

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

An extraordinary decree issued by the French government on Saturday grants the credit of one million francs towards alleviating the sufferings of the workmen of Paris, and finding them in the common means of employment and food.

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says a very bad feeling prevails at Constantinople and St. Petersburg, arising from the principalities' question. Turkish as well as Russian forces are gradually approaching the Danube.

It is stated that there is no longer any doubt that a French expedition is about to be despatched to China. Letters have been received from De Gennilly, the French admiral in the Chinese Seas, in which he describes himself quite unable, with the naval force at his command, to effect anything that would make an impression upon the Chinese, and therefore a land force of 3,000 men is to be despatched for the purpose, as is supposed, of seizing some accessible place on the coast of China.

PRUSSIA.

THE LAW OF DIVORCE.—In the course of the last session of the Prussian Diet a bill was introduced for diminishing the facilities of divorce in Prussia, just about the same time as our own legislature was occupied with a measure of an exactly opposite tendency. In the liberalising latitudinarian spirit of the age, when the Prussian general code was promulgated, every possible and conceivable facility had been given therein for the disruption of the matrimonial tie; while in England that tie was held to be indissoluble by law, and requiring in each specific case an act of parliament to give it validity.

The said bill was thrown out in the Prussian Diet by the opposition of the Catholics, who, while perfectly satisfied with the tendency of the bill as likely to diminish divorce, required that their Clergy should first be consulted as to the provisions of the measure affecting the Catholic population. The rejection of this bill, which had been very carefully prepared by the law officers of the government, and most amply discussed in the two houses of the Prussian legislature, left not only all the evils unmitigated that had accrued to social life from the baneful effects of the too great facility of the legislation on this subject, but it also left a fruitful source of disorder in the Church still in full activity—viz, the conscientious refusal of various Clergymen to remarry persons whose former marriage at the hands of the Church had been dissolved by courts of law.

ITALY.

NAPLES.—THE ENGINEERS OF THE CAPODI.—The Naples correspondent of the Daily News, writing on the 6th December, states that "Mr. Acting-Consul Barber had again visited the English engineers, and found them tolerably cheerful. They still complained of the treatment which they had received, and begged, so it is said, Mr. Barber to visit the room in which they were first imprisoned. It is a wretched apartment, with scarcely space enough for them to walk up and down at the bottom of their beds. The room had no door, nothing but a curtain, through which the wind rushed from a long corridor. A room close by it was occupied by the guard, who were singing and smoking all night."

ROME.—The arrest of the Marquis Campana, director of the Monti di Pietà at Rome, on a charge of making away with the funds entrusted to his care, is the subject of much conversation. The Marquis, who is married to an English lady, is well known for his profuse expenditure, also as an archaeologist, and for his scientific and artistic tastes. A letter from Rome estimates the deficit at nearly 4,000,000.

BELGIUM.

THE ELECTIONS.—The result of all the elections is known. The number of Liberal deputies, which was forty-four in the last Chamber, is now increased to sixty-nine. The Liberal majority is thirty. In all the important towns—Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Liege, Bruges, Mons, Tournai, Charleroi, Verrieres, and Nivelles—the Catholic party has been unable to elect a single candidate. MM. Dumon and Mercier, both ex-ministers, were defeated, the one at Tournai and the other at Nivelles. M. Deloheye, the late

President of the Chamber, was defeated at Ghent. Two influential members of the Catholic party, MM. Ouy and Deirchamps, have been thrown out at Antwerp and Charleroi. M. Rogier, the Prime Minister, has been elected both at Brussels and Antwerp.

TURKEY.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post states that the governments of England and France have come to a uniform understanding concerning the Principalities' question. The main object is that the representatives of the interested powers should be furnished with uniform instructions before the meeting of the conference. This announcement coincides with a statement in La Nord, which adds that the negotiations now pending have already had the result of causing orders to be sent to the English and French Commissioners in the Principalities to notify to the Divans that the powers will not admit the nomination of a foreign prince.

A despatch from Vienna states that news had been received there from Constantinople, to the effect that "the Porte, acting with the consent of the powers which signed the treaty of Paris, has issued a firman for the dissolution of the Divans in the Danubian Principalities." At present this news stands in much need of confirmation.

A letter from Jerusalem, of the 20th ult., states that great agitation prevailed in that city and the neighborhood. A conflict had taken place between the inhabitants of Bethlehem and those of Tamar, in which one man was killed and several wounded. Caravans of pilgrims were beginning to arrive in the country.

INDIA.

The London Times Bombay correspondent writes as follows:—

"BOMBAY, Nov. 17.—I have but little to narrate to you by this mail; but that little is all of an encouraging nature. In three several respects it is satisfactory; districts lately most disturbed, now purged of mutineers, are rapidly settling down; districts lately threatened by the movements of large bodies of the rebels are, for the present at least, safe for the anticipated visitation; and further, and especially, the insurrection is more and more centering itself in Oude and about the capital of that province, where we shall be able to deal it such a blow as must be fatal to its vitality. Add to this, that English reinforcements are pouring into Calcutta by thousands, and that in the two smaller Presidencies and in the Nizam's country all is perfectly quiet, while in Rajpootana alone has there occurred any fresh outbreak, and we arrive at an aggregate of intelligence sufficiently encouraging and of itself comparatively uneventful, yet plainly promising great events. Of Lucknow itself, now again, and as much perhaps as ever, the object of our hopes and aspirations—for again there is a garrison to relieve, or at least to reinforce—very little intelligence has reached us since I last wrote. This is easily accounted for. Between the Residency and its vicinity, where Outram and Havelock are entrenched, and the fortified post of Alumbagh, on the Cawnpore road, there is a distance, you will remember, of some three miles. While from the Ganges to Alumbagh the road is, for a party of moderate strength, perfectly clear, the remaining three miles are beset with difficulties formidable even to an army. Here are congregated in masses mutineers of the Oude irregular force and of the regular Bengal army, armed retainers of rebel Pathan or Rajpoot zemindars, and the loose ferocious population that swarms in the bazaars of a Mussulman city; and their position, though we have no exact details of its nature, is clearly a strong one, inasmuch as it consists of a portion of the city, thus involving an attack by our troops in narrow streets and upon houses and walls held by the enemy, a mode of fighting in which, and in which alone, as we know from old Delhi experience, the mutineers show to advantage. Through such a barrier as that constituted by this formidable position it is not surprising that but little correspondence has been able to force its way. Enough, however, has by one means and another reached Cawnpore to show that Outram and Havelock were well holding their own at the beginning of the present month. You may remember that in a postscript to my letter of a month back I told you, as the latest news from Lucknow up to the later days of September (the garrison having been relieved on the 25th), that the greater part of the city was by that time in our possession. This came by letter from Cawnpore, nevertheless it appears to have given too favorable a view of the state of affairs at the capital of Oude, for as late as the 16th of Oct. I only read in the report of a spy, or 'man of the intelligence department,' that half the city was in our power. It was probably against the remaining half, and in the attempt to cut a passage to the party at Alumbagh, that the efforts of the force were directed in the engagement or series of engagements that ensued. Of the result of this hard fighting we know nothing save that Alumbagh was not attained, and as we hear of no further actions, we conclude that Sir James Outram and his colleague having experienced an obstinate resistance, determined on remaining quietly in their entrenchments till the force at Alumbagh should be so strongly reinforced as to be able to force its way through, or to attack the enemy's rear, while they again assailed his front.—And, happily, they would not have long to wait. Indeed, I cannot doubt that while I write the great battle is already some days old; for on the 30th of last month the Delhi column, lately known as Col. Greathed's, and now commanded by Col. Grant, of the 9th Lancers, as Brigadier, crossed into Oude from Cawnpore, and on the following morning marched for Alumbagh. It mustered 3,500 men, its losses on the march and in action having been supplied by about 400 of the 93rd Highlanders, and details of the 5th Fusiliers and the Royal Artillery.—The column reached Alumbagh unmolested, and when last heard of, about the 8th instant, was halted there awaiting the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell from Cawnpore. The Commander-in-Chief reached that station a few days after the departure of Grant's force, and crossed the river on the 9th. We do not know what number of troops he took with him in person. Indeed, the fact of his crossing into Oude is as yet only known from Sir Robert Hamilton's brief telegram to Lord Elphinstone from Madras, alluded to above; but, what with the 33rd, the remaining wing of the 93rd, and artillery, he may have added to the Brigadier's column no fewer than 1,500 men, raising the amount of the reinforcements to 5,000, with a numerous artillery. At Alumbagh itself he would find 1,000 effectives, with large supplies of provisions and of ammunition conveyed thither shortly before by Major Barnston and 500 men.

"At the head of so compact and well equipped a force, Sir Colin would doubtless proceed at once against the enemy, and, accordingly, it is, as I have said, probable that already the blow has been dealt and a second central fire of insurrection been trodden out.

"But it will of course be long ere the province is tranquillized, though the capital may be now wholly in our power. Oude may be expected to be for a time one great battle-field. Indeed, the more it becomes so the better it will be for us. The more of the mutineers we can get across the Ganges the less difficulty and delay there will be in tranquillizing the North-West, and the less danger for Central India. And the river once crossed there would be little fear of a return in force, for those who escaped the sword in Oude would be intercepted by the English troops who by that time would be pouring up the great roads to the North-West. We need not be alarmed because Oude has proved so attractive to the main body of mutinous soldiery still at large.—On the contrary, I should, for the sake of Malwa, and even of the Deccan, be inclined to fear that the capture of Lucknow might avert from Oude the threatened visitation of the Gwalior mutineers. But of these presently. They are not yet, and may never

be brought to the Dinapore regiments, however, the 20th and 21st, who have long been quiet at Banda; uncertain, probably, whether to be taken themselves when Delhi falls, have been making their way to the Ganges in detached parties, and have for the most part, I suppose, joined the rebels at Lucknow. One body of them was fallen in with on the Grand Trunk Road, just upon Futehpore, between Allahabad and Cawnpore; by a detachment of 500 men and two guns, under Colonel Powell, of the 53rd, and Captain Peel, who were on their way to Cawnpore. The enemy were strongly posted near a village called Kudpore, but, as usual, their position was carried, their camp plundered, and two out of their three guns captured. Our loss, however, is described by Captain Peel as severe, the list of killed including Colonel Powell, the leader of the detachment.

"Having got so far to the southward of Lucknow, the great point of interest, as Futehpore and Allahabad, I will glance at the aspect of affairs in Behar and Bengal Proper before returning to the North-West. But there is little to tell, save of the upward march of the British reinforcements from Calcutta. Seven hundred a-week is the average number of men expected at Allahabad. It would be endless to write the names of all the ships that have arrived in the Hooghly. It may suffice to mention that the Alma, with the English mail of ten days ago, passed off the Sand Heads and in the river no fewer than 36 transports under sail or steam, and that it is thought there are at this moment in Calcutta fully 12,000 Europeans. The arrivals include some of the earlier departures, such as the 88th and 3d battalion Rifle Brigade, and some of the corps which, leaving later, were despatched in swift screw steamers. I observe in the Friend of India a happy suggestion, that before this large body of troops is broken up from Calcutta a review of them should be held upon the fort esplanade, that the low Mohammedan population may have ocular demonstration that their masters are come. When the troops are despatched up the Great Trunk Road to Benares they will find the path clear before them. We hear nothing of the movements of the Ramghur mutineers since their defeat by Major English, and Omer Singh and his rabble are still, we suppose,—if indeed, they are yet holding together,—in the neighborhood of Rotasghur. The mutined companies of the 32d are wandering about somewhere between Sheergotty and the Sons, where a party of them narrowly missed surprising and capturing no less a person than the Commander-in-Chief of India.

"Benares is the point where the reinforcements reach the Ganges and turn westward for Allahabad. This important station is now held in sufficient strength, and at our latest dates was about to send a small force of Europeans to co-operate with the Ghoorka auxiliaries of Jung Bahadour at Jaunpore. These gallant little soldiers have had a second opportunity of distinguishing themselves. On the 19th of last month they engaged a body of Oude rebels at a village to the westward of Jaunpore, called Koodwall, and routed them with loss. Their brethren at Asimghur have also done good service, and have recovered captured boats on the Gogra, collecting them on the right or southern bank of the river against the day when their united forces, aided by Europeans from Benares, shall cross the stream and advance to wrest Goruckpore from the Mussulman rebel who now holds it. Mirzapore, lying as it does on the Ganges, between Benares and Allahabad, has also been strengthened, I imagine, by Europeans. At any rate, it is strong enough to spare from its garrison a considerable portion of the Madras column which has marched down to the hills that border the territory of the Rajah of Rewah, to guard the passes, and to hold in check the ill-affected Jageers, for whom their Rajah is no match unassisted.

"Avoiding for the present Bundelcud, I come back to Jaunpore, and must no longer delay to trace the march upon that station of Colonel Greathed's column, which my last letter left at Agra, after the brilliant action of the 10th of October. Of this action I have read further accounts in letters of officers present, but they add little to what I gave you in my last. The surprise on the part of the enemy was complete, and upon troops less injured to war than the men of the storm of Delhi it might have operated very unfavorably. But the veterans, English and Sikhs, readily recovered themselves.—A desperate charge of a party of the Lancers, and a rolling fire from the 75th and 2nd Punjabees in squares, checked and repelled the enemy's horse, and then the troops formed in line and attacked his infantry. So complete was the rout that the mutineers of Indore and Mhow have ceased to resist as a body. For a time a party of them held together, and occupied some buildings at Futehpore Sikri, but when a small force moved against them from Agra, under Colonel Cotton, all fled and dispersed but a few desperate men, who were cut to pieces.—'How many of the enemy were wounded?' asked an engineer officer at Agra of a soldier, when the force came back. 'There were none wounded,' replied the man, with a look that could not be mistaken. But to return to Greathed's—now become Grant's—column. On the 14th it crossed the Jumna, and marched for Mynpore. The petty chief of that place made his submission to the brigadier and was graciously received, but his little fort was blown up, and his three or four guns destroyed. Thence the column proceeded towards Ferruckabad. In my last, you remember, I anticipated that the punishment of the Nawab of Futehpore in that neighborhood would be a primary object of the force; and so it was, but the calls from Lucknow for men were still more pressing, so Futehpore stands over for a time, and the column went on down the Ganges for Cawnpore. Near Kanorje it fell in with some 300 Delhi fugitives, making for Oude, and destroyed two-thirds of them, capturing their five guns. This was on the 23rd. Five days later, on the 28th, the Brigadier entered Cawnpore, and on the 30th, as I have written, crossed into Oude for Lucknow. Meanwhile, the other Delhi column, under Brigadier Showers, has been circling about in the districts to the west and south of the capital with the most re-assuring and settling effect. When I last wrote this little force—composed of portions of the Carabineers, Hodson's and the Guide Cavalry, a field battery, two or three heavy guns and mortars, the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, Ghoorkas, and Punjab Rifles—after pacifying the Reware district, was moving upon Jhughur.—The Nawab of that ilk was captured at his hunting-box (shikargah) and was sent into Delhi to stand his trial, which, as he has (so writes an officer from Agra) been against us from first to last, can, we may hope, only end one way. Thus the town and fort of Jhughur was occupied with its stores and ammunition, and a further movement upon the strong fort of Kunquid was equally successful.—There the Brigadier halted for a while, preparatory to a sweep back towards Delhi in another direction. His last service is the arrest of the Nawab of Furruckpore. Nor is Agra idle in the work of pacification. Of its small garrison of the 3rd Europeans and one battery, one detachment holds Muttra and another Alighur, with its excellent little fort. The restoration of tranquillity is accelerated by the attitude of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, who had the prudence to repulse a party of the Delhi fugitives, and whose capital is again a safe residence for British officers. Indeed, of the whole country between Delhi and Agra I may say, upon the authority of a most intelligent officer of long experience in the Upper Provinces, that 'the subsidence of the revolt has been everywhere excellent, and that, almost incredible as it may appear, this year's revenue is likely to be almost entirely saved to the State. The peasants during all the commotions have, for the most part, gone about their ordinary labor, and when the time comes for making their accustomed payments they will make them as of old. This is a very noteworthy feature of the insurrection.

"Thus happily is the country settling down in the

neighborhood of the fallacy of the Great Mogul of 'Spitah Delhi,' as a wounded officer, who had been moved from the cool breezes of his old Cantonment at Meerut (he is of the Carabineers) wrote the other day. 'Nor is there much to attract our attention to the northward in the Punjab, or down the valley of the Indus to Scinde. Between Mooltan and Lahore, indeed, a force is still in the field, and the rebel hordes are troublesome, because it is so difficult to get hold of them. But the contagion does not spread, and, though annoying, the danger caused is not great. Nor is Rohilcud seriously threatening the hill stations on its frontier. Where, then, except in Oude do we look for war or rumors of wars? Central India and Rajpootana, with the movement of Bombay, and of Madras troops, must answer this question. And, first, of that formidable body of men, the Gwalior Contingent—I suppose 7,000 strong, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, with a siege train and abundance of field guns—you remember that for a long time Scindia cleverly held them in check at their cantonment of Moorar with his own troops (such at least is the version we accept of the Maharajah's behaviour). Then you recollect my writing of Nana Sahib's agent, Soontee Soopay, being at work in their camp, of their intention to move, and, finally, of their actual move, to the eastward. The direction of their march immediately became a question of great interest. What we had to dread was their turning to the southward into Bundelcud. Accordingly, when we heard that they had moved in this direction towards Jansi those who gave the subject the attention which it deserved became not a little anxious. A glance at the map and a slight knowledge of the positions and numbers of the English garrisons will suffice to show what a grand game Nana Sahib might have played had he been a man as bold and able as he is cruel and treacherous. Placing himself at the heart of these Gwalior mutineers, he might have moved through Bundelcud, swelling his numbers by any quantity of marauding Bundelas, upon the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. These districts could not have been held against him, the small Madras column, abandoning Saugor and Jubbulpore, must have fallen back across the Nerbudda, the Nana with ever increasing forces might have followed in pursuit, and, proclaiming the restoration of the Peishwah's rule, might have entered the Deccan with 50,000 men at his heels, with no European regiment to oppose him nearer than at Hyderabad. Does this scheme read a wild one? Hyder Ali would not have thought so, nor any man who having sinned against us so deeply as the Nana has done, possessed even an average amount of determination and ingenuity with which to back his hatred of the English name. Nor did the danger, so far as the districts under his orders are concerned, seem a visionary one to Major Erskine, Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. Cut off from aid from Calcutta, and aware that the Madras Government had done its utmost in the despatch of the column from Kamptee, he turned in his need to Bombay, and Lord Elphinstone, recognizing his critical position, directed the Aurungabad force, then on its way to Mhow, to move to the north-east upon Hoshungabad. It is not to cross the Nerbudda at present, it is too weak for that; but when reinforced it will muster a squadron of the 14th Dragoons, the 3d Bombay Horse Artillery, and some Sappers. There it will remain at Hoshungabad, unless very urgently called across the river, until a large column is formed, as it will be for service in Central India. Meanwhile, at that point the danger is for the present averted by the eastward movement of the Gwalior mutineers, who, when last heard of, had turned, and were making slowly and heavily for Calpee, on the Jumna, and eventually, as it would appear, for Oude.

"The course of the other Bombay force in Central India, long known as the Mhow column, under Colonel Steuart, who succeeded Brigadier Woodburn, has been and is to the northward since the occupation of the fort of Dhar, mentioned in my last. The point which it desired to attain was Mundesore, where, as you know, there has for some time been collected an armed rabble against which the Nana's force made that unfortunate move of which I wrote a fortnight ago. But in marching north Col. Steuart found work to do at Mehidpore. There, on the 8th, the infantry and artillery of the contingent (the cavalry mutinied long ago, killing their officers) were attacked by some 4,000 mercenaries and scoundrels of all kinds. After a gallant fight the guns were captured, when, we are told, the Mussulmans among the contingent joined the insurgents. Captain Mills, Dr. Cary, and two sergeant-majors were killed. Major Timmins escaped to the Malwa field force (Colonel Steuart's), and a sergeant-major, with a few faithful men of the contingent, to Indore, where Holkar received them with all kindness. Brigadier Steuart's force, however, fell in with the victorious rebels on the 13th, and inflicted severe loss on them. The cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent, under Major Orr, performed this service. The party of the rebels attacked were a strong rear-guard. The cavalry detachments of the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Regiments, Hyderabad Contingent, charged on both flanks and doubled them up, capturing all the guns and stores taken from the contingent at Mehidpore, together with two of their own guns. One officer, Lieutenant Samuel, was dangerously wounded in this excellent piece of service.

"This column of Brigadier Steuart is to be reinforced by the 38th, which corps is being sent round to us from Calcutta, and may be daily expected. It will also receive two more companies of the 86th from Belgaum, where they are relieved by the rest of the 2d Europeans from Kurrachee. The force in Guzerat and Rajpootana is to be at once strengthened by a wing of the 95th from Bombay, with a battery of artillery and a company of Royal Engineers who arrived from England by last mail. Thus, in three several directions is the Western Presidency penetrating, or preparing to penetrate, Central India. I have no fear but that full justice will be done at home to the foresight and energy of the Government of Bombay when the time comes for taking a general review of the insurrection.

"The Presidency is quite quiet, except where the vexatious little Bheels are up in the hills, not doing much damage it is true, but doing all they can and keeping out of the way of retribution. A dozen or so have been caught near Ahmedabad, and are to be hanged at once. Their chief amusement now is cutting the telegraph wires. This they have done repeatedly in the same locality, and it has been so regularly repaired by the stationmaster at Akbarpore, on the Nerbudda, with his own hands. At last, finding the service a hazardous one, he applied to Government for a revolver, requesting that the price might be stopped out of his pay. The Government thereupon made him a present of the requisite weapon.

"The 3d Dragoon Guards, four troops at least, have arrived, and are gone up to Kirkee. The horse market is busier, and the prices higher than ever. The Roman Emperor, with draughts of the 64s on board, was taken in tow for Kurrachee off the harbor two days ago. The Scotia, with part of the 72nd, and other ships are daily expected. Madras also has its arrivals of troops. The Royals go to Misulipatam for Secunderabad. Part of the 3d battalion of the 60th have arrived, and two companies of artillery—Major Goddy's and Captain Palmer's.

"THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.—The following is an extract from a letter written by M. de Banneroi, a French physician, in the service of Mussur Bijah, and published in Le Pays (the Paris paper) under the date of Calcutta, Oct. 5.—'I give you the following account of the relief of Lucknow, as described by a lady, one of the rescued party.—'On every side death stared us in the face; no human skill could avert it any longer. We saw the moment approach when we must bid farewell to earth, yet without feeling that unutterable horror which must have been experienced by the unhappy victims at Cawn-

por. We were resolved rather to die than to yield, and were fully persuaded that in 24 hours all would be over. The engineers had said so, and all knew the worst. We women strove to encourage each other, and to perform the light duties which had been assigned to us, such as conveying orders to the batteries and supplying the men with provisions, especially cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night. I had gone out to try and make myself useful, in company with Jessie Brown, the wife of a corporal in my husband's regiment. Poor Jessie had been in a state of restless excitement all the last few days. A constant fever consumed her, and her mind wandered occasionally, especially that day, when the recollections of home seemed powerfully present to her. At last, overcome with fatigue, she lay down on the ground, wrapped up in her shawl. I sat beside her, promising to awaken her when, as she said, 'her father should return from the ploughing.' She fell at length into a profound slumber, motionless and, apparently breathless, her head resting in my lap. I myself could no longer resist the inclination to sleep, in spite of the continual roar of the cannon. Suddenly I was aroused by a wild unearthly scream close to my ear; my companion stood upright beside me, her arms raised, and her head bent forward in the attitude of listening. A look of intense delight broke over her countenance, she grasped my hand, drew me towards her, and exclaimed, 'Dinna ye hear it? Dinna ye hear it? Ay, I'm no dreamin', it's the slogan of the Highlanders! We're saved, we're saved!' Then, flinging herself on her knees, she thanked God with passionate fervour. I felt utterly bewildered: my English ears heard only the roar of artillery, and I thought my poor Jessie was still raving; but she darted to the batteries, and I heard her cry incessantly to the men, 'Courage! courage! hark to the slogan,—to the Macgregor, the grandest of them all. Here's help at last!' To describe the effect of those words upon the soldiers would be impossible. For a moment they ceased firing, and every soul listened in intense anxiety. Gradually, however, there arose a murmur of bitter disappointment, and the wailing of the women who had flocked to the spot burst out anew as the colonel shook his head. Our dull lowland ears heard nothing but the rattle of the musketry. A few moments more of this death-like suspense, of this agonizing hope, and Jessie, who had again sunk on the ground, sprang to her feet, and cried, in a voice so clear and piercing that it was heard along the whole line—'Will ye no believe it noo? The slogan has ceased indeed, but the Campbells are comin'! Dye hear, dye hear!' At that moment we seemed indeed to hear the voice of God in the distance, when the pibroch of the Highlanders brought us tidings of deliverance, for now there was no longer any doubt of the fact. That shrill, penetrating, ceaseless sound, which rose above all other sounds, could come neither from the advance of the enemy, nor from the work of the Sappers. No, it was indeed the blast of the Scottish bagpipes, now shrill and harsh, as threatening vengeance on the foe, then in softer tones seeming to promise succour to their friends in need. Never surely was there such a scene as that which followed. Not a heart in the residency of Lucknow but bowed itself before God. All, by one simultaneous impulse fell upon their knees, and nothing was heard but bursting sobe and the murmured voice of prayer. Then all arose, and there rang out from a thousand lips a great shout of joy which resounded far and wide, and lent new vigour to that blessed pibroch. To our cheer of 'God save the Queen,' they replied by the well-known strain that moves every Scot to tears, 'Should auld acquaintance be forgot,' &c. After that, nothing else made any impression on me. I scarcely remember what followed. Jessie was presented to the General on his entrance into the fort, and at the officers' banquet her health was drunk by all present, while the pipers marched round the table playing once more, the familiar air of 'Auld lang syne.'—Jersey Times of Dec. 10.

"CALCUTTA.—The troops are arriving fast. The Alma spots 36 ships near the mouth of the river, and we have already had the Sydney, with 320 men of the Royal Artillery; Ulysses and Surrey, with 652 men of Her Majesty's 88th Regiment; Australia, with 306 men of Her Majesty's 42d Regiment; Lady Jocelyn, with 766 of Her Majesty's 54th Rifle Brigade, and Royal Artillery; Candia, with 692 of Her Majesty's 10th, 20th, and 34th Regiments; Suley, with 281 of the Rifle Brigade and Her Majesty's 97th Regiment; Adelaide, with 238 of the Hon. East India Company's recruits. Scotland and United Kingdom, no known yet.

"The men as they land are sent to Barrackpore, Raneeungee, Chinsurah, or Dumdum, or lodged in Calcutta till carriage can be procured. The arrangements for carriage are improving. Two hundred men a-day will soon be forwarded in bullock trains and horsed carriages, and the six little flats now building will, if they succeed, take up 2,000. I say, 'if they succeed,' for the Government lacking machinery have put locomotive engines into them. If they prove strong enough to stem the tide they will have solved a problem. I am also told that the Government of Bengal is about to give up its scruples about compulsion, and take carriage where it can.

"It would appear probable that the amount of actual treasure lost in the revolt has been greatly overrated. I am told that the treasure stolen in the North-west was not more than a million and a quarter, and that the revenue of Bengal Proper, Bombay, Madras, and half the North-west Provinces is coming in as usual. The opium revenue has indeed increased the panic in Behar inducing buyers to give higher prices; at one sale 50 and 60 per cent. The difficult question of Sepoy pensions will also, I believe, be speedily settled. The majority of the pensioners it is certain have borne arms against us. It is intended therefore, I believe, to stop all pensions payable to men who have at any time belonged to the mutinous regiments. The fate of those who belonged to the disarmed regiments is still undecided.—Cor. Times.

CHINA.

HONGKONG, Oct. 30th.—A great change has come over the spirit of our affairs. The army destined for operations in China having been diverted, and proceeded to India, the plan of operations has been changed. The body having proceeded to India, the head is now about to follow; and General Ashburnham will leave about the middle of the month of November for Calcutta, taking his staff with him.—The commissariat staff will leave next month, leaving the whole arrangements for the war in the hands of the naval authorities. English and French ships of war continue to arrive, augmenting the allied fleets. The steam transport 'Imperator,' with 500 Royal Marines, has arrived, and the 'Imperatrix,' with a similar number, is near at hand, so that, with the exception of the marines on board the Adelaide, and what are expected from Calcutta, it may be said that nearly the whole force is here. To-morrow, or the following day, the naval force will move towards Canton, and I hear that the 15th proximo is the day fixed upon for the attack on Canton, which place, when carried,—about which no great difficulty is anticipated,—will be retained by us until the Emperor expresses a wish to open negotiations.—Letter in the Daily News.

"THE NEW ZEALAND GOLDMINE.—The reports from the Nelson goldfields continue as satisfactory as ever. The gold is evidently scattered over a large district, and although difficult to be worked is obtained in large quantities, while its quality is highly spoken of. The influence of the diggings was beginning to make itself felt in the other provinces, and the number of persons flocking to them from all quarters in the colony was largely on the increase, much to the annoyance of the employers of labour and to the perplexity of those provinces which had voted large sums for immigration, and were getting alarmed lest their money should have been devoted only to swell the numbers at the goldfields. Still, as the crowd