

the fourth is washed and protected by the river Jumna. The fortifications are good, though engineers criticise the want of many essential features of defence. The walls, manned by all the zeal of fanaticism, and looped with heavy guns which would be served by those whom we have personally trained to the art, present some serious obstacle, still, artillerymen are scarce, and our General is not the man to quail before a foe, or wince at stone walls. He appears to be just the man for the time—earnest, resolute, and to the point; the energy by which our position before the city was gained and kept is seen in the following:—When General Barnard arrived before Delhi by a long forced night march, he found the mutineers encamped in a formidable position about two miles in advance of the town, and perceiving the importance of dislodging them without loss of time, (and notwithstanding that his men were suffering from the fatigue of the forced march), he attacked the rebels at once, and, by a bold advance and a skilful flank movement, drove them out with great loss. A belief was entertained that it would then be prudent to rest, particularly as the position afforded an opportunity for the general to entrench himself; but General Barnard was not the man to risk any danger by delay; so turning a deaf ear to his advisers, he pointed to a ridge outside the town, where it could be seen the rebels were rallying, and declared his resolution to carry that ridge, and force the mutineers to take refuge within the walls, "If this be not done," he said, "they too, will entrench, and it will cost us three times as much to dislodge them. They are now panic struck; but, if allowed to hold that place, they even might attack us at a disadvantage. No! I am sorry the poor fellows are tired but they will take the ridge." The gallantry of the soldiers was equal to their commander's resolution; they marched forward, and again the victory was theirs. The rebels fled within the gates; and General Barnard, having thus secured them within a trap, slept, contented for the time, on the heights. But he woke to work again; and what he then did, Mr. Editor, shall be hereafter told by

YOUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Religious Intelligence.

Revival at New Germany.

Many of our readers will be glad to hear of the work of grace which has been manifesting itself lately at New Germany. For some time past the Baptist Church in that place had been, from various untoward circumstances, in a very depressed condition. A few weeks since, Mr. M. A. Bigelow, on his way home from Sutton, N. H., where he had been pursuing his studies for some time past, made a visit to New Germany. After visiting the Rev. B. Taylor and some of the families of the members, he was invited to preach. He accepted the invitation, and continued his visitations, and exhorting them from house to house, and preaching the Word, until, on Lord's day, Aug. 2nd, the Rev. Mr. Taylor baptized ten persons, and again on the 23rd fifteen more were prepared to make a public profession of their faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.

Extract of a Letter:—

Rev. Jas. Reid writes from Portipique, August 25th:—

"There is now a very pleasing state of religious matters in one of my churches,—the Portipique church—many seem to be deeply convinced of sin. Last Sabbath I had the privilege of baptizing two strong and happy believers in Christ. Other two persons have expressed a desire to obey our Lord's command. If I am not mistaken the Lord is pouring out his Spirit upon this part of his vineyard. As there are many evidently in the broad way, in danger of eternal woe, May the Lord be gracious to us and bless us."

CANADA.—A Correspondent (J. M. C.) writes from Montreal to the London Freeman:

"I am writing this at Montreal, being on a visit to my friends here whom I left six years ago when I settled in Nova Scotia. My letter might fitly be occupied with details respecting this city I might speak of its magnificent wharves, the numerous and thriving factories established on the canal, the noble ware-houses recently erected in the commercial part of the city, the elegant residences now in course of erection, particularly in the suburbs, and the signs of improvement which are exhibited in every direction. I might describe the vast reservoir constructed on the mountain side, and cut out of the solid rock, whence the supply of water for the city is obtained, which is brought from the St. Lawrence, by a canal nine miles in length, and then forced up into the reservoir. The height of this receptacle above the city is so great, that when a plug is drawn and hose attached, a powerful jet of water can be immediately directed against any burning building without the assistance of an engine. I might labour to set before you the immensity of the structure hereafter to be known as the Victoria Bridge, and which will certainly be one of the greatest wonders of the world. As you are

probably aware, it will be a tubular iron structure, like the Britannia Bridge, and will rest on twenty-four stone piers. Seven of the piers are finished, and the approach on the north side is in a state of great forwardness. The work is of the most substantial kind. On the side opposite to the stream it slopes like a pyramid; this remark applies to the piers as well as to the approach from the shore; the former are composed of massive masonry, the latter is an embankment with a strong casing of stone. The entire length of the bridge and its approaches will be at least two miles. There will be a gradual ascent from each end to the central arch, which will have a span of 400 feet, and will be so high that vessels will sail under it."

He then gives a summary of Baptist affairs in Nova Scotia, with which our readers are familiar. He closes his remarks with the following:—

"A Nova Scotia Home Baptist Missionary Society was constituted during the session of our Association. The Eastern Association will unite with us, and it is expected that the Western will join us next year. There will now be a concentration of funds, and the whole field of labour will be under one managing board. The good effects will doubtless soon become apparent."

"I must break off abruptly. All exertion is burdensome here. The thermometer is at 96° in the shade."

EPISCOPAL.—The services in Exeter Hall, London, are now closed. The experiment has been tried. We rejoice in it on many grounds. Principles have been developed important in relation to Christ's Church, and especially to a State Church, prejudices, the growth of years, have been dissipated, and results of a high order secured, in which all good men must rejoice. It is proposed to resume them in October, if the necessary funds can be obtained. The Committee ask for a sum of £2,000 to carry out their plan. The present effort has entailed a cost of from £200 to £300. Can there be any doubt about raising the former? Of the ability of the church to do this no one doubts, and it is not possible that a cause of such magnitude, and fraught with the highest consequences to men's souls, can be abandoned for want of means.

The Bishop of London has addressed a letter to the clergy of his diocese, calling upon them to offer up special prayer in the churches for our countrymen in the East. He encloses a suitable form.

MR. SPURGEON AT THE SURREY GARDENS.—On Sunday, Aug. 2nd, the large and beautiful hall in the above gardens, was filled to overflowing. Sir James Graham and other visitors belonging to the nobility were present. The hall presented a remarkably elegant appearance, it being tastefully decorated with wreaths of flowers and evergreens, for the various amusements of the week. The rev. gentlemen took his text from Psalm lxii. 5, "My soul, wait thou only upon God."

SPAIN.—Ecclesiastical matters in Spain are not satisfactory to the friends of the Church. Sharp and angry debates have taken place in the Cortes, just closed on church property—but its sale will be confirmed. His Holiness consents to this arrangement. Even the Vicar of Christ is powerless in these matters. The law of necessity must have been strong indeed which forced obedience in such a case. Truth, whether human or divine, is held with little grasp—but money is all absorbing. In the dominion of the Catholic Queen not less than twenty-four sees are now vacant. His Holiness is still we believe, at Bologna, and pays occasional visits to other places. A secret consistory will be held this month.

AFRICA.—The period for Dr. Livingston's return to the land of his adoption is now approaching, and the London Missionary Society is preparing to act in concert with him, in occupying some new and important stations in some of the countries he has visited. It is proposed to form a missionary station on the high banks of the Zambezi, amongst the Makololo tribes. The doctor is to occupy this important station, and his not less distinguished father-in-law, Mr. Moffat, is to commence a new mission amongst the powerful tribe of Matabele. From this centre of Christian and civilising influence they hope to reach other nations. These efforts are to be regarded as the commencement of new efforts for the conversion of these nations. Special appeals are made in aid of this new and important enterprise. Upwards of 4,000l. has already been given in aid of it.

European & Foreign News.

FRANCE.

LEDRU ROLLIN AND THE ITALIAN CONSPIRACY.—Ledru Rollin writes a violent letter to the papers about the charge of conspiracy against him. He says:—"If I had succeeded in being indicted before an English jury, what strange truth would have come out, and how thoroughly the play would have changed! Instead of exile plots against the empire, Europe would have seen plots of the empire against the exile exposed before her eyes. . . . Have we not Jersey to convict N. Bonaparte with incessantly conspiring against his victims? A conspirator born, he will die a conspirator. He conspired at Strasbourg—he conspired at London and Boulogne—he conspired in the for ever-execrable night of the 2nd of December. But yesterday he was dancing at Osborne whilst in the very act of conspiracy, with Russia, against you, in the Principalities, in Persia, in India. You say—this man is stability: I tell you he is fragility itself, for he is the incarnation of fraud and cunning, of hazard, ambushes, and *covis de main*."

INDIA.

Mr. J. Kennedy writes from Benares:—"In large districts around us, government is for a season suspended, and there is, of course, a threatening of frightful anarchy. The rising has been entirely a military one; but, where it has had temporary success, the jails have been opened, the villains in them have been let loose on society, officials have been either killed or scattered, no acknowledged authority has remained, and you may well suppose what would be the result of such a state of things in our own land in any of its crowded districts, notwithstanding our boasted superiority to others. The people generally are certainly not against us, at least in this part of India; and I believe the majority are at present trembling lest our days here be numbered, as they anticipate nothing but misery if we go."

A military officer in the Madras Presidency writes:—

Madras, June 25.

"You will have seen from the papers that we are now passing through what is without doubt the gravest peril to which our Indian empire has ever been exposed. I do not feel at all doubtful as to the ultimate issue, because I feel persuaded that our mission in India has not yet been fulfilled, and because the present fierce outbreak, whatever may be its real cause, has been distinctly put up by the mutineers themselves, Mohammedans as well as Hindoos, upon the ground of religion. It has the character consequently of an open contest for Satan against Christ, and 'He shall have them in derision.'

"I suppose every one who has known anything of the real state of the Bengal army for years past has felt convinced that sooner or later there must be a collision between the Sepoys and their masters; but no one could have contemplated the actual manner of it. No one could have imagined the possibility of its being accompanied by such fiendish ferocity, not only towards the officers, but towards poor helpless women and children. Had the Sepoys been ground down with oppression—had they suffered wrong from their officers to the last point of endurance, the fiercely vengeful feeling which they have evinced might have been somewhat understood; but the contrary of all this has been the case. Discipline in the Bengal army has been proverbially gentle—in our judgement dangerously so. I feel persuaded myself that the original design was for the four native regiments at Barrackpore to have risen together, murdering their officers, and fring and plundering Calcutta, and that this was to have been the signal for a simultaneous rising of the whole army. There was nothing, humanly judging, to prevent this. But the government of India, unwisely as we all thought, determined to disband the 19th Native Infantry. In this it was necessary to move the regiment to Barrackpore, and while they were on the march the *Oriental* steamer brought up the 84th, a fine powerful regiment, who made their appearance as if from the skies. The Sepoys no longer dared to act, and their plan was thus accidentally disconcerted. Then followed the imprisonment of the 3rd Cavalry at Meerut, which brought the immediate and I think premature outbreak there leading to that at Delhi. From that time the troops have risen at station after station, but all has been disjointed. Their skillfully arranged combinations have failed, and time has been given us to hold them in check. Here at Madras there has been, I think, much and useless alarm—a panic almost."

EXTENT AND POPULATION OF INDIA.—There is in the British States, under the government of the Governor-General in India in Council, a population of 23,255,972, within an area of 246,050 square miles; under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, 40,852,397, within an area of 22,369 miles; under the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, 33,665,193, within an area of 105,759 miles; under the Madras Government 22,437,297, within an area of 132,090 miles; and under the Bombay Government, 11,790,042, within an area of 131,544 miles; making a total population in the British States of 131,990,901, with an area of 837,312 miles. In the native States, there is in the presidency of Bengal a population of 38,702,206, within the area of 515,533 miles; in the presidency of Madras, 2,213,671, in an area of 51,802 miles; and in the presidency of Bombay, 4,460,370, in an area of 60,575 miles; making a total amount of population in those States in the three presidencies of 48,376,247. There is a French population of 203,887; and also a Portuguese population of 313,262.

CHINA.

The subjoined letter from Amoy, in China, of the date of June 3, gives a most gratifying indication of the state of matters there, and is in pleasing contrast to the warlike operations on the Canton River. "Among the signs of friendly feeling at Amoy, one of the most remarkable has been a compliment paid to the foreigners and to the Queen by a semi-official body at Amoy, usually called 'The Committee of Public Safety,' consisting of the most influential people of the place. This committee issued invitations to the consular authorities, the naval officers, and all the merchants and missionaries of the place, to a dinner on the 23rd of May, intended doubtless, as the Queen's birthday. The invitations included even the ladies, but these and a few others did not go. The place was a large temple called 'Lan-po-to,' about two miles from the town. The table was prepared for us in European style, while the Chinese entertainers had their own table in their own style in an adjoining room. Two of their number were deputed to sit at the head and foot of our table, being selected, the one because he could talk Spanish, and the other, because he

knew Malay. If our Hong Kong friends had heard of the preparations before learning the auspicious termination they may very probably have trembled for our safety, but I can assure you that the most perfect cordiality prevailed, and that no one suffered any evil consequences from the Chinese hospitality. It was a little amusing to see the endeavors of our chairman to get a promise from the captain of the man-of-war that he would put down any insurrection that might occur, but of course he took good care to give no such assurance. On Monday, the 25th of May, I had the pleasure of meeting at dinner at the British consulate two of the mandarins, one, the commander of the Amoy land forces, who is at present an Amoy man, the other the Comptroller of Customs, who is a Manchoo. We had a great deal of very pleasant intercourse with them, and they seemed quite at their ease and quite cordial with us."

TURKEY.

The French ambassador, failing to obtain the setting aside of the Moldavian elections, suspended relations with the Porte on the 6th, and prepared to leave Constantinople. To prevent that step the Sultan changed his ministers.

A despatch from Vienna, dated Thursday evening, says, "M. de Thouvenel, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, took down his flag yesterday, but informed the Turkish Government that he should not leave his post for some days."

The *Morning Post*, commenting on the posture of affairs, says:—"The change of Ministry has not yet led to any solution of the diplomatic disputes existing at Constantinople. The new Cabinet has offered to summon to Constantinople the Caimacans of Wallachia and Moldavia, to hear from their own lips their accounts of the recent voting in the Principalities. This proposal was declined on Tuesday last by M. Thouvenel, who haughtily termed it 'un refus derisoir' of his demand. Unless the whole of the recent proceedings are annulled, he threatens, with the Russian Ambassador, to leave Constantinople; and he is countenanced in this, we regret to say, by the representatives of Prussia and Sardinia. The Ambassador of England and the Austrian Intercuncio take totally opposite views, and deplore this rough treatment of the Porte, which is calculated in its effect to injure the best interests, and to compromise the stability of the Ottoman Empire."

The following is from the *Times'* Paris correspondent, dated Monday, 6 a. m.:

It was never believed that any serious quarrel between France and England would follow from the difference on the Moldavian elections. It is said that a despatch was yesterday received from the French Minister, that the conference at Osborne had a satisfactory result, and this day it is stated that the pending difficulties are to be submitted for solution, like those of Bolgrad, to a conference of the representatives of the Powers interested. The new conference will be held probably either in Paris or London.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The advices from the Cape of Good Hope state that the men of the German Legion were settling down cheerfully on the lands allotted them, and that they seemed likely to become a most valuable acquisition to the colony. The several villages at which they are located are situate about six miles apart, and great care has been taken to select spots well wooded and plentifully watered.

MADAGASCAR.

The news from Madagascar is important. A revolt had burst out in the province of Emirne, and upwards of 400 insurgents had made their appearance at Tamatava before the Queen, claiming protection against the acts of brutality of her delegates in the provinces. But not only were their complaints unattended to, but 1,800 were arrested and thrown into confinement, to be put to death on the 1st of June at the *fete* of "The Bath," the greatest of the Hova people. It appears that Prince Rakoute, learning this decision of the Queen, formally protested against so sanguinary an order, and affirmed that the execution should not take place. He added that already too much blood had been shed by his mother's Government, and that it was his intention for the future to see that a more humane and more equitable system of administration should be acted on with respect to the Hova people. This declaration, made publicly, in the presence of the Queen, and her ministers, and of the whole court, had produced an immense sensation, and grave events were expected in case the Government ventured to proceed to the execution of the prisoners.

Lord Elgin's arrival at Hong Kong has been signalled by an address from the mercantile community of that colony. Though many of them are heavy sufferers by the "Canton difficulty," they deprecate any settlement "which shall stop short of the complete humiliation of the Cantonese."

RE-BUILDING OF SEBASTOPOL.—By the last accounts received from Sebastopol, the rebuilding of that devoted city was going on with great activity, and it was gradually rising from its ruins. The fortifications on the south side have undergone a thorough repair, and will soon be as formidable as ever.

In compliance with a requisition addressed to him by several thousands of the citizens some months ago, M. Kossuth has agreed to lecture in Glasgow early in September next, on our foreign relations.