

for many hours after the time when they first crossed the river. Some Russian officers were present who spoke French fluently, and received with politeness the French and few English officers who were near the spot. This meeting took place before the general order appeared confining all persons within the camp from going beyond the outpost, an order which will, of course, interrupt any further visits to the Inkermann chapels and caves."

PRUSSIA.

The one topic from Berlin is the fatal duel mentioned in last week's Postscript, the particulars of which, having since transpired, serve to give it a political character. It appears from the statement of the *Times* correspondent that an old grudge existed between the President of Police and the younger members of the reactionary party, on the ground of the President's interference with their gambling propensities last summer, and latterly, by express desire of the King, at the Jockey Club. The members of the "Junker" party treated Hinckeldy, his wife and daughter, with every slight, and at last Lieutenant Von Rochow called him "a liar." Then he resigned his office, and challenged the young Lieutenant of the Guard, a member of one of the oldest families in Prussia, and of the Chambers of nobles:—

"The duel took place on Monday morning on the Jungfernhalde, between Charlottenburg and Spandau, with all the usual formalities. The arrangement on this occasion was that known by the name of *barriere*. A space of five paces was marked off in the centre of the line of fire as ground not to be entrenched on, and from both ends of this *barriere* another distance of five paces was measured off for the combatants, who thus stood fifteen paces from each other. When the signal is given it is competent to both combatants to fire at once, or to reserve the fire, advancing slowly, according to a marching time, called out by the umpire. The shot must fall before the party oversteps the *barriere*. On first advancing both raised their arms, when the pistol of M. Hinckeldy hung fire, and M. de Rochow lowered his. As soon as another pistol had been handed to Herr Von Hinckeldy, both gentlemen, making aim, advanced simultaneously towards the barrier until both were about twelve good paces from it, whereupon both fired so nearly at the same instant, that only a person standing near could distinguish the two shots, for others who were standing only twenty paces off heard only one report. M. de Rochow was not touched, but M. de Hinckeldy fell stone dead, the ball having entered his side and pierced his heart. The second of M. Hinckeldy immediately left for Charlottenburg to acquaint the King of the fatal event. M. de Rochow at once gave himself in charge at the Commandant's in Berlin, but he was allowed to go at large on his parole—it was only a duel. He next presented himself at the ministry of the Interior with the same result; he was arrested in the evening by the criminal police, but reclaimed from them the next morning by the military authorities and set at liberty again on his parole. The subject was brought before the House of Peers, of which M. de Rochow is a member, on the 11th, by its President, Prince Hohenlohe. Not a word of sorrow for M. Hinckeldy was expressed, although the Prince spoke with much sympathy of the situation of the delinquent member of the Chamber, which he represented as one of great misfortune. The Prince observed, with great satisfaction, that M. Rochow had been taken out of the hands of the police authorities, and was to be judged by his brother officers."

On the eve of the duel the deceased made his will, wrote to each member of his family (he has left a wife and seven children), his farewell to the king, and to various *employés* who enjoyed his particular confidence. The King and Royal Prince, and most of the Ministers together with some Generals, attended the funeral. All the civil authorities and great multitudes followed to the grave.

The Paris correspondence of the *Independence Belge* alleges that the French army in the East counts no less than 30,000 sick in the ambulances and hospitals. The cases are chiefly scorbutic and typhus.

Omar Pacha has arrived at Constantinople.

The arrival of the Indian Mail this morning puts us in possession of the news anticipated by the *Trieste* despatch, quoted in the usual place, earlier than we anticipated. From Bombay we have the substance of the State paper announcing the annexation of Oude, the last act of the administration of the Marquis of Dalhousie.

"Having already added to our Empire one province to the westward of the Ganges, and another to the eastward of the Berrampooter, he has now given

us a third in the heart of our dominions, upon the northern bank of the Ganges. The territory thus newly acquired covers, it is said, an area of 24,000 square miles, with a population of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000. The transfer of its administration will apparently be effected without difficulty or bloodshed."

The Santals have again become exceedingly troublesome, but it would appear rather because the hand of every man is against the poor savages. Peace declared, they were returning to their homes, but the Bengalee proprietors of their dwellings will not allow them again to occupy the land, and drive them away. The consequence is that—

"The whole tribe seems to be under the influence of some panic or impulse such as none but savages ever feel. Part of them have fled into jungles where they cannot be reached, much less assisted; part took their way to the westward, and endeavoured to escape into Singhbhum. The public took the alarm, declared that the Coles, a great tribe in that province, would join them, and we should have rebellion from Orissa to Darjeeling."

The Coles, however, turned against them, and would have massacred them but for an order stopping their immigration, which is now done at the point of the bayonet. The Grand Trunk road is well guarded, and escape is impossible. The instant this difficulty had been overcome another appeared:—

"A body of Santals, hitherto quiet and residing as far north as the boundary of Monghyr, suddenly broke out, plundered one place, threatened another, and announced themselves masters of the country. The new Commissioner, an active man, behaved with decision. Captain Fagan, with a party of the Hill Rangers, was instantly despatched in pursuit and fortunately came up with them. The skirmish was short, but the Santals, for a wonder, stood fire, and thirty-one of their number were left on the ground. The rest fled, and the movement may possibly be suppressed. There is still, however, much danger. The Santals have no food, and savages will not starve.—The Government, therefore, is actively engaged in throwing troops upon the menaced points."

Despatches from the Persian Gulf state that Mr. Murray at the end of December was at a place on the road to Tabriz. Diplomatic relations had not been resumed, and a Persian army was marching on Herat.

Editorial Miscellany.

NEW YORK.

In the New York Legislature, sitting at Albany April 4, a special Committee was appointed for the purpose of reporting upon the tenement houses in New York, with a view to a reform in their construction and management. The extract given below from their Report discloses a great amount of misery and vice in the empire city. The description may perhaps by the contrast with the condition of our own poor, prevent many of them from emigrating to a country, where it is not very likely they will better their condition, and where, as the Report shows, there is only too sure a prospect of adding additions' horrors to the calamities of poverty and distress:

EXTRACT.

"Partial returns, made up hurriedly by the captains of Police for the use of the committee, show that in twenty-two districts there are over one thousand two hundred tenement houses, of the lowest description, occupied by not less than ten families each. In some of these as many as seventy different families reside, and into a few over one hundred families are crowded. A number of these dwellings were visited by your committee. In one building one hundred and twelve families are gathered, some of them numbering eight or ten members, occupying one close apartment, and others huddled indiscriminately in damp, foul cellars, to breathe the air of which is to inhale disease. Here, in their very worst aspect, are to be seen the horrors of such a mode of living. Here are to be found drunken and diseased adults of both sexes lying in the midst of their filth; idiotic and crippled children suffering from neglect and ill treatment; girls, just springing into womanhood, living indiscriminately in the same apartment with men of all ages and of all colors; babies left so destitute of care and nourishment as to be found only for a hospital in after years, or they escape the blessing of an early grave. Indeed no language could faithfully depict the suffering and misery witnessed even in the hurried visits paid by the committee to those hotbeds of immorality, drunkenness, debauchery and disease."

"In the Ninth district, out of seventy houses reported by the Captain of Police as being let in tenements, not less than ten families, forty are designated as in a very filthy condition, unfit for human habitation, and all of these are occupied by from sixteen to thirty-five families each. In the Tenth district, out of seventy-six houses, several are occupied by as many as seventy distinct families, and are reported as in a filthy condition, without ventilation and destitute of the accommodations necessary for the use of civilized beings. In the Ele-

venth district, in which are some seventy houses of a like description, the report says:—"Of all the tenement houses in the district, Folsom Barracks and the Cottages are the most wretched and filthy—like dens, a curse to the owners of the property and the city that tolerates such nuisances. It could not fall to be a matter of surprise to anyone who would go through and examine them, that the occupants did not alight of pestilence, generated by their unspeakable filth and dissolute habits of living."

"In the Thirteenth ward, in a building known as Manhattan place, there are ninety-six separate apartments. These are inhabited by 140 families—or more than one family and a half to each room—numbering in all 577 persons—or about six individuals to one single room. The report of the Health Warden, setting forth these facts, says:—"These premises are three stories high, the cellars are in a bad condition, the sinks filthy, and the ventilation poor. In the summer season these premises are known to be very filthy, and not the least attention is paid to them whatever either by owner or agent—their sole aim apparently being to make money, exhibiting in the same an entire disregard to all law whatever."

"In the houses visited by your committee sights were presented to them alike startling and painful to behold. In many, whites and blacks were lying indiscriminately together, negro men and white women, and white men with negro women. Young faces, haggard with want, and bearing that peculiar look of premature age imparted by early sin, peered at them from every corner; misery and vice in their most repulsive features, met them at every step. Scarcely an apartment was free from sickness and disease, and the blighting curse of drunkenness had fallen upon almost every family. Here and there might be found, it is true, some attempt at cleanliness, some display of a love of home, some evidences of industry and sobriety, with their internal accompaniments, cheerfulness and good health. But these your committee found, were in most instances families that had not long been inhabitants of the neighbourhoods in which they lived. The demoralization and ruin apparent had not had time to do their work on them. It is to be feared that too soon the miasmal air will creep into their systems, undermining the sturdy constitution, and prostrating its victims on a bed of sickness. Health failing them, want will follow, and then must come crowding rapidly upon them neglect of home, neglect of children, uncleanness, drunkenness and sin. This is no fancy sketch—no future of the imagination. It is a stern reality—enacted every day in the midst of luxury and wealth—the natural and fearful result of the rapacity of landlords in an overcrowded city, unrestrained by conscience, and wholly unchecked by legislation."

"Many of the buildings that are thus rented to the poor realize for their owners larger annual incomes than do the first class dwelling houses in the best parts of the city. And yet they are estimated by the assessors as almost valueless, and escape any thing like a fair taxation, notwithstanding they are the principal cause of the heavy burdens imposed upon the citizens of New York for the support of the criminal and the poor. This is of itself a forcible argument in favor of some active legislation upon the subject of tenement houses."

"In these buildings, thus crowded with human beings, there is, with scarcely an exception, but one narrow stairway, and egress to the multitude inside, in case of fire, is an impossibility. Common humanity demands some law against this evil."

"Every underground cellar in these tenement buildings that is not absolutely flooded by water and filth, is made a lodging room for one or more wretched families. All of these are destitute of any species of ventilation; in most of them the floors are thick with putrid mud and the pipes and sinks communicating with them from the upper apartments give out their offensive and deadly gas, and pollute the air of the whole neighbourhood. One of the provisions of a law regulating these matters should be directed against permitting an underground apartment of any description."

The Legislative Session closed on Friday. It is remarkable, that during the present Session, every member of the new House has stuck to the public business with the most laudable pertinacity to the last day and the latest moment. The chief business of the Session, has been what may be styled routine and local in contradistinction to measures of a general nature. Among the latter the Education measure referred to in His Excellency's speech at the opening, has been laid over and will yet form no small portion of Sessional discussion. No important action has been taken on the Mining question, which will be an elastic subject of debate, and make good capital for provincial patriotism for the next 30 years.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to, by passing advertisements—no certificate published respecting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver: Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms in "cative of derangement of the Digestive organs." Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel, or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effective) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax.