

## THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.

A Liverpool paper thus describes the state of public feeling in England with reference to the war in Abyssinia:—

The general talk was, that they who condemn the expedition to Abyssinia commit a great mistake; that a nation is, if possible, under a deeper obligation to preserve its honor than is an individual; that the honor of England is concerned in this business, that it would be baseness in us to hear the cries of Englishmen who are in the power of a tyrant and not at once proceed to deliver them; that as long as negotiation was useful it was resorted to; that negotiation failing war became inevitable; that we are doing exactly what the Romans in their day of pride did; that they extended the eagle to every man that claimed Roman citizenship; that we, who are greater than the Romans, would be base and cowardly not to extend the power of our flag to every Englishman, no matter what may be his conduct or merits, who demands our support, and who tells us that unless he is supported he shall perish in the dungeon of a tyrant; that there is another mistake in this business, a mistake which implies a sad want of thought in the present age; that her Majesty has an empire in China as well as a kingdom in the West; that she is interested in the East as well as in the West; that the good of both hemispheres is concerned in the utilising of both for mutual benefit; that during the Crimean war we found it necessary to import British officers and men from India; that circumstances being now entirely changed we are bound to utilize the military power we enjoy in the East; that it has been often suggested that we should fight, if necessary, our battles in Egypt and in Syria with Indian troops; that now, happily, or unhappily if you will, we are afforded the opportunity of bringing troops from India across the Red Sea; that these troops are acclimated to a climate like that of Abyssinia; that they are well disciplined, well in hand, obedient, enduring and well fit to win; that if Theodore persists in retaining the captive Englishmen he must take the consequences; that it is idle to talk of difficulties where no difficulties are insurmountable; that what the Abyssinians can do the Indian troops can do, and do a great deal better; that, whether the grant gives up his prisoners or determined to keep them, we should proceed; that he needs chastisement, and should have it; that in chastising him the possibility is that we shall open up a very large territory to our influence, perhaps to our trade; that Abyssinia is a place worth fighting for; that it has abundance of rich soil, happy valleys, plenty of wood, and rather more than enough of water; that there are around it immense tracts of country, once fertile, and which may be made fertile again; that one thing is certain,—this expedition will give us the knowledge we want, and correct knowledge of the country; that the expedition will be accompanied by Dr. Russell, who is familiar with the marches of armies and the turmoils of war, and who excels in pen-sketching the regions, the districts, and the kingdom through which he passes; that from him we shall have a graphic account of what we know now but imperfectly, but that, imperfectly as we know, it is sufficient to convince us that the *Times* talks nonsense when it speaks of lions and elephants, for although there are there lions

and elephants, they are at the extremity of the country which we may or may not inherit; that the climate of the country is favorable to health; that it is unfavorable to the presence of lions and elephants, and that it is particularly favorable to Europeans or to Indians in their march through the country, or even to their remaining in it; that the employment of troops from India on this side of the Red Sea must be regarded as a great event; that there is a deep meaning in it, a mighty sequence, which we, in all probability, will be under the positive necessity ere long, of turning to account.

## EX-GOVERNOR EYRE.

Publicity has lately been given to a lengthy affidavit made by Henry Bolton Edenborough, late of the Confederate Navy, which goes to prove that George W. Gordon was guilty of high treason. Mr. Edenborough states:

"That he was, in 1865, the commander of the *Happy-go-lucky*, an armed ship, having on board munitions of war, gunpowder, hand grenades, and cutlasses, and which vessel, while he was ashore at Kingston, Jamaica, was in the offing. He then goes on to swear that he had an interview there with George W. Gordon, who wanted to purchase the arms on board the vessel, and the vessel itself; and also made an offer to engage him and the vessel and crew to take part in the establishment of a new West India Republic. He states that at the interview with Gordon, the latter was accompanied by a bright mulatto, who, Gordon said, was a Haytian General, and adds that Gordon (who wore a white neckcloth, and looked like a parson) offered to refer him to a responsible mercantile house in Kingston, who would guarantee the payment. Edenborough swears that he refused all Gordon's proposals, because he thought there was something wrong, and because he was anxious to return to England."

## A FENIAN HERO

The *New York Tribune* says:—The proceedings of a court martial that has just finished trying Brevet Col. Thos. W. Sweeney, of Fenian fame, have been published officially. Col. Sweeney has been in command of the post of Augusta, Ga., and was tried on three charges. The first was for having a cyprian in his barracks all night on two occasions. The second was for an indecent exposure of his person in the streets of Augusta, and the third was for sending troops outside of his command, to interfere with the civil authorities. The Court found Sweeney not guilty of the two first charges, on technical points, but on the third charge he was found guilty, and was sentenced to be suspended from rank and pay for a period of six months, to be confined within the limits of his command during the same period, and be reprimanded in a general order. Gen. Pope, in approving the sentence and reviewing the proceedings, says:

The accused committed a grave military offense in sending soldiers beyond his military jurisdiction to execute his orders, which offense in this case was aggravated by the fact that the accused was intermeddling with civil affairs, with which he properly had nothing to do. The court also find the accus-

ed guilty of wrongfully appropriating the money and property of a citizen to his own use. An officer has no right to use the military power to assert or maintain his rights as to property, and when he applies that power in appropriating to his own use that which does not belong to him, he should justly fear a heavier punishment than has been inflicted in this case. The Court improperly rejected the first, second, and fourth, specifications in the first charge. The action indicates an indisposition on the part of the Court to hold the accused responsible for a violation of the rules of common decency. The character of a woman who would remain with a man not her husband all night, as alleged in the first and second specifications, is not a matter of doubt, nor is the purpose of her visit, and the allegation that her name was unknown was a sufficient reason for it not being given. It is to be hoped that no person except the officer that was in company with the accused at the time of the commission of the offence alleged in the fourth specification, witnessed the indecency charged. Nor was it necessary to state that others witnessed it. The averment that the nuisance, as alleged, was committed in a public place in the streets of Augusta, Georgia, was sufficient, and the accused should have been required to plead to the specifications.

The *Brownsville Ranchero* says: "Within the past few months General Mariana Escobedo has risen from the condition of a lordly pauper to one of wealth, pomp and circumstance. Commencing with the pillage of the merchandise conducted near Camargo, where he made his first raise, and continuing through twelve months of robbery, he has amassed a fortune of more than half a million of dollars. From the hour Escobedo tasted the sweets of that plundered and pillaged conduct, which cost the merchants of Matamoros three million dollars, his appetite has been kept whetted for the robbing point. Escobedo has paid for real estate nearly a half million dollars, in the last four months, and it is by no means impossible that he possesses a similar sum to invest in the same way. All the effects of Maximilian captured at Queretaro, have been sold by Escobedo as keepsakes at fabulous prices. More than a thousand bullets, each asserted as the one that killed the Emperor have been sold for ten times their weight in gold. It would appear that Escobedo has made fortune making a business since he has been in command of the prestamo gangs. He owns the best property in Monterey, and his property in haciendas and mines is immense.

THE RAVAGES OF WAR.—It is announced that since the Act of Congress, of July 16, 1862, authorizing artificial limbs to be furnished to maimed soldiers, there have been issued 3,981 legs, 2,240 arms, 9 feet, 55 hands, and 125 surgical apparatus. The Surgeon General estimates that 1,000 limbs remain still to be supplied. Hereafter a money value is to be given in lieu of an order on some manufacturer. The total number of wounds recorded was 133,952, and of "operations," 28,438. The surgeons killed in battle during the war were 29; by accident, 4; of yellow fever, 7; cholera, 3; of other diseases, 271—making a total of 336. Medical officers wounded in battle, 35; 210,027 soldiers are recorded as discharged on certificates of disability.