

the foundation of our Indian power. The Bengal army was ordered to recruit only from the Brahmin race, in order, as we thought, that it might be a more trustful body. That was the idea. But how has God fulfilled the old tradition of His people, that when, instead of leaning upon Him, they lean upon Egypt for support, it should be as when a man leaneth upon a staff and it runneth into his hand and pierceth him? How has God, through the Brahminical superstition, allowed these people to rise against us in their heathen fury and darkness and ferocity and bloodshed—those whom we thought to make, through that heathen superstition, the instruments of our getting their brethren in subjugation! Now, then, I say, if this is really so, and really I believe it—for we might carry it out further by a multitude of details—what is plainer than that the Christian mind of England ought to rise under these disasters, put the true interpretation upon them, say this is the cause of England's disasters, that England has been false to England's faith and timid of avowing England's God? (Loud Applause.) And, my friends, you may do so in a measure through this very society. You have all of you heard of that Cawnpore well. You have heard of that night which those who looked at it say never can they forget for an hour while life is spared to them—those torn and mangled corpses of Christ's people cast there by the infuriated heathen. You know that it is purposed by this very society to turn that monument of heathen cruelty into a monument of Christian love, to build over it a Church which shall keep alive at once the memory of the truth and the loyalty and devotion of those who fled there.

His Lordship concluded by an earnest appeal to his audience on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and resumed his seat amid reiterated plaudits.

### Selections.

**THE HOUR OF DYING.**—How much do we know?—The more closely we scrutinize the phenomena attending human agency, the more marked does the line appear which separates the known from the unknown. It would seem as if God governs the inanimate creation through the vice-regency of subalterns, in the shape of second causes, whose letters of instruction are known to all, while his commands man-kind in person. The laws that control the former are open to the observation of science: not so with the laws that control the latter. The philosopher may tell when a comet will drop a thousand years hence, but he cannot tell the time of the close of his own life. He can lay down the laws of celestial harmony, but not those of human life and death. We find this strikingly illustrated in the mysteriousness attending the very hour of dying. A late writer in the *London Quarterly Review* tells us that out of two thousand eight hundred and eighty deaths which occurred within a given period, there was a division as to the hour too marked to be the result of what might be considered chance. If the proportion of deaths to hours were equal, one hundred and twenty deaths would occur in each hour. This, however, was by no means the case. "There were two hours in which the proportion was remarkably below this, two minima in fact, namely, from midnight to one o'clock, when the deaths were eighty-three per cent. below. From three to six o'clock in the morning inclusive, and from three to seven o'clock in the afternoon, there is a gradual increase, in the former of twenty-three and a half per cent. above the average, in the latter of five and a half per cent. The maximum of death is from five to six o'clock in the morning, when it is forty per cent. above the average; the next during the hour before midnight, when it is twenty-four per cent. in excess; a third hour of excess is that from nine to ten o'clock in the morning, being eighteen and a half per cent. above. From ten in the morning to three in the afternoon, the deaths are less numerous, being sixteen and a half per cent. below the average, the hour before noon being the most fatal."

From three o'clock in the afternoon to nine the deaths rise to five and a half per cent. above the average, then fall from that hour to eleven p.m., averaging six and a half per cent. below the mean. During the hours from nine to eleven o'clock in the evening, there is a minimum of six and a half per cent. below the average. Thus the least mortality is during the mid-day hours, from three to six o'clock.—About one-third of the total deaths were children under five years of age, and they show the influence of the latter more strikingly. At all hours from ten

o'clock in the morning until midnight, the deaths are at or below the mean; the hours from four to five in the afternoon, and from nine to ten in the evening, being minima, but the hours after midnight being the lowest maximum; at all the hours from two to ten in the morning the deaths are above the mean, attaining their maximum at from five to six o'clock in the morning, when it is forty-five and a half per cent. above.

The attempt to launch the *Leviathan* was resumed with increased strength of appliances, on Saturday. The second and last failure, arose from a want of firmness in the piles driven into the ground as *fulcræ* for the power exerted by the engines. Since then an enormously strong system of timbers has been constructed, which has just and only just supported the required strain:—

They were formed of rows of piles, forty feet long and fourteen inches square, driven into the ground to a depth of from thirty to thirty-five feet. Each row consisted of about twelve of these massive timbers, and there were five and six rows, one behind another, at intervals of twenty feet distances. Between these, on a level with the ground, were a series of struts or stays of timber of the same size, fastened horizontally, and the parts above ground were supported by a complete system of beams crossing and recrossing, so that the pressure was distributed over an immense surface, and provided against at every point. The whole mass was sawed and bolted together, and binding each of the last row of piles was crowded a mass of iron ballast of enormous weight, so as not only to support the timbers, but compress the earth around them. Four of these gigantic *fulcræ*, each similar in strength, were erected—namely, one each for the 10-inch and 13-inch hydraulic rams at the forward end of each cradle, and one for each of the two double 7-inch rams, which were fixed on the afterparts.

With this erection as a stay to exert their power against, the hydraulic machinery was set in motion on Saturday. Silently compressing under the tremendous strain, the great system of timbers described above commenced to yield slightly more and more till all had given back some two inches. Further than this their immense strength and the mass of iron ballast with which they were supported prevented their going, and the pressure of the rams came full upon the vessel:—

In another second, though not a sound was heard, there was a shout that she was moving very slowly down the ways. No one could see it, so very few believed it, till it was marked on the signal board that she had moved one inch, then almost as each minute elapsed a fresh inch was added, till at last it was announced at twenty minutes to eleven, that she had moved thirteen inches down the forward launching way, and that the stern had returned seven inches up the aftermost way. This shift having almost brought her straight on the ways again, the pumping was continued, and the tackle hauled upon by engines, which pulled her stem and stern towards the water with a powerful strain. At four minutes to eleven she had progressed sixteen inches forward and nine inches astern, and all was going on as smoothly as could be wished when loud shouts from the stern announced that the last of the dock-yard mooring chains—a monstrous cable, with links almost as thick as a man's arm—had parted; and almost at the same instant one of the two mooring chains which hauled upon her bows came in so rapidly as to be useless. Such mishaps occasioned a slight delay, but the stoppage was only temporary, and by eleven o'clock the forward cradle had gone down the ways twenty-four inches, and the aftermost seventeen inches.

While the men were at dinner the ship settled down an inch or so, and prodigious efforts were necessary to move her again. This, however, was accomplished, and the vessel moved in all, on Saturday, 15th. If it had been possible operations would have been carried on through the night, but this was found impossible. The men, however, recommenced at daybreak on Sunday. The vessel had again settled, and so much that the former efforts were found insufficient again to start her. In the effort beams were bent like reeds, and a block of granite weighing fifteen tons, and embedded seven feet in the bed of the river, was dragged up high and dry on the shore!—

Another plan was then resolved on. All the screw jacks in the yard were collected, and many more procured from Mr. Penn's factory, opposite, and all these with two small hydraulic jacks, each of 40-ton power, were fixed against her side. All the jacks were then set to work, and when the last ounce of pressure which could be got out of them without breaking had been exerted, the hydraulic machine was for the last time set to work, and precisely at ten minutes to three o'clock the *Leviathan* again began to move. Her progress was at first very slow, but in other respects much the same as the day before. After a while she got into regular trim, and moved at the rate of about an inch per second, and so continued until dusk again put an end to the labour.

On Monday, early in the morning she made one end,

den move of about five inches; and during the rest of the day eleven feet four inches forward, and fourteen feet six inches astern, were made with the hydraulic rams alone. From about one o'clock she appeared to be immovable, notwithstanding that the rams were strained to their highest point of pressure, and so these unavailing efforts continued, until three o'clock, when a report as loud as that of a cannon announced that another item was added to the long catalogue of accidents and mishaps. On examination it turned out that in this instance the cylinder of the hydraulic pump had burst, the pressure of the water having split iron seven inches thick, as it had been a crystal goblet; and this ended the day's work. If the vessel can be got but thirty feet lower down on the ways she will have six feet immersion at high water, and this, it is alleged, will lighten the pressure on the ways by no less than 5,000 tons, so that the remainder of Mr. Brunel's task will then be comparatively easy. When the vessel gave the slip of five inches in a single second on Monday, her tremendous vibration surprised and alarmed the men, who all dropped their tools and stood prepared to run at the first signal of danger. At the time the cylinder burst there was a pressure upon it of 12,000 lb. or 15,000 lb. to the square inch.—*London Guardian.*

A letter from an officer of the 9th Lancers in Great-Britain's column makes a serious charge against the 75th Regiment. He writes from the Camp at Agra, Oct. 12:—

The 75th (Her Majesty's) was ordered to advance and storm the town [Bundshuh] but they refused to do so, though there was nothing to prevent them charging through the streets. I never witnessed anything more disgraceful to the army, and never believed that I should see British troops refuse to march against the murderers of their wives and children, as well as enemies of the government. At last they were obliged to call upon the cavalry, and away we dashed with our squadron of the 9th under Captain Sarel, who charged through the streets from one end of the town to the other. We took their cars and ammunition, which were hurrying away at the other side of the town, but we were unable to cut up many of them, as they bolted into the shops, &c., on either side, whence they were able to fire upon us as we passed by without danger to themselves. The 75th, under Captain Gordon, still would not even follow us down the streets; had they done so they might have bayoneted numbers of the enemy, who were so astonished at the sudden appearance of our cavalry in the centre of the town that they were flying in all directions. I was fortunate, and escaped unhurt: both the other officers with the squadron (Captain Sarel and Cornet Thonger) were wounded; the former severely the latter very slightly. With the remainder of our regiment on the left of the town, Capt. Drysdale, commanding the regiment, was severely hurt; his horse was killed under him when charging, and he fell in the street, breaking his collar-bone and receiving several severe bruises. Lieut. Blair was most severely wounded, receiving a sabre-cut on the left shoulder, which cut the head of the upper bone of the arm (the "humerus") clean through; the joint had to be removed from the socket and the upper part of the injured bone amputated. He (Lieut. Blair) behaved in the most gallant manner. After having received his wound from a native officer (after he had run his sword through the officer's body) he charged three more native cavalrymen, cutting down one and shooting the two others.

**AUSTRALASIA.**—In connection with the census of New South Wales, we would draw attention to some interesting statistical information. The number of denominational schools is 171, with 14,439 scholars, of which 88 schools with 7,027 scholars are in union with the Church of England. There are also 44 non-denominational schools with 4,486 scholars, and 257 private schools with 7,739 scholars. In addition to these there is the Sydney University, with the preparatory institution of a grammar school. Strong efforts are being made to galvanise the University of Sydney into an active state of existence.—At present it numbers but fourteen undergraduates, and, notwithstanding the large sums already sunk in the buildings, it is intended to expend some £30,000 or £40,000 in the erection of affiliated denominational colleges. The fact is, that the ambitious attempt is very premature. It is proposed to establish a penal settlement at Gabo Island, about 250 miles south of Port Jackson, and to employ the convicts in quarrying granite, which is of the finest quality, and much in demand both at Sydney and Melbourne.

In Victoria the final abolition of State aid to religion is decreed, but the grants are not to terminate until 1861, instead of 1859, as at first proposed. We regret to find that a cowardly and brutal attack has been made upon the Chinese at the Buckland diggings by the white diggers, incited thereto and led on by a party of Americans. The camp of the former was pillaged and burnt, and the inmates, two thousand in number, driven into the bush, where some perished. The loss of property is differently estimated, from £18,000 to £50,000. Order has been restored, for which purpose the more respectable diggers assisted. Some, too, of the ringleaders have been arrested, and their chief, "Yaukee Tom," committed for trial. The total amount of gold shipped at Melbourne during this year, up to August 8, is 1,653,593 ounces, of the value of £6,614,364. Amongst some interesting statistics from the gold-fields is the following:—return of the average annual gain of each man at the undenominational diggings. At Avoca the earnings were £85 4s. 4d.; Ballarat, £178