THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FEBRUARY 26, 1858.

POREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

6

TRANCE

The ministers assembled on Saturday in council under the presidency of the Emperor. The great telegraphic lines continue to be busily at work for the Government. The Emperor does what he can to hide this official activity from the public. On Sunday he went out to hunt, and other excursions are projected for the next few days. The public curiosity has been highly stirred up by the communication of the search made in Pierri's house at Birmingham, and great expectations are raised by the fact that. Sir George Grey has taken charge of the voluminous correspondences which have been discovered. Why particular importance is attached to this indirect participation of the Home Office in the inquiry now commenced at Paris will, perhaps, best be understood from the following remarks, extracted from an article in the Univers :---

" It has been asserted that the English constitution is opposed to the extradition of men, who, it may be proved, are the accomplices of assassins. But, in reality, the question offers no difficulties, for it is solved by the convention of 13th February, 1843, which provides for the extradition of individuals accused of assassassination of parricide, of infanticide, and of poisoning ;also of attempts at murder, forgery, for fraudulent bankruptcy. Now is a distinction possible for political assassination ? We will not enter into the morality of this distinction. If it is a crime to take away the life of a fellow creature from motives of cupidity or personal vengeance, it is a greater crime to aim at the lives of sovereigns. The convention does not mention regicide, but that crime is comprised in assassination. Regicide is essentially assassination. It is the same with parricide. Were the latter erime to be omitted in the Penal Code, would it remain unpunished ? No, the title of assassination would suffice, since in strict logic it is an assassination. The English, it is true, are formalists, and we do not state this as a reproach. It is in England that a man tried for bigamy escaped condemnation because it was proved that he had married not two but three wives. But let us take the English as we find them, and avoid wandering from the text of convention of February 13th, 1843. The English journals exclaim-' Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari !' But who dreams of changing the laws of England ? Is the convention of 1843 contrary to her laws? Moreover, the question of hospitality is not engaged in this matter.

The effect of the crime on the public mind is still apparent in every direction. After the first burst of mutual congratulation, a gloomy feeling of shame, mixed up with fear, seens to have taken hold of men's hearts: Delicta majorum immerita lucs, would be an appropriate metto for many a Frenchman of the present day .-Though he strongly reprobates the murderous designs of the demagogues, yet he cannot but recollect that on more than one occasion he has heard his forefathers advocate principles nearly akin to the doctrine of regicide; and by probing his own heart he might perhaps be startled at finding within its darkest recesses reminiscences of a similar nature which might be laid to his own door. On a future occasion I intend to send you a paper on the situation of parties in France; for the present, let it suffice to say that I can sometimes hardly refrain from laughing in the face of some people whom 1 meet in society who were formerly the staunch supporters of unlimited freedom, and are now the most decided partisans of a despotic government. That Government seems, however, to set to work with the sternest purpose of accomplishing its own ends, sans arrogance comme sans faiblesse, such being the pass-word of the day. As mildness and leniency have not proved successful, all opposition is to be crushed, as I said in a former letter .--Thus the beginning of this year will probably mark a turning-point in the features of the Imperial policy in regard to internal government. The immediate suppression of two opposition papers which I lately mentioned, was but the signal of other similar measures. The impression which they made on the public opinion, more particularly in regard to the Spectateur, was by no means favorable, and that impression is still the same. As a remarkable illustration, I may mention that the funds fell in consequence. Again, a few days after, when the Mariage de Figaro was performed at the Theatre Français, a most curious scene took place. The actor having come to a part of the play where Figaro says that he will attack neither the government, the nobility, the clergy, nor the burghers, on account of the censorship, the whole audience burst out into such a thundering applause that the performer was obliged to wait until it was over !---The fact is, that the government officials have been pressing upon the Emperor the restoration of the censorship over the press-a useless measure, as it is sufficiently gagged already, and any further act of severity in that direction would almost savor of downright tyranny. Napoleon, indeed, is far too keensighted not to resist such extreme tendencies as would imperil his present popularity. It is even affirmed that he prefers the precarious condition of French journalism to any more stringent but more precise regime, as it leaves him at liberty to lay hold of any pretext to put down hostile publications. The only measure which will apparently be adopted, consists in placing books and printers more directly than formerly under the eye of the police .--- Paris Cor. Weekly Register.

their own right; Cardinal Marlet, Marshal Pes-lissier, Count Persigny, M. Fould, and Presidents of Senate, Corps Legislatiff, and Council of State.

A telegram from Paris of the 2nd inst. says there is no doubt that the Emperor will modify some of the most stringent clauses of the Repression bill.

The papers discovered by the English police at Pierri's house at Birmingham are now in the hands of the anthorities at Paris, but it is not known whether they have led to any further disclosures.

Orsini and Pierri confess all imputed to them. Their murderous designs, it appears, were not confined to the Emperor. Other Sovereigns were to be included in the assassination, and especially the Pope, King of Naples, and King of Sardinia.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times under date of Jan. 29th, writes :--- "A very numerous and highly respectable meeting of Americans was held this afternoon, in the Hotel du Louvre, to express their sentiments on the recent atrocious attempt at the assassination of the Emperor."

It is said that five great Directors of Police are to be created; and each Director-General is to be under orders of the Minister of the Interior.

The list of Marshals to have command of new military divisions received by the Niagara was incorrect.

According to most reliable authority the Commanders will be Marshals Baraguay, D. Hilliers, Canrobert, Bosquet, Magnan and Castellane; while Pelissier will have supreme control over all with the title of Marshal General.

"THE HASCHHISH EATERS."-A terrible affair has just come to light in Paris, which is causing a great sensation. A celebrated physician, desirous of ascertaining and minutely recording the effects of the " haschish," or Indian hemp, upon the human mind, induced three young men to lock themselves up in a room with bim and partake of it. The servants were all sent away, but after waiting 24 hours and the inmates not coming forth, the doors were demohished, when a horrible sight presented itself within. On the floor lay the doctor, insensible and bleeding profusely from a wound in the head. One of the young men lay extended beside him, groaning in agony, his left arm and leg both broken by the falling of the chandelier, which, by some extraorginary accident, had slipped from its chain, and lay scattered in fragments all over the carpet .---Another of the experimentalizers was seated on the floor, close beside the doctor grasping one of the brass candelabras from the mantlepice with which it was evident the victim had been wounded-he was found to have become a glibbering maniac, while the third was lying quietly beneath the table-in a state of stupor, from which no medical skill has yet been able to arouse him! The doctor, whose wound is not serious, and whose insensibility proceeded from his loss of blood, gives a vague and confused account of the scene as yet. The revelations made in the pages of his pocket book are said to be most extraordinary, and to have caused the greatest excitement amongst the medical faculty. Meanwhile, the mother of the poor maniac, whose state still continues desperate, has caused the Dr. to be put under arrest as instigator of the act, whereby her son may have been deprived of reason for life, and he was therefore, yesterday, committed His ma

princes in order of primogeniture ; french princes in "Several persons of distinction have lately passed over from Lutheranism to the Catholic religion. These conversions, which, bring joy. into the hearts of the childrem of the Church; have caused a great sensation in Holstein. The head of one of the first families of the Holstein nobility - the Count Hahn von Neuhauss, brother of the Countess Ida Hahn-Hahn-has embraced the Catholic religion at Saltzburg (in Austria); thus following the example of Professor' Stein; of the University of Kiel, who, together with the whole of his family, entered the bosom of the Catholie Church last year, at Vienna. Another member of the upper nobility of Holstein, the son of the Count Blome von Salzau by marriage with the Princess Bagration (a Russian Princess) has also embraced the Catholic religion.

RUSSIA.

At the Te Deum, celebrated at St. Petersburgh, in the Roman Catholic church, on the occasion of the Emperor Napoleon's escape from assassination, the Emperor Alexander and the Grand Duke Constantine were represented by grand officers of their household.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times states that Russian agents have recently been busily employed in putting into circulation in the Sclavonic provinces of Turkey copies of an Imperial Ukase announcing that the abolition of Russian serfdom has begun. The document has produced a great ferment.

NORWAY.

RELIGION IN NORWAY .- At Tromso, a tall, strong clerical gentleman came on board, who proved to be the noted Pastor Lamers, one of the first, if not the very first, clergyman in Norway, who has refused to receive the government support-or, in other words, seceded from the church, as a State establishment, while adhering to all its fundamental doctrines. It is the first step towards the separation of Church and State, which must, sooner or later, come here, as in Sweden. He has a congregation of 300 members in Tromso, and is about organizing a church at Gibostad, on the island of Senjea. He has some peculiar views, I believe, in relation to the baptism of children, and he insists that the usual absolution dealt out by the pastors is of no effect without full confession and the specification of particular sins; but in other respects he is entirely orthodox, retaining even the ceremonial of the Eucharist. This, in the Lutheran Church of Norway, comes so near to the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation, that one cannot easily perceive any difference. No one, coming from a land where all sects stand on an equal footing, and where every church must depend for existence on its own inherent vitality, can fail to be struck with the effete and decrepit state of religion in Sweden and Norway. It is a body of frigid, mechanical forms and ceremonies, animated here and there with a feeble spark of spiritual life, but diffusing no quickening and animated glow. I have often been particularly struck with the horror with which the omission of certain forms was regarded by persons in whom I could discover no trace of any religious principle. The church has had few dissensions to combat; she has not been weakened by schism, but she is slowly ossifying from sheer inertia .---The Reformation needs to be reformed again, and, perhaps, the tardy privileges granted to the Haugianer and Lasare-the Northern Methodist -may result in producing a body of dissenters large enough to excite emulation, action and immeut officials. Those who conscientiously discharge their duties have enough to do; but were this universally the case, one would expect to find the people less filthy, stupid, and dishonest than they are, in many parts of the country .----A specimen of the intelligence of one who is now a member of the Storthing was communi-cated to me by a gentleman who heard it. The clergyman advocated the establishment of telegraph lines in Norway, ' not for the sake of sending news,' said he; ' that is of no consequence. But it is well known that no woll can pass under a telegraph wire; and if we can get lives put up throughout the country, all the wolves will be obliged to leave.' Of course, I do not mean to assert that the Norwegian clergymen, as a body, are not sincere, zealous, well-informed men. The evil lies rather in that system which makes religion as much a branch of government service as law or diplomacy, and which, until very recently, has given one sect an exclusive monopoly of the care of human souls .- Letters from Northern Europe, by Bayard Taylor.

Brigadier fell shot ., Oaptain, Morphy, Brigade-Major, was cut to galetes. M'Orae, the Quartermaster General:urged his horse right up to the guns, cheering on raiurged his horse right up to the guns, cheening on his, men, till he was cut, to ribands., Major Stirling got up to the batteries, and while stretching out his band to spike a gun tell dead; and Gaptain Saun-ders, doing duty with the regiment, found himself with only 100 men and 10 officers out of 16 left alive. The bullets were falling in showers, the men falling in sheaves, the arrival of support was still delayed, and the gallant fellow, sick at heart, after holding the guns a quarter of an hour was compelled to order a retreat. The retreat became general on the right and before evening the force was in intrenchments and the enemy just outside. Colonel Wilson was brought in and died two hours afterwards, pouring out with his last breath his love for the 64th and his admiration of their deed. Captain Saunders really deserves the Victoria cross. His conduct was extelled by every man in the camp. I do not know so well what took place on the left, but practice cool and deadly as on parade, soon comthey brought in his body. The scenes after the affair are said to have been fearful. The hospitals were crowded to suffocation; the enemy directed their fire specially upon them; and it was not till Sir Colin Campbell returned, and with a dozen haughty words brought every man to his place, that order was absolutely restored. Throughout the 64th and the Rifles behaved magnificently, and the 88th are said in the official telegram to have suffered severely. No explanation of the affair has or will be offered, but I fancy the fact stands thus :--General Windham is the most gallant of men, but he despised his enemy, and found out by experience that native soldiers-a more mob when once cowed-are brave at the slightest gleam of success."

IMMENSE LOSSES BY SICENESS IN THE BRITISH ARMY. -The Pays of Monday says-There is one fact in the recent intelligence from India deserving serious attention. According to a report addressed to the East India Company by the Chief Officers of Health in the army, the losses of the English troops in India. occasioned by sickness alone, amount at least to a thou-sand men per month. The maladies most prevalent are-dysentery, cholera, typhus, and other fevers. It has been remarked that the number of sick is less amongst those troops who came by way of Egypt than amongst those who proceed to their destination by way of the Cape. With the latter the long sea passage produces numerous scorbutic affections, which the nature of the Indian climate renders still more fatal.

An eye-witness, writing in the Calcutta Englishman, says :- " I would pay a humble tribute of respect to and express my admiration of the Roman Catholic Olergy attached to our troops. As spiritual comforters to the dying, as nurses tender and soothing to the agonised sufferers in our hospitals, they have carried out their sacred mission as good and faithful soldiers of the Cross, and their reward can only be from Him whom they call Master. Their praise is not of men!

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF .--- Sir Colin is now sixtyfour, with the constitution and activity of forty. He entered the army in 1808, and his first feat of arms was at San Sebastian; he led the forlorn hope in the assault of that place on the 25th of July 1813. "I beg (says Lord Lynedoch, in his despatch to the Duke of Wellington) to recommend to your Lordship Lieutenant Colin Campbell, of the 9th, who led the forlorn hope, and who was severly wounded on the breach." Lieutenant Campbell's section consisted of twenty-five, and, with one exception, every man of it was either killed or wounded. In the long period of five-and forty years which have elapsed, Sir Colin Campbell has served his country in almost every quarter of the globe,-during fourteen of them in India and China. How he led his column at the Alma, spared his men and defeated the enemy opposed to him, is tresh in the recollection of the public, and is also his conduct at Balaclava. These achievements, however, have been far surpassed by his relief of the garrison of Lucknow, his retreat from that place in the face of an organized force of fifty thousand men posted exactly in the position must favourable to native tactics. These masterly movements were instantly followed up by his forced marches that enabled him to repair the errors of a lieutenant by large enough to excite emulation, action and un-provement. In Norway the pastors have the numbering double his own force. Military men will, best salaries and the easiest places of all govern- we think, be prepared to admit that in the conduct of these enterprises Sir Colin Campbell has displayed an amount of strategic skill perhaps never before exhibited in our Indian warfare from the sublime of Clive and Coote down to the opposite profound of Gough and Ellenborough. We except only the two battles of Sir Churles Napier, but not one battle of the Great Captain, who wanted when he fought it, for it was his first, the quarter of a century's longer experience of Napier and Campbell. Our Indian battles, have too often consisted in the mere hurling of British battalions against artillery in position, the reliance being on the heart and arm of the soldier, and not in the head of the general. The pluck of our forefathers before the invention of gun-powder, would have enabled them to win such fights as these with Asiatics, even with the cross-how, the pike, or broad sword. Sir Colin has done already a great deal, but he has not only to conquer a kingdom more populous and incomparably more full of resources than his own native country. swarming with a warlike population and bristling with fortresses, but he has moreover to raise, organize and discipline a loyal and effective army in the room of one that was formidable only to its employers. The country prays for the preservation of a life so valuable, and perhaps rather too freely exposed to danger. The popular vows are most earnest, as if Sir Colin Campbell should unhappily fall, it is impossible to see, far or near, a commander worthy to succeed him.

ing. The boy is first employed as a scout only, and allowed to see and handle the corpso, and to assist in allowed to see and handle the corpse, and to assist in the informent; lastly, empowered to use the noose, after a solemn initiation from one of the elders, as his govero or spiritual guide, by means of the secred sugarit! The (nickars for digging like 'grave' (also deemed, a gift of the goddess,) is solemnly forged solemnly consecrated, looked upon with especial vebreation; worshipped every seventh day; the dead vebreation; worshipped every seventh day; the dead cannot be buried with lany other instrument; it is the Thug standard the awful oath which can never be broken. The Thugs followed strensibly any ordinary calling - agriculture, industry trade. They travelled under various disguises, often to consider-able distances, stragging into valleys by three and fours, meeting as strangers. One of them sometimes passed as a man of rank, with numerous attendants, and his women in palanquiner which usually contained generally the implements of their calling .-They fell in with other travellers as if by accident or for mutual protection. Suddenly, at the favorable the Rifles marched quietly on the guns. Their rifle spot, one threw the waistband or turban round the victim's neck, another draw it tight, both pushing him forward with their other hands, a third selsed pelled the enemy to retire, and they took three 18 him forward with their other hands, a third selsed pounders. They lost poor Colonel Woodford, who him by the legs and threw him on the ground. If was shot through the head and died on the field, but the locality was dangerous, a canvass screen was thrown up, as if to concerl women, and the body buried behind it; or one of them would distract the attention of travellers by pretending to be in a fit.-If a stranger approached, nevertheless, they wept over the body as over a dear comrade. The traces of the murder was quickly obliterated. Such was their experiness and success that 100 Thugs could slaughter, on an average, 800 persons in a month .--They always went forward, never passing through towns or villages through which their victums had passed. If they killed a man of note, they took care to dispose of all his attendants. They had implicit faith in omens, but when the omens were once favourable, they looked upon the victim as an appointed sacrifice to the Deity, so that if he were not slaim Devee would be wroth with them, and reduce them and heirs to misery. So they ate, and drank, and slept without remorse upon the new filled graves. A Thug leader, conteous and eloquent, being asked whether he never felt compunction in slaying the innocent, replied, "Does any man feel compunction in following his trade, and are not all our trades as-signed to us by Providence?" "How many people have you killed with your own hands ?" "None." "Have you not just been describing a number of murders?" "Do you suppose I could have cummitted them? Is sny man killed from man's killing? Is it not the hand of God that kills him, and are not we instruments in the hand of God ?" In their own village they might be tender husbands, kind fathers, faithful friends. Often their calling was not suspected. Their community profited, of course, by their wealth. They generally paid a tribute to the zemin-dar, or to the police officials, whose brothers and other near relatives were often members of the gangs; some Thugs were in Government employ themselves Superstition often protected them, when discovered, as the favourites of Devee. A Raja had been struck with leprosy, it is said, for having two Thug leaders trampled under foot by elephants, though he built up a wall begue by one of the Thugs, raised them a tomb, fed Brahmins, had worship performed. One of the Scindias, who had been warned to release seventy Thugs, began to spit blood after their execution, and was dead in three months, Rajpoot chiefs perished miserably for the like cause. So openly was the traffic carried on at the time, that merchants came from a distance to purchase the plunder.

> MODERN JERUSALEN -- A French gentleman, whe delights to frequent the spots on which celebrated poets have dwelt, or whence they derived their inspiration, has published in the Moniteur an account of his visit to the "Gardens of Solomon." First, he visited the "sealed fountains"-large subterranean reservoirs, wherein the waters springing from the mountains are collected, and whence the water is conducted to Jerusalem by pipes :-" At a short distance from the reservoirs are the celebrated gardens, They extend along a valley which runs from El-Bourrach to Bothlehem. It is the most charming spot in all Palestine. Solomon was a good judge in more senses than one. There are murmuring streams winding through verdant lawns; there are the choicost fruits and flowers, the hyacinth and the anemone, the fig tree and the pine. Towering high above the garden, and contrasting grandly with its soft aspect, are the dark precipitous rocks of the neighboring mountain, around whose summits valtures and engles incessantly scream and describe spiral cirles in the air. The rare plants and flowers which the great enchanter of the East collected within these gardens were protected from the north wind by the mountain. Every gust of the south wind was loaded with perfumes. With the first breeze of spring the fig tree put forth its fruits and the vinces began to bioscom. It was, in the words of Scripture, "a garden of delights." The vegetation of the north and south were intermingled. One part of the garden was called the Walnuttree-walk (or, as the English Scripture translation has it, the Garden of Nuts,) another is the Beds of Spices." The writer's guide was a well educated Italian, who informed him that the Gardens of Solomon are now let to an Englishman. "'The present tenant,' he said, 'is Mr. Goldsmith, of the house of Goldsmith and Son. He is underdraining the gardens of Solomon on the Yorkshire system. You will be astonished to see how successful he has been. Here is the house. I perceived a bright brass knob shining in the centre of a small square of porcelain let into a white wall. Over this knob was the following superscription in the English language-' Ring the bell.' This bell seemed to my imagination rather an anomaly in the gardens of Solomon-but that is a trifle. We did ing the bell, and we went in. The first thing that struck my eyes were red draining pipes lying about and bearing the mark of the manufacturers, Samuel and Co., No. 128 Strand, Mr. Goldsmith was draining that biblical valley, the dew of which was se often brushed away by the naked feet of the Shulamite. It was in the month of September. An American mowing machine was cutting a second crop of artificial grass on the very spot where the daughters of Jerusalem gathered those lilies of the field which were more beautiful than Solomon in all his glory. A patent reaping machine was rapidly garnering the crop of that glebe in which the sisters of Ruth and the daughters of Naomi were wont to glean. I asked to see Solomon's pavillion, but, alas, the cypress timbers and the cedar wainscotting had been taken down, and in their place there is a brick-built cottage with a roof of red and green tiles. The entrance hall is white-washed ; there is a little parlour with a Birmingham carpet, and a drawing-room papered with a red-bordered yellow paper, purchased in Paris, Rue de Moineaux. The chimney is Prussian, and the curtains are of Swiss muslin. Instead of the servants of the spouse, I found two nurserymaids, one from Paris and the other from Florence. The slave who prepares the tents of cedar is now called John.' He has red whiskers, blacks his master's shoes, scrubs the floor every day, and varnishes it on Sundays ; and if some romantic person should enquire, as I had the naivete to do, about the dark Shulamite, he will be shown five sweet little English children, redolent of cold cream and Windsor soap, as fair as floss silk, with their hair in corkscrew curls, and wearing prunella boots, blue capes, and green par-sols. The cinnamon trees have been cut down for firewood and the aromatic canes grubbed up, but the five little ones do crotchet work under the shade of a bon Chreticn pear tree. Since the Eastern war Mr. Goldsmith has obtained the custom of the Pasha of Jerusalem for vegetables. Last year he had seven crops of potatoes, thanks to his wonderful drainage.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times reports that the improvement which was beginning to be observed in the general trade of the country had been checked by rumors in regard to restrictive measures proposed by Government, aud the violent language employed in military addresses to the Emperor.

In Paris, on the 1st, the project of a new law was read in the Legislative Chambers, empowering the executive to remove from Paris all persons who may attempt to disturb public tranquillity.

A bill was also proposed for the constitution of a Council of Regency. The Empress is to be Regent of right, whom failing, two French

to the care of the Prefect de Police. ture age-the youth and wild reputation of his companions, cause his case to be looked upon with no favorable eye for the doctor, and much excitement in the salons of Paris has been occasioned by the adventure.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, JAN. 26 .--- The Genevese Government has replied to the Federal Council that the result of the investigation made on the subject of the refugees has not led to the discovery of any charge that can possibly be brought to bear upon the attempted assassination on the 14th .--The Government of Geneva adds that it will exercise a strict surveillance over the conduct of the refugees.

ITALY.

RUNORED POLITICAL CONSPIRACT IN ROME. -The following appears in the Morning Advertiser-our readers will take it for what it is worth :---

"ROME, JAN. 24TH .- The police have been exceedingly active since the news of the 14th. In Paris they have, or pretend to have, seized a number of letters, indicating that a political movement was projecting, to take place on the 15th of January, and that the conspirators only awaited the signal of insurrection. A number of persons have been arrested at Ascoli."

With deep regret and pain we have to announce the death of the Rev. Charles J. Lanrimaudaye, at Rome. Mr. Laprimaudaye was formerly Incumbent of Leytonstone, Essex, and afterwards Curate to the then Archdeacon Manning, at Lavington, in Sussex. He was received into the Catholic Church some years ago, and among the many good and learned men who have quitted the ranks of the Anglican Clergy, and have had the grace (after a victory, over themselves and the world, the difficulties of which we who were born Catholics can scarcely understand) to find peace and solace in the true Church, there was not one more worthy or more amiable. Mr. Laprimaudaye was a widower, his wife (a sister of J. G. Hubbard, Esq., late governor' of the Bank of England) having died at Rome three the Cardinal Archbishop in 1857, and proceeded toRome last autumn to prepare for admission to the Priesthood. Mr. Laprimaudaye had joined the Order of St. Charles Borromeo at Bayswater, of which Dr. Manning is the head, and his loss will be deeply felt by the community, by the poor, by his family, and by large numbers who loved his character and admired his virtues.—Requiescat in pace.

DENMARK.

INDIA,

GENERAL WINDHAM'S DEFEAT .--- The Times' correspondent gives the following account of this defeat : -" The history of that strange alfair has not been written in this country. The English press is most self-denying in the suppression of all news which may injure the great cause, and has remained silent.

It seems clear that on that occasion we suffered what amounted almost to a repulse. On the 27th of November the Cawnpore force moved, as you know, under General Windham against the mutineers from Gwalior. The attack was successful, and the enemy decamped, losing three guns. Unfortunately, the camp was pitched among some brickkilns outside Cawnpore, in a very bad position. On the following day, the 28th of November, the enemy, reinforced by the main body, advanced again, and commenced the regular native game at long bowls. The British replied with small guns and two 24-pounders, but the enemy's metal was as five to one in weight, and the cannonade on our side was ineffective, while that on the mutiacers grew heavy. What happened then is differently related in every account. I believe the truth to be that one regiment, full of recruits, seeing no enemy, became confused. It did not, however, retire, or show any symptom of retiring till the order was given, and the whole force, returned to the intrenchments. There an incomprehensible scene took place. The tents of the 88th and 34th are officially ncknowledged as lost, but with them great quantities of clothing, commissariat stores, and baggage be-longing to the relieving force in Oude seem to have disappeared. Thus passed the first night. Next day (the 29th of November) the enemy came up in two columns, one on the camp and the other towards the city. At 10 fire opened upon the intrenchments, and at noon the 64th, headed by their colonel, Brigadier Wilson, advanced to the Baptist Chapel. Here they were exposed to a fire which became first galling and then unendurable, and with one gallant rush the men dashed at the guns. The movement had not been anticipated, and was not supported, and

THUGS AND TREER THEOLOGY .- The following exract is taken from an excellent work on India, just published by the author, John Malcolm Ludlow, barrister at law :—

Another huge and peculiar evil of India was the system of Thuggee, or hereditary murder, and for the suppression of this, also, the most effective steps were taken, under the rule of Lord William Bentinck. The goddess Kalee (otherwise known as Devce, Doorga, or Bhavanee. Silva's consort, made war in old time, t is said, upon a gigantic monster, every drop of whose blood became a demon, from whose blood, again, other demons were generated, till the goddess created two men, to whom she gave handkerchiefs wherewith to destroy the demons without spilling blood ; and when they had fulfilled their task, bestowed their handkerchiefs upon them as a gift, with the privilege of using them against human beings for their livelihood. They are noticed by European travollers in the seventeenth century, when they seem to have used female decoys-as the autobiography of Lutfulish shows them to have done within the present century-but were evidently of a much older date, even though we may not give implicit faith to the assertion of a "Thug of the royal race"-that "he and his fathers had been Thugs for twenty genera-tions." The fraternity consisted of men of different religions and castes, inhabiting all parts of India, having secret signs and a peculiar dialect. The majority of them are still, at least nominally, Mahomedans; and according to their traditions, their different claus sprung from seven tribes, all Mahomedans, in the neighbourhood of Delhi, who were dis-lodged in the seventcenth century. But they all agree in the worship of Kalec, observe her usual Hindoo festivals, present offerings at her most famous temples, solemnize special feasts in her honour, with offerings of goats, rice, fruits, and spirit ; and after any murder, offer solemnly to her a piece of silver and The Gazette de Liege has the following let- the 64th, only 180 in number, suffered heavily. The bood to look upon murder by the noose as their callsome coarse sugar. The gang are taught from boy-

There is nothing purer than honesty; nothing sweeter than charity; nothing warmer than love; nothing richer than wiedom; nothing brighter than virtue; nothing more steadfast than faith.