arrangement could be made for conducting *The Church Times*, to discontinue its publication after the close of its current year, which will be the middle of January. In order to carry it on comfortably, we require additional Editorial assistance—and a considerable increase of subscribers, (about 300) to enable us to improve the typographical appearance, and enlarge the dimensions of the Paper. If this can even now be accomplished, the work will go on. If it cannot, the Paper will cease at or about the time specified.

The Lord Bishop intends holding Confirmations in Halifax in March next, and throughout the Western division of the Diocese in May and June.

H. M. Ship *Indus*, hence, arrived at Bermuda on the 12th ult.—7 days.

The Message of the President of the United States is very severe upon the Mormon rebellion—and there is evidently a stern determination in the government to bring Brigham Young to his senses. This will be a work of time, for the latest accounts represent the military expedition to Utah on the part of the States, as ready to perish. If the Mormons are bent upon resistance, the excellence of their position, and the difficulty of reaching it may protract the warfare for a number of years; but there can be no doubt of the final subjugation of the territory, and along with this, we hope, the civilization and settlement of the route to the Pacific.

The Inland Navigation Company announces that the communication by canal and lake from the first Dartmouth lake to the Basin of Minas has been completed, and that the Shubonacado Canal, a reality at last, will be ready for traffic when the ice breaks up. We trust that this enterprise will be profitable. There can be no doubt that by opening up a large tract of country to the Halifax market, there will be a corresponding benefit to the settlements along the route. Dartmouth also, may expect to rise in importance according to the success of the undertaking. Charles E. Fairbanks, Esq., is the Civil Engineer, to whom the credit is due of having successfully carried through the project commenced so many years ago, of uniting the waters of the Bay of Fundy with the Harbour of Halifax.

The Christmas decorations of the various Episcopal Churches, have been in general very effective. Christ Church at Dartmouth—St. Luke's—the Bishop's Chapel and St. George's—exhibited a profusion of evergreen, beautifully wreathed round the pillars and woven into mottoes and emblems. There were two full services in St. Paul's on Christmas Day. There was a full service in the Bishop's Chapel on the last night of the Old Year, commencing at 8 o'clock—his Lordship was present—Rev. Mr. Cochran said prayers, and Rev. Mr. Maturin preached an excellent sermon.

The Bangor Union, State of Maine, Dec. 3, relates an attack by wolves on the mail waggon between Calais and Beddington. Twelve of these hungry beasts with open jaws beset the waggon. The driver shot one with a rifle which stopped the pursuit a while, and he reached the next station in safety, horses and man a good deal frightened. Not much wonder. It was one of those cases where a man would rather eat than be eaten, without much enquiry into the quality of the venison.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—ELECTIONS.—The Nomination for Westmorland County took place on the 24th. The candidates now in the field are Daniel Hanington and Humphrey T. Gilbert, Esqs. Mr. Hanington was nominated by Mr. Boltonhouse, and Mr. Gilbert by Mr. Brownell. The polling takes place on Monday.—*Courier, Dec. 26.*

This is election day for Northumberland. The state of the polls in Chatham and Newcastle, at the time of our going to press, as announced by telegraph, was—Sutton 232; Williston 191.—*Ibid.*

Sackville, N. B., 30th Dec. 1857.

Mr. Sutton, M. P. F., for Northumberland, whose seat was vacated by accepting the office of Deputy Treasurer, was defeated on the 26th, by Mr. Williston, Conservative, with over 100 majority.

On 28th, Daniel Hanington, formerly Speaker of the House of Assembly, was elected for Westmorland, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. K. Gilbert, by upwards of 400 majority over H. T. Gilbert, of St. John, brother of the late member. Both candidates professing Liberal principles.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE!

Washington, 30th Dec. 1857.

A letter from Secretary Loucheux to Messrs. Peter Cooper and Cyrus W. Field, of New York, informs those gentlemen that the U. S. Steamship "Niagara" will be detailed to lay the Atlantic Telegraph Cable in June next. Chief Engineer Biverst, U. S. N., has been granted leave of absence to give his services to the Telegraph Company. President Buchanan and Secretary Toucey, are both favorable to the enterprise.