

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

By the steamer on Saturday last we have later news from India, by the Atlantic to New York, and the Vanderbilt intercepted off Cape Race, Newfoundland, by the steamer employed for that purpose, and the news telegraphed from St. John's.

There is no additional news by the steamer-to-day, which arrived at 2 o'clock.

Dates by the Vanderbilt up to the 14th November.

St. John's, N. F., Nov. 23d, 1857.

The Vanderbilt arrived off Cape Race, at 3 P. M. on the 22d. The dependent condition of monetary matters on the departure of the Atlantic resulted on the following day in a fearful panic—all the Banks refusing discounts in any shape. In the afternoon, however, appeared most opportunely the Treasury letters suspending the Bank Charter, and authorizing the issue of notes to any amount on approved securities. The effect was instantaneous, and the panic ceased as if by magic.

At Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, and other important cities, the news was received with furious exclamations.

Oxford, and all kinds of Produce immediately enhancing in value. The greatest anxiety was felt on the departure of the Vanderbilt to secure this important intelligence before the arrival of the Atlantic at New York.

On Tuesday the funds were buoyant, and advanced to 400,000 sovereigns were taken from the Bank of England for Scotland, the suspension of the Western Bank having caused a run on all the banks, including many Savings Institutions. There was less uneasiness in mercantile quarters, but demands for discounts were pressing. The following suspensions are announced: Babcock & Co., Glasgow and New York, liabilities £300,000; Henry Duthill & Co., Liverpool; Foot & Sons, silk manufacturers.

The shareholders of the Borough Bank, of Liverpool, have resolved to register the bank under the Joint Stock Banking Company's Act, but are undecided about the propriety of winding up its affairs.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have decided to lay their cable the latter part of next June, commencing in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, as originally designed. Messrs. Glass & Elliott have commenced the construction of additional cables, making 3000 miles in length. Messrs. Easton & Ames are building new paying-out machines. The London Times devotes a leader to the remarkable coolness of the Americans under the existing crisis, and strongly censures the uncontrolled issue of paper money.

The Directors of the Bank of France had an audience with the Emperor and unsuccessfully urged a duty of 3 per cent. on specie exports.—The Emperor is reported to favor an advance in the rates of discount to 8 per cent.

Accounts from the French manufacturing districts represent a complete stagnation in business.

The financial pressure had reached Sweden and Norway. Letters from St. Petersburg state the price of provisions have become so exceedingly high in that city that the Government has thought it advisable to open the State Granaries, and to sell what is held there in readiness.

An awful conflagration has lately occurred at St. Petersburg, Russia. One hundred and seventy vessels and lighters were burned.

The Investigator, in which the celebrated Captain Cook voyaged round the world, and which was formerly moored off Somerset House as a Thames police station, is ordered to be removed to Deptford dockyard to be broken up.

The Am. steamer Vanderbilt, which communicated off Cape Race at 3 P. M. 22d inst., arrived at New York, Friday, 27th inst.

INDIAN NEWS.

The following telegram was received this morning at the Foreign Office, Delhi, which fell into our hands on the 20th Sept., and was entirely correct on the 21st, and the whole of the enemy expelled. In the assault of the 14th, 61 officers and 173 men were killed, and 1000 men were wounded.

Gen. Nicholson had died of his wounds on the 21st. The old King, said to be 70 years of age, surrendered to Capt. Hodgson and his cavalry, about fifteen miles south of Delhi. He was accompanied by his chief wife. Their lives were spared.

Two of his sons and a grandson, also captured by Capt. Hodgson about five miles from Delhi, were shot on the spot, and their bodies were taken to the police station at the office. Two movable columns were dispatched from Delhi on the 23rd, in pursuit of the enemy. By accounts from Agri, one column appears to have reached the neighborhood of Alghat, and the other column was again on the march. Gen. Havelock, with 2500 men, crossed the Ganges from Cawnpore, Sept. 19, and relieved Lucknow Residency on the 25th, just as it was ready to be blown up by its besiegers. On the 26th, a heavy attack was made on the 29th a large part of the city was taken—450 killed and wounded.

The exact amount of British loss at Delhi is not yet known, but supposed to be 1100 killed and wounded, including 64 officers. Scindia had brought the mutineers of the Gwalior Contingent under his control by arraying against them his own troops and 10,000 Thakurs, cutting off their supplies, &c. Divisions and disintegrations prevailed among the Mutineers, who were asked for aid by a Shahanshal from Delhi on the one hand, and an emissary from Nana on the other. It was reported that Lucknow, which had been relieved by the 29th, was again being besieged by Nana with 50,000 rebels. All the City people fled in Delhi were bayoneted by British troops. Europeans were discovered there fighting on the side of the rebels.

General Nicholson had died of his wounds.

The garrison at Lucknow was relieved, and a large part of the city taken.

Gen. Niel was killed.

It is confirmed that Delhi was entirely occupied by the Europeans on the 21st of September.

There has been a slight rising of the rebels near Nasack in the Bombay Presidency, in the suppression of which Lieut. Henry of the police was killed on the 28th, near Kemplee, and killed 150.

A native of Rizer and a Sepoy having been convicted of treason, were blown away from the guns at Bombay, on the 15th Oct.

Predatory tribes in the Panjab, between Multan and Lahore, have given some trouble lately, and the disturbance seems to have been suppressed.

Open Air Vaccination goes on without interruption in Belfast. In a letter addressed to us by the Rev. Hugh Hanna, under date of Oct. 22d, he says, "The cause of religious liberty is now safe in Belfast. Our grateful acknowledgments are due to the great Head of the Church who has been pleased to bless our efforts to secure it."

Felton applied steam to the great practical use of the age; Morse has brought Galvanism to be the daily servant of millions of men. Newton unravelled the maze of the stars, and made their motions the mariner's guide on the trackless ocean. What these men have done in their departments, Dr. Ayer does in medicine. He turns the great discoveries in Science and Physics to use in the cure of disease, and makes the occult discoveries of the great chemists available for the wants of every day life. His medicines for the low prices at which they are sold, bring within the reach of every man the best wisdom and the best skill of modern times.—Wilmington, Del. Statesman.

The following from one of our Agents, who is too well known in his own State to need endorsing by us, will be read with interest by Dyspeptics.—

LEBANON, N. H., Feb. 20, 1856.

Messrs. SEW, W. FOWLER & Co.—Gentlemen: Please send by Express, another box of Oxgall Bitters, as we are nearly out. These Bitters have recently been used with unusual benefit by a member of my family, who has derived more advantage from them than from all other medicines, which fact has been greatly increased the demand for those Bitters. There is no profession, in which a reputation for truth and sincerity is more desirable, than in that of an Apothecary; and for this reason, I have always been careful in the preparation of my medicines. But I feel perfectly safe in advising all who are troubled with Dyspepsia, to resort at once to the Oxgall Bitters.

Yours truly, GEO. S. KENDRICK.

SEW, W. FOWLER & Co., 128 Water St., Boston, Frt. Retailers. Sold by their agents every where.

DR. HOOPLAND'S Celebrated German Bitters.

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philad., Pa. WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Give them a trial they will cure you.

For sale at 75 cents per bottle, by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canada, West Indies and South America.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(For the Protector.)

Messrs. Editors.—Supposing it to be utterly impossible to arrive at anything like certainty as to who "St. Dunstan" was, I beg to be permitted, through the medium of your invaluable paper, to show some of the many instances of those men calling themselves "Vicars of Christ."

Having already given an example of Gregory I, I shall now proceed to examine the case of one who in every respect appears to me to exceed anything that I have heard of.

Peppin, who was Mayor of the Palace to Childerick III, King of France, and was possessed in reality of the royal power and authority, not content with this, assumed the titles and honor of Majesty, and formed the design of deposing his sovereign. For this purpose, the estates of the realm were assembled at Peppin, A.D. 751, and, though they were devoted to the interests of the ambitious usurper, they gave to his opinion that the Bishop of Comacine was previously to be consulted, as to whether the election of such a project was lawful or not. In consequence of this, ambassadors were sent by Peppin to the reigning Pontiff, with the following question:—

"Whether the Divine law did permit a valiant and warlike people to depose a pusillanimous and indolent monarch, who was incapable of exercising the duties of his office, and to substitute in his place one more worthy to rule, and who had already rendered most important services to the state?"

The situation of Zachary, who stood forth in answer to the question of Peppin against the Greeks and Lombards, rendered his answer such as the usurper desired. When this favorable decision of the Roman oracle was published in France, the unhappy Childerick was stripped of royalty without the least opposition; and Peppin, without any resistance from any quarter, stepped into the throne of his master and sovereign.—(Moshelm's Eccles. History, Cent. VIII, Part II.)

The coronation of Peppin was twice performed,—first, with the sanction of the Pope, by Boniface, Bishop of Metz, and the Apostle of Germany; and again by Pope Stephen III, who, in the name of St. Dunstan, placed the diadem on the head of his benefactor. The Franks were absolved from their ancient oath: but a dire anathema was thundered against them and their posterity, if they should dare to remove the same freedom of choice, or to elect a king, except in the holy and meritorious race of the Carolingian princes."

It is to be remarked, that in the above occurrences three different acts of anti-christian authority are attributable to the Pope. First, the assumption of the power to depose a legitimate monarch. Secondly, the sanction given to the elevation of an usurper. And thirdly, pretending to a right to absolve man from the obligation of an oath of allegiance. By the two first of these acts, the Pope called in question the earthly authorities, i. e. "every thing that is called God, or worshipped." By the last of them, he usurped an authority which belongs only to the eternal majesty of God.

Yours, &c. REFLECTOR.

\* Gibbon's Decline and Fall, sicut. Gibbon quotes the words of Eginhard, Secretary and Historian of Charlemagne. "Chileric was deposed by the command, and the Carolingians were established by the authority of the Roman Pontiff." See also, on this subject, the remarks of a Catholic writer, and thereof and unexceptionable witness (L'Abbe Condorcet, in his Cours d'Étude sur l'Instruction du Prince de Parme, tome 2). "Peppin," says he, "was a usurper, and Zachary, instead of consulting justice, consulted only his interests. Father Daniel wishes to accuse the Pope and St. Boniface, who is pretended to have had charge of this negotiation." The arguments used by Father Daniel, which he exposes the weakness of the Abbe Condorcet's conclusion.—It is true that the temporal property of the Pope was in danger; but also that which moved them, and we shall see how they confounded the will interest with the sacred cause religion." Father Daniel's attempt to defend the Pope, has only made the guilt of the pretended Vicar of Christ all the more glaring.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Committee Meeting, 28th Nov., 1857.

The Rev. Mr. P. E. Teston, Secretary, presided.

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Division as a freewill offering and fraternal moment of the respect and esteem in which you are held by all the members of our brotherhood.

As a friend of man and virtue, you prominently identified yourself with the few humble individuals who associated in the initiatory movement to establish our beloved Order in this country.

At the inauguration of the Grand Division you were elevated to the post of honor, and by that merited distinction you are entitled to the courtesies accorded to official sincerity in our institution.

Your Brotherly fervid recollections of the "aid and comfort" you persistently afforded them in the advocacy of the cause of God and humanity, and they sincerely regret that the disease in your throat produced by the very handsomeness, you have been authorized to bestow on us, for some time, compelled you to abstain from speaking on the important subject of Temperance.

The Temperance enterprise has arrived at an eventful crisis, combination for concert and concentration of effort indispensable for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic, on the obvious principle of destroying an evil that cannot be regulated or controlled.

The discharge of the duty assigned us affords us unfeigned gratification, and it is our ardent desire that a kind Providence may graciously vouchsafe you a long life of health and happiness with your amiable lady, who has given us several unmistakable proofs of generous sympathy.

In conclusion, permit us to express our desire that you may soon be able to resume your position in our ranks as a lecturer and advocate of the glorious principles that govern our Order, and to the utmost of my ability, advance the interests of our beloved Order.

Signed on behalf of the Grand Division.

(Signed) J. W. MORRISON, P. G. W. P.

JOHN ARBUCKLE, P. G. W. P.

ADAM MURRAY, P. W. P.

To which the honorable gentleman made the annexed appropriate reply:—

Charlottetown, November 28, 1857.

Worthy Brothers,—Permit me, through you, to thank the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance for the very handsome souvenir, you have been authorized to bestow on me, on my behalf; and be assured, that I truly estimate, the courteous manner, in which you have conveyed it to me.

I have very great pleasure in accepting this beautiful Emblem, and am likewise, that I shall never wear it, without being reminded, not only of the kindness of my Brothers, in presenting it; but also of my solemn obligation, to promote the harmony, and to the utmost of my ability, advance the interests of our beloved Order.

For the last thirteen years, I have been the unflinching advocate of Temperance, and with Divine aid, I mean so to continue, until time with me, shall be no more. I have very much pleasure in accepting this beautiful Emblem, and am likewise, that I shall never wear it, without being reminded, not only of the kindness of my Brothers, in presenting it; but also of my solemn obligation, to promote the harmony, and to the utmost of my ability, advance the interests of our beloved Order.

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