

able limits, but when we find, wherever we look in India, a proportion existing between labour and the results of labour, when it is evident that there is most success where there is most labour, and least success where there is least labour, I think we have every reason to thank God, and take courage.

A comparison of the spiritual condition of the three Indian Presidencies will illustrate the proportion existing between efforts and results. In the Presidency of Bombay least has been done: the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel* has not a single missionary labourer there, and other missionary societies have but a small handful of men; and in that Presidency I am sorry to say that there are not a thousand native Protestant Christians from Goa to the Indus. In the Presidency of Bengal the number of missionaries is more considerable; and there, not only are the Christian converts seventeen or eighteen times more numerous than in Bombay, but in many parts of that vast Presidency the Hindu mind has been stirred to its inmost depths by the progress of Christian education and Christian civilization.

It is in the Presidency of Madras, however, that there has been the largest amount of missionary effort. Missionaries have been labouring in several parts of that Presidency for a considerable period; their number bears some proportion to the work which they are endeavouring to accomplish, and is such as to render it possible for them to work in combination. What progress, then, has been made in that Presidency? Not all the progress, indeed, which we wish for and hope to see, but still an amount of progress which is very encouraging. In the Presidency of Madras there are at least 80,000 native converts from heathenism, in connection with the different Protestant missionary societies at work in various parts of the field, and of that number about 58,000 are connected with the Missions of the Church of England. Doubtless many of the native Christian converts are not what we should wish them to be; and much, very much, remains to be done before Christianity is diffused throughout the Presidency; but it would be most ungrateful, as well as unreasonable, to ignore the fact that much has been done already, and that we have received encouragement to attempt, and to expect to accomplish, much more.

(To be continued.)

News Department.

Extracts from Papers by Steamer Niagara.

INDIA.

The better part of the intelligence received by the Bombay mail, and published last week, was clouded by the arrival on Friday of the telegram in anticipation of the Calcutta mail; and though, as will be seen, a portion of it has been contradicted, or rather explained, yet a very serious budget of news remained. The dates were from—Calcutta, Aug. 10; Madras, Aug. 17; and Ceylon, Aug. 21. The news arrived from Trieste on Thursday, and the next morning the following telegram was published in the *Times*:—

A detachment, composed of 350 men of her Majesty's 10th, 37th, and 56th Regiments had gone in pursuit of the Dinapore mutineers. They attacked the enemy at Arrah, but were overwhelmed by numbers, and obliged to retreat with the loss of 200 killed and wounded.

Gen. Havelock, after having advanced to within a day's march of Lucknow, had been obliged to fall back upon Cawnpore, and there to place his wounded men and captured guns in safety.

Cholera had broken out among his small force.

The 12th Irregular Cavalry had mutinied at Segohie, and had massacred their officers. A plot has been discovered and thwarted to massacre the Europeans at Benares and at Jessore.

The 63rd Native Infantry and 11th Irregular Cavalry had been disarmed at Berhampore.

The 14th Bengal Infantry had resisted the order to disarm at Jhelum, and been cut to pieces by a detachment of Europeans.

The Governor-General's Body Guard had been disarmed.

There had been severe actions with the rebels at Agra and at Azimgarh.

Her Majesty's ship *Shannon* arrived at Calcutta on the 8th of August with Lord Elgin and staff, and with 380 Marines and a company of the 57th Regiment.

The *Pearl* and *Lancefield* had also arrived with troops from the Transit.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Behar. Sir J. Outram is appointed to command at Dinapore.

A report is mentioned to the effect that Gen. Reed

is dead, and that the ravages caused by cholera had compelled the British force to retire from Delhi to Agra. (This reaches us from Ceylon alone, and seems unauthenticated.)

The Government telegram of the same date was as follows:—

Alexandria, Sept. 12.

General Havelock had advanced twenty-five miles from Cawnpore towards Lucknow; but after defeating the mutineers in three engagements, with loss of 21 guns, he was obliged to retrace his steps for Cawnpore for the purpose of leaving his sick—constantly increased from cholera, and was waiting for reinforcements. At Agra the Kook contingent and other rebels had been entirely dispersed.

A detachment of her Majesty's 10th and 37th Regiments, 300 strong, had made a night attack upon the men of the 8th and 40th Native Infantry, who had mutinied at Dinapore, but was repulsed with loss of 200 killed. The Irregular corps at Segohie had mutinied and killed their officers.

A plot to murder the Europeans at Benares and Jessore had been discovered at Midnapore. The Shekewatti battalion was wavering, but had not been disarmed yet. Martial law had been proclaimed at Behar.

Great uneasiness was felt in Calcutta of an outbreak during the approaching Mohurram, and the Body Guard had been disarmed, but allowed to retain their horses.

Lord Elgin arrived on the 8th of August with 400 Marines and a company of her Majesty's 59th Regt., and another steamer had brought some of the troops of the Transit.

The *Bentuck* met two steamers coming up the river with troops. The *Himalaya* left on the 11th for troops from the Mauritius.

The report of Gen. Havelock's defeat comes by the Surz telegraph. The *Calcutta Englishman* of the 8th August does not mention it.

(Signed)

RAVKS.

Trieste, Thursday 5 a.m.

The following message was sent to the Admiralty by Admiral Stoddard, from Alexandria:—

Lord Elgin reached Calcutta on the 8th of August, in her Majesty's ship *Shannon*, accompanied by her Majesty's ship *Pearl*. These vessels had 300 extra marines and 300 soldiers on board.

After the mutiny at Dinapore, a small force, consisting of 160 men of her Majesty's 10th Regiment, and about the same number of the 37th, was despatched to relieve some eight Europeans, besieged by the mutineers at Arrah. The expedition was not successful, and our loss very heavy.

General Lloyd has been removed from his command, and G. N. Oram invested with the command of the Dinapore and Cawnpore divisions.

The 63rd Regiment of Native Infantry was disarmed at Berhampore on the 1st of August. The 11th Irregular Cavalry and the Governor-General's Body Guard have also been disarmed.

The *Himalaya* left Calcutta on the 10th of August for the Mauritius.

Such was the news of Friday; but fortunately not so bad as it at first read, when more fully explained by letters which arrived on Saturday. Then we learnt that Gen. Havelock, whose little force had been attacked with cholera, was again on his way, disencumbered of his sick and wounded, and slightly reinforced. Gen. Neil wrote from Cawnpore to the Commander-in-Chief on the 3d of August that Gen. Havelock was to advance on the following day. The *Times* has received intelligence that he did so advance, having replaced his sick and wounded with fresh men. Gen. Neil remains at Cawnpore with a garrison of 300 men, and has re-established the British authority in the city and bazar, and the neighbourhood is tranquil. Lucknow was still holding out, though the officiating Chief Commissioner, Major Banks, had been killed. The letters are full of interesting particulars relative to the brilliant advance of Gen. Havelock.

Although the report of the disastrous fate of the men who had been sent after the mutineers from Dinapore is confirmed, yet it is somewhat balanced by the more successful effort that followed. The mutiny broke out it would appear, on the arrival of a detachment of her Majesty's 37th at Dinapore, en route to Ghazepore, when Brigadier-General Lloyd took the opportunity of removing from the magazine (which was most imprudently built near the native lines) all the percussion caps and nearly all the ball cartridges to the Artillery Barracks. Some Sepoys immediately cried out, "They are removing our ammunition; stop it, and kill the officers." It is said the Assistant Adjutant

General, on hearing this, ordered the guns to be brought forward, but the order was almost immediately countermanded. Soon after the General sent a message to the mutineers, at 6 or 7 a.m., that if they did not deliver up peaceably, by 4 p.m., the ammunition, he would punish them; thus the mutineers had about nine hours' time to arrange their plans of attack, &c. It seems they spent that time in filling their pouches with cartridges, and in sneaking off in small numbers out of cantonments. This move was not known till about half past two o'clock, when signals were fired from the outposts stationed in the European Hospital. The alarm being sounded, the guns, six in number, went out and found the "Jacks," had got a start of a mile, after whom they sent some round shot, without effect. Two companies of rebels took to boats, with the intention of calling in on the station of Bankipore and the city of Patna, but their intentions were frustrated by the execution of the *Kills* of her Majesty's 37th from shore and on board the steamer. The steamer's guns likewise opened upon them, and sunk five boats, and not a soul of those afloat lived to see Patna, though their corpses must have passed the city in numbers. The rifle practice was superb, almost every ball knocked a mutineer into the water. Those who kept to the land bolted in a south-westerly direction. The Brigadier General, when the cannonading commenced, it is said, very prudently left the station for the steamer, and the cantonment was under no command; every officer acted independently and to the best of his judgment, and consequently matters were at sixes and sevens. Three days were suffered to elapse with orders and counter orders, everybody cursing the incapacity of the General in command; and then on the 28th of July a party, consisting of 359 Queen's troops, half belonging to the 37th and half to the 10th, with fifty Sikhs under Lieutenant Ingilby, of the 7th, were despatched by steamer to the nearest point on the river to Arrah, which is about 14 miles inland. The steamer grounded, and the men were landed and marched by moonlight till about eleven o'clock, when the moon went down, and the officer in command pushed on in the dark, in an unknown country, the men tired and hungry. They fell into an ambush of about 2,000 men, partly Sepoys and partly men belonging to Kour Singh, a powerful landholder in these parts. A murderous volley was poured in, and a good many fell. This created a panic, and the men separated, and did not join altogether till morning. The officer commanding, Captain Dunbar, was killed by the first volley. The rebels kept up a heavy fire all night upon our men, which they returned, but in the morning a precipitate retreat was made. The slaughter was dreadful—about 150 killed, and hardly a man unwounded. Among the officers eight fell killed or mortally wounded, and several wounded returned to the station. Among the killed were—Captain Dunbar, 18th Foot; Lieutenant Lale, her Majesty's 37th; Ensign Erskine, her Majesty's 10th; Anderson, late 22nd, volunteer; Lieut. Ingilby, late 7th, volunteer; mare of steamer killed; a railway volunteer also. Wounded—Lieut. Sandwith, her Majesty's 10th; Ensign Venour, late 40th, volunteer; Dr. Jackson, Mr. Garstin, volunteer, Mr. Macdonald, volunteer, and many others. They were pursued by the whole force of rebels to a nullah, where many were drowned because they could not swim. The native officers were seen bounding on their men. Three were shot. Men in rifle uniform were seen among them. They must have been hard up for ammunition, as they fired buttons and stones. Of the 10th 49 men were killed and 37 wounded. Of the 37th two officers out of the four who went were killed, and the loss among the men was very great. Lieut. Ingilby, who commanded the Sikhs, was wounded while in the river swimming for his life, and was drowned.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The *Star* this morning says—"Yesterday we endeavoured to prepare the public mind for still worse news from India by the next mail, and to-day we may take the liberty of being a little more explicit, for we have a confirmation of the private news which has been placed at our disposal.—We are sorry, then, to be able to communicate the fact that General Havelock, on his second march to the relief of Lucknow, has halted, and that there can be no doubt his last attempted operation has come to a premature end. The General, in his first attempt to relieve the garrison, had actually got so near Lucknow as to be within one clear march of the place; but his men had been marching up to their knees in rice sward, and his casualties, on account of disease and fatigue, were as many as sixty men a day. He retreated to the banks of the Ganges, and here he