

... afternoon the force was again engaged, and again defeated the rebels, taking all their guns, making a total of twenty guns taken, all of which they spiked, and completely gained the day. Notwithstanding this on the 31st General Havelock returned to the bank of the river opposite Cawnpore, where he sent to me for further reinforcements—requiring a battery, two 42 pounders, and a thousand more European infantry. I have just written to him that there is half a battery coming on here to-day from Allahabad, which I send on at once to him. I can also send him two iron guns but European infantry there is none to send him here. If he waits for that, he must wait reinforcements from Calcutta, and a long delay during which Lucknow may share the fate which befel Cawnpore. The rebels flushed with victory, will return on this, reoccupy Cawnpore, and I have no troops to keep them out. I must be starved out. The influence, too, on Agra may be most disastrous, but I hope General Havelock, who has been so successful, will now advance again and relieve Lucknow, which is to be abandoned the force there brought in here, and by that time reinforcements will have arrived, ready to accompany General Havelock to Agra and Delhi. The European troops all wear linen blouses and caps; our regiment (the Fusiliers) wear blue ones, which in the native language is *neel* toppers, and the *neel* toppers are pronounced the terror of all, with their Enfield rifles. They disperse cavalry beautifully. Two hundred of the 2nd Cavalry charged young Seton and twelve of our Fusiliers; they sent them flying with empty saddles. There is a report just brought me that a Rajah has saved some gentlemen, ladies, and three children from the Cawnpore massacre—that they are fifty miles off, and that he will send them in to me. The next mail will take all particulars. Each day will bring things to light; and my next letter, I hope, may convey satisfactory intelligence.

Captain Herbert Bruce, Superintendent of the Police at Cawnpore, has addressed a letter, dated July 31st, to the *Calcutta Englishman*, in which he states the intention of Gen. Neill to sell by auction all the property that has been recovered in the district; and which is still unclaimed in consequence of the death of the owners. He suggests the attendance of those who can, by reason of their acquaintance with former residents at Cawnpore, point out the property of different individuals, and adds the following statement relative to the survivors of the massacre:—

I am desired to add that, as far as can be ascertained, the only Europeans who escaped are two officers and two soldiers, who fled across the river, and one pensioner of the 3d Light Dragoons, who was concealed by a trooper of the 4th Light Cavalry in the city of Cawnpore.

There are six males, three females, and three children with a petty rajah of Kalpee, across the Jumna, and every possible means are being taken to recover them.

The Rajah of Kalpee treats these unfortunate people with kindness, and is disposed to restore them.

The *Phoenix* (Calcutta newspaper), of August 8th, publishes two touching extracts from journals written by the sufferers at Cawnpore. They were evidently written by two different ladies, and were found sprinkled with blood, among the clothes in Nana Sahib's slaughter-house. The first of these scraps contains the following melancholy entries, penned by Miss Caroline Lindsay, who doubtless perished with her surviving sister, Fanny, on the 16th of July:—

- Mamma died, July 12. (Mrs. G. Lindsay.)
- Alice died, July 9. (Daughter of Mrs. G. Lindsay.)
- George died, June 27. (Son of Mrs. G. Lindsay, 10th Native Infantry.)
- Entered the barracks, May 21.
- First shot fired, June 6.
- Uncle Willy died, June 18. (Major W. Lindsay.)
- Aunt Lilly died, June 17. (Mrs. W. Lindsay.)
- Left Barracks June 27.

Made prisoners as soon as we were at the river.

The other furnishes these statements:—

We went into the barracks on the 21st of May, the 2nd Cavalry broke out at two o'clock on the 5th of June, and the other regiments went off during the day. The next morning, while we were all sitting out in front of the barracks, a twenty-four pounder came flying along, and hit the intrenchment, and from that day the firing went on until the 25th of June, when the enemy sent a treaty, to which the General agreed, and on the 27th we all left the B. to go down to A. in boats. When we got to the river the enemy began firing on us, killed all the gentlemen and some of the ladies, set fire to the boats; some were drowned, and we were taken prisoners, and taken to a house, put all in one room.

The following extracts are from a letter written before Delhi, Aug. 8th, by an officer of the Engineers. After stating the defiling Enfield cartridge was now being freely used by the Sepoys against our troops, he adverts to the charge brought against Indian officers of not knowing anything of their men:—

With European soldiers an officer always goes into their barracks, looks at their dinners, plays cricket with the men, and of course comes to know them. That is simply a consequence of their both being Europeans. To do the same with Sepoys we must turn Hindoos, or something of the sort, for under existing circumstances you might be "court-martialed" for going near a Sepoy while he is feeding—as that takes away his caste. Going into his hut is perfect profanation, or perhaps sacrilege; neither may you touch any of his cooking materials or utensils, or even the wood he is going to cook with. They had become so pam-

pered that they would hardly stand being spoken to. If after all this we are obliged to have Sepoys again, I hope they will be a different lot and treated in a very different manner.

A correspondent of the *Times* states, from private letters, that the 5th Fusiliers reached Allahabad on the 17th of August, on their way to reinforce General Havelock.

A letter from Aboo, dated the 11th inst., mentions that the King of Delhi has offered to make terms with us, on the condition that thirty-six lacs of rupees annually, instead of fifteen as heretofore, should be secured to him and his successors. This proposal was of course peremptorily declined. He was informed that nothing but unconditional surrender could be accepted; and this we hope should be instantly followed by unexceptionable hanging, drawing, and quartering—on a gallows raised so high over the Royal Palace at Delhi that the "Great Exhibition" should be witnessed by all the country round.—*Poonah Observer Extra*, August 27.

The *North British Mail* states that, from letters received in Glasgow on the 5th inst., dated Calcutta, August 22, Sir Colin Campbell, who arrived there on the 14th August, was in perfect health at Calcutta at that time, and had taken the command of the army. On the 17th of that month he issued a proclamation announcing the fact, and saying that—"In former years I have commanded native troops of India, and by their side I have been present in many battles and victories in which they have nobly borne their part; and it is to me a subject of deep concern to learn that soldiers of whom I have been accustomed to think so favourably should now be arrayed in open and defiant mutiny against a Government proverbial for the liberality and paternal consideration with which it has ever treated its servants of every denomination.

"When I join the force now in the field restoring order to the district disturbed by the disaffection of the army of Bengal; I shall, at the head of the British troops, and of those native soldiers who, though few in number, have not feared to separate themselves from their faithless comrades, and to adhere to their duty, feel my old confidence that they will march to certain victory.

"I call upon the officers and men of both European and native troops zealously to assist in the task before us; and, by the blessing of God, we shall soon again see India tranquil and prosperous."

We understand that the Queen has been graciously pleased to command that Major General Havelock shall be promoted to the honor of Knight Commander of the Bath, and that those other distinguished officers—Wilson, Neill, Chamberlain, and Van Cortlandt shall be made Companions of the Order.—*Globe*.

The Lord Bishop of Quebec's health remains in a very unsatisfactory state.—*Morning Herald*.

Ecclesiastical.

A FORM OF PRAYER.

To be used in all Churches and Chapels of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the Province of Nova Scotia, on Friday, Oct. 30, 1857.

Being the day appointed by Proclamation for a solemn Fast, Humiliation, and Prayer, before Almighty God: in order to obtain pardon of our sins, and in the most devout and solemn manner send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty, imploring His blessing and assistance on our arms, for the restoration of peace to her Majesty and her dominions.

THE ORDER FOR MORNING PRAYER.

The Service shall be the same with the usual Office for Holydays, except where it is in this office otherwise appointed.

Let these Sentences of Scripture be read before the Exhortation.

O Lord, correct me, but with judgment, not in thine anger, lest Thou bring me to nothing.

I will arise and go to my Father, and will say unto Him—Father, I have sinned against Heaven, and before Thee, and am no more worthy to be called Thy son.

Instead of the Venite exultemus.

God is our refuge and strength; a very present help in trouble.

Therefore will we not fear, though the earth be moved; and though the hills be carried into the midst of the sea.

Though the waters thereof rage and swell, and the mountains shake at the tempest of the same.

The Lord of Hosts is with us: the God of Jacob is our refuge.

For I will not trust in my bow, it is not my sword that shall help me.

I will say unto the Lord: Thou art my hope, and my stronghold: my God, in Him will I trust.

For it is Thou that savest us from our enemies: and putteth them to confusion that hate us.

The Lord shall give strength unto His people: the Lord shall give His people the blessing of peace.

Glory be to the Father, &c.

Proper Psalms, LXXVII. and LXXIX. First Lesson,—Daniel ix., Verse 1—19. Second Lesson,—Acts. xii. Verse 1—17.

Collect for the Day.

O, Lord, raise up, we pray Thee, Thy power, and come amongst us, and with great might succour us, that we, who are justly punished for our offences, may be mercifully delivered by Thy goodness, for the glory of Thy name, through Jesus Christ our Saviour, who liveth and reigneth with Thee and the Holy Ghost, over one God, world without end. Amen.

After the Prayer in the Litany (we humbly beseech Thee) read the two following, instead of the Prayer in time of War and Tumult.

O Lord God Almighty, who ordereth all things both in heaven and earth, look down, we beseech Thee, on us Thy unworthy servants, who turn to Thee in this our time of trouble, when evil and misguided men have risen up against the Government which they were bound to defend, and have brought wasting and destruction upon her Majesty's Eastern dominions. We confess, O Lord, that in many things we have deserved Thy chastening, and have failed to make that return which Thou mightest have justly required at our hands when Thou hadst granted success to our arms, and increased our wealth and power.

But O Thou who hast revealed Thyself as a God forgiving iniquity, transgression, and sin, we pray Thee, enter not into judgment with Thy servants who now humble themselves before Thee. Let us fall into Thy hands, and not into the hands of men. Defend, we beseech Thee, our countrymen from the malice and treachery of the sons of violence who have risen up against them; rebuke the madness of the people, and stay the hand of the destroyer. Cast thy shield, O Lord, over any of our brethren, who may even now be in the peril of death, and let their lives be precious in Thy sight. Direct the counsels of those who rule in this hour of danger. Teach the natives of British India to prize the benefits which Thy good Providence has given through the supremacy of this Christian land, and enable us to show more and more, both by word and good example, the blessings of Thy religion. May those who are now the slaves of a hateful and cruel superstition be brought to lay aside their vain traditions, and turn to Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent. And so, if it be Thy good pleasure, establish our empire in that distant land on a surer foundation than heretofore, that we Thy people, and sheep of Thy pasture, may give Thee thanks forever, and show forth Thy praise from generation to generation. These and all other mercies, we humbly beg, not for our own worthiness, but for Thy love, and through the merits and mediation of Thy blessed Son our Lord, to whom with Thee and the Holy Ghost be all honour and glory for ever and ever. Amen.

O God, our refuge and strength in every time of trouble, mercifully receive these our prayers and intercessions for our armies now engaged in defence of their Sovereign's rights, and of the lives of their brethren, who are in peril through violence and treachery. Be with them, we beseech thee, in all their trials and privations. Let them enter into battle with hearts full of repentance toward Thee, and of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; and crown with success their courage in their country's cause. Preserve them alike from the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and from the arrow that flieth by day. Relieve the sick and wounded with the consolations of Thy Blessed Spirit, and support the fatherless and widows in their affliction. Grant that all the sorrows and trials which are endured may work together for the everlasting welfare of those who suffer them. Hear us, O Heavenly Father, for the sake of Thy dear Son, Jesus Christ. Amen.

Then the General Thanksgiving, to the end of Morning Prayer, as usual.

In the Communion Service, after the Prayer for the Queen, or instead of the Prayer for the whole state of Christ's Church, let the following be used.

O Almighty God, we beseech Thee of Thy great goodness to receive these our prayers which we offer unto Thy Divine Majesty in this day of necessity and peril. Mercifully forgive the sins whereby we have provoked Thy chastisements, and grant that the judgments which Thou hast sent may work in our hearts a more lively faith, a more entire obedience, a more constant endeavour to conform to Thy goodness in maintaining tranquillity at home, in preserving us from intestine commotions, and in granting a plentiful return to the labours of our husbandmen. Look with an eye of pity and compassion upon those who have been suddenly thrown into affliction by the calamities of their friends and relatives. Visit the fatherless and widows with the consolations of Thy Holy Spirit, and enable them, under the burdens which they have been called upon to bear, to lift up their hearts towards that Heavenly Kingdom where pain and sorrow, and war and hatred, shall be no more. And as Thou hast commanded us to love our enemies, and to pray for them that despitefully use us, have mercy, we beseech Thee, even on those who have shown us mercy, and whose malice and cruelty have turned to sorrow and mourning the homes of many families in this land. Deliver them from the blindness of that idolatry and superstition which has encouraged their murderous rebellion. Turn them from the gross darkness which now covers them, to the light of the everlasting Gospel, that so our present calamities may be overruled to the promotion of Thy glory, and the advancement of Thy kingdom. Hear us, O Lord our God, for Thy goodness is great; and according to the multitude of Thy mercies receive these our petitions, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Collect for the Day, as before.

For the Epistle. Jeremiah vii., Verse 1—7.

The Gospel. St. Luke xiii., Verse 1—5.

THE ORDER FOR EVENING PRAYER.

The Sentences of Scripture to be read before the Exhortation as in the morning: and the Hymn appointed to be used at Morning Prayers, instead of the Venite, &c., shall here also be used before the proper Psalms.

Proper Psalms, LXXXVI. and xcii.

First Lesson, Jonah iii.

Second Lesson, Rom. 2. to Verse 16.

Collect for the Day and Three Prayers.

Instead of those in time of War and Tumult, and "for all Conditions of Men," the same as in the Morning.