

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Stuttgart will henceforth be famous as the favored city in which two great potentates met to deliberate (if we are to believe all that the papers say) on the affairs of every nation of the world except their own. The citizens of that now remarkable city are, it seems, excessively elated, and the King of Wurtemberg equally pleased, that the capital of his kingdom was the chosen spot upon which the Emperors Napoleon and Alexander last week cordially grasped the hand of friendship. The gratification of the King has not been diminished by a knowledge of the current rumor that his Court was selected by the Emperors because the King is not only aged, but very deaf, and so would be unable to catch all they might say in his presence. The interview is, however, now over, and it is to be hoped will be productive of the best results to civilization and humanity. We stated on a former occasion that a confident hope had been expressed that one immediate result would be a considerable reduction of the standing armies of the great Continental Powers. However this may be, one thing is certain—that both France and Russia are fast increasing their naval armaments. The latter Power seems especially to be making every exertion in this respect. A ship-of-war has just been launched at Bordeaux for Russia. Several have recently been launched in the United States, and French and American ship-builders are still actively employed in the service of the Russian navy. It is at present idle to speculate on the real objects of the Emperors, but as this visit was followed up by an interview on Thursday last at Weimar, between the Emperor Alexander and the Emperor of Austria, and another meeting between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia is reported as about to take place, we see no reason to suppose that any but pacific intentions at present exist. One certain advantage has been gained by the Emperor of the French. His journey into Germany has been for him one of his greatest triumphs. The successor of the Emperor who treated him with coldness and hauteur, and who, in fact, repudiated his pretensions, has shown himself most desirous of tacitly admitting the claims of Napoleon as the arbiter of the destinies of Europe. The Paris Correspondent of the Chronicle, in a despatch dated Thursday evening, remarks very truly—"His recognition by all the great Powers of Europe is no longer merely diplomatic, but personal, and given with an eagerness and care that no European Sovereign ever before received." Weekly Register.

An understanding has been come to between the French and English Governments with respect to the introduction of French troops into Pondichery and the other French settlements in the East Indies. It is reported here that, in consequence of recent persecutions of Europeans in Madagascar, a combined English and French expedition against the Queen of that country is not improbable. Although this would doubtless be a matter of no great difficulty in a military point of view, the dangerous climate, which in many parts of the island is almost inevitably fatal to Europeans, should suffice to deter from such an undertaking, unless it be deemed absolutely necessary. Cor. of Times.

INDIA.

DELHI.—The mutineers made great preparations for an attack on the 31st of July, the eve of the Bukreee festival, but nothing occurred beyond some desultory skirmishing. On the evening of August 1st, they attacked the right of the British position, and maintained the contest through the night, and up to the afternoon of August 2. Our loss was very slight—10 killed and 36 wounded—the men being kept well under cover. Captain Fravers, 32nd N.I., serving with Lokos Rifles, was killed.—On the 6th of August, the enemy's cavalry, supported by artillery, attacked the Metcalfe-house picket, but not in any force. Lieutenant Brown, 33rd N.I., attached to the Kumaon battalion, was killed; Lieutenant Venion, artillery, and Lieut. Temple, Kumaon battalion, wounded.—On 7th August, skirmishing, with cannonades at intervals. A powder-magazine of the enemy exploded this day, with a loss, it is rumored, of 500 lives.—On the 8th of August, a battery, constructed by the mutineers, to inflame our guns, was destroyed. Skirmishing was kept up during that night and the next three days. Our troops suffered very little.—On the 12th, guns established outside Cashmere-gate were attacked by a force under Brigadier Showers, and, after a sharp contest, taken. They consisted of one 24-pounder howitzer; two 7 and one 6-pounder. Our loss was severe—112 killed and wounded. Brigadier-General Nicholson arrived in camp on the 8th of August in advance of his force. His troops were expected on the 13th, and all would arrive by the 15th, on which date the army before Delhi would number about 11,000 men.—Further reinforcements, it was computed, would, early in September, increase our numbers to 15,000 men. It is generally expected that the assault on the city will take place on the 20th of August. The King is reported to be sending his Zenana to Rhotuck.

AGRA.—All well at Agra, Cawnpore, and Lucknow. The greatest anxiety is felt regarding Lucknow. General Havelock, after crossing the Ganges, defeated the enemy at Onoor on the 30th of July. On the 31st he attacked the enemy in a very strong position in the town of Bussater Gunje, and again defeated them with great slaughter, and took all their guns. His own loss was 88 killed and wounded. He then retired on the Ganges, his small force being burthened with sick and wounded and with the captured artillery. On the 5th of August he again advanced towards Lucknow, and gained two more victories. On the 5th and on the 12th he then found the enemy strongly entrenched in their positions, and numbering 50,000 men.—Finding it impossible to cut his way to Lucknow, in the face of such a force, General Havelock was compelled to retire to Cawnpore and to wait for reinforcements. In the meantime, the position of the gallant garrison of Lucknow is

most precarious. Major Banks, who has acted as Commissioner since Sir H. Lawrence's death, has fallen, but the date of this melancholy occurrence is not stated. The facts above stated are drawn from newspapers and private letters, but they are believed to be substantially correct. No official account has yet been published. ARRAH.—DINAPORE.—After the disaster at Arrah, reported by last mail, the rebels lunged the dead bodies of the Europeans to trees, and took their Enfield rifles, greased cartridges and all which many of them used. They did not, however, long enjoy their triumph, as they have had a severe beating by Major Eyre, who attacked them at Arrah. He had three guns, 50 gunners, 150 of the 5th Fusiliers, and 12 gentlemen volunteers from Buxar. The mutineers numbered about 2,500 men, some of them with Enfield rifles. They fought desperately, charging the guns, but were beaten back, and the little garrison at Arrah, consisting of 45 Sikhs, 12 gentlemen, and a lady, were rescued by our brave little force.

GENERAL BENGAL NEWS.—The 63rd Native Infantry and the 11th Irregulars were disarmed at Berhampore on the 1st of August.—They were paraded at an early hour in the morning, and on either flank were placed two guns loaded with grape, under the protection of her Majesty's 90th Regiment, which had just arrived at the station. The Sepoys, when ordered to deliver up their arms, at first made some demur, but at last yielded with a bad grace, and the arms eventually piled and collected, and the troops dismounted. It is said that many of the arms were found to be loaded, and that cartridges were discovered concealed under some of the saddles of the troopers. From several other stations, the European inhabitants, fearing the rising of the Mahomedans, were flying towards Calcutta, which was becoming crowded with fugitives. In Calcutta itself considerable excitement prevailed, and preparations were being made to guard against a Mussulman outbreak, which was believed to be imminent.

THE KING OF DELHI.—A letter from Abood, dated the 11th ult., mentions that the King of Delhi has offered to make peace with us, on the condition that 36 lakhs of rupees annually, instead of 15, as heretofore, should be secured him and his successors. This proposal was of course peremptorily declined. He was informed that nothing but unconditional surrender could be accepted.—Poonah Observer Extra, Aug. 27.

PUNJAB.—The 26 Regiment, which mutinied at Meer Meer, has been almost entirely destroyed. All remained quiet in the Punjab and cis-Sutlej States up to August 14th.

At Nusseerabad it has been found necessary to disarm 105 of the 12th Bombay Native Infantry, they having refused to obey their commanding officers, on the occasion of a drunken trooper of the Lancers raising an alarm that the Europeans were about to murder them. A court of inquiry is now investigating this affair.

BOMBAY.—GUZERAT.—With the exception of symptoms of disloyalty, immediately suppressed, in the territory of the Rajah of Mundisore, tranquillity has been preserved in Guzerat.

MADRAS.—The 8th Madras Light Cavalry has been disbanded, for refusing to proceed to Bengal.

HYDERABAD.—All quiet at Hyderabad up to Aug. 3. Some apprehensions were entertained that the Chumasee Rajah of Sherapore was meditating rebellion, but arrangements have been made for crushing him.

THE MASSACRE AT CAWNPORE.—NUJOOR JEWANREE'S STORY.—The writer of the following is described as one of our spies. He belongs to the 1st Native Infantry, and is said to be a most intelligent man.—

"When the mutiny broke out at Cawnpore he was with three companies of his regiment, the first or Gillis Pultun, at Banda. On the breaking out of the Sepoys at Band Nujoor Jewanree saved the life of a Mr. Duncan and his wife (Mr. Duncan was a writer, and instructed this man in English), by concealing them in his hut, and afterwards reporting to the Rajah that they were willing to turn Mussulmans. For this the Sepoy fell into ill odor with his comrades, and when the mutineers marched into Cawnpore, the Nena took away from him all he had—about 300rs.—and confined him with four more Sepoys in the same house with the Europeans. At the flight of Futtahpore he was released by the Nena, went back to the Gundeel Nuddee, and thence came over to the English. His account of the Nena's treacherous attack on the boats and the escape and recapture of one of the boats is as follows:—

"When the Nena's guns opened on the boat in which Wheeler Sahib, the general, was (it has now been fully ascertained from servants and others who were with the English party that General Wheeler was not dead before the massacre, but was put wounded on board the boats) he cut his cable and dropped down the river. Some little way down the boat got stuck near the shore. The infantry and guns came up and opened fire. The large gun they could not manage, not knowing how to work the elevating screw, and did not use it. With the small guns they fired grape tied up in bags, and the infantry fired with their muskets. This went on all day. It did not hurt the Sahib-log much. They returned the fire with their rifles from the boat, and wounded several of the Sepoys on the bank, who therefore drew off towards evening. The Sepoys procured a very big boat, into which they all got, and dropped down the river upon the Sahib's boats. Then the Sahibs fired again with their rifles and wounded more Sepoys in the boat, and they drew off and left them. At night came a great rush of water in the river, which floated off the Sahib's boat, and they passed on down the river, but owing to the storm and the dark night they only proceeded three or four koss.—In the meantime intelligence of the Sahib's defence had reached the Nena, and he sent off that night three more companies of the native regiment (1st Oude Infantry) and surrounded the Sahib's boat, and so took them and brought them back to Cawnpore.—Then came out of that boat 60 Sahibs and 25 men—Sahibs and four children—one boy and three half-grown girls. The Nena then ordered the men-Sahibs to be separated from Sahibs to be shot by the Gillis Pultun (1st Bengal Native Infantry); but they said, 'We will not shoot Wheeler Sahib, who has made our Pultun's name great, and whose son is our quartermaster; neither will we kill the Sahib-log. Put them in prison.' Then said the Nadire Pultun, 'What word is this? Put them in prison; we will kill the male.' So the Sahib-log were seated on the ground, and two companies of the Nadire Pultun placed themselves over against them, with their muskets ready to fire. Then said one of the men-Sahibs—the doctor's wife she was, I don't know his name, but he was either superintending-surgeon or medical storekeeper—I will not leave my husband; if he must die I will die with him.' So she ran and sat down behind her husband, clasping him round the waist. Directly she said this the other men-Sahibs said, 'We will also die with our husbands'; and they all went and sat down beside their husbands. Then their husbands said, 'Go back'; but they would not. Whereupon the Nena ordered his soldiers, and they going in pulled them forcibly away, seizing them by the arms; but they could not pull away the Doctor's wife, who there remained. Then, just as the Sepoys

were going to fire, the padre (chaplain) called out to the Nena and requested leave to read prayers before they died. The Nena granted it. The padre's bonds were unloosed so far as to enable him to take a small book out of his pocket, from which he read; but all this time one of the Sahib-logs, who was shot in the arm and the leg, kept crying out to the Sepoys, 'If you mean to kill us, why don't you set about it quickly and get the work done? Why delay?' After the padre had read a few prayers he shut the book, and the Sahib-log shook hands all round. Then the Sepoys fired. One Sahib rolled one way, one another, as they sat; but they were not dead, only wounded, so they went in and finished them off with swords.—After this the whole of the women and children (that is, including those taken out of other boats), to the number of 122, were taken away to the yellow house which was your hospital. This was the Bithoor Rajah's house in the civil lines, where I and four more Sepoys were confined, and where I had the opportunity of taking to the sergeant-major's wife. After this, when we (Sepoys) were taken down with the Nena to Futtahpore, the women and children were taken away to the house where they were afterwards murdered.

"I have seen the fearful slaughter-house, and also saw one of the 1st Native Infantry men, according to order, wash up part of the blood which stains the floor before hanging. The quantities of dresses, clogged thickly with blood, children's frocks, frills, and ladies' under clothing of all kinds, also boys' trousers, leaves of Bibles, and of one book in particular, which seems to be strewn over the whole place, called Preparation for Death, also broken daguettoe cases only, lots of them, and hair, some nearly a yard long; bonnets all bloody, and one or two shoes. I picked up a bit of paper with on it, 'Ned's hair, with love'; and opened and found a little bit tied up with riband. The first fellow that went in, I believe, saw the bodies with their arms and legs sticking out through the ground. They had all been thrown in a heap in the well."

Our correspondent adds:—

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The following is from a gentleman in the Bengal Civil Service:—

"Umballah, Aug. 12. We have no news for some days, but so far as we know it really seems that things are looking up at last. General Nicholson has taken down to Delhi a strong force—some 2,700 men—of whom 1,100 are Europeans, and people in camp are confident and again talk of taking the place without waiting for reinforcements from below."

"We have so often heard of the enemy being dispirited, deserting, &c., while notwithstanding they attack us (the besiegers) as constantly as ever, that those stories must be received with caution; and they are now so uniform and constant that I think there must be something in them and that the mutineers are not so plucky and confident as before. Whether we shall, as is so strongly asserted, attack Delhi within a week I do not pretend to say. I should think we must make a breach in the wall first, and, though five 24-pounders went down with General Nicholson, the siege train (a second-class one) only left Ferozepore on the 10th, and cannot be at Delhi before September. God grant that somehow or other we may finish the place without being prostrated by the sickly season; that is still our great danger. But the army has been blessed with wonderful health; there is still very little sickness, and, with abundant supplies, tolerable comforts, and constitutions apparently inured to heat, our men do not complain. We have heard nothing of General Havelock or Sir P. Grant since the former marched for Lucknow, but our hope is that they must be now advancing from Cawnpore. If, as has been proposed, a Punjab or Ghoorka regiment be sent to Meerut, I believe that their will be no difficulty in making an end of Vice-King Waleed of Booland-haha and recovering the Doab. If we can clear it from this side while the Europeans advance from below we shall be decidedly in a much improved position.—The Delhi mutiny will be insulated, our communications will be opened, and we shall again have a small North-West government of our own instead of acting in an enemy's country."

Here and throughout the Punjab things are wonderfully quiet, and the destruction of the last regiment which ventured to mutiny has been complete and effective, although, in the case of the last disarmed regiment, recourse was had to severities which would frighten quiet Englishmen. Nothing in the whole history of the mutiny is more remarkable than the strange flight of the 26th Native Infantry not to Delhi; they did not even take that direction, but, unarmed and apparently without hope or plan, into the centre of a hostile country, where, at 20r. per head, they were killed like so many rats.

The hostility of the Punjabees to Poorbees (Hindoos) does not necessarily imply loyalty to us; but as yet they have certainly been with us, and have been doing us extremely good service. It will be strange indeed if, with the recently conquered Punjab, we reconquer Hindostan. The policy followed is to trust and induce the Sikhs. Hindostanese are ejected from all office, and everything is given to Punjabees. It is trusted that they will thus be satisfied with so many leaves, will not now think of independence, and will hereafter form a trustworthy army. The only difficulty in the Punjab is money. All civil employes and all military servants upon whom the experiment can be safely tried are to be kept six months in arrears of pay. In truth we are attempting to reconquer India with the resources of the Punjab, a task to which it is not equal; and that money has not been raised on any terms and sent up from Bombay is another instance of want of appreciation of the crisis from which very dangerous consequences may follow.

"As regards the North-West Provinces, I trust you will hear more from below of districts regained than we yet know. Rohilcond and all the country below Meerut are still as much strange enemy's countries as ever were the steppes of Russia. But we believe that as soon as we have available forces there will be little popular opposition. So we do now hope that the work of reorganization will soon commence. It is certain that the whole Agra Government must be made Non-Regulation and governed somewhat upon Punjab principles, for some years at least. It is like a country over which a deluge has passed. All our old landmarks and institutions are completely washed away, and we shall commence upon a tabula rasa. There will be every opportunity for the formation of a model administration and the clearing away of the vast Regulation network will greatly facilitate the gradual introduction of new codes and systems. There will be very much to be done, and, to supply the place of the massacred and the incompetent, Government must speedily prepare a large reinforcement of civil servants. In justice to the army, the system of recruiting the civil ranks from it must be wholly put an end to. Men may now be transferred for good to the other service, but for the future there must be nothing of the kind. To remodel the army is a task still more difficult and more pressing. We must have many native

troops, and the financial difficulties will be hard enough without the aggravation of paying the vast number of unemployed officers of the Indian Army in addition to another set of officers with European troops sent from England. My own impression is that in future the 'normal' employment of all our officers must be with European troops or with a few regiments of natives who submit to a thorough European discipline and are as fully officered, drilled, and looked after as Europeans, and that all other native regiments must be commanded by selected men and effective native officers. If this be so, the sooner the better some amalgamation of the Queen's and Company's armies is arranged, and the Company's officers set to do duty with European regiments and learn European discipline. So much in the meantime, in the first hope that the tide is turning. It will be time enough to go into more details when the waters have somewhat receded and the land begins to appear.

P.S. General Wilson does well at Delhi, but it is feared his health is failing. We must, indeed, trust that he will hold out, for there is not another man to command, literally not one."

The Indian news is thus summed up by Wilmer & Smith's European Times:—

"Affairs in India are evidently progressing from bad to worse. The news by the last overland mail is decidedly the least favorable which has come to hand since the commencement of the outbreak, and we must be prepared for weeks to come to receive intelligence of additional disasters. The probability, almost the certainty is, that before the great bulk of the troops which have been sent from this country have arrived out, the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras will be in the same flame of rebellion which is now sweeping over Bengal. There is no use in concealing the fact that without the greatest possible exertions which England can make in this crisis of her fate we shall be driven ignominiously out of India, and lose thereby the prestige which we have so long and so nobly maintained amongst the natives."

GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Morning Chronicle the call for the immediate assembling of parliament is so general throughout the country that ministers will, at the next Cabinet Council, deliberate, not on the necessity but on the convenient time for summoning it.

THE REVENUE.—The quarterly accounts show a falling off in most of the principal items. In the customs there is a decrease of £500,000 on the quarters compared with last year. The falling off principally arises from the diminished consumption of sugar caused by high prices. The reduced duties on that article and coffee and tea also had influence. The decrease in the excise will not exceed £150,000. In stamps little variation. A decrease of about £400,000 in property tax. In the Post Office an increase of £85,000. The revenue for the year will exhibit a decrease, but one much slighter than the quarter, the decrease on the year being about £200,000, and on the quarter £900,000.—Globe.

REINFORCEMENTS TO INDIA.—From a table published by Thacker's Overland Mail it would appear that seventy-seven vessels have already sailed to India since the news of the revolt first reached home, conveying to the assistance of our countrymen a force of 29,325 men of all ranks of cavalry, infantry, and artillery; and that a further force of 5,000 men of the cavalry, infantry, artillery, engineers, and field-train, will embark almost immediately for the same destination. As the vessels which first left these shores have now been out close upon ninety days, we may calculate with some degree of certainty, that in addition to the 14,000 reinforcements already landed at Calcutta from China, the Cape, and Mauritius, relief from England will now be daily arriving, and that during next month a force of over 9,000 men will be landed and sent up the country, to be followed in November by nearly 18,000 men, and in the following month, December, by nearly 18,000 more, including the 6,000 now embarking, so that by the close of the year we shall have increased the British force in India by at least 48,000 well-seasoned and disciplined troops of every arm in the service."

At a Meeting of the East Cumberland Agricultural Society last week, Mr. P. H. Howard, of Corby Castle, took the opportunity of referring to the Indian Relief Fund. He said—"It had been remarked that in England we were perhaps more successful in local affairs and local efforts than in matters of general policy. He hoped that in that subscription which had been adopted by Government and supported by foreign Powers, some general rules will be laid down which would tend to increase its efficiency. Committees should be appointed at the seaports where some of the unfortunate sufferers might be likely to land, in order that they might be able to give them immediate relief. (Hear, hear.) And perhaps he might say that as we were not retreating from India, and as we trust the British sway in that land will endure for many years to come, he hoped that some reward would be given in cases where great heroism and self-devotion had been shown by native domestic servants, and where British subjects had escaped the horrors of their situation through their aid and instrumentality. (Hear, hear.) If it was our melancholy duty to punish, it ought also to be our pleasure and our satisfaction to reward. He hoped when the hurricane had blown over, the mind of Parliament would be devoted to the concerns of India. Unfortunately, it had happened that except there was some strong reason, it was difficult to make a House on any question connected with our colonial empire. He trusted that this state of affairs in India would be a warning to Parliament, and that when they saw a notice on the books relating to India and the Colonies, they would be prompt and ready to give attendance, even though they should not be called upon by the urgent claims of calamity and rebellion. He must agree with many things that had fallen from the lips of Mr. Hodgson with respect to the military defences of this country. He thought, for instance, that it would be extremely dangerous, as some of the papers had said, to withdraw our legions, or any great amount of our forces, from Canada; because Canada was most essentially necessary to the greatness of this country, and it should be enabled to defend itself from the attacks of any foreign Power, or of its sometimes rather uneasy neighbors. (Hear, hear.)

There are some actions so excessively mean and shabby that they only admit of being expressed in irony. We certainly can find no term strong enough to describe the meanness of what we are about to relate. It is well known that a very large number of the soldiers who are fighting our battles in India are Catholics—whole regiments which have been recruited in Ireland belong to the Catholic religion. A few weeks ago Government gave notice that they were willing to send out Catholic Chaplains to minister to those who are engaged in this awful warfare—made of course more terrible to men who have consciences, from the fact that no quarter is given. Our Bishops invited their Priests to offer themselves for this holy and self-denying work. The call was promptly responded to by, we believe, an adequate number of zealous Priests. Well, one might have supposed that the Government which made the call would have taken care that men bent on such a service should not have wanted the temporal means necessary for reaching the objects of their pious care, and fulfilling the duties of their calling. Will it be believed that our munificent Government has left this task to be fulfilled by the voluntary offerings of Catholics? All that the Government does for these Chaplains is to allow them a miserable pittance of a salary, much below what is allowed to the Protestant Chaplains, and barely sufficient to maintain them after they have arrived at the scene of their labours. But still—an expensive outlay for India—expenses of travelling in India, and even the cost of the needful vestments and of holy vessels for Sacraments—these are left to be provided by the pious benevolence

of private Catholics. A few hundred pounds probably would supply what is required, but our munificent Government refuses the amount. The same Government, which recently proposed and carried a vote of ten thousand pounds (a portion of which is exacted from Catholics) to supply the religious necessities of London with churches, refuse as many hundreds to supply the religious necessities of the poor Catholic soldiers fighting our battles in India! Can nothing be done to shame our Government out of such degrading niggardliness? Cannot an appeal be made to the liberality of the Emperor of the French, and begging-boxes opened in all the Catholic capitals of Europe, that the wants of the British soldier may be supplied? If any principle were involved in the matter, we can understand it; if our Protestant Government would say at once, these soldiers are Catholics, and therefore we will let them die like dogs—that would be comprehensible. But to invite Chaplains to go, and then to deny them adequate provision, is really a meanness which we should have thought absolutely impossible in a great nation, and particularly so under present circumstances.—Weekly Register.

The Rev. Hugh Robinson writes indignantly to the Yorkshire Gazette, complaining of the "First Catechism of Christian Doctrine," just published by the Unionist Clergy. After giving a number of extracts to show its "Popish" tendency, he continues—"Though it talks in one place about Extreme Unction, and in another recognises the Bishop of Rome as the Primate of the Western Church, yet its author is not, as far as I can ascertain, in communion with the Church of Rome, but with that of England; its patrons are not (professedly) Romanists, but members of a church which authoritatively applies to several of the doctrines and positions of the Romish Church the uncompromising out-spoken epithet of 'damnable.' Has it come to this with us, that in this 19th century, the articles of the Church shall be signed, and its liturgy read, and its revenues appropriated, by men who have devoted themselves, body and soul, to undo that work which the Church was established to maintain, to advocate those principles against which the Church itself is a living protest."

YANKEE FILIBUSTERING.—As the Yankee press is very loudly rendering Great Britain a lesson on the filibustering tendencies of the East India Company, we think it not amiss to call attention to the following well authenticated instances of Yankee brutality perpetrated by the sanction of the government, and participated in by officers of rank in the army. Nothing in the history of British India is so foul as the following which we clip from the correspondence of the New Era:—

The city of Granada is situated on Lake Nicaragua in the midst of the most fertile and best cultivated soil in the country, and the great depot for all the agricultural productions, and of course the centre of the wealth and fashion of the neighborhood. It is unnecessary to refer to the course of the filibusters previous to the Costa Rican attack on the city. Suffice to say, the star of Walker was setting; he found himself cooped up in the city, surrounded by the enemy. Finding safety only in retreat, he resolved, if he abandoned the city, to strip it of everything valuable to possess himself of the wealth of all, even disregarding the supplications of those who had sympathized or aided him in his cause, as you will perceive. The plunder of the churches was complete; nothing was left, absolutely nothing, possessed of the least exchangeable value, as eight heavy chests which were carried on board the San Carlos too well attest. The costly robes of the priests were taken and burned in mockery in the grand square, while those who called themselves the apostles of liberty, the filibusters, danced with hellish joy around them.—Every bell was taken from the eight churches (in all forty-eight), and placed on board of the steamers.—This was done because many of them were known to be half silver. With this plunder he hoped to make his escape in safety to some other shore, as at that time he saw his cause was entirely hopeless; but the capture of the steamers by the Costa Ricans, not only defeated this hopeful project, but was also the means of restoring to Granada her plundered property. Only imagine what evil the "gray-eyed man" would have been enabled to undertake, had he escaped with the treasure inhumanly plundered from God's holy temples, composed of the forty-eight bells, and gold and silver ornaments, amounting in value to about four millions of dollars! Faithful to their orders, the disciples of this apostle of "progress" commenced the work of destruction by destroying the cane-built hovels of the Indians. France, in the wildest days of the Reign of Terror, never witnessed a saturnalia more hellish than the streets of Granada presented on that memorable occasion. The wildest orgies that drunken madness could conceive, were enacted in the streets of the burning city. Native citizens, as they were carrying from their burning buildings the little wealth which the rapacity of Walker left them, were mercilessly set upon, and inhumanly told when dying—"Go—go, we came here for money, and we will have it." When the terror-stricken inhabitants were rushing from their falling roofs, while the screams of violated women resounded in the street, only answered by shouts of derisive laughter, the Plaza was crowded with fugitives and children, some praying to God for protection, some imprecating curses upon the heads of their persecutors, and some silent, speechless monuments of despair, a fearful spectacle issued from the door of the Grand Parochial Church. While its roof was in flames above them, the image of the suffering Saviour on the cross was borne from the portals of the church, upon the shoulders of four drunken disciples of the great Apostle. Two of the four were "officers" of the army (General Sanders and Colonel Rodgers.) Behind the sacred symbol followed the motley crowd, some clothed in sacerdotal robes; others were enveloped in costly silk and satin, the ornaments of the church wound in fantastic forms round them. The shameful procession moved in mock solemnity to the rum-shop known as "the Walker House," and there, amid shouts and screams of derisive laughter, they celebrated what they pleased to call in hideous mockery, "The Last Supper." The sacred symbol was here overturned in the dust, and sacrilegiously pelted with empty brandy bottles; and all this was done in the presence of that crucified Saviour, who, in his last agonies, said of persecutors, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do." This deed, as I relate it, was witnessed by hundreds. Previous to the burning, General Walker had, in the presence of the army, given whispered orders to his Captains, about which there was considerable speculation. After burning the casitas of the poor Indians, the more wealthy part of the town was approached. Captain Dolan entered a house, and said to the lady who owned it, "Madam, I am ordered by His Excellency, President Walker, to burn your house, unless you instantly pay me the sum of five hundred dollars." "Merciful God," exclaimed the terrified woman, "I have not that amount in the world! and why, O God, tell me why," said she, falling on her knees, "O God, thus punished? My only son died fighting by his side, at the battle of Rivas, and my husband basely left him \$8,000." "I have my orders," was the cold reply. "What can you pay me," said he, "to spare your house?" "\$180 is all that I have." "Pay me that, then, and borrow twenty more." He did not suspecting the order to destroy was universal. "Well, boys," said Dolan, "we have got \$180; that's enough for this house; fire away!" And the torch was applied. This amusing trick was generally repeated, according to the whispered order of Walker, and in this manner was money, extorted to replenish his exhausted treasury. These are facts substantiated by a Surgeon of Walker's army, (Dr. Boston,) now on board of the ship, and a graduate of Yale College.