

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

The note in the *Moniteur* announcing the dissolution of the Army of Observation, has not produced all the effect intended by it. The "nevertheless" which begins the next paragraph checked the rising joy caused by the first; and the retaining at the Camp of Chalons the divisions of infantry and cavalry which are placed under the command of General Schramm, and those composing the Camp of Helfaut, which are under General Maissiat, acted rather as a damper. The Government, so far as its views are communicated through the *Moniteur*, is rather unfortunate, as when it may be most sincere it is least credited by the public. What it failed to do on Wednesday will, it appears, be tried again. It is reported that another note will soon appear in the *Moniteur*, positively declaring that the great Powers will be invited to meet and settle amicably all existing difficulties, and that France will henceforth apply herself to the cultivation of the arts of peace. This means that the policy hitherto followed in Italy has raised up so many complications, that it is not easy to get over them without the assistance of England.

The project for increasing the fortifications of Antwerp, presented to the consideration of the Belgian Chambers, again occupies the attention of a portion of the Paris press. The *Patrie* began on Saturday with an enumeration of objections to the scheme, which it condemned under both the political and economical point of view. An extract from an article in the *Constitutionnel* on the same subject, signed by M. Granier de Cassagnac, was sent to you yesterday; and this morning that article is reproduced in the *Pays*, great prominence being given to it in both papers. The tenor of the article is unfriendly to England, the Government of which is suspected by the writer of meeting the King of the Belgians to strengthen his fortress. It seems a sort of unfortunate fatality, that as soon as confidence shows symptoms of reviving in the commercial and financial world something new should be devised to disturb it. M. de Cassagnac's article has not been without its effect.

The recognized success of the invasion of rifled artillery, fully proved in the campaign in Italy, and the attention that has consequently been drawn to the subject, render it not interesting to observe that, although the French have been the first to use these formidable weapons in the field, the plan (or at least its most important features) is patented in England, and was offered to the British Government as far back as 1835 by Lieutenant Engestrom, of the Swedish navy. A similar invention, by Colonel Cavalli, of the Piedmontese service, was also offered to our Government at a date which I cannot exactly fix, but which is not less than three or four years ago. Indeed, Colonel Cavalli's friends claim for him, and I believe with him, that he was the first to carry out the scheme of a rifled cannon. Without any demand of remuneration he offered it to the British Government. His inventions were referred to Woolwich, and referred backwards and forwards till lost sight of. But for our dilatory mode of proceeding in such matters our artillery might long since have been provided with rifled guns. The excellence of Cavalli's invention is fully recognized in his own country, and three batteries of his guns were on the point of being despatched to the Crimea when the Russian war concluded. It is vexatious to observe how often official delays deprive England of real and great advantages, and that even English inventions are allowed to travel abroad and be turned to profit by foreigners. I am informed that the French are now making their cast-iron 30 pounders strong enough to throw a rifled shell weighing 60 lbs., and that they are doing this on a plan originally devised by Captain Blakely, of the Royal Artillery, and published in a memoir, of which two translations were made by French officers, one for the Emperor, the other for the Minister of War. The Commission d'Artillerie last year made experiments with a 30-pounder on this plan, and found its endurance and safety to be increased threefold without increase of weight. A paper on the subject, read at the United Service Institution in January, has likewise been translated into French and submitted to the Emperor. The steel-cased floating batteries which were lately, to the great surprise of the Piedmontese and Lombards, conveyed overland in pieces to the Lago di Garda, are said to be constructed on a plan suggested in England.—*Times Corr.*

LIEGE NAPOLEONIAN.—The *Saturday Review*, of London, a modern Cassandra, prophesying England's downfall, still writes thus warningly of Napoleon the Third:—"If there is one man in Europe above the rest who may be described as a man of fixed ideas, wedded to an unalterable policy, it is the present Emperor of the French. He has passed a considerable portion of his life in solitary reflection. For years he brooded over 'what might be,' and his dreams, one by one, are being realized. Long ago he mapped out his future career, and step by step he is accomplishing it. Nothing but the accidents of circumstance can affect his plan, and hitherto accident has been strangely in his favor. He moves by line and plummet—by fixed landmarks—towards the consummation he desires. In hours of captivity and exile he meditated—he is now upon a throne, and he achieves. His lucubrations during those dark days are not hidden from us—years ago they were given to the world. We have all of us in our own hands, if we choose to use it, the key to the foreign policy of Napoleon III."

"Great men ponder over the history of other great men for the purpose, not of imitating, but of learning. Napoleon III. has studied, and has not in vain studied the history of Napoleon I. How long did Napoleon go on conquering? As long as he attacked Europe in detail. When did he fail? When fate compelled him to fling down the gauntlet to the combined Continent. These are not our deductions from the past; they are the deductions of a famous mind, written by a famous hand—the mind and the hand of Louis Napoleon. 'Rome,' says Montesquieu, 'became great because the wars she waged were successive, not simultaneous. She never attacked one foe till the one before was done with.' This, pursues Napoleon III., is the true policy of the French empire. That empire is not war, it is peace—peace when the honor and the interests of France allow of it—'Pax deiparis sans honneur, pax de guerre universelle.' 'No peace without honor: no universal war.'"

"The European confederation which closed the war in 1815 was too strong for Bonaparte. The stars in their courses combined and fought against him. He fell, and left the allied powers victorious, conscious of the fate that they had escaped, and con-

scious of the dangers which might yet arise from another such as he was. Though the fight was over, one bond of sympathy still bound them. They determined that no second member of the family must again be allowed to hurl defiance at the throne of Europe, and vex the quiet of the world. Their determination was not unavailing, but unfortunately, it was impracticable. Time, the great league-breaker, divided the tie, for Europe could not and dared not for ever be interfering in the internal affairs of a powerful people. Some thirty years passed, and a Napoleon was again reigning on the Tuileries. The members of the old alliance looked on suspiciously, but could do nothing. On the other hand, the plow, all the wiser for the catastrophe of his uncle, took very good care to give them no direct reason for alarm."

The position of France under her new Emperor was not one with which a great nation could long be satisfied. She was isolated, and what was more, she was suspected. Her honor and her interests alike required that this isolation and this suspicion should cease. An alliance with England was an admirable expedient. It disarmed much hostility abroad, and it rendered what remained unimportant. The next thing to be done was to break up the confederation of 1815, to alienate the members from each other—to restore, in fact, to the French their 'legitimate' place in the councils of the world. *Pax deiparis sans honneur, pax de guerre universelle.* The Russian war served two ends. It satisfied the wounded dignity of France, which had not forgiven Moscow, and it secured enmity between Russia and her old confederates, England, and, above all, Austria. A sudden peace arranged at a time when England was desirous of continuing, and the courts of St. Petersburg and the Tuileries concluding the conflict, threw Russia and France into each other's arms. A secret understanding was brought about, and the war was abandoned. It did not, however, leave Europe as it found her. It is just possible that English diplomatists perceived the position in which this country and Austria were now placed by the unexpected course of events. It is pretty certain that it was not lost on the statesmen of Austria and Prussia. Silently an Anglo-Austrian intimacy began, almost unobserved by the English people, whose liberal sentiments would not have predisposed them to look with complacency on a friendship with despotic conservatism, however desirable, from a diplomatic point of view. A happily-concluded marriage (?) united the respective courts and peoples of Prussia and of England. Louis Napoleon was alive to the gradual growth of this incipient coalition. An Italian war of independence was the best and most certain way to detach Austria from her friends (?) and he himself had long entertained a sentimental sympathy for the wrongs of Italy. Accordingly the cord that bound London to Vienna was snapped. The tie between Vienna and Berlin was only weakened, for Prussia, alarmed though hesitating, would ultimately have made common cause with Austria. Before she could do so, the prudent 'moderation' of Napoleon III., in the conference at Villafranca, had won over Francis Joseph, who was convinced of the indifference of England, and was by some mysterious artifice induced to distrust the fidelity of Prussia. The result was that the danger of European conflagration, which the French Emperor fears at the bottom of his heart, disappeared. One member was lost to the old confederation. Germany is divided against herself from Hanover to Munich. France has conquered one more European power, and converted one more enemy into a friend."

Neither has this war left Europe as it found her. The bundle of sticks is loosed, and the strength that lay in their unity is turned to weakness. Austria and Russia are each other with little affection, while each is connected by triple ties of gratitude with France. Prussia and England are left alone, and Austria is no friend to Prussia, Russia no friend to us. Is the honor of France satisfied, or are we always to have wars and the rumors of wars? The two nations that were the conquerors at Waterloo stand apart, anxious for the future. What says the imperial kinsman of the conquered? Is it peace? Once, upon a solemn crisis in his career, Louis Napoleon proclaimed to France and Europe that his mission was to remember that fatal field. Has he forgotten it? At least he has never said so. We do not assert that the sore still rankles in his memory. He is dark, he is politic, he is profound. We only say, 'Who knows?' Is the last step in the policy of the nephew of Napoleon to be the separation of the two remaining allies? We know the characteristic tendencies of Englishmen, and we know that, if he tries, it is too possible he may succeed. If the French eagles were crowding to-morrow to the Rhine, would England still be neutral, and see her last friend crushed? Should we not be inclined to cry, 'Why go to war for a probability—a chance—a remote result?' And truly this is a terrible stake to lay down upon a venture. Besides, there is a powerful god—Cotton—and he has several prophets. But when the aggressor is abroad, who be to those who by a policy of neutrality have alienated their allies, and in a blind indifference have neglected at the same time to arm themselves. If we refuse to stand by our friends let us be ready to meet, and to meet alone and unassisted, what Heaven has reserved for us in the future."

GERMANY.

The attention of politicians here is naturally called to the Congress which is expected to follow the Zurich Conference. While Austria still seems to hesitate, Prussia is not averse from the proposal, on condition that the Italian Confederation shall become a fact. She will then support the restoration of the banished Princes to their dukedoms, but only on the condition of their granting constitutions and extensive administrative reforms. Prussia is perfectly sincere in this, as is proved by the King of Naples' conditional assent to join the Confederation, which was given after consulting the Prince Regent."

The Conference of Zurich is likely to be in its way as a great surprise for the world in general as the armistice or the peace of Villafranca. It is understood here that, instead of making all the difficulties which were expected, Austria, having consulted some of those female divinities whose worship she so wisely prefers to that of roystering Mars, is prepared to make at once the concessions which will secure a speedy conclusion of the treaty. To her only two points are of importance—the restoration of the Dukes and the establishment of the Confederation. If she brings these about, she will have acquired, in the face of Europe, all that she ever aimed at, and more than she gained by the separate treaties. She has had long practice in managing a Confederation, and rather likes the amusement.—*Times Corr.*

PRUSSIA.

A telegram from Berlin dated Wednesday brings intelligence of the increasing illness of the king. It says:—"The symptoms of congestion of blood to the head of His Majesty the King have increased since last night, and according to the latest bulletin, have given cause for the most serious apprehension. The Prince Regent will arrive here from Bms tomorrow morning."

RUSSIA.

The *Israelic Russ* publishes an article insisting that a Congress shall assemble for the settlement of the Italian question."

A letter from St. Petersburg describes the Russian navy as being in process of gradual reconstruction, under the active superintendence of the Grand Duke Constantine. On the 23rd July, the Emperor, accompanied by the Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Admiral, reviewed a fleet of seven line-of-battle ships, fourteen frigates, and a numerous flotilla of gunboats, all propelled by steam, and the greater part screws. These had all been built since the war, on the best models. At present they are but indifferently manned. In process of time the crews will be disciplined, and a respectable squadron will be

kept for that purpose in the Mediterranean.—"As for Russia could afford but a very sorry contingent in case of a naval war, but during the next twenty years she makes such progress as she has acquired since the peace, she will be almost as formidable with her naval as she has long been with her military power. Russia is at present busily engaged in industrial enterprises, and particularly in the construction of railways. Twenty thousand men are at work between St. Petersburg and Warsaw: on the southern lines considerable progress has been made, and the day is not far distant when there will be railway communication between Moscow and St. Petersburg and the Baltic provinces in the north, Warsaw on the west, and Odessa and the Crimea on the south. Russia will then be immensely strengthened, whether for offensive or defensive purposes."

ITALY.

The French proverb, "*Qui trop embrasse mal étend*," may well be applied to Piedmont to-day, for to the ambitious desire of extending its power and possessions may partly be attributed the present state of uncertainty in which the Italian question remains."

That there is division in Italy should not surprise us when in our own unfortunate country we have a sad example of the antipathy of one part of the populace to another—divided, as Italy has been and governed by monarchs or princes of different race and politics, it is still less astonishing that antagonism should exist."

To blend into one homogeneous *ensemble* the entire population of that country; to confound separate interests in universal unity—to drown all recollections of the past, and create mutual confidence and general fraternity, and to do this in a few weeks is indeed a noble object; but such a miracle, if achieved, would be the work of a God and not of a man."

Nor is it fair to expect so much from a people so long enslaved; for though there may be what the British Minister called a great constitutional party, there is also an Italian Orange party, with a tanner of its own, as different from that of Victor Emmanuel as the rag hoisted on the 12th of July is from that which would be raised if Ireland were a free country. Italian Unity is, at least for the present, a dream—not that it never can or ought to be achieved, but because, like all things great and permanent, it must be the work of time. To impose it forcibly on a people so divided would be to risk increasing division, and widening the breach between the different parts of the whole country."

At the present moment, there is no concealing the fact, discontent prevails to an alarming extent, not only in the Roman States but in Lombardy, in Venetia, and, no doubt, in the Neapolitan States also. Symptoms of revolution and disorder begin to show themselves on every side, and a general conflagration is almost inevitable. The question of the Duchies remaining unsettled, federation already dislocated, trade left stagnant, the finances in disorder, uncertainty about the future, are more than sufficient to cause an explosion, which the European powers will scarcely be able to avoid. What, then, is in reserve for Italy? Is Piedmont to become the focus of liberty for the rest of the country, or is it merely destined to replace, by a forced dictatorship, a foreign ruler?"

The real state of the country is by every one considered an alarming one, but as in physical and moral diseases the malady must be attributed to some primary cause, the sovereign physicians, British statesmen, and a few of their brother quacks on the Continent solemnly declare Rome to be the tainted spot, the cause of all the lethargy or fever in the whole Italian Peninsula."

"Give the Roman States a British constitution and all Italy will be renovated," says Doctor Palmerston. "Hang the Pope and the priests, and put a triavir of Socialists in their place," says his colleague, Surgeon Mazzini, "and Italy will be happy." "Secularize the Government of the Pope—let him be only a spiritual Sovereign with a fixed salary a vassal of Piedmont, simply; or less still, an Italian subject instead of a Sovereign of Rome, and Italy will flourish in peace, unity, and prosperity," say some of the minor quacks. But do not (as it often happens to poor patients) these illustrious practitioners in their ignorance not only fix the seat of the disease in the wrong place, but are they not also interested in keeping up the distemper, thinking, in fact, of their own fees rather than of the recovery of their patient? But the subject is too serious for trifling, and the question is in reality no longer exclusively a Roman one or even an Italian one, but a European question entirely."

It is not merely Catholicism and Protestantism that are likely to be opposed, but religion and materialism, civilization and barbarism."

The Pope is apparently the visible object, but by the majority of those who would rejoice in his fall, the religion of Christ is what is aimed at, and not alone in Italy but in France also."

The good sense of the people, of which these utopians in politics and in faith are fortunately but a small minority, will eventually prevent their success but what evils would even a short reign of the goddess Reason cause! How soon would those who considered the Holy Father's Government as the plague spot of Italy wish to have it back, and recognise their error! To blame France for such a state of things would be absurd. It existed long before she made an effort to avert the coming storm. Her intervention was a noble and a generous one, as far as Italy is concerned; and it was also a necessary one for herself, and, perhaps, for Europe.—*Cor. of Nation.*

PROCLAMATION OF THE RED REPUBLIC AT PARMA. —VIENNA, Thursday.—The official *Austrian Correspondence* of this evening contains private intelligence, dated Parma, the 9th instant, stating that the Piedmontese had been driven from the city. The Red Republic had been proclaimed. Property holders and the friends of order were taking flight."

TORIN, Thursday.—Advises received from Bologna state that a decree of the Government has convoked an assembly to be elected by the inhabitants, in order to express the wishes of the population. Several agents of Mazzini had been arrested and expelled.—It is asserted that the conference of Zurich has prolonged the armistice indefinitely. The French troops have suspended their departure from Italy."

Mazzini and the brotherhood of the dagger are even now making themselves heard; they will soon scandalize an honest cause, force every respectable patriot into hopeless inaction, and offer a sufficient excuse for any strong-headed measure of despotism. It is not difficult to get up a case, it is not difficult to drive excitable men to wicked acts, and if any coward had been to attempt to execute the public threats recorded by our correspondent from Parma, the execution of all mankind would envelope not only the assassin, but the cause which had produced him. But surely it is better not to play with such edged tools as these for any purpose. The conjuror who lives by keeping a dozen knives in the air will be sure to cut his finger with one of them at last.—We have had too many of these sharp weapons spinning about lately; insurrection in Lombardy, insurrection in Hungary, insurrections in the Duchies and the Legations, all favored or coquetted with by a great Sovereign, are troublesome and most disquieting signs of the times, and conduce to the security of no nation and of no individual.—*Times.*

REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE.—The journal which temporarily represents the *Armonia* gives an anecdote which, if true, exhibits a new instance of the inconceivable presumption of the emissaries of our Government in meddling with ecclesiastical affairs.—A Florentine correspondent of the *Piemonte* says that the *Avvocato Salvagnoli*, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs in Tuscany, addressed a dispatch to His Holiness proposing a candidate for the vacant See of Pistoria. Pio IX. took the dispatch, re-folded it, and had it directed simply to the *Sig. Avvocato Salvagnoli*, and sent by the post to its destination. This rebuff was naturally not very satisfactory to the author of the letter, but the Tuscan minister might

have imagined that all questions of the treaty of Villafranca apart, His Holiness would not be the first to recognise a government not as yet recognised by any European Power, and that, moreover, in a question touching the choice of a Bishop.—*Corr. of Freeman's Journal.*

The *Journal of Rome*, of the 6th, has the following:—

"After the deplorable events, produced by some factions men, which for a time troubled the tranquillity of the town of Ancona, the Pontifical rule was peacefully re-established; and the Municipality recently resolved that a deputation should convey to the foot of the throne of His Holiness the sentiments of devotedness and fidelity with which the best part of the population has never ceased to be animated. The deputation consisted of the principal ecclesiastical of the cathedral of Ancona, Count Ferretti, Count Milioli Ferretti, and M. Bellocchini. The deputation, being presented by the two cardinals, were received by the Holy Father with his usual kindness and clemency. The deputation afterwards presented its homage to the Cardinal Secretary of State."

The *Gazette de Liege* contains an analysis of the letter from the Emperor of the French, which was handed to the Pope by M. de Mennemur.

"Napoleon has addressed to Pius IX. one of those letters which form epochs in political life, and which contain a full expression of the writer's views. Let us hasten to say that the form of this letter is perfect. It is throughout worthy of an elder son of the Church."

"The following are the principal ideas contained in the document:—

"The alliance of the two Catholic empires and the titles offered to the Pope of Chief of the Italian Confederation show sufficiently that Italy will be reorganised in a conservative and religious, not in a revolutionary sense."

"The Holy Father has no more respectful or more faithful sons than the chiefs of the two great Catholic nations, and the influence as well as the force of their nations is entirely devoted to him."

"After explaining the views he has conceived in relation to the Italian Confederation, the Emperor declares that he would be far from prescribing reforms to be carried out by the Holy Father or from exacting conditions for his loyalty and devotion, but he insinuates that it would perhaps be opportune, that it would be worthy of the Holy Father if he would co-operate with him in the work of organising Italy by complying with some of the legitimate wishes of the population living under his paternal rule. In this delicate passage the reform indicated, though in extremely moderate terms, is the secularisation of power at least in the Legation."

"Finally, the Emperor, in referring to the organization of some national force, which it would be difficult to raise without the conscription, offers some observations on the subject of the French occupation, tending to show the inconvenience to the Holy Father of prolonging this state of things."

"This is in substance the letter of the Emperor."

The following is the substance of His Holiness's reply, according to the *Gazette de Liege*:—

"The French Government has presented four requests to the Pope. To these His Holiness, after taking some days to deliberate, now replies. These demands were: The acceptance of the Honorary Presidency of the Italian Confederation; the establishment in the Papal States of the Code Napoleon; a peculiar constitution for the government of the four Legations. The following, it is positively asserted, are the replies which the Holy Father has made to these proposals. As far as relates to the title of Honorary President of the Italian Confederation the Holy Father puts the following questions in return:—What is the Presidency? Will it be administrative or political? President of what? Where is the Confederation? If it should be composed of the various kingdoms of Italy, it cannot yet exist, since the greater number of the thrones are vacant (literal). It will be necessary, therefore, to reinstate the sovereigns in their dominions, and first of all the President. In regard to the Code Napoleon, His Holiness has already said that there is a more perfect code in existence in Rome, and that it would be impossible, independent of this, to apply the Code Napoleon to the States of the Church, because it is in opposition to the essential principles of the Apostolic government. Its provision for civil marriages is an example. With regard to the Legislative Council which is already established, His Holiness replies that without doubt this institution is calculated to do great good, since there are at Rome, as elsewhere, many reforms to be made; but he reserves to himself the right of choosing his own time and opportunity for making them. Finally, in relation to the Legations, the Holy Father considers that before this question is opened he ought to be restored to the possession of that portion of his dominions."

A correspondent of the *Univers* gives the following as the substance of the Pope's answer:—

Pius IX. thanks the Emperor of the French for the interest which he uncasingly displays for the Holy See and the person of the Pope. He regards as an instance of the Emperor's filial devotion the proposition relative to the honorary presidency of a Confederation or Italian League, and he would not refuse that post without having the most ample information respecting the engagements which would result from it, and the relations which would exist between himself and the various Italian sovereigns. When he has procured such information he will be enabled to see whether Catholic interests permit him to accept it; and in that case the pacification of Italy and the return of its rebellious provinces will naturally have to precede the establishment of that Confederation and of the honorary presidency."

The *Piemonte* remarks that the son of Napoleon I., who before being called Napoleon II. had received from his father the title of "King of Rome," died, in 1832, in the very room at St. Albano where his father, in 1809, had signed the decree depriving Pope Pius VII. of the Pontifical States."

Lombardy, which is annexed to Sardinia, covers an area of 8,312 square miles, and has a population of 2,700,000. Venetia, which remains Austrian, covers 17,511 square miles, and has a population of over 5,000,000.

The *Chiarivari* gives a caricature, in which a conscript is represented as coming to consult his officer after the campaign of Italy. "Captain," he says, "I should like to carry home a souvenir of this country to my sweetheart. The corporal says that the best thing they have produced here is their Raphaels. Now, would it not be well to carry her back a few of them?"

INDIA.

FRESH DANGERS FROM THE MUTINY.—The Calcutta Mail brings the following news:—"Letters from commercial correspondents express fears that the example of the mutiny of the European soldiers formerly in the Company's service, would spread fresh agitation among the natives. It is asserted that nearly half of the mutinied soldiers would ask for their discharge. It is also reported that the mutiny is not quite quelled at Berhampore. Four hundred European soldiers, formerly of the Company's service, are said to have had an encounter with soldiers of the Queen at Cawnpore. A detachment of the Queen's troops, under the command of Sir—English, is reported to have left to punish the mutineers. The English left left Alexandria on the 30th ult."

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The overland mail, which reached London on Thursday morning, brings dates from Calcutta up to July 2nd; from Madras, July 9th; from Hong Kong, 22nd June; and Singapore, 20th June. It will be seen (says the *Englishman*) that the abundance of money in the hands of our capitalists is quite inaccessible to the necessities of the State. There is an utter want of confidence, which will not be removed till the departure of the present Governor-General, and more satisfactory evidence of the intention of Parliament to give a fair consid-

eration to the important claims of India upon their consideration shall give assurance of another chance for her to develop her immense internal resources. There is literally nothing to relate of the native rebels, except that it is asserted that another official has so far forgotten his honor as a servant of the State, and his manhood as a compatriot of the treacherously slain victims of the insurgents, as to attempt to enter into treaty for the surrender of the Nann Salib. Our information is, we believe, reliable as to the fact, which we do not care to enlarge upon. The European mutiny—for that is the only term which really expresses the truth of the lamentable proceedings of the late Company's troops, and of the young recruits whom they have misled—is also apparently tending to a settlement, though by no means a flattering or satisfactory one. It will be seen that a general order has been issued authorizing the discharge of the men who may choose to accept it, excepting the Berhampore malcontents, who were too late in their outbreak. The order is good in its design. Sooner issued, this order might have weighed with many of those who now demand their discharge in great numbers. Now it is too late, and we only hope that the shiploads of retreating mutineers of a British army on service may meet with such a reception from the loyal people of England as shall leave no great temptation to their successors to follow their course. Sir G. Trevelyan (says the *Madras Athenaeum*) has finally disposed of the Tinnerely affair. It will doubtless be in the recollection of our readers that in the month of December last there was a riot in that town in consequence of the death of a native Christian being carried through a certain street. The missionaries alleged that there was no other way to the burying-ground; the natives alleged that there were several other ways, and that the street in question could not be used for the purpose of carrying a low caste man or Christian down it without infringing on their customs. The military were called in, and a lamentable loss of life was the result. The Sessions Court has been occupied in trying the rioters, and we learn from the order of Government that "seven persons were sentenced by the Sessions Court to five years' imprisonment with hard labor in irons, which on appeal was reduced by the Judge to two years, on the ground that the riot of which they had been convicted took place prior to the more eventful and serious opposition against which it was necessary to employ a military force." Two were sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and their sentence has not been mitigated. Twenty-eight persons were required to furnish bail to keep the peace for one or two years. Twenty-four did furnish it; the remaining four are in gaol for default; 6 months of their term are yet unexpired. Eleven persons have absconded, and their property has been attached under section 17, regulation 9, 1856. Government has determined to remit these punishments from the 1st of November next."

With reference to the proceedings of the disaffected troops, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The court of inquiry is now sitting, but it seems perfectly understood that the men will be simply discharged. I feel very doubtful whether even the ringleaders will be punished. The discharge will apparently be nearly universal. Of fifty recruits at Barrackpore, all demanded it except two. All the men in the arsenal took it at once, and even the Governor General's band declared their readiness to 'resign.' The 5th, it is known, will go in mass, and letters begin to come in speaking of discharges by the hundred. We shall, in fact, lose the whole substance of the Company's European army, which has thus, like its native comrade, committed suicide. The men calculate on a pleasant voyage to England without work, three months holiday at home, and re-enlistment on fresh bounty. They share, moreover, the feeling of dislike to the country, now as lamentably strong even among officers, and have been, finally, idle in the tropics for months."

THE GREAT EASTERN.—It may now be said that all hopes have been fulfilled, and the thing is done. As to the ship itself, it has no immunity from perils. It may suffer what is suffered every day by some ship or other in our vast mercantile navy. But the calculation has been worked out, and there lies a vessel ready to start in a few days for Calcutta, land its passengers and cargo, take in others, and return home immediately, without taking in more coals, all within seventy days. Once released from these shores nothing can stop her, so long as her machinery does its work. This, of course, is the question; but never was steamship provided with so many alternatives. She will rush over the sea with a speed nearly equal to an ordinary railway train, and with a weight two hundred times greater.—Should she come into collision with anything else afloat—should she, by chance, touch some little three-decker in the mid-sea, she will live to tell the tale, and she alone. She might send the flimsy craft to the bottom in the night, cutting her in two, or sailing over her, without ever disturbing the sleep of her passengers. It might be presumptuous to affirm that she will not feel the waves, for that remains to be tried, but on calculation she should feel them little more than an ordinary Thames steamer down the waves between bridges.—*Times.*

THE PURITAN PATRIOT.—As time brings changes to all, so has it brought changes to John Bright.—From a dictator of leading articles to the Press it was thought that the season had arrived to make him a leader in the House of Commons. The point was to give him a party. They must be, as was written upon a celebrated occasion, "men who could run and who could walk, who could be silent and who could talk." People who would be apt too obstinately to call their souls their own would hardly do to act under a leader who is so jealous a lover of freedom that he insists upon having her all to himself. His admirers naturally that to his own family, among his own domestic companions, his surest satellites might be discovered. Therefore let Bright be accompanied to Parliament by a following of Brights. The honor of returning the family of Brights was too great to be conferred upon any other than those large towns where the apostle of purity of election had so often preached. Let Wakefield and Huddersfield be first and second in the roll of glory. W. H. Leatham and B. A. Leatham, brothers-in-law and brothers in political faith, were chosen to be the All and Abseker of the political Prophet, and to go into the assembly of legislators to demonstrate that there is but one rule of political purity, and that Bright is its enunciator. Alas for the result! That assembly has not the faith which in the hearts and voices of the factory men stands instead of proof. Committees of the House of Commons have submitted this patriotic proceeding to the dull ordeal of testimony and cross-examination.—They have been inquiring into the details of that purity of election, which was to be the parent of all purity in times to come. They have searched with an indiscreet curiosity into the proceedings which took place during Mr. Bright's pure candidature for Wakefield, and they have discovered that those proceedings consisted principally of handing over £1,100 in hard cash. They have elicited that of these £1,100 £450 were openly paid through the lawful channel; that £500 more were paid in unexplained and more secret ways; that public houses were opened, at which non-electors were permitted and invited to steep their senses in forgetfulness; that bribery was rife in Wakefield; that Thomas Beaumont received £10 for exercising his sacred privilege in favor of the virtuous All, that John Jackson more fortunately bargained for £30 for the same purpose, that John Cousins got £25, and that George Senior obtained in hard cash as much John Jackson. There was a verdict of "Not proven" as to the actual complicity of the brother-in-law of the Prophet in the corruption, but the result was that the virtuous All was unseated because his election had been secured by the vulgar expedient of coarse money bribery. Thus fared purity of election in the hands of one brother-in-law.—