

internal evidence of having been written by some junta which is using the king as its tool; and we may perhaps account for it in part by the fact that a notorious native editor was one of the first eminent persons to join the mutineers in Delhi.--

"Be it known to all the Hindoos and Mahometans, the subjects and servants on the part of the English forces stationed at Delhi and Meerut, that all the Europeans are united in this point—first, to deprive the army of their religion, and then by the force of strong measures to Christianize all the subjects. In fact, it is the absolute orders of the Governor-General to serve out cartridges made up with swine and beef fat; if there be 10,000 who resist this, to blow them up; if 50,000, to disband them.

"For this reason we have, merely for the sake of the faith, concerted with all the subjects, and have not left one infidel of this place alive; and have constituted the Emperor of Delhi upon this engagement, that whosoever of the troops will slaughter all their European officers and pledge allegiance to him, shall always receive double salary. Hundreds of cannon and immense treasure have come to hand. It is therefore requisite that all who find it difficult to become Christians, and all subjects, will unite cordially with the army, take courage, and not leave the seed of these devils in any place.

"All the expenditure that may be incurred by the subjects in furnishing supplies to the army, they will take receipts for, the same from the officers of the army, and retain them by themselves; they will receive double price from the Emperor. Whoever will at this time give way to pusillanimity, and allow himself to be overruled by these deceivers and depend on their word, will experience the fruits of their submission like the inhabitants of Lucknow. It is therefore necessary that all Hindoos and Mahometans should be of one mind in the struggle, and make arrangements for their preservation with the advice of some creditable persons. Wherever the arrangements shall be good, and with whomsoever the subjects shall be pleased, those individuals shall be placed in high offices in those places.

"And to circulate copies of this proclamation in every place, as far as it may be possible, be not understood to be less than a stroke of the sword. That this proclamation be stuck up at a conspicuous place, in order that all Hindoos and Mahometans may become apprised and be prepared. If the infidels now become mild, it is merely an expedient to save their lives. Whoever will be deluded by their frauds, he will repent. Our reign continues. Thirty rupees to a mounted, and ten rupees to a foot soldier, will be the salary of the new servants of Delhi."

The horrible fate of the Englishwomen at Delhi is confirmed over and over again. One letter says of poor Miss Jenkins, whose lover was on the way out to clasp his bride—

"The daughter of an English clergyman was driven through the streets of Delhi naked, then subjected to unspeakable outrages by an infuriated soldiery, and afterwards, cut to pieces with swords. An English lady, in the same city was suspended by the feet naked and hacked to pieces."

Another officer writes—

"I hear the Misses Fraser, daughters of Mr. Fraser, of the Company's Service, fell into the hands of the infuriated savages, and, after having murdered the father, and committed crimes of the most diabolical description upon the girls, they then beheaded them and paraded their bodies about the city the remainder of the day."

A niece of the Rev. Dr. Smith, Edinburgh, made a gallant escape from Delhi:—

"When the Sepoys rose there and attacked the house where she lived, she seized a gun and fired at them. She then got a pair of pistols, and threatened to shoot any man who came near her. They managed to get clear of the naive lines, and found an empty buggy standing there waiting for some one. Miss Smith seized the buggy, put her friend and self into it, and drove away towards Umballa. Twice they were thrown out, and her companion's collar bone was broken. But Miss Smith was happily unharmed, and managed to bring her friend safe to Umballa."

Instances of kindness shown by natives to fugitive Europeans are not, however wanting. A party flying from Delhi met with constant aid from Brahmans; were fed, concealed, and clothed, and their lives saved once by a Fakir. Mr. Greathead, the Commissioner at Meerut, reports an interesting anecdote:—

"Among all the villainies and horrors of which we have been witnesses, some pleasing traits of native character have been brought to light. All the Delhi

fugitives have to tell of some kind acts of protection and rough hospitality; and yesterday a Fakir came in with a European child he had picked up on the Jumma. He had been a good deal mauled on the way, but he made good his point. He refused any present, but expressed a hope that a well might be made in his name to commemorate the act. I promised to attend to his wishes; and Imam Bhartes of Dhunaura, will, I hope, long live in the memory of man. The parents have not been discovered, but there are plenty of good Samaritans here."

Twenty-four mutineers were brought up for execution at Ferozepore on the 13th June. Twelve were respite on condition that they would become Queen's evidence. Two were hanged:—

"The ten other mutineers were led away to the artillery guns; but while their irons were being struck off, some cried out, 'Do not sacrifice the innocent for the guilty!' Two others, 'Hold your snivelling! die men and not cowards—you defended your religion, why then do you crave your lives? Sahibs! they are not Sahibs, they are dogs.' Some more began to upbraid their commanding officer—'He released the havildar-major, who was the chief of the rebels.' The ten men were fastened to the muzzles of ten guns, which were charged with blank cartridge. The commanding officer directed port fires to be lit. 'Ready!' 'Fire!' and the drama was played out. The agony and stench were overpowering. I felt myself terribly convulsed, and could observe that the numerous native spectators were awe-stricken—that they not only trembled like aspen leaves, but also changed into unnatural hues. The lesson, I trust, will not be lost on them. Precaution was not taken to remove the sponge-and-load men from near the muzzles of the guns; the consequence was that they were greatly bespattered with blood, and one man in particular received a stunning blow from a shivered arm."

The following particulars of the assassination of Sir Norman Leslie are given in a letter from Major Macdonald, dated Rohnee, June 14:—

"On the evening of the 12th instant, Lieutenant Sir Norman Leslie and Dr. Grant got up to go to my house to wind up the clock, before leaving. On his rising from his chair he said, 'Who can these fellows be?' and at the same time we heard the rush of feet towards where we were sitting. I had just time to jump up when I received three sword cuts on the head in quick succession. I seized my chair by the arms and defended myself successfully from three other cuts made at me, and succeeded in giving an ugly poke to my opponent, which appeared to disconcert him, and he at once bolted, followed by the others, three of them in all. I was streaming with blood, and made for the house, followed by Doctor Grant, to stanch my wounds. I found Dr. Grant severely wounded, one deep cut in the arm and a second fearful gash on the hip. We then went back to see after poor Leslie, whom we found stretched on the ground in a dying state; he must have received his death-blow the first cut, and have fallen forwards on his face, for he was cut clean through his back into his chest, and breathing through the wound in the lungs. He was quite sensible, and said, as I bent over him 'Oh, Macdonald, it is very hard to die in this manner; and added 'My poor wife and children, what will become of them!' I told him he had but a few minutes to live, and to make his peace with God, and that all should be done for his poor wife and family that could be done. Under such fearful circumstances he then applied himself to make his peace with God, poor fellow, and breathed his last in about half an hour afterwards."

#### THE ITALIAN CONSPIRACY.

Thursday, Aug. 6, being the day appointed for the commencement of the trial of the conspirators against the life of the Emperor, the Criminal Court was crowded at an early hour. Every publicity was given to the proceedings, and convenient seats were allotted to the members of the press. A considerable number of ladies were present, and reserved places were kept for the few persons of distinction still lingering in Paris. The three accused parties who are in custody were brought to the dock by a strong party of gendarmes. Tibaldi, who was respectably dressed in black, is a fair, thinish man, with light moustaches; he declared himself an optician, living in Paris, and of the age of thirty. Grilli is a swarthy man, with strongly marked features; he is by trade a hatter, from Cesena in the Pontifical States, aged twenty-eight. Bartolotti is a shoemaker from Bologna, a stolid looking individual, with large black whiskers growing round under his chin. The indictment against the prisoners began, in the usual inflated form of French criminal proceedings, with a reference to the "revolutionary party," to the "solemn decisions of universal suffrage," and to the Emperor Napoleon III., as the "most glorious representative of the principle of authority." In point of fact, and stripped of that exaggeration and rhodomontade which always make an Englishman wish that French political prisoners may "get off," it sets forth the following accusation:—By a letter written by one Figueiras at Paris to Mazzini, then at Genoa, it appeared that the epoch of the elections was considered favourable to certain criminal attempts. To further these, called the "*affaire de Paris*," Mazzini kept up a correspon-

dence with Massarenti and Campanella in London, and with two Englishmen, Stamford, a brewer, who acted also as Mazzini's banker, and one Stalford. On the 13th June last, a letter from Genoa was seized at the French post-office, addressed to this Stalford in London, enclosing three notes from Mazzini. The first, addressed to Massarenti (in full), says:—

"As to the two friends of Bol (Bologna) and Fa (Faenza), whose proposals you acquaint me with, the matter is more important than ever; everything depends upon it. But I cannot judge of them; you can; do you know them well? Do you believe them capable and really decided? If so, then go to Camp (Campanella), and talk to him. I have instructed him; remember what I said of the method to be pursued; independently, two and two, that is the only way." If money be wanted, they are directed to "go to the friend at the brewery."

The second letter, addressed to "Camp," after bewailing the bad success in Italy, says—

"Will you secretly consult with Massarenti on the *affaire de Paris*, now more than ever desirable and urgent. Two propose themselves; the thing to know is if they are capable, if so, and they require means to live a month, and their demand is moderate, and Massarenti is favourably convinced, let him or them seek passports, I am too busy, and let them go. Enclosed is a line from Massarenti's known friend, of 122, Rue Menilmontant, whose materials will be found. There are two others, but my intention is that they act independently, two and two. If money be wanted, ask James, whom I advise, and to whom I send it. Deal only with Massarenti, who is the *secret incarné* &c.—(Signed) Gui.

The third note is addressed "a. P. T." (Paolo Tibaldi), and says only—

The bearers are the same as the other two; treat them as such, and without reserve; but let them go to work independently, it is best for all.—Yours, GUISEPPE.

Tibaldi was arrested the same day these letters were signed, as were also Bartolotti and Grilli, in a room in the Faubourg St. Dennis. In Tibaldi's pocket book was found the address of Stamford the brewer, at London, and on Bartolotti a letter from Massarenti. Next day a portmanteau was seized, which had been deposited, in February, at a neighbor's, by Giro, a woman living with Tibaldi. It contained five English daggers, fourteen double pocket pistols, a horse pistol, a revolver, caps, and bullet-moulds. The daggers were smeared with some noxious substance intended to irritate a wound inflicted by them. Tibaldi confessed being a year in London in 1852-3, and to have returned thither for three weeks in January last. He denied everything else; but the key of the portmanteau was found at his lodgings, and the clothes in which the weapons were wrapped fitted him. Grilli also persisted in his denial. Bartolotti, from the first, was more disposed to make avowals. The letter of Massarenti, found on him, compromised him still more. He finally confessed that he was at York, disbanded from the Anglo-Italian Legion, and in complete want. Massarenti brought him to Mazzini's house in London, where was present "a big, tall Frenchman, with moustaches, whose name was pronounced before him, and which name he repeated, with Italian accent, as being *Rodrone Rolline*, and in whose presence Mazzini spoke of the *affaire de Paris*." At a second conference, Mazzini told them they should go to Paris to Tibaldi; on demanding money, Massarenti said that Mazzini could not give it them when he had himself received it from *Rodrone Rolline*. Bartolotti subsequently received fifty-five franc pieces. They were received at Paris by Tibaldi, who showed them the way to the Tuileries. After these avowals of Bartolotti, Grilli also made confession. He was found in great destitution in a tavern in London by Massarenti, who told him that Mazzini would give him fifty napoleons to assassinate the Emperor. He asked a day to consider, and afterwards accepted; and then Massarenti went to seek Bartolotti at York. At one of their conferences, Mazzini said to them, "You must study the habits of the Emperor, and strike your blow when you find a favourable opportunity." According to his account, each received fifty napoleons in gold before their departure.

The above are the chief points set forth in the indictment, and which were brought out in the interrogatory of the prisoners and by the production of the alleged documents; Tibaldi continuing obstinately to deny, though confronted with undeniable proofs, and the two others seeking to make confession in a way which would save themselves from implication in the capital offence.

As could hardly fail, however, to be the case, the trial terminated on Friday with the conviction of all the prisoners accused. At five o'clock the jury withdrew to deliberate, and at twenty minutes to six returned with a verdict of "Guilty" against the prisoners, but with *extenuating circumstances* in the case of Bartolotti and Grilli. In consequence, the Court condemned Paolo Tibaldi to the punishment of deportation for life, and Bartolotti and Paolo Grilli to 15 years' imprisonment.—*Corr. London Guardian*.