THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE: -MAY-28: 1858.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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The feeling of irritation among the French a nation arising out of Bernard's acquittal is gradually subsiding, though I fear it will long rankle impression which seems to remain, and destined to become a settled conviction, is this: it is all over with a cordial alliance with England; and though our common interests may prevent us from coming to an open rupture, still there is no so we must look elsewhere for cordial con-

mexions and sound political alliances. A person holding a high station in this country, and by no means opposed to England, gave utterance to the following sentiment in my hearing :--- " Louis Napoleon sera oblige tot ou tard de faire la guerre ; n'en doutez pas. Quant a l'Angleterre, est inevitable qu'on se broullera un jour ou l'autre; il y a antagonisme de principes, de sentimens, d'idees, de mœurs, de jugemens, entre les deux societes." Such being the state of public and private opinion on this side of the water, you will not be surprised to learn that a series of most bitter articles concerning England and Russia, which were lately penned by M. Veuillot in the Univers, should have created a sensation. M. Veuillot is no common writer, and the ability displayed by him in the above articles did not contribute a little to increase the impression .---Though his paper strenuously supports the reigning Government, it by no means yields to Government influence, being, with the Debats, the only independent daily newspaper in Paris. The consequence is, that the above articles have been read by all classes and all people, though no journal has ventured to reproduce them. One may even fairly affirm that in this circumstance the Univers has struck out a line for itself which was most agreeable to the feelings of national susceptibility-a fact rather ominous when we consider that it is the staunch defender of Catholic interests. On the other hand, though M. Veuillot has told us of many a severe truth, it is easy to see that he in reality knows very little, if anything, of England, or English society .---He is probably not aware, likewise, that his exaggerated language in many respects injures Catholic interests in our country, instead of supporting them. But on this score he would probably turn a deaf ear to any observation of ours, as he has ever done to the advice of his best wishers in his own country. But, whatever may be the opinions of the Univers on this subject, the Government at least does not seem to think of a rupture for the present. Indeed, the internal state of France would not allow it, on account of the gradual and steady extension of revolutionary societies. Though the press is not may have been clandestinely sent to such foreign allowed to speak of such matters, political arrests are continually going on in the provinces. The picture drawn by M. de Morny at the opening of the Session is but too true; and the recent law relative to public security has rather increased than diminished the net-work of secret associations. The Socialists appear to be quite as obstinate as the Government in their plans for the future. Such being the case, the Emperor could hardly think of a rupture with any other Power, more especially England. His great object is to keep the army within his firm grasp, as forming the strongest basis of his power. It is amount of compensation demanded by Lord Malprobably the reason why 40,000 men are to be and Park is believed to be £4,000, and that the King added this year to the peace establishment of appears inclined to treat. In another version of the 300,000; and as about 100,000 others, belong- news we are told that the English government fixes ing already to the army, are merely absent upon the indemnity at 400,000f frances (or £16,000) and leave, it would be an easy matter to recal them that the armaments continue in the Neapolitan arimmediately in any case of emergency. Foreign nations, and the English in particular, are little aware with what facility the French troops are brought into active service. I insist upon these details on account of the notes lately inserted in the Moniteur, and which contradicted the runors concerning an increase of force both in the army and navy. The fact is true and untrue all at one and the same time; it is true that no extraordinary levy takes; but it is also untrue to affirm that such a levy is not in readiness, and might be called forth at a moment's warning. Again, it is a well-known fact that activity and strenuous exertions are displayed in the naval department; that the seaports are teeming with workmen and shipbuilders employed by the State, and lastly, that the population of the coasts is likewise enlisted, and aware that it may be summoned to duty at the shortest notice. After all, who could blame Napoleon for doing his utmost not to be taken by surprise by any future untoward event, after having been taught such a lesson as Eng-land has lately read him? The greatest drawback to his plans is certainly the financial state of the country. The late commercial crisis, added to the sacrifices necessitated by the war with Russia, still operates in a painful manner on the resources of this active nation. One word, before I conclude, about the partial elections which took place last week in Paris. The working classes were the only electors who cared about it; and, after all, the Government was not sorry to see Jules Favre, who defended Orsini, carry the votes along with him in one of the electoral districts. At the same time, the papers were allowed to make no comment upon the subject; and so the business ended. Many a reader will be disposed to think that this is pushing things rather too far.-Paris Correspondent of the Weekly Register. A report upon the finances of the French Empire lays down, in very courtly phrase, that the period since the Revolution of 1848 has been wholly exceptional, and that the restoration of order and prosperity required the yearly excess of income over expenditure. The failure of the Orsini plot is to inaugurate a new era. Things have now returned to their natural state, and henceforth the expenditure of the State is to be below its income. As well-wishers to France, we heartily hope it may be so. The estimates of this year, however, are in all seventy million sterling-an alarming amount. The authorisation of a new loan, to be taken up by the City of Paris for further improvements, has caused a more serious opposition than has hitherto been seen in the French Legislature under the Em-

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Prussian Bhineland, 199,264f.; Catholic Ire-land, 136,843f.; North America, 168,704f.; within five yards of the Pope, examine him closely. Piedmont, 199,264f. The next in liberality are Austria and Bavaria; bat little worth notice comes from Spain, Portugal, or minor tracts of ral Govou, commander of the French army at Rome, Eurone.

Governmental administration, is everywhere and sent. on all occasions ruthlessly prohibited in France, must be received with considerable modification. It is certainly true that discussions, involving systematic opposition to the Government, are not felt irritated and indignant against the English not permitted in the periodical press, but I also who assist at the ceremonies of the Holy Week. believe that the spontaneous servility of writers More than one among them has done justice to such believe that the spontaneous servicity of writers acts of impropriety, coming from persons who, from meets more than half-way official exactions; and, their fortunes, ought to show better breeding. moreover, that many of the restrictions imposed on what may be termed social intercourse, and who would remain with his hat on when their grathe repressive measures which may disturb it, are cious Qucen happened to pass, not in the Church of St. Paul's, but in Hyde Park? often attributable to the excessive zeal of subcount. Doubtless when the origin or the right his temples, that the Sovereign Pontiff is the head of of the Imperial Government is called in question 200 millions of Catholics. But these men believe But if its legitimacy were once accepted by political parties as an accomplished fact, I believe that no great restraint would be laid on the fair criticism of its acts. But, let us be just. Would the English Parliament tolerate debates on the act of settlement? or the Senate at Washington receive a motion as to the propriety of the declaration of Independence? I have heard of impartial persons, well acquainted with the society of Paris-persons who acquired great eminence in the service of previous Governments, who are far from friendly to the Imperial regime, and who, rightly or wrongly, doubt its duration -who declare that social intercourse is now as free as it ever has been within their memory in France, and that if the Empire could be seriously accepted, searching criticism would not be ously accepted, searching criticism would not be rious outbreak among the peasants on the domain of regarded with much disfavor.— Times Corres. Prince Wasilzikoff, which appears to have been inpondent.

ITALY.

The Piedmontese Conspiracy Bill was brought into the Senate in the sitting of the 3rd May.

The Duke of Modena has issued a decree, forbidding all parents or guardians to send their children or wards to foreign schools or universities without a previous permission obtained from the Minister of the Interior. The youths who office in that State; moreover, their parents, guardians, or relations who have sent them thither shall be fined to the amount of from 500f. to 2.000f., be dismissed if public officers, from their functions, and lose the titles and distinctions which they may possess.

Between Sardinia and Naples, we trust, matters will be made up. It is announced that Count Ca-your has consented to submit the matter to [arbitration .- Weckly Register.

In a telegram from Naples, we are told that the senals. From Paris we learn that "Sardinia has no immediate desire to go to war, and no intention of inviting hostilities; but she will not continue friendly relations with Naples unless indemnified for insult and injury. Such being refused. Sardinia will find friends to support her far too weighty for Ferdinand to resist.' In fact, the Emperor Napoleon, "ever true and loyal," will support Sardinia in her just claims for the restoration of the Cagliari. The Chronicle of Friday has a telegraphic despatch stating that " the state of the Pope's health is causing anxiety." We mention this, in order to add that we are not disposed to attach importance to it; as we cannot doubt that were there any foundation for intelligence so important, it would have reached us direct .- Weekly Register.

ral Goyou, commander of the French army at Rome, was forced to enterfere, and give a severe lesson to FREEDOM OF SPEECH.—The statement that freedom of speech, and even severe criticism of bounds, and was insulting to all the Catholics pre-

"Our French officers cannot be called Saints, but they are always respectful to what is holy and sacred.

"There is not one of those now in Rome who has

"What would they say and think of a Frenchman

"In 1849 I was near being torn to pieces for not ordinates, irrespectively of the commands or having been able, on account of the pressure of the wishes of the Government and its chief. Abso- crowd, to take off my hat at the moment when her Malute as the Imperial system is, there is still a cer- jesty, the Queen of England, made her entrance into tain margin left, which might be turned to ac- the theatre. These men ought to have, in provide in the based of liberty of discussion is inexorably suppressed.— but one thing, that they are the masters of the But if its legitimacy were once accepted by no- world, and that, as such, they possess the monopoly, the privilege of insolence and insult.

"Do not imagine this ' Etude de mæurs' is exaggerated; it is but the imperfect expression of the conduct of the English at Rome during Holy Week. Such as it is, I sign it.—I am, &c., "ALPRONSE BALLEYDIER."

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin states that the Volks-Blatt, a democratic paper published in the Prussian capital, is about to be prosecuted for republishing Mr. Edwin James's speech on the trial of Dr. Bernard. According to the S1st article of the Prussian penal code. prosecutions for offences of this description can only be instituted on the complaint of the Government of the Sovereign who has been offended.

RUSSIA.

OUTBREAK AMONGST THE RUSSIAN SERFS .- A letter from Berlin, dated April 30th, announces a sestigated by an agitator, who had misrepresented the nature of the project for the emancipation of the serfs. This person had created the impression that for some years past they had rendered twice the amount of forced services which could legally be demanded, and that they were, consequently, entitled to be indemnified.

The peasants assembled in a body, and proceeded to the town of Tanrogens, with a determination to enforce restitution, and refused to work until their claims were satisfied. The Governor-General of Kowno arrived three days after with three squadrons of hussars, and, as remonstrances were of no avail, it establishments are to be precluded from entering was necessary to have recourse to force. Many of the University of Modena or filling any public the peasants were arrested, and order was at length re-established. Similar events had taken place at Georgenburg.

The Austrian Gazette also states that in several of the Russian governments a great sensation has been produced by the assembling of bands of the peasants, who have entered the towns, demanding relief from the forced labour of serfdom.

The Russo-Belgian journal Le Nord reccommends that " the combined navies of Europe" should at once seize the port of Alexandria, so as to retaliate on England for the seizure of Perim. This, says Le Nord, would give control over the Indian transit at once, and be giving a black eye (un coup dans l'æil) to John Bull, and make him cry peccavi.

INDIA.

The official correspondent of the Daily News,

from Benares of the 27th ult. says :---

1 14 I have another raverse to chronicle. Two: com panies of Her Majesty's 54th, with Madras cavalry and 100 Sikhs, and two guns, I believe, went, out with the magistrate, at a place near Suraon, between Allahabad and Gobeegunge. As usual, our informa-tion was most wretched, and which always will be the case under the present system. The force came up suddenly to a spot surrounded by a jungle. A large body of rebels were comfortably settled therein, and opened on us with six guns. After sustaining the fire for an hour, we were obliged to retreat with the loss of the officer in command of the Madras cavalry, and very many others, killed and wounded. Just fancy six guns under the nose of the magistrate, and he altogether ignorant of the fact. This occurred the day before yesterday.'"

Our news by post from Oude, goes to the 30th of March. By the 19th all organised resistance had ceased, but such a vast area of houses could not be held by our troops without great inconvenience, and the inhabitants were invited to return and ransom the rest of the town; nests of rehels, however, still existed. One of these was attacked on the 21st by the 4th Punjaub Infantry, who suffered severely in their attempts to capture a gun in a narrow street, Major Wilde, the commandant, and Captain Hood, the second in command, being severely wounded .-The position was subsequently forced by the 93rd. who killed 140 of the enemy and captured three guns. The same evening, two young officers, Messrs. Oape and Thackwell, straying into the town beyond our pickets, were murdered. On the 23rd, a force, under General Grant, proceeded on a three days' expedition to disperse some rebels in the neighborhood towards Seetapore; 15 guns captured, and 200 men slain.--One officer: Macdonnell, of the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, was killed in this affair. On the 24th the Grand Army began to break up, the Ghoorkhas marching towards Fyzabad, and the siege of Lucknow may be considered to have terminated. Our total loss was about 70 officers and 1,100 men killed and wounded; that of the enemy it is impossible to compute, but it could not have been less than 4,000 killed. In comparing this siege with that of Delhi, two great differences present themselves; one, the contrast between the small besieging force of Delhi, barely 9,000 strong, worn out with three months of inces-

sant and harassing combats, and the splendid force of 30,000 men before Lucknow, flushed by a long series of victories, under their able leaders; the other, the difference between the powerful artillery and ordnance stores, drawn by the rebels from the Delhi magazine, and the miserable collection of guns and mortars and bad ammunition they mustered at Lucknow.

The papers give full and interesting accounts of the important proparations under Sir H. Rose, in spot. Very soon afterwards a man of the 90th was cluding the capture of Jhansi and the victory obtained over the rebel forces, numbering from 20,000 to 25,000, men which advanced to its relief. The enemy fought desperately; but Sir H. Rose turned their left flank with artillery and cavalry, and after making two stands they broke and fled, defending themselves.

The rebels tried to stop pursuit by setting the jungle on fire, but nothing could check the ardour of the artillery and cavalry, who followed in pursuit across the country in flames.

A Marseilles dispatch contains the following reports :---

"Nana Sahib, reinforced by Bareilly Khan, propos-es to attack the English. The brother of Nana Sahib occupies Galpec. 25,000 of the fugitives who retired from Jhansi have fired the jungle to cover their re-

The English have been compelled to evacuate Jaunnore in Allahabad, on the frontier of Oude, and to retreat upon Azimghur, where they are besieged by Koer Sing. Another reverse has been experienced by the British in the vicinity of Allahabad, where Lord Canning is staying. The disturbances in the South Mahratta country continue fomented by the leading chiefs."

The Times Bombay correspondent says Lucknow news by telegraph is to 8th April. Four days pre-

strong expression? of the Pinneror's Jish india to state the strong and the gallows. It is said that the strong of the Pinneror's Jish india to state the strong of the Pinneror's Jish india to state the strong of the Pinneror's Jish india to state the strong of the Pinneror's Jish india to state the strong of the Pinneror's Jish india to state the strong of the Pinneror's Jish india to state the strong of the Pinneror's Jish india to state the strong of the Pinneror's Jish india to state the strong of the Pinneror's Jish india to state the strong of the Pinneror's Jish india to state the strong of the Pinneror's Jish india to state the strong of the Pinneror's Jish india to state to stat fifty dragoons sent out in the strange conveyances I, and hanged on the evidence of others who know have, described. A strange on the strange conveyances I, and hanged on the evidence of others who know that their own lives depend on their inculpation of Wor is this the only unfavorable intelligence that the prisoners. Some excess may, perhaps, be excu-reaches us from this part of the country. A letter, sable in men who have the remembrance of the from Benares of the 27th ult says Cawapore and Delhi, horrors strong upon them, but it is the duty of the authorities to put a check on this wild vengeancepit it gratifies itself with the destruction of men who are innocent of English blood. There is a general opinion among those best qualified to form a judgment that if we are to hold India without an enormous European, force; we must now give pardon and protection to every hative not actually a mutineer. Taking India as a whole, it surely cannot be said that England, has any cause to cherish feelings of revenge against her 180,000,000 of subjects. A great army has revolted. and every race, from the Himalayas to Ceylon, has had a chance of insurrection. And yet how few have availed themselves of it! In Bengal, as well as in the North-West Provinces, the populations have been favourable or inert; in Oude only has there been any active sympathy between the inhabitants and the soldiery. And even in Oude the rebellious spirit seems to have been confined to those landholders who have what we should call'" a stake in the country," and who have thought that the an-nexation of the province was but a prelude to the dispossession of themselves. Why, then, should any of our countrymen act as if they thought every inhabitant of India a rebel and an assassin? Such practices, if not checked, will lead to so open a feud between the Englishman and the Asiatic as will vastly increase the labor of governing the empire after it has been reconquered .- Times.

> We lay before our readers some extracts from the well known correspondent of the Times. now with the army in India :----

SOLDIERS IN THE PALACE .- Our men were in high delight with the gay dresses of the eunuchs which they found in some of the rooms, and it was with difficulty they were induced to take off the crowns of lace and peacock's plumes, and bird of paradise teathers, and the swordbelts they stuck over their heads and shoulders. Here, as in every other building, there were quantities of kites, the flying of which seems a favourite amusement of these childish but ferocious races. Goats, horses, and stately Oyrus cranes, tame monkeys, apes, antelopes, numbers of paroquets in cages were also appropriated by the men. But it was scarcely a place for zoological investigation. Lieutenani-Colonel Johnson, of Wil-son's Staff; his brother, Captain Johnson, Deputy-Quartermaster-General, head-quarters camp; Lord Seymour, Lieutenant Stewart, Bengal Engineers; and myself were looking at one of our men who had decked himself out in a fantastic eunuch's attire, when a shot, evidently from one of the rooms of the court, passed between us, and, as they had been fired at before from the same, they moved off to another shot through the body, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, to whom I had been speaking a moment before, was struck by a spent ball on the head. I moved off out of such an unpleasant neighborhood, but as I passed out of the court the rascal, who appeared to be secreted in one of the upper rooms, sent a builet within an inch of my cap and precipitated my retreat. In this siege there is no such pleasant ran-tage ground as Cathcart's-hill or a well protected parallel, from which one can get a view of what is going on without any risk except that from a longrange shot or stray shell, and more officers have been killed and wounded here after our actions are over by the enemy hidden in unknown holes and corners than in the actual service of the field. In the next court, which was sheltered from fire by the walls around it, our men had made a great seizure of rich plunder. They had burst into some of the state apartments, and they were engaged in dividing the spoil of shawls and lace and embroidery of gold and silver and pearls. In a nook off this court, where there was a little shade, we retired to rest ourselves, as there were no means of approaching the front, part of the buildings being on fire, and explosions of mines feared every moment. Two men of the 90th were in before us, and, assisted later by some of the 38th, we saw them appropriate money's worth enough to make them independent for life. writing from Bombay on April 9th, says,— viously Sir James Outram, relieved as chief comms- The rooms off this nook had been used as stores by "The month of March has passed; we are on the sioner of Oude by Mr. Montgomery, left Lucknow for the King or some wealthy member of his household, eve of the great heats, and we have still a vast Calcutta. His efforts to restore tranquillity in the and each moment these men went in only to emerge and each moment these men went in only to emerge with a richer trophy. In one box they found dia-mond bracelets, emeralds, rubies, pearls, and opais, all so large and bright and badly set, that we believed at the time they were glass. In another was a pair of gold-mounted and jewelled duelling pistols, of English make, and the bill, stating that His Ma-jesty the King of Oude owed the maker 2801. ; thea out they came with bundles of swords, gold-mounted and jewelled, which they at once knocked to pieces for the sake of the mountings, leaving the blades be-hind them. Next came out a huge chymical laboratory, then a gold saddlecloth, studded with pearls: then gold-handled riding canes ; then cups of agate then gold-nanalen riging canes; then cups of agate and jade, gold-mounted and jewelled; then-but I must really stop this broker's inventory. The happy possessors of these riches were quite mad with excitement. "Is this gold, Sir?" "Is that a diamond?" "Is your honour shure that's real goold?" "Is this string of little white stones (pearls) worth anything, gintlemen?" It was a great drawback to have a conscience under such circumstances, -a greater not to have a penny in one's pockets, for in this country no one except an old stager on the look-out for loot carries a farthing about him, and, as one of the soldiers observed, "These here concerns only carries on ready-money transactions !" He was an experienced operator, that gentleman. If a native soldier came in and walked off with anything which he found in a dark cornor out pounced our friend upon him, rifle in hand, " Leave that there, I tell you. I put that there myself?" and there was something in his eye which explained his meaning so clearly that the article was at once abandoned, and if found to be valuable was retained ; if not, was "made a present of." Close to us were large boxes of japanned work containing literally thousands of cups and vessels of jade, of crystal, and of china, which the soldiers were listlessly throwing on the ground and breaking into atoms.-Had the enemy made a strong attack on us at that moment not one-half of our troops could have been collected to repel it. And such were the scenes through every court of the many mansions of the Kaiserbagh. Meantime intelligence reach the Chief of the Staff that the women of the Zenana were secreted in one of the strongest parts of the Kaiserbagh. Some engineer officers, whose name I do not know; Captain Hope Johnstone, of General Mansfield's Staff; and Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, B.A., with two companies of the 38th, immediately proceeded to the spot, into which some of our soldiers had already forced an entrance. In doing so the son of one of the Begums, a deaf and dumb youth of 20 years of age, and two or three of the ladies of the Zenana were unfortunately killed by a discharge of musketry when the doors were burst in, before the soldiers saw that they were women. It may be imagined what a state of terror the Begums and their attendants were in when our men entered. They expected death every instant, and their agonies of fear were increased by the knowledge of the fact that some armed Sepoys were shut up in a room close at hand, and one shot might seal their fate.-Huddled together amid the smoke, they could scarcely be calmed by the assurances of the officer, who at once took measures to remove them to s when it sees no chance of escape, and the people table. She told him it contained jewels to the value who are anxious to make their submission and obtain of 10 lacs of rupces, or 100,0001. He at once placed

Figaro of the 15th April. It will show how English Protestants conduct, or misconduct, themselves in Rome :---

" Rome, 3rd April, 1858. "My dear Villemessant-I send you this letter,

"If anything be sacred and respectable in this world, it is the celebration of the Divine Mysteries, by a whole people in their own country, in the tem-ple in which they assemble, in presence of their Priests and their Sovereign Pontiff. The Germans, the followers of the Greek Church, the worshippers of the Koran, people professing every religion come to Rome to admire the pomp of those festivities, and are most respectful towards the sentiments and acts miles of that place. of a religion which is not their own. The English "The garrison of Azimghur-a wing of Her Ma-alone affect in the holy temple the most synical at-titudes and gestures, and inspire the spectators with the 4th Madras Cavalry-hearing of the approach of indignation and disgust. English ladies, belonging a body of insurgents, went out to meet them, and to the higher class of society, make themselves re-markable by their unbecoming and indecent behaviour.

"The men go to St. Peter's or to the Sistine Chapel as if they were going to their taverns ; the women with much less decency than when going to the theatre.

" The men push forward and elbow their way into the reserved tribunes, and, without being even in-vited, arrive the very first, rather quicker in their march here than they were at Inkermann.

"The women with effrontery cover the steps of the altar, and the very feet of the Bishops and Oardinals, with their crinolines; and, if permitted by the Swiss Guards of the brave Colonel Mayer, would, most un-doubtedly, seat themselves boside his Holiness the

Pope. "On the steps of an altar, before the tomb of a Pope, and in different parts of St. Peter's, may be seen groups of English gentlemen and ladies, stuffing themselves with roast beef and plum pudding, and drinking champagne, while waiting until the ceremonies begin. It is not even rare to meet a son of Albion with his cigar between his teeth, declaiming Albion with his cigar between his teeth, declaiming the Commander in Chief at Lucknow. A wing of against Catholic intolerance, which prohibits him the 13th and the depot of the 2nd Bays left Allahafrom offering his vulgar incense in the church.

" Do not imagine that they even bend their heads when the Pontificial Gross, and the Pope himself, in-Obief, on his part, took decisive and rapid mea-pass before the people, kneeling to receive his bless-ing. They do not show the slightest mark of re-34th, 84th, and 20th Regiments, the military train, pire, and was carried only in consequence of the spect to the greatest power on earth, not even that some native cavalry and artillery, marched rapidly

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amount of territory to recover from the insurgents. The capture of Lucknow, by depriving the enemy of a rallying point, has scattered the rebels-not only over Oude and Robicund, whither it was expected they would fly, but southwards into the districts of Ghorruckpore, Azimghur, and Juanpore, so that we have now on our hands on the eastern shore of the Ganges valley a considerable number of rebels to deal with, and in the last-named districts very few troops to meet them. We had boped that by the udicious distribution of the forces under Franks. ung Bahadoor, and Rowcroft at various points, the hands led by Mohumdee Hoossein, amounting to several thousands in number, would be thrown back to the Goomtee and forced to join the Lucknow rebels in their flight northwards. Franks' victory at

ENCLISH PROTESTANTS AT ROME. - The following Sultanpore seemed to have attained that object. is the translation of a letter which appeared in the But the rebels, instead of falling back on Lucknow, retired eastward on Belwa and Fyzabad, crossed the Gogra near Rowcroft's position, and engaged that officer. The usual result was produced as far as the engagement is considered. The rebels were beaten at Amora with great loss, Oclonel Rowcroft with only twelve hundred men having killed upwards of thousand and dispersed an army of 15,000. sketch of the English at Rome during the Holy But, after the action, the insurgent masses separated; Week. remainder, by a movement to the westward, down the course of the Gogra, threw themselves across at Tanda, and penetrated into the Ghorruckpore and Azimghur districts, where they were rallied by Koor Sing, the old arch traitor of Shahabad. Elated with the possession of so fine a force, Koor Sing resolved on a march towards Benares, by way of Azimghur, and on the 23rd his vanguard was within twenty

> came to action near Atrowba. The victory was ham, at Cawnpore. Had he been content to wait ance. Colonel Milman, after his victory. retired slowly, hearing doubtless of a superior force. But the enemy came down upon him in overwhelming numbers. He lost his camp, and had to hurry into Azimghur, and made basty preparations for defence. Koor Sing hastened to attack, and on the 24th had completely surrounded our force and opened batte-Bonares, and the news arrived there late on the evening of the 26th. Fifty dragoons were immediately sent out in bullock-carts, drawn by coolies, towards the scene of action. Telegraphic messages were forwarded to Allahabad, and from thence to bad by forced marches on the 27th for the scene of the disaster, by way of Benares. The Commander-

city and throughout the province had been any partially successful. As a whole, Oude is still hostile to us. Some new chiefs and landholders have come in, but the majority yet remain aloof. FAILURE OF THE CAMPAIGN IN OUDE.-The Cal-

cutta correspondent of the Daily News, writing on the 9th of April, says it has become evident that the object of the Oude campaign has failed. That Sir Colin Campbell's conquest was but an empty city, and in the face of the largest British force ever as sembled an undisciplined rabble of scarcely numerical superiority had effected an orderly retreat. The final battle-field, which Lucknow should have been. will now have to be sought in a far more difficult country, in Rohilcund. Meantime, the hot season is unusually early, and the troops must get under other cover than tents, if any decent proportion of them are expected to take the field. In the summer the troops that will keep the field will principally be Punjab. and the newly-levied Hindostanee Police Corps .-That Sir C. Campbell will attempt nothing more yet it is pretty evident, from the numerous departures from the army of officers who have obtained leave of absence.

There is one thing clear; that either by severity or gentleness, by threats or persuasion, the population of Oude must be brought back to its allegiance. We, for our own part, are in favour of the milder course. The landholders of Oude cannot be compared for a moment with the mutinous Sepoys, the butchers of Delhi, Jhansi, and Cawnpore. Every consideration of justice and policy demands that pardon should be given to as many of these men as will lay down their arms and return to the peaceable cultivation of the soil. Oude is a conquered country, and nothing more; because its inhabitants took ad vantage of the Sepoy mutiny to assert again their lately lost independence, there is no reason that we should look upon them as monsters without a claim to pity, or pursue them with the vengeance which may justly follow the treacherous Sepoy. This being, complete, but was dearly paid for. Colonel Milman as we think, a fair view of the case, it would well had committed the same mistake as General Wind- become the Government to recommend in its next despatches a greater discrimination in the infliction for the enemy in the entrenched gaol of Azimghur he of punishment at the seat of war. From all accounts would have been safe. There were ample means of it would appear that the authorities, military and it would appear that the authorities, military and defence there. The gaol was surrounded by thick civil-especially the civil-do not err on the side of walls and a deep ditch; provisions could have been lenity. Now, if the real mutineers were the victims brought in, and preparations made for a stout resist- | of this retributive vegeance, it would be all very well. But if one thing is clear it is that we seldom catch a Sepoy. They fight us, and are killed in action, though not in any large numbers, for by their activity and lightness of equipment they outstrip any attempts of our, troops to take them prisoners.-From Delhi they marched into Oude, and now from Lucknow they are off in a swarm to Robilcund .ries on the entrenchments. No time had been lost. The people they leave behind them are the inhabi-in the mean while in sending news of the disaster to tants of the country, more or less innocent of pretants of the country, more or less innocent of premeditated rebellion, and on these falls the fury. of our troops. On the goodwill of the population, and especially of the chief landholders, depends the speedy destruction of our really dangerous enemies, the fugitive Sepoys. With the country on our side, we may expect that whenever they are beaten and dispersed they will be hunted down by the population, and given over to the British authorities ; but, should the people see no hope of mercy for themshould the people see no hope of mercy for them-selves, fear may make them as hostile as the muti-nous army itself. The most timid animal will turn be had just taken from the floor and laid upon the

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