

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Weekly Register says:—"The two principal subjects of interest at this moment are the massacre of the Christians at Jeddah and Cana, and the visit of the Queen of England to Cherbourg. Of the rising of the Muslims against the Christians you will have more direct sources of information than mine; I will therefore only say that an opinion very widely spread in Russia, makes impression beyond that country; it is that very soon the Christian world will rise en masse against the Mahomedans, beginning in Turkey. Shall we of the nineteenth century witness another crusade?—The graciousness with which her Majesty Queen Victoria has accepted the invitation to visit the Emperor on the occasion of his coming to be present at the inauguration of Cherbourg Harbour is thoroughly appreciated on this side of the water: only the morbid Times, it is said, finds something to be ill-natured about. Her Majesty is to arrive at Cherbourg on the 4th August, towards five o'clock, at which time the Emperor and Empress will enter the town. The first interview of the august Sovereigns will take place on the 5th. The Emperor and Empress will remain at Cherbourg the 6th and 7th. On the 7th they will promenade in the town, and on the 8th, the ceremony of the new works of the harbour. On Sunday, the 8th, their Imperial Majesties will leave for Brest, on board the Bretagne."

The Constitutional, replying to the strictures of the Times on the alleged warlike preparations of France, asks if it is to be supposed that France could arm herself without that fact being known; besides, money is required in order to fit out an army and a fleet, and every expense under these institutions is set down beforehand in the budget. The Times is asked to point out in the budget of 1858 any trace of the credit required for warlike purposes. Moreover, the French Government, did it entertain hostile views against England or any other European power, would not invest so much capital in the public works now carried on in Paris and over the country, and would not throw open the most important point of the frontier by leveling the fortifications at Lille.

The following remarks on the English press appear in the *Moniteur de l'Armée*:—

"We have not hitherto noticed the inconceivable attitude assumed with regard to France by a few of the English journals, and of which the Times is the most important and the most unreasonable. That journal, which comprises among its writers men equally distinguished for their honorable character and their talents, too often blends with the excellent articles they write the bitterest diatribes against a country whose alliance it had appreciated only the day before at its full value. It directs the grossest and most calumnious attacks against a Prince whose noble character, profound sagacity, and powerful genius it will extol the following day, thus yielding to the force of truth. Whence comes this incoherence of language? Can it be that there are two descriptions of readers for the Times—serious and sensible men, to whom the serious articles is addressed—the principal piece, as they say at the theatre; and the old John Bull, with his anti-French prejudices, for whose amusement the farce must be played?—This hypothesis is not improbable, but it is by no means consistent with the dignity of a great and conscientious journal. The Times and its few auxiliaries in the attacks directed against France cannot but know that there is no reason for the absurd fear which they endeavour to propagate among the English people of an invasion by France. It is, moreover, degrading to the power of the great nation to which it is addressed to endeavour to persuade her that it would be possible suddenly to prepare means of attack sufficient to conquer her, or that a Government which has given so many proofs of sagacity and prudence would think of subjugating three kingdoms, or even any portion of that warlike country, without immense preparations, which could not be concealed. Those people have not the most remote notion of war who believe that a numerous army can be equipped secretly, and that it can be landed on a neighbouring coast with the same facility that a pleasure trip can be made from Paris to London. The completion, so long expected, of the works at Cherbourg, undertaken by order of Louis XIV., and to which fresh impulse was given by Napoleon I. more than half a century ago, has been the signal for fresh attacks, and on this occasion the most unseemly irony gives its ignoble aid to the violence of party spirit. The time is long past, thank God! when an English Minister could at his pleasure deprive France of its only military port in the North Sea, and in our time no English statesman would think of preventing us from having a maritime establishment on the coast of the Channel worthy of being shown to our brave neighbours of Portsmouth or Plymouth. Each nation possesses, without any dispute or reciprocal limitation, a naval establishment suited to its necessities and its power. Who can find fault because this naval force has a secure place of refuge on its sea frontier? The unreflecting writers who sound the alarm-bell in England against an imaginary danger, by which that great nation will not suffer itself to be alarmed, would obtain very miserable success if at their voice the British coast should bristle with redoubts and cannon; if in peace a numerous army should be assembled on a coast that nothing menaces, and which is more loudly demanded by the exigencies of the war in China and in India; if, in fine, Great Britain should exhaust the treasure destined for these distant operations, too really urgent, in order to tranquillize the unfounded uneasiness of some ridiculous and timid dreamers. And on this inadmissible supposition, if France, failing in her well-known habitual frankness and good faith, should cherish, as she is accused of doing, perfidious designs against a friendly power, what greater triumph could those unskillful writers prepare for her than to ruin the finances and wear out the population of the adversary which it is by all means endeavoured to create, without having fitted out a single ship or assembled a single regiment on that formidable coast and in that gigantic port, except those that are to figure in the inauguration to which the Emperor Napoleon III. has graciously invited Queen Victoria? The port of Cherbourg must necessarily be some day finished. A sufficient number of hands have been labouring at it for more than a century and a half. A sufficient amount of millions have been expended on it every year since 1803, in the face of the whole world. The Emperor of the French was actuated by a noble and courteous feeling, like all those by which he was animated, when he invited a British fleet to share with a French fleet the honor of entering the port the first, and in simultaneously displaying its flag. It is not thus that an honorable heart proceeds when it meditates hostile plans. We have reason to believe that these sentiments of cordial understanding have been loyally interpreted and accepted by Her Majesty the Queen of England, and by the statesmen who sit in her councils. The sound of the guns of the two allied Powers united to celebrate this solemn inauguration will be the best reply to make to the declarations of the Times and its adherents, whom it may have met among the cosmopolitan demagogues impatient to find in an European war, which they will be powerless to excite, some chance of success for the anarchical machinations."

The *Moniteur* publishes a historical sketch of Cherbourg, which is not without interest in present circumstances. The following is a pretty fair summary:—

"Cherbourg, which occupies public attention at this moment, is situated in the peninsula of Cotentin, the ancient Lower Normandy, so called from Coutances, its capital. The Cotentin, which formed part of the possessions of William the Conqueror,

became English after the battle of Hastings. Gerard, Count of Cherbourg, distinguished himself in that battle, and contributed powerfully to the success of the Normans. From the death of William, in 1087, until the middle of the 16th century, Cherbourg was frequently taken by the French and retaken by the English. It was finally taken by Charles VII. the 12th August, 1450, after a siege of 40 days, and has never since ceased to belong to France. Louis XIV., finding that the French coast on the Channel to the extent of 125 leagues was unprovided with a port of refuge for ships of war, determined to construct one equal to Rochefort or Toulon, and appointed a committee to select a point. The 13th April, 1665, the committee reported that it would be expedient to improve the port of Cherbourg, and to construct a breakwater of 2,400 yards in length.—Yauban subsequently visited the coast of Cotentin at the command of Louis XIV. He recommended La Hogue as the most advantageous strategic point to construct a port for a war navy, but he admitted the merit of Cherbourg, and he prepared a plan for its defence signed by his own hand, which is still preserved at the Hotel de Ville of that town. Nothing more, however, was done until the year 1739, when the commercial port was formed, the quays built, and two moles constructed at the entrance to the canal. The war of 1744 interrupted the works. In 1758 Lord Howe landed at Cherbourg, and did not quit the town until he had caused considerable damage. Louis XVI. revived the question in 1776, but Vauban's preference for La Hogue found many partisans, who would perhaps have triumphed had it not been for M. de Sartine, then Minister of Marine. The partisans of Cherbourg found a valuable ally in Colonel Dumouriez, commander of the town, who subsequently became so remarkable during the Republic, and on the 3rd of July, 1779, a Royal ordinance commanded the construction of the forts Hommet and of the islands Pelee. The works at Cherbourg excited attention both in France and throughout Europe, and the King commissioned his brother, the Count d'Artois, to visit them. That Prince arrived at Cherbourg the 22d of May, 1786 and expressed his admiration of all he saw. At the end of three days he left for Versailles, and from the manner in which he spoke of the works the King was induced to visit the new maritime establishment.—Louis XVI. made his solemn entry into Cherbourg the 22d of June, 1786, and left the 26th of the same month. The King examined the works in the harbour, as well as the defences and the commercial port, with great interest. During his stay at Cherbourg he was well received by the authorities and by the population—his affability, his simple manners, and his solid information produced the best effect. The partisans of La Hogue, however, remained firm, and returned to the charge in 1785.—But they experienced an obstinate resistance. A note exists which was addressed to the King, the 23rd of March, 1786, by M. Pleville le Pelley, in which the advantages possessed by Cherbourg are explained at great length. Louis XVI. would not abandon Cherbourg, and he took the warmest interest in the works until the conclusion of his power.—The plan was carried out by subsequent Governments. The National Assembly voted funds for the continuation of the works in 1791, and again 1792. From this period the works of the breakwater have been continued without interruption. The breadth of this stupendous work is 140 yards. The breakwater is not extended in a straight line. It is composed of two branches of unequal length, which form an angle of 170 degrees, of which the opening is turned towards the south. A commission appointed by M. Decres, Minister of Marine to Napoleon I., declared, on the 20th April, 1811, that there is anchorage in the roads of Cherbourg for 25 ships of the line in summer and 17 in winter. The breakwater at Cherbourg was commenced in the year 1782, and finished the 31st December, 1853. The entire cost of the breakwater amounts to 6,000,000, viz., 31,000,000. From 1782 to 1803, 8,000,000. From 1803 to 1830, and 28,000,000 from 1830 to 1853.—The annual expense of keeping the breakwater in repair is estimated at 120,000. The breakwater, which is 3,712 metres long from one channel to the other, is defended by natural blocks of granite. The wearing of these blocks requires annually 3,000 cubic yards of fresh blocks. The points east and west are covered by artificial blocks composed of hydraulic cement. Each of these blocks is 30 cubic metres in volume, and weighs 44,000 kilogrammes. Cherbourg is defended by a fort constructed on the island of Belee, which was commenced in 1783 and finished in 1794. Fort Obavagac, Fort de Querqueville, Fort des Flamands, Fort du Hammet, St. Anne's battery. The outer port of Cherbourg was inaugurated in the month of August, 1813, in presence of the Empress Maria Louisa. The floating dock was finished in 1829.—The inner floating dock, now called the Dock of Napoleon III., cost 16,000,000."

A French paper, the *Paye*, tells us that an alliance, defensive and offensive, has been formed between the Queen of Oude, Nena Sahib, and other native potentates, each of whom has still considerable resources in men and money, and it may be expected that as the native cause appears to us to grow more and more desperate the Sepoys and their allies will fight more resolutely than they have hitherto done, and sell their lives as dearly as possible.

**FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN FRANCE.**—The *Presse* comments the efforts which are being made in certain provincial towns of France to improve the condition of workwomen. Our contemporary depicts the pitiful fate of the workwomen of the present day, and bitterly assails the broad-chested shopmen who have usurped occupations which nature destined for the other sex. The shopmen of England do not appear to have warmly espoused the proposal started by the London press some months back, to the effect that they should exchange the yard measure for a musket, and the monotony of a shop for the delights of an Indian campaign. May the suggestion of the *Presse* prove more successful; may "the species of Goliaths now employed in measuring a yard of ribbon make place for females, and either till the earth or drive railway engines!" The *Presse* says:—"There exists between women a deeper and a more painful inequality than between men. We have the wealthy woman, the ornament of society, who would seem to have been created simply to indulge in her fancies. Her household cares fall on the shoulders of her servants; her children are in the first instance intrusted to the care of nurses, and, later, to that of tutors or governesses; see, consequently, is spared the hardships of maturity. While the man of the same position in society is engaged in politics or in business, the woman has no other care than that of pleasure, no occupation than her toilette; and she would be the most happy being in the world, could she the grand and serious word "happiness" be pronounced without profanation in connection with a life of frivolity. But another picture presents itself: let us gaze on the work-woman, bowed down over her work, and toiling fourteen or fifteen hours in order to gain a franc, sometimes half a franc; she consumes her life in this thankless and exhausting task. Look at the wife of the common laborer, hampered with children, often deserted or beaten by a drunken or idle husband, and you will have the type of extreme misery. The man placed in the same scale enjoys relative prosperity. . . . There exist occupations which nature traced out for females, and from which males should be excluded. Is it not disgraceful to behold in our mercers shops muscular fellows employed in measuring off a yard of ribbon or in showing off a muslin dress to advantage? They drive females from occupations which belong to them by right, and force them to seek employment which is destined for males. Women lose the delicacy of their sex; men grow effeminate; the race degenerates, and all goes wrong."

ITALY.

The statement in some of the papers that the French troops were to be withdrawn from Rome is positively contradicted in official quarters.

**ESCAPE FROM THE CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO.**—A feat of *la Benvenuto Cellini*, not to say *à la Jack Shepherd*, has just been performed by a French Jeweller and watchmaker, likewise the proprietor of a large mosaic manufactory, long established in Rome, who was arrested by the French authorities, on the evening of the festival of St. Peter, charged with having created a disturbance at the Porta del Popolo, insisting on driving in at that gate just before the grandioso, and abusing and threatening the French soldiers stationed there. On account of the quarrelling and conflicts which just then prevailed between French and Romans, the French General's orders were extremely stringent for the punishment of any such offenders, whether military or civilians, and the Jeweller was consequently taken off to the Castle of St. Angelo, to be tried by court-martial, a trial which it was generally inferred could not end without a condemnation to prison for a longer or shorter period. Meanwhile the prisoner's wife made every exertion in his behalf, and was upon the point of succeeding, it is said, in softening the severity of the General-in-Chief, when the prisoner himself, disgusted with the monotony of Hadrian's Mole, or apprehensive of the result of the court-martial, or fearful that political accusations of anterior date might be reproduced against him to aggravate the case, thought proper to abscond from the safe custody of the French by raising a part of the floor of his room, dropping into a corridor below, and passing down the winding stairs and out at the castle gate without being challenged by any of the sentries, from which fact it is inferred that he was provided with a military uniform to disarm any suspicion at his appearance. The French General is extremely angry at his escape. He has had all the sentries placed in arrest, and gendarmes have been basily occupied since the morning of the 13th July, when the event took place, in searching for the fugitive, whose own premises have been minutely but fruitlessly ransacked.

SWEDEN.

**PERSECUTION OF CATHOLICS IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY.**—The subjoined account of the intolerance and persecution towards Catholics and all who espouse or favor Catholicism in the Protestant States of Norway and Sweden, taken from the *Univers*, presents a terrible picture of the religious liberty of which Protestants in England boast so much, but which is in practice, as well in England as elsewhere, the most unrelenting and inveterate persecution:—"The Protestant papers and the liberal journals of Paris have branded with one unanimous voice the decree of proscription issued by the court of Stockholm. Clergymen, freemasons, and the *Sicels* itself have sent their offerings to the *Univers* for the Catholics condemned to exile, and the *Presse* has produced an eloquent article of Mr. Coquerel's against Swedish intolerance. These manifestations please us; they are the condemnations of the whole part of Protestantism; Swedish legislation is wrong in no other respect than being to-day what all Protestant legislation was formerly. But we avow that these fine words by which Paris Protestants abjure and brand their fathers would be infinitely more agreeable to us if their authors did not seek to make them a means of justification for Protestantism in our days. According to them Sweden is an exception in the midst of Protestant countries—all other countries the rights and the liberties of Catholics; the Catholics truly find in them only tolerance, charity, and justice. The truth is, on the contrary, that in all the Protestant countries of Europe the rights of the Catholics are unworthily set at naught. Ask the Irish if they find that England is just to them? Ask the Catholics of Prussia, and of the small Protestant states of Germany, if they have nothing to complain of? Ask the same question of the Catholics of Holland, Denmark, and Norway? Everywhere the reply will be the same, and you will have the proof that wherever it is master, Protestantism is a master intolerant and persecuting. No doubt it is not so to the same degree everywhere—but whence comes that? Because it has not everywhere the same degree of power. Do you believe that Sweden would maintain these laws of exile and proscription, if, like Prussia or Holland, two-fifths of her population were members of the Catholic Church. For persecution the will does not suffice; power is also necessary. Protestantism happily cannot always do what it wishes, but always—let us render it that justice—it does what it can.

Among the Protestant countries to which has been accorded a reputation for liberality, Norway occupies a distinguished rank. We ourselves, deceived by inaccurate documents, have contributed to confer on her that reputation which she has gained principally by her neighborhood to and union with Sweden. Norway appears tolerant when she is compared to her barbarous sister; but how little she is so in reality! To prove this it will suffice to make known an act which was recently done in Christiania itself, and of which we find a recital in one of our correspondences.

A Protestant lady, esteemed by everybody for her piety and her virtues, had been placed some years ago at the head of a kind of *crèche* or school for very small children, in that capital. She excited the admiration of the whole city by the ardor of her zeal and her devotion to the little creatures confided to her; and the Protestant clergy found pleasure in citing her as a model. But one day a reverend minister learned that she had been seen to enter the Catholic Church of St. Olaf, she was watched; it was ascertained that she really went often into that church; that she remained there a long time, and that she appeared very meditative there. The reverend ministers assemble, deliberate, and conclude unanimously that this lady must have embraced Catholicity. They wished at any price to assure themselves of the truth with regard to the act, and, adds our correspondent, "to tell you all the attempts, all the searching inquiries and the moral torture which the poor lady was obliged to undergo is a thing impossible." All this inquisition availed nothing, they did not obtain the proof which they sought, but the suspicion remained in the soul of the reverend minister; no more was necessary, the lady lost her place, she was deposed. That vengeance was not sufficient, so long as they had believed her a Protestant they spoke but of her piety, of her virtue, of her wisdom, and of the good results of her superintendence; now that she is suspected to be secretly a Catholic, and that they have taken from her, her charge, they find that she conducted her school very badly, that she foolishly lavished the resources, and they push the infamy so far as to cast doubts on her morality.

This is but one act, but everybody will understand that in a country where one such act is possible, a thousand others of the same kind can be produced. Moreover, we will see what is, in the matter of religion, the legislation of Norway. Here is what we read in a letter, already of old date, which has been obligingly communicated to us:—

"The law called that of the dissenters, passed in 1845 by the Storting after long and warm debates, is far from being a law of liberty, and if Norway does not go so far as Sweden in the paths of intolerance, nevertheless she follows her. To be free to quit the church of the state, it is necessary in Norway as in Sweden to make a written declaration of it in the registers of the church. In both countries the children of Lutheran parents are forcibly brought up in Lutheran religion, whether the parents wish it or not. Only, it is just to add, in Norway the law fixes the age of nineteen years, after which the child can choose, if it suits him, another religious profession, while Sweden, if he takes that liberty, he is persecuted and condemned to exile as an apostate. In return, the Norwegian law imposes on the dissenting clergyman, what the Swedish law does not do, the obligation of giving each year to the Lutheran ecclesiastical authority, through the mediation of the civil-magistrate, a complete list of his entire flock. And do not believe that the Norwegian so unhappy as not to have been born in the state re-

ligion or who has used that liberty which the law gives him to quit it, is upon a footing of equality with the other citizens; reduced to the condition of an alien, he cannot pretend to any employment. To comprehend how far this civil incapacity extends, it will suffice to know that at Christiania men belonging to the fire brigade, and who, according to all the regulations in force, should have been raised to the grade of corporal or of some officer, have been inexorably excluded from it these many years, solely because they belong to a religious profession which is not the religion of the state.

"I will cite another example which is furnished by the history of a clergyman, who in the course of the last year or two was obliged to give in his resignation. The reason of that resignation is sufficiently curious. The clergyman in question, M. Lammers, refused to give communion to people, who according to the usage universally introduced among Protestants, had made their confession and received absolution *en bloc* (the confession is thus called which is made by a flock of people, who declare altogether that they have sinned, and whom, upon that simple and common declaration, the minister absolves all together)." M. Lammers reflected on that mode of absolution, and his reflections led him to the conclusion that absolution of sins supposes, in him who absolves, the knowledge of the sins committed, and of the moral state of the sinner, a knowledge which the individual confession of each sinner alone can give. His conviction thus formed, he demanded that those persons who wished to receive communion should not confess themselves at all if their consciences were tranquil, or, if the case should be otherwise, that each of them should confess individually. The government, the sovereign judge in Norway of religious questions, condemned this conduct of M. Lammers, and forbid him to continue it. It was then that the clergyman, not being able to set against the dictates of his conscience, gave in his resignation. It was accepted, and a pension was granted to him as compensation. Later, the same M. Lammers, who had retained the affections of a portion of his parishioners, formed with them, under the name of the apostolic church, a new sect. That act of revolt against the State-church received immediately its punishment; the pension of M. Lammers, which, according to law and usage, should be continued to him all his life, was withdrawn from him. That was not all; a post-master having joined the sect, it was considered a great scandal; in the memory of man there was no example of an employe, great or small, having abandoned the religion of the state; the place of post-master must be taken away from that heretic."

The *Univers* proceeds to cite a number of other instances to show that the difference of intolerance between Norway and Sweden is only one of degree. —*Dublin Telegraph.*

TURKEY.

**FANATICAL MOVEMENTS IN TURKEY.**—The news from Turkey increases in importance. The Paris *Pays* says:—"It appears by recent letters from Mecca, that during the last religious *festes* serious dissensions broke out between different Mussulman nationalities, and that the fanatical part of the population of Hedjaz, having at its head an Arab Chief named Beckel Hafer, who has acquired an immense reputation for sanctity, has formed itself into an independent religious party called 'the sect of true believers.' This sect is said to be fast increasing. Its tendencies are very unfavorable towards the Porte. It does not recognise in the Sultan the title of protector of the true believers and temporal chief of the Mussulmans, which, as emperor of the Ottomans, he has borne without dispute for many centuries. This state of things deserves notice."

The *Augsburg Gazette* gives an account of the atrocities committed in Bosnia by the Turks. It appears, according to the statements in the *Gazette*, that, towards the end of last month, the Mussulman inhabitants of the border made a foray into Bosnia, and within 48 hours captured 180 Bosnian girls, between twelve and sixteen years of age, and butchered all below or above that age, men, women, and children, who fell into their hands. The great bulk of the Christian population fled to the Austrian territory, and placed their wives and children in safety; and then, arming themselves with scythes and pitchforks, surprised the Turkish camp during the night. The Turks fled, leaving in the enemy's hands 700 firearms, muskets, and pistols, but renewed the combat the next day (8th inst.), and utterly routed the Bosnians, who were once more compelled to fly across the Austrian frontiers. Their destitution was so great that orders have been sent from Vienna to supply them with quarters and rations.

The fuller accounts from Jeddah only serve to confirm the horrors of the massacre and set forth its bloody details. The *Cyclope*, engaged in taking deep-water soundings in the Red Sea, had been lying a week in the harbour of Jeddah. Her officers, on the very evening of the massacre, the 15th of June, had been walking in the bazaars of the town, without noticing any indications of a rising storm. Later, however, a few persons—Greek residents in the town—came swimming off to the ship, and stated that disturbances had arisen, and that they feared a conspiracy had been entered into against the Christian inhabitants. Everything, however, continued in appearance perfectly quiet; not a shot nor a cry was heard, though the savage work had even then already commenced, but the assassins had taken the precaution to use cold steel alone.

A telegraphic despatch from Constantinople, dated July 14, states that a general officer of the Turkish army has been ordered to proceed immediately to Jeddah, as Imperial Commissioner, with directions to punish the guilty persons according to martial law.

Intelligence from Athens states that a terrible reaction by the Mussulmans against the Christians has taken place in Candia:—

"A young Greek of Canaia killed a Turk in self-defence. The body of the Mussulman was conveyed to the mosque, and a general rising soon after took place. The European consulates, as well as the Catholic churches, were insulted. The French flag was fired on, and the hotel of the Turkish Admiral was threatened unless the Greek was put to death. The Greek was strangled by order of the Admiral, and his body was given up to the populace, and was dragged by them before the houses of the Consuls. The Christians are leaving Canaia in crowds. The Turks at Retimo have devastated the churches in that town, wounded several of the Clergy, and taken possession of the citadel, the artillerymen stationed in it taking part with the mob. Disturbances have broken out in the provinces of Bagdad in consequence of the recruiting for the army. In several vil-

Confession *en bloc* is in use in Sweden, Saxony, and in the north of Germany, as well as in Norway. In Sweden, nevertheless, they still practise auricular confession, on the death bed especially in the country, where nearly everybody holds it as an obligation to discharge his conscience before going to render an account before the Supreme Judge. In the north of Germany, at Lubeck for example, there may still be seen in the Protestant chapels a large number of confessionals, and even special chapels called 'chapels for confession.' We know the attempts made latterly in Germany by a party of the Protestant clergy for the re-establishment of auricular confession, and how these attempts have everywhere failed. The Swedish Diet, in one of its last sittings, was also occupied with the subject of confession; a motion made in the Estate of the Clergy had for its object the legal establishment of a sort of private confession. When, some years ago, public confession had been abolished, the King ordered that it should be replaced by private confession, but only for certain enormous crimes. The result of that was that the clergyman found himself obliged to give communion to infamous criminals whom he judged unworthy of it; hence the proposition to establish private confession for all sinners without distinction.

lages the authorities have been driven out. Omar Pasha has sent troops to restore order."

INDIA.

The news from India is better than people here had generally anticipated. The treacherous desertion by his own subjects, the defeat, and flight of Scindia, though it surprised nobody, was an actual addition to a mass of discouragement. It has now been retrieved by the capture of Gwalior, one of the strongest fortresses in India, from the hands of the rebels, after four hours' very severe fighting. The strength of Gwalior was such that if the rebels could have held out anywhere it must have been there; and India will know by this example that, once we sit down before a city or a fortress, its days are numbered. This event is said to have taken place on the 19th of June, so that the rumour which reached this country by the former mail, and from which we withheld our credence, must have been only a probable anticipation. To the credit of Sir Hugh Rose it should be considered that this success has been attained at a time when the European force under his command had been so reduced and enfeebled by extreme heat and fatigue that there were those who feared it might any day become an absolute necessity to sit still, and remain content with purely defensive operations. The heat, which last year was mercifully mitigated in our favour, has this year been beyond the experience of 20 years, and the rains, which at least give a variety to the heat, have been proportionately long in coming. The Europeans have, nevertheless, proved themselves superior to their most terrible enemy on Indian soil—the Indian summer; and, having taken the impregnable rock of Gwalior, the next thing we hear is that their cavalry and artillery were in pursuit of the rebels. The report from Oude and Rohilcund is the same as before. The former, it is evident, has still to be conquered. In good time, when the proper season arrives, that work will be done, and, once done, there is no reason to doubt the result will be as permanent as it has been in other cases. Like Gwalior, should the opportunity offer, Oude may again revolt; but a general rebellion, we trust, is neither a chronic disorder nor a crisis likely to occur oftener than once in a hundred years. The Rane of Jhansi, a woman associated with some of the worst atrocities of last year, and a member of a family whose annals are one series of horrible crimes is reported to have been killed.—*Times.*

THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

(From the *Times*'s Special Correspondent.)  
Camp, Puttlygur, June 2nd

The army which has toiled so long and so successfully against the force of the great rebellion which seems to have expended its energies and to have languished into a Pandaree war is about to rest from its labors, and to take much-needed shelter from the sun and the rains, while the veterans recruit their strength and the young learn discipline in the season of forced repose which awaits them. Looking to the actual results achieved, I may say without fear of contradiction that not one of those who now invade against the conduct of the war ever dreamt, in his most sanguine hour, when this year first opened, that so much could have been accomplished before the end of May. Most old Indians predicted that all our army would be required to subjugate Oude alone, and so far they are justified by the fact that the unruly province is not yet our own. But its capital is in our hands, our military posts keep the communications with the main trunk road at Cawnpore open, and until the heat, which even natives yield to, forced us to withdraw our soldiers from the open country, our columns traversed the ex-kingdom victoriously, with the exception of one mismanaged blundering attack. Police stations and numerous bodies of police have been established, and a few zemindars, or rather chudkars and talukdars, have been emboldened to seek pardon at our hands. It is even said that one of the native chiefs has just now seized Khan Bahadur Khan, and has made him prisoner on our account. But it must, nevertheless, be admitted that the state of Oude is not satisfactory; the chiefs and the population are hostile. They have rejected our offers of reconciliation and forgiveness; they have refused to accept either the terms offered by the Governor-General in his original proclamation, or the more liberal conditions of his commissioners, and they are determined to risk the chances of a guerilla war, and to try the effect of an armed opposition against the introduction of the civil power into their territories. The end of the year will probably see our troops employed in destroying the strongholds of those who, now merely revolvers, will then in all probability be traitors. Oude must not only be conquered, but it must be occupied militarily; all its forts must be laid in ruins, its chiefs brought to utter subjection, its population disarmed, and its social state entirely reconstituted. The task reserved for our army is arduous and tedious, rather than dangerous. We cannot afford to have another Rhadamow or Jugdespore. So far as we can now judge, the only district in India which will require the presence of an army next autumn, and of large operations for its reduction, will be Oude, and perhaps part of Goruckpore. But let us recollect that Lucknow is in our hands, that its enormous garrison and its armies have been beaten and dispersed, that all the serviceable field artillery of the enemy has fallen into our possession, and that we have deprived them of all their considerable strongholds. These results have been achieved at the cost of very little life, and without great effusion of blood. There is not in the North-West Provinces, or Bengal any assemblage of the enemy which has the smallest pretensions to be considered an army. In one short campaign Sir Colin Campbell has tranquillised the Doab, crushed the Gwalior Contingent, taken Lucknow, overrun Oude with moveable columns, wrested Rohilcund from the rule of the rebels, secured our possession of that rich province, and re-established the civil rule of the company in its old sites of power, while his lieutenants have restored the prestige of our arms in Central India, pacified large provinces, have carried Jhansi by storm, captured Calpee, cleared out Banda, swept Jugdespore, laid waste the haunts of numerous chieftains, and broken every band which met them in arms, seizing their guns, and dispersing them in hopeless flight. But because there are some fugitive enemies still in the field, because there are flying foxes running to-and-fro now that their earths are stopped, and our bulldozers are not able to run them down, because bodies of men holding together in masses as their only chance of safety cross the trunk roads, and finding some unhappy travellers in their path murder and burn, as is their wont, the cry is set up in the Indian press and in the Anglo-Indian cities that "nothing has been done," and that it would have been better to let the rebels remain in the cities unmolested than to have driven them out into plains.

Although the military skill of the Commander-in-Chief's combinations is not questioned his operations are severely criticised by people who actually seem to regret our possession of an artillery so powerful that it crushes opposition, saves the lives of our soldiers, and almost unassisted reduces the strong places of the enemy. "He did not kill enough!" "Kill! kill! kill!" that is all the cry.—"Enough!" They care not for the results achieved—they look rather to the flying enemy, and rage for impossible slaughter. Some of these gentlemen put one in mind of the croaker who, after the victory of the Nile, in which we destroyed all the enemy's fleet the Nile, in which we destroyed all the enemy's fleet save two, went about shaking his head and in deep despondency, expressing his belief "that those two frigates would play the very deuce in the Channel." In effect, however, there has been a very plentiful shedding of blood, and very great loss inflicted on the rebels. Since the beginning of it, not less than 30,000 Sepoys, according to the most careful estimates, have been slain in the field, or have died of their wounds and diseases incident to war. I should say that 8,000 or 10,000 armed men and inhabitants