

## News Department.

Extracts from Papers by Steamer Europa.

## ENGLAND.

The following passages of a speech of Mr. D'Israeli, delivered at an agricultural meeting in Buckinghamshire, will be read with interest:—

"I believe it is now the universal conviction that the description originally given of these unfortunate and extraordinary movements in India was not authorised by the circumstances of the case. Day by day we have seen that which was at first characterised as a slight and accidental occurrence is in fact one of those great events which form epochs in the history of mankind, and which can only be accounted for by considerations demanding the deepest attention from statesmen and nations. But, although three months have elapsed since the startling news of these disasters originally arrived in England—although every succeeding mail has brought to us gloomy intelligence, showing that these disasters are culminating to a proportion infinitely more terrible than the country at first imagined—although we cannot flatter ourselves that either by the next mail, or the mails after that, or even for a considerable period yet to come, we shall hear the cheerful news which we were informed so often would immediately reach us, but which has hitherto eluded our expectations—although I foresee much evil, still I do not now counsel, and I have never counselled despondency or despair. But I am persuaded that if we wish to repair these misfortunes, we must recognise their magnitude and importance, and that it is only upon this recognition that we can devise remedies adequate to the emergency. I have said that every succeeding mail has, like the one that has last arrived, brought us gloomier tidings. We were told at first, that though the Bengal army had proved false, yet that the armies of Bombay and Madras could be entirely relied upon. Week after week, however, we have found that the hopes we have indulged have been fallacious in both these respects—Greater disasters may occur. We shall probably learn that the Mahratta princes have risen against us. We must prepare ourselves for an insurrection in the Punjab—provinces which we are always told has been faithful. Nevertheless, if England, instead of being induced to treat these events as merely accidental, casual, and comparatively trifling, will comprehend that the issue at stake is enormous, and the peril colossal, I have not the slightest doubt that a nation so great in spirit and in resources as our own will prove that it is equal to cope with dangers of even that magnitude. Our perils arise not merely from those who have rebelled against our authority; our dangers spring not alone from the insurrection which may rage in our distant dependencies; if we undervalue the gravity of the crisis in which we are placed our greatest danger will be from ourselves. I may be permitted, therefore, to express my hope and belief that if towards the end of this year a force of sufficient strength is landed on the shores of Hindostan—if that force is guided with the wisdom and energy we have a right to expect—if the measures taken are strong and comprehensive enough for the emergency—we shall be able to vindicate our empire, and shall have an opportunity, of which we may avail ourselves, to lay the foundations of a stable and I trust a virtuous government."

He took occasion to rebuke those who cry for 'vengeance,' and dwell on the inconsistency of talking of fasts and humiliations, and in the same breath urging us to find a model of behaviour in our foes:—

"I may be permitted to add that I trust nothing more will be exacted than the necessity of the case does require. The horrors of war need no stimulant. The horrors of a war carried on as the war in India is at present especially needs no stimulant. I am persuaded that our soldiers and our sailors will exact a retribution which it may, perhaps, be too terrible to pause upon. But I do without the slightest hesitation declare my humble disapprobation at persons of high authority announcing that upon the standard of England 'vengeance,' and not 'justice,' should be inscribed. At this moment I see by the newspapers that her Majesty has issued a proclamation for a day of solemn fast and humiliation, when she, inviting the people to join her, will humble herself before the Almighty, acknowledge her sins and those of her people, and express her belief that in the existence of those sins some cause of those terrible calamities may be found. Now how inconsistent it is for us, a great and good people, to obey commands so earnestly communicated to us by our Sovereign, to talk of fasts and hu-

miliations, and at the same time announce that in the conduct of our foes we are to find the model for the conduct of the British soldier. I protest against meeting atrocities by atrocities. I have heard things said and seen things done which would make me almost suppose that the religious opinions of the people of England had undergone some sudden change, and that instead of bowing before the name of Jesus we were preparing to revive the worship of Moloch. I cannot believe that it is our duty to indulge in such a spirit. I think that what has happened in India is a great providential lesson, by which we may profit; and if we meet it like brave and inquiring men, we may assert our dominion, and establish for the future in India a government which may prove at once lasting and honorable to this country. I hope that the clergy of our Church, on the occasion that is impending, will seize the opportunity afforded them, while they support the spirit of the people by the consciousness of the Divine assistance, to impress at the same time on the national mind that this is a Christian country, and that the character of the Christian warrior is not only to be brave, but to be charitable."

The Revenue returns for the quarter are satisfactory—that is, they show that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in calculating his probable income, took care, as a Minister usually does, if he can, to err a little on the safe side. The decrease, which amounts, to £889,160, represents approximately the difference between the scales of taxation for war and for peace. Approximately, for it is impossible exactly to balance one quarter against another; every reduction of a direct tax is attended with some intricacies of account, and every remission of a duty deranges temporarily the course of trade by damming up the flow of importation until the moment when the remission takes place. Eating and drinking, business, and the accumulation of property go on, as far as the tax-gatherer can measure them, at a pretty uniform rate, and the fluctuations in particular items, instructive to the financier whose business it is to find the key to them, do not convey much information to the public. In these tables they nearly balance each other. We have had more tea (the Chinese quarrel notwithstanding) and less sugar—have made more spirits and paper and imported less corn and wine.

**THE CAMP AT CHALONS.**—Mounted on a fine looking artillery charger, kindly sent to the railway station, and followed by an orderly sapper, with a beard reaching somewhere about to the middle of his body, your correspondent flattered himself he cut no inconsiderable figure even on such a field of warriors as the camp of Chalons. Only, perhaps, a passing regret crossed his mind for his own beardless chin and smooth shaven upper lip, to say nothing of that unmistakable air of civilianism which always sits so uncomfortably upon a non-military character under similar circumstances, whether it be in an English ball-room full of red coats, or at a French camp full of red breeches. The distance is so great from the inhabited portion of the camp to the field of manoeuvres that it takes a smart gallop of three-quarters of an hour over the wide and treeless plains and swelling hills of Champagnon to the field of action. The soil is of the very poorest description, and only just enough covered with scrubby grass to make it delightful for riding or evolutions. The scale or distance is so great that vast bodies of troops look only like spears upon the wide-spread plains and slopes. By twelve o'clock about five-and-twenty thousand men were ranged in complete battle array, along a ridge not very different in form from the well known one in front of Mont St. Jean; and the Emperor, sword in hand, and surrounded by his usual glittering staff, awaited the attack of his supposed enemy, much in such a position as that which was once so well defended against his great-uncle. The enemy, however, in the present case was supposititious even in appearance, and the defending army acted only as if they saw their opponents. The foes attacked the left wing; and strong breastworks were thrown up, and armed and marked by cavalry until the moment the guns opened. Then the attempt was changed to the centre, and immediately the artillery rushed like a whirlwind to the front, and retired only to give place to rapid charges of cavalry, which, proving successful, the whole line of foot guards was "up and at them," headed by the Emperor and his staff, in person. Nothing, to the eye at least of a civilian, could be more beautiful or grandly moving than this firm and stately advance of the line in perfect order and precision, the bands breaking forth suddenly into a march of wild and triumphal strain. Many other seemingly perfect movements in square and

echelon were gone through; admirable, doubtless, in execution, but, as I learnt from remarks around me, not a little openly and unreservedly criticised in point of command. I saw the smile *moqueur* on more than one weatherbeaten face, which seemed to tell that squares were well formed indeed, but badly used, and that batteries thundered, and cavalry and infantry charged or retreated, not always at the most opportune moment. The Emperor after all has never "set a squadron in the field," except on a field day; and yet he will play at soldiers in presence of his own bronzed warriors. He evidently sinks in their own estimation by doing so, and it may well be doubted whether all this camping and soldiering in his own imperial person is altogether good policy in a case where personal prestige counts for so much. Notwithstanding his uniform, Louis Napoleon looks like a bourgeois on horseback; and at best is but fitted to play the General on a review day in the Champs de Mars.—*Corresp. London Guardian.*

Notwithstanding it is stated that recruiting is going on satisfactorily, the *Post*, of Saturday announced it to be the intention of Government to reduce the standard for recruiting from five feet six inches for the cavalry to five feet five inches, and from five feet five inches for the infantry to five feet four inches. The age for recruits, which at present stands at from eighteen to twenty-five, is to be extended to thirty years of age. The Government have obtained for the last six weeks one thousand men a week. Under the new regulations, it is hoped that this may be doubled. A further force of ten thousand Militia is to be at once called out. This will raise the force of embodied Militia to twenty-five thousand men.

A simple, unostentatious mural tablet has just been erected in the chancel of Berkenham Church to the memory of Captain Hedley Vicars; with the following inscription:—

To the glory of God, and to the beloved memory of Hedley Vicars, Captain 97th Regiment, who, through faith in the Word of God, that "the blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin," passed from the death of sin to the life of righteousness, sealed with that Holy Spirit of promise which is the earnest of our inheritance, until the redemption of the purchased possession, unto the praise of His glory."

"My covenant was with him of life and peace; and I gave them to Him for the fear wherewith he feared me, and was afraid before my name. The law of truth was in his mouth, and iniquity was not found in his lips: he walked with me in peace and equity, and did turn many away from iniquity."—Mal. ii. 5

He fell in battle, and "slept in Jesus," on the night of the 22nd March, 1855, and was buried before Sebastopol, aged twenty-eight years.

The appearance of cholera in Denmark and the northern parts of Germany is put forth as a warning to the country by the General Board of Health, to prepare for a similar visitation in England, by the removal of nuisances and obtaining of cleanliness. We are told to follow the example of Newcastle and the southern parts of London, where the disease was at one time most virulent, and led to the most active measures of prevention. The consequence of sanitary improvements at Newcastle reduced the number of deaths from 463 on the first visitation to four on the second. In London, a purer supply of water by a certain company reduced the mortality to one-sixth, whilst the water of a neighboring company, allowed to become worse, caused an increase of one-third.

Omar Pacha is nominated Governor-General of Bagdad, a very lucrative post, the revenues of which amount to 500,000 francs. He is charged with the duty of establishing a line of steamers upon the Tigris and upon the lower Euphrates, and with the protection of commerce against the Arabs.

The Ploughing match of the Halifax and Dartmouth Societies came off on Wednesday last, at Clifford's farm, Dartmouth. The arrangements of the committee were satisfactory to the numerous visitors, among whom were several old freens of the plough, who expressed themselves delighted with the rapid improvement made by the young ploughmen—and hoped that these matches would be continued annually, as on them depended, in a great measure, the future success of the tillers of the soil. John Richardson and A. Farquharson, Esqs. were the Judges. The former announced the successful competitors, as below, and the latter handed over the prizes.—9 Ploughs started, 1st prize—H. Giles, Dartmouth. 2.—D. Sullivan Halifax. 3.—Kline, do. 4.—W. Winters, do. 5.—J. Hoskins, Dartmouth. 6.—J. Morash, do. 7.—C. Bissett, do.—*Com. to Sun.*

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 26.—MONSTROUS ATROCITIES.—Robert McKenzie, wife and four children, residing at Misspeak, were cruelly murdered last Saturday evening,—the house was then plundered, set on fire, and consumed. The remains of the man, woman, and one child, have been discovered among the ruins. The bodies of the others have not yet been found.—*Telegraph to Sun.*

**Holloway's Pills.**—General debility, low spirits, and nervous irritation, are the inevitable causes of indigestion. Renovate the stomach, clear the bowels, and regulate the secretions with these wonder-working Pills, and the strength returns, the depression ceases, the nerves become calm. This is not theory, but practical truth founded on long years of experience, volumes of testimony, and the concurrent admission of all medical men who have ever witnessed the effect of the remedy. In this country, dyspepsia has heretofore been so common a complaint, that it might almost be termed a national institution. If, however, dyspeptics generally, are wise enough to resort to this remedy, the disease will soon become a rarity.