

Government has at last commenced the "difficult experiment" of forwarding troops to India via Egypt. On Friday the Sultan's steamship, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, sailed from Portsmouth for Alexandria with 235 non-commissioned officers and men and 13 officers of the Royal Engineers.

How THE "FAST DAY" WAS OBSERVED.—The day of humiliation is over, and whatever was wanting, in appearance at least, by a wet, muggy, and most miserable day. If we have not mourned in sackcloth and ashes, we have mourned in wet feet and dripping umbrellas, and many a cough and many a cold in the head will be attributed to our "fast and humiliation."

Even Mr. Spurgeon himself, as he retired from the scene of his triumph through a lane guarded by police, and thronged on either side by devoted or curious admirers, did not appear much oppressed by a sense of sinfulness in himself or others.

We have had an opportunity, says the Sun, of witnessing the mode in which the day of national Fasting and Humiliation is observed by a large proportion of the inhabitants of the metropolis.

In an article on the Fast-day, the Leader remarks:—"If national unity were restored to the Church—if we assembled under one vault as Christians and as Englishmen—the Clergy could not be better engaged than in chastising us for those faults which we have committed, and in pointing out how we may purge ourselves of our sin by mending our ways.

A correspondent of the London Times throws out the following hints to the military authorities, from which it would appear that the evils of the existing system, and the fraud constantly practised upon the recruits, are attracting the attention of the British public.

The United Service Gazette says:—"The recruiting sergeant cannot stand against the temptation held out by youth ambitious of obtaining commissions. A perfect army would have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in a very few weeks if the system had been continued of giving an ensign for one hundred men; for officers were immediately opened all over the country, and £2 per head offered in addition to the bounty.

The Board of Health has called attention to the prevalence of epidemic cholera at Hamburg and the Baltic Ports, which on every former occasion has been the immediate precursor to an attack in England.

How CATHOLIC SOLDIERS ARE TREATED.—The following extracts taken from the "Minutes of Evidence Before the Select Committee on Indian Territories—1st August, 1853—require no comment:—

Thomas Staughton Cahill, Esq., M.D., called in and examined. Chairman. (Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood): Can you form any opinion as to what proportion of the European troops profess the Roman Catholic religion?—I should think the proportion was about one-half. To what extent is any spiritual assistance provided for them by the Government of India?—There is a military Catholic Chaplain at every fixed station.

By whom is that service performed?—Generally speaking, by a Portuguese Priest, with the exception of Bombay, Poona, Kurrachee, and Ahmednuggur. Many years ago they were all Portuguese. Do you conceive that to be a satisfactory way of providing for the spiritual instruction and assistance of the European troops?—No I do not.

How Catholic soldiers are treated.—The following extracts taken from the "Minutes of Evidence Before the Select Committee on Indian Territories—1st August, 1853—require no comment:— Thomas Staughton Cahill, Esq., M.D., called in and examined. Chairman. (Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood): Can you form any opinion as to what proportion of the European troops profess the Roman Catholic religion?—I should think the proportion was about one-half.

Mr. Fitzgerald: You have stated that the average pay of a Roman Catholic Military Chaplain is fifty rupees a month?—Yes; with the exception of a few stations. What is the pay of the Protestant Chaplain at each military station?—The lowest rate of pay that a Protestant Chaplain receives is five hundred rupees a month.

Lord Shaftesbury enunciates his views as to the feasibility of Christianising India in a letter which combines a singular jumble of Exeter Hall and Mincing Lane. He would not repress the worship of Vishnu or Mahomet, but merely claim "a complete religious equality," securing, we presume, the rights of Protestant missionaries in common with the ancient privilege of burning Hindoo widows.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE INDIAN MUTINIES.— "There is nothing," says one of the weekly papers, "at the present moment that interests the public so much as the affairs of India. There is a tradition of Russia, that she, Russia, would treat with Britannia, for terms of peace, at Calcutta. There is something about this tradition that strikes us very forcibly.— Russia has ever been for increasing her territories; she has, at the same time, showed much cunning in the manner that she has annexed other territories to her own, and placed other rulers under her own dominion.

has penetrated everywhere where British interest is concerned, and British blockheads give her the opportunity to sap the foundation of Britain's power. Had the Persian war been successful, had it been a struggle of six months' longer duration, where would our empire in India have been now? Not in our hands, but indirectly in the hands of the Russ.— It is impossible to say in whose hands it will be this time next year.

The Dispatch has the following:—"Amicus Plato, sed magis amica veritas. He best loves England who will not suffer his patriotism to ignore his sense of truth, and to lower the tone of public principle. It seems now to be universally admitted that we can trust only to British troops to govern India, and that we must totally disarm the native population. It is really believed that a territory of nearly 2,000 miles square, inhabited by myriads of semi-civilised subjects, can be held in subjection by 50,000 or 100,000 Europeans, in defiance of chronic dissension, habitual fear, and the despairing disloyalty induced by impetuous domination.

One of our northern contemporaries has recently given an account of the appearance of an "M.P. in the pulpit." We are in a position to say that an announcement of one still more abnormal. On Monday, the 21st ult., being the Feast of St. Matthew, a "gentleman of the press" from London (who is sojourning near Rochester, we believe,) came over to the Holy Trinity Almshouses at Aylesford and read the afternoon service, and preached a sermon appropriate for the day.

REPORTS are prevalent," says the Press, "that serious misunderstandings have arisen at Calcutta between the Governor-General and the Commander in Chief. No 'serious misunderstandings' exist. Sir Colin Campbell has very properly resented an imprudent and uncalled for attempt to limit his authority over the army.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 7.—To-day we had High Mass in our churches here, and devotions to supplicate the mercy of heaven on our country, especially with reference to the fearful judgments in India. It was explained from our pulpit on Sunday, when the announcement was made, that this day was selected simply with a view to convenience, not in compliance with the command of her Majesty, to whom, whilst devoutly loyal in matters temporal, we acknowledge no obedience in what touches religion.

The church was attended by a large body of troops now in garrison at Edinburgh, with their Catholic officers. In addition to this Address, the Bishop read his Pastoral from the pulpit, attended by Deacon and Subdeacon. That most fervid Address was heard with profound attention by the crowded congregation.

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP.—Every effort is now being made at the builder's yard, Millwall, for the launching of this levithian vessel, the property of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company. Large bodies of men are incessantly employed in relays, and from the state of forwardness in which she appears there is no doubt that she will be ready by the time fixed—viz., the first week in November.

The Leader thinks that the vegetarians and total abstainers have been deprived of one of their best arguments by the horrible events in India. "Who that has studied a lecture on the immortal virtues of the crystal fluid and the physiological effects of green stuff, has not heard how it mollifies the character, and inspires humanity with a saintly moderation? Who has not been told of the meek Hindoo and the sober Mohammedan? Well, we see at last what these rice-eating and water-drinking fellows are. How the honey, herb, rice, butter, curd, and sugar-eating, and milk-and-water drinking noble have revelled in blood! How the chivalrous nobles who slay their maidens at the approach of pollution have tossed naked English girls into the street to be outraged, tortured, and trampled to death!

upon a piece of paper, lest the name of God should be written upon it. He has trampled on the image of God itself, and we have no intention of giving that he would have been a less brutal coward had he fed on flesh, and inebriated himself with brandy instead of bang. All we insist on is, that a vast number of vegetarians and total abstinence fallacies will be exploded, in a popular sense, by the incidents of the Sepoy rebellion.

The Queen has publicly notified the admiration with which she listened to two "beautiful discourses" preached by two Presbyterian Ministers in the meeting-house at Craighill. We trust, says the Union, that the Bishop of London, who is now making holiday in the Highlands, will have the courage to refrain from preaching another "beautiful discourse" under similar circumstances, even with the assurance of the Royal admiration in prospect.

MOCKERY.—A State-Church abuse of almost incredible extravagance is described in a west of England newspaper. A new incumbent lately succeeded to the 'living' of Pitney; a sincere unconnected with a congregation, or even a place of worship, or the smallest duty from the incumbent, except the ceremony of 'reading himself in,' once for all, which was performed by the side of a cow-shed standing on the supposed site of the ancient church.

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JURY JURY.—The hotel bill of the jury implicated in the recent trial of Gentles and Reid at the Stirling Court of Justice was within a trifle of 70l. This fact may help to dispel the popular belief that juries during the progress of a trial are doomed to subsist on such common place fare as bread and water.

A man, still young, belonging to this town, enlisted about seven years ago in the Bengal Artillery, and was sent out to the head-quarters at Meerut, where, and in the district, he served some six years. At the end of that period his health became broken in consequence of the climate and exposure in the discharge of his duties.

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Great efforts are making in Glasgow and the West of Scotland to resuscitate the Orange movement, and to goad the Catholics into acts of violence. At Oatbridge, a few days since, the Orangemen formed in a body and proceeded, headed by a man brandishing a drawn sword, in the direction of the Catholic Chapel, which they loudly proclaimed their intention of destroying.

were most prominent have been apprehended and punished as rioters. Dr. Cumming is, as usual, employing his autumnal recess in a No Popery crusade here, under the pay and patronage of the Presbyterian Establishment. The time, however, is unseasonable, and his harangues excite little attention, even when they do not call forth marked expressions of disgust amongst reasonable Protestants.

UNITED STATES.

ST. LOUIS, October 23.—An agent of the Government at Palmetto, Kansas, who was returning from Salt Lake reports that the Mormons refuse to allow the U. S. troops to enter the City; and that Brigham Young publicly declares that he will burn the prairies thus depriving the animals of the expedition of subsistence, and burn his own City, if necessary, before he will submit to the demands of the U. S. Government.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—The clipper ship Dreadnought sailed for Liverpool with 300 passengers from New York—many doubtless finding that, after all, things may be worse elsewhere than they are in the old world which they had left. No similarly extensive cargo of emigrants ever before left New York.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN THE UNITED STATES SERVICE.—We copy from the New York Freeman the following illustration of the regard that the free and enlightened government of the United States has for its Catholic soldiers and sailors:—"An unconstitutional act has been smuggled through Congress, requiring American freemen who may be in the service of the Navy of the United States, as officers or privates, to attend the religious exercises of a paid Navy chaplain. The enforcement of this abominable rule under the late administration of Gen. Pierce, has cost our Navy one of its most gifted and promising young officers, in our own circle of acquaintance, who was too high-souled to abdicate the freedom purchased for him by the blood of his grandfather in the war of the Revolution, and too sensitive to make a noise about the injustice sought to be imposed upon him by a hallicinated Navy Captain.

ALARMING FACTS.—EMBEZZLEMENT FASHIONABLE.—In last Sunday's Dispatch, under the above heading is an article showing that nothing is studied by our Yankee young men but what will be prolific of dollars. To purify the heart and humanize the affections were actions and desires of the Gods gone by. An extract will explain itself:—"Embezzlement is getting to be a fashionable delinquency! So frequent do we hear of it now, that it fails to impress with more than evanescent emotions of shame and sorrow. From bar-tenders in six-penny drinking-shops, to confidential clerks in the large mercantile houses, the tendency has been, and still is, to 'embezzle,' or in plain English, to steal. The embezzling operation is more contemptible than pocket picking, and more dastardly than highway robbery; and yet scarce the majority of the cases before us, and we find little or no reason to sympathize with those who are plundered. What can be plainer than that the young employes, whose salary amounts to a living recompense only, cannot honestly sport the best blooded horses on 'the road' wear diamonds, pay expensive bills at the tailor's, and visit the opera frequently with magnificently costumed females. Fifteen hundred dollars a year will not pay for luxuries and dissolutions such as these. Champagne is not bought with air, nor continuously paid for by promises. Board at twenty dollars per week is not 'settled' for with an income of half that amount. The 'livery' of a horse wastes as much money as the 'keep' of a hale and hearty mechanic. Those who see their employees in the pursuit of happiness under difficulties such as we have hinted at—buying with a legitimate income of thirty dollars a week amusements and indulgences, the ghost of which cannot be obtained with that amount—must be what a country schoolmaster would express by the phrase 'dull of apprehension,' or else they are criminally blind to their own interests.

MR. O'CONNOR, a banker of Pittsburgh, Penn., has been arrested on a charge of conspiring with an officer in the Merchants' Bank to obtain money from that institution by fraudulent notes.

One of the many romantic incidents connected with the loss of the Central America, may be thus related. A certain couple became attached to each other on the boat; when the gale came on, the lady in her fright threw herself in the young man's arms; subsequently she was taken off; the young man was cold—he had lost all his money; the young lady did not care a fig—her father has two hundred thousand dollars; the happy pair were married at Baltimore last week.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S THIRTIETH WIFE.—An English girl saw Brigham and loved him. She read in the Old Testament that Jacob served seven years to get a wife; and as the New Testament says that, in the last days, "old things shall pass away and all things shall become new," she interpreted that to mean reversal of matters and consequently, determined to reverse the case of Jacob. She offered her seven years' service to Mrs. Young, only demanding as her hire the right to marry Brigham. He was consulted as to this method of getting a husband, and had no objections to offer. Eliza served faithfully, demoted her wages, the thirtieth share of Brother Brigham. She was married, and I saw Brigham fondle her child, and call him his "English boy." It was an attachment on her part worthy of a better object.—Mormonism, by John Hyatt.

FILIBUSTERS AND THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.—Our Washington correspondent assures us that the federal Government is really in earnest in its professed purpose of suppressing filibustering and assigns reasons for this belief. We shall be glad if our well informed correspondent is as correct as usual in his facts, and especially in his inferences drawn from them. The facts indeed would seem to justify the inferences.—But it would require more decisive action than the Government has yet taken to remove the impression made by repeated proclamations and promises emanating from Democratic Administrations but never enforced or fulfilled. The public have lost all faith in such assurance from such a source on that subject. Every citizen who regards the honor of the republic and international obligations will rejoice should the present Administration redeem the promise it is causing to be circulated in its behalf.

That another filibustering enterprise is on foot seems to be generally believed, though one would think that the lamentable result of the last would have put a quiescence upon all such adventures. The men who so freely supply the funds for such disreputable raids, however, are at least equally deservng of censure with the unprincipled adventurers who seek to earn the wages of crime; and could their names be published, so that public contempt and censure might reach them, we should have more hope of the abandonment of such iniquitous schemes. The Government would give good proof of its sincerity, and take efficient action also, if it would ascertain and publish the names of these secret fosters of piracy, and publish them to the world. This is a responsibility the Administration should not shrink from though individuals might. Let us know authentically who are the backers and instigators of General Walker, and upon them will fall an amount of popular indignation proportioned to the suffering, disease and slaughter, and the permanent disability and degradation of the hundreds who followed on his last luckless and impotent attempt to establish himself as Dictator of Nicaragua.—New York Advertiser.

NO STOUT CHURCH THERE.—A letter addressed to the "Church of God," at Portland, Maine some years ago was returned to the General Post-Office with the indorsement, "mis-directed—we have nothing but sectarian churches in this place."