

insurance of all kinds, rent, &c., amount to £99,500. The still farther outlay to be incurred, includes all the expense of returning the contributions to their respective owners. To meet this excess of expenditure over cash receipts the Exhibition building and its fittings remain available.

We regret to announce the death of the Rt. Rev'd Daniel Gaisward Davis, D.D., Bishop of Antigua, who expired suddenly, from disease of the heart, at his residence in Bryanston street, on Sunday. Dr. Davis was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1814, and after filling various offices in the Church at home was, with four others consecrated in Westminster Abbey in 1842. The Bishop's income was £2000 a year from the Consolidated Fund, and is in the gift of the Crown. It is in extent 731 square miles, with a population of 105,000. It comprises Antigua, Nevis, St. Christopher's, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica.

The state of Lord Aberdeen's health is causing much anxiety to his friends. On Saturday afternoon he became so suddenly and seriously ill with obstruction of the bowels, that two of the leading Aberdeen physicians were sent for to Haildo house; and on Sunday the relatives of the noble lord were summoned by telegraph. On Monday forenoon his lordship was reported to be somewhat better.

The interesting operation of transfusing blood from one person to another has been successfully performed in Staffordshire. The patient was a Mrs. Benton of Cannock, and the operator, Mr. J. Wheatcroft, surgeon, of that place. The patient seemed to be expiring from loss of blood, when two pounds were transfused into her veins from those of her husband with the happiest results. In a few minutes after the operation was performed the current of blood began to flow, "the ebbing of life was checked," and the circulation being re-established, deliverance from death, which seemed to be near, was secured. The trial of this operation is suggested by Mr. Wheatcroft in the last stage of low typhus and the collapse of the Asiatic cholera, if all other means should fail.

INDIA.

The following is a condensed account of the operations before Delhi. On the 4th Sept. the siege train arrived, consisting of nearly forty heavy guns, howitzers, and mortars, with a large supply of ammunition. No time was lost in getting the breaching artillery in position, and on the 7th ten heavy guns were placed in the advanced batteries within about six hundred and fifty yards of the Moree bastion. In effecting this the British force lost about fifty in killed and wounded. Among the former were Lieut. Hildebrand, Bengal Artillery, and Lieut. Bannerman, Bombay Fusiliers. The batteries opened fire on the following day (8th), and were supported on the 11th by a mortar battery established on the Koodsea Bagh. At the latter date a fire from sixteen guns and ten mortars commenced upon the Cashmere and Water Bastion from two points in the vicinity of the enclosure known as Ludlow Castle. The attack on the Water Bastion was increased on the 12th by four additional guns and two mortars, planted within two hundred and fifty yards of the wall. Here Captain Fagan, of the Artillery, fell, shot through the head. By the 13th the Cashmere bastion was in ruins, and the curtains on each side were in a similar condition, while the Moree and Water bastions were hardly in a better state. The crisis being at hand, General Wilson issued the following order to the troops:—

The force assembled before Delhi has had much hardship and fatigue to undergo since its arrival in this camp, all of which has been most cheerfully borne by officers and men. The time is now drawing near when the Major-General commanding the force trusts that their labors will be over, and they will be rewarded by the capture of the city for all their past exertions and for a cheerful endurance of still greater fatigue and exposure. The troops will be required to aid and assist the engineers in the erection of the batteries and trenches, and in daily exposure to the sun, as covering parties.

The artillery will have even harder work than they yet have had, and which they have so well and cheerfully performed hitherto; this, however, will be for a short period only, and when ordered to the assault the Major-General feels assured British pluck and determination will carry everything before them: and that the blood thirsty and murderous mutineers against whom they are fighting will be driven headlong out of their stronghold, or be exterminated; but to enable them to do this, he warns the troops of the absolute necessity of their keeping together, and not straggling from their columns; by this can success only be secured.

Major-General Wilson need hardly remind the troops of the cruel murders committed on their officers and comrades, as well as their wives and children, to move them in the deadly struggle. No quar-

ter should be given to the mutineers; at the same time, for the sake of humanity, and the honour of the country to which they belong, he calls upon them to spare women and children that may come in their way.

It is so imperative, not only for their safety, but for the success of the assault, that men should not straggle from their column, that the Major-General feels it his duty to direct all commanding officers to impress this strictly upon their men, and he is confident that, after this warning, the men's good sense and discipline will induce them to obey their officers and keep steady to their duty. It is to be explained to every regiment that indiscriminate plunder will not be allowed; that prize agents have been appointed, by whom all captured property will be collected and sold, to be divided, according to the rules and regulations on this head, fairly among all men engaged; and that any man found guilty of having concealed captured property will be made to restore it, and will forfeit all claim to the general prize; he will also be likely to be made over to the Provost Marshal to be summarily dealt with. The Major-General calls upon the officers of the force to lend their zealous and efficient co-operation in the erection of the siege now about to be commenced. He looks especially to the regimental officers of all grades, to impress upon their men that to work in the trenches during a siege is as necessary and honourable as to fight in the ranks during a battle. He will hold all officers responsible for their utmost being done to carry out the directions of the engineers, and he confidently trusts that all will exhibit a healthy and hearty spirit of emulation and zeal, from which he has no doubt that the happiest results will follow, in the brilliant termination of all their labors.

The assault was made on the 14th, shortly after day break, by two attacking columns, a third being held in reserve. One of the former entered the breach at the Cashmere bastion, without encountering much serious opposition, and immediately opening out to the right and left, seized the entire line of defences from the Cabul gate to the Water bastion, including the Moree and Cashmere gates and bastions. In effecting this the column met with some hard fighting, as the rebels made a stand on the ramparts leading to the Cabul gate, and an attempt to penetrate into the denser portions of the city, in the direction of the Jumna Murid, was for a time repulsed. The second column, composed of the Cashmere Contingent and Ghoorkas, was ordered, by way of a diversion, to seize the battery of the Kishengunge suburb, but were repulsed, the commanding officer, Major Reid, being wounded. The Cashmere troops did not behave well, but the conduct of the Ghoorkas is stated to have been admirable. As soon as the lodgment was effected the guns of the Moree and Cabul bastions were turned upon the city. During the whole of the 15th a heavy fire of shot and shell was kept up on the King's palace, the adjacent magazine, and the Schimbur, while the troops sustained a contest of musketry with the mutineers occupying the houses. On the evening of this day some of the troops belonging to regiments, it is said, that had not killed their officers, quitted the city by the bridge and western gate. A breach in the magazine having been made it was stormed on the 16th, and some mortars having been established on the spot, a fire was immediately directed upon the palace, the Sepoys offering an obstinate but disorganized resistance. On the 17th the enemy abandoned the Kishengunge battery, as well as another across the river, opposite Kinghur.

All this is so satisfactory that we may readily credit the account from Jeypore that Delhi was entirely in our possession on the 20th. The total number of guns captured is 200. Quarter has been granted to the citizens but refused to the Sepoys. Doubts are thrown on the truth of the report that the King of Delhi had escaped, disguised in female attire. As far as has been ascertained, our loss during the first 3 days fighting amounts to 640 killed and wounded. The following must be regarded as an imperfect list of casualties among the officers:—

Killed—Lieut. Tandy, Engineers; Lieut. Fitzgerald, 75th Foot; Lieut. Bradshaw, 52nd Foot; Capt. McBurnett, 55th Infantry; Lieut. Murray, Guide Corps; Major Jacob, 1st Fusiliers; Capt. Ross, Carabineers; and Lieut. Humphreys, 4th Panjab Infantry, died of their wounds. About thirty officers have been wounded, including Brigadier-General Nicholson; Lieut. Nicholson, of Coke's Regiment; Greathed, Mansell, Chesney, Salkeld, Brownlow, Howden, and Medley, Engineers; Waters and Curtis, 60th Rifles; Anson, A.D.C.; Baynes and Pogson, 8th Foot; Greille, Wemyss, and Owen, 1st Fusiliers; Reid, Sirmoor Battalion; Boisragon, Kumaon Battalion; Pemberton H. Gustavine, Sappers; Cuppage, 6th Cavalry; Bayley and Atkinson, 52nd Foot; Sheehere, Guides; Graydon, 15th Grenadiers; Spece, 65th N.I.; Lambert, 1st Fusiliers; Gymbie, 38th L.I.; Hay, 66th N.I.; Prior, 1st Panjab Infantry.

FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 2.—The death and funeral of Gen. Cavaignac are events which have occurred and followed each other with such startling rapidity that, even after witnessing the outward evidence and emblems of them, one can hardly feel persuaded that

they have actually taken place, or that Providence has been pleased to remove out of the path of Louis Napoleon the last trace of rivalry (if the word be not too strong) to his authority and prestige, at the very moment when it seemed possible that it might draw to a head; and, if one may judge from the real emotion and amount of sympathy and regret which have been manifested by all the most intelligent and respectable ranks of the French people on the occasion, it would seem clear that the deceased General enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the higher classes at least of his countrymen to a degree which must have made him really formidable whenever opinion should once more have regained its natural and inevitable influence over mere numbers and material strength. One is glad to be made to feel by such a demonstration that it is something, after all, to be an honest man; that despite of most ungrateful defeat and loss of all save honour and simple probity of character, an unsuccessful politician, and aspirant to public honors, may still, even in France, be a source of standing apprehension to less scrupulous though more fortunate plotters; and that Gen. Cavaignac has been followed to his grave with feelings which, as no fortune can command, so no adverse influences are able to restrain them.

The manner of his death offers neither romance nor mystery, and is remarkable only for the awful suddenness with which it took place. On the afternoon of Wednesday last, as we learn, the General, who was residing at his Chateau of Ournes, in the Department of Sarthe, near Nantes, took his gun in his hand and walked down stairs with the intention of looking after his workpeople, and afterwards paying a visit to his friend and neighbour in the country, M. Gustave de Beaumont. On coming to the bottom of the staircase he suddenly stopped, handed his gun to a servant who followed him, and exclaimed that "he felt very unwell." In another instant he fell senseless into the arms of his domestic, and, a few seconds later, breathed his last. The only extraordinary circumstance connected with this most melancholy event are those which immediately followed it. His young wife, more anxious it would appear that due honour should be paid to the remains of her deceased husband, than willing to yield to the emotions of the moment natural upon her own loss, hastened off to the neighbouring town of Mans, in order to obtain the necessary permission from the Mayor to remove the body to Paris. The permission appears to have been readily conceded by the provincial functionary, for which, in all probability, his Government will not feel more favourably disposed to him. Hastening back again, Madame Cavaignac had the body of her husband, in the clothes which he still wore, placed in a post carriage, into which she herself also mounted, accompanied by M. Piscatory, formerly French Minister at Athens, and colleague of the deceased General in the last National Assembly. This strange and mournful party drove thus to the Orleans Railway station, and on reaching Paris, proceeded straight to the hotel of the Odier family, to which Madame Cavaignac belongs, in the Rue de Londres, where the body was embalmed, and where several of the General's friends and a medical attendant passed the night in its vicinity. The energetic, and, as some persons may perhaps think, unfeminine movements of Madame Cavaignac appear to have been dictated by the apprehension that were time given to allow of communications to be made at, and determinations taken at, the capital, the result would have been that orders would have been forwarded not to allow the body to be removed, in order to prevent the honors and excitement of a public funeral in Paris. Such, at least, is the explanation which has been given me, and it seems a not unnatural one, of the somewhat extraordinary step taken.

The disease of which General Cavaignac died was an enlargement of the heart, terminating in the rupture of a blood vessel, which caused death to be instantaneous.

The obsequies of Gen. Cavaignac took place on Saturday morning, at the small church of St. Louis d'Antin, in the Rue de Caumartin, with the military honors due to his rank, and with the manifestations of public sympathy which his honorable life so well merited. An immense concourse assembled at an early hour to see the funeral procession pass. —Correspondent of London Guardian.

VALUABLE BOOKS!

TRENCH'S Notes on the Parables; do. do. Miracles; Hook's Church Dictionary; J. Taylor's Sermons; Wilberforce's New Birth of Man's Nature; Chambers' History of the Russian War; Wilberforce's History of the American Church; Siborne's Waterloo Campaigns with Maps; Home on the Psalms; Fuller's Holy and Profane State; Fuller's Worthies of England; Harper's Gazetteer; Burke's Peerage.

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Aug. 29.