FOBEIGATMTELITGBACE
FRANCE
Whe cornespondentor the Wiechly; Register Thes correspondentiof twe Whictelly; Register
 Which has taught them to. dread the U Utopian pro-
mises of reformers, and schemers of a aliberty which they can iliever enjog more really, than at
prosent; the liberty to become wealthy, througl prosent the the liberty to become wealthy, through
the means rlaced in their powier by a
visorous and wigh the free exercise of their religion app through the free exercise of their large family of
become useful members of
Franee ;sy the numerous means opened to them of assisting their suffering fellow-creatures in the universally-spread systen of charity, to which al
can contribute according to the power and wil can contribute according to the power and wil-
linguess of each. Ererythin is sallig intothe the
most beautiful order. Religion being called in to preside in all public functions. The courts
and tribunals are one instance; they have just and
been opener at at Paris and throughout thae thing
dome everywhere by Masses being offered to to dom, every where by Masses being, ofierell
ask the suidance of the Holy Spirt., rends to call out this year not more than half the contingent of the army.
The progress of extravagance in aress has
provoked a sightt counter demonstration on the part of the French Court. LItst year it was
anderstood that no lady inted
compien son it has been intimated that the re-appearance of a dress once in the course of a reet will be
 opinions of the french press The Siecle dells on the impossibility
native rulc in India, and maintains that speedy triumph of the English troops, which
has ever desired, is sessential for the welfare
country itself.
 rope. We hare desired the triumph of Eng
land because, in spite of administrative inperr
fections, she is the most liberal nation of the fections, she is the most liberal nation of the
Weest, and also because she eroved herself ii
the greant Eastern struggle the frim ally of France Moreorer, we are sufticiently acquainted wait)
the organization of Hindostan to know that the the organization of Hindostan to know that the
Sepoy inurrection conld result in anarchy alone.
The unity whicl England had sought to establist bas been destroyed. By what could it be rea coinmon lag Hindos, Mahomedians, Rajpoots,
Sikhs, and Mahratas?
India, once in disolution, would fall into the hands of the Poover guering it-of Russia. But in hoping for the
success of Englaud we never disguised her fauts we lave long since been aware of the exactions bold that the administrion which is destined $t$ succeed to the Company's rule is bound by po-
licy and humanity to put an end to the iniquities
of the antive officials. We admit, with the Univers, that the Indian revolt is one of those
grand lessons which it is madness to disavow. It is very necessary to remark that the Sepoys,
tho have been comparatirely well treated are precisely those rino seek the extermination of
Europeans. The Ryots, Suudras, and all the mafortunate pariahs who were beeten and pil-
laged by tee opice remain inactire ; they hare even anorven assistance to fugitive Cinglish
families. It is, therefore, logical to conclude
 Company is doubtless severe, but the natives are
well arare that the rule of the Hindoo conqueror wranquil."
The Moniteur de la Flotect reads the Eng.
lish press the following lesson:lish press the ionowng hesson: India may increase the triumph of England in real hunility under the hand of God, and under the pressire of events in which the finger of
tiod is clearly traced. But if that humility ${ }^{\text {it }}$ profound and deliberate, it ought to guard agaiast
the pride which victory engenders. ${ }^{\text {Eng }}$. plomacy is not habitually very complying in
telations with other Powers. It must not come more bitter and more haughty because the not, by an increase of exactions and intolerable existed in Asia. No Poorer has thought of pro-
fittlng by the embarrasments of England: and England, on tits part, must not profit by he ternational discussions. We mention this reserve after sucesss as a duty of prudence, and of good
conducc on the part of the statesmen wrio are at present at the bead of the Engilish Cabinet, with
out, homerer, any very strong hope of our counsets being istened to, reasonabie and useetu as policy and English diplomacy are particularly re-
proached wwith, not hesitate to burt the feelings of others, and
which too barsill reveals the selfishness (egoisne)
 power which Great Britain bas attained, it is her. Bul hovis strong soever she may be, it is
good calculation to provoke just hatreds. grood calculation to provoke just hatreds. II
spite of what the Times has recently said Eng
tand is not envied on account of her wealth, and her prodigious prosperity. In France, above all after all, France is quite as powerful and as glo rous as Great Britan. But if England be ne
ennied, she is in general but little loved, and the nations enters mùch in that unpleasant disposition which they sometimes capriciously excite. Lee
us hope then that the ce tay of fast and humiliation
will the will bave imparted a salutary lesson, and to

##  SWITZERLAND

In Switzerland, the Radical Federal Govero ment is busily carrying, on the odd warfare agains. ery scene of their former triumplis, and the Ca sure. B
independ
Register Ine Catholic or Conservative, and the Libe Gall are so evenly divided that at the recent elections the latter polled 19,000 votes against
7,000 of the former. The education questio of course, one great element in the strife.ney of St. Gall, the foundation and condowmen tants, with an Eccelesiastical seminary, was demar school, and a college. In 1835 a normal
school for Catholic teachers was added, though Hege nerer was established for want of mo
But in 1855, by conrention with the Pro estant population of the canton and the Pro estant townsmen of St. Gall, a place of comthe Catholic grammar school, and norma the common cantonal establishment for both re ligions. To this the Catholids pay their propor
tion of 33,000 francs per annum. There re mained for the Catholics to found a cantonaa
classical school for themselves. The Catholic College of the Grand Council-i.e., the Catho-
ic division of the General Grand Council of the canton-has made provisions for this Catholic The Select Council of the canton as interfering
vith the other places of mixed education, and with the other places of mixed education, and
great excitement has resulted. So far our Prohighly instructive. Catholic property is firs
confiscated, and a part of it allowed to them fo their educational purposes. Worse than confis-
cation happens next, for their educational estabshments are converted into mixed schools, wher ered. The third step is, that when they try to while they still have to pas tor the mixed schools, they are met by a pronitity
ITALY
The Univers of Friday publishes a Pastoral
atter of the Archbishop of Chambery and the Bishop of Annecy, in entire agreement wilh Bishops of Piedmont, upon the subject of the Sardinia. Parliamentary iostitutions in the South of Europe bare this fatal evil, that being looked
pon a a a part of the Revolutionary and antiCbristian morement, those who are well affected eral rule, refuse to take any part in them, either as electors or representatives; and thus the rehands of a mischierous minority. We knews
his, on former occasions, to have been extenrely the case in the Sardinian kingdoo. The as the necessity of such an admonition scems in English ears) "to take part in the elections,"
and add that they are " moralls bound" to vote nly according to their consciences uninfluenced y any intrigue, and to support none except men
of honor, of known integrits, and, above all, reciples. We shall anxiously look for the result
these elections, in the hope that they may a east begin the enfranclisement of a religious nation from the oppression which it has too long
suffered from a " tyrant minority."- Wrecklly ReThe Catolico asserts that Mazzini was at Genoa last week, and that he lodged in the neighodged on other occasions. It is said that the
police bad received information to that effect, and were on the watch for him, but without suc-

The Russing Government has devoted fire millions
roubles to rebuild Sobastopol. It may be said Sons, or to restore the great pubtic butilidings, such
ion
the hospital, or the charches which wero destros-

 fences, which have never been taken, may be mado
more impregnable than ever, winie a alight altera-
tion in the harbor will render Sebastopol evon Stronger than when the nllied
before its far-famed walls
The Russian journals aro
 the peace of تuropo being disturbed again for a long
time. The Invalide sug -
 among these must be accorled to the events in India
Whinch have brought England into the position in
whick sho is just now. We bee that even hiose po-
litical journais, which express themselves with the


 to colisiong, eren mupposing that that might lead
should long continue to occupy the post of Premersticr. shonld long continue to occupy the post of Premicr.
Puspia requires quiet to complicte her railmys, to
ortify her barbors against tho now projectilas that foring her barbors againgt the now projectilas that
have been invented by modern bcience, and to r
form her feet nad her army. Furope knows very
well that the war lately brought to an end has no



## During one of the discussions in the SSMedish Die on the royal proposition relative religious iliberty


 GERMANY.

## A singular dispute has arisen between the free city of Frankfort and the United States of America

 city of Frankfort and the United States of America.The police of the former city has intiteristede tho re-
sidence there nn old
of Froebel who has political refugee of the name of Froebel, who has since become an American ci-
titen. . Frobel played. a certan part in the orenta
of 1848. In conseguence of this interdiction, he bas
 or Frankfort if it persisist in in mainntaing the
expulsion of a citizen of the United States.

## .







 press the public with a sense of its importance.
Afttr five months of suppense and naxicty re may
again breathe freely. The rictory has come at last ism never surpassed, by energy, activity, nond skill
Fhich rectlect honour on nil engned, both soldiers
and cirilians. It may yom, indeed, be said that the Indian muthy inatial crisis we hare the newspthat
us in a great finant
the most dendly perils have ben escaped naid the most brilliant successes grined on the field which
hass olo log fired the altention of the world. All
that nor remains is to follow up the rictories which
lave been so gailantly wou-to drive the enemy not haro becen so gaiantly wou-to drive the enemy not
only from the reat town and military stations, but
from the tillages aud plains, and to deliver the un-
 hands of the British on the 20 th of Soptomber, nn
was entirely occupied on the 2 sit. Thus, the who
siege of the city, from the opening of fire until fina
pesession

 some of the bloodicest passnges recalls our military his-
torr. The nnans of the Peninsular and Crimeau this occasion; nor is the ffict to the wordered at.
The British force vas small and terribly dispropor-
tionate to the work to be done. Hardly nay troops but our own would have ventured on such an nssault
in such circumstances. The Europena amounted to
less than 5,00 ment the rest of the army consisted of natire auxiliaries, whose courage wns untried
and whose alegiance was donbtind. The city was
large, strongly fortified, and defended by an army
three times as numerous as the besiegers. To storm
 calt, while failure would be the signal for a general
outburst of the fire which was smouldering far nad wide Yet the resolute Generals who commanded
the rritish force did not hesitate. Out of their samall
forces they could sape, it seem, ony a siorm-
ing paity of 3,500 , and with this knot of men ing paty of 3,500 , nnd with this knot of men
they attacked the city which contained within its
walls the chief arsenals of Upper India. With what courage our men must have fough may be judged
from the greatness and rapidity of their succecs.
The details of the confict wo have yet to within a few days they will no doubt be given to the
worid in the despathes of the General and the pri-
vale lettors of tho officers. Enough, however, for the moment is the fact that the head-quarters of the
mutiny are in our possegion, and that the encmy is
nying in various directions, followed by moveable
 surrandered to a dotachment of cavalyry commanded
by Captain Hodson. Mis two sons and the grand
son were also captured, and very properly shot at once.
But we are delaying to sneak of an event which
will carry a fecling of joy and thankfulaess in relieved In the very exiremity of dinger, when
the besiegera, turning ganins us thi nts we taught
them, had mined the Residency, and were proparing
to blow up the devoted garrion the Chem, had mined the Residency, and were preparing
to blow up the devoted earrison, the force of Sir
Henry Havelock appeared. Let us rejoice of hat it
has been granted to this brave and indefitig toran to succeed in the great object of his campaign.
If fortune bad denied dim the happiess of siving
his countrsmen from a dreadful death he would hive
 fact that his Iittle column was unable to penetrate
the thick masses of the insurgents, and, lonoring the
effort, should lave pardoned the failure. But now






## 








































 agh and adranced steadily towards the breach. Our

 o scend the scarp, but the determination of the Bhi
ish soldier carried all beforc it, and thind teclined
omeet the charge of the charge of the British baycto meet the chargo of the charge of the British bayc-
net. Witha akout and a rugh the breaches wero boes
won and tho cnemy ded in configio.
 he column straight upon the Cashmere gate. This musketry from abovo, and throgh the gatemay nad
on bort franks the powder brgs werc coolly laid and
adjuted, but Lieutonant. Snikeld was by this timu
to wad on his equiperene to to tho prac long ago I. had
carriage snd horses very. Buporior to these. The
cost







