

draw off, with the loss among their officers of Captain Spottiswoode and Cornet Newberry killed, and Captain Hardy and Lieutenant F. Loch wounded. Their Colonel, Penny, died the following night from the effects of a fall from his horse. The regiments escorting the officers and families of the revolted regiments retired towards Ajmere; but the mutineers moving off towards Delhi (which they did with colours flying and drums beating), and the arsenal of Ajmere being thus out of danger, they joined the camp of Colonel Dixon, of the Mhairwarrah Battalion, at Bawar.

"On receiving news of the revolt of the Sepoys at Meerut and Delhi, the two native regiments at Bareilly were thrown into a state of frightful excitement, and their disaffection, before suspected, became but too apparent. This excitement was kept up and increased by the arrival of 150 of the mutineers, who passed the night in the lines. The commanding officers and the officers of both corps believed it was impossible that an outbreak could be averted. The men talked openly of seizing the guns and throwing open the goal, containing upwards of 2,000 prisoners. Nor was this the worst, as it was well known that on the Sepoys rising, the city would be immediately in flames, and the men, sword in hand would rush on to plunder and to massacre, while the whole of the surrounding country which was waiting only for Bareilly to take the initiative, would be up in arms. The commanding officers and the officers and the Commissioner, though almost despairing of success, yet by wonderful assiduity and tact succeeded in calming the men by interviews and addresses, and in awing them by precautionary measures. The women and children were sent off to the hills, and for the officers and Europeans thus prepared for extremities, a rallying point was agreed on."

Report from Agra states that there was a panic among the rebels at Delhi—that 500 horse had fled from the city, and that the "King" was anxious to appeal to the mercy of that power whose authority he had pretended to usurp.

Other details could be multiplied but space forbids. The foregoing will give an idea of the nature of the conspiracy—sudden, rapid, and while lasting furiously barbarous, but without leaders of mark, any national object or, apparently being any thing else than one of those outbursts of fanatical fury which the native population sometimes have, just as the tropics have their tornadoes.

Alarming as are some of these details, there is little fear that our Indian empire is in jeopardy. The two formidable armies at Bombay and Madras have exhibited immaculate fidelity; and even at Bengal at least 45 regiments are still true to their colours, and unswayed by the mutineers. Delhi is already surrounded; and doubtless the next intelligence will be, that unsparing vengeance has been meted out to the murderous rabble whose revolt has only had repine and cruelty for its objects. "With the materials of two rich and extensive Presidencies at our disposal—with a hundred fortresses in our hands—with the native population of Bengal accustomed to crouch to our rule, and utterly incapable of bearing arms—with an European force of 40,000 men, all the ports of the coast in our undisputed possession, and the native Princes unanimous in supporting our cause, there can be little cause for fear because a few thousand Sepoys have taken to brigandage." The victories of Hastings and Clive, the force of civilization since their time, and the conquests, which have uniformly crowned our campaigns, assure us of victory. Sharp, decisive, and severe, will be the retaliation; and from this revolt our power will only become more established: while it is to be hoped that experience will lead to more deep inquiry into the real causes of revolt, so as to avert it in future.

At home, earnest measures were taken at once. Sir Colin Campbell, the distinguished hero of the Crimea, was appointed Commander-in-chief in place of the deceased General Anson. On being asked how soon he could start, he answered, with a soldier's readiness—"To-morrow morning. Stop the boat. I can catch her at Marseilles, and get all I want at Calcutta." And, true to his word, he then started. But the notification came to him after banking hours, and the gallant soldier was short of "the sinews of war." However, report says that his tradesmen solved that difficulty for him *pro tem*, and started him. Sir Colin's exploits in India under Napier, before the Crimean campaign added to his laurels, are a sufficient guarantee that he is the very best man for the post, and he will not belie his present fame.

11,000 troops were ordered at once to start: others will follow if necessary; and the danger, being promptly met, will soon be overcome.

REVOLUTION IN ITALY.

There has been a futile attempt unwisely originated and lamentably organized to free Italy. On the 29th June, the authorities at Genoa, having received information of an outbreak during the night, searched some houses, and captured 40 persons and some arms. The telegraph wires

had been cut. Two forts were to have been attacked, but of course the whole was a failure. It is stated that Mazzini was concealed there, and, in the event of success, would have originated a provisional Government and extended operations from that city. He appears to have escaped in disguise, (of which he is a perfect master).

An English lady, Miss Meriton White, was one of his agents—having first collected money in London, for arms, by meetings and speeches. She has been expelled the country, after undergoing imprisonment; and may consider herself fortunate, judging by the fate of others.

A Neapolitan steamer leaving Genoa for Tunis, was taken possession of, and directed towards one of the island prisons of the government. There they released the political prisoners, and steamed off with them to the island of Safi, disembarking them with arms in their hands. The Neapolitan Government sent immediately two armed steamers after them; they were, some accounts say, speedily scattered or captured, while other accounts maintain that the insurrection was spreading secretly, and especially in Calabria, that some serious fighting is still going on, the Swiss mercenaries of Ferdinand being arrayed against detached masses of the populace.

Bomba has recently armed the Lazzaretto or vagabonds of Naples; and the whole condition of the country appears worse and worse—verging upon desperation, and full of concealed conspiracy.

This attempt is difficult to estimate, from the distorted communications which are issued, and from the possession of the authorities of nearly every channel of information. It may certainly be considered, however, as a foretaste of that national vengeance, which long repressed and delayed, will at last assert itself: and then, woe, just woe, for titled tyrants and inhuman governments.

The cost to the Mazzinian treasury, is said to be £20,000; and the plot, to have been so extensive, as to have included the dethronement of Napoleon and revolution in Spain; but perhaps the French police are at the bottom of the two last assertions. At all events it failed, and only leaves matters worse—unless, indeed, it should be the one thing that leads to wider and more successful resistance.

From China we have little of import, except that the boats of our ships had ascended the Canton river to attack government junks. India and China at war with us, affords ground for regret, care and delicate statesmanship: but amid all, may we not still say of our noble country:—

"Old England! thy standard never has yielded
To ills that have threatened abroad or at home;
And while all thy energy nobly is wielded,
Triumphant thou still shalt support Freedom's dome.
Distress for a moment may dim thy bright glory;
But the cloud shall pass over, no care shall deform.
Like thine own native oak, the wide tempest disdain;
Old England forever shall weather the storm."
[to be concluded next week.]

Obituary Notices.

MRS. THIRZA MORRAL,

Wife of Capt. Charles Morral formerly of Westport, departed this life January 30th, 1857, in the 46th year of her age, in Yarmouth the place of her nativity.

It was the privilege of the writer of these lines, to form an acquaintance with Sister Morral in 1849 on visiting Westport. From the first I was assured that religion was with her a subject of vital moment. Six years have confirmed these first impressions. Her kind and christian deportment won the esteem of her neighbors. Her readiness to every good work showed that she had been taught of God and that she was a follower of him who "went about doing good." Sister Morral was a helper in the prayer meeting, a supporter of the Sabbath school, and a lover of God's house.

Our beloved Sister united with the Congregational Church in Yarmouth before her marriage, and remained in that connection until death. Free from that sectarian bias which too generally prevails and excludes many from enjoying the society of any but that of their own creed, our departed friend evidently loved all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. In conversation with her on the sinfulness of the human heart she would enter upon the subject as one fully aware of that source of corruption and then how sweetly would she dwell on that fountain opened by a Saviour's death, and her hope of eternal life through that precious blood that cleanses from all sin. Surely for her to live was Christ and to die was gain. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Sister Morral has left a kind husband and two children to mourn her loss. May they follow her as she followed the Saviour until they attain that rest which remaineth for the people of God. P. F. MURRAY.
Port Williams, July 24th.

MRS. DIADAMIA FOSTER,

Wife of Mr. John Foster, of Granville, and daughter of Mr. Josiah Spurr, died May 29. Mrs. Foster had been from childhood a subject of deep parental solicitude, and was fully con-

vinced of her state as a sinner before God, but did not obtain satisfactory evidence of her reconciliation to Him until just before her death. There were times when Christ appeared precious, yet she hesitated to call him hers. Her last sickness was of a lingering character, but she bore it with resignation, often saying that death was not a terror to her. Just before her death she said to her sorrowing husband I am going to reign with Jesus and soon fell asleep, we trust to awake in his likeness. Her amiable deportment gained for her the esteem of all who came within her influence. A sorrowing husband with two children have sustained a severe loss. Her parents mourn her early removal, this being the third of their children they have followed to the grave within seven months. James E. Spurr, aged 26, died Nov. 10th 1856, Sarah Jane Spurr, aged 18, Nov. 26, Diadamia Foster aged 24 years. They have hope in their death. The Lord comfort the mourners.

P. F. M.

European & Foreign News.

FRANCE.

The second election in Paris to decide the inconclusive character of the first in the three districts in which the Opposition candidates had not an absolute majority, terminated in their favour. In every one of those districts the Opposition candidate has beaten the Ministerial; and General Cavaignac, M. Ollivier, and M. Darimon, are returned to the Legislative body, in spite of all the arts and influence of the Government. The following is the definitive result of the elections for Paris:—*Third Election District.* General Cavaignac (Opposition), 10,950; M. Thibaut (Government), 9,952. *Fourth Election District.* M. Ollivier (Opposition), 11,005; M. Varin (Government), 10,006. *Seventh Election District.* M. Darimon, (Opposition), 12,078; M. Lanquetin (Government), 11,038. These second elections may be deemed the severest blow the Imperial regime has yet received.

The conspiracy of a certain number of Italians against the life of the Emperor says *The Times* correspondent, writing from Paris on Thursday, seems to be marked by a more serious character than was originally supposed. The persons taken into custody are also more numerous; successive arrests, either in consequence of disclosures made by accomplices or obtained from papers found at their lodgings, have increased the number from three to twenty-one. The main object was to get rid of the Emperor; and the overthrow of the Imperial regime would follow as a matter of course, as well as the re-establishment of the Red Republic. They are said to be connected with the conspirators arrested in Genoa who proposed to proclaim the Republic in that city.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree signed by the Minister of the Interior, calling attention to the fact that the *Assemblée Nationale*, having been already three times warned and once suspended for two months, published on the 7th of July an article headed "Un dernier Mot sur les Elections," which contained "false and malevolent allegations," inasmuch as it insinuated that the most entire liberty did not preside at the recent contested elections. The Government, unable to allow 5,000,000 electors who voted in its favour in all parts of France to be thus calumniated with impunity, declares the *Assemblée Nationale* suspended for two months from the 8th of July.

The new Legislative body contains three members of the Jewish persuasion.

The conspiracy discovered a short time since in Paris is said to be an offshoot of the one which has just broken out in Italy. The authorities have seized a mass of correspondence exchanged between Paris, London, and other parts, showing that during the French elections the Emperor Napoleon was to be assassinated and most of the letters closed with the words, "Ecrappez—frappez—frappez." A chosen band of ten or twelve persons was to take a first favourable opportunity of stabbing the Emperor; and, in order to make sure of the effect the poniards were steeped in poison. The members of a Provisional Government were already named, and were prepared, when the deed was done, to seize the reins of power, and to proclaim the Revolution, with all its terrible consequences, all over Southern Europe.

ITALY.

INSURRECTION AT GENOA.

A telegraphic message received in Paris on Thursday evening from Turin, gives some account of an insurrectionary movement in Italy. It appears to have made its appearance in the first instance at Leghorn, and there it has been suppressed. The insurgents seized the Genoese steamer, the *Cagliari*, which was on its way to Turin from Genoa, and in this steamer they attacked the Neapolitan island of Ponsa, and with success. The insurgents proceeded to liberate the state prisoners, and to land arms and ammunition. A Neapolitan frigate made its appearance, and captured the steamer in the hands of the insurgents, and sent troops in pursuit of those who had escaped. The political prisoners who escaped from the island of Ponsa were about 300 in number.

Shortly after midnight of the 29th it was discovered that the electric wires between Genoa and Turin were cut. The troops in garrison were then ordered to patrol the streets. Several groups of sinister-looking persons were observed, and numerous arrests were effected. An attempt was made by other parties of the rebels to capture Fort Della Sperone, but they were surprised by a battalion of rifle-

men, and the greater number of them were taken prisoners. Information was next given to the authorities that a quantity of firearms and other weapons had been collected in the town. A search was made, and they were discovered. The steamship *Cagliari* sailed from Genoa the same day for Sardinia and Tunis. Thirty persons who were not known at Genoa embarked as passengers, and when the steamer cleared the coast they rose on the officers and compelled the captain to steer for Sicily.

A letter from Genoa, of the 3rd inst, informs us that the movement at Leghorn was more serious than was at first believed. On the 30th of June several armed men attacked the principal guard-house of the town, but were repulsed. Another party attacked a second guard-house, but were likewise unsuccessful. At the same time several isolated carabineers were established. The disturbance recommenced on the following morning, and continued during the day. When the steam-boat *Giorgio* sailed at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st of July, the firing of musketry was still heard. The gates were closed, the inhabitants were in consternation, and the shops were shut. The insurgents who were taken prisoners were instantly shot in the streets. The number of insurgents arrested at Genoa is 50. There were likewise 3,000 muskets seized.

A telegraphic despatch from Paris, of Friday's date, says:—"We have advices of further insurrections in Italy, organized, it is said, by Mazzini. Two hundred arrests have been made in Genoa. Thousands of muskets have been seized, and large quantities of ammunition.

A telegraphic despatch from Naples, of the 3rd, announces that the insurrection had then been completely put down at all points. Engagements had taken place on the frontier of Calabria, between the insurgents and the royal troops. In the first, it is said, the insurgents had a hundred men killed, and in the second thirty. The Neapolitan steam-frigates *Andria*, *Roberto*, *Ruggiero*, and *Vesuvio* have received orders to continue cruising off the coast.

A Letter from Genoa of the 5th inst, says that small deposits of gunpowder are found daily by the police. Arrests still continue. Miss White is kept under arrest at her own residence. A house was yesterday searched, in which the police found a copy of the instructions given to the conspirators. They are of so atrocious a nature that one is seized with horror at the idea of what would have been the fate of Genoa, had the insurrection succeeded.

INDIA.

The London Patriot says:—"We have reason to fear, from information received, which has just reached us from a private source, that some of the devoted missionaries of the Baptist Society, settled at Delhi, have been the victims of the fury of the revolutionary party. We state the fact as it comes to us, without mentioning names, concerning which there may be doubt.

CHINA.

The dates from the Canton river are to the 23rd inst. Canton was suffering from famine. Sir John Bowring had intimated that compensation for loss sustained by British subjects will be demanded from the Chinese Government.

United States.

LUNATIC ASYLUM BURNED.—On Tuesday of last week the State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, was nearly destroyed by fire. Owing to the insufficient supply of water, the flames for a time had full sway. By barricading the passages with lumber and blankets, the fire was finally checked, and confined to the center building, leaving the wings nearly uninjured. Five hundred patients were in the Asylum at the time. They were removed to the rear wings, and a considerable number of them were taken, as the fire progressed, into a grove in the rear of the buildings. The Citizens' Corps were stationed as guards around them, and the Seymour Artillery, the Union Guards, the Emmet Guards, the Johnston Guards, the Palmer Artillery, and the German Rifles, were called out to guard the property removed, and to prevent the escape of patients in the excitement. That part of the building occupied by the patients was little damaged, and none of the patients were injured. No additional accommodations will be required for them immediately; and one of the attending physicians says they will be all comfortable in a day or two, as they were before the fire. That part of the front of the Asylum which was immediately behind the colonnade, and which was occupied by the Resident Physician, and contained the chapel, dining-room, &c., was destroyed by the fire. Dr. L. F. Rose was badly burned, in his zeal to save life and property, and died on the following day. The damage to the buildings is estimated at \$100,000.—*Examiner*.

At Cincinnati last week twenty children on Buckeye Street, a densely populated German neighborhood, were poisoned by eating lozenges, which had been scattered along the street by a man and two boys, unknown. Two children are dead, and many others are not expected to live. The lozenges were found to contain equal parts of arsenic, sugar and flour. The man had been previously seen offering packages of these lozenges to persons in the street. The prisoners have thus far eluded arrest.

Two men were drowned in Whitmore Lake, Michigan, on the 4th. In company with their wives and a little girl they were sailing on the lake, when an altercation ensued, the men clinched, in the struggle upset the boat, and they fought in the water until both sank. The women and little girl were both saved by clinging to the boat until rescued.

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