

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

## FRANCE.

The Emperor is expected to arrive in Paris on the 18th June from Fontainebleau, as the festivities there are over. He will proceed probably on the 19th to St. Cloud.

M. Delangle, Senator and President of the Imperial Court, is appointed Minister of the Interior, in the room of General Espinasse, whose resignation is accepted. The decree appointing M. Delangle minister does not contain the words, "and Minister of Public Safety." General Espinasse is made a Senator.

Among the reports current for some days past is one relating to Marshal Pelissier. If we can trust the authority, it would appear that the climate of England does not suit him—that, in fact, his return to Paris may be looked for, and that you are to have back your former ambassador, M. de Persigny. I regret not to be able to guarantee the truth of these reports.—*Times Cor.*

Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, Commander-in-Chief of all the troops stationed in the divisions of the west of France, made his entrance into the town of Brest on the 14th June. After the Marshal had received the visit of the authorities, he reviewed the troops, marines, and seamen.

The news that all the infantry regiments of the French army would be armed with rifles is now confirmed by the *Moniteur de l'Armee*. The change is to be made with all speed. Orders have been given for the manufacture of 400,000 new rifles.

The *Moniteur* contains the following:—"It is about three months since the English journals took upon themselves to assert that the French Government was making extraordinary warlike preparations. The *Moniteur* gave a flat denial to these assertions. At present these same assertions are renewed, and we once give a contradiction to them. The French forces on land and sea have been accurately stated in the budget for 1858, and this limitation has not been exceeded."

A notice was sent round to the papers not to publish or allude to the article in the *Times* on the French armaments, and of which information was received by telegraph from London.

The Emperor has resolved that experiments shall be made with rifled cannon at the Camp of Chalons.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is alleged that the military authorities have decided it is not expedient to institute any legal proceedings against the military men engaged in the duel with M. de Pene, the civil authorities having negatived the proceeding, against the civilians.

M. de Pene was removed to Paris on the 17th ult. He has suffered greatly from the heat, and the vomiting continues. It appears from the *Droit* that the decree of *non lieu* relating to the duel, which I have already said was rendered by the judge of instruction, does not necessarily relieve Lieutenant Hyene from all risk of punishment. The civil prosecution is dropped, but the decree states that the officers concerned in the duel are remitted to the competent military jurisdiction. A judge of instruction has, however, no power to order a court-martial, and it remains to be seen whether the Minister at War will do so.—*Paris Cor. Daily News.*

The Minister of War has addressed a communication to the commanders of military divisions, announcing to them that the Emperor will open the Camp of Chalons with great pomp on the 15th of July.

The Emperor has appointed Generals Delarue d'Oraison, Tisserand, Planhol, Legay d'Arcy, Eynard, L'Heureux, Pierre, and d'Ormay to inspect the Gendarmerie throughout France; General de Guyon is to inspect the French Gendarmerie at Rome, and General Vinoy is to inspect the Fire Brigade in Paris.

THE PARIS CONFERENCES.—A well-informed friend from time to time favors me with "driblets" of news relative to the doings of the conference. On Saturday, the 5th June, the discussions were "exceedingly warm," but without any result, as the Turkish, Austrian, and British ministers expressed a wish to apply again to their governments for instructions. "Fud Pasha," says my informant, "is likely to be less yielding than he has hitherto been, and the British government may perhaps have the courage to declare that, under present circumstances, it is not inclined to make any hazardous experiments in Wallachia." The famous Fokschani project is likely to fall to the ground, the Porte having resolved not to agree to a united Moldo-Wallachian parliament. Russia has had the courage—another writer might perhaps say another word—to propose to the powers to construct a canal from Ismael to the Sulina. As things now stand France is not likely to object to the plan, but Austria is morally certain to do so.—*Times Correspondent.*

The Conference of the European Powers held its fifth sitting on Monday, the 14th ult. The question of the union of Moldavia and Wallachia is now known to have been definitively settled in the negative at the last meeting.

The Plenipotentiaries met again in Conference on the 19th. The great point respecting the non-union of the Principalities once decided, it is not anticipated that any new difficulty of importance will arise, but that everything will go on as smoothly as possible.

It is positively affirmed that the nomination of Prince Napoleon to the government of Algeria is definitively abandoned. The Prince himself has lately shown the greatest unwillingness to undertake the office, and in this he has been confirmed by the advice of his friends.

Accounts from Toulon, dated June 15, state that the fleet had again sailed on a cruise for 15 days, after which it will proceed to Brest.

## BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 10TH.—A meeting of the members of the Right has been held at M. de Merode's, in which it was resolved to use every effort to oppose the bill for the fortification of Antwerp, on the grounds—1.—That the project was anti-French, and suggested by Germany and England; 2.—That it would be burdensome for

the taxpayers, and that without any compensation, because if it be true that there is any danger it must be so near at hand that the fortifications will not be made in time to avert it.

## ITALY.

SARDINIA, TURIN, JUNE 13.—The chief topic of conversation for the last day or two has been the release of the Cagliari and her crew. Of course, the public is well pleased with this termination of a troublesome and long-pending difficulty; and, but for her unpardonable good understanding with Austria, England might now be particularly popular in Piedmont. Some people say that what she has now done she ought to have done sooner. The majority, however, in a fairer and more liberal spirit, make allowance for false information in the first instance, and for the caution with which extraneous political considerations subsequently made it advisable to act.—*Times Cor.*

## AUSTRIA.

It is stated that Count Buol and Baron von der Pfordten have come to a perfect understanding in regard to the navigation of the Danube, and to the interrupted Austro-German Customs Conferences. The Zollverein States are to meet in conference at Hanover on the 10th of August. It has long been acknowledged that alterations in the municipal, guild, and bankruptcy laws are absolutely necessary, but still this Government allows weeks, months, and even years to pass away without taking any decisive steps in the matter.

## SWITZERLAND.

The conflict which has arisen between the Canton of Geneva and the Federal Council of Switzerland on the refugee question is, by decision of the latter, to be referred to the Federal Assembly.

## PRUSSIA.

The elections begin to excite some interest in the provinces. Count Schwerin has addressed a circular to his constituents, in which he expresses a strong hope that at no distant time the Government will adopt other principles of action than those which have hitherto influenced it. He advocates a decided policy on the part of Prussia in support of "constitutional rights on the northern frontiers of Germany," and states that it will not be the fault of the Prussian people if Holstein is left without help against Denmark.

Official intimation has been received that no hindrance will, this year, be offered to the meeting at Cologne of the Catholic Associations of Germany. The first week in September will, therefore, witness the tenth General Assembly in the "ancient city on the Rhine." The Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna, the Prince Bishop of Breslau, and the principal Catholics of France and Belgium, are expected to attend.

## TURKEY.

THE RISING OF THE GREEKS IN THE ISLAND OF CANDIA.—We (*Times*) have dates from this island, through our Malta correspondent, to the 1st June, at which time matters threatened a very serious turn; but consular despatches are said to have reached Admiral Lord Lyons on one or two days' later date, announcing that, through the activity of the Ottoman Government in responding to the demands for considerable reinforcements from various points of Turkey, made by Vely Pasha, the insurrection may be looked upon as entirely suppressed and put down. On this occasion Vely Pasha, a Cretan by birth, and enjoying a well-earned popularity, has shown himself as discreet as he is known to be brave, and only the loss of one or two lives has to be deplored, although at one time the fate of Scio, at the commencement of the Greek revolution, seemed to threaten the Ottoman population. Three proclamations of the Governor-General and one of the Metropolitan, although couched in the most conciliatory tone and spirit, failed in restoring order, and, seeing this, the population not only of the town of Cana, but likewise of that of Candia, volunteered to assist the regular armed force against the insurgents, who seem to have been led on to the outbreak by one or more influential Greeks, possibly at the instigation of emissaries from a powerful Northern Power, ever ready to raise some questions in the East to give her a chance of playing out that deep game which has been ever uppermost in the thoughts of her Sovereigns, even to this hour of their last breath.

On the 25th of May, two Greeks, without the least provocation, attacked an unoffending Moslem and mortally wounded him, justly incensed at which the Ottoman population rose en masse, and, proceeding to the palace of the Caimacan Bey, clamorously demanded arms to revenge themselves upon the Greeks. Bedrihan Pasha, however, succeeded after a while in calming the infuriated Ottomans, who can scarcely show themselves beyond the protection of the authorities in the towns, for the mountain passes are studded with armed Greeks, who at Nerocero are said to have mustered so strong as to dictate to the authorities a ten days' armistice. On the 29th and 30th of May a regiment of carabineers, another of infantry, with a body of artillery, bringing with them mountain ordnance and ammunition, arrived at Cana in the Kars and Silistria steamers, from Constantinople, to act under Ali Pasha against the insurgents, and on the last-mentioned day 500 Bashi-Banous, or irregular troops, arrived from Salonica in another steamer, the Umia Tekli, which immediately after landing them returned for 500 Albanians. The garrison of Cana already numbered 6,000 regulars and irregulars, but with the reinforcements on the way would be brought up to 12,000. A species of authority has been established by the insurgents on the mountains, whence emissaries have been despatched to the plains and rural districts to forcibly enlist the peasantry to join the standard of revolt. A cave or well in one of the mountain passes is said to have been converted into a subterranean dungeon for the refractory, who, if caught acting treacherously, are, with any other Ottomans that may be taken fighting against the insurgent Greeks, to be branded in the forehead with the words "Anti-Christo." In the town of Candia the artillery has been turned and planted so as to bear upon the town, which has had the effect of causing some 1,400 out of 1,500 Greeks and other Christian families, fearing a general massacre, to flee—some to the mountains and interior, others to put to sea in ships and small craft, with scarcely means of subsistence, and no predetermined destination. The shops are closed, trade completely suspended, and universal distress and misery prevail.—An Ottoman brig of war is cruising in the offing, and the Kars, Silistria, Vasilje, Tadjaret, and Sheri Hair steamers are in the harbor of Cana, but only one foreign ship of war is to be seen, the Solon, French steamer.

## INDIA.

The following telegram was received at the East India House:—ALLAHABAD, May 10, 1858.—Oude.—Since my last message there has been no event of importance in Oude. There have been no disturbances, and a great portion of the province seems to be settling down.—The Ghorakhas have reached Fyzabad, and on the 6th half of them had crossed the Gogra; they have met with no opposition on their way.

BENARES DIVISION.—The Jaunpore and Azimghur

districts are reported quiet. "At Benares, in the Ghorakha district, there is still a collection of rebels, and in consequence of a movement by the forces under the rebel Nasim Mahomed Hussain and others, which threatened to interrupt the communication, with Ghorakha, Colonel Rowcroft retired to Gunje. He has since been reinforced by the 'head-quarters' wing of H.M. 13th Light Infantry, with two guns. ALLAHABAD DIVISION.—General Wiltcock still at Banda, where he awaits the arrival of Brigadier McDuff's columns. On the—A band of rebels from the opposite side of the Jumna surprised the police post and the Tehseeldar, established at Lalpoor of the Cawnpore district. The Tehseeldar was wounded. One of our men was killed, and some treasure was lost.

AGRA DIVISION.—There is nothing of importance to communicate from this division. All is quiet except at Etawah and Etah, and the rebels have been defeated in several small skirmishes, losing two of their leaders, and have become less troublesome. ROHILCUND DIVISION.—The Bignour district is said to be perfectly tranquil, and our authority has been thoroughly re-established in it. As reported in the last message, the city of Moradabad was re-occupied on the 26th ult., by the Roorkee column, which has since reached Bareilly, as will be further noticed below. Confidence has been restored throughout the district of Moradabad, and the inhabitants of the city, who had fled, are returning in great numbers.

BUDAON DISTRICT.—The force under Brigadier Penny, after crossing the Ganges, marched on Kukulra, ten miles from Budaon. The general and his staff were in advance, and came upon a body of horse, which they at first took to be a portion of the baggage guard, which had marched by a more direct route on the flank of the column. The general rode towards it, and when at thirty yards' distance, four guns opened with grape on the party. General Penny shortly after was missed, and the command devolved on Colonel Jones, H.M. 6th Carabineers. Our troops quietly came up, and the action ended in the total defeat of the enemy, one gun and two limbers being captured. It is not known when General Penny was wounded, but his body was recovered after the action, close to Kukulra. It appeared that his horse had been broken by a musket ball, and his horse had then taken fright, and carried him close to the town, where the rebels rushed upon him and cut him up with their swords. The troops which had composed Brigadier Penny's column, marched after the action at Kukulra, across Rohilcund to their own risk (?), and joined the force of the Commander in Chief on the 3rd instant. Shahjehanpore was occupied without opposition on the 1st May by the Commander in Chief, who had joined Walpole's column. The next day his Excellency, leaving a small garrison at Shahjehanpore, marched on Bareilly. On the 3rd of May, a large body of rebels, headed by the fanatic Moulvie of Lucknow, came down from Mohand in Oude, cut up a picket of dekanatow horse, plundered the city, massacring many of the inhabitants, and compelling the garrison to take shelter in the entrenchment round the wall. Our troops are believed to have a supply of provisions, and will, in all probability, hold their own against the rebels, who are closely blockading them, until relief is afforded. Brigadier General Jones, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, marched with a strong force towards Shahjehanpore on the 8th instant; he is expected to arrive there to-day. Bareilly was attacked on the 6th by the columns under the Commander in Chief and Brigadier General Jones. The rebels were driven into the city with the loss of several guns. The city was entirely occupied by our forces on the 7th inst.

CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPOOTANA.—Sir Hugh Rose has defeated the rebels at Koonch, killing 400 or 500 men. The remnant of the enemy will, it is said, make a stand near Calpee. At the requisition of Sir Hugh Rose, who was apprehensive that Jhansi and her rear might be threatened, General Roberts has despatched a field brigade, consisting of one regiment Europeans, one regiment Native Infantry, one wing 8th Hussars, and squadron 1st Lancers, and troop Horse Artillery, which will operate towards Gochnah. General Roberts, with the rest of his force, has marched towards Nemuch. A court of inquiry has been held on the Maharajah of Kotah, to investigate his conduct, in connexion with the murder of the late political agent, Major Burton. The proceedings have been completed, and submitted to government. No British force has been left at Kotah, nor has any political agent remained there.

NAGPORE.—A zemindar in the Chopda district is in open rebellion, and has murdered two of the telegraph employes. The commissioner has moved out a force against the rebels, and taken necessary precautions.

PUNJAB.—On the 25th Sir Sidney Cotton destroyed Punjar, in Eu Sufzye, and Chembge. On the 29th the robber chief lost much property. On the night of the 27th and 28th April Sir Sidney Cotton and Colonel Edwards ascended the Mubabon mountains, on the right bank of the Indus, and destroyed the stronghold of a noted chief. On the 4th, Titana was destroyed by the same force. The Hindostanee fought with determination, and were cut to pieces. Our loss, four natives killed and twelve wounded.—A conspiracy had been discovered and suppressed in the wing of the 4th Bengal Native Infantry, at Hooshapore; six of the conspirators have been hanged. The wing had been sent to Jullundur.

BENGAL, BEHAR.—Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, with two guns and 100 Sikh cavalry, are at Arrah. Sir E. Lugard marched on Arrah on the 7th, and intended to attack Judgespore on the 6th. Colonel Corfield was to co-operate with Sasseram. The rebels, under Ummer Sing, the brother of Koer Sing, are believed to number from 7,000 to 9,000 men, mostly villagers. They have one small gun and our two howitzers. Koer Sing is now believed to be still alive. All is reported quiet in the other parts of the Patna division.

## THE MARCH INTO ROHILCUND.

From the *Times*' Special Correspondent.

CAMP AT TINGREE, 21 miles North of Futteghur, April 27.—As one of the soldiers said last night, "We're a dissipating lot, the whole of us—turning night into day, like Donnybrook fair." Having halted a day and some odd hours at Futteghur, the Commander-in-Chief's camp was ordered to make a forced march to Tingree and last night, soon after dinner, preparations were made for our departure, the troops under Walpole, near Allyghur or Alleghun, on the Ramganga, being directed to march to the same place, eight or nine miles off, that Sir Colin Campbell might take the command of the force in person. As the tents were all struck, we slept "sub Jove calido," and I had a narrow escape of tilting over General Mansfield, as he bobbed to and fro in his chair, and then of walking on the Chief himself. Our embarrassments in packing were aggravated by the extraordinary conduct of our servants. Early in the morning I went down to enjoy the pleasures of a bath, which can only be fully appreciated after a long series of marches. The only remains of the comfort and magnificence of the residence of the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, who for many years lived near Futteghur, in a palace over the Ganges, surrounded by a fine park with numerous offices and small villas inside, is a bath-room containing a great body of water, 10 feet deep, and about 30 feet long by 15 feet broad, which is filled to overflowing from a well of pure water worked by bullocks. Here many British athletes were disporting—*fortis Gyras fortissus Gleanthus*—when word was brought to me that all our servants were holding a great council to decide whether they would accompany us or not to Rohilcund. As one had no power to disperse the meeting it only remained to wait patiently for the upshot. On going back to the fort I found my only medium of communication with the world around me absent. I could give no directions for packing, could get nothing, do nothing; they were as badly off as myself, I confess that I felt a slight tendency to

use the *argumens baculus* when, at 5.30 clock at night, my Madrasse came in with an air of intense wisdom in his grumpy eyes, and a small bundle of tobacco in his hand, and in reply to my question, "Where were you all day?" gravely replied, "At the fort, Sahib; me buy cheroot and hair greases for master, and very much trouble, Sahib." At that night all the servants were drunk or mad; they dashed the soup over each other; three of the most able-bodied were seen at one time trying to open a bottle of ginger-beer, and another burned his master's nose with a cigar light. They insisted on bringing up things which were not wanted, and altogether acted so strangely that it was with some anticipations of a sinister result we heard that they had held a meeting about something or other, and as events proved, they had not come to any hostile resolution, but had decided on honoring us with their company in Rohilcund. The Head Quarters Camp was some distance outside the Fort, and in going out about eleven o'clock at night, to the tree under which I slept, one of those grand spectacles which can only be witnessed in Indian warfare met my view. The moon shone brightly on the Ganges and on the white sandy plains beyond its waters—it lighted up the bridge, of boats which trembled and heaved and shrieked under the pressure of a steady line of camels, elephants and oxen, which went with soft tramp across it, and were lost in the distance in a small black streak—it brought out into sharp outlines or cast into deep shade the ruined houses, the fort, the mosques of the city, the bazaar camp, the figures of the huge animals which passed us softly, like black clouds—and it revealed the masses of baggage animals escorted by the wild Sikh horsemen which were streaming to that narrow point whence they were to debouch upon Rohilcund—all was life and motion without sound, except a hum of voices, the tumult on the bridge, and an occasional shrill flourish on his flexible horn by an elephant who was anxious to tell his friends he was going to battle. As the soil was very sandy and heavy at the other side of the river for several miles, the march had to be made on the backs of these grand old creatures, three of which were waiting in the fort for the Chief, General Mansfield, and the aides-de-camp; and others were detached for the use of the Head-Quarters Camp Staff. I had not been long asleep under my tree when I was awake by Colonel Pakenham calling out "Where is my elephant?" very much in the same tone of voice as a man in a club would ask the waiter for his hat. The elephants were punctual. At the word of the mahout the ancient pachyderm, who was to carry the Quartermaster-General, Colonel McPherson; Major Stewart, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General; Dr. Mackinnon, Surgeon to the Head-quarters; and myself, knelt down with infinite condescension, and permitted a ladder to be placed against his side, by which we mounted to a contrivance just like the body of an Irish jaunting car, strapped over his back. We preferred that mode of mounting to the more usual way of putting one's foot on the animal's proboscis, and holding on by the lower flap of his huge indian-rubber looking ear, while he, by a gentle curl upwards of his omniscient snout, raises the rider to his back—or to the equally popular mode of seizing his tail and putting your foot against his hind leg, which the animal elevates at the word of command till the biped is high enough to scramble to his seat on the howdah. We sat back to back, two at each side, nicely balanced, and, having undergone two smart shocks of an earthquake while our friend, in two great heaves, fore and aft, got to its feet, proceeded on our journey. I cannot say, notwithstanding the honour and glory of the thing, that the elephant is an animal which makes a favourable impression as a means of locomotion. The only thing to which I can compare the pitching fore and aft, as he raises and falls in his strides, is the riding of a light collier brig in a joggling tide-way. One of our party was soon sickened, and the others were engaged with great severity of aspect in holding on to the rails of the vessel, "like grim death to a backstay." We passed along about the dusk with a nightmarish sensation, and before two o'clock in the morning our line of elephants had delicately picked their way by their noses over the bridge of boats, and were in Rohilcund, plodding through the crowd of animals of an inferior order—man and beast—towards their destination. And so we went on till morning, very sleepy, and very tight-ropy and noddy. We were roused up to an attitude of attention at the sight of a broad and deep-looking river, which looked anything but inviting under the combined rays of the setting moon and the rising sun. This was the Ramganga, and the bridges of boats a few yards above us were those which had been secured by the victory at Alleghun, after the sad affair at Rhamdow.

The Lord Salib's elephants were just crossing the bridge, and so ours were driven to the ford, and at once plunged into the stream. As these sagacious and highly intellectual beings are horribly fond of practical jokes, we watched the depth of the water with some anxiety, lest our bearer should avoid the trouble of swimming by the simple expedient of letting his feet drop, and walking on the bottom, while the top of his proboscis, held above water, supplied him with air; but the stream was not more than 6 or 7 feet deep, and we crossed without an involuntary abatement. We were still in a sandy plain, but a few miles more brought us to the sight of the enemy's camp, and of Walpole's, and soon we came on traces of the light—hideous bodies, bloated and discoloured, lying all over the plain, with flocks of vultures pulling out their entrails and dogs crunching their bones. Sometimes these foul creatures crept inside the hollowed corpse to pick at their leisure, and by their movements gave the dead a revolting imitation of life. These men, lying far apart, had fallen under the sabres of Hagart's cavalry and under the fire of Tombs' and Remington's guns, and for two or three miles they marked the line of our pursuit.

Our march this morning from Tingree to Jellalabad was only five miles. We did not know the country or the distance, and the troops did not go as far as is usual even in this time of the year and in this country. The first bugle turned us out at 2.30 a.m., but it was 4 a.m. ere we started. The dispositions were left to Brigadier-General Walpole in the general orders of last night, which also contained very stringent orders against plundering, and announced a certainty of three dozen to any one caught doing so, "as many of the inhabitants are favourably disposed towards us."

The morning was cool and pleasant as day broke, and showed the long line of infantry, cavalry, guns, ammunition, siege train, camels, and baggage streaming over the dead level of one of those uniform plains studded with groves which Rohilcund offers to the eye from the foot of the Himalayas to the waters of the Ramganga. As we advanced we learned that the fort of Jellalabad, which had been occupied by 150 matchlockmen and Sowars, had been abandoned, and that the latter fled so precipitately that they left some of their horses behind them. Very pleasant was it to see Sir Colin as the Highland regiment halted and lay down near their camps, while the ground was being marked out, and along, whispering them "good morning," and talking to some of the privates whose names he knew, asking them how they were, or listening with intense satisfaction depicted on his countenance to the martial skirl of the pipes as the men moved along. The men seem to take all this as a matter of course on the part of the Commander-in-Chief, whom they look on as if he was their property, and they hail his return to them just as they would the restoration of something they valued—their rifles, for instance—on the eve of a battle. "It's just glad I'm to see his face this morn," and "Eh, Jamie, but it's weel his lookin'!" "He's for fechtin' the day, he's so pleasant like," and many such remarks rise from the ranks as he passes. This popularity with officers and men is in itself a very great quality in a commander, and in this instance

it contrasts forcibly with the feeling entertained by the force towards their late leader in Oude, who is depicted with odious and mean, and worse conduct at the attack of Roorahat-Rhamdow as neither forgiven or forgotten by Highlanders or Sikhs right or wrong. Colonel's regiment complain that he is cold, discourteous, and abrupt almost to the extent of insolence; that he is obstinate or self-opinionated has been but too painfully proved. "It is painful to be obliged to speak of one whose personal character and courage, whose 'respectability' and principle, are unquestioned, but it would be disingenuous and dishonest in me to suppress the fact that in the whole of the force under his command lately Brigadier Walpole is spoke of with feelings of dislike and even aversion. It is the same story wherever I may be. I have seen the fort of Rhamdow traced in the dust by a dozen different sword-points, and the criticisms on the circumstances under which we were repulsed, and on Brigadier Walpole's conduct, have been uniform except in form of censure. It is said that he would not reconnoitre the place, though advised to do so; that he gave the orders to the men for their advance without telling the colonel of the regiment what he was going to do; that the men were placed in two lines, one at right angles to the other, and each parallel to one side of the fort, so that both were enfiladed by the musketry from the bastions at the angles; that he would not attend to the three messages which he received from Colonel Hagart, to the effect that the fort was quite open on one side, so much so that a man could ride into it; that he withdrew the men just as by tremendous efforts they had gained possession of part of the work; and that, finally, his dispositions were so poor that all the enemy escaped in the night, after repulsing our force—a victory which they retired to the fort to celebrate by hoisting a flag and firing a salute. It is that poor Adrian Hope had a presentiment of his death that day; he was reserved in his manner, silent, and melancholy. He recommended a reconnaissance, but his recommendation was not attended to. One of the worst effects of affairs like that at Rhamdow is, the encouragement it gives to the enemy and the bad feeling it produces among the men, and I was alarmed to hear officers repeat threats that they had heard issue from the ranks, and which they seemed to think quite probable of execution, that, if the utterers got a chance, they would avenge themselves for the loss of their comrades on him whom they considered the author of their misfortunes.

The weather is now so hot that it is death, or great risk of it, to an European to stir out after 10 o'clock in the morning, and, as it is, our men suffer much from the sun in their tents, where the thermometer often stands at 116°. There is more fever and smallpox than one likes to think about in the force, and Sir Colin is racked by anxiety to get the men under cover. However, we are only four marches from Bareilly, and it is probable the enemy will not stand there—a part of the force can then be put into shelter at once. Nyne Thal will house the battalion, which relieves the community which have so long found protection in its recesses, and it is probable that a regiment with cavalry and guns will be stationed at Shahjehanpore.

## CHINA.

From Shanghai we have advices to the 4th instant. Lord Elgin left for the Pehlo on the 10th instant, in her Majesty's steamer *Furious*, and was preceded or accompanied by her Majesty's ship *Plume*, steamers *Cormorant* and *Nimron*, and the gunboat *Slaney*. At Canton all has remained quiet up to this time. Rumours are current there that the Chinese propose making an attempt to destroy the dwellings occupied by the foreigners on the Honian side. The position is unprotected, and, in case it is their intention to endeavour to destroy the property, they would meet little to interfere with them. Foreigners have been warned by some confidential Chinese to leave toe place. These rumours have created a great deal of uneasiness, and cannot be disregarded knowing the feeling that still exists against foreigners in the neighbourhood of Canton. The post occupied by the forces in the city is quite secure from any demonstration by the Chinese.

## AUSTRALIA.

The dates from Melbourne are to the 15th of April. Under the impression that the Sikhs had risen in India, it had been determined to despatch the 77th regiment and the artillery, retaining only two companies of artillery. More favorable news from India had altered this determination; but, on the requisition of the Governor General of India, this regiment and a company of artillery, horsed and ready for service, were to go to Calcutta direct in her Majesty's steamer *Magera*. The ministerial elections have resulted in the return of all the ministers, with one double return for the Upper House, that of Mr. Henry Millar for the Western as well as the Central Province—a vacancy for the former having casually occurred at the time. Of the eight elections, three only were contested.—O'Shanassy, Chief Secretary; Chapman, Attorney-General; Duffy, Land and Works; Miller, Trade and Customs; and Evans, Postmaster-General, were returned without opposition.

FEMALE INTREPIDITY.—It is recorded that a battle was fought near Newtownhamilton, in the barony of Fews, county of Armagh, between O'Neill of Ulster, denominated Black Beard (Fesog Dhu) and one of the princes of Louth, in which many were slain on both sides, and where O'Neill also fell; the quarrel is said to have originated at a feast given on the spot, by the Prince of Louth setting fire to O'Neill's beard, who did not relish so warm a reception. The beard seems to have been the seat of honor amongst the Milesians, and any affront offered to its flowing locks could only be expiated with the life of the offender. In later days the neighborhood of the Fews has been infested by robbers, and three miles from Newtownhamilton a barrack was built to keep the freebooters in check. Two of their scattered party entered the country house of Mr. Kelso, in that place one evening, knowing that he and his lady had gone to dine at a friend's, and that the men servants were absent; the robbers easily secured the two female domestics and proceeded to the parlor, where Miss Kelso was alone—a girl about eleven years old; they ordered her on pain of death to show them where the plate and money were kept, and she led them to a closet which contained all the valuables; whilst they were engaged in ransacking the presses she silently left the room and shut the door, which had a spring lock; and as there was but one small window, secured by iron bars, she felt certain that the robbers could not possibly escape; meanwhile Miss Kelso went to the kitchen and released the servant women, who were tied hand and foot, and with their assistance collected straw, dry sticks, and whatever combustibles were about the place, and making a heap of these, lighted them on an eminence which would be seen from the house where her parents were. The plan succeeded—the blaze soon attracted observation—and Mr. Kelso returned as soon as possible, with all the assistance he could assemble, to extinguish the supposed fire in the house. On his arrival, he was agreeably surprised to learn how matters stood, and seized the robbers without difficulty.

THE LAST WISH.—Napoleon, in his dying moments, wished to be buried on the banks of the Seine. We wonder if an English hero, in the highest bound of his patriotism, would ever, as his last wish, express the desire to be buried on the banks of the Thames? Considering the unsavory nature of the resting place, we should say it would be his very last wish.

HOME-QUESTIONS.—Next to the question of "What will you have for dinner to-day, sir?" perhaps there is no question so difficult for Paterfamilias to answer as "Where shall we go out of town this year my dear?"