

## FRANCE

Smister rumors have been going the round of political circles for several days or weeks past, about the intentions of France towards Belgium, and it is affirmed that defensive preparations are actively going on in Belgium and apprehension seems to be spreading there. In Brussels the prospect of a French invasion is a familiar topic of discussion. Antwerp occupies a good deal of attention, and the necessity of adding to its strength is freely spoken of. About 20,000 St. Helena medals have been distributed to those who served in the armies of the First Napoleon, and a certain propaganda is going on. That uneasiness exists is certain.

The prosecution against the persons who attempted the democratic rising at Chalons on the 6th March commenced yesterday. Fourteen of the prisoners are charged with acts of rebellion and belonging to secret societies, holding meetings by night, and carrying prohibited arms. Nineteen others are only charged with being members.

Count Midgeon has been elected for the department of Haut Rhine, in opposition to the government candidate. The correspondent of the *Times* regards the return of M. Midgeon for the Haut Rhine, where formerly the name of Napoleon was a tower of strength, as a fact of far greater gravity than the election of three Opposition candidates for Paris. His success is attributed to the Clergy, who regarded him as a victim of ministerial rancor, and making his cause their own, beating the candidate the minister attempted to impose upon them.

**DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.**—We regret to announce the death of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans, who expired on Tuesday morning, shortly after five o'clock, at her residence at Richmond, to the inexpressible grief of her sons, the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, and other members of the exiled royal family of France. The demise of her Royal Highness is a deep affliction to the ex-Queen Amelie, whose only consolation under the mournful circumstances is the presence of the Duke of Nemours, the Duke and Duchess of Aumale, and Prince and Princess Joinville, who with their families are living at Twickenham and Claremont. The lamentable event was quite unexpected. The Duchess only a fortnight since dined at the Marquis of Lansdowne's, and was apparently in excellent health and spirits. The deceased Duchess, Helene Louise Elizabeth d'Orleans, was the youngest daughter of Frederick Louis, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, by his second marriage with the Princess Caroline, daughter of Charles, Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar. Her Royal Highness was born on the 24th of January, 1814, and was consequently 44 years of age.

The Princess was brought up in the Protestant faith, and it is said, from the pious and unostentatious course of her early life, that she reluctantly embraced the brilliant prospect of her union with the Prince Royal of France, the Duke of Orleans, at the period of the negotiation of the marriage the hope and pride of the French people. On leaving her retired home at Ludwigsburg, for her adopted country, the Princess was delicately reminded that it would be necessary to conceal her regret on leaving the land of her birth. The Princess replied, "I shall endeavor from henceforth to love and admire everything in France." The marriage of the Princess and the Duke of Orleans was celebrated on the 13th of July, 1837, at the Palace of Fontainebleau, in the splendid gallery of Henry II. After having had two sons, the Count de Paris (born 24th of August, 1838) and the Duke de Chartres (born November 9, 1840) the Duchess met with an overwhelming domestic calamity by the sudden death of her husband. On the 13th of July, 1842, the Duke of Orleans was killed by a fall from his carriage. The Duchess bore her loss with heroic resignation, and gave vent to her harrowed feelings only in retirement. She then, and ever since, in most eventful times, devoted herself to the education of her infant sons, to whom she was the most affectionate and loving of mothers. Her royal highness rarely appeared in the gaieties of the court of Louis Philippe. The Duchess of Orleans and her sons were staying with the King and Queen at Paris when the revolutionary outbreak took place in February 1848. After much trouble and anxiety the duchess and her sons, attended by the Marquis de Morney, son-in-law of Marshal Soult, and a faithful adherent of Louis Philippe, and his family, escaped to Belgium. Since the convulsion of 1848 the duchess and her sons have passed their time at her residence in Germany, and in visiting the members of the French royal family in this country. Her royal highness had been staying since the summer of last year at Mr. Paynter's villa, Richmond. The exemplary propriety of her conduct during all the trials her royal highness experienced after her alliance with the house of Orleans gained the admiration of all observers. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, shortly after the sad news reached the Queen at Buckingham Palace, left town for Richmond on a visit of condolence to the sorrowing relatives of the duchess. The Duchess of Cambridge, and the other members of the royal family, likewise paid visits to the exiled royal family soon after the intelligence was received.

Several of the Paris papers express the general sentiment of regret felt at the death of the Duchess of Orleans, and pronounce a well-deserved eulogy on her character. Not the least among them is the republican *Siecle*, which says: "The Duchess was admired in her adoptive country for her amiability and her benevolent disposition, and for that simplicity which constitutes real dignity. The outrage displayed by the Duchess of the 24th of Feb., 1848, when she presented herself to the Chambers, has not been forgotten. We can speak of this circumstance with the greater certainty, since the Deputy of La Manche, the present editor in chief of the *Siecle*, had the honor of offering her his arm, in passing, the Place de la Concorde, then filled by an immense multitude. Her calm and dignified attitude in the Chamber of Deputies will be remembered."

M. Proudhon—the famous Proudhon of the "Propriete c'est le Vol"—has sent a petition to the Senate, praying for the "suppression of the Catholic Church," on the grounds put forth in his late work. A very shocking duel has been fought in the Bois de Vesnays, near St. Germain. M. Henry de Pene, a well-known literary man, who for some time wrote the *feuilleton* in the *Nord* of Brussels, which was signed "Nemo," and who has lately written in the *Paris Figaro* (the Legitimist *Charivari*) under the same signature, made some playful remarks in a recent article about the sub-lieutenants of the army, and said, among other things, that, owing to some new orders concerning their uniform, they would no longer tear ladies' dresses with their spurs. The youthful Bayards took fire, and numerous letters were addressed to "Nemo" provoking him to justify his words by his acts. "Nemo" soon threw off the mask which concealed his features; he avowed himself as H. de Pene, and informed one of his challengers that he was completely at his disposal whenever he should be called upon to give satisfaction. The challenger was an officer of the 6th Chasseurs, named Courtiel, and the encounter took place in the neighborhood of Paris, in presence of several witnesses. In a short time the officer was wounded in the arm by the civilian, and the affair terminated. The former assured his opponent that he had not the slightest animosity against him, and they shook hands now that all was over. To the surprise of the civilians, another subaltern, of the name of Hyene, who was one of the witnesses, stepped forth, and said that the affair could not end thus—that the pleasantry of the *Figaro* had offended the whole body of the sub-lieutenants of the French army; and that he, as one, demanded satisfaction on the spot. M. de Pene declared that he did not consider himself bound to renew the contest; he had already exposed his life by giving satisfaction for the presumed offence, and if he consented to expose himself to the sword of another adversary for the same cause he might be called upon to fight with the whole army. The upshot was that a second duel ensued, and M. de Pene, who had already escaped one adversary, was in a few minutes run through the body by a sword, and now lies in a desperate state in a public house near the bridge of the Pecq. There is little or no hope of saving him.

The following is from the *Times* Paris correspondent, dated 20th ult.:—"All hope of saving M. de Pene, the unfortunate person who was wounded in the late duel by the Sub-Lieutenant Hyene, is abandoned. It is found that the liver is pierced. The surgeons attending him report that he cannot live. The impression in every class of society is of the most painful description. It is said that the *Figaro*, in which the squib, a very harmless one, appeared, will be suspended for three months, and that the Director has in the meantime been required to send to the Minister every number in which allusion is made to the duel. I hear that the sub-lieutenant by whose hand M. de Pene has fallen is to be placed on the retired list of the army; but it is doubted whether ulterior proceedings against him will be carried on very actively. It is not desirable to offend the army by punishing him in case anything 'irregular' in the duel should be proved, and to leave him in complete impunity would outrage public opinion. Sub-Lieutenant Hyene was, it appears, *maître d'armes*, or instructor in the sword exercise to the regiment. This must have given him a great advantage over the unfortunate person on whom this second duel was forced, a few minutes only after having passed through the first."

**FEMALE CRIMINALS IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.**—A French statistician of considerable eminence, M. Moreau de Jennes, has sent a thesis to the political and moral sections of the Academie des Sciences, having great interest for English people, and we regret to say, a melancholy one. This gentleman—taking for the bases of his essay a document of our own Home Office on the criminal returns of England for the year 1856, and instituting a comparison between our own case and that of France—arrives, amongst others, at the alarming deduction that, whereas the French records of criminal accusations only mention one woman to five men (one in six), our own records for the same time register double that proportionate number of female delinquents.—*Morning Post*.

## ITALY

Letters from Central Italy and some parts of Lombardy, state that various governments are making preparations against an apprehended "Mazzini" rising. Incendiary proclamations are circulated through the country, and it is said that Mazzini himself had appeared at several points to encourage his partisans.

It is rumored that the Dutch Government has been chosen by the Kings of Naples and Piedmont as mediator in the affair of the Cagliari. The simple Germans, the followers of the Greek church, every sect differing from Catholicity, assemble every year in Rome to admire the pomp of the festivities during the Holy Week, and are most respectful towards the acts of religion which is not their own. The English alone, with few exceptions, affect in those holy temples the most cynical and revolting manners, and cause to the spectators both indignation and disgust. The English Ladies belonging to higher classes make themselves remarkable by the impropriety of their conduct and demeanour. The men go to St. Peter's or to the Sixtine Chapel as if they were going to their taverns; the women, with much less decency than they go to the theatre. The men, by pushing on and elbowing, get on to the first places in the reserved tribunes, and, without even being invited, march forward rather at a quicker pace than they did at Inkermann.—*Letter from Rome in a Paris paper*.

## TURKEY

The most alarming reports are current in well-informed circles in Paris of a general rising of the Christians all throughout European Turkey. The Greek troops are deserting en masse to form guerrilla troops within the Turkish territory.

The affair between the Turks and the people of Montenegro turns out to have been much more serious than was at first supposed. The Turks were defeated, with the loss of more than 2,000 men, and of all their baggage and artillery. After all, neither Turks nor Montenegrins can seriously disturb the peace of Europe, or even continue their own quarrels, unless they obtain external support. In this case, Austria, it is said, favors Turkey. Russia is closely connected with Montenegro; and the French Emperor, taking the same side, has sent two ships into the Gulf of Venice to prevent the introduction of more troops from Turkey. This affair is reported to have made some difficulty in the Paris Conference.—*Weekly Register*.

The Bombay mail has arrived with news to the effect that the military arrangements in Oude have for the past fortnight remained unaltered, and it seems doubtful whether our troops will go immediately into quarters, or venture on a hot-weather campaign, which is sure to weaken them fearfully. We have still 150,000 armed men in the field against us, and the people everywhere failing to afford us assistance or information. Within the next two years we shall require at least 40,000 additional troops from England.

The main centre of resistance has now been transferred to Bareilly, where a Mahomedan adventurer, who is said to have established his supremacy over all the rival leaders, is sufficiently formidable to provoke a movement conducted by Sir Colin Campbell in person. The remoteness of the district may probably explain the obscurity which rests on the position of affairs in Upper Oude and Rohilcund, but it is known that a considerable force was some time since advancing towards Bareilly from Peshawar; and it is not improbable that the Commander-in-Chief may have waited at Lucknow for the proper moment at which he might effect a junction. It is impossible to ascertain the number or the quality of the troops who still form the nucleus of the insurrection. The multitude which escaped from Lucknow must have been mainly an armed rabble, and a large portion of the surviving body of Sepoys has probably taken the opportunity to seek safety by dispersion. The remains of the mutinied regiments are vaguely estimated at 30,000 or 40,000, and it is not improbable that half of that number may now be assembled in the neighborhood of Bareilly, with the rest of the Nawab's troops consist of the local chiefs, with their followers, and his strength will vary from day to day with the hopes or the fears of the Rajahs and Talookdars, who little suspect the sympathy which they are at this moment ostensibly exciting in the House of Commons.—*Times*.

The following is the letter of the *Times* Bombay correspondent:—"Bombay, April 24.—The hot weather has now set in throughout India in all its intensity, but the greater part of the British forces engaged in suppressing the rebellion must still of necessity keep the field. If Lucknow and Jhansi have fallen, Bareilly and Calpee remain defiant, and demand from Sir Colin Campbell and Sir Hugh Rose the employment of every man not absolutely indispensable in garrisoning the captured cities. In Rohilcund, therefore, there will be a hot weather campaign, and along the course of the Jumna; nor in the districts south-east of Oude, nor in Bundelcund, nor far away to the westward of the scene of the great struggle—where, among the mountains of Khandeish, the Sheels and other marauders still oppose the Sepoys of this Presidency—is the matter likely to be thoroughly worked out before the rain comes down to suspend all operations."

"From Oude our intelligence of late has been but scanty, but we have the great fact that the advance into Rohilcund has begun. The portion of the grand army destined for this service I specified in my last. Why the operations consequent upon the fall of Lucknow were not sooner commenced we are not well informed. We believe, however, that the interval of comparative inaction has been employed in endeavouring, while restoring order in the recovered capital, to quiet the country also, by obtaining the submission of the leading chiefs and landholders. For this purpose a proclamation has been issued by Lord Canning, offering terms, favourable indeed, but such as have not yet produced the desired effect, owing, as we are told, to their containing no stipulation as to the land which is to be confiscated. Of all this you will, however, receive fuller and more reliable information from Lucknow, in all probability, than I am able to give you. All that appears quite certain is, that after a visit of the Commander-in-Chief to the Governor General, at Allahabad, about the 10th, the forces intended to operate against Bareilly, now the place of rendezvous of all the principle rebels of the north-west—Nana Sahib, the Nawab of Futtyghur, Khan Bahadur, and others—began to move. General Walpole's division broke up from Lucknow, and began its march upwards, while Coke's brigade, leaving its position at Roorkee, crossed the Ganges, and entered the rebellious province from above. The Commander-in-Chief ordered his staff down to Cawnpore, intending, apparently, to proceed up the right or Doab side of the Ganges to Futtyghur; and thus the campaign in Rohilcund has begun."

"But it was not only in a north-westerly direction from his headquarters at Lucknow that Sir Colin had to look for rebels to chastise. Fyzabad, in the east, was occupied by insurgents, and, further away beyond the Oude frontier, Aizimghur was closely beleaguered by Koor Singh, of Arrah notoriety. Against Fyzabad marched, under Sir Hope Grant, on the 11th, a brigade selected from the garrison of Lucknow, of apparently three European regiments and a corps of Sikhs, with cavalry and artillery, and to relieve Aizimghur. Sir Edward Lugard, as I wrote in my last, started from Lucknow on the 20th of March. Of the movements of the first of these two columns we have yet to learn anything important; but the news has reached us that the latter force has relieved the garrison of Aizimghur. By a flank movement across the little stream on which the town is built, Lugard turned the enemy's position, and with the slight loss of one officer and five men killed (the officer's name is not given, but he belonged to the 10th Foot) discomfited the enemy and set the little English force free. This was on the 15th. The place had been invested since the 26th, four days after Colonel Milman had returned thither from his action with Koor Singh near Atrouleea on the 21st. On the 27th a sortie was made by the garrison, which was unsuccessful against the numbers of the enemy, and cost the life of Captain Bedford, of the 37th. After this check the little force remained quiet within its entrenchment, constructed during the former outbreak by Mr. Venables, an indigo planter, fairly supplied with provisions, and knowing they could hold their own till relieved. The first party to reach them was commanded by Lord Mark Kerr, with a wing of the 13th Light Infantry, a troop of the Bays, and two 6-pounder guns, escorting a convoy of more than 300 waggon. Leaving Benares on the 2d of this month, Lord Mark arrived on the 5th within ten miles of Aizimghur, when he found that his further advance would be disputed on the following day. In his front lay a body of rebels, estimated at upwards of 3,000 strong, composed mainly of mutineers of the old Dinapore regiments—7th, 8th, and 40th, commanded by a subadar of the late-named corps. They were skilfully disposed along the high banks of the road, and in the groves that bordered it, and in particular held a small village with such determination that ten hours' hard fighting was required to capture it. The whole of the little column was hotly engaged, the baggage guard no less than the rest, the long string of waggons tempting the enemy's attack. In reinforcing the rear guard, and driving off the enemy at the point of the bayonet, Capt. Jones, of the 13th, fell mortally wounded. In all some 43 of the force were struck, seven fatally, but the enemy's dead lay thickly over the ground, at the village especially, and he drew off in all directions, so that by 3 o'clock in the afternoon the convoy, scarcely damaged, entered the entrenchment. Nine days later came Lugard, and the siege was at an end. Fuller details have reached us since I last wrote of the operations against Jhansi, including the battle with Tatta Topay (for so, not as I have before written his name, is this agent and relative of the Nana designated), and the storming of the town. Sir Hugh Rose has proved himself throughout a general and a soldier. In the latter capacity he himself charged with Captain Reed's troop of the 14th in the action of the 1st. The defeat of the force intended for the relief of the city left him at liberty to proceed with the siego."

The day after the action, appeared his general orders for the assault of the exterior defences of the town of Jhansi on the following morning. "The siege operations had been conducted, against two faces of the wall, his right attack being on the south-eastern, the left on the south-western side of the city. (The fort is within the city wall, on its western side.) The batteries of the two attacks mounted in all two 24-pounders, three 18-pounders, two 10-inch and six 8-inch mortars, two 8-inch and one 24-pounder howitzers. Each attack furnished two assaulting columns. Those of the right were to escalate the wall at two points; those of the left were directed—one to escalate, the other to storm a breach, that the heavy guns had effected in one of the towers on the south-west face. The storming parties on the right were composed each of 100 men of the 3d Bombay Europeans and 50 men of the Hyderabad Infantry, with supports and a reserve, each 200 strong, similarly composed. On the left the storming parties were formed of 100 men of the 86th and 50 of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, with supports and a reserve, numbering but 125. The Madras Sappers took the engineering duties of the right attack, Captain Fenwick's company of Royal Engineers those of the left. A false attack was to be made on the north side of the town by some of the Hyderabad Contingent and 14th Dragoons. The columns of assault were directed to make for and concentrate upon the Ranees' Palace, as 'visibly a position of the highest importance.'"

"At daybreak on the 3d three shots fired in succession from 18-pounders in the Breaching Battery gave the signal, and the columns rushed to the assault. A tremendous fire was immediately opened upon them from the walls, and the resistance at each of the four points assailed was desperate. On the right the first attempt to escalate was unsuccessful. The ladders were not well placed, and gave way behind the three men who first mounted, two officers (Meiklejohn and Dick, of the Bombay Engineers) and a private, who were cut to pieces. Meanwhile, however, on the left, the 86th and 25th Native Infantry had got in at the breach, and had escalated the neighbouring curtain, and the ladders on the right being planted afresh the wall was surmounted by the 3d Europeans and Hyderabad Infantry, and all four columns driving before them the stoutly-resisting enemy converged upon the Ranees' palace. Here the last stand was made, and when the huge building was carried at the point of the bayonet all resistance ceased, and the city was in our hands. The total loss sustained by the assaulting force was six officers and forty-nine men killed, 12 officers and 163 men wounded. The Ranees took refuge in the fort, whence, as I mentioned in my last, she fled in the night towards Jaloun. The escape of this detested woman alone mars the completeness of Sir Hugh's gallant exploit. Traces have been found of her victims in the massacre of last June, the spot where they were slaughtered having been pointed out and visited. It lies outside the wall on the southern side—Johannabagh it is called in a plan before me—a garden and timbered ground with houses and a temple. It is satisfactory to find that here as elsewhere it is thought that the foul and indiscriminate murder was not so far as can be ascertained aggravated by torture and outrage."

"From Jhansi, leaving a wing of the 25th Native Infantry to garrison the town and fort, Sir Hugh marched for Calpee, where he hoped to arrive about the 26th of this month. It is ascertained, however, that he has halted somewhere on his line of march, his communications being threatened by the fugitives from Kotah, of whom presently. Meanwhile, General Whitlocke's Madras force is also moving upon the same point, but approaching it by way of Chirkaree, Punnah, and Bandah, by which circuitous course he will contribute to sweep up the disaffection of Bundelcund into the common sewer of Calpee, and to prevent if possible any overflowing of the foul torrent into the Doab. Etawah is held by Colonel Maxwell, of the 88th, with a small force, of which his own regiment forms the principal part."

"To turn to the Kotah fugitives. You are already aware that this very strong town was stormed by the force under General Roberts on the 30th of March. Eight days before, the army had arrived upon the banks of the Chambul, opposite to the city, and encamped out of range of the guns, which were immediately brought to bear upon them from the walls. Two batteries were thrown up to answer the enemy's fire, but the assault, as you are aware, was delivered from the southern quarter of the town, which was in the hands of the loyal Rajah. The river was crossed by a ferry to a point under the walls of the palace; guns were taken across and mounted upon the wall that separates the quarter held by the Rajah from the rest of the town, and their fire directed down the various streets—a work of great danger, from the number and skill of the enemy's matchlockmen. At noon on the 30th three columns, each of 500 men, of the 72d Highlanders, 95th, 93d, and Bombay 10th and 12th Native Infantry entered the town through a gate, which the engineers blew in, and, spreading right and left, carried the walls, turned the barricades in the streets, and quickly, and with slight loss, had the whole place in their possession. So far all was well—the city was taken, and the assailants had sustained a loss quite incommensurate with so great a success. But, on the other hand, the enemy had not suffered very severely either; they had fled too quickly for that, and therefore you will expect to hear that an immediate and vigorous pursuit was directed with Cavalry and Horse Artillery after the thousands of rebels who poured out of the captured city. Such was the expectation of every officer and man of those two branches of the force. But nothing of the kind took place, strange to say. Whom to blame for it, I cannot make out. No pursuit was ordered till pursuit was useless. Thus writes to me a not unknown pen:—"

"At 1 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 30th of March, the 8th Hussars arrived at their encamped ground before Kotah, having completed, in three marches, a distance of 60 miles in 47 hours. Immediately on our arrival in camp an order was brought to Colonel De Salis, commanding field detachment of the 8th Hussars and part of the 10th Native Infantry, to be ready to turn out his regiment of Hussars by 7 o'clock, as it was intended to bombard the town at half-past 5, after which the Infantry would storm, and the Horse Artillery and the Cavalry, consisting of Scinde Horse, 2d Bombay Cavalry, and 8th Hussars, were to march down the river about seven miles, to a place where it was fordable, and then move up to the town on the opposite side, to prevent any attempt on the part of the rebels to escape. At 7 o'clock all started—if fatigued, ready and cheerful. But they remained the whole day just on the other side of the ford, standing to their horses or lying under the trees, while 7,000 at least of the enemy were escaping within seven miles of them. The next morning they marched up the river seven miles to Kotah, made an entry into the town, and then returned to their original encampment at the ford. Not till the day following, at four o'clock in the afternoon—after allowing the enemy 52 hours' start—a detachment of Scinde Horse, Bombay Cavalry, Hussars, and Horse Artillery was sent to pursue them, cut them up, or disperse them."

"Of course nothing came of this stern chase. Sixty miles of ground were got over, and eight abandoned guns were found, but of the enemy nothing was seen. And thus a large armed force is thrown into Sir H. Rose's rear, making for Calpee, troubling Scindea's country—into which they had penetrated as far as Esaghur when last heard of, after engaging one of the feudatories of Scindea, the Rajah of Soopoor—and generally hindering the settlement of Central India."

Shortly after the storm of the place Lieutenant C. Hancock, of the Bombay Engineers, died of wounds received during an explosion; and on the 1st a magazine of the enemy exploded, killing Captain Basal-

gette, of the 95th, and a Bombay officer, Captain Bainbridge. It appears to have been purposely fired. The trial of the Rajah for implication in the murder of Major Burton, the late Resident, and his sons commenced shortly after. It is understood that he has established his innocence. On the 10th the force was still before Kotah, with the exception of the alleged train, which had left for Nusseabad, under escort. The troops will be distributed between the latter station and Neseuch, unless obliged to follow the fugitives into Malwa and assist Sir H. Rose. I should mention that the 71st Highlanders is being moved up to Sir Hugh from Mhow."

"In the Satpura mountains, between the Nerbuda and the Tapi, an engagement took place, on the 11th, between a body of Bombay troops, numbering 750 bayonets and 100 sabres, with four small mortars, and some 3,000 rebels of various kinds. The enemy's position was very strong, and was assaulted at three points by as many columns. Two of the attacks were successful, and the enemy were driven out, but with less complete slaughter than they would have been had the third column been able to get up. As it was, 170 of the rebels were counted dead, more than half of them being dangerous vagabonds, of Arab or Rohilla descent, one of whom outweighs a dozen Sheels. The Sepoys lost as many as 23 killed, and two officers and 53 native officers and men wounded. Their courage is highly extolled by the officers. They were of the 4th and 9th regiments, and the 8th Corps."

"Elsewhere we are at rest. The rebel chiefs of the Phond family, driven back from the Oanara country, are now in the Sawant Waree jungles, and the Government hope that they will there be taken, large rewards having been placed on their heads."

## UNITED STATES

Walker, the Nicaraguan filibuster, has been tried at New Orleans for violating the neutrality laws. The jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, there being ten for acquittal and two for conviction. The District Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi*.

The Supreme Court now in session at Salem, Mass., has granted thirteen divorces. The almost universal cause of these dissolutions is a sad commentary on Massachusetts morals.

The Senate of Wisconsin have passed a bill providing for a restoration of capital punishment.

**STOP THEIR GRASP.**—The Vice-President of the United States has, it appears, shut-up the refectory attached to the Senate Chamber at Washington, "on account," says the *New York Tribune*, "of the obvious injury to the progress of legislation from, added to it the fact that it creates personal difficulties." Our New York contemporary concludes his notice of this important matter, as follows:—"It is all very well in the Vice-President to take measures to keep Sill and Green sober, but it will require something more than that to make a gentleman of either of them."

The *New York Evening Post*, after a careful examination of the testimony in the several cases of boarding American vessels, comes to the following conclusions:—"1st. That the right to search vessels was not asserted in a single instance; 2d. That no gun was fired, except when the vessel disregarded the signal of the cruiser; and 3rd. That the 'outrage' which was made the particular occasion of complaint by General Cass, occurred in connexion with a vessel which, beyond a doubt, was designed ultimately for the slave trade."

**FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.**—The *New York Commercial Advertiser*, after rebuking the Buncombe of senators and others with regard to the right of search, thus refers to other pending difficulties:—"Our foreign relations generally are indeed assuming grave importance, and we had almost said a portentous aspect. Congress have virtually authorized the President to declare war against the republic of Paraguay, and as the President asked for such power, it is fair to assume that he intends to exercise it. What is remarkable, however, is that Congress have given the President no additional means of carrying out the threat implied in the resolution they have passed. One of two reasons only can be assigned for this—either Congress think that our present navy is abundant for protecting American vessels from wrong in all seas, for co-operation with France and England in the hostile demonstration toward China, for the fulfilment of treaty stipulations on the coast of Africa and for warlike operations against Paraguay into the bargain, or they design that the President should, if need be, withdraw ships of war from any of the stations or duties on which they are now engaged to operate against the recalcitrant republic. We think it possible that Congress has underrated the pluck and the resources of Paraguay. Then our difficulties with New Granada are not yet settled. The transport across the isthmus of Panama may yet need protection, and both ships and troops may be required for this. Then there is a party in Congress that seem determined that the President shall initiate a protectorate of Mexico, requiring of course a strong naval force at Vera Cruz, as well as a standing army in the various cities of Mexico. Others are plotting for the acquisition of Cuba, which would make another and a very heavy draft upon both army and navy. What else is to be done, without providing the means for it, we know not. But it seems to be a dictate of common sense that such feats of national prowess should cost before them a shadow of deeds as well as of words."

**THE "VISITATION" HUBBUB.**—We have reason to believe that Lord Napier has sent to the Commander of the British West Indian squadron a request to abstain from all further visitation of vessels under the American flag until he shall receive fresh orders from the Government at London. Though his Lordship has no official control over the squadron, we suppose there is no doubt that his suggestions will be regarded and that we shall hear no more of the exaggerated stories respecting "British outrages," or of that tremendous Buncombe of late so splendidly aired in the two houses of Congress.—*New York Tribune*.

**WESTERN IMMIGRATION.**—A letter written on a Missouri steamboat, says: "Emigrants are pouring into Kansas by thousands. Steamboats cannot be made long and large enough to carry all that apply for passage. This boat refused more than two hundred passengers each for Kansas and Nebraska." Kansas and Nebraska seem to be taking the bulk of this year's emigration.

**ANGELIC CONFIRMATIONS.**—Bishop Potter held a confirmation recently in this city, at which a lady presented herself to whom, he was quite sure, he had administered the rite before. As she approached, he asked her if she had never been confirmed. "Oh law, yes, Doctor," she replied, "you have confirmed me twice, and I want you to confirm me again; 't is so good for my rheumatism!"—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

**LIFTING HOUSES IN CHICAGO.**—One of the chief curiosities at work in Chicago now is the raising of entire blocks to a level with the new street grades. Innumerable small screws are used. The row of buildings is disjoined from its connections; stout joists, sustained by powerful screws, are placed in each doorway, and every possible precaution is taken to insure perfect safety. The labor progresses with great rapidity when once fairly under way, and it is really a remarkable sight to witness an immense brick block, with all its customary occupants, goods, &c., rising steadily into the air, while a sense of entire security pervades every one who dwells, or does business there. The success which has so signally crowned the experiments there will tend much to improve the city's appearance, and find buildings which are now squatting damply down seven feet below the street can be elevated to a becoming level with great ease.