of towns and villages have also perished in encounters with our troops. As to those shot, blown away from suits, or hanged in pursuance of the sentences of civil or military courts, the materials exist by of civil or military courts, the materials exist by of which an estimate of the number of mutiments of which are runished on the form her of mutiments of the number of mutiments. means and rebels so punished can be formed. Up to neers and repets so punished can be formed. Up to this time there has certainly been no lack of work for the executioner. Rajahs, nawabs, zemindars, have been "strung up," or "polished off" weekly, and been of less note daily—all, probably, desarving their had a confess that anxious as I among their men of the confess that, anxious as I am for the fate; but a contess that, anxious as I am for the punishment of the guilty wretches whose deeds have outraged humanity, I have no sympathy with those outraged by their death, and who, in the press who glost over their death, and who, in the press who gives the first and who, in the press and elsewhere, fly into ecstacies of delight at the reand elsewhere, in the records of each act of necessary justice, and glory in cords of each act of a spirit as sanguinary and inhuman the exhibition of a spirit as sanguinary and inhuman as that which prompted murderers, assassins, and mutilators to the commission of the crimes for which mullibrors and their doom. The utterers of those they have met their doom. they nave have been so terribly frightened that they sentiments have been so terribly frightened that they sentiments are those, or the race of those, who in-never can forgive those, or the race of those, who in-flicted such terrible shocks on their nervous system. They see no safety, no absolute means of prevention, to the recurrence of such alarms, but in the annihilation of every Sepoy who mutinied, or who was likely to have done so if he could.

They forget that the experience of all history and of all time is against their theory that security can be obtained by bloodshed and universal prescription. ne outsines of station which I have visited executions have taken place during my stay, but I have never been yet induced to witness one of these specnever used joint and the place so secretly that one tacles, which, indeed, take place so secretly that one object which the infliction of capital punishment has in view, to deter others from the commission of crime, must be frustrated. Thus you have missed many thrilling horrors, tales of men blown away from howitzers or swung off from carts, and always meethowitzers or swaing on from cares, and always meeting their death with resolution and courage, which they never exhibit in the field, or when the chances of life and death are undecided. Unconscious of the real force of the term, the admirers of such sights apply the term " white Pandy" to those who are bold enough to remember they are Christians. Pandyblack or white-is the name of a savage, ferocious, merciless, bloodthirsty wretch, who has no pity and no stint in his lust for taking life—who disregards the voice of religion and of humanity or has never heard it. Such a one is he who can write like this, almost as bad as he who can print and publish it:-"I did not get a cut at any of the wretches, but I had the satisfaction of riding my horse over the heads and faces of some of the beasts as they lay on the field." I am glad to say the writer was not a soldier, at least a soldier by profession. Very different indeed are the sentiments which prevail in the army. It is almost an offence to them to say so. The first fierce excitement having died away the army is only animated by the common instincts which actuate British soldiers, and they are little desirous of continuing a war in which there is no mercy to the vanquished, and no glory to the conqueror. For this reason, perhaps, it is that the tone which prevails among officers of the Queen's army in reference to this outbreak is more moderate than that of civil servants of the company, or of many of the Indian community at large. The secret despatch of the Court of Directors to Lord Canning, although it will provoke a yell from the Jack Ketch party, will strengthen the hands of those who desire to see peace founded on some more solid basis than solitude and skeletons. His Excellency will be somewhat fettered in the exercise of his discretion, perhaps, by the terms of these directions, but the large powers in his hands will no doubt be wisely and humanely employed, though he will not shrink from-punishing criminals with just severity. There is a wide difference between an amnesty to the guilty and a discriminating policy which shall separate the least culpable from the most atrocious offenders. "In our application of that latter policy lies the principal hope of success in our efforts to extinguish the 'spirit" of insurrection during the ensuing season of military inactivity. We cannot declare a war of ex-termination against all those whom the Sepoy mutiny has drawn into civil war, and against all those who favour rebellion. If as a Christian people we could do so, even as conquerors we could not carry out our own decrees. The Sepoys, as organised bodies, have disappeared; they produced no leaders, and they have never proved as formidable-except at Campore-as the cavalry and irregular levies of the country. The Moulvie, Koer Singh, Nirput Singh, Bari, Madho, Feroze Shah, these and such as they were men impelled by fanaticism, or ambition, or personal hate to ourselves to take up arms in a war in which they have acquired some reputation. Our principal enemies now are matchlockmen and irregular horse; but it is only too evident that the feeling of the people in many districts is, if not decidedly hostile, so little sympathetic that they take no pains to aid us in any way, while in some districts they are, in spite of burnt villages and desolated towns, openly arrayed against us.

THE QUEEN AND THE EMPERON .- The approaching visit of the Queen to Cherbourg still furnishes abundant occupation for the tongues and thoughts of men. We live in a strange age, and the incident which is attracting so much attention is certainly not the least remarkable of the many singular occurrences which are every day arising to excite our wonder. When we bear in mind the purpose for which the Cherbourg fortifications were avowedly projected, we cannot fail to detect in the French Emperor's polite invitation to the English Sovereign a ludicrous resemblance to the spider's courteous request that the fly would have the goodness to walk into his parl-

"Walk into my parlour," said the spider to the fly; "Tis the prettiest little parlour that you ever yet did

Spy.

There are alarmists who will have it that Louis Napoleon's arriere pensce is quite analogous to that of "mine host" of the pretty little parlour, and that, in point of fact, he intends to convert his great maritime solemnity into a base ambuscade against Great Britain; but this, of course, is mere twaddle The Emperor is far too sensible a man to attempt anything half so ridiculous. Nevertheless, he has, like all far-seeing men his ulterior object, and it may readily be believed that there is more in this ceremonial than meets the eye. The Emperor desires to make an imposing demonstration of the power of his country, and of the vigour and versatility of his own genius. Augustus found Rome brick and left it marble; and it is something to have it said that during the reign of one French monarch new public works of the most majestic design were completed, and old ones, which had been in progress for centuries, were brought to a triumphant conclusion. The Emperor has almost rebuilt Paris, and he has thoroughly finished Cherbourg. So much for the present prestige of the matter; but something is also due to the national sentiment. There is no denying that Cherbourg has been created simply as a port of embarkation, in case an invasion of Great Britain should be contemplated, and it may be that the approaching ceremonial is meant for a preliminary review, to show the world that practicability of the enterprise. To bring Her Britannic Majesty across the sea to "assist" on such an occasion, is what the Yankees would call a "smart stroke of business," and reflects great credit on the tact and sagacity of the Emperor. It takes the sting out of what might otherwise be regarded as a very hostile proceeding, and it has an air of frankness and ingenuousness which is positively delightful. "Forewarned is forearmed," says the proverb, and the Emperor scorns to take us by surprise. There is something quite sublime in the magnanimity which induces your enemy, after he has laid a mine under your house, to take you down with him into the fatal cavern, and to show you how the train is laid, and in what particular acres of land, on which we live together. We have places the gunpowder is accumulated in the largest managed to keep the family together thus far,

quantity. By this means you are enabled to estimate at their due value both the power and the chivalry of your foeman. There are, however, people here in London who seriously believe that the Emperor has dug a pitfall for perfide Albron, and that he intends the visit of Queen Victoria for a covert parody of Zenobia at the chariot wheels of Aurelian. Such persons are highly indignant that the Queen should be attended merely by a squadron of honour, consist-ing of six sail of the line and six or seven frigates, mounting in all not more than 800 guns, with a swarm of useless and unimposing yachts. What they would have the Admiralty do is to send an over whelming fleet to cruise between Alderney and the port of aggression," so as to enable any impartial person at once to see the futile impertinence of the This, no doubt, would be a strong measure. The sight of a mighty fleet hovering around the English Sovereign in a time of profound peace, would be construed by our neighbour, and very justly so, as a most ungracious proceeding and one far more suggestive of suspicion and animosity than of that eneente cordiale which it is the professed desire of both nations to preserve inviolate. There is no need for such extreme measures. Queen Victoria will, doubt-less, experience a very friendly reception from her Imperial cousin, and the Norman and Breton peasants will be enthusiastically liberal of their applause. Her Majesty will acknowledge their courtesies with characteristic grace and geniality, F.M.H.R.H. the P.C. will make as good a bow as he can (which is not saying much), and the whole affair will come to a bloodless conclusion .- Freeman.

THE ORANGE QUESTION .- It is a singular fact that, while the principles of those who supported William of Orange have, in England, nourished what in our day, have become the Liberal party, the traditional representatives of the deliverer should in Ireland have become the rankest Tories in the United Kingdom; while buff and blue have been the colours of the Whigs here, the buff, deepened to a more flery hue, should have become the symbol of something approaching to Jacobitism in the sister country. We may account for the fact by showing that it is at once a cause and consequence of Protestants as conquerors; but still it remains a political curiosity that the stanchest allies of the representatives of English Jacobites should be found among the descendants of the stanchest opponents of the Stuarts Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Bentinck, two time-honored "cannon balls" of Toryism, find allies among the veterans of the Orange Society. It was once thought that Mr. Hume and a Reformed House of Commons had given Orangeism, then supposed to favour a pretender to the throne, the coup de grace. But that was a mistake. The Irish Tories who wear the orange coat, and swear by the Boyne Water, as the Brahmins by the water of the Ganges, seized the first pretext for resuscitating a secret society, which even a Duke of Cumberland was compelled to dissolve. The great Repeal agitation and the monster meetings furnished the pretext, and the thing which since 1829, at all events, has most obstructed Irish progress, rose up in its pristine vigour, sheltered itself within the law, and constituted itself anew. The Orangemen had fought the battle of Protestant ascendancy in 1829, and lost it. Wise and patriotic they would have been had they manfully acknowledged themselves beaten, and had they cheerfully accepted the new facts.— But when are factions patriotic? The Tories of Ire-But when are factions patriotic? The Tories of Ire-land felt that, banded together under some sort of religious sanction, they were a greater power. There Academy,) and Mr. PIERCE FITZGERALD, (Felwas something, too, of gratified pride in once more flaunting the Orange flag in the face of the Papists, and a truculent satisfaction in recalling Aughrim, Londonderry, and Boyne Water. Besides were they not more powerful in the State, as a political party, eager to preserve the wrecks of Tory supremacy? It is true, for all patriotic purposes, the Orangemen of 1845 and 1848 would have been just as useful as temporary special constables, but then they would have missed the satisfaction imparted by a seeming resurrection of ancient intolerance, and the opportunity of once more organising the Irish Tory party for purposes more solid than the gratification of fanaticism. So they rose again; and the fruit of their fatal proceedings is recorded in blood at Dolly's Brae and in Belfast, and finds a place in the criminals registers of many a court in Ireland. Last Autumn, the Orange Society figured as an indirect cause of the riots at Belfast; and the government of Lord Carlisle, desirous of giving it a check, declared its resolution not to sanction the appointment of any Orangemen to the commission of the peace. This step provoked the wrath of the society and put upon its defence, and it is not too much to say that the English Tories sympathised with their Irish brethren. When a Derby-Disraeli Government, to its great surprise, found itself in Downing-street, the Orangemen indulged in hopes of favour. But what is the special use of the Orange Society? It is altogether out of date. It does not tend to promote the social, political, or industrial progress of Ireland. Its very name is an offence to the great majority of the people. If William the Third were to rise, he would scowl upon those who take his princely title in vain. The advance of Ireland from enforced idleness, bankruptcy, squalor, incredible suffering has been in propor-tion to diminution of the power of that party now represented by the Orange Society. Do the Orangemen desire to restore Ireland to the condition in which it was when Arthur Young saw with amazemen: a small Protestant aristocracy ruling despoti-cally over millions of slaves? The bulk of them, we are sure, never dream of such a thing. How inconsistent is human nature! Here are the men who, were we to impute to them a design like this, would call us calumniators, yet who are putting in operation, as far as they dare, principles that would involve them, their supposed enemies, and their country, in one common ruin. How can harmony of national action be produced while one party in the State organises the principles of dissension into a power, and even disturbs the public tranquillity? True religion cannot be diffused by symbols and names, the very sight or sound of which excite feelings of rancorous hostillity, and make men desire to shed the blood of their brethren. Sound politics can never be furthered by secret societies based on obsolete and pernicious dogmas. Commerce and industry, and art, and science cannot thrive in a land where public peace is liable to be constantly broken by an outburst of party passions. We are just about to bury our profane State services, our Gunpowder Plots, our Charles the Martyrs, our Stuart Restorations. Let the Orangemen of Ireland, if they love their country, follow the example of the peers and prelates of England, and break up and bury the grinning Orange skeleton, once potent in the flesh, but now only a

PROTESTANT FREE LOVE INSTITUTIONS .- An article published a short time since, about the escape of a young wife from this contemptible place of resort at Berlin, Ohio, has brought out this letter from the wife of the founder, which reads thus :- My husband was the founder of the Berlin Free Love Institution. He has been a believer in the free love doctrine for about three years. A year or more ago, he left home ostensibly upon business, but he only roamed around in search of free love companions-having found a number of which, he took them to Berlin, and founded the infamous den of lust which now exists there. He left me with three little children to provide for, and nothing to do it with but my hands. I have stood for four days in the week over the wash tub, laboring until my strength has many a time given way entirely for the sake of a little money with which to feed my children. His father owns a little house and two

galvanized spectre of the past, powerful for evil

alone.—London Spectator.

although all the money my husband has sent me during his absence is nine dollars. His father is eighty years old, and has buried his wife and six children. My husband was his last child on earth, and he expected in him a prop and support in his declining years, but he has now no one but me to depend upon. He is a good old man, and bears his troubles with Christian resignation. Six weeks ago I wrote to my husband to come home and let me see him once more. He came on the 20th of June, in the morning, and went away the same day. He had not seen me for more than a year then, and yet his heart was encased in an iceberg, which I tried by every endearment to melt, but, alas, all in vain. He told a story, as long as the Levitical law, of the pure and elevated life he was living there-how much of Emperor's demonstration, and to convince European absolutism, that if it founds any hopes against England on the engineering that has been practised at Cherbourg, it has indulged in a deplorable delusion. It is not do it. When we talked to him of the wickedness of the life he was living, we got nothing from him but profanity. He never used profane or vulgar language till he became a free lover, and was always a good and kind husband. Tell the lady of whom you spoke that I will be her best friend, and will always sympathize with her, although we are hundreds of miles apart, and her name is a secret. ANNE HUNTER.

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