

The following is from Benares, dated the 19th instant, being the latest date from that quarter:—"We have just received General Havelock's despatch telling us of his having recaptured Cawnpore, taken many guns—26 in number—after a hard fight of three hours and forty minutes. Some of the guns are single ones. But the unfortunate women and children had all been murdered by order of the Rajah Nana Sahib before the fight commenced. At first there must have been five hundred women and children, all starved out and afterwards ill-treated, sold by auction, and finally murdered. It is horrible to think of their fate. Four companies of the 78th Highlanders, viz. Grenadiers, Nos. 3, 6, and Light, are the only ones with Havelock. Nos. 1 and 7 are at Allahabad, No. 8 at Gazeepore and the rest here (Benares) with Major Haliburton. They expect to move on in a week or less."

We are greatly rejoiced to hear that news was received in Poona of General Havelock having again beaten that ruffianly scoundrel Nana Sahib, and taken his fort at Bithoor from him, scattering his forces in all directions, and taking thirteen of his guns. This cowardly villain, who dares not meet men, though he can torture and massacre defenceless women and children, has made an ignominious retreat, beaten at all points, and is now a houseless wanderer and a fugitive in the jungle, with a price set upon his head, and the 78th Highlanders on his trail. It appears that in the fight which took place near Cawnpore, which led to its re-capture on the 16th ult., and the first flight of the Nana, the 78th charged the guns three different times. No officers were killed, but of the men seventeen were killed and wounded. Major Stirling and three other officers of her Majesty's 64th Regiment were wounded.

A letter from Cawnpore, dated the 22d of July, mentions that Gen. Neill had joined Gen. Havelock, and that the latter was then crossing the river with his force in the highest ardor for marching possible. After relieving the garrison of Lucknow they will all return together to Cawnpore, whence, as soon as the expected reinforcements arrive, they will advance with all speed upon Delhi. Gen. Neill will, we presume, remain in command at Cawnpore and of the districts around.

ALLAHABAD—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The following letter, of no small interest under present circumstances, is from a correspondent, who dates his communication four days' march from Allahabad, en route to Cawnpore, the 10th July:—"Vestiges of the mischief done by the Sepoys meet the eye in every direction. Bullock train carts destroyed and scattered on the road; the electric telegraph wire from within nineteen miles of Allahabad, taken off the posts and thrown about the fields, the latter being cut down and removed. The wire furnishes these rascals with offensive materials. They cut it up and use it as slugs against us. In our march this morning, we saw four of the rebels that were hanged. We also heard several reports, which appeared to proceed from big guns at no great distance in our neighborhood, and thought that the brigade that had preceded us had fallen in with the enemy and were engaged. Our slow matches were lighted, and we were prepared for an engagement too. Most of the villages in the vicinity of the main road are burnt and destroyed. I will say nothing of our camp &c. It would not be interesting, and, indeed, would take up more of my time than I can spare. Very bad reports about Cawnpore."

CHINA.

In China there have been hard fighting between the rebels and Imperialists. The former had given battle to the Imperialists under General Kwun, near Sen-hing, and gained a complete victory—only three boats escaping to Canton to tell the result, and carrying Le's bravado challenge to Yeh to come on again as soon as he could get ready. Le's force is said to number 100,000 fighting men and 1000 war vessels, and his head-quarters are now at the district city of Uet. The first class city of Sen-hing is in straitened circumstances.

Another rebel chief, called Lein, with fifty thousand men, has had a hard battle with Imperialist troops from Tsue-chow, and having gained the victory, he is compelling the whole of the surrounding country people to submit to his rule. Fearing for the provincial city itself, Yeh is calling in all the Tsue-chow men, and has stationed a thousand of them in the south-eastern suburbs. The leaders of the ninety-six villages, too, have had to send their quotas of armed men—between two and three thousand of which are in the western suburbs. The Banner-men, Manchus and the lieut.-governor's guards, altogether about three thousand men, are trooped on the heights beyond the northern wall.

The Hakhas of Komeng and six other districts have united, and are burning and destroying wherever they go. Canton is the great point to escape to, and there the poor starving wretches of the surrounding districts are congregated by thousands, men, women and children. Temporary huts have been erected for them at Cho-fong, on the south of the river, and there are daily dolings out of congee and rice, supplied by the authorities, in quantities just sufficient to ward off dissolution. The fear of a rising within the walls is very great; each man dreads his neighbor, and every countenance is depressed.

Yeh is organising another squadron of war-junks at Fatsan, and is making preparations to repel the rebel armies now close on his skirts. The rebel squadron numbers several thousands of "fast crabs." Recently they attacked and took the district cities of Ng-chow and Hung-chuen. Now they are at Tek-hung, about thirty miles from Sen-hing. The rebels have also surrounded See-hoey. Cheng-yuen, another district city, is garrisoned by two thousand men, all in a state of high discontent for want of pay and regular rations. In the north and west the people are in great trepidation.

IRELAND.

BELFAST PROCLAIMED.—The Lord Lieutenant and her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland have found it necessary to place the people of Belfast under the stringent operation of the Crime and Outrages Act, and have accordingly issued a proclamation—placing the "Athens of the North" under coercion. Unlicensed persons are to deposit guns, pistols, and ammunition at the police barracks, under a penalty of a year's imprisonment.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.—MORE DISTURBANCES.—Wednesday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, the Orange party of Durham-street, among which were several mill-workers, grouped together in the locality of Sandy Row, and showed their usual well known disposition for aggression, turbulence, and outrage. They commenced a savage and violent attack on the Catholic mill-workers as the latter were going over the bridge to the usual avocations in Linfield mill. One Catholic boy was sadly beaten and injured; others had to fly for their lives. There were, at this particular time, some four or five of the local police present, but, as usual, when Catholics are in danger, these worthies looked on, apparently enjoying the affair, and made no effort whatever to quell the riot or save any of the Catholics from the dangers to which they were exposed, and to which they have, as is now quite notorious to every unprejudiced person, being exposed since the unfortunate doings of Sunday.

There are nearly 2,000 constabulary and military now in Belfast. The heavy cost of the additional police force will fall on the inhabitants. The salutary steps taken by Government to put down the shameful disturbances carried on, will, it is hoped, have the desired effect. —*Limerick Chronicle.*

A collision occurred between the police and the militia at Limerick, on Sunday the 20th. Some injuries were sustained but no lives lost.

FRANCE.

Inundations in the south of France have been disastrous, and the destruction of property immense. Several lives have been lost. The Emperor contributed ten thousand francs from his private purse for the relief of the sufferers.

SPAIN.

Mexico has accepted the mediation of England and France in the quarrel with Spain. The Conference will be held in London.

Madrid journals say that notwithstanding the ministerial crisis is over, it is rumoured that General Figueras is to resign the ministry of war, and to be succeeded by Sersuoli, and that several high functionaries are to be dismissed. A Royal decree convokes the Cortes for 30th Oct.

TURKEY.

Omar Pacha is nominated Governor-general of Bagdad, a very lucrative post. He is charged with the duty of establishing a line of steamers upon the Tigris and the lower Euphrates, and with the protection of commerce against the Arabs.

Three Russian steam Corvettes were in the Dardanelles, waiting for a firman to enter the Black Sea. These vessels, it is understood, are intended for guard ships in the ports designated by the treaty of Paris.

The Sultan of Turkey has contributed a thousand pounds to the Indian relief fund. Considerable political importance is attached to this act from the head of the Mahomedan religion.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The cholera was prevailing alarmingly in Guatemala. Mr. Venable, the U. S. minister, had fallen a victim. Cholera was also prevailing at San Salvador.

The engineers of the Honduras Railroad Company are busily engaged with their surveys, and it appears that the work will cost \$25,000,000.

COSTA RICA.—A severe article in La Cronica shows that jealousy and ill will already exists against Nicaragua, and declares that Costa Rica will not permit any cession of the Transit route to Vanderbilt. As La Cronica is entirely under the control of the government, this shows conclusively the approach of a rupture between the two countries.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The city of Paipa, Peru, had been damaged to the amount of \$100,000 by an earthquake. Every house in the place suffered more or less.

AWFUL SHIPWRECK.—MEN EATEN BY THE SHARKS.—An extraordinary case of shipwreck is reported in the St. Christopher (West India) papers. The Rosabella arrived early in May, from the Spanish Main. On the night of the 14th of May a storm suddenly brewed up, a heavy sea struck the vessel, and she became a total wreck. Nothing was saved but a trunk of money, and with this the captain and supercargo got ashore. They then purchased a cargo of sugar and chartered the Esther of Curacao. After embarking on the second time, a fearful tornado struck the schooner, and she instantaneously went down. Twenty-one persons were washed off, and with great difficulty avoided the vortex of the sinking vessel. The boat fortunately got adrift, but the plug was out! For three hours they struggled to stop the hole, and at last it was done. But meanwhile the sharks had taken off several of the miserable men, and only thirteen succeeded in getting into the boat. They picked up the oars. It was quite dark, and when morning came they saw no land in any direction. For four days and three nights the wretched men, without a morsel of food and scarcely a vestige of clothing, labored at the oars, and on the morning of the 9th of July the boat reached St. Christopher, ten men being alive, but all in the last stage of exhaustion. One died almost immediately on being carried ashore. The rest were hospitably cared for.

UNITED STATES.

A man named Adams was recently married to Miss Jenkins, in Ware county, Georgia, and a rejected suitor of the lady, named Harley, went to Adams's house, and finding nobody there but an old negro woman, he knocked her down with an axe, fracturing her skull, and then broke to pieces all the furniture. Next morning Adams went to seek Harley, and shot him in the arm, when they closed, and Adams was soon killed with a knife. Harley then shouldered the corpse and carried it to Mrs. Adams, who instantly fell in a swoon, when the murderer cut her in a most ghastly manner with his knife, which he then drove to his own heart, and fell dead. Mrs. Adams is not expected to recover.

BURNING OF A PROPELLER AND A FREIGHT.—SANDUSKY, Oct. 2.—The propeller Republic, of the New York and Erie railroad line, was burned at the S. M. and N. R. R. dock this afternoon. She had a full cargo of rolling freight and live stock, which was consumed. She was partially insured. The large freight warehouse of the railroad company caught fire from the propeller and was destroyed, together with a portion of its contents. The building was insured for \$10,000.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.—New York, Oct. 3.—This has been a blue day in Wall street. The suspension of Clark, Dodge & Co., exercised a most depressing effect upon a market already burdened to its full capacity.

Owing to the failure of the Southern mail from here on Thursday to connect at Philadelphia, the check on stocks sent on that day failed to reach here to-day, and hence about eight hundred thousand dollars which should be liberated to-day will remain in the sub-treasury till Monday.

The feeling of the stock market is not one of total depression. It received a severe shock by the failure of Clark, Dodge & Co., who were supposed to stand above casualty. The sole cause of their suspension is said to be the blockade in exchange. They have a surplus of over two millions of dollars.

The only additional failures of note are Ely, Bowen and McConnell, and Gage, Sloan & Datter.

The Reading Railroad went to protest in Philadelphia yesterday only a note for ten thousand dollars. The company continues payment of the coupons, and there will be no interruption in the business of the road.

The Banks report that payments have been very prompt to-day; and it may be added that the banks have shown commendable liberality in rendering assistance judiciously in numerous cases.

EFFECT OF THE MONEY PANIC IN THE UNITED STATES ON BRITISH CAPITALISTS.—The London Times of the 17th ult. says:—

Further advices from New York may be expected to-morrow by the North Star. The interest to the British public will be simply a matter of about £10,000,000 sterling—that is to say, something equal to the utmost cost apprehended from the Indian insurrection. The two last mails have brought news of an average fall of 30 per cent. in the most prominent American securities, and, assuming the total held on this side to be about £8,000,000 sterling, which is probably much below the true amount, our nominal loss has already in the course of ten days reached £24,000,000—a sum which still inadequately represents the real mischief, since, when the present panic commenced, the market was already suffering from a year or two of almost uninterrupted depression. In such a state of things further violent fluctuations must be expected, and a recovery of 10 or 15 per cent. or a further fall to that extent, may therefore be considered probable.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FIRE.—On Tuesday morning last a fire broke out in one of the barns of R. Jardine, Esq., Woodside, near this City, and before it could be subdued, consumed the whole of his farm buildings, about 80 tons of hay, and a number of expensive agricultural implements. Volunteer Engine Company No. 2, from the City, was promptly on the spot, and being after a time joined by No. 5, was the means of saving the

dwelling house from being also destroyed. The loss cannot be less than from six to seven hundred pounds, no part of which is insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as an attempt to ignite the wood pile was made the previous evening, but happily discovered and extinguished, and a man was seen in the morning shortly before the fire was discovered, leaving the barn where it began, under suspicious circumstances. The greatest praise is due to the two Engine Companies 2 and 5 that volunteered their services, without which the valuable dwelling house could not have been saved, as the Engine 8 and 4 whose turn by rotation it was to go to the country did not somehow turn out. A reward of £50 has been offered for the discovery of the incendiary, and a person answering the description of the man seen leaving the barn has been traced we believe as far as Salisbury. Constable Smith has, however, returned without finding him. —*St. John Courier, Oct. 10.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

A FIRE.—About 7 o'clock, in the evening of Wednesday last, the three story wooden building on the corner of Barrington and Duke Streets, owned by H. Y. Mott, Esq., was discovered to be on fire. Of the three tenements contained in the building one was occupied by Mr. Scarfe, Saddler; one by O. H. Robinson, Musical Instrument maker; the third was vacant. The fire is supposed to have originated in the vacant premises. At one time it appeared very probable that the Chalmers' Church adjoining, and other buildings in the vicinity, would be destroyed; but through great exertions of the firemen, ably assisted by the soldiers of the garrison and sailors belonging to the war ships in port, the fire was confined to the building in which it originated; but was not extinguished until that was pretty thoroughly gutted and the exterior walls much injured.

ANOTHER FIRE.—About 11 o'clock, a. m., yesterday, as the railway train was coming down towards the terminus at Richmond, a spark from the locomotive alighted upon the roof of the large two story building occupied by Mr. Ward, and known for many years as "the three mile house." There was a high North-East wind blowing at the time; and in a few minutes the house was in flames. The alarm was given in town at the earliest possible moment; but the distance of the conflagration from town—three miles—made it impossible for the fire engines to reach the spot in time to be of any service. The "three mile house" was totally consumed. The fire also communicated with the adjoining cottage owned and occupied by the Messrs. Symonds of this town, and with the mill recently purchased by the same parties, and both were totally consumed, together with the outbuildings belonging to them. We understand that the Messrs. Symonds saved most of the personal effects upon their premises. Mr. Ward saved little or nothing. It is said that £450 was insured upon the Symonds property, and that Mr. Ward's premises were also insured. —*Halifax Acadian Recorder.*

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PROTECTOR.

GENTLEMEN,—As the Convent, recently opened in this City, is a theme upon which you are at present very eloquent, perhaps I may claim your attention to a few more additional remarks upon it. My purpose is not to gratify you with an example of that verbose declamation which fills the columns of the Protector, but merely to state a few plain facts, and then take the liberty of making a few equally plain suggestions; and short as my letter is, I have no doubt but I shall be able to prove that talk is not the chief end of man.

To begin with a plain fact: There are no less than seven Protestant Clergymen in Charlottetown, and only one Catholic Priest. These seven Protestant Clergymen talk—talk—talk—twice each Sunday at least, and at Agitation Meetings, Young Men's Christian Associations, Bible Question Meetings, as often as they can get hearers. This single Catholic Priest never displays his oratory in the Temperance Hall—never obtrudes himself on the public; but this Catholic Priest works, and sets his people to work. Mark the consequence. He and his congregation erect a Seminary for female education, and the young women of this working Priest's congregation—and the young women of your congregations, if they avail themselves of it, against your will!—have an institution where they may learn—not this!—the French and English Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography and the use of the Globes, Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, Geology, Music—vocal and instrumental, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needlework. While you—seven of you, no less—with all your talk, lecturing and sermonizing, have not one single school or seminary, public or private, in the whole Island, where your daughters can get a respectable, no, not even the "ghost" of a civilized education. The Catholic Priest is a worker; the seven Protestant Clergymen are talkers. How true is the proverb—*laborare est orare.*

Now don't raise a dust by denouncing Nunneries. In dealing with this matter, whether Nunneries are right or wrong, is not to the purpose. As a Protestant, I dare to say, that so far as Nunneries or any other institution afford a good secular education, so far they must be right. And supposing Nunneries are wrong—what of that? Only an attempt on your part to make the errors of others an apology for your own want of activity. If you wish your children not to attend Catholic schools, first provide them with equal facilities of acquiring a respectable education elsewhere; and then, and not till then, will parents pay any attention to your denunciations of the "errors of Popery." Writing in the Protector won't do; nor will lecturing your children and people in the Temperance Hall ever make them educated or intelligent. The only hope I see for you is to talk less and work more, and also set your hearers to work. If the alternative for our females is henceforth to be either accomplished, intelligent Catholic ladies, or uneducated, uninformed women—* * * then, in that case, Gentlemen, your chances of losing the rising female generation, allow me to tell you, is imminent indeed. At any rate, bear in mind, when you denounce Nunneries, that a "Nunnery" is the only place in Prince Edward Island where our rising females can be at all respectably educated. Be that ever so dishonorable to us as Protestants, it is nevertheless a stubborn, undeniable fact.

Your obedient servant,

Ch. Town, Oct. 15, 1857. JUVENIS.

CHARLOTTETOWN, October 16, 1857.

SIR,—The correspondence which has lately been published, relating to Mr. Cooper and myself must be anything but interesting to the public. It would never have appeared had not that individual accused me of uttering falsehoods of him, when he well knew that I stated nothing but the truth; and I could have stated other matters, had I thought it worth my while to do so. If Mr. Cooper fancied that I attacked him for his political opinions, he is greatly in error, as I believe him possessed of none, with the exception of those which are at the disposal of the highest bidder. I shall only trouble you to publish the enclosed letter from Mr. P. G. Clark, and leave the public to judge, should they think it worth the trouble, how much Mr. Cooper's reputation has gained by his unparalleled effrontery. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. WARBURTON.

HON. JAMES WARBURTON.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. J. B. Cooper, in the Monitor of yesterday, says, that he has the authority of Mrs. Cullen to deny the statement which you assert she made to you, relative to Mr. Cooper's action in the matter of the estate of the late Mr. Cullen; or, in other words, that Mrs. Cullen denies having made the statement to you.

In a conversation which I had with Mrs. Cullen recently, in the presence of another person, she expressed her regret that her name had been brought before the public in the matter. She distinctly stated that she had told you all you had made public, and "much more," which she did not wish the world to know. I replied, that Mr. Cooper had contradicted Mr. Warburton's statement. Her answer was: "He need not. The only thing I blame Mr. W. for, is for making it public." I am informed by persons residing in the same house with Mrs. Cullen, that Mr. Cooper called on her and wished her to sign a written denial, which she positively refused to do—that Mr. Cooper left her in no very amiable temper, declaring, that he "fully believed she had told Mr. Warburton all he said she did." So much for the consistency of the "man of extracts." If the above statements are of any service to you, you have my fullest authority to use them as you please.

And meantime, I am, yours truly,

Oct. 16, 1857.

P. G. CLARK.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., OCTOBER 19, 1857.

THE ISLANDER AND PROTECTOR.

THE *Islander* of the 9th instant contains a powerfully written letter, over the signature of its editor, in answer to the effusion of the *Protector's* correspondent, who sufficiently indicated his idea of his own importance by the modest attestation of *Vox Populi* to the crudities, equally void of truth and grammar, with which he embellished the columns of the voracious journal which received the congenial nonsense. It affords us much pleasure to endorse the opinions and statements of Mr. Maclean, on the subject of the attack made upon him by the editorial crusaders of the *Protector*; and differing as we do, have done, and in all probability shall continue to do, from the *Islander*, on topics of a secular nature, coming within the legitimate sphere of political journalism, we trust that we never shall suffer such differences to bias our judgment and feelings to such a degree as to stifle the expression of our honest opinions on charges so gross and unfounded as those which have been made against our contemporary by his sanctified opponent. The real cause of the onslaught is that given by Mr. Maclean, namely, that the threatened attack upon the subscription list of the *Islander*, for its course upon the Bible question, not having the effect of inducing a change of opinion, the fire must be directed to the editor personally; and the hope is, that his assailants, however widely differing among themselves in their religious views, yet working a masked battery, may possibly drive from the field an adversary who seeks no shelter, by the indiscriminate use of slanders, which in laymen would be considered disgraceful, yet when the darts, being tipped with odium theologium, were launched by sanctified combatants, the unmanly nature of the weapons would not be suspected. Deprecating, as we have always done, the insertion of any thing in our columns calculated to offend the religious feelings, opinions or prejudices of any class in the community—we have frequently allowed grossly offensive attacks upon our creed and its professors, which have, from time to time, appeared in the *Protector*, to pass without note or comment; and had it not been for the reiteration of the attacks by this fellow who signs himself *Vox Populi*, we should have pursued the same course in the present instance.

With reference to the course of the Legislature on the question of the introduction of the Bible into the common schools, Mr. Maclean observes: "But do the Uniformitarians imagine that it is possible to pass any measure through the Assembly infringing on religious toleration? If the election come to a struggle of that sort, the Catholics can return 14 members out of 30 in spite of all opposition." This we believe to be a tolerably fair estimate of the political powers which could be exerted by the Catholic electors of the Island, if they entered the political arena as members of a Church. But how stands the distinction of creeds on the floor of the Assembly? Out of a House comprising 24 members but six are Catholics. This proves, we think conclusively, that no desire exists on the part of the Catholic population to degrade the altar to the level of the hustings—to violate the divine precept by which they are enjoined to "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and unto God the things which are God's." Yet, we ask of our readers, be they Protestant or Catholic, if the course openly avowed and hitherto consistently pursued by the "Sanctified" *Protector*—if the very scope and aim of its beggarly existence has not been to set the community by the ears, on the ground of religious differences—to array Catholic against Protestant, and to bury all the kindly feelings of a common humanity, and all the amenities of social life, under the ruins caused by religious discord. This all men know who have had opportunities of watching the bigoted *Protector*; and on the estimate of Catholic influence cited above, from our Protestant contemporary, where, we ask, would be the influence and position of Protestants, if the unholy line of demarcation were once drawn, as desired by the Sanctified? We have, and always have had, too much reliance on the intelligence and public spirit of our Protestant friends to suppose for a moment that two or three persons can induce them to do violence to their political principles, and to lend their aid to fan the flame of religious discord in this hitherto united community, merely to please the clerical editors who pass from one to the other the not over-ready pen which indites the stupid twaddle of impertinence and bigotry that disgusted one printer and would disgust his successor, if any thing could.

The *Islander* calls upon the Reverend George Sutherland to adduce proof of the charge against that journal of "immorality and infidelity," recently adopted by the Free Church Synod. As we were equally involved in the accusation, we make a similar call upon his Reverence. We dare him to justify his conduct in supporting such a charge; and if he cannot adduce proof of the truth of it, in what position can he minister to his people? With what face can he inculcate the observance of honesty, truth, charity, or any of the Christian virtues?

Perhaps his Reverence imagines that because he is a clergyman his statements will go forth with unlimited credence, without that corroboration, which, in the statements of a layman, would be deemed a necessary accompaniment to the publication of the libel. If so, and if his Reverence should think that the folds of his clerical robe can screen him from punishment, as the hooked salmon thinks to render itself unseen by hiding its head in a hole, we shall imitate the piscatory sportsman, and, dislodging our prey from his hiding-place, play him for our sport, until we land him gasping at our feet, choked by the element in which he lived, and on his monument charity shall not say "Here lies" Rev. George Sutherland.