

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Everything shows that the alliance between France and Russia is becoming closer every day. It seems to be generally understood that the Czar will speedily visit Paris, and while there he may possibly be induced to step over to England. His reception in London would equal in warmth, that which his father experienced fourteen years' back, at the time when Sir Robert Peel was at the head of the Government. The English people have a good deal of the feeling to which one of Bulwer's characters gives expression—"I never like a man so well until I have fought with him." But this does not at all ignore the fact that St. Petersburg and Paris are in very close intimacy; and the recent visit of Prince Napoleon to Warsaw, shows, like a straw, how the wind blows. While Sardinia is drawing closer to Russia, Austria is becoming more friendly towards England.

The following is from the *Times*' Paris correspondent:—

The question in dispute between the French and Portuguese Governments, as to the seizure of the French bark the *Charles and Georges*, is a very unpleasant one; but I have reason to hope that it will be settled without serious consequences. So far as I can learn the facts, and I have little doubt of their general correctness, the French Government is in the wrong; and, what is more vexatious, it half suspects it is in the wrong. It is, of course, vain to expect any statement worthy of notice from the Ministerial press, at least if we may judge by the extracts given below. We know that the *Charles and Georges* was seized by the Portuguese authorities in the Mozambique waters on the ground of her being caught in an interdicted port, and that the French Government demands that she shall be restored, and satisfaction given for the outrage. The French Government deny that the ship was engaged in the slave traffic, but that she was merely engaged to convey free laborers to the Isle La Reunion. They also maintain as a principle, which cannot and must not be called in question by any foreign Government, that the presence of a French delegate on board a French merchant vessel is a guarantee that the occupation of the ship is a lawful one; and that consequently such ship cannot be visited, overhauled, and much less, seized. They allege that in the present instance the blacks who were on board were labourers who had engaged of their own free will to proceed to La Reunion, under regular passports furnished by the authorities at Mozambique; and that under such circumstances all interference was a violation of that principle and of international law, and an insult to the French flag and to the delegate representing for the time being the French Government. To enforce the demands of the French Minister two French ships of war are announced to have proceeded to Lisbon. Such are substantially the arrangements and demand of France.

A writer in *M. Granier de Cassagnac's* paper, *Le Reveil*, strikes a sort of balance between the merits and demerits of the English nation. He observes:—

"England has given vent to her noble yearnings, which, developing themselves and acquiring strength from liberty itself, have produced the brilliant results which are justly her pride—a flourishing commerce, splendid wealth, an admirable navy, and a superior part in all the dramas of the world. But on the other hand, and at the same time, she has displayed the bad instincts which, throwing her into licentiousness, finding in it a new aliment for evil, have accumulated the melancholy facts which afflict:—A press insolent to all parties and to every people, to all kings and to all men, to all talents and to all glories; a tribune, a thousand tribunes, open for every extravagance and for every apology of crime; the unlimited liberty of vice parading the streets; and finally, for we must say it, a religious situation which, under the name of tolerance, is a mass of errors and contradictions, and which makes every impartial and serious man pity England."

The same route observer records the following:—"You now see it, every day brings us fresh proof in support of my assertion that the English press, leaving *The Times* alone in the camp, has come to love France and the Emperor. It is not the press only which is devoted to us, and it is pleasing to me to finish this article, perhaps a little too long, by a charming anecdote, the perfect authenticity of which I guarantee. It relates to the Royal Family of England and to the Emperor Napoleon. It is the custom at the Court of St. James's that, at the evening dinner, the children take their place at the table of the Queen, who then dismisses all the servants, and converses *en famille* on her plans, her ideas, and her friendships. Some time after her return from Cherbourg, one of the young Princes, quitting the Royal table, and finding himself in a saloon with some strangers, approached a person of high rank for whom he has a very particular affection, and said to him in a loud voice, 'Oh! mamma said to-day at dinner that she was much attached to the Emperor Napoleon, that she had great confidence in him, and that he was her best friend.' At this moment came up a Prince older than the speaker, who reproached his brother for his indiscretion; but the words were repeated next day in all the drawing-rooms of London—repeated and applauded; for if such is the opinion of Royalty in England, such is also the opinion of all who love the Queen of England. And who is the man of worth who does not love a mother, a wife, a Queen like Queen Victoria?"

THE MARRIAGE LAW IN FRANCE.—Considerable interest was lately excited in a case of intermarriage which has occurred at Pau. A young Frenchman of respectable family in that place some time ago made the acquaintance of a young English girl, and fell in love with her. She represented that she was of highly respectable family and had a fortune of £4,000 deposited at Coutts's bank. He went to England, and was duly married to her in the English form at a place called Ledbury. But it turned out that his wife was of low origin, and had not a farthing in the world; and the poor man was not only arrested for debts which she had incurred, but placed himself in a serious predicament by drawing on Messrs. Coutts for funds which she did not possess. He was undoubtedly duped, but nevertheless he remained her lawful husband. His family, however, took legal proceedings to have the marriage set aside, and the Court of Pau has decided that it is null and void, inasmuch as it was not effected in accordance with the French law—it not having been published in France, and the consent of the young man's parents not having been obtained. The moral of this case is, that the parents of English girls who marry Frenchmen must take care that the formalities of the French as well as the English law are observed.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

PRUSSIA.

Advises from Berlin of the 5th Oct. state that the health of the King, which has been getting worse ever since his return from Tegernsee, now gives cause for serious alarm.

The Prussian Agency question is definitely settled, and in a way which must please all parties, excepting the small one that has so long been all-powerful at Court. His Majesty, the King, will transfer (übertragen) the reins of Government to the Prince of Prussia, and at the same time desire him to act in accordance with Article 56 of the constitution.

ITALY.

The Pope held a Private Consistory on the 27th Sept., in which he proposed candidates to two metropolitan churches, 15 cathedrals, and seven bishoprics.

A letter from Rome says:—"The Pope has visited the exhibition of cloth and silks in the Capitol, and has promised to visit one of flowers and fruits, which is to be held in the course of October. New conflicts have recently taken place in Santa Andrea della Valle between French soldiers and the Pontifical Dragoons. The fact is that the French soldiers drink too freely the white wine of Velletri, which is very cheap and apparently as mild as water, but which at once gets to the head and produces intoxication. General La Noue, who commands the French division in the absence of General du Goyon, has published an order of the day against drunkenness. The regiment of Pontifical Dragoons is, besides, to be removed from Rome."

PORTUGAL.

Portugal has at length become seriously involved in a quarrel with France, and a French squadron from Brest (the *Austerlitz* and *Donnerworth*, under the command of Admiral Laroche) has been already despatched to the Tagus. The conduct of the Portuguese Government, with regard to the treatment of the French Sisters of Charity, we have already denounced as highly disgraceful, and a scandal to a Catholic country. Portugal, however, in the hands of the so-called Liberal party, thinks more of pleasing Protestant England than of fulfilling its manifest duty as a Christian state. It is, of course, not to do to confound the acts of the revolutionary party or the liberalising Government, or their irresolute but well-meaning Monarch, with the opinions of the Portuguese nation generally. It only affords another instance of a set of demagogues using their ill-gained power to the detriment of the Church and against the wishes of the country. The other cause of offence against the Portuguese Government, raised by the French, is the seizure of a French ship on the Indian ocean by the Portuguese, under the pretence that she was engaged in the slave trade. Whether this be so or not, we are unable to say. "The conveyance of blacks from East Africa to the French Island of Reunion" may have been a legitimate transaction; but, if not, France would not have our sympathy in the matter. There can, however, be no immediate intention of bombarding Lisbon, inasmuch as the two vessels of war would scarcely suffice for that purpose, even if the English ships in the Tagus did not interfere. This act of the French Government may, therefore, be looked upon simply as a threat, in case the Portuguese Government should prove obstinate and refuse to give ample satisfaction.—*Weekly Register*.

RUSSIA.

The *Invalide Russe* contains the following article on the subject of the apprehensions manifested by some English journals at the Russian establishment in the port of Villafranca:—

"Everybody has heard of the strange comments of the English and Austrian journals with regard to the renting, by the Russian Steam Navigation Company, of some buildings in the port of Villafranca, for the purpose of forming there a depot for stores and coal. We at first refrained from noticing the affair, in which the truth had been so strangely misrepresented by those journals, thinking it only one of secondary interest, but as it has since been generally taken up by the foreign press, we consider it our duty to say a few words on the manner in which certain persons have magnified a molehill into a mountain. Villafranca, which forms part of the intendence of Nice, is only at a short distance from that town. As the port of Nice is not practicable for vessels drawing much water, ships of war come to anchor in the roadstead of Villafranca. The town is surrounded by crenelated walls and defended by a fort, flanked by three bastions constructed on a height. Another fortification, called Fort St. Albas, built on the hill which separates Nice from Villafranca, is intended for the defence of both towns. The Russian Steam Navigation Company, whose vessels now run direct from Odessa to the Mediterranean, has rented for 24 years, from the Sardinian Government, not the port of Villafranca, but a spot of ground on the eastern shore of the bay, in order to establish there storehouses and workshops. An article in the regulations of the company recognizes the right of Russian vessels of war to enter the ports where the company now have, or may hereafter have, establishments of the kind, in order to effect any needful repairs. This is the whole affair, and it is this simple event which some persons have endeavored to transform into a political question of the highest importance. It is impossible to refrain from a smile on reading the fears expressed by an English paper, which already pictures to itself the Russian fleet leaving Cronstadt, taking shelter in the roadstead of Villafranca, and thence threatening England. The English paper has doubtless forgotten the distance which the Russian fleet would have to accomplish in order to reach the Mediterranean from the Gulf of Finland. The English periodical prints, which doubtless, from the dearth of other political news, have conjured up this strange improbability, would have acted more frankly in at once avowing that it was disagreeable to them to see other nations extending their commerce and increasing their fleet. As to the clamors raised on this subject by some Austrian journals, it only need be mentioned, in order to appreciate the object of their remarks, that the steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's run to the Mediterranean ports. To the honor of the sensible part of the English public, it must be said that the cry of alarm raised by those few journals has not produced any impression on them."

INDIA.

The letters which we publish to-day give a clear image of the state of affairs in India. The whole may be summed up in a word—expectation. Nothing was in actual progress, but it was felt that the ensuing winter would see the war at an end. Indeed, if war means the meeting of armies in something like contested battles, that in India is over already. In no quarter does there seem to be any real fighting. The campaigning has degenerated into a mere chase—a hunting of the rebel bands by little detachments not a fourth part of their strength. It was predicted that when the native armies were beaten in the field we should have to contend against a guerrilla warfare; but it would be an insult to the Spanish name and language to apply the term to the dastardly hands which are now flying before our columns, burning and plundering defenceless villages on their way. It is said that not a force exists in India which would dare to resist in the field a strong party of our police, and we can well believe it. The enemy, however, finds safety and the power of further annoying us in his speed of foot. He can march 40 miles a day, while our troops can hardly march a third of the distance. This kind of racing campaign is consequently likely to last until Lord Clyde is able to take the field in force towards the end of the present month, and by simultaneous movements from different quarters destroy the swarms which still continue to give us trouble.—*Times*.

The great lever of Indian regeneration is, after all, the spread of Christianity in that country. Protestantism has had the field to itself for nearly a century, and the late outbreak and the present state of the country demonstrate how unwilling, or rather how incapable, it is to draw the Mohammedan or the Hindoo from his deplorable error and superstition. It is now officially announced that henceforth there shall be a clear stage and no especial favor for any

particular denomination of Christian Missionaries, and we are willing to abide by the result as a test of the *True Church*. If India had been Christianized, as she might have been, the horrors of the late Sepoy Rebellion would never have occurred; and if the local Government had not been overlaid with Calvinism, the Christian element would have been so large already as to check the ferocity of the Mussulman and Hindoo fanatics, if it did not prevent them from unfurling the standard of revolt.—*Weekly Register*.

CALCUTTA, August 21.—Lord Harris, the Governor of Madras, is very ill. He has had a paralytic stroke, and his physicians recommend his immediate departure. The event has created some feeling at Madras, as Lord Harris, though considered a failure as an administrator, is personally liked. He arrived at the presidency with an immense reputation, the result of his popularity in Trinidad, but it was soon perceived that his character, however amiable, promised little for energetic action. He was an admirable constitutional ruler, the faculty of all others most unsuited to an Indian presidency. No man understood better how to manage a Council, how to reconcile conflicting opinions, how to take an interest in philanthropic schemes. In a colony such qualities are almost invaluable. In India men look for real leaders in their governors, and anything is forgiven except weakness. Lord Harris devoted himself to small plans, opening museums and founding agricultural societies—excellent things in their way, but not calculated to redeem a presidency.

"It is understood that Sir John Lawrence will be requested to accept the vacant appointment, but it is doubtful whether he will be induced to consent. His health has suffered, and his application for leave in February has already been submitted.

"The illness of Lord Harris is almost the only incident of the week, and I take advantage of the lull in events briefly to sketch the progress made throughout this side of India towards the extinction of the revolt. Beginning in the extreme north the Punjab remains profoundly quiet. There is a report given in the *Mofussile* that the disarmed regiment at Dhera Ismael Khan has escaped since the discovery of the plot in the 10th Punjab, but I receive it with distrust, as mere exaggeration of the original statement. It is, however, true that Sir John Lawrence has urgently demanded the withdrawal of the disarmed Sepoy regiments. These men are perpetually plotting, and they fill the heads of the 'Mulwaie' Sikhs with suspicion and disaffection. These 'Mulwaie' Sikhs, who form about a third of the Sikh force, are poor boys by blood, and only adopted the blue robe and the faith of Nanak after the Khalsa had become powerful. They are confined to the Cis-Sutlej States, and are large boned, well made, brave men, but want in the dash and *elan* of the true Sikhs. Sir John Lawrence, since the movement on the 10th Punjab Infantry, has suspended their further enlistment, and is bringing down hillmen, chiefly Dogras, to supply their place. They are a source of great anxiety, since, even if the Sikhs of the district remain faithful, the massacre of the officers, with which the Mulwaies of the 10th meant to commence operations, commits the regiment. The dislike to move displayed by Government in this matter of the disarmed regiments is extraordinary. Once dispersed they could add nothing to the strength of the enemy, while they retain some 12 regiments of Europeans inactive, except as guards. A few days ago the remnants of the 19th and 43rd Native Infantry were amalgamated with two other regiments at Barrakpore, but the regiments, though without men or officers, are still officially in existence.

"Proceeding southward we have an 'army' of rebels who, after flying over hill and dale, have broken into Meywar. There General Roberts, who, with a strong force, 1,100 Europeans, 350 of whom are cavalry, 750 natives, 400 sowars, has at last come up to them. He had apparently, however, left his cavalry to guard his camp, for the only result of the skirmish was a loss of seven men to the enemy. By the latest accounts the rebels were at Porien, and supposed to be marching either to Jodhpore or Oodeypore. General Roberts was about 25 miles behind, but as he marches 14 miles a day, and the rebels 40, his chance of overtaking them is small. A third force, however, consisting of about 400 Europeans with eight guns, 350 Native Infantry, and 650 Native Cavalry has gone out from Neemuch, and the rebels will scarcely obtain aid in Oodeypore. Nothing saves them from destruction except the admirable skill with which they run away, and that cannot serve them for ever. It is the peculiarity of the Indian Empire, as it was of the Roman, that it has nothing beyond it. Between Central Asia and the sea there is no escape from British power. In Ulwar, also, there has been a disturbance. The Mussulman population of the city rose on the 7th of Aug. and attacked the Minister Fyzoolah Khan. Two of his relatives were killed, and his own life was threatened, but he appears to have called on the Hindoo population, and by the latest accounts had driven the rebels out of Ulwar. With these two exceptions the whole of the vast territory included in the Punjab, Rajpootana, and the North-West Provinces, as far south as Allahabad, may be said to be free from danger. There are some thousands of rebels covering about Gwalior, and gangs of dacoits keep up a feeling of uneasiness everywhere, but there is no enemy a police regiment is not competent to manage.

"In Oude itself several important successes have been gained. Captain Dawson, with 400 military police and 50 horsemen, attacked Sundela on the 11th of August. Sundela is the old cantonment about 25 miles north-west of Lucknow. The enemy, who were commanded by Poroze Shah in person, are officially estimated at 3,000 strong, with five guns. They were, however, defeated with the loss of 100 men; and a native noble, with 700 followers, was put in possession of the town. I told you Maun Singh had written for aid from Fyzabad, and that Sir H. Grant had been despatched to his assistance. The relieving force arrived at Fyzabad and occupied the city, the Sepoys flying towards Sultanpore. Following up the blow, Sir H. Grant on the 9th of Aug. despatched Brigadier Horsford, with a portion of his troops, to attack Sultanpore. That officer arrived on the 13th Aug., and, after a brief, but severe engagement, drove the rebels across the Goomtee, and shelled Sultanpore. This also was evacuated, part of the fugitives making towards Aizimghur, and part doubling back, in the hope of reaching Conda. Thither a large body of the Fyzabad Sepoys had previously fled, and, as they are all nearly destitute, and all demand pay, the unlucky Rajah of Conda is at his wits' end. So keenly is he oppressed by the depletion of his treasury that he has written to Lucknow to beg for terms. It is questionable if he will obtain them, but the recent victories have produced an extraordinary effect, the country between Lucknow and Fyzabad, and Fyzabad and Sultanpore, submitting at once. Central and Eastern Oude may be considered therefore quelled. North-eastern Oude is still rebel, while the south and the neighboring districts of Aizimghur, Jounpore, Allahabad, Benares, Buxar, and Ghazepore are disturbed by the broken fragments of the Oude armies. In each zillah, however, they are hunted by active officers with picked Europeans. Colonel Berkeley has nearly cleared Allahabad, and Major Carr at Buxar on the 8th of August cut up about 100. He put 100 Europeans on elephants, took some light cavalry and a few Madras Rifles, and marched as fast as the mutineers. All these broken gangs skulk gradually southwards to what is now their rendezvous, the great jungle near Jagespore. No attempt has been made to drive them during the fortnight. They have plundered Musreegunge, threatened Arrah, and attempted to attack Dooars, but the general position of affairs is as when I last wrote. Lord Clyde, however, has ordered a collection of 5,000 men by the cold weather to finish the Shahabad affair. Confined as the Bhooipoors are by the angle formed by the Soane and the Ganges, both unforgivable, they have little

chance of escape. The remainder of Bengal is perfectly quiet. You will perceive from this account that it is only in one section of Oude that anything worthy to be called war at present exists. The Sepoys, however, are scattered, not extinguished, and the Commander-in-Chief is doubtless wise in concentrating the great army he intends to lead in the cold weather. By the 25th of October an army of 25,000 Europeans and 10,000 natives, chiefly cavalry, will be collected at Cawnpore. This is, I believe, a larger force of Europeans than has ever been collected in an Indian campaign, and might march from one end of the empire to the other without seeing a foe. It is strong enough, at all events, to convince the landholder of Oude that they have no resource but unconditional submission."

SIMLA, HIMALAYAS, Aug. 28.—Ten days of incessant rain, ten days of existence in a vast cloud which lapped in its embraces the ranges of the lower Himalayas, which insisted on coming to bed with one nightly, and of rising with one in the morning, and got into one's shirts, boots, socks, clothes, damped the heart and the spirits, rusted one's pen-knife, filled the ink with mould, and hung in wreaths from the curtains, are not calculated to render one very cheerful; but I own I am disposed to take a more hopeful view of our military position in India than I have done for some time past. I must, however, qualify the brightness of the landscape by the admission of a few clouds which, no bigger than a man's hand now, may sweep over the scene in a moment. General Roberts's success—late in coming, but very welcome—is not so important as the fact that the Gwalior fugitives whom he pursued were not, as hitherto, aided by the sympathy and passive help of the population through which they fled. For once they were unaided by information, and they appear to have been surprised—a feat which our troops hitherto have failed to accomplish. The great chiefs gave them no assistance, they held their fortresses well guarded, and, as far as we know, refused the enemy food, shelter, stores, or money. Then from Oude and Rohilcond the news is assuring; Sultanpore and Sundela, which have been so long in the hands of the insurgents, are now held by our troops, and the dispersion of the larger bodies of their forces will soon render a change of policy not only possible but imperative, so that we can establish chains of posts and military and police stations to bind the refractory province and overawe its turbulent inhabitants. Beni Madho, whose adhesion was firmly expected and credited by the Government, is however still in a defiant attitude, and unless there be, indeed, some secret understanding between him and the authorities, it would, I think, be wise to explain to this troublesome chieftain that the time for clemency and pardon has passed, and that he must expect to take the full consequences of his hostility. Although Tania Topee is still at large his family are in our hands. The Nana Sahib is separated from his harem and the female relatives of the Peishwa whom he protected, and has retired to the jungles in despair. He has apparently abandoned all active share in the councils of the enemy, and now only seeks his own safety. If he have a conscience, a memory, or remorse, as no doubt he has coward fears, the furies are already avenging Cawnpore and his life must be one long torture. The Mussulmen view him with horror, for he has murdered women and children, and Prince Poroze Shah has not hesitated in his public proclamation to assign those massacres as chief among the causes why Hleanen has inflicted defeat after defeat upon the armies of the Faithful. The Nana has still a considerable following, estimated at 2,000 men, of whom the greater part are cavalry, stationed all round his hiding place, and at present there is little chance of our securing him. He is accompanied in his dreary seclusion by that Minister of all evil, Azimoolah Khan, once the pet of some London drawing-rooms and of some English ladies, and by many others of his immediate dependents. The Begum, Mumtaz Khan, her Minister and confidant, and Birjis Kuddar, the so-called King of Oude, her son, are active in their intrigues; and Melchude Hossein, Nirput Singh, Omer Singh, Raheem Ali, and others, are active in levying men and preparing for the campaign in which they must meet their doom. Behar has exhibited such deep-seated thorough disaffection that it must be searched to the very core by our troops as soon as the weather permits them to move. When this spirit of hostility has been subdued it will be deeply interesting to inquire what were the causes of its existence, and why the district which boasts the oldest settlement and which has been longest under our rule should have proved so inimical to the Government. The Punjab, our most recent acquisition, faithful; Behar, our oldest possession, bitterly opposed to us—there is a problem here for our Indian Statesmen and their English councillors!

It would ill become me to theorize or dogmatize on the new Eastern question, but I shall not be deterred, by the vulgar insolence and abuse which any man who states the truth according to the light that is in him is sure to encounter on the part of a section of what calls itself Indian society, from expressing my opinions fully and fearlessly; still less shall I be influenced by the ridicule and vituperation with which any one who seeks to find out the views of the natives, or who condescends to "get information from niggers," is certain to be assailed. Now, what Indian official has ever told the English people that the whole legal administration of the Bengal Presidency was a system of organized expense and delay, to which the costly and tedious processes of law which we at home have been gradually abolishing were comparatively the perfection of cheap and speedy justice? And yet I hear this asserted every day by men of position and experience. My ears are astonished by the declaration, that if any man had an enemy whom he wished to ruin he had one sure and infallible mode of accomplishing his purpose—by bringing him into court. These are the statements of English officers of the East India Company. We have brought to bear on the complex social system of Hindoostan, with its intricate tenures, varied by successive conquests and customs, the most complex and curious legal formulae and processes, in which the subtlety of the Norman special pleaders are mingled with the deliberativeness of the Saxon judge. What natives think of this system I will inquire hereafter, but there can be no doubt as to the opinion entertained of it by any one who is not a slave to "the regulation system." The Bengal civilian, who has never left his office except for a brief visit to England, or for a shorter trip to another part, will think that such expressions are little short of blasphemous, and will regard them with very much the same sort of pious horror as that with which Figgins, of Pumpcourt, heard of the infamous proposal to do away with the special demurrer. He will refer to his om-lahs and his baboos, who will strengthen the force of his conviction that he is administering the best and purest system in the civilized world, and then he will say "I rely on native testimony also." But let us be in no hurry. The testimony which alone is valuable is not that of paid officers or interested Attaches of the Courts, but that of the classes who come to the Courts for justice. Ask them what they think of the system. Do not mind being called a white Pandey, or being pelted with all the dirt of the natives and attach some weight to their personal experience. I attach some weight to the estimate which my colleague in China formed "of the twenty-year in-the-country-and-speak-the-language-men," when they are ignorant, prejudiced, uneducated men. I would as soon think of going to the Orinola slave-owner alone for all my information and of reflecting the testimony of the slaves themselves as I would in attempting to ascertain the nature of our Government in India, apply only to those who had lived in the country so long that they knew nothing about any other, and ignore the experience of the children of the soil. In fact, the

class to which I allude is destitute of all knowledge of government and its proper faculties have been blunted by daily friction with a rigid, unvarying annual in their government, or in their existence, which is in itself a marvel. They are accustomed to it all, just as they are to punks andiffin and curry, and hordes of servants. Their elephant is a domestic, and the monster excites no surprise as he crouches through their sugarcanes. But they have moral monsters which you must believe, or for not believing, be doomed to the damnation of their speech. This monster is black, he has a black soul quite different from ours; he is insensible to pain, ill-treatment, or abuse, he has no feeling for benefits rendered, he has neither affection nor gratitude, he is the father of lies, he is a coward, yet lustful for blood; spaniel-like his devotion is fed by stripes. He represents 180,000,000 of the human race, and he spreads from the Himalayas to Oape Comoria.

BRAYS INISHMAN.—Mr. Kavanagh, who made himself so famous by his daring devotion in issuing from the Presidency and passing through a city swarming with cruel enemies in the order that he might guide Sir Colin's force from the Alumbagh and give him information for the relief of the gallant garrison, and whose gallantry and zeal were equally conspicuous in subsequent operations, has again distinguished himself under very trying circumstances. He had been selected by the Chief Commissioner for the civil charge of the district of Mulhabad, the town being protected by a military police regiment and 80 Sowars under Captain J. Dawson and Lieutenant French of the 53d Regiment, who were preparing for a siege. On Mr. Kavanagh's arrival he pushed out a police station nine miles further west, but the Sundela insurgents came down on the 30th of July 1,500 strong, with two guns, and surrounded the 20 police, who aided by three Lumberdars and forty Zemindars had thrown themselves into a fortified house, which served as a thannah, or police station. Mr. Kavanagh had warned the neighbouring Zemindars that, if they failed to aid the police in their hour of danger, they would meet with swift and certain punishment, as in case of assault they would be promptly assisted. The attack began at 9 a.m., and at 12 at noon Mr. Kavanagh and Lieutenant French started with 500 military police, half of them natives of Oude, and 40 Sowars. By two o'clock they had reached a ridge from which they could see the Zemindary force engaged with the enemy. The enemy opened fire on them from one gun, and sent out a body of skirmishers to check the advance of the relieving force. French led his infantry right at the village in which the enemy were posted, and Mr. Kavanagh, placing himself at the head of his little body of horse, went straight at the enemy's cavalry. The latter broke and fled, and the infantry took to flight as French neared them, with such rapidity that our Sowars only cut up 30 or 40 of them. In a few moments the enemy had disappeared, leaving a few more in a gallant sally of the beleaguered police and Zemindars. We lost one man and eight horses, and Mr. Kavanagh's horse was wounded by a sword cut. This little affair has also produced a good result; the Zemindars of the district now voluntarily maintain a force of 400 matchlockmen to protect the police thannah at Ruheemabad, and Mr. Kavanagh rode within four miles of the enemy at Sundela without obstruction a day or two afterwards. It may here be remarked that no civil officer regulates his conduct by Lord Canning's proclamation, even as it was modified by the Commissioners, and settlement engagements for revenue have been made with chiefs who, as late as June last, attacked our police and plundered their posts and villages. Before I quit this part of my subject let me say that I have reason to think Mr. Kavanagh has scarcely been well treated by the Court of Directors. They have given him a pecuniary reward, and have increased his salary 100 rupees (£10) a month, but they have refused to take any steps to submit his wish for the Victoria Cross to the proper authorities. It was that great honorary reward he coveted, and that alone. The Directors express "their deep sense of the courage displayed and signal services rendered by him during the siege of Lucknow, but think they are precluded by the terms of the statute of the Order of the Victoria Cross from submitting the claims of one who is not of the military or naval profession. Lord Canning, I believe, recommended that the claims of Mr. Kavanagh should be considered. Unquestionably the service rendered was of a military character, and Sir Colin Campbell pronounced it to be "the most daring thing ever attempted." Perhaps it is not very wise for Mr. Kavanagh to covet beyond all earthly things and beyond all pecuniary benefits such a personal distinction, but unquestionably the spirit which leads him to prize it so highly is the same as that which animated him in his desperate sortie, and induced him to offer himself for such perilous service.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHRISTIANITY.—We have often imagined how very painful must be the position of an earnest and conscientious Minister of the Established Church, who yet bind to the light of the True Faith, finds himself, Bible in hand, compelled to reconcile the teaching of what he regards as Divine Truth with the formulas which that infallible and irresistible authority, Public Opinion in England, prescribes for controlling, and setting aside when inconvenient, the plainest and simplest of the Gospel injunctions. Most religious young men, when entering upon the work of the Ministry, fancy that they have nothing to do but call upon people to make their lives conformable to the Gospel standard—to study well the Sermon on the Mount—to turn the other cheek to the unjust smiter—and, in case of the consciousness of grievous sin, to make confession to the Clergyman, and demand absolution thereof. But they soon find that a Gospel of this kind will never do for a people whose religion must be in consonance with what the *Times* Newspaper holds to be becoming such a fine, independent, bung-bung, dare-devil fellow as John Bull. They are assailed as the propagators of a religion of slaves and milkops; and instead of being allowed to justify themselves by reference to the New Testament, they are called upon to state whether they believe that such teaching will go down with the free and intelligent people of England in the middle of the nineteenth century. In fact they find themselves in an atmosphere of practical infidelity—the authorised teachers of a people who do not believe in the Divinity, or in those attributes of the Divinity, the Omnipotence, and Omnipresence of our Divine Redeemer.—*Weekly Register*.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS IN A PASSENGER SHIP.—Our readers will remember a remarkable narrative under this head, which we extracted the other day from the *Northern Whig*. It was contained in a letter by a recent passenger from New York to this country, and was to the effect that, soon after leaving land, himself and fellow-passengers were shocked to find that they were in company with a party of about sixteen lunatics, who had evidently been disordered from some American lunatic asylum. It was also represented that these unhappy beings had been sent over without being in charge of any one, and that it was a woful sight to see them conveyed in a cart from the ship up the streets of Liverpool. On inquiry at the workhouse here, whether the lunatics had been carried, we find a full corroboration of the fact stated; and more, that there is a systematic return to the parish authorities here, on the part of some municipalities in the United States, of aged, imbecile, and idiotic paupers. Indeed, to so great an extent had this cruel deportation been carried on, that within three weeks alone there have been thus landed at our port, and left a-burthen on the parish hands, about 69 of these forlornly returned emigrants. The cruelty as well as the injustice of the proceeding will be at once perceived, from the fact, that these poor creatures, in nearly every instance, long since emigrated to the United States, where they have