? FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

samoured?--rancers expression of the

The correspondent of the Weekly; Register says :- "The middle classes in France have never been so contented nor shown such an aversion to change as at the present time. They are said to be enjoying the fruits of an experience which has taught them to dread the Utopian promises of reformers, and schemers of a liberty which they can never enjoy more really than at present; the liberty to become wealthy, through the means placed in their power by a vigorous and watchful Government; to become happy, through the free exercise of their religion; to become useful members of the large family of France, by the numerous means opened to them of assisting their suffering fellow-creatures in the universally-spread system of charity, to which all can contribute according to the power and willingness of each. Everything is falling into the

dom, everywhere by Masses being offered to ask the guidance of the Holy Spirit." It is stated that the French Government intends to call out this year not more than half of the contingent of the army.

The progress of extravagance in dress has provoked a slight counter demonstration on the part of the French Court. Last year it was son it has been intimated that the re-appearance of a dress once in the course of a week will be not only tolerated, but approved of. The consequence is, that ladies invited to pass a week at Compiegne pack up only eight dresses instead of

OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS

The Siecle dwells on the impossibility of a native rule in India, and maintains that the speedy triumph of the English troops, which it has ever desired, is essential for the welfare of country itself; it says:-

"Our policy has not varied from the day when the revolt at Meerut first became known to Europe. We have desired the triumph of England because, in spite of administrative imperfections, she is the most liberal nation of the West, and also because she proved herself in the great Eastern struggle the firm ally of France. Moreover, we are sufficiently acquainted with the organization of Hindostan to know that the Sepoy insurrection could result in anarchy alone. The unity which England had sought to establish has been destroyed. By what could it be replaced? What organization would collect under a common flag Hindoos, Mahomedans, Rajpoots, Sikhs, and Mahrattas? India, once in dissolution, would fall into the hands of the Power which covets and which is alone capable of conquering it-of Russia. But in hoping for the success of England we never disguised her faults; we have long since been aware of the exactions and acts of injustice witnessed in India, and we hold that the administration which is destined to to the Church and the cause of order, as a gesucceed to the Company's rule is bound by policy and humanity to put an end to the iniquities Univers, that the Indian revolt is one of those grand lessons which it is madness to disavow .- this, on former occasions, to have been exten-Europeans. The Ryots, Soudras, and all the English ears) "to take part in the elections," that the revolt has not been provoked by the ligious men sincerely attached to Catholic prinvices of the administration. The rule of the ciples. We shall anxiously look for the result well aware that the rule of the Hindoo conqueror least begin the enfranchisement of a religious natranquil."

The Moniteur de la Flotte reads the English press the following lesson:-

"We fear that the triumph of England in India may increase the pride of the men who are at the head of affairs. They have exhibited real humility under the hand of God, and under the pressure of events in which the finger of God is clearly traced. But if that humility is profound and deliberate, it ought to guard against the pride which victory engenders. English diplomacy is not habitually very complying in its relations with other Powers. It must not be-England, on its part, must not profit by her triumph to press with a still heavier weight in international discussions. We mention this reserve after success as a duty of prudence, and of good conduct on the part of the statesmen who are at present at the head of the English Cabinet, without, however, any very strong hope of our counsels being listened to, reasonable and useful as they may be. But, as all know, what English policy and English diplomacy are particularly reproached with, is the excessive pride which does not hesitate to hurt the feelings of others, and which too barshly reveals the selfishness (egoisme) litical journals, which express themselves with the with which it is animated. At the height of greatest respect and delicacy with regard to the power which Great Britain has attained, it is a sort of giddiness which affects those who govern her. But how strong soever she may be, it is no good calculation to provoke just hatreds. In spite of what the Times has recently said, England is not envied on account of her wealth, and her prodigious prosperity. In France, above all, there are none of those envious feelings, because, after all, France is quite as powerful and as glorious as Great Britan. But if England be not envied, she is in general but little loved, and the envied, she is in general but little loved, and the have been invented by modern science, and to remainer in which her statesmen act towards other form her fleet and her army. Europe knows very nations enters much in that unpleasant disposition | well that the war lately brought to an end has not which they sometimes capriciously excite. Let

Canton of the Valley has been called upon by sure. But that canton, clinging to its cantonal independence, has refused to comply.—Weckly might possibly militate against the quiet so essential to her." Register.

The Catholic or Conservative, and the Libe-

ral or Revolutionary parties in the canton of St. Gall are so evenly divided that at the recent elections the latter polled 19,000 votes against 17,000 of the former. The education question is, of course, one great element in the strife.-In 1805, after the dissolution of the great Abbey of St. Gall, the foundation and endowment most beautiful order. Religion being called in bey of St. Gall, the foundation and endowment to preside in all public functions. The courts of a place of education for the Catholic inhabitants, with an Ecclesiastical seminary, was deand tribunals are one instance; they have just been opened at Paris and throughout the kingcreed. It was to contain a town school, a grammar school, and a college. In 1835 a normal school for Catholic teachers was added, though the college never was established for want of money. But in 1855, by convention with the Protestant population of the canton and the Protestant townsmen of St. Gall, a place of common education in the higher branches was erected, and the Catholic grammar school, and normal understood that no lady invited to Compiegne school, and school of industry, were merged in could appear twice in the same dress. This sea- | the common cantonal establishment for both religions. To this the Catholids pay their proportion of 33,000 francs per annum. There remained for the Catholics to found a cantonal classical school for themselves. The Catholic College of the Grand Council-i.e., the Catholic division of the General Grand Council of the canton—has made provisions for this Catholic from Lucknow. Sick and wounded, women and classical school which have been disallowed by the Select Council of the canton as interfering with the other places of mixed education, and great excitement has resulted. So far our Proconfiscated, and a part of it allowed to them for brought the mutineers of the Gwalior Contingent their educational purposes. Worse than confiscation happens next, for their educational establishments are converted into mixed schools, where | plies, &c. Division and dissension among the mutithe faith and morals of their children are endangered. The third step is, that when they try to guard themselves by erecting a separate school, battalion were defeated at a place called Chuttrah they are met by a prohibition.—Tablet.

ITALY.

The Univers of Friday publishes a Pastoral Letter of the Archbishop of Chambery and the Bishop of Annecy, in entire agreement with of Europe have this fatal evil, that being looked upon as a part of the Revolutionary and antineral rule, refuse to take any part in them, either as electors or representatives; and thus the rehands of a mischievous minority. We knew It is very necessary to remark that the Sepoys, sively the case in the Sardinian kingdom. The even afforded assistance to fugitive English | by any intrigue, and to support none except men families. It is, therefore, logical to conclude of honor, of known integrity, and, above all, resuffered from a "tyrant minority." -- Weekly Re-

> The Cattolico asserts that Mazzini was at Genoa last week, and that he lodged in the neigh- less than 5,000 men; the rest of the army consisted police had received information to that effect. and were on the watch for him, but without suc-

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has devoted five millions of roubles to rebuild Sebastopol. It may be said that this sum is intended to reconstruct the fortifications, or to restore the great public buildings, such come more bitter and more haughty because the as the hospital, or the churches which were destroy-cause of England triumphs in India. It must of Paris forbide the rebuilding of the rebuilding not, by an increase of exactions and intolerable pride, make Europe pay for the fears which have existed in Asia. No Power has thought of profitting by the embarrassments of England: and more impregnable than ever, while a slight alteration in the harbor will render Sebastopol even stronger than when the allied forces first sat down before its far-famed walls.

The Russian journals are as unanimous, as they the peace of Europe being disturbed again for a long time. The Invalide says:-

"Apart from the auspicious meetings of crowned

heads, there are three circumstances that at the present moment secure the peace of Europe, at any rate for some years to come. The pre-eminence among these must be accorded to the events in India which have brought England into the position in which she is just now. We see that even those popower of Great Britain, admit the necessity of England straining every never, if she intends to be vic-torious in the conflict; the conviction has also gained ground in England that, in order to attain this victory, every fresh conflict, every fresh complication on the continent, must be avoided, so as to prevent any division of her resources. It may therefore be assumed, that England will strive to remove all scruples and misunderstandings that might lead to collisions, even supposing that Lord Palmerston should long continue to occupy the post of Premier. Russia requires quiet to complete her railways, to fortify her harbors against the new projectiles that

exhausted the resources of the Russian empire, and

in this last conflict a new conviction was acquired-

In Switzerland, the Radical Federal Government is busily carrying on the old warfare against the Order of Jesuits. No Jesuit is now allowed to tread the soil of the Canton of Lucerne, the tread the soil of the Canton of Lucerne, the very scene of their former triumphs, and the manufacture powder? Quiet is indispensable to Europe; it is an essential for all and every one.the Federal Government to enact a similar mea- Tacitly, but patently to all the world, Europe has come to the agreement to avoid all collisions that

During one of the discussions in the Swedish Diet | ful picture of all that has been done and suffered by on the royal proposition relative to religious liberty, the besieged would be a book for all time.

M- de Kock, the Chancellor of Justice, said that, if

The Residency is situated at the extremi the proposition were not voted, the tribunal would be compelled to pass sentence on seven Swedish women, accused of the crime of having three years ago quitted the evangelical church and embraced the Catholic faith. They would, added the minister, be necessarily condemned to exile. This argument, however, as is proved by the result, had no influence on the decision of the States. [Another specimen of Protestant "Freedom of Opinion."]

GERMANY.

A singular dispute has arisen between the free city of Frankfort and the United States of America. The police of the former city has interdicted the residence there of an old political refugee of the name of Froebel, who has since become an American citizen. M. Froebel played a certain part in the events of 1848. In consequence of this interdiction, he has applied to M. Reicker, the American consul, who has threatened to break off his relations with the Senate of Frankfort if it persists in maintaing the order of expulsion of a citizen of the United States.

INDIA.

The following telegram has been received at the East India House :-

" CALCUTTA, Oct. 8. 1857. "General Outram telegraphs, on the 2d inst., that children, number more than 1,000. After making disposition for safety of garrison, General Outram proposes to retire on Cawnpore. He adds, that two additional brigades with powerful field artillery will will be required to withdraw with the garrison or testant informant; and the whole transaction is reduce the city. Communication between Cawnpore highly instructive. Catholic property is first and Lucknow still interrupted. Latest news from under his control, by arraying against them his own troops and 10,000 thakoors, cutting off their supneers, who were asked for aid by a Shahzadah from Delhi on the one hand, and an emissary from the Nena on the other. The mutineers of the Ramgurh while they still have to pay for the mixed schools, on the 2d inst. by a detachment of the 53d Queen's, under Major English, with loss of guns, 45 carts of ammunition, &c. Some 45 of our men killed and wounded.

"H. Johnson," The glorious news from India which was known on the 11th uit. needs no comment of ours to impress the public with a sense of its importance. those which we last week mentioned from the After five months of suspense and anxiety we may Bishops of Piedmont, upon the subject of the again breathe freely. The victory has come at last Elections about to take place in the kingdom of Sardinia. Parliamentary institutions in the South which reflect honour on all engaged, both soldiers and civilians. It may now, indeed, be said that the Indian mutiny is at an end. To cheer and support Christian movement, those who are well affected us in a great financial crisis we have the news that the most deadly perils have been escaped and the most brilliant successes gained on the field which has so long fixed the attention of the world. All that now remains is to follow up the victories which of the native officials. We admit, with the presentation of the nation is thrown into the have been so gallantly won—to drive the enemy not only from the great towns and military stations, but from the villages and plains, and to deliver the unhappy provinces from the scourge of a lawless and It is very necessary to remark that the Sepoys, sively the case in the Sardinian kingdom. The desperate soldiery. Delhi, we learn, fell into the who have been comparatively well treated, are Prelates therefore direct their Clergy (strange hands of the British on the 20th of September, and precisely those who seek the extermination of as the necessity of such an admonition seems in was entirely occupied on the 21st. Thus, the whole siege of the city, from the opening of fire until final unfortunate pariahs who were beaten and pil- and add that they are "morally bound" to vote possession was gained, extended over only about laged by the police remain inactive; they have only according to their consciences uninfluenced announced by the last mail. Our loss on this day was, it would seem, understated in the former reports. The accurate return is 61 officers and 1,178 men killed and wounded, being about one-third of the storming force. This loss recalls to memory some of the bloodiest passages in our military his-Company is doubtless severe, but the natives are of these elections, in the hope that they may at tory. The annals of the Peninsular and Crimeau wars can hardly afford a parallel to the slaughter on would be doubly so; they consequently remain tion from the oppression which it has too long this occasion; nor is the fact to be wondered at.

The British force was small and terribly disproportions of the properties of the remainder of the rem tionate to the work to be done. Hardly any troops but our own would have ventured on such an assault in such circumstances. The Europeans amounted to borhood of Signor Girolamo, where he had lodged on other occasions. It is said that the large, strongly fortified, and defended by an army three times as numerous as the besiegers. To storm the place and to drive out the enemy would be difficult, while failure would be the signal for a general outburst of the fire which was smouldering far and wide. Yet the resolute Generals who commanded the British force did not hesitate. Out of their small forces they could spare, it seems, only a storming party of 3,500, and 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 fought may be judged from the greatness and rapidity of their success. The details of the conflict we have yet to learn, but within a few days they will no doubt be given to the world in the despatches of the General and the private letters of the officers. Enough, however, for the moment is the fact that the head-quarters of the mutiny are in our possession, and that the enemy is flying in various directions, followed by movemble columns of the victorious army. The unhappy old man whom the rebels placed on the throne of Delhi are persevering, in assuring the world not only of man whom the rebels placed on the throne of Delhi Russia's pacific policy, but of the improbability of surrendered to a dotachment of cavalry commanded by Captain Hodson. His two sons and the grandson were also captured, and very properly shot at

But we are delaying to speak of an event which will carry a feeling of joy and thankfulness into every household in the kingdom. Lucknow has been relieved! In the very extremity of danger, when the besiegers, turning against us the arts we taught them, had mined the Residency, and were preparing to blow up the devoted garrison, the force of Sir Henry Havelock appeared. Let us rejoice that it has been granted to this brave and indefatigable veteran to succeed in the great object of his campaign. If fortune had denied him the happiness of saving his countrymen from a dreadful death he would have been not the less deserving of the highest honors which the State can bestow on courage, skill, and enterprise. We should, however, have deplored the fact that his little column was unable to penetrate the thick masses of the insurgents, and, honoring the effort, should have pardoned the failure. But now there is nothing to allow for or to forgive. The campaign has been crowned with complete success. The garrison of Lucknow, after nearly four months of blockade by a host of savages, is now in safety. Through what perils of war, famine, and disease must the little band have passed during this awful time! When we consider the weak, delicately bred women

Such a defence is, we believe, without any precedent in modern warfare. Fortified towns, defended by sufficient forces, have ere now repelled for months the attacks of an enemy, and in some cases courage and desperation have struggled against overwhelming odds. But neither Genoa nor Saragossa can rival in heroism, the little Residency of Lucknow. [We trust, for the sake of England and the world, that the records of the struggle will not be lost. A faith-

The Residency is situated at the extremity of the large and straggling town. This accounts for the fact that the whole place was not occupied at once. On the 25th the Residency was relieved, on the 26th the enemy's intrenchments were stormed, and on the 29th a large part of the city was taken. The loss on our side amounted to 450 or 500 men. To the long list of fallen Commanders we must add General Neil, who so greatly distinguished himself at Cawnpore. General Nicholson is also gone, having died of wounds received in the assault of Delhi. General Wilson, it is said, retires from command, and is succeeded by General Penny. Surely leaders enough have laid down their lives or health for their country!
Anson, Barnard, Reid, Wilson, Nicholson—what a rapid succession struck down before the rebellious and doomed city!

The rest of the news is unimportant by comparison. The fugitives from Delhi were dispersing in various directions. Some were marching east to Rohilcund and Oude, others south to Muttra. By our own telegram we learn that General Greathed, with a column 2,000 strong, was to move on to Anopshuhur; but the Government despatch speaks of two columns having been sent out, one of which reached the neighborhood of Allyghur and the other of Muttra by the 28th of September. It is possible, there-fore, that the whole body of rebels have taken a southerly or south-easterly route, and that General Greathed's column had consequently changed its direction-unless, indeed three distinct forces were sent out. The rest must be briefly told. Nena Sabib was said to be near Banda, endeavoring to effect a junction between the rebellious Gwalior Contingent and the Dinapore mutineers. Malwa, the territories of secuted with the utmost vigor. Scindia and Holkar, in fact the whole of Central Indin, is still in an unsettled state, but there can be little doubt that the news of the fall of Delhi and the capture of Lucknow will enable the British Government and the well-affected Rajahs immediately to suppress the movement. It is a good sign that the Madras troops have attacked and defeated the mutinous 52d, for persuading whom to treason Shun-ker Shah and his son suffered death. It was thought that perhaps the Madras troops might be infected with the mutinous spirit, but this event seems to dispel any such apprehensions. The Punjab is quiet, except that some robber tribes have been infesting a part of the country. Scinde is also quiet, but the frontier requires watching, and General Jacob has been sent up accordingly. The Bombay Presidency is only slightly disturbed; the Madras Presidency, the Southern Mahratta States, and the Deccan are all that could be wished. On the whole, we may congratulate the country on the danger being past.—There is, no doubt, still much to do, for 100,000 armed men cannot be disposed of in a month or even in six months. But we have no longer before us the apparition of a hostile Empire, capital and army.-All that remains is a set of isolated bands, ravaging the country without purpose, system, or hope of suc-

cess. To rout and exterminate this ruffian rabble must be the work of the troops who have by this time poured into the country, but who will have found the main strength of the mutineers destroyed before they arrived.—Times, 12th ult. A DAY WITH NENA SAHIR .- Here sat the Mahara-

jah on a Turkey carpet, and reclining slightly on a huge bolster. In front of him were his hookah, a sword, and several nosegays. His highness rose, came forward, took my hand, led me to the carpet, and begged of me to be seated on a cane-bottomed armchair, which had evidently been placed ready for my especial case and occupation..... A hookah is called for by the Rajah, and then at least a dozen voices repeat the order-" Hookah lao sahib ke waste"—(bring a hookah for the sahib.)— Presently the hookah is brought in. It is rather a

grand affair, but old, and has evidently belonged to

some European of extravagant habits..... While I am pulling away at the hookah, the musahibs, or favorites of the Rajab, flatter me in very audible whispers—"How well he smokes!" "What a fine forehead he has!" "And his eyes! how they sparkle!" "No wonder he is so clever!" "He will the Governor-General." The Moonshe produces the petition, and at the instance of the Rajab reads, or rather sings it aloud. The Rajah listens with pleasure to its recital of his own wrongs, and I affect to be astounded that so much injustice can possibly exist. During my rambles in India I have been the

guest of some scores of Rajahs, great and small; and I never knew one who had not a grievance. He had either been wronged by the Government, or by some judge whose decision had been against him.— In the matter of the Government it was a sheer love of oppression that led to the evil of which he complained; in the matter of the judge, that functionary had been bribed by the other party. It was with great difficulty that I kept my eyes open while the petition-a very long one-was read aloud. Shortly after it was finished I craved permission to retire, and was conducted by a bearer to the sleeping room. The Muharajah invited me to accompany him to Cawnpore. I acquiesced, and the carriage was ordered. The carriage was English built—a very handsome landau—and the horses were English horses; but the harness! It was country-made, of the very commonest kind, and worn out; for one of the traces was a piece of rope. The coachman was filthy in his dress, and the whip that he carried in his hand was an old broken buggy whip which some European gentleman must have thrown away. On the box, on either side of the coachman, sat a warlike retainer, armed with a sword and dagger. In the rumble were two other retainers, armed in the same manner. Besides the Rajah and myself there were three others (natives and relatives of the Rajah) in the vehicle. On the road the Rajah talked incessantly, and among other things that he told me was this—in reference to the praises that I bestowed on his equipage :-" Not long ago I had a carriage and horses very superior to these. They cost me 25,000 rupees; but I had to burn the carriage and kill the horses." "Why so?" "The child of a certain sahib in Cawnpore was very sick, and the sahib and the memsahib were bringing the child to Bithoor for a change of air. I sent my big carriage for them . On the road the child died; and, of course, as a dead body had been in the carriage, and as the horses had drawn that dead body in that carriage, I could never use them again." The reader must understand that a native of any rank considers it a disgrace to sell property. "But could you not have given the horses to some friend—a Christian or a Mussulman?" "No; had I done so, it might have come to the knowledge of the sahib, and his feelings would have been hurt at having occasioned me such

after the victory which is preparing, they will disconstant which the victory which is preparing, they will disconstant which the victory which is preparing, they will disconstant which they will disconstant which they will seemed to be far from a bigot in matters when the noble of religion; and, although he was compelled to be must have made their hearts sick they their souls is not? He seemed to be far from a bigot in matters which they will be noble of religion; and, although he was compelled to be must have made their hearts sick they their souls is not? He seemed to be far from a bigot in matters will have made their hearts sick they their souls is not? He seemed to be far from a bigot in matters will be noble of religion; and, although he was compelled to be must have made their hearts sick they their souls is not? He seemed to be far from a bigot in matters when the noble of religion; and, although he was compelled to be must have made their hearts sick they have their souls is not? He seemed to be far from a bigot in matters when the noble of religion; and, although he was compelled to be must have made their hearts sick them, first when the noble of religion; and, although he was compelled to be must have made their hearts souls is not? He seemed to be far from a bigot in matters when the noble of religion; and, although he was compelled to be far from a bigot in matters. brandy, and that he smoked hemp in the chillum of his hookan. Dickens's Household Worlds.

The following particulars of the capture of Delhi are extracted from the Bombay Gazette of the 17th placed unligited confinence. Have redord

Your readers will have understood, from the intelligence which has been from time to time published, and from the period of the arrival of our army before Delhi, an June last, up till very lately, the sposition occupied by our troops has been in effect a purely defensive one. It extended from the picket at Metcalfe's house; close to the river on the left, along the ridge facing the north side of Delhi, as far as the Sudzee Murdee suburb on our right, where this ridge terminates—the distance from the city wall averaging from 1,200 to 1,500 yards.

We had from the first no choice as to the front of attack, our position on the north side being the only one that could secure our communications with the Punjaub, whence our supplies and reinforcements were drawn.

Whether the city might or might not have been carried by a coup de main, as was contemplated first in June and afterwards in July it is needless now to inquire; but judging from the resistance we afterwards experienced in the actual assault, when we had been greatly reinforced in men and guns, it appears to me fortunate that the attempt was not made. The strength of the place was never supposed to consist in the strength of its actual defences, though these were much undervalued; but every city, even without fortifications, is, from its very nature, strongly defersible, (unless it can be effectually surrounded or bombarded,) and within Delhi the enemy possessed a magazine containing upwards of two hundred guns and an almost inexhaustable supply of ammunitions. while their numbers were certainly never less than double those of the besiegers. Few will doubt, then, that the General in command exercised a sound discretion in refusing to allow a handful of troops unaided by siege guns, to attack such a place, knowing as he did, what disastrous results must follow a fail-

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ASSAULT .- By the beginning of this month, however, we received the siege train from Ferozepore and further reinforcements of European and native troops from the Punjaub, and it being known that there was no hope of any aid from down country for a considerable time, it was resolved that the siege should be at once commenced and pro-

The north face being the side to be attacked it was resolved to hold the right in check as far as possible, and to push the main attack on the left first, as the river would completely protect our flank as we advanced; second, as there was better cover on that side; third, as after the assault the troops would not find themselves in narrow streets but in comparatively open ground.

The front to be attacked consisted of the Moree, Cashmere, and Water bastions, with the curtain walls connecting them. These bastions had been greatly altered and improved by our own engineers many years ago, and presented regular faces and flanks of masonry with properly cut embrasures; the height of the wall was 24 feet above the ground level, of which however, eight feet was a mere parapet three feet thick, the remainder being about four times that thickness; outside the wall was a very wide berm and then a ditch 16 feet deep and 20 feet wide at the hottom, escarp and counterscarp steep, and the latter unrevetted, and the former revetted with stone and eight feet in height. A good slooping glacis covered he lower ten feet of the wall from all attempts of distant batteries.

On the 11th our batteries opened fire, a shot from the nine twenty-four pounders opening the ball, and showing by the way it brought down the wall in huge fragments what effect it might be expected to produce after a few hours. The Cashmere Bastion attempted to reply, but was quickly silenced, and both portions of No 2 went to work in fine style, knocking the bastion and adjacent curtains to pieces. Majors Camp-bell and Kaye, Captains Johnson and Gray, had charge of No. 2. No. 3, however, did not commence fire until the following day, when the full power of our ar-tillery was shown, and a continuous roar of fifty guns and mortars pouring shot and shell on the devoted city, warned the enemy that his and our time had at length come. Night and day until the morning of the 14th was this overwhelming fire continued. But the enemy did not let us have it all our own way.— Though unable to work a gun from any of the three bastions that were so fiercly assailed, they yet stuck to their guns in the open, which partially enfiladed our position; they got a gun to bear from a hote broken open in the long curtain wall; they sent rock tets from one of their martello towers, and they main-tained a perfect storm of musketry from their advanced trench and from the city walls.

THE ASSAULT .- On the night of the 13th, the engineers stole down and examined the two breaches ear the Cashmere and Water bastions, and both being considered practicable, orders for the assault were at once issued, to take place the following morning.

At 4 A. M. the different columns fell in and were narched to their respective places, the heads of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 columns being kept concealed until the moment for the actual assault should arrive. The signal was to be the advance of the Rifles to the front to cover the heads of the columns by skirmishing. Everything being ready, General Nicholson, whose

excellent arrangements elicited the admiration of all, gave the signal, and the Rifles dashed to the front with a cheer, extending along and skirmishing the low jungle, which at this point extends to within fifty vards of the ditch. At the same moment, the heads of Nos. 1 and 2 columns emerged from the Kodsee Bagh and advanced steadily towards the breach. Our batteries had maintained a tremendous fire up to the moment of the advance of the troops, and not a gun could the enemy bring to bear on the storming columns; but no sooner did these emerge into the open than a perfect liail-storm of bullets met them from the front, and both flanks, and officers and men fell fast on the crest of the glacis. For ten minutes it was impossible to get the ladders down into the ditch to ascend the scarp, but the determination of the British soldier carried all before it, and Pandy declined to meet the charge of the charge of the British bayenet. With a shout and a rush the breaches were both won and the enemy fled in confusion.

BRILLIANT CONDUCT OF THE EXPLOSION PARTY .-Meanwhile the explosion party advanced in front of the column straight upon the Cashmere gate. This little band of heroes had to advance in broad daylight to the gateway in the very teeth of a hot fire of musketry from above, and through the gateway and on both flanks the powder bags were coolly laid and adjusted, but Lieutenant Salkeld was by this time hors de combat, with two bullets in him. Sergeant Carmichael then attempted to fire the train, but was shot dead. Serjeant Burgess then tried and succeeded, but paid for the daring act with his life. Sergeant Smith, thinking that Burgess too had failed, run forward, but seeing the train alight had just time to throw himself into the ditch and escape the effects of the explosion. With a loud crash the gate-way was blown in, and through it the third column rushed to the assault, and entered the town just as the other columns had won the breaches. Gen. Wilson has since bestowed the Victoria Cross on Lieutenant Home and Salkeld, on Bergeant Smith, and on a brave man of H. M. Fifty-second, who stood by Lieutenant Salkeld to the last, and bound

up his wounds.

General Nicholson then formed the troops in the When we consider the weak, delicately bred women would have been hurt at having occasioned me such main guard inside, and with his column proceeded to and the siekening helpless children who saw every a loss." Such was the Maharajah commonly known clear the ramparts as far as the Moree bastion. It us hope then that the day of fast and humiliation Europe can look on Russia with confidence. When day dusky swarms surrounding them and thirsting as Nena Sahib. He appeared to be not a man of was in advancing beyond this, towards the Lahore will have imparted a salutary lesson, and that, we look at the financial position of Europe the third for their blood—how the deferred hope of rescue ability, nor a fool. He was selfish, but what native gate, that he received the wound which has since

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