Mr. Vore Foster will liver with more regret then we had surprise, that the telephone the seventy young moRumors were current in Paris of the approaching visit of the Pope and the Coronation of the Emperor of a the Erench has arrived at the Campiate Chalons, which is to bel wisited aby the Prince Consort and the Duke of Cambridge. We need not say however, that they will not be present at its solemn inauguration to morrow by the Bishon of the Diocese, in the presence of His Imperial Majesty; and possibly of the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris. The public recognition by the Emperor of the religion of his country in all great and important undertakings is a course of conduct which deserves commendation; and the solemn Mass at which the French army will assist to morrow will be the means of cementing more closely the attachment which subsists between His Majesty and his brave soldiers .- The object of the present military assemblage is declared by the Emperor himself to be "not a vain spectacle offered to public curiosity," but "a serious school to be turned to profit by persevering labor, the results of which would be evident if France should again require the services of her army. His Majesty, it should be remarked, occupies an ordinary tent, and possesses no luxuries beyond those of any of his officers. DOn: Thursday the sentence par contumace of deportation was pronounced upon the remaining conspirators in the plot against the life of the Emperor Napoleon. The names of those condemned, and whose arrest has not been effected, are Ledru Rollin, Mazzini, Massarenti, and Campanella. The Duke de Grammont goes to Rome as the Ambassadorial successor to the Count de Rayneval, and the English papers take advantage of the appointment to hint that his chief object will be to coerce the Holy Father into undertaking a series of extensive Reforms in the Administration of the States of the Church. It is natural that the English press should look forward with interest to any change which would be likely to embarrass the Holy See. No living monarch has a greater desire to ensure the happiness of his subjects than Pope Pius IX., and any amelioration in their condition, social or political, may safely be left to the wisdom and be-"nevolence of His Holiness: At the same time. we venture to think that the Duke de Grammont will take his instructions how to act in his new capacity, not from the English press, but from his Imperial master. It is not unlikely that employed in persuading Piedmont to pursue a the Court of Pekin repudiate Yeh and pay compensation for past injuries, and give security against their recurrence—well. If, as is most probable, to be wished; may be one of the results of his tion be shown to entangle the Ambassador in quesappointment .- Weckly Register. THE NAME OF THE NEW FRENCH MEDAL.

-The Emperor has decided that the medal commemorative of the campaigns from 1792 to 1815 shall bear the name of the " Medaille de Sainte-Helene,"

THE "ENTENTE CORDIALE."-The Memorial Bordelais, in its impression of the 31st ult., after a brief summary of the recent deplorable massacres in India, publishes the following ap-

peal to the French people:-"All Christian hearts, without distinction of nationality, will sympathise with the sufferings of their brethren in Bengal, and in the other provinces where the rebellion prevails, and will be

ready to come forth to their aid. "But we Frenchmen, who in recent and different calamities, especially at the time of the earthquake in Martinique, and at the time of the inundations of 1856, received such substantial proof of British sympathy—we who fought and suffered side by side with the English in the late Crimean war-we hold it as our duty to be the first to come forward to offer help to those of our friends and allies who are in misfortune.

"We therefore express the wish that a public subscription may be opened without delay to receive the gifts of those who are desirous of giving a proof of their sympathy for the unhappy victims of the Indian insurrection.

"At the head of this list we doubt not will appear the names of the most august personages and of the highest functionaries. All the notabilities of the country will subscribe.

"There is not a town in France which will not make it a point d'honneur to appear in the list, and we need not add that the city of Bordeaux will figure among the first."

## SPAIN.

A Madrid paper, the Peninsula, announces, on the strength of a correspondence from Mexico, that the secret treaty spoken of between the United States and Mexico is to the effect that the former power should supply to the latter, in case of war with Spain, 15,000 or 20,000 armed volunteers, who should go, under the Mexican flag, to take possession of Cuba, the Americans also furnishing equipments and vessels. Whether this be true or not, there is an air of probability about it which may well disquiet the Spanish government and deter it from hostilities.

Spanish advices say that the Mexican Government had accepted the propositions for mediation.

The Pope returned to Rome on the 5th. The official accounts say that he was well received. It is exceedingly gratifying for us to be able to state that during the visit of His Holiness to Tuscany, the Pope has been everywhere received with acclamation, and that the veneration for his sacred person kept increasing day by day. We have received an authentic report of this visit which corroborates our statement of the love of the Tuscans towards their Spiritual Head. and which entirely disproves the false assertions of the English papers, which with their usual mendacity dared to assert the contrary .- Weeklu Register.

# AUSTRIA.

As at the present moment it is important to English interests to entertain friendly feelings towards the Emperor of Austria, no such perversion of truth in his case is now allowed, and the tour of the Emperor through Hungary is adthe four of the Emperor through Hungary is adprised in 1856 320,000 men able to bear arms. In "Here I am, you see, far on my way to Delhi and mitted by the Morning Post of Friday to be that army there were but 30,000 men of the British Cawapore. We disembarked at Calcutta on the

quite an ovation on the part of the populace, who welcome their monarch with the greatest delight and enthusiasm. What will Rossuth and his admirers say to the admission in the organ of Lord Palmerston that if circumstances render. ed it necessary, Francis Joseph bas but to say the word, and all Hungary would rally to, his raised sword as one man.

It had been stated in explanation of the con-

centration of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier, that they are merely there for review by the Emperor, as he goes to Germany.

RUSSIA.

Many persons still deny that the Russian Government is concentrating a corps d'armee in the south-west of the kingdom of Poland; but it is a positive fact that large bodies of cavalry have recently marched from Lublin and Radom towards the Austrian frontiers. On the 20th of last month powerful detachments of Russian artillery also entered Czenstochan and Kielce, which last place is close to Cracow. It is not, however, probable that Russia meditates any breach of the peace. Her object is to keep Austria in check, and to prevent her interfering too much in the affairs of the Danubian Principalities .- Cor. of the Times.

## PERSIA.

There is much speculation in Paris as to the course Persia will pursue in executing the treaty of peace, and it is surmised that Russia will prompt the court of Teheran to break faith with England, now that her hands are full in India; but there are at present no solid grounds for believing that the Shah will not act with good

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that instructions have been sent to the French minister at Teheran to use all his influence to obtain the prompt execution of the conditions of the treaty, and to insist particularly on the immediate evacuation of -Herat.

### CHINA.

Lord Elgin arrived at Hong-Kong on the 6th of July, in perfect heath; but with only officers without an army, he is not in a position to do much. are various rumors as to his proceeding northwards, some say to Japan, but the Times correspondent says the course really resolved upon is this :- "A few days after this mail has been despatched, the Calcutta, the Shannon, the Pearl, the Inflexible, the Hornet, and two gunboats will proceed northwards, to rendezvous at Shanghai, and to proceed thence to the mouth of the river Pei-ho, on which river Pekin stands. Arrived at the nearest point to the capital, Lord Elgin will despatch to the authorities, for transmission to the Emperor, a letter requiring the Emperor within a specified time either to recognize or the good offices of the new Ambassador will be to repudiate the acts of his officers at Canton. If it is to be hoped that a reconciliation, so ardently either no notice be taken of the letter, or a dispositions of ceremonial, Lord Eigin will declare war, and thus relieve the relations of the two Powers from their present anomalous position. Canton will then be occupied, the trade of the northern ports will not be unnecessarily interfered with, but such further proceedings will be taken as may be necessary to bring the Court of Pekin to reason."

The French Government has received a despatch by the China mail, announcing that a conference had taken place at Hong-Kong on the 7th of July, between Admiral Guerin, commanding the French squadron, Admiral Seymour, Lord Elgin, and Gene-

ral Ashburnham. If Lord Elgin's mission fails, war will be declared by France and England simultaneously.

INDIA. The news from India brought by the last mail is "horrible and heartrending." There is no other name for it. Let us not attempt to deceive ourselves. It is pregnant with matter for the gravest reflection. In the first place, what is our condition before Delhi?

A fortnight since we were told that we had 13,000 men before the city, and that the assault was imminent. The truth has now come out. We have 2,000 men before Delhi, and we have the cholera in the camp. The rebels, better stored, better fed, and better sheltered, continue their occasional sorties; our men are harassed to death, the rains have set in and, if we may credit the opinion of well-informed persons in India, Delhi will not be captured for some months. This great fact is now clear to us; the rebels sweep the province of Bengal, and though they recoil from our terrible bayonets, those, alas! are too few and too scattered to maintain any definite ascendancy. In a word, our position is most hazardous. It is true that, with the exception of Agra, we have defeated the rebels wherever we have come in contact with them; but the success of General Havelock in the recapture of Cawapore was only purchased after three desperate engagements. This at least proves Nena Sahib to be not easily disconcerted, and to have both the will, the capacity, and the means to give our generals serious trouble. Yet it is not so much the force of the rebels, that we dread -we won our ground in the face of great odds; but it is the thought that pestilence and famine, as well as battle, may thin our scattered forces, may strike down the bravest hearts, and render them in camp, in town, or in garrison, an easy prey to cruel massacre. It is this that we dread, that they will be worn out before relief is afforded, and a second Cabul massacre terminate the terrible struggle. It is this fear, as a morning cotemporary well expresses it, which makes every carnest man "writhe with impatience" at the flippancy with which in anticipation the great deeds of the army, now scattered at sea, are boldly foretold when concentrated at Calcutta. The country must arouse itself to a full sense of the danger which threatens our very existence in India, and of the terrible fate our countrymen are so gal-

lantly struggling against.—Press.

The result at Lucknow is yet unknown. We think, however, notwithstanding the deplorable loss sustained in the death of Sir II. Lawrence, that the circumstances reported are encouraging. It is distinctly asserted in the Indian journals that the rebels at this place (Lucknow) are beginning to experience the disability predicted from the first, in the want of munitions. They have still firelocks and powder, but they have no percussion caps, and cannot manufacture them, while balls were also said to be failing them for their cannon. What is of more value, however, than these reports is the communication made from Lucknow itself by Sir H. Lawrence's successor in the command, that he considered himself able, dating from the 8th of July, to hold out for six weeks. This would leave ample time for General Havelock's force to dispose of Nena Sahib, and march afterwards to the relief of the Lucknew garrison, besides which it appears reasonable to presume that the very presence and operation of a victorious column of troops at less than 55 miles' distance would of itself exert some impression upon a dastardly rabble. Most anxiously, however, do we look forward to the intelligence that the arrival of efficient succors, either the remainder of the Chinese force, or that from the Cape, or that from these shores, has finally released our commanders from their straits and our countrymen from their perils.—

By the official reports published last year at Calcutta upon the Anglo-Indian army, that army com- rah, July 11:-

troops, being a little less than one-tenth. The extreme disproportion between the British froops and the native troops of India contributes essentially to miles from Calculate. We have about to start for the native troops of India contributes essentially to the native troops of India contributes essentially to the world offers no other example of a conquering power of 30,000,000 for people governing a conquering large to face with these, account of the award needs the ed race of 140,000,000 by means of an army the most estated you would not, could vanquished element in the proportion of 10 to 1. The possibility of the existence of such a state of things is the most striking proof of the superiority of intellect so award, that the newspapers dare not publish at the most striking proof of the superiority of intellect over purely physical force. But, to-day, having taught to the native troops nearly as much as we know ourselves of the art of war, we must be the more surprised to find, under all the circumstances of the present case, that the armies of Madras and Bombay still remain faithful and loyal during the revolt of the Bengal army, On the other hand, the Sepoys of the Bengal army are not so much formidable by their number as from the fact that they belong to a race more dangerous than the Sepoys of other times. The Sepoys who were subject to Clive, to Coote, and even to Wellesley, were principally taken from the Presidency of Madras, or the inferior provinces of Bengal-populations remarkable for their peaceable and submissive character; but the Sepoys of the army of Bengal have been drawn from the Mussulman tribes; and the Mahrattas, people of the most bellicose and most enterprising spirit of the Hindostanee race. Their stature generally equals, if it does not exceed, that of the English soldier; their complexion is scarcely darker than that of the Spaniard, while they carry their fanaticism to the extreme, whether it be prompted by the spirit of intolerance of the Mahomedan or Hisdostanee religions, or by the dreadful wars which the two races have carried on in India during whole centuries .- Cor. of the Nord of Brussels.

MADRAS.-Nothing is stirring in the Madras Presidency, and Southern India seems to repose in unbroken security. The army is believed to be faithful to the government, and the breath of suspicion does not rest upon its unshaken loyalty. At Madras, where a panic was for some time prevalent, the European community have enrolled themselves as volunteers, and are being organized as a military body. The Hindoo and Mahomedan inhabitants had presented an address to government, expressive, of their attachment to the British rule, and abhorrence of the frightful atrocities committed by the mutineers. In reply, they were thanked for their sentiments of loyalty, which they were required to make generally known. Subscriptions had been opened for the relief of the sufferers in Bengal as well as for the families of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, many of whom had fallen while serving against the mutineers.

BOMBAY.—The Bombay Presidency, though sometimes disturbed by unnecessary panics, is in a state of perfect tranquillity. At Ahmedabad, during the last fortnight, about seven troopers of the Guzerat Irregular Horse attempted to raise the standard of revolt, but they were promptly pursued by the Commandant, Captain Taylor, who shot two of them, and took the rest prisoners. They have been tried and condomned, and it is likely they will expiate their crime on the gallows. An emeute occurred at Punderpoor, a sacred town near Slielapoor, in which the Mamlutdar, or native magistrate, was killed, but this has led to no serious result.

BLOWING UP THE MAGAZINE AT DELHI .- The following narrative, officially communicated to government by Lieutenant Forrest, gives an accurate detail at last, with respect to the blowing up of the magazine at Delhi, on the outbreak of the mutiny. Lieutenant Forrest shares with Lieutenant Willoughby the honor of this brave action:-

"On the morning of the rebellion, Lieutenants Willoughby and Forrest, and Sir C. Metcalfe, were in the arsenal when they heard of the treachery of the native Sepoys, and they took active measures to check their advance upon the arsenal. They closed and blocked up the gates, and placed six six pounders to command the different entrances. These preparations had hardly been concluded when a body of mutineers appeared and called on the defenders to open the gates. On their refusal scaling ladders furnished by the king of Delhi, were brought up, and the rebels got on the walls and poured on to the arsenal. The guns now opened, and took effect with immense precision on the ranks of the enemy. Four rounds were fired from each of the guns. Conductors Buckley and Scully distinguished themselves in serving the pieces rapidly, the mutineers being by this time some hundreds in number, increasing in force, and keeping up a quick discharge of musketry. A train had been laid by Lieutenant Willoughby to the magazine; and the decisive moment soon approached, Lieutenant Forrest being wounded in the hand, and one of the conductors shot through the arm. The signal was given to fire the train, which was done by conductor Scully. The effect was terrific; the magazine blew up with a tremendous crash, the wall being blown out flat to the ground. The explosion killed upwards of a thousand of the mutiness, and enabled Lieutenants Willoughby Forrest, and more than half of the European defenders of the place to fly together, blackened and singed, to the Lahore gate, from whence Lieutenant Forrest escaped in safety to Mecrut. Licutenant Willoughby was less fortunate, and is now said to have been killed on his way to Umballah."

SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES OF THE MUTINEERS.-We learn from one of Col. Neill's letters that the mutineers in his district had expended their percussion caps, and were converting all their detonators into matchlocks. A Cossid from Lucknow is said to have declared that the mutineers there were in want of shot, and were reduced to the necessity of firing stones from the guns. At Delhi, too, percussion caps appear to have been wanting, and the small arms men, for want of ball, were using slugs made of the electric telegraph wire. It is also reported that latterly, having no fusees for their shells, they had been obliged to have recourse to some very inadequate substitute. This is a serious disadvantage under which it was from the beginning obvious that the mutineers would soon come to labour. They have been drilled to the use of the more powerful weapons fabricated by a race more advanced in civilisation; but they are not sufficiently advanced in science and the mechanical arts to fabricate and repair these arms, or the peculiar ammunition they require, as they are worn out and expended. Their temporary equality with Europeans, in respect of weapons, may therefore be considered as having already ceased to exist. And they lie under this additional disadvantage, that, having been accustomed of late years to employ the improved arms, they have become unaccustomed to the use of those in

which they were once so skilful. TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT JHANSI .- The following extract from a letter, just received, giving a detailed account of the death of Captain Skene, Superintendent of the Jahusi District, and of his noble wife. also of Captain Gordon, Assistant-Superintendent, will be read with thrilling interest by all to whom those officers were known:-It is all true about poor Frank Gordon. He, Alick Skene, his wife, and a few Peons managed to get into a small round tower when the disturbances began; the children and all the rest were in other parts of the fort-altogether 60. Gordon bad a regular battery of guns, also revolvers; and he and Skene picked off the rebels as fast as they could fire, Mrs. Skene loading for them. The Peons say they never missed once, and before it was all over they killed 37, besides many wounded. The rebels, after butchering all in the fort, brought ladders against the tower, and commenced swarming up. Frank Gordon was shot through the forehead and killed at once. Skene then saw it was of no use going on any more, so he kissed his wife, shot her, and then himself."

The following are extracts from the letter of a young officer just arrived in Bengal, dated Chinsu-

in England will not hear the worst. I for the truth is so awful that the newspapers dare not publish it.

The soldiers are furious, and whenever they get at the mutineers depend upon it the revenge will be commensurate with the outrages that saided it. Verytilittle is said samong the memor I officers the subject is too maddening; but there is a curious ax-pression discernable in every face when it is mentioned—a stern "compression of the lips and a fierce glance of the eye, which shows that when the time comes no mercy will be shown to those who have shown none. I will only disgust you, with two instances; but, alast there are only too many similar ones:-

"An officer and his wife were tied to trees, their children were tortured to death before them and portions of their flesh crammed down the sparents' throats; the wife then ravished before her husband he mutilated in a manner too horrible to relate-

Two young ladies named (very pretty), were seized at Delhi, stripped naked, tied on accart, taken to the Bazaar, and there violated ... Luckily for them they soon died from the effects of the brutal treatment they received.

"Can you wonder that, with stories like the fore going (and there are plenty such), we feel more like fiends than men? Our fellows have crossed their bayonets, and sworn to give no quarter, and I pray that God may give me health and strength until we settle with these scoundrels. I will write no more on this subject, for 'tis too maddening."

The following is from an officer in one of the regi-

"We are all moving up to Allahabad, about 70 or 80 miles from here. There a column is to form which will be joined by the forces coming down from Delhi, and then it is supposed all will proceed to Luckrow, and scour the whole province of Oude. I should think that before long there will not be such a thing, as a Sepoy left. We are getting the upper hand of them.

"I dare say that by the time you get this letter you will have read accounts of some of the atrocities and enormities committed by the mutineers: but you may rest assured that you have not heard of the worst by a long, long way. A description of the outrages will never appear in print. They are of too harrowing and barbarous a character for that. They have not appeared in the papers here. The female portion of their victims have been treated in a more horribly brutal way than has ever been seen or heard of. You may some day hear a recital of some of the worst of the outrages perpetrated on our poor

countrywomen, but you will never see them in print. THE MASSACRE AT CAWNPORE .- Our Times correspondent at Calcutta sends us the following account of the Cawnpore massacre :--

"The first accounts of the mutiny at Meerut and of the reception of the rebels at Delhi reached Cawn-pore about the 16th of May. The garrison of that station, the European regiment having been transferred to Lucknow, consisted of three native infantry regiments, the 1st, 53d, and 56th, one native cavalry corps (the 2d), and about 50 European Artillerymen. The station is built on a dead level, possesses no fort or place of refuge, and is in every respectill-adapted for defence. When, therefore, the news of the Meerut revolt reached Cawnpore, and it became evident that that example would shortly be followed by the native garrison there, Sir Hugh Wheeler at once turned his attention towards the provision of a fortified position, in which at all events, he might await the arrival of succours. He pitched upon the hospital barrack, in the centre of the grand parade, for the purpose. He intrenched it, armed it with all the guns of the battery, placed in it the women belonging to the depot of Her Majesty's 32d Foot, the ladies of the station and others, and himself remained prepared to act on the first sound of alarm as circumstances might dictate. "On the 31st letters were written to Calcutta to

state that an outbreak was imminent that Sir Hugh Wheeler had no means at his disposal to put it down that there were from 400 to 500 women and nonmore than 150 fighting men. The utmost he could do would be to defend them all in the intrenched hospital, which he had victualled for three weeks, nntil reinforcements could arrive from Calcutta .-The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of June passed away; not one day without alarm; and yet there was no outbreak. On the morning of the 5th an officer, the only one who, from the first, had pooh-pooh'd the idea of an insurrection, wrote to a friend in Calcutta ridiculing the precautions that had been made. In the afternoon of the same day he wrote to the same friend enclosing his will, and stating that the crisis had arrived or would be upon them that evening.— He, poorfellow, was one of its first victims. The particulars of the insurrection have not yet been told. We only know that many officers were killed on their way to the intrenched camp, that one of the first acts of the mutineers was to seize the treasure, about £160,000; to open the gaois, and let loose the prisoners. They then gutted and set fire to the houses, murdered every Christian they came across, and fi-

nally proceeded to attack the entrenched barracks. "Here, however, General Wheeler had an advantage. The rebels had no guns. He had several, though of small calibre, and with their assistance ho would have been able to keep any amount of insurgents armed only with old Brown Bess at bay till the

end of time. "It is at this point of the narrative that Dhoondoopunt Nenajee, quasi Rajah of Bithoor, appears upon the scene. This fiend in human shape was the adopted son of the late Heishwa. On the demise of that functionary he applied to the Government of India, and subsequently to the Court of Directors, for the continuation to him of the enormous pension assigned to the deceased. By both parties he was refused, but Lord Dathousic allowed him to keep six guns at his castellated palace at Bithoor. These guns turned the scale against our unhappy countrymen at Cawnpore.

"This man, generally styled the Nena Sahib, was well known to the residents of Cawnpore, and in prosperous times was always glad, or appeared glad. to receive them at his castle, and to accompany them on their shooting excursions. He is a middle-aged man, dark-complexioned, and but for a dishquest expression would have been considered a good-looking man. The writer has seen him and shot in his company. The moment, however, that he heard of the mutiny at Meerut, and had felt the pulse of the troops at Cawnpore, his mind was made up. We had refused him his 'rights;' he determined to gain them himself or perish in the attempt. His first hastile act was committed on the persons of fugitive ladies and children from Futleyghur and elsewhere, about a hundred in number. Bithoor is only six miles above Campore, and as they were passing the former place en route to the latter he stopped their bouts, brought them on shore, and remorselessly shot every one. He then ned their bodies together and threw them into the river. This was Dhoondoopunt Nenajec's declaration of war against the British Government. This occurred early in June. The revolt broke out at Cawapore on the 5th. No sooner had intimation of it reached the Nena than he took his guns and joined the rebels, assuming the command in person. Guns were produced also from there shops.

other quarters of large calibre, and with these he At last, ill-luck would have it, by chance, as I may commenced pounding Wheeler's intrenchment, to

in the first fortnight he lost shout one third of his force, Wheeler's heart never falled him. Sally after sally adid he make, said always drove the enemy before him. Had not there been so great, a crowdlof ladies under his charge he could with ease have cut his way to Allahabad; "A Chength on the 26th of June, they had but two days' sapply of food left; they had no water; their ammunition was at its lowest ebb. From being confined, 600 in number, in a barrack originally designed to contain about 200. and from the bodies lying unburied all around them, disease in a bad form bad "come among them, and was decimating: their ranks... But the heart of the gallant Wheeler rose with the crisis. On the 26th he was determined to make one last effort one grand assault on the enemy's position, and to take from them, the necessary supplies. He came out with his half-staved band, charged the enemy, and drove them from their position; but he had no cannot be the same of the came of th valry. The enemy had been joined by a second regiment from Oude, and the two coming upon his flanks just as he drove the infantry before himcoming with a proportion of 12 to 1, compelled him to fight his way back. He himself was mortally wounded, and lost many men in the action. Its result and the death of Wheeler the next day damped the hopes of the garrison. They had neither food, water, nor ammunition ; to remain there was to die. In this emergency they sent Mr. Stacy, the donnty-collector, on the 27th of June, to treat with Nene Sahib. He was received by that victorious leader with great civility. The following most favorable conditions were agreed upon:-The garrison (including women, children, and camp followers) were to be permitted to take their arms, property, and a lac and a half of rupees with them into country boats provided for their reception; in which they were to proceed to Allahabad. The ingenuity of hell never before devised a blacker scheme of treachery than that deliberately planned by the Nena and shared in by all the rebels at Camppore, those rebels being Sepoys who for years had eaten our salt. Our poor, miserable, half-starved countrymen were conducted faithfully enough to the boats officers, men, women, and children-and pushed off into the stream in full confidence in the good faith of these devils; but they had scarcely done so when, on a signal given by the Nens himself, guns were opened upon them from the bank, and out of the 40 boats they embarked in some were sunk, others set on fire, and the rest pushed over to the Oude side. where cavalry in waiting for them, in their eagerness to slay the Caffres (infidels), rode their horses belly deep into the river to meet the boats and cut and hack at our unhappy countrymen and women, who vainly tried to escape: One boat, however, actually did manage to run the terrible gauntlet auccessfully, and got ten miles down the river, but they were pursued, overtaken, captured, and brought back in triumph to the barracks, where the men were all shot, and the women reserved for a worse fate.

CANTON ENGLISH .- The clegant Greek slave inposed his language and his mode of thought upon his barbarous Roman master; our civilized Chinese attendants have communicated to us outer barbarians the syntax of the Chinese tongue. My friend introduced me to his comprador thus:— You see gentleman-you tawkee one piecy coolie one piecy boy-larnt pigeon, you saveey, no number one fooly -you make see this gentleman-you make him house pigeon. This was said with great rapidity, and in my innocence I believed that my friend was speaking Chinese fluently. He was only talking Canton English.' Trunslated into the vernacular it would stand-'You see this gentleman-you must engage for him a coolie and a boy, people who understand their business, you will bring them to him, and then manage to get him a lodging and furnish it. To whom the polite comprador, lenter atterna caudam, replied:

-- Hab got. I catchee one piecy coolie, catchee one niccy boy. House pigeon number one dearoc no hab got. Soger man hab catchee house pigeon.' ' Must got.' Heuigh. The basis of this Canton English, which is a tongue and a literature, for there are dictionaries and grammars to elucidate it, consists of turning the i' into the '1,' adding final vowels, to every word, and a constant use of 'savey,' for 'know,' 'talkee' for 'speak,' piecy' for 'piece,' number one' for 'first class, but especially and above all the continual employment of the word 'pigeon.' Pigeon means business in the most extended sense of the word. Heaven pigeon hab got,' means that church service has commenced; 'jos pigeon,' means the Bhuddist ceremonial; 'any pigeon Canton?' means 'have any That no box pigeon, that Coolia pigeon,' is the form of your servants remonstrance if you should ask him to fill your bath or take a letter. It also means profit, advantage, or speculation. 'Him Wang too much foolo, him no savey, vely goo pigeon hab got,' was the commentary of the Chinese pilot upon the Fatshan Creek business. Until you can not only speak this language fluently, but also-which is far more difficult-understand it when spoken rapidly in a low monotonous voice, all communication with your servants is impossible. The second morning after I had been installed in my dwelling my new 'boy,' Ah Lin, who sleeps on a mat outside my door, and whom I suspect to live principally upon successful rat hunts for he knocks down about three per diem with a bamboo pole as they run about the roomthis Ah Lin, drawing up my musquito curtains, presenting me with the six o'clock cup of tea, and staring at me with his little round eyes, gravely remarked 'Missa Smith one small piecey cow child hab got.' It was a long time before I comprehended that, it being a part of a boy's duty to inform his master of the social events of the colony, he wished to give me to understand that Mrs Smith had presented her husband with a daughter. It makes a bachelor laugh and an exiled family man almost cry to hear the grotesque caricature of the language of the nursery.-Hong Kong correspondent of the Times.

### LAMENT OF A MAID IN PRISON. (From Punch.)

To think what I am come to from a comfortable

place t Here I ham a pickin hocum, brought to trouble and disgrace; And allowanced to bare wittles, that had meat with

hevery meal. Hall along of bein' tempted in a hevil 'our to steal. Drat that there rag and bone warus!-if I'd never sin their bill. I might have kep in service and have lived in plenty

If I to their persuasions hadn't never lent my mind, And ne'er know'd what hard labor was, which now a lass, I find.

I first begun with kitching stuff disposin', on the sly, And then I sold the drippin' which I ort to have put

To melt it down for gravy when I had a jint to roast, Not content with spreadin' butter upon both sides of my toast.

Bones also I got rid of, which for stock I should have Which I repents of when I thinks how fool-like I

be-aved: Then bottles to the wine-merchant's that back was to have gone. And so to towels, napkins, and sich-like, I soon got

on. 'Twas very stoopid on me—that much I will confess And next I took to priggin' and to sellin' bits of dress. One thing leads to another, and one don't know where one stops,

When one begins to steal things for to sell to them Say.

which, with his small calibre guns, he could not adequately reply. Notwithstanding this, and that in a way;