

**GOING TOWARDS ROME.**—Tractarianism has been unfolding some of its vagaries. The dedication of an iron church in the east of London, gathered a large number of the Puseyite clergy, a few days ago. The services began by an early celebration of the Lord's supper; and this and the subsequent services were marked by exhibitions equal to any Romish display. A procession of sixty-seven priests and attendants, all surpliced, with the letters "I.H.S." on their gowns, whilst others had gilt crosses marked upon their collars, and the female pew-openers had suspended from their waists a metal cross about three inches long; the elevation of the Host, the procession of it round the church, followed by the clergy, and the multitude of lighted candles held by persons at the end of the pews near which the exhibition passed,—combined to approximate the scene as near as possible to a similar exhibition in Moorfields under the sanction of the cardinal. The procession of the sacred elements is becoming common. Only on Sunday week it was exhibited in St. George's-in-the-East.

**BAPTISTS IN AUSTRALIA.**—Melbourne, Oct. 15, 1857.—It will be gratifying to our brethren in England to learn that the Baptists of Victoria are beginning to exhibit unwonted signs of activity, and some indications of progress. This is apparent from the large attendance observable at most of the established places of worship, and the gradual formation of additional churches in localities where our denomination had formerly been without any representative body. So far we have reason to be encouraged; but, as we have no ministers to take charge of rising churches, and none to promote the organization of others in the still destitute districts, where in some instances population abounds, we cannot hope for any great success until this indispensable want is supplied.

The church meeting in Collins-street, Melbourne, under the pastorate of the Rev. James Taylor (who has returned from his visit to the Baptist churches of New South Wales), is in a most flourishing condition; and to the full extent of his physical capability, its indefatigable pastor is doing the work of an evangelist with thorough spirit and happy evidences of good.

I regret to report that "The Lords" (i. e., the Legislative Council) threw out the Anti-State-aid to Religion Bill, upon the motion of its second reading, by a majority of one, and thus the battle will have to be fought over again next year, but with more certain success. A powerful league is being organised, adequate funds are being raised, and a fierce contest will be waged until this question is finally and victoriously settled.

At the date of my last writing, loud complaints were being made by the "unemployed," that they were unable to procure the means of subsistence, some thousands of immigrants per week having previously arrived, and thus glutted the labour market. In this emergency the Government came forward, and offered employment on the roads or other public works, at the rate of six shillings per diem, to as many as chose to apply for it. Of course all the industriously disposed,—about 1,000 in all—readily embraced the offer, and now we are able to speak of general contentment and peace, if not of universal prosperity.

Our gold-fields continue as rich and productive as ever; indeed there is reason to anticipate that our usual hundred tons of gold imported will be far exceeded this year.—From the Correspondent of the Freeman.

European & Foreign News.

United States.

**GEN. WALKER** and his followers have been captured in Nicaragua by Commodore Paulding, of the U. S. steamship *Wabash*. This has created a profound sensation in the political circles of the Union. Walker came to New York in the steamer *Northern Light*. His arrest will cause much bitter feeling in the Southern States, whose sympathies are actively enlisted in behalf of the "manifest destiny" programme of Walker. It appears the President disclaims and disapproves this bold act of Commodore Paulding, and will hold him to a strict account. It seems to be quite certain, however, that if the Am. Commodore had not moved in the matter, the guns of H. M. ships would have been opened upon the filibusters. Meanwhile Walker has surrendered himself to the U. S. Marshall, and left for Washington.

**THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.**—Washington, Dec. 30, 1857.—A letter from Secretary Toucey to Messrs. Peter Cooper and Cyrus W. Field of New York, informs those gentlemen that the U. S. Steamship "Ningura" will be detained to lay the Atlantic Telegraph Cable in June next. Chief Engineer Everet, U. S. N., has been granted leave of absence to give his services to the Telegraph Company. President Buchanan and Secretary Toucey, are both favourable to the enterprise.

**THE CRIMINAL PICTURE GALLERY.**—A Daguerreotype Gallery is to be opened in the office of the Superintendent of Police, devoted to the portraits of all confirmed offenders, male and female. It is obvious that this must prove an important aid to the ends of justice. About twenty-eight portraits have been already collected, and the number will increase with every fresh re-appearance of professional criminals in the Police Courts. The *Times* makes two curious observations on the portraits already secured. The first is, that the criminals are all showily dressed, save two, being particularly superabundant in the item of jewelry. The second is, that they are all young, and mostly scarce more than boys! "But few were over

twenty years of age, and most of them were still less mature. The records of the Criminal Courts show that more than three-fourths of the crime committed in New York, is done by boys; and Sergeant Letferts, with his pictures, teaches us the same thing. We are certainly not training up the child in the way he should go."

FRANCE.

A rumour is current in Paris that the Government has resolved to postpone the supplementary Paris elections until March, from fear of popular agitation.

We are informed from Paris that the long talked of French expedition to China, comprising a land force of 3,000 men, is now actually to sail, in consequence of pressing letters received from the French Admiral in the Chinese waters.

It is said that a conference will shortly be held in London, between the representatives of France and England, to settle what is, and what is not, slave traffic. The proposal to come to a distinct understanding emanates from France, the Government of which is still of opinion that the engagement of free labourers is a better mode of stopping the traffic in slaves than any preventative measures.

BELGIUM.

The liberal triumph at the general election in Belgium has been complete. The clerical party is everywhere beaten. The Chamber of Representatives is composed of 107 members, and of those now elected it is understood that seventy belong to the Liberal party and thirty-seven to the Clerical. Symptoms of a rancorous party-theological spirit show themselves in various quarters of Belgium.

DISCIPLINE IN INDIA.

The following admirable general orders show that the laxity which has been some time complained of will not be permitted by the new Commander-in-Chief:—

"Head Quarters, Calcutta, Oct. 6.

"At a general court martial, assembled at Dinapore on the 21st day of September, 1857, Lieutenant William Wheeler Jasper Ouseley, of the 22nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

"Charge: For having, when on duty under arms, on the outlying pickets, at Dinapore, on or about the 1st of August, 1857, been found drunk.

"Finding: The court find the prisoner, Lieutenant William Wheeler Jasper Ouseley, of the 22nd Regiment of Native Infantry, guilty of the charge brought against him.

"Sentence: The court sentence the prisoner, Lieutenant William Wheeler Jasper Ouseley, of the 22nd Regiment of Native Infantry, to be cashiered.

"Approved and confirmed,

"C. CAMPBELL,

General, Commander-in-Chief.

"Recommendation to mercy.—The court recommended Lieutenant Ouseley to the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, on account of the recent exposure, hardships, and excessive anxiety of mind he had undergone, without food for days, and in the hourly expectation of being murdered, and also on account of his youth and inexperience.

"Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—The Commander-in-Chief regrets that the court-martial by which Lieut. Ouseley was tried and convicted should have thought fit to make a recommendation to which, in the rightful execution of his duty, it is absolutely impossible for his Excellency to listen. How could the Commander-in-Chief enforce strict duty from a sentry if he were to overlook an act of disgraceful and outrageous drunkenness in an officer actually commanding an outlying picket? Officers, when sitting on a court-martial, should reflect well before they throw on the Commander-in-Chief the painful duty of neglecting a recommendation to mercy. Lieut. Ouseley will be struck off the strength of the army from date of publication of this order at Dinapore, of which a report is to be made to the deputy-adjutant-general of the army.

"C. CAMPBELL,

General, Commander-in-Chief.

"The Commander-in-Chief gives the officers composing this army, whether belonging to the service of her Majesty or the Honourable Company, fairly to understand that he will have discipline enforced in all ranks. It is more than probable that much of the calamity from which the state is now suffering results from general slackness in the performance of painful duty on the part of the officers of the army. His Excellency is determined to vindicate the discharge of military duty, and he calls on the commanding officers of divisions, brigades and regiments resolutely to support him. Staff officers will not be retained in their posts whenever lukewarmness can be proved against them."

CHINA.

Hong-Kong, Oct. 30.

Lord Elgin is here, and it is probable he will not leave the place till the results of the demonstrations against Canton are known.

We understand as soon as the whole force of marines arrive, operations will commence. The first detachment arrived on the 23rd inst. in the steamer *Imperator*.

The despatch gunboat *Cormorant* and gunboat *Banterer* arrived from Manila yesterday. The *Daily News* correspondent says:—"Tomorrow, or the following day, the naval force will move towards Canton, and I heard that the 15th proximo is the day fixed upon for the attack on Canton, which place, when carried

—about which no great difficulty is anticipated—will be retained by us until the Emperor expresses a wish to open negotiations. His Excellency Lord Elgin remains on board the *Ass*, entertaining the French Minister and the Hong-Kong community, and enjoying the amenities of life until duty demands his presence nearer the scene of action. Canton prostrate, it is probable the ruler of China will show a disposition to conciliate, and then the labours of the noble earl will commence, and his talents as a diplomatist be tested."

An expedition under Commodore Elliot, consisting of the gunboats *Plover*, *Opossum*, and *Staunch*, with some ships' boats, left Tiger Island on the 14th inst. After a cruise of several days they came out near the junction of the great west and north rivers, and arrived at Macao on the 19th inst. During the cruise several mandarin junks and some forts were destroyed, but private property was not interfered with.

**FAMINE AMONG THE KAFFIRS.**—Mr. Edmund Fry forwards to *The Times* affecting accounts of the famine prevailing in some parts of Kaffraria, extracted from a letter recently received from an English lady, dated King William's Town, August 2, 1857:—"Flour is 3l. the 100lb., and every day our house is surrounded with starving creatures—women nothing but skin and bone, children of all ages, some of ten or twelve years, not able to stand, actually dying, not able even to eat. An old missionary in Toise country told James there were whole huts full of them, sitting doubled-up on the ground, unable to move, and so dying. Hundreds, thousands, come in every day to the magistrates' office to obtain relief."

**THE PULPIT THE LAST REFUGE OF FREE SPEECH IN INDIA.**—A correspondent of *The Sheffield Independent* says:—"Just before the departure of the *Oriental*, which has brought the extra mail from Calcutta, Dr. Duff, the celebrated missionary, whose health I am sorry to say, has been for some time giving way, and obliged him to suspend active exertions, preached to an overwhelming congregation on the past sins and shortcomings of the East India Company. The sermon is described as having caused a great sensation; yet it could not be published in Calcutta. The printer would actually be liable to indictment under the Press Act, and any journal giving an outline of it would be subject to the risk of a 'warning' or 'suspension.' So the pulpit is in India the last refuge to freedom of speech."

**DESCRIPTION OF NENA SAHIB.**—*The Mofussile* gives us, from a "forthcoming Government Gazette," to be issued at Agra, we suppose, the following description of Nena Sahib:—"The Nena is forty-two years of age. Hair black, complexion light wheat-coloured, large eyes, and flat round face. He is understood now to wear a beard. Height about five feet eight inches. He wears his hair very short (or at least did so), leaving only so much as a skull cap could cover. He is full in person and of powerful frame. He has not the Malhratta hooked nose with broad nostrils, but a straight, well-shaped one. He has a servant with a cut ear, who never leaves his side."

Byrappersaud, the great banker at Benares, with his Jemadar and eight Hurkaras, were tried at Jaunpore, about a fortnight ago, for carrying on treasonable correspondence with the insurgents in Oude, condemned and hanged. We hear that he offered four lakhs for his life.

From Spain we have the gratifying news of the "baptism" of the young prince. During the ceremony, his Royal Highness cried frequently. The names given to the prince were Altonso Francisco de Asis Fernando Pio Juan Mariano de la Concepcion Jaime Pelayo.

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