

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows:—

"The reasons assigned by Prince Napoleon's organ, the *Presse*, for attacking Austria are a curious specimen of morality.—Does not England know what is the position of Austria? Menaced in England, menaced in Hungary, which only wants arms, odious to the Poles, to the Romans, to the Croats, who have saved her and whom she has deceived, the utmost Austria can do is to exist and to support herself. How could she give succor, and what interest could England have to rely on such a rotten plank? From this it would seem that a country has only to be in difficult circumstances to justify an attack on her! If such are the doctrines advocated by the organ of a member of the Imperial family standing so near the Throne, the sooner foreign countries prepare against their being put into execution the better. In the meantime the irritation of the public increases at finding how they have been deceived. By a stretch of credulity they put faith in the pacific assurances of the Government, vague as they were, as conveyed through the official organ; but they now see in the real *Moniteur* a more correct exponent.—The excitement is great, the discontent widespread, and the despondency grows deeper and deeper. The public call to mind the failure of certain matrimonial projects after the *coup d'etat*, and the result of the suit preferred to the Princess Wassa. His Majesty is in most respects a different man from his cousin. It is asked, then, what is the price to be paid for the acceptance of that cousin as a husband by a Princess of the most ancient house in Europe? The answer every man gives is, the support of France to assist Victor Emanuel in becoming King of Italy. The allusion in the King of Sardinia's speech to the treaties of 1815 in connexion with the Austrian possessions in Italy reminds us that Victor Emanuel's title to Genoa is not a whit better, if indeed it is so good, as that of Austria to the Lombardo-Venetian territory. His possession of Genoa is based on the very instruments which are slightly alluded to. The second article of the treaty between Great Britain and Sardinia, signed at Vienna on the 20th of May, 1815, says:—

"The States which composed the former Republic of Genoa are united for ever to the States of his Majesty the King of Sardinia, in order to be, as those are, possessed by him in full property, sovereignty, and inheritance from male to male in the order of primogeniture in the two branches of his house—to wit, the Royal branch and the branch of Savoy Carignano."

"The instrument is signed by Lord Clancarty for Great Britain, and the Marquis de St. Marzan and Count Rossi for Sardinia. If it be objected that Lombardy was annexed to Austria against the will of its people, the same may be said of the cession of Genoa to Sardinia. It is a matter of history that it was effected in spite of the earnest remonstrances of the Genoese, who were attached to their old constitution, and that it was on the solemn assurances of that constitution being restored to them that they capitulated in 1814. In Lord W. Bentinck's proclamation, dated April 26, 1814, occur these words:—

"Considering that the general wish of the Genoese is to reform to their ancient form of government, I declare—that the constitution of the Genoese States, such as it existed in 1797, with those modifications which the general wish, the public good, and the spirit of the original Constitution of 1797 seem to require, is re-established."

"The title-deeds of Austria to her Lombardo-Venetian territory are, then, at least as good as those of Victor Emanuel to Genoa."

"I need hardly say, for it must be evident to all, that the knot of the Italian question is at present at Paris. Both in Piedmont and in Lombardy, that is thoroughly felt and acknowledged. Piedmont will certainly not begin the struggle unassisted, although, if war broke out in Europe, the second shot would probably be fired by her. The Lombards, I am convinced, have not the slightest idea of fighting 'on their own hook.' They may look sulky, and taboo cigars, and shout seditious words on a dark night, and at a safe distance from an Austrian sentry, but beyond that, without the certainty of powerful assistance, they will not be so mad as to go. Notwithstanding all that has been said here, and written elsewhere, about an apprehended insurrection and the like, I do not believe there has ever been risk of a serious attack upon or resistance to the constituted authorities. If, as some people hope and others apprehend, France picks a quarrel with Austria and engages in an unequalled war, Piedmont will join in the fight, and revolutionary attempts may be made here. If, as is to be hoped, and as appears more probable, Napoleon adheres to his peaceable motto, and the differences between his Government and that of Francis Joseph receive a diplomatic solution, Piedmont will remain quiet, and Lombardy will continue as before, sulky and obedient. As soon as it shall be seen that the French Government does not mean mischief, all this great effervescence in Northern Italy will quickly calm down. Even the most sanguine of my Italian friends admit this. They say that there is immense irritation throughout the country, but no chance of a movement; that all their hopes centre in France, and that if France fails them they can do nothing."

A semi-official article in the *Constitutionnel*, mentioned already by telegraph, announces the termination of the diplomatic difficulty excited by the projected intervention of Austria in Servian politics. The Vienna Cabinet, in relinquishing that project, has, it is stated, given explanations on the subject which testify to its respect for the important Art. 29 of the Treaty of Paris, and also to its sincere desire for the preservation of general peace.

The Correspondent of the London *Globe* writes as follows:—"Every symptom of war is apparent in the most varied quarters. The ball at the Tuilleries might pass for a revival of that famous *assemblee dansante* at Brussels, so vividly set forth in 'Childe Harold,' forth from

which the dancers sped to encounter balls of other sort. Nothing but strategic conversation was heard all night. The Emperor was in spirits, and led off with Lady Cowley, while Austria's envoy was nowhere. The percussion cap factory is working double tides as long as daylight lasts, no lamp or gas being allowed on the premises. It will be remembered that after the Orsini explosion on this day last year, Government had taken into its own hands the fabrication of capsules all over France. All the old steamers that conveyed the Roman Expedition in 1849 with such ease and despatch to the Italian coast are being put in order, for another convoy, and every disposable ship carpenter at Brest or Cherbourg is sent by rail to Toulon. People at Marseilles write on the 11th that every preparation in the Commissariat is hastened, and the business on 'Change has become exclusively of a military kind, the transactions having all reference to supplies. At Milan an additional number of guns are mounted at the citadel, all pointed against the city; there is to be no street fight, but a bombardment on Bomba's Messina model. Count Giulay's plan is to carry the war into the Piedmontese territory at the first outbreak.—General MacMahon, it is now fully understood, is to be Commander-in-Chief of the army of d'Italie; and of the African Contingent 30,000 men are to embark forthwith and land in Italy—this was positively stated at the ball aforesaid at the Tuilleries.

"Folks are remarking that at Toulon no war ships of line-of-battle craft are in preparation for sea, only steam transports. The conclusion drawn is that no impediments on the side of England to the despatch of French land forces is dreamed of. The Russians have two large liners now on their way from the Black Sea to Toulon, the *Cesarvitch* (120 guns) and the *Sinope* (90 guns). These two vessels were still on the stocks at the arsenal of Nicolaieff at the close of the war, and by the treaty of Paris Russia was authorised to complete them provided they left the Black Sea for the Baltic. They arrived at Constantinople on the 23rd December, and are now proceeding to Toulon or Villafranca for winter quarters or for action.

"It is stated, upon undoubted authority, that the Imperial Guard is about to be placed on a war footing.

"It is currently reported that General de Lamoriciere has expressed his readiness to send in his adhesion to the Imperial Government, and stated his desire to resume active service.

"It is reported at Paris that Rudin, one of Orsini's accomplices, has died in a very penitent state at Caen."

The idea of a general Congress sitting in Paris for the settlement of great European questions is not now for the first time entertained.—It was mooted years ago, and it is not impossible it may be now revived, and probably the Emperor supposes with success, as the best means of escape from the difficulties of the moment.—There are some who think that it would not suit him to take the initiative in a continental struggle, but that he would not be sorry if it broke out somehow, that he might afterwards see whether it was opportune and convenient for him to meddle in it—the idea of his being the great moderator of Europe happening to be one which is uppermost in the Imperial mind.—*Times*.

## GERMANY.

The leading journals of Germany are at present exceedingly violent in their attacks on the French Government. The organs of different political parties are unanimous in their condemnation of the policy of France. They urge the necessity of a perfect understanding between Prussia, Austria, and the German States; and the *Weser Zeitung*, which is one of the best conducted, and in general one of the most moderate papers in Germany, declares that if the little nephew of a great uncle expects that Germany will patiently bear with his *parvenu* arrogance he deceives himself. Another paper says, the vexatious policy of France has excited such indignation in Germany that the inhabitants of the great Fatherland are in imminent danger of forgetting the Concordat, and of uniting with Austria in opposing the aggressions of the Emperor Napoleon. The *Kreuz Zeitung* strongly protests against the conduct of the French Government, but it does not neglect to remind the Austrian Cabinet that it not very long ago was proud of its intimate alliance with France. Persons who have recently come to this city from Southern Germany state that there has not been such a political ferment since the year 1813, when the Germans rose as one man against the incorrigible troublemaker of the peace of Europe.—A day or two since there was another demonstration of public feeling here. The Archduke Francis Charles, the father of the Emperor, was loudly cheered by the people while walking in the Prater. As a rule the members of the Imperial family are permitted to take their constitutional walks in peace, but during the last few days the public has eagerly seized every opportunity of giving tokens of its sympathy and loyalty. Letters received from officers stationed in Milan and Venice give an insight into the feelings of the army. The troops openly express a wish that it may not be necessary to draw their swords against the Lombards and Venetians, but they ardently hope there will be a foreign war. It is not distinctly said what is meant by a "foreign war," but the Austrian officers would greatly like to measure swords with the French. To use their own words, "there are old notes to be ground out."—*Times*.

It is related here (Vienna) that the Emperor Napoleon has recently expressed a wish to have an interview with the Emperor Francis Joseph, "in order that he may be able to come to an understanding with him in respect to Italy;" but no guarantee can be given for the correctness of the report. The Emperor of Austria declined to go to Stuttgart at the beginning of the year 1858, and the chances are that he has no greater inclination now than he had then to meet a Monarch who has repeatedly given him just cause for complaint. The French, Belgian, and Sardinian papers made a great noise about the visit of the Grand Duke Constantine to the French Court, but, in my opinion, no importance ought to be at-

tached to it. Shortly before the outbreak of the war the Grand Duke was at Venice, and in the hearing of some of the nobles of that city he employed the words "Majesty" and "Sire," when speaking to the Count de Chambord. His Imperial Highness, who is not in the habit of concealing his opinions, also expressed his contempt for the *parvenu* in Paris. The foregoing statement will hardly be agreeable to the parties concerned, but it would have been a breach of duty had such information been withheld at such a moment. As it is possible that the correctness of my statement may be called in question, it may be well to observe that the sources at which the information was acquired are unexceptionable.—*Cor. of the Times*.

## SPAIN.

The great subject of interest of this week has been that of the island of Cuba. The Proposal of the Government of the United States to buy the island of Spain for a sum of money has not less aroused the indignation of Spaniards domiciled in the mother country, than it has that of the inhabitants of Cuba. You have, of course, read the noble sentiment contained in the message of the island Spaniards to the Queen. It has found its echo in Spain, which echo has spoken by the lips of the Minister of foreign affairs in the Senate. He repulsed with energy the thought of any foreign country proposing the alienation of Cuba, and said the representative of any such country began to speak on such a matter, he should stop him from uttering another word. But to talk of buying it away for money—"the island of Cuba is not to us a question of interest or convenience, it is one of dignity and honor—all the gold that could be heaped together would be insufficient to determine Spain to make the sacrifice of this glorious relic of the precious discoveries and surprising and magnificent conquests of our ancestors." "The alienation of Cuba" continued the orator—"but it is a foolish thought, which could only be perceived by persons who do not know Spain, and who have never penetrated into her intimate sentiments." "opprobrium of being sold," to use the words of the address of the corporation of Cuba, "cannot be supported by those, who consider themselves as forming a part of a nation, with which they have never ceased to be assimilated by morals, by habits, by religion, and which has transmitted to them the beautiful language of Cervantes."

The Cabinet is on the point of settling the question of the immigration of Chinese into the island as free colonists. It is proposed to bring 50,000 as labourers into Cuba.—*Cor. of Weekly Register*.

## ITALY.

Piedmont, small as she is, has at this moment her destiny in her own hands. She has renounced the point where two roads divide, which part further and further asunder at every step. Those steps cannot be retraced, so that the traveller who decides for the one must not hope ever again to see the other. The two diverging paths which we have indicated lead the one to external conquest, the other to internal improvements.—The one to what we will call French, the other to an English policy. Sympathies and antipathies, revenge for past defeats, ambition, and future glory, all plead loudly with Piedmont, and counsel her to place herself at the head of a movement in favor of Italian independence, and to play over again in 1859 the drama in which she acted so conspicuous a part in 1848. She counts on the support of France, she affects to believe in the unanimous uprising of downtrodden and oppressed Italy. With such allies she counts completely on annexing to her Crown the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and, possibly, Parma, Modena, and Tuscany. This course is, to use the words of the King's speech, decided; but is it also prudent? While it is yet time we invite those on whom the decision and responsibility will rest coolly to calculate their chances of success. Such a step would be to place Piedmont entirely in the power of France, and to deprive her altogether of the control over her own policy. She would be the anvil on which the hammers of both belligerents would fall, and so long as they continue to strike she must continue to receive the blows. Is it certain that in the first collision the powers of France and Sardinia would be a match for the excellent and well-appointed army which Austria now has, and is daily reinforcing, in Lombardy; and, if the campaign should begin with a reverse, what mercy has Piedmont to expect from the increased troops of Austria, resolved, as they undoubtedly will be, not to allow their prey a second time to escape them? The King of Sardinia speaks of the wrongs of Italy, but is he sure that those wrongs will grieve her people to the point which they could not be prevailed upon to reach either in 1796 or in 1848—the point at which they will be disposed to unite steadily, and fight bravely for their liberties? What were the exploits of the Italian auxiliaries of Piedmont in the late war, and what will they be in the one which she is said to meditate? Let us, however, suppose these difficulties overcome. Let us imagine France and Sardinia successful, and Austria, broken and defeated, driven to take refuge in the great natural fortress of the Tyrol. Is it quite clear that France would leave to her ally all the spoils of a contest to the success of which that ally must have contributed only in a very subordinate degree? The King of Piedmont was among the first to submit to the power of Napoleon. He placed in his hands the fortresses of Tortona and Alessandria, and never wavered in his fidelity. But this did not prevent Napoleon from converting his dominions first into a Republic and next into a portion of the French Empire. This historical parallel is not wholly inapplicable now. But, suppose the Milanese conformed by France on Sardinia, are the people ready for the change? Will they be content to exchange one foreign dominion for another? Will they form one united Parliament with the Sardinians and deliberate with them without envy or discontent with a view to the common good? And, even if this difficulty be overcome, will France suffer freedom of speech and of the Press in a territory contiguous to her own, and carry out the extreme of repression on one side of the Alps and of liberty on the other?—Sardinia may gain extent of territory, but she cannot hope to be allowed to govern her new dominions on the same terms and principles as she now applies to her old. It is quite possible for a nation to be so victorious that it ceases to be free. Ancient Rome overthrew her own liberties when she thought she was only conquering Gaul or crushing Nithridates, and Republican France overthrew her own liberties on the plains of Marengo.—*Times*.

Are the Lombardo-Venetian provinces about to become the centre, from which are to be projected the belligerent sparks that are to ignite a general European war? What interpretation that can be put on the speech of Victor Emmanuel, will come nearest the intention which that speech would disguise? Such are the two questions which are occupying the minds of many. The doubt and uncertainty are a little amused at least, if not dispelled by this new event which has come to divert opinions—the conclusion of a marriage between Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilda, daughter of the King of Sardinia. At first, while the alliance was only a report, it was seriously asked whether this marriage was not a threat of defiance to Austria; whether Sardinia believed itself strong enough to arouse France to lend her a good hand on the occasion, to aid her in enabling the Lombardo-Venetian states to throw off the yoke of Austria, and whether England as her ally and the ally of France, would not at least sit neuter and watch the strife. For although the politics of Austria are those of England, the national feeling is with the Italians, and especially with those of Lombardy. Such have been the opinions that have been afloat since I last wrote. Now that report have become certainty, and the Emperor has himself announced the approaching

marriage of the Prince Napoleon with the Sardinian Princess, the tide of opinion has turned, and it is believed the alliance is formed in order to give Napoleon III. a stronger claim to influence Sardinia, and so to enable the Emperor to become a powerful negotiator of peace between that country and the Court of Vienna. The marriage of the Duke of Calabria has formed a graceful excuse for the King of Naples to descend from his severe heights, and be seen, as you will know long ere this reaches you, pardoned sixty-one political offenders, among whom is Poerio, who has awakened so much sympathy in England.—This sop thrown to England, will prepare the way for a renewal of friendly relations between the two countries, and with France, and is considered a signal of peace. Milan is overjoyed by the immensity of the force sent into the country, and is tranquil.—Thirty thousand Austrian troops poured in, is no joke, certainly. But the excitement is so great, that if there be no revolution it is because Austria's firmness has rendered it impossible. I know not as yet what your journals are saying of this firm stroke of Austrian policy. It is so exactly what we may be sure England would have been done in like circumstances, that she ought to sympathize with it. But we have yet to learn that England does not admire harsh measures in any one but herself, and that her charity towards the helpless begins any where but at home.

The convention against the cigars continues; this neutral warfare even Austrian sabres cannot reach. There is also a question of the shape of hats, and even the eternal crinoline is made political, under the mortifying feeling of being peaceable against their will. These two last-named signals of defiance do not, however, meet with so universal an agreement as the cigars—some wishing that the hat shall be the same as those in general use in Europe, others voting for the little head gear worn by the Italian people. And as to the crinoline, capricious woman having to be consulted, that is not very likely to attain to a systematic rejection.—*Cor. Weekly Register*.

After a few days' waiting to see what turn affairs will take, I resume my letter. It may be safely concluded that the vigorous measures pursued by Austria have effectively quelled any hostile purposes of the Lombards, and that they see themselves forced into the necessity of continuing to submit to Austrian rule. But it is not to be expected that they should all bear their obligatory tranquillity with a good grace. And all who dare, show some petty manifestation of their discontent. To give you only one example, the Archduke Maximilian, wishing probably to try the power he possessed of calming the irritation by goodness, went to the Theatre of La Scala, yesterday evening, to see the new ballet. The audience wore their hats. Before the Archduke arrived, the two police sergeants, who were on ordinary duty, went round to each person and politely asked them, one by one, to take off their hats when the Prince came. They consented, and uncovered to receive him; but so soon as the curtain fell, every one put on his hat again. They were invited to uncover, and again they consented. At least they had shown their opinion, and that sufficed them. General Giulay was also present in a box. It was remarked he received two telegraphic despatches while there. His thoughts were evidently not with the ballet—he was there as a trial of the public mind.

The position of the King of Sardinia must be very embarrassing to himself under his longing to become master of these Austrian provinces, the decided step Austria has taken proving she will not be caught in any trap he can lay, and the real poverty of the Sardinian exchequer. The deficit as shown by the report distributed to the Chamber of Deputies, which had been valued at 39,290,638.67, is found to be in reality 52,059,239.68—a rather serious warning, one would think, to a little state not to puff itself into the importance of a great one. But this is Sardinia's great mistake of the day. To crown his misfortunes, an article in the *Gazette Austracienne* declares war to be impossible, and the most generally received opinion is that the present alarm will shortly be quieted by an appeal to Congress. The news from Paris tends to confirm this, especially a note in *La Patrie*, which points to this peaceful solution of the present difficulties, adding that this "certitude"—mark the word!—ought to suffice for the reassuring serious intentions.

The University of Padua is closed. A professor named Zambra has died within a few days, and there was danger the students would make some manifestation at his funeral. This is the only apparent cause of the strict measure.

Prince Napoleon's marriage will probably be fixed for the latter end of January or the beginning of February.

The Turin papers state that workmen are actively engaged at present in the Sardinian arsenals in getting all the Royal steamers ready for sea. They are to be used in transporting troops from distant garrisons to Genoa.

A correspondent writes from Nice on the 14th of Jan.:—"A telegraph message arrived yesterday from Turin desiring General Mollard, who commands the division here, to be in readiness to embark with the brigade in garrison here and at Villafranca for Genoa. Two Government steamers arrived in the course of this morning, one in the port here, the other at Villafranca; and the 3rd Regiment from here, and the 4th from the other place mentioned, take their departure to-night or early in the morning. The towns of Nice and Villafranca are left in charge of the National Guard. The report here is that the Austrians have strengthened their line on the Ticino, and patrol the frontier with Huhlands on the pretence of stopping the frontier."

The war panic has almost passed away for the present. Why, cannot very definitely be stated; but most men feel what we pressed a week ago, that no one could well gain by war. Even if Austria could not help itself, France would not fight for Mazzini or for Victor Emmanuel. To give Lombardy to Sardinia (even if Savoy were made over to France), would be to give it the lion's share; and a great "constitutional" revolutionary kingdom in the North of Italy would be very little to Napoleon's taste.—Sardinia could hardly desire that France should swallow up Lombardy, and so place Piedmont itself between two mill-stones. But Austria would certainly resist, and all accounts of the excited state of feeling almost everywhere in Germany suggest that she would be far from resisting alone. A war in Italy must, therefore, be ruinous to Sardinia, which, with a great and increasing deficit in its revenue, an insecurity of life and property utterly without example in any other part of Italy (to say nothing of the open oppression of all that is best and most venerable), is already in bad plight. In fact, if things go on as they are, France and Austria are likely enough before long to interfere to take into their own hands the affair of a State which is a standing nuisance to its neighbours. Then it is important to observe that most of the facts on which the war-cry was founded are already melting away. The *Times*, for instance, treated it as certain that the Roman Government could not stand for a day without French and Austrian support; that the Roman Government was as bad as possible, that the Emperor had in vain demanded reform, and had required Austria to join with him in enforcing it by withdrawing simultaneously with the French from the States of the Church. It now appears that Cardinal Antonelli has no fear that the Roman Government would be unable to hold its own without either French or Austrians. It is hard to say why it should not, for Rome is taxed more lightly perhaps than any other European State, and has a surplus revenue over expenditure, and the occupation of the Legations, of which so much has been said, means only the garrisoning of two cities—Bologna and Ancona. The *Times* itself publishes on authority evidently official, the positive contradiction of the statement that any representations have been made between France and Austria about Italian reform since March 30, 1856. It adds:—"The report which is in circulation that there has been a

sanguinary conflict between the Austrian troops and the inhabitants of Brescia, is false. The report that General Baron Ledebur was stabbed a few days ago there, there were disturbances at Milan on the last day of the old year, and that Austrian soldiers joined in the cry of 'Viva l'Italia' is also false." So much for facts in favour of the Italian revolutionists.

It is pleasant to see mischief-makers caught in their own trap. The prohibition of all relations with the head of the Church was formerly a favourite measure with the Whigs who now feel themselves amusingly riled by it. Lord Palmerston's organ announces:—

Mr. Odo Russell had an audience of the Pope on Thursday, and was received by his Holiness with that affability of manner which so much distinguishes him, and usually makes such a favourable impression upon foreigners. It is much to be regretted that our diplomatic relations are not placed upon a more sensible footing at this Court, so that our representative might at once assume the high standing and exercise the just influence due to a diplomatic Envoy of Great Britain. We much question whether the Holy Father at all regrets the absurd and insolent laws which probably have him a good deal of trouble. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has had a long interview with his Holiness and is now said to be on his return to London.—*Weekly Register*.

## RUSSIA.

The *Gazette de St. Peterbourg* publishes an article dwelling with great acrimony on Austrian oppression in Lombardy. It contains the following remarkable passage, which may be taken as an indication of what attitude Russia would be likely to assume in the event of struggle:—

It is usually said that the chief motive of the Italians in their bitter opposition towards the Austrian government is a hope of regaining their independence. Well supposing it is who could possibly object to it?

Our able contemporary, the *Univers*, announces fresh acts of persecution against the Catholics of Poland. An Imperial rescript has threatened exile against any Catholic Priest "who shall presume to administer the sacraments of confession and communion to any member of the Greek Church." This is directed, not against cases of bona fide conversion, so much as to meet the case of Catholics who have had the weakness to simulate a temporary compliance in seasons of persecution; and whose conscience afterwards requires their return to the communion which in heart, they have never abandoned. It may be classed with Mr. Napier's late decision, that the children of a Catholic who had weakly allowed them to attend a Protestant school, must be treated by the law as Protestants; and with the systematic execution in Turkey of any Christian who returns to his own religion after having assumed the turban in a moment of terror or intoxication. These last outrages the present Sultan has now prohibited. We hope his prohibition will be better carried into practical effect than the gracious assurances of protection and justice so lately made by the present Czar to the Catholics of Poland.—*Weekly Register*.

## INDIA.

The Overland Mail which arrived on Thursday night brings news from Bombay to the 24th of December. The papers are chiefly occupied with the details of the military operations, of which we have already given an outline. We gather, however, a little information as to Nana Sahib and Tantia Toppe. Of the latter chieftain the Bombay *Times* says, "We seem to be no nearer capturing him now than we were six months ago." The Nana had, it appears, been residing for months in the fort of Chudra, near Baraitch, and it is said to have been ascertained that he had taken no part in the movements of Feroze Shah. The Bombay correspondent of the *Times* points out that the rebellion on the south of Oude had been kept alive by the great landowners, while in the north the leaders were mere adventurers. The correspondent speaks very slightly of Lord Clyde's military tactics, observing, "The rumour that the Nana had succeeded in escaping from Oude and crossed the Gauges, came upon the public of this Presidency like a clap of thunder. To those who had followed with anxiety the complex movements of our troops in Oude there was nothing improbable in the announcement." The Proclamation of the Queen of Oude in reply to that of the Queen of England, which we have elsewhere given, is a by no means to be despised either as a State document or as a literary production. It is remarkable to observe how entirely the Begum is ignorant of Christianity. No serious disturbance is expected from any quarter except Palamon, where a large number of Sepoys, under Seeda Sing and Ram Bahadur Sing, have shut themselves up. Other leaders with their troops are expected to join them. Lord Clyde is still upon the heels of Ben Madho; and after he has disposed of him the General will, it is said, at once march against the Begum of Boudwee, who is not expected to await the attack. The defeat of Tantia Toppe at Chota Oodepore, by Brigadier Parke, was very decided. The enemy fought well, and sustained great loss. The rapidity with which Tantia moves serves at the same time to harass our troops and to save his own, who are supplied as they march with the food and horses required, plundered from the neighbouring villages.—*Weekly Register*.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

A powerful and most effective weapon, known as Terry's patent breech-loading rifle, is, by the order of the Secretary of State for War, to be supplied immediately to several cavalry regiments. The peculiar advantage of this weapon is to make one man equal to ten; the carbine may be loaded with facility at the time of a horse being at full gallop, because neither biting the cartridge nor a ramrod is required, and there is no risk of blowing off the hand while loading. The Small Arms Committee have submitted the carbine to the severest tests, making a favourable report on its peculiar advantages, and hence its adoption in the army. Only some few months ago Terry's Rifle was subjected to a test by Captain Richard Hewlett, of the Excellent gunnery ship, and 1,800 rounds were fired without the carbine requiring to be cleaned, or missing fire; the same carbine was tested on Southsea-common by order of the Lieutenant-Governor Major-General the Hon. Sir James York Scarlett, and 25 rounds were fired at 300 yards' range from the butt; and the General himself made a centre hit. An officer on the ground, one of the instructors of Musketry, then took the instrument and struck the target about twice out of three times, at a distance of 1,000 yards; yet the barrel is but 30 inches in length.

This "Poon" of London.—There is no more forlorn sight than one of those little homeless, shoeless, ragged bodkins who wander about the streets of a large town. Poor children!—the regulation phrase with regard to them is, that they "infest the streets;" but, after all, they must be somewhere. It is not their fault that they have been born, but being born, they must certainly drink, and probably eat. No more practical economists than these little barelegged philosophers. They are made from the first hour of their ragged lives to know that "labor" is the foundation of "value." The crust they munch, with an appetite which would excite the wonder and admiration of the Clubs, has probably been earned by chasing a horseman about for a couple of hours on the chance of a job. Follow the little fellow "home;" "through pleasures and pines" &c., home is the true test of happiness after all. Well, his home is in an arch of the Adelphi when he is in luck and can afford to join his club. There, in the society of numerous little vagabonds—steeped in what moralists call vice, but the term implies a consciousness of the meaning of virtue—the little ragged urchin enjoys himself in his own filthy way. If fortunate have proved unkind, and not a penny is forthcoming to enable him to cut a respectable appearance among his comrades, then a doorway, safe from the prying