## FOREIG INTELLIGENCE

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PARIS, DEC. 7 .- The journal La Presse is, as you are aware suspended for two months for an article which was considered to be of a decidedly revolutionary character. The manager of the Presse has sent round a circular to its subscribers, announcing the fact, and also that its republication will be resumed on the 4th of Feb. next. It is said that an influential person tried to procure a reversal of this severe decision, but without avail. It is hardly necessary to say that the measure has produced a very bad effect on the public. A considerable number of persons engaged in the printing-offices of the Presse are thus thrown out of employment, and add to those who are already in the same condition. Notwithstanding many favorable appearances, trade in Paris is far from being in a satisfactory state, while the number of workmen thrown out of work at Lyons and elsewhere shows that in the provinces matters are not much better. The suspension of the journal La Presse was impolitic, unjustifiably harsh, and the effect is stronger and deeper than I had imagined. The public say-We are every day told by the official press of the stability of the Government, of its standing on the broad basis of universal suffrage, of the hold it has on the affections and the loyalty of the people, who live contented, prosperous, and happy under its sway. If all this be true, has there been a more flagrant violation of religious liberty. M Verisgsmann spoke from the pulpit in his own church. He confined his discourse within the we ask where is the necessity to suppress, by one stroke of the pen, the means of living of hundreds, merely because of an article, more or less intelligible, in an evening paper? Is it possible that the State engine can be so easily put out of order, and its action disturbed by M. Peyrot, the writer of the article? A Government so firmly established cannot be seriously menaced by an effusion which, had it not been thus arbitrarily visited, would have been forgotten the next day. Can it be, after all, that the Constitutionnel and the Pays, those pillars of the State, not to speak of the extra auxiliary the Patrie, are mistaken when they tell us from day to day that the Imperial rule is beyond the reach of contingencies? Such are the reflections of people who not only are not enemies of the Government, but who are high in its employ .-Few would, perhaps, make them if the authorities contented themselves with prosecuting the writer of the article-if there was anything objectionable in it. The proceeding might not be a wise one; but it would have ruined only onc individual, and not hundreds, as now. These things will not increase the popularity of those concerned in them. The Pressc had the largest circulation of any Paris paper, except the Siecle. The public are accustomed to read it at a fixed hour in the evening. This relaxation is abruptly interfered with, and they refuse to take the Patric in lieu of the more popular and more varied journal. A similar act of rigor has taken place at Toulouse, where the Gazette de Languedoc has been not merely suspended for two months, but definitively suppressed. - Correspondent of the Times.

At the period when the mutiny commenced among the Sepoys in India the nuns of the order of Jesus Marie of Lyons had a branch establishment at Sealkote, on the frontiers of the Punjab. The community at Lyons had no news from their sisters for several months. They have at length received a letter of an old date (29th July) from which I (Times Correspodent) take the following extracts:-

present month the native soldiers heard they were to be disarmed the following day. They became furious, and secretly planned a revolt. They carried their plans into execution at an early hour on the following morning. We were immediately apprised of it, and I hastened to awake our poor children, and all of us prayed for shelter at a Hindoo habitation. Some vehicles had been prepared for us to escape, when the servants desired us to conceal ourselves, as the Sepoys were coming into the garden. We returned to our hiding place, the soldiers arrived, they took away our carriages, and a shot was fired into the house where we were concealed. The ball passed close to where our chaplain was sitting, and slightly wounded a child in the leg. At the same moment three soldiers, well armed, presented themselves at the door. The good father, holding the holy sacrament, which he never quitted, advanced to meet them. Several of us accompanied him. 'We have orders to kill you,' said the Sepoys, but we will spare you if you give us money. out, all, that we may see there are no men concealed here.' Having searched and found nothing, one of the soldiers raised his sabre over the chaplain, and cried out 'You shall die.' 'Mercy, in the name of God!' exclaimed I. 'I will open every press to show you that there is no money concealed here.' He followed me, and, having satisfied himself that there was no money, the soldiers went away. We then broke a hole in the wall of our garden, and fled into the jungle. We had scarcely escaped when 30 more Sepoys entered the house, but the Almighty preserved us from this danger. We were crossing the country, when a faithful servant brought us to a house where several Europeans had taken refuge .-We breathed freely there for a moment, but the Government treasure was deposited there, and the house was soon attacked by the mutinous Sepoys .-We believed that our last hour was at hand, but the savages were too much occupied with pillage to notice us, and the Europeans escaped. At this moment a Catholic soldier offered to guide us to the fort, where we arrived at 12 o'clock. We do not know how long we shall remain in the fort. The English officers have treated us with the greatest kindness and attention, and have supplied us with provisions both for ourselves and our pupils. We trust we shall one day make our way to Bombay, but that are still in prison, awaiting their trial. Now, accordwill depend on the orders we receive from the Go-

In a speech by Prince Czartoyan in Paris, on the anniversary of the Polish insurrection, he declared that during the late Russian war the Emperor of the grand jury, and trial by jury; these are, the legiti-French proposed the re-establishment of the inde-French proposed the re-establishment of the independence of Poland, but that England resisted .-Alluding to the Treaty of Paris, he said peace had by the local authorities, the prisoner is examined, restored it to the condition on which it was pre-

viously to the war. General Pichert, of the French Artillery, and a member of the Institute, has made a discovery by which the explosion of gunpowder in magazines may be prevented. . It consists simply in mixing the gunpowder with coal dust. When the gunpowder is reresumes its original qualities. The experiment has been tried on a large scale with complete success .-A magazine filled with gunpowder so mixed was set on fire. "No explosion took place," says the Mont-teur d l'Armee. "The gunpowder burned like other a seditious paper, calling on the Neapolitans to put "No explosion took place," says the Monicombustible matters, such as pitch or tar, and the down the monarchy, should be detained to await fire was extinguished with common pumps."

The Belgian Elections were to take place on Thursday. 'The strength of the And Oatholic party being concentrated in the great towns where they have only to walk out into the street in order to vote, while the Catholici Electors have to travel many miles, makes an election at this season unequal. Yet all accounts, whether friendly or hostile, represent the Catholics as prepared to do their duty, and we may therefore be sanguine in our expectation of their success.—Weekly Register.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Austria has been graciously, pleased to appoint a distinguished Irishman, Colonel the Chevalier Daniel O'Connell O'Connor, military commandant of the city of Mantua, the strongest fortress in the Austrian dominions. The chevalier is the nephew of O'Connell, and brother of the Rev. Charles James O'Connor.

PROTESTANT TOLERATION-CANONIZATION OF LU-THER AND HIS WIFE .- We (Nation) recommend the following startling fact to the notice of the Times. and all the other selvocates of 'civil and religious liberty' in England and Ireland too. Will the Mail kindly take it up? The theme is a rich one; and he certainly can become flowery on it. Even the falsely represented Madiai case sinks into utter insignificance compared with this atrocious invasion of the rights of conscience. We translate from the Univers :-

"M Verisgsmann Cure of Langenschwallach (Duchy of Nassau) was condemned to three months' imprisonment for having spoken disrespectfully of Luther in a sermon preached on Pentecost Monday. This sentence is definitive, having passed the three grades of jurisdiction. No particular circumstances can lessen the odious character of this act; and never has there been a more flagrant violation of religious limits of an historical and dogmatic discussion. The object of his sermon was to establish the sanctity of the Catholic Church by referring to the sanctity of her founder. Compelled by his duty, by his faith, and by the wants of his flock, who were exposed to the snares of Protestant proselytisers, to reply to their incessant attacks, he showed that Luther, far from being a saint or a true reformer, was a sacrilegious perjurer, who violated his vows as a monk or a priest. In proof of this, he adduced his marriage with Catherine de Bora.

"This was his entire crime. What becomes of the liberty of the priest, if he cannot denounce Luther to his flock as a rebellious monk and a married priest? And let us remark that, in the Duchy of Nassau Protestantism is free to preach itself everywhere and invade every place. Its ministers constantly insult the Pope and heaps blasphemous invectives on the Virgin. If Catholics denounce these outrages before the tribunals, they are laughed at for their simplicity, or scouted for their presumption. Such is the distributive justice of Protestants, even in a country where according to the constitution there exists apparent

religious equality.
"It may be a matter of astonishment that these judges would have condemned a Catholic priest for speaking thus of Luther. These judges, however, were all Protestant. The tribunals of the Duchy of Nassau are so composed as to seclude all Oatholics from them. And yet the population of the Duchy is (speaking of their religion) divided almost equally.— The Catholics number 200,000, the Protestant sectaries 226,000. The majority is a mere trifle."

ITALY

The signal overthrow of the Piedmontese Ministerialists, and the triumph of the Oatholic Conservatives, is now recognised by all. And it is only necessary to remember the boastings of the Times, of the Post, of the Daily News, and of the foreign press, about the attachment of the people of Piedmont to the Church-robbing Ministry, the firm hold possessed by Count Cavour on the national mind, the general discredit of the Catholic party, and the repugnance felt for the "Clerical faction," to estimate the bitter disappointment of the revolutionists.-Of 204 members, between seventy and eighty are Ministerialists proper. The Conservative ranks are equally strong, and against any measure interfering with the rights of the Church more than eighty votes could be relied on as certain. The extreme Liberals and the ultra-Revolutionists divide between them about forty votes. The compact phalanx which is led by the Count Solar de la Marguerita is variously estimated at from sixty to seventy votes, and forms "Very dear and good Mother, -On the 8th of the the great bulk of the Conservative party. The first esult of the election has been for it is announced that in the present state of parties the Ministers will not introduce any Bill affecting the rights or the property of the Church. The onward course of the enemies of religion is arrested, the friends of the good cause are cheered and encouraged, and the Ministerial papers are obliged to rely on the chances of unseating some of the Conservatives on a scrutiny, or recurring to a dissolution .-

> NONBENSE FROM NAPLES FOR BRITISH GOBEMOUCHES. -Every one knows that public opinion has been mainly goaded into hostility towards the Neapolitan government by the correspondence appearing from time to time in the Times, Daily News, Illustrated London News, Manchester Guardian, and other journals of wide circulation; but few are aware that these are merely puppets pulled by a single string, that all the articles are written by the same hand, and dictated by the virulence of a person notoriously hostile to the monarchial form of government. The name of this individual, and his revolutionary opinions in religion and politics, are no secret; there is, therefore, no reason why it should not be as well known in England as it is in Naples that the great instructor of the public is a Mr. Wreford. Of the Morning Post it need only be said that its Naples correspondent resides in Paris, and receives his information from London. One sees a priori, that these are not very trustworthy channels for the public to derive all their knowledge of Neapolitan affairs through; and an instance has just occurred which

proves the justice of the suspicion. It will be recollected that in July last a band of insurgents, headed by one Pisacane, landed at Sapri. and attempted to raise the country in arms against the ruling dynasty; the people seem to have been well disposed to the King, for, instead of joining the rebels, they assisted the authorities in capturing them, which, after much bloodshed, was effected. It need scarcely be said that every one on board the vessel from which these unhappy men disembarked was thrown into prison It has been pleaded that the rebels seized on the vessel by force, and, although this has not been proved, the sailors have been set at liberty without trial. The captain, the actual rebels, and two Englishmen who acted as engineers, ing to the laws of Naples, when a person has been arrested in flagrante delicto, there are three processes to be gone through, corresponding with our commit-tal by a magistrate, finding of a true bill by the public trial. For the first, the depositions are taken and the whole proceedings are sent up to the Supreme Court. In a case of high treason, where, as in the present instance, nearly 300 persons are concerned, the gravity of the accusation and the number of the accused make the process a little longer. In the present case the Supreme Court, after a careful examination of the evidence, declared that the quired for use, it is only necessary to sift it; the sailors, who had nothing against them but the navicoal dust falls through the sieve, and the gunpowder gation of the vessel carrying the rebels, should be allowed the plea of having submitted to superior force; but that the captain, against whom there was further evidence, and the two Englishmen, one of whom carried on his person at the time of his arrest

the legitimisation of the arrests pronounced, no one ing. Sir James Outram's force has been received is allowed access to the accessed, normal he write duced. You will remember that about the scensed, normal her write duced. You will remember that about the letters on political subjects but he toccises all letters on political subjects but he t nected with the trial are open to the prisoner's counsel, who may visit him as often as he pleases. The trial takes place in public, and the magistracy of the Supreme Court, according to our late charge d'al-faires, bear a high character. The reader is now in position to contrast the real facts with the assertions of newspaper correspondents. The Times, and other journals, maintain that, by an unheard-of cruelty, these two Englishmen have not been allowed to see their counsel; it is clear that this treatment is prescribed for all the arrested on all occasions. The same journals speak of the cruelty of their treatment, which had even produced insanity in one of them The English Protestant Clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Pugh, visited them on the 19th, and found them both n good health. The sailors who have been set at iberty expressed their gratitude for the kindness of their treatment while in prison. English journals complain of the long detention before trial; the great number of the accused may be again repeated, out, if we examine the English state trials, we shall find much greater delay, the fact being that it is only the difference between the English and Neapolitan procedures at law which prevents the trial taking place sooner than in the parallel cases in England As a proof that justice can readily be obtained in Naples in ordinary cases, even by Englishmen, the murderers of Mr. Blandford have just been tried and

All this has been said, not so much with the view of defending the Neapolitan government, as to expose the one-sided statements of the English journals. No doubt there are many defects in the former; but no system is perfect; and it will not help the Neapolitan government to perfect itself to keep up a constant series of misrepresentations about everything that it does. The people of England have right to expect in different journals the impartial testimony of different witnesses, and this exposure has been written to open the eyes of the English to the character of their would-be instructors, rather than to disarm their prejudices against the King of the Two Sicilies. Of him it need only be said that, if he were as black as he is painted. Naples would not be the only part of Italy in which Punch and the Daily News are permitted to circulate, and in which the known assailant of the King, Mr. Wreford, the Briarean-handed and many-paid author of all the attacks upon the Neapolitan government, whatever journal they may appear in, can reside, not only with mpunity, but with pleasure.

PORTUGAL.

A Lisbon paper relates the following anecdote exemplificative of the devotedness of the young King of Portugal in one of his visits to the military hos-pital:—" Approaching a bed on which was lying the trumpeter of a cavalry regiment, he stooped down, and throwing his arms round the almost inanimate body of the patient, cried out with a firm but kindly voice: 'Cheer up, friend, cheer up! You are not going to die yet. Take courage! I am sure I shall one of these days hear the sound of your trumpet under the windows of my palace!' The sick man seemed to rouse up at the sound of the young King's voice, his eyes opened, and a faint color rose to his cheek. He pressed his sovereign's hand in token of gratitude, and from that moment revived to existence, and he is now not only out of danger, but recovering rapidly." Galignani, in repeating this anecdote, says :- " We believe we can state that the Emperor of the French has been so struck by the couage and devotedness displayed by the King of Portagal during the whole of the visitation of the yellow fever, that his Majesty has charged Count Walewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to transmit to the King, through Baron de Paiva, Portuguese Minister, the expression of his sincere admiration."

RUSSIA. Advices from St. Petersburg affirm that the reduction in the Russian army will include 3,000 officers and 200,000 men. This reduction will merely put

the army on the peace standard of 1852. The following advertisement appeared in one of the St. Petersburg papers:—"To be sold, portraits of Nena Sahib, the Indian chief, the slayer of the English, at fifteen copecks each, the proceeds for the relief of the sufferers in the Crimea.

When the Plenary Assembly of the States of Swe den rejected the proposal of the Government for slightly relaxing the severity of the persecuting laws of that most Protestant country, a counter project was presented by the Legislative Commission, and was referred back to it, a step which was considered equivalent to an indefinite postponement. But it secms that the Chamber of the Clergy has called up-on the Chamber of the Nobles to join in obtaining a speedy report from the commission, and a new discussion on the subject. The following are the provisions of this notable scheme in favor of religious liberty as understood by Protestants. The existing laws are repealed, and it is enacted that "If any one abjures the pure Evangelical doctrine and enbraces an erroneous creed, let him first be instructed, exhorted, and warned in private by the Clergy, and then in presence of the churchwardens. If he does not return from his wrong courses, let the fact be inscribed on the church register, and at the end of one year let him lose the right of being charged with any function or public employment, or of taking part in any vote which implies public confidence. In other words, let him forfeit his civil and political rights. Until the declaration has been made before the Pas tor of the parish that the declarant quits the Swedish Church, and until he obtains a certificate of his inscription in some other religious congregation estab lished in Sweden, he is compelled to submit to the existing Ecclesiastical laws as to the reception of the Lord's Supper, marriage, baptism, &c. Proselytism, the simple preaching or exposition, in whatever manner, of doctrines other than those of official Lutheranism, are purished by a fine of 50 to 300 rix dollars (£3 to £18), or by two month's imprisonment .-Every foreigner or naturalised Swede who exposes himself to the above punishment shall lose, ipso facto, the right to reside within the kingdom"-in other words, the punishment is fine imprisonment, and transportation. "The administrative authority preserves the right of prohibiting every religious assembly. Every foreigner who attacks the Evangelical doctine in the press shall be liable to exile." This is the "Emancipation Bill" of the enlightened Protestants of Sweden-these are the "concessions" which they are willing to make of their own abcord!-

The following is the letter of the Times, Calcutta correspondent :--

" CALCUTTA, Oct. 30 .- A special steamer starts to-morrow for Snez; it is said to bring back troops. I avail myself of this opportunity to forward to you a short account of the events of the past week. They are few and far between, or rather they appear to be for although the roads are open up to Cawnpore, and the telegraph is at work for whole days together, but little information reaches the outside world-Fortunately the communication by Western India is still open, and the fullest accounts of transactions in the northwest reach us.

" From Lucknow, the great point of interest however, the Government itself has little information .-So completely is the force there beleagured, that the old device of enclosing letters in a quill has been of necessity abandoned. The only message received for weeks was written on a piece of paper three inches square, and concealed by a device it may be prudent as yet to keep private. We may have to try it again after this letter has returned to India.—

the gardens, small hazaars, knots of houses, and other enclosed places. The enemy fought as Asiatics always fight behind stone walls. "The ballets literally rained upon the advancing force, and that, single movement cost 460 men. Sixteen officers of the 90th were killed or placed hors de combat, and almost all the superior officers of the 5th Eusileers. I have heard many of the names, but refrain from exciting the regret of their friends at home till further information can be obtained. There had been some hard fighting before the relieving force reached the enclosures, and the total number of soldiers rendered useless cannot be fixed at less than 700. The force therefore even after its junction with the garrison already in the Residency, cannot be more than 1,400 strong, and this small party must be embarrassed by the care of sick and, wounded, women and children, to a number in excess of its own. There are besides some 800 men at the Alimbagh, with a great array of camp followers, but they are believed to be without the means of communicating with the Residency. Since this time we know little positively, and that little is obtained solely from native gossip. The rumors, however, all point to one fact, that General Outram, during the second week in October, attacked some large building, probably one of the palaces, and was driven back with further loss of life. I have seen one letter in which the writer, himself in Oude states this as a fact, but I warn you that this and all other accounts must be received with caution till confirmed. It is nearly certain that there are 70,000 men, Sepoys and retainers, around and in Lucknow. Every landholder in Southern Oude, except one, is in arms, to see what he can obtain in the great scramble. The position, you will perceive, is sufficiently dangerous, but it is not worse than that of the garrison after the death of Sir Henry Lawrence. Five hundred men, with a large convoy of provisions and ammunition, left Cawa-pore for Lucknow on the 21st October. They, with the assistance of the men in the Alimbagh, may force their way to the Residency, but, immense as is the military value of every European, a garrison so small cannot hope to clear a way out through a densely populated town. Nevertheless, there is no cause for despondency. Sir James Outram can hold out till 10th November. On the 6th or 7th Sir Colin Campbell, with an army, will be before Lucknow .-The Commander-in-Chief quitted Calcutta on the 27th inst. He has remained there to organize the means of transport, which previous to his arrival were strangely defective. He will reach Cawnpore by the 2nd of November, and there take the command of some four thousand men, including his own Highland brigade, and 800 cavalry. With this little army and a very heavy train of artillery he will press on to Luckcow, pick up the force at the Alimbagh, and commence the destruction of the city .-It is a lath and plaster place, and the heavy guns will smash a path for him without so terrible a loss of European life. I hope, therefore, by the mail of the 20th November to report the destruction of Lucknow, the relief of the garrison, and the dispersion of the besiegers. Great confidence is felt here in Sir Colin Campbell. He has will as well as judgment, can be as hard as iron when necessary, and cares nothing about 'old officers," experience,' 'claims,' or, indeed, anything except efficiency. "En passant, I may remark the extraordin my ef-

fect produced on the native mind by the appearance of the Highlanders. The Sepoys on this side of India have never seen them. At first they took them for women sent out to avenge the massacre of the ladies at Cawapore. The battle of Conao disabused them of that idea, and the Highlanders were pronounced petticoated devils.' Still they were a puzzle. The Senove could understand the existence of devils, but could not comprehend why they should be barelegged. At last the truth came out. The devils were barelegged in order more conveniently to break Sepoys across their knees. A Sepoy of the 73rd, who happened to be in Calcutta on their arrival reported on his return to his regiment that the English were sending out monsters, with legs like elephants, faces covered with hair like wild beasts, and bloodred eyes. The Highlanders are, in truth, a singular contrast to the people of the low country. On the arrival of the 42nd, a Sircar or Bengalce clerk had occasion to go on board the vessel. A Highlander stepped up to him, and looked at him long and curiously. Then catching him by the waist, he held nova his head exclaim amazement, 'Sandy, be that the things we're to fecht wi'?' I need scarcely say that a Sepoy is very different from a Bengalee, being usually taller than an

Englishman, though he weighs less. It is reported that Man Singh, the great landholder of Southern Oude, has repented him of his treachery. This is the scoundrel who promised Gcneral Havelock aid if he would advance, and then attacked him. He now promises, if the British will spare his life and his estates, to turn round once more. I do not know what answer he has received, but I believe government is firm. If he could bring an army or a kingdom he should hang, but he can do nothing of the kind. The victory must be ours at last, and the more of these landholders who stake

their all against us the better. "From Delhi we have little further news. The fate of the King is not yet decided, and the British are complete masters of the town. Some further incidents of the siege, however, have come to light, and among them one which has driven every European, except the higher officials, almost frantic. The Sepoys took all the wounded Europeans they could catch during the siege, and burnt them alive. The charred bodies, tied to stakes, were found by the stormers, with the Queen's buttons still recognizable. It must be remembered that the men who did this were Sepoys, the comrades for 100 years of the victims-men who had been led by them from victory to victory. You have endeavoured, I perceive, to account for these atrocities. The cause is not far to seck. The Sepoys are Asiatics, and there is not an Asiatic who, having the power, would not go and do likewise. The educated Bengulee, who talks English and quotes Milton, is exactly as cruel as the Sepoy, and just as much a gentleman. The Hindoo Patriot a journal edited by the ablest educated native in Bengal, afraid to express his sympathy with these atrocities, coolly denies them all. They are invented he says, by the English press for the shopkeepers. They are invented need not describe the proof, that exists of their perpotration. I would only mention that in every instance in which stories of atrocities have been circulated we have had native as well as European evidence, and not one-tenth of the truth has as yet appeared. The Hindoo Patriot, I need not add, has neither been warned nor suppressed, and is a warm upholder of the existing Administration. "It appears to be proved that there was at least

one European at Delhi, who lent aid to the mutineers. Many letters report the capture of an Englishman in the dress of a native officer. He was a sergeant-major of the 28th Native Infantry, and formerly an artilleryman. He rendered, it is said, important services to the besieged, and was created a general of artillery. He has not been executed, and, lespite appearances, I am indisposed to credit the stories of his guilt. It seems incredible that a European should have deliberately aided the devils who were burning his wounded countrymen. I hope it will he found that he was simply a man of weak nerves, unable to face the dread of death by torture. In that case his own conscience will be his own sufficient punishment. It is in his favour, also, that the Porarguese drummer, Autonio Seraphim, who was kept to play to the General, and who escaped at a very late period of the seige, does not accuse him, but considers him rather a prisoner. Four Europeans at their trial. Until the depositions are completed, and The few facts so reported are somewhat discourage about whose conduct during the rebellion there is desired over me pass in

ing. Sir James Outram's force has been terribly re-even a suspicion. Nearly 6,000 of our countrymes duced. You will remembe that about the 25th of was exposed to midsinger to which that of death the word in which that of death is trivial. (Ope may have yielded four more purchased life by a temporary apostary, and that is all, while hundreds have first death or tertary as calmly as seen ward, fighting like Tucker, after hope had gone or like Mrs. Boyse clinging to her husband's breast of shield him from the balls. If question it is not the day mhon the Ohristian, persecutions, ended , the world has seen such another spectacle; and remem-ber these are the men whom England was accustom ed to call dissolute, haughty Anglo-Indians, and to suspect of sanctioning torture. As they are now so

"Agra, as I informed you last week, is now safe, the defeated rebels moving towards Culpes. Juanpore and Goruckpore, however, are in a terrible condition, great bands of ruffians marching everywhere and committing horrible strocities. On the 3d of October one band, about 1,200 strong, was overtaken by Jung Bahadoor's Goorkhas in Juanpore. The brave little men, with their short curved knives, dashed at the fee like tigers, closed, slashed away, and in 10 minutes were driving them in headlong rout. The insurgents left 260 dead on the field. Both Goorkhas and Sikhs attack any odds with a contempt the result proves to be well deserved. The whole Sikh nation is heartly on our side, and if the worst came to the worst, or if England should resolve to abolish caste, we might let loose the warrior nation on the plains. God belp the Hindostanees then ! 3,000 more Goorkhas are expected from Nepaul, Jung Bahadoor, and, indeed, all the great chiefs, have behaved singularly well throughout the rebellion. Jung bore the contradictory orders of the Government, who first asked for troops, then sent them back, and then asked for them again, without resistance. Holkar exposed his own life to a furious rabble, and Scindiah, though from less perfect motives, still helped us through the crisis at Agra. This aid we owe en-tirely to the policy of Lord Dalhousic. Whatever the wishes of the chiefs they knew the strength of England, and, though willing to risk a battle or two would not risk the terrible word annexation. In fact Lord Dalhousic made them fear, the only way to rnle Asiatics.

"In Bengal the insurrection is dying out. There are no more troops to revolt, except the 73rd and the Shekawattee battalion, and they will scarcely make the experiment. The mutineers are all pressing northwards, and the dacoit bands in the Soane valley are skulking out of the way of the Europeans in pursuit. Patna is still quiet, and Gys. in our hands. The feverish excitement manifested by the Santhals has been allayed, and the Coles have not yet risen. The revenue is paid throughout Bengal, the great test of Indian order. This subsidence is owing simply to the arrival of troops, who are pouring in at the rate of 2,000 a week. Since I wrote, the Sydney and the Hotspur, and two screw steamers, names not known, have been announced, and the Barham is reported at Madras. The men as they come in are sent to Raneegunge, Barrackpore, or different buildings in Calcutta, and forwarded gradually to the north-west. Our Transit Company has agreed to take 50 a day in carriages. Hundreds of carts are to be constructed, and all along the Trunk Road Bengal may be said to be in requisition. Porters and carts are impressed everywhere, to the extreme anger of the landholders, who would see the Empire perish sooner than lose a penny a year.

"The remainder of the 32d have delivered up their arms, and are now at Barrackpore. That station is now occupied by part of the 34th, part of the 19th, the 2d Grenadiers, the 70th, and the 43d Native Infantry. This great force, 3,000 men in all, is, though disarmed, dangerous, and is watched by a wing of H.M.'s 29th, 350 of H.M.'s 35th, 100 sailors, and some Royal Artillery. Calcutta is loud in com-plaint that 1,500 men should be kept idle rather than slaughter 3,000 mutineers. The complaint seems a little unjust, even if these regiments have deserved death, and one would prefer a milder doom. There are 17 or 18 other regiments who certainly, on hearing their comrades fate, would make one desperate attempt for revenge.

"I enclose a list of persons believed to be dead, but alive; it will bring comfort to many a household

" P.S. I have just received certain information ac to the fate of the King of Delhi. His life is to be spared; for the officer who arrested him in violation of orders, gave him a pledge to that effect. The blunder is disastrous in the extreme. The hoary scoundrel deliberately ordered the murder of 48 English women and children, and his exemption from punishment will be interpreted by every native into fear. They will only laugh at the story of the pledge as an invention to conceal the inability of the Government to carry out its will. It seems indeed somewhat Quixotic to say that a police officer can save a murderer by promising him life. You must remember the King is only a simple subject. He is protected by no treaty, and is in no sense a prisoner of war. The Court of Directors 50 years ago exempted his palace from the authority of the courts of justice, but only by an order, not by a treaty or agreement. He is not to be transported for life. As it is, he has played a winning game. If he had succeeded he would have gained an empire; as he has failed he loses simply nothing-a perpotual encouragement to every native acoundred with a few provinces and an army of ragamuffins. Lieutenant Osborne, at Rewah, has been saved

by the advance of a force from Mirzapore." The Madras Examiner of Oct. 27th publishes the following :- "The poor Nuns at Patna have suffered a great deal. They were removed from thence to Dinapore by the Bishop, for greater security, and were for a month shut up in the church, guarded by soldiers. They had to sleep on the benches, and suffered very much from the damp and other inconveniences, so much so that two of them died, and many of the others are in a very bad state of health. They have come down to Calcutta, nine Nuns and fifteen children, They were sent down free, and are at Serampore at present, in a very nice house belonging to the Mission. As for the good Nuns of Agra, they are in a sud way indeed. They have been in the Fort the last two or three months. I fear there is little chance of their getting out of it for some time. Poor things! their beautiful Convent, and all belonging to them, have been destroyed. I know not what has become of the Surdanna Nuns, or those of another branch house which the Agra Nuns, had in the hills. The newspapers say nothing of them, and it is almost impossible to get a letter from the Upper Provinces. I have heard that the Rev. Father Roony, the Priest of Cawapore, continued to hear confessions to the last, and when it was taken, he was flaved alive; if this be true, he was the good shepherd, and gave his life for his flock."

The Calcutta Phanix asserts, and no doubt with s good deal of truth, that one of most active "exciting causes" of the extensive spread of the revolt in India has been the love of loot (plunder) in berent to the people of every clime and country in the world, and in particular to the natives of India. At any rate the plunder of the government treasuries has been one of the great incentives to popular outbreaks wherever they have occurred. A list of fiftythree treasuries which have been plundered is given, and the loss of the government in specie is estimated at ten crores of rapees (£10,000,000 sterling.)

The end of M. Eugene Sue was miserable. He died, I think, on the 7th or 6th of August last, I forget which of these dates. For thirty three hours previous to his demise he was debrious, and during that time uttered no sound but "drink, drink;" but just before his death he said. "I desire to die as I have lived-that is, a free thinker." Poor man! his life was none of the best. His genius, on the whole, Morada had turned Musselmans to preserve their was desecrated, yet on his dying bed he had no word lives. These five appear to be the only Christians of regret over his past life.—Edinburgh Correspon-