

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The French government has received despatches by the East India mail, announcing that the governor of Pondicherry had written to the admiral commanding the French fleet in the Indian seas to send him some ships of war as a measure of precaution under existing circumstances. The merchants of Bordeaux have petitioned the government on the subject.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.—The Nord publishes the following letter from its correspondent at Stuttgart:—

"The Emperor Napoleon is to arrive here on the 25th in the afternoon, the Emperor Alexander having preceded him a little. The Emperor Napoleon is to occupy apartments in the King's palaces, as are also Count Walewski and the other personages of His Majesty's suite. The Emperor Alexander is to lodge in the villa of the Princess Royal, at the gates of the city, on the road to Canstatt, and Prince Gortschakoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, in the old chateau near the palace. The Emperor Napoleon on the day of his arrival is to dine with the King. The Emperor Alexander, on the same day, is to dine at the villa of the Princess Royal. The Princess is afterwards to give a soiree to a very small party, which the King and the Emperor Napoleon are to attend. It is there that the first interview of the two Emperors will take place. If I am well informed, this interview will have no other witnesses than the King and the Princess. At the same time Baron de Hugel, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Wurtemberg, will give a soiree which will be attended by Count Walewski, Prince Gortschakoff, the principal personages of the Government of Wurtemberg, the members of the diplomatic body, and the suites of the two Emperors. On the 26th the King will give a grand dinner at the palace, at which the two Emperors, the members of the Royal family, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of France and Russia, the suites of their Majesties, the Ministers of Wurtemberg, and the dignitaries of the Court are to be present. Nothing is yet decided as to the departure of the Emperor Napoleon, but it is not thought that it will take place before the 28th. Notwithstanding all that has been said, there was never seriously any question of the Empress Eugenie coming here."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, SEPT. 18.—Not long since mention was made in my correspondence of a prevalent report that a meeting was to take place between the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and positive information has now reached me that steps were taken for bringing about an interview between them. The person who mediated was a member of the Royal Family of Wurtemberg, and for a time it was believed that his endeavors to effect a reconciliation between the two potentates would be successful, but eventually it was found that the Court of Russia could not resolve to let bygones be bygones. The Emperor Napoleon is endeavoring to establish a good understanding between all the great Powers, in order that they may be able to reduce their enormous standing armies, but he will probably find Austria less docile than either Russia or Prussia. The reduction of the army would be a very great relief to Austria, but she is jealous of the continually increasing influence of the Emperor of the French, and unwilling to recognise his claim to be considered the director of the affairs of Europe. A reconciliation between Russia and Austria is more likely to be brought about by Prussia, or by some other German Power, than by France.

Above a hundred Austrian officers have offered to take service in the English army in India. The news from India is literally devoured by the Austrian officers, but the last tidings have produced a very disagreeable impression on them. They begin to fear that the little bands of heroes will be *auffgerieben* (destroyed) in detail before reinforcements can reach them.

AUSTRIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS.—Slight mention has already been made (says the Times correspondent) of a quarrel between Count Hunyady, a major of hussars, and the Mayor of Hutteldorf, a small place near Vienna, and it is necessary to return to the subject, as the affair was far more serious than is generally supposed. The Mayor of Hutteldorf received notice that he was to provide quarters for 300 hussars, and he did so. At the appointed hour the major arrived, but, as he brought with him 500 instead of 300 men, the accommodation provided was naturally insufficient. Instead of politely requesting the Mayor to find quarters for the additional 200 men, the major began to curse and swear at, and even to menace him. The latter, a man of spirit, told the military bully that he seemed to forget that he was bound to treat the civil authorities with respect. On hearing this, the officer declared that if the Mayor said another word he would "give him 25." The Mayor retorted, and the consequence was, that he was placed with his face downwards on a bench, and 25 blows were inflicted on that part of his body which begins where the spine ends. As soon as the punishment was inflicted the poor Mayor had himself transported to the house of the nearest judge in criminal matters, and demanded satisfaction. An attempt was made by an influential military personage to hush up the affair, but it came to the knowledge of the highest authorities, and Major Count Hunyady was charged with "abuse of official power" tried by a court-martial, cashiered, and condemned to four years imprisonment in a fortress.

SWEDEN.

THE CHOLERA IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE.—The cholera continues to make numerous victims at Stockholm. At Upsal it is so bad that desolation and panic prevail, and at Christiania 300 persons have been carried off. In Norway also it is also committing sad ravages. It has broken out with great violence at Konigsberg, attacking its victims without any promontory symptoms. Most of the cases proved fatal.

ITALY.

ROME.—A Reverend correspondent has received from a friend at Sienna, a gentleman of high standing in the medical profession, a letter in which the writer thus speaks of the Pope's reception by the whole population of that place:—"The Pope's reception here has been magnificent, and such as to insure all the character of perfect spontaneity, and the lively expression of a Faith that has remained unaltered and unchanged in the heart of our nation, notwithstanding the pernicious prejudices broached and proclaimed by the Kaunitz, the Gianni, the Tanucci, and the whole Freemasonry and Voltarianism leagued together to uproot and subvert Catholicism. But, thanks to Heaven! non prevaluerunt, nec prevalerunt.—Weekly Register.

According to the official *Gazzetta di Venezia*, the Emperor gave orders that from the day on which His Holiness quitted Bologna nothing more should be paid by the Papal government for the Austrian corps of occupation. In 1850 the Austrian and French troops in the Legations and in Romagna cost the state 800,000 scudi (about £160,000), but the greater part of that sum was expended for the maintenance of the Austrians. Two or three years later a reduction was made in the Austrian corps, and the Papal go-

vernment then paid 250,000 scudi (£50,000) towards its support. In 1856 the subsidy paid by Rome was 247,000. In future all the expenses attending the occupation of Ancona and Bologna are to be defrayed by Austria, excepting those for barracks and quarters for the troops. France receives no payment from the Papal government for the forces which she has at Rome.

The Pays, French semi-official journal, announces that the differences between Austria and Sardinia will be immediately arranged, through the mediation of England.

The Minister of War has prohibited for the future the dinners which the officers about to leave a garrison have hitherto been in the habit of giving to the officers of the corps sent to replace them, assigning as a reason the heaviness of the cost on such officers as have not ample means.

The number of prisoners about to be tried for the affair of June 29th at Genoa is thirty-nine, of whom about twenty are now in custody. Several of the prisoners have been implicated owing to the manner in which Mazzini spoke of the intended movement in his letters and in his journal.

INDIA.

GENERAL SUMMARY.—Letters and papers by the Calcutta give a variety of interesting details which serve to explain the telegraphic despatches. We take the following from the *Calcutta Englishman* of the 8th August:—

"We fear that when this paper reaches our English readers they will throw it away in disgust, exclaiming, 'Out on you, owls, nothing but songs of death.' It is with the deepest sorrow that we say we have nothing else to record. One calamity follows another, and nothing cheering can be related save the indomitable spirit everywhere displayed by British soldiers, which carries them through difficulties otherwise overwhelming. One serious misfortune, and one alone, has occurred to them, which was in pursuing the mutineers from Dinapore. It is a month at least since a deputation of merchants interested in property in the neighbourhood of Dinapore waited on the Governor General to entreat that the three native regiments at that station might be disbanded. The reply was an expression of confidence in their fidelity. At last the symptoms of mutiny became unmistakable even to the obtuse senses of the military authorities, and then the attempt to disarm was so clumsily made as to fail, and to cause the loss of about 200 lives, and probably from ten to twenty lacs worth of property. But after such tragedies as those of Jhansi and Cawnpore others sink into insignificance. We have not yet all the details of this last terrible massacre, but it is computed that nearly a thousand Christians lost their lives in it.

"The most painful reflection in this matter is, that all the valuable lives thus sacrificed at Cawnpore and at Lucknow, all the loss of property throughout the adjoining provinces, and all the murders at Allahabad, might have been easily prevented. Jung Bahadour, the ruler of Nepal, has written to a friend here that at an early period of the mutiny he offered to send 10,000 men to the assistance of government, and, if desired, to take the command of them himself. Thinking, as every rational man did, the occasion urgent, he pushed on 3,000 at once into the British territories. He received a civil answer, declining his offer, and requesting that the 3,000 men might be withdrawn. Before they could reach the frontier another message came, requesting they might once more advance on Lucknow, which was complied with, but too late, it is to be feared, to be of much service. 'Now,' remarks this sagacious ruler in the letter above mentioned, 'if this is the way you treat your allies, you need not be surprised if they lose all confidence in you.'

"Those who have lost dear friends and relations, those who from affluence are reduced to want, may be expected to express themselves bitterly, but we think the calmest reflection will justify a heavy load of censure upon Indian maladministration.

"It will be asked what are our present hopes and prospects? In the Punjab, mutiny has been quelled and punished with a strong hand, but from its frontier throughout the North-Western provinces law and government do not exist, and, except here and there an isolated garrison, the British power is for the time extinct. Delhi has not fallen, nor is it believed that the little army which has dared to besiege the numbers collected there can take it without reinforcements.

"Descending the Ganges, we hold nothing but Cawnpore, which is reoccupied and held by General Neill. General Havelock advanced from that point to the relief of Lucknow, but has been opposed by so large a force that it is understood that he will have to wait for reinforcements, of which, according to the latest accounts, a small detachment has reached him. It is supposed that on his reaching Lucknow the garrison will be withdrawn, and Oude abandoned for a time, and that a force will be concentrated at some convenient point, to advance so soon as the season permits. Bengal and Behar would have been undisturbed had not the wretched blundering at Dinapore enabled the mutineers there to escape, and to do much mischief. The revolt, which, according to the latest English papers, was declared by Mr. Vernon Smith in his place in parliament to be entirely subdued, now includes at least 100,000 men, and extends through whole kingdoms."

FRENCH SISTERS OF CHARITY IN INDIA.—The *Courier de Lyons* gives the following account of the dangers incurred by several French lay nuns in India during the late disturbances:—"The religious establishment of Jesus-et-Marie at Fournier had several of its sisterhood imperilled at Meerut, Delhi, Sealcote, and Agra, by the Indian insurrection. It is only by the last mail that intelligence has been received respecting them in letters written to their superior, which show that a portion of them, at least, have escaped. All these holy women were at the head of schools for young girls, English and native. Those who were at Meerut succeeded in escaping through the conflict, murders, and conflagration with a part of their pupils, some English ladies, and about 50 males, officers and civilians, to a valley in the mountains of Thibet, where they are, it appears, in tolerable security, for the party being well armed is strong enough to defend against the insurgents the defile leading to their asylum. The flight from Sealcote was marked by most dramatic incidents. The evening before the rising, some of the natives, through gratitude for the attention and kindness which the sisters had always shown to their children, came secretly to inform them they would do well to leave the place as promptly as possible with their pupils, as the insurrection was to commence the next morning at break of day, and the insurgents had resolved to kill every European. The sisters at once procured cars, and loaded them with their property and with their youngest pupils, whose weakness would have retarded their precipitate flight. Then, profiting by the shades of night, they left the town for a fort some leagues distant, where they hoped to find refuge. Unfortunately, whether it was that the warning given them was too late, or that the fugitives had not hurried on with sufficient rapidity, or that the natives had advanced the moment of the insurrection, the sisters were overtaken when about half way by a troop of the insurgents, who, on finding their convent abandoned, had pursued them. The poor sisters, on seeing this horde of miscreants approaching, abandoned their cars and baggage in the middle of the road to be pillaged, and hurried away to take refuge in an isolated house which stood near. But their pursuers soon surrounded the building, and, bursting in, murdered in presence of the poor sisters and the children several English persons, women and men, who had also hurried to the house for safety. They then rushed at the sisters, and, with horrible imprecations, threatened to make them and their pupils share the same fate, if they did not at once declare where their property was to be found. The unfortunate women protested that they had nothing in the world but what they had left in the cars on the high road, and that they willingly gave up that property.

As, however, other pillagers had already carried off whatever was precious from the cars, the insurgents in the house were about to execute their threat of killing every human being in the building, when a voice cried out that the public treasure had been found. They then rushed from the house to obtain their share in the booty, and the sisters, without losing a moment, placed the youngest children on their shoulders, and taking the others by the hand, proceeded as rapidly as they could towards the fort, which they at last reached, and obtained a shelter in the midst of other fugitives of every age and condition. It is impossible to praise too highly the devotedness of these poor women, who risked without hesitation their own lives to save those of the children confided to their care."

The Bombay Catholic Examiner of August 6th, contains the following announcement:—"Our readers will be sorry to hear that our churches and establishments at Agra have been destroyed by the rebel Sepoys of Calcutta. The beautiful Agra Convent is no more; our Nuns and their youthful charge escaped untouched, and are at present residing within Fort Agra. It is said that, except the bare walls, everything in and around it has fallen a prey to the fury of Mahomedan fanaticism. Our Cathedral has shared the same fate, but the Rev. Dr. Persico is safe. The Patna Mission has, it is said, suffered equal havoc; the Catholic Cathedral, the only Christian edifice, having been likewise destroyed. When the work of devastation has been so general, and the sufferers so many, it is not possible to feel for one more than another. Yet we cannot forbear from expressing our grief and indignation that such institutions as our convents and cathedrals at Agra and Patna, for the building of which our pious Missionaries have suffered toils and privations of no ordinary description, should be razed to the ground by a rebel army, to whom the peaceful inhabitants were wont to look as the guardians of their life and property. We hope and pray that the end of so much evil is come, and that the Government will soon have the means in their power to stifle the far-spreading rebellion in its very focus, and to bring those who have brought so much suffering and sorrow on the country to condign punishment."

SUBSCRIPTION FROM MADRAS SEPOYS.—A letter from Coimbatore mentions the remarkable fact of a detachment of the 21st Regiment of Madras Native Infantry having subscribed towards the fund for the relief of the sufferers from the mutinies of the Sepoys of the Bengal army.

The Times has the following summary of the latest news:—

"It appears that the disaster at Arrah had been retrieved by a successful and most extraordinary defence on the part of the band of twelve Europeans and forty-five Sikhs besieged in that place, who, after the failure of the expedition from Dinapore, were relieved on the eight day by Major Eyre, who with 200 men and three guns dispersed a force estimated at 3,000, and headed by a native Rajah with several pieces of artillery; that General Havelock is believed to have again started for Lucknow disencumbered of his sick, with 100 fresh troops and two 24-pounders; that Lord Elgin had brought to Calcutta 1,700 troops and marines; and that a naval brigade had been organised from the crew of the Shannon and other vessels under Captain Peel to proceed forthwith up the Ganges; that Holkar and Sindiah remained true; and that all was quiet at Hyderabad and Nagpore. On the other hand, however, it is intimated to have been considered not impossible that General Wilson, owing to the smallness of his army before Delhi and the reductions to which it was incessantly exposed by repulsing the sorties of the mutineers, might find it necessary to retire from his position until sufficient reinforcements had reached him to warrant a final attack. It has also transpired that just before the departure of the mail news dated the 9th of August had been received from Bellary, an important station in the interior of the Madras Presidency, that a telegraphic notice had just been transmitted there of a mutiny of Bombay troops at Dharwar, about 150 or 200 miles west, and that the right wing of a Madras regiment, under Colonel Hughes, were to start that night to aid in its suppression, the expectation being that by forced marches they would reach the scene of revolt in about five days. At the same time it is stated that the Madras troops seem to be thoroughly stanch."

The Pays says it has received the following letter from London, dated 20th, the accuracy of which it says may be relied on:—

"Nena Sahib was marching upon Lucknow, at the head of 14,000 or 15,000 insurgents. He was four days ahead of General Havelock, who proposed to advance in the same direction on the 28th or 29th July. It was therefore certain that he would have effected a junction with the Oude rebels before the English general could arrive. Lucknow is in the power of the insurgents, but the little army which defended it has managed to retire to the citadel, built in 1775, and repaired by the English in 1851. This fortress is considered to be impregnable. General Lawrence took the precaution to lay in six months' store of provisions there, and, as it is situated at the banks of the Goutmy, the besieged will not want for water. They are in a position to resist, and wait for reinforcements. Major-General Banks, who assumed the command on the death of General Lawrence, has been killed by a shell. His death was keenly felt by the army."

JESBULPORE.—The following is from an officer:—

"Jubbulpore, August 5. "My last, I fear, would have made you all somewhat anxious about us. I am happy to say we are all quite well, and I trust we have now little or no danger to apprehend. I mentioned that a force had left Khamptee for this place. It arrived two days ago—six guns, with 75 European artillerymen, a squadron of the 4th Native Cavalry, and the 33d Regiment of Madras Native Infantry; but, to the dismay of those who remain here, the commissioner has decided, in the meantime, to take the whole of this force out into the district to quell some refractory petty chiefs. I say in the meantime, for I am in hopes the commissioner will yet think better of it, and not venture to leave this most important post to the tender mercies of the 52d Regiment. If he persists in taking the whole force with him, I conceive our position here will be more precarious than it was before the column arrived. If two guns were left with us I think we could hold our own, even if the 52d did go. The movement of the whole force has been strongly protested against, and Erskine has been requested to halt the column pending the decision of the Governor-General. We were fondly hoping that all mutinies were at an end, but the last four days has brought us intelligence of the mutiny of six regiments. At Segowlee the 12th Irregular Cavalry mutinied. They shot their commanding officer, his wife, and child, and burnt alive their doctor, with his wife and child, in their own bungalow. At Futtyghur the wife and child of Mr. Tucker, being about to fall into the hands of another rebellious set, she called to her husband to shoot her at once. He did so, his child also and then himself. A Major Robertson has also shot his wife and children and himself, under similar circumstances."

The following is a copy of a letter from a private of the 10th Foot:—

"Dinapore, July 13. "My dear Grandfather,—It is with feelings of the deepest regret that I have to tell you that the entire of India is one theatre of open and undisguised rebellion, bloodshed, violation, rapine, and murder, and a rebellion of such an unnatural character that it stands out in bold relief in the history of the world, unequalled for its ingratitude, and unparalleled for the ferocity, brutality, and cruelty of its acts; it is the rebellion of the Sepoys (native soldiers) against the Government, against Christianity, and against the life and property of every white man in India; and, not content with attacking soldiers and using their firearms against armed men these monsters in human shape have waged war with de-

fectious women and innocent children; sacrificing in their blind and brutal rage the old man and the maiden, the pregnant woman and the unwearied babe, and that with such a refinement of cruelty that one would suppose the devil himself reigned paramount and alone—that there was no Christ, no mercy, and no hope, save of the revenge which most justly will be taken on these fiends."

"In every station wherever Europeans have fallen into their hands they have been murdered in cold blood, their dead bodies mutilated, the raven and the jackal prying on the remains of us brave men and as fair women as ever left our shores. However, we are getting out troops as fast as we can, and against this day three months the name of Sepoy will be erased from the dictionary of the world, and the homes of these devils will be but discernable by the burning embers and smouldering ashes of villages, which, like the Cities of the Plain in Scripture, will at once serve for the scene of their crimes and their sepulchres."

"At Delhi, my dear grandfather, the diabolical cruelty of the Sepoys is horrible to relate; they parade all the European heads up and down the city in a cart, and at Allahabad the 8th Native Infantry, who had received praise in the morning for their loyalty to Government, fell on their officers in the evening while they were at mess, and killed 17 of them. The Adjutant of the regiment they nailed to an arm-rack and made a target of his body; another officer was pinned to the ground with bayonets, and a fire lit on his body. At another station there was one officer and his wife—he killed seven of the miscreants with his own hand, and when he saw there was no chance for himself or his wife, he shot her and then himself, before he would let her fall into the hands of the Sepoys, because he was well aware what her fate would be—rape and then murder. At a station called Fyzabad two native regiments of foot and one of horse, with a battery of guns, mutinied and killed some of their officers; one colonel's lady saw her husband shot in front of her eyes, she then went raving mad through the jungle with her two infants. I had this from a survivor, one that escaped in a boat with about 20 more Europeans, principally women and children; he saw the lady with her children on the bank and called her to him, but she looked at them for a moment and then ran screaming away, dragging her children after her. They could not land to pursue, because the Sepoys were coming down on them at the time to murder them. I have since heard that the lady has been rescued, but is still a maniac. At another station they have murdered 54 Europeans—the place is called Jhansi; one officer killed no less than 26 of the ruffians before he was killed himself. A sergeant and his wife and two children barricaded themselves in their house; the woman said she would shoot the first man that entered, and she was as good as her word. She did so, and then was shot herself. The husband escaped, and the two children in attempting to follow him were caught and thrown into the flames, as they had set fire to the house. I told you in my last letter that the rebels made off to Delhi. They have fortified it in every direction and one Mauder Khan has styled himself Commander-in-Chief of all the Mussulmans in India. I believe there are about 30,000 Sepoys in Delhi at present. We have a rumor here that it has been retaken by the British with great loss, but I believe the place is still in the hands of the mutineers. We sent two of our companies from this to Benares; they were ordered with three guns to go and disarm the 37th Native Infantry, which is stationed there. They fired on our fellows and killed two and wounded eight more, and one captain of the Irregular Cavalry killed and two more wounded. Two of our men have since died of their wounds."

"But the most fearful of all the tragedies I have to tell you about. At Cawnpore all the Europeans have been massacred to a man. They had intrenched themselves in the European hospital, commanded by Major-General Sir H. Wheeler. He was mortally wounded, and then the Europeans came to terms with the Rajah Nena Sahib that they were to depart peacefully in boats with what money they had, which amounted to 3½ lacs of rupees, which this miscreant, Rajah Nena Sahib, got them into the boats and launched out into the river, brought cannon to bear on them, and murdered every one of them,—nearly 300 people in all,—viz., 90 men of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, 17 men of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, and the whole of the women and children of Her Majesty's 32d Regiment, 60 women and about 150 children, all murdered in cold blood, and about a dozen officers of note, and also a battery of guns, comprising about 60 Europeans."

"We never get any news here except by chance, as all communication is with the Upper Provinces. They have cut the telegraph wire, and no letters can pass up or down the country for them. The Commander-in-Chief died at Kurnaul last month. There are many more stations that have mutinied and killed their officers, but we have not heard any account of their horrible cruelty,—one European officer, a commissioner at Delhi, with his wife (who was pregnant), and four children; they tied the husband in a chair, and then cut the heads off his four children, and ripped open his wife, and took the unborn babe from her, and struck the husband across the face with it, and then shot him. My dear grandfather, you would scarcely credit all these awful things; but I can assure you it is all too true. There was also an conspiracy discovered at Calcutta to massacre all the Europeans there and take possession of Fort William. It was fortunately found out, and the King of Oude taken prisoner, who, it was said, is at the bottom of all this rebellion. I don't think there is any likelihood of us going home this year, or the next, perhaps, if this doesn't cease; but we must only live in hope. There is only one regiment here and only one company of Artillery to watch three mutinous regiments alongside of us, and murderers on all sides of us. Nothing but fear prevents them rising here and enacting all the horrors, all the brutalities, and all the atrocious murders of their brother miscreants in the Upper Provinces; but we have abandoned sleep and watch them night and day; nothing but continuous patrols all the night long, sentries challenging, armed parties passing each other, so that a bird car scarcely rattle a branch without attracting the notice of the ever-watchful, sleepless sentinel."

"I remain, my dear Grandfather,

"Your affectionate grandson,

"RICHARD DOUGLAS."

"There were about 132 Europeans, principally females, coming from Furrackabad in boats. They enticed them to the bank and brought them on to the Sepoy parade ground, where they cruelly butchered them all. I couldn't tell all the horrors that have been enacted in this country. Some of the horrible murders will never be known. I think, grandfather, that there have been more European officers killed here than there were altogether in the Crimea. The following letter, dated Calcutta, August 7th, gives us rather an unfavourable account of matters there:—

"Since I wrote you last our affairs are getting in a bad state indeed; the rebellion is extending, and coming by inches near Calcutta, where I cannot any longer say we are secure. The imbecility of our Government has so emboldened the natives that openly, and without attempt at concealment, all sorts of things are plotting. An immense concourse of blackguards of all sorts has assembled in the town. The police magistrates cowerly say there is no law which empowers them to deal with such people, and the Legislative Council declare the law to be quite sufficient for all our wants. Clever, sharp natives who are caught planning and sketching the fort, counting and measuring the guns, even taking their bearings from various points, if brought before a magistrate cannot be punished, but must be admonished and let go. In Fort William all sorts of vagabonds are allowed to wander about, endeavouring to open communication with the King of Oude."

"Lord Canning does not like severity, nor does he

like to do anything he should do, unless driven to it; thus he has been implored to proclaim martial law, because all Calcutta and the country around has been for some time openly disaffected; and of course he refuses. Man after man is brought to him, discovered in some treasonable correspondence; he is only to be reprimanded; his own private Moonshie was to have stabbed him after breakfast, one fine morning and gets a severe reproof, but neither flogging nor hanging. Two men were caught in the act of hauling down the colours in Fort William and hoisting the green flag of the holy Prophet; this was to have been the signal for 13,000 nice young men to make dash at the fort. Nothing but fears of a mutiny among the European troops wrung from Lord Canning the order for their execution, which was done this morning. We have (D. G.) escaped one very dangerous period, the Mahomedan festival of the Bucker Bed; but the Mohurrum is approaching—it lasts ten entire days, and such unusual masses of people are flocking here, I feel certain we must have not simply a row, but a fight for our very lives; and God alone knows how we shall get out of it. Already there is a talk of sending every woman and child aboard ship. But as for any useful measures of preparation our authorities do not dream of them."

"At Calcutta every one is now alarmed at the awful position which we are placed in, and in which we must remain until we have an army large enough to sweep every rebel from the country. A great many Madras Sepoys arrived in the Hooghly yesterday, but the experiment of using them for our defence is considered very generally a dangerous one. The Governor's body-guard, numbering 200 or 300, and consisting of picked fighting Sepoys, delivered up their arms yesterday of their own accord; but they knew that guns would be pointed at them if they did not."

The following is from a leading mercantile firm in Calcutta:—

"Calcutta, August 8. "At this moment we are afraid to say that even the capital of British India is quite safe from assault, though we trust there is force enough in Calcutta to resist its capture. The mutineers are, however, in possession of Hazareebagh, and of the Great Trunk Road, along its whole line from Benares down to within 150 miles of Calcutta."

"The telegraph wires are cut down, and the extent of property destroyed in the shape of railway material, indigo, silk, and saltpetre factories, is incalculable. In many places the crops of indigo must be left to rot on the ground, and numbers of European planters must be ruined. Trade with the interior is virtually at a stand, and were it not for the local demand, importers might shut up their offices."

"But the most deplorable feature of the present crisis—in a commercial point of view—is the destruction among the wealthy native bankers and merchants of all confidence in the permanence of our rule. They will lend money up to 4 or 5 per cent. on the security of jewelry and the precious metals, but no rate of interest will tempt them to lend on the deposit of Government securities."

"Such is the existing condition of Bengal; and it remains with those who have the power to provide a speedy and efficient remedy."

Wherever national or religious distinctions may introduce hatred and injustice they ought not to be allowed to interfere with this great crisis. Scotch, English, and Irish have braved the same dangers, have suffered the same tortures, and are now engaged in deadly conflict with the same foes. Scotch, English, and Irish are now upon the way to rescue their countrymen who survive, and to exact unsparring retribution for those who have fallen. It seems, however, that there is nothing so mad and miserable, nothing so brutal and stupid, as that men will not be found in these days of unlimited license both to speak and write it. At Carrick-on-Suir, and in some other places, it appears that some unknown ruffians, to the disgust and indignation of the inhabitants, have published some atrocious placards professing sympathy and admiration for the murderers of his countrymen, and for the fiends who have inflicted outrage, torture, and death upon his countrywomen. Meetings have been held with commendable, though perhaps superfluous zeal to repudiate such devilish sentiments, and to offer a reward for the discovery of the writer. Nothing will be done to him that will, in our mind, exceed his deserts."

Referring to the "Protestant Council" at Berlin, the *Court Circular* says:—"The Evangelical Alliance has had a grand field-day in Berlin, whereat eloquence was aired, egotism ventilated, and all the virtues reviewed in full parade. This endeavour, after the fashion of the 'Happy Family' in Leicester-square, to make the various sects dwell together in harmony, presents the same characteristics as its prototype, and will probably be equally inefficient in changing the real nature. The sects, like the animals, look exquisitely miserable when compelled to concur; and every one can see that, once out of the cage, the cat would torture the mouse with the greatest alacrity."

THE FIRST (NEW-YORK) STATES PRISONER.

[A SCRAP FROM THE NOTE BOOK OF LAWRIE TODD.]

The first State's Prison was built in New York in 1794. It stood where now stands the foot of Canal-street, on the banks of the Hudson River. One day in the month of October of that year I went up to the Park to see a man hung. There stood ten thousand fools, some younger and some older than myself. We stood two hours looking on the gallows, the rope, and the iron-hook, swinging in the breeze. The sheriff stood up and read a reprieve. I was vexed, I was disappointed, I had lost two hours' wages. I came out to see a hanging, and behold it was not there. The man to be hung was named N—G—. He kept a large shoe establishment in Maiden-lane. His crime was forgery—at that time death by law in the United States. Some of the rooms in the State's Prison were just finished, so a committee from the Society of Friends waited on the Governor and obtained a mitigation, by changing the punishment of death to imprisonment in the State's Prison for life.

Here, then, was the first State's prisoner. Being a shoemaker, they brought him a stool, last, andawl. On the rising of the first criminal court three convicts were sent to be his companions, and before seven years there sat three hundred cobblers all in a row; Noah was captain over this host, and ordered all things well. The Friends again applied to the Governor, obtaining for him a full pardon, and he went on his way rejoicing. The Friends procured him a large store in Pearl-street, near Peck-slip, lent him money, gave him their custom, indorsed his notes, and he was soon in the full tide of successful industry. He joined the Society of Friends, and said *thee* and *thou* to the best of them. One day he gave one of his journeymen a pair of boots to finish.

"Friend," said he, "thee must bring these boots on 4th day evening; I have promised them to a customer."

"You shall have them," said the man. The boots did not appear till 6th day evening. Noah was wroth. He spoke long and loud on the evils of disappointment, etc. Says the offender—

"I'm a poor man, having a wife and three children, the youngest only two day old. I had to nurse my wife and cook for the children. I was not able to finish them sooner."

Noah would not receive any excuse, but continued the lecture on disappointment. The journeyman could stand it no longer; he struck the counter with his fist.

"I knew," says he, "it's a terrible thing to be disappointed; you can't enlighten me about disappointments. I remember going up to the Park to see you hung, and I never was so much disappointed in my life as when the sheriff read the reprieve."

Now this was a case in point, as the lawyers would