

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

M. DE MONTALEMBERT.—It is said that M. de Montalembert will appeal, though the prospects of a reversal of the judgment are so infinitesimal that such an intention may be doubted. If it is the Count's wish to embarrass the Government, that object would not be gained by appealing. But, on the other hand, such a step might irritate as well as embarrass, and M. de Montalembert's condemnation, it would appear, brings him within the scope of a law passed after the attempt, by which he might be banished to Algeria at the will of the minister. The day after the trial the Count and his advocate attended the weekly sitting of the French Academy, of which they are both members. They were greeted with marked applause. The English journals containing reports of the trial have been stopped.

"The *Monteur* announces that the Emperor, in consequence of the anniversary of the 2d of December, relieves M. de Montalembert from the penalties of the sentence passed upon him.

The following letter has been, in consequence, addressed to the *Monteur* by M. de Montalembert.

"M. le Redacteur.—The *Monteur* of this morning contains in its unofficial part a piece of news which I learn on reading that paper. It is to this effect—

"H.M. the Emperor, on the occasion of the anniversary of the 2d of December, has remitted in favor of Count de Montalembert, the penalty pronounced against him."

"Condemned on the 24th of November, I have appealed, within the term allowed by the law, against the sentence pronounced against me.

"No Government in France has had, up to the present, the right to remit a penalty which is not definitive.

"I am of those who still believe in right, and who do not accept a favor.

"I pray you, and, if need be, require you to be good enough to insert this letter in your next number.

"CH. DE MONTALEMBERT."

The illegality of this remission of the sentence is clear. It is possible that the upper Court will reverse it; and until it be either reversed or confirmed no one has a right to say that M. de Montalembert is definitively condemned, or that a penalty is remitted by favor which may be set aside by law.

The *Courrier de Paris* states that the clemency of the Emperor is to be further exercised towards Gomez, the servant and accomplice of Orsini. He is to be liberated on the Sardinian frontiers.

The *Times* publishes the following letter from Sir F. B. Head in vindication of the Emperor.

Sir,—I request that in common justice you will be pleased to allow me to submit to the innumerable readers of your paper the following statement, which I believe will clearly convince them that the Emperor Louis Napoleon is not the despot—that the French people are not the slaves—and that Count de Montalembert is not the martyr that you, with your usual ability, and your anonymous Paris correspondent, have described him to be.

In 1851, shortly before what you call Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état*, I went to Paris, to ascertain, delineate, and publish the real condition of the laboring classes. The only private house I entered was that of M. Lamartine, and as on all the public buildings, on the corners of the largest thoroughfares, and within almost every workshop I found inscribed the words "Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality." I felt it to be my bounden duty to pay every possible respect to the "French Republic."

But in this effort I was altogether taken aback on ascertaining, almost at a glance, that with scarcely an exception, people in Paris, of all ranks and conditions, were openly declaring to any foreigner and utter stranger who would do them the favor of listening to them, that the Republic they themselves had established had been productive to them of most injurious results, every day becoming more and more intolerable. In fact, I found the poorest of the poor the loudest in their complaints. An old chiffonnier, or street scavenger, who for many years under the Monarchy had been picking up rags, paper, and bones, worth 30 sous per day, told me that, since the departure of Louis Philippe, he had not, on an average, gained 15 per day. Even in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, the foreman of a gang of grave-diggers declared to me that, excepting the good the cholera of 1849 did them, they had not in the last three years earned as much as, in the time of Louis Philippe, they had earned in one year and when I observed to them, "Surely, it is Death, and not Louis Philippe or Napoleon who fills for you the cemetery of Pere la Chaise," he explained that the great families had retired to the country, and that the result of the Republic was that every "body" had now-a-days a cheap grave.

And yet, while all classes of people in different accents, were declaring, or rather proclaiming, that the Republic was ruining them, and while their representatives in the National Assembly were disputing by words, noises, and gestures which baffled all description, by every person I conversed with whose opinion was worthy of respect I heard Louis Napoleon described as an honest, bold, high-minded statesman, whose object was to maintain the peace of Europe and the real glory and honor of France.

On the 2nd of December, 1851, I received from my publisher the first copy of the foregoing evidence, which, in two volumes, I had detailed at considerable length; and, on the very same day (a corroboration of the truthfulness of my statements) Louis Napoleon addressed to the French people and the army a proclamation of which the following is a brief extract:—

"Frenchmen! Your present situation can no longer endure. Every day aggravates the dangers of the country. The National Assembly, which ought to be the firmest supporter of order, has become a focus of plots. Instead of making laws for the general interests it forges arms for civil war. It grasps at the power which I hold directly from the people. It encourages bad passions. It compromises the repose of France. I have dissolved it, and I constitute the people the entire judge between it and me. If you wish to continue the painful state which degrades us and compromise our future, choose another in my place, for I will no longer hold a power which is impotent to do good, renders me responsible for acts which I cannot prevent, and chasms me at the helm while I see the vessel drifting towards an abyss."

The result of this plain, blunt address from a solitary individual to the whole of his fellow-countrymen was, that by an army of say 400,000 men, and by the votes of 7,439,246 civilians against 640,737, the French nation ratified the dissolution of the Republic, approved of the new constitution recommended to them by the man who had dissolved their Republic, and, as a more substantial mark of their approbation, appointed him President for 10 years.

In officially announcing to Louis Napoleon this proof of the approval and confidence of the nation M. Baroche, vice-president of the commission which had collected the votes on behalf of the people, expressed his belief that Louis Napoleon "would restore to France the greatest of all blessings—order, stability, and confidence; and that he would repress with energy the spirit of anarchy and revolt." But to at-

tain this object it was absolutely necessary that laws should be established restraining, for a period, the liberty of the press. By those laws Count de Montalembert has just been tried for—1. Excitement to hatred and contempt of the Empire; 2. Attack against the respect due to the laws; 3. Attack against the rights and authority which the Emperor holds from the constitution and the principle of universal suffrage; and having been found guilty of conduct tending to disturb the tranquillity of France and the peace of Europe, and has been sentenced to pay the insignificant fine of 120*l.* sterling, and to be imprisoned for six months, which really means that for that period he will exist under the strict surveillance of the police, with liberty to enforce imprisonment in case he should repeat the offence of expressing political opinions which the laws of his country have condemned.

Now, in England such laws are not necessary, and even if they were necessary, they would be unpopular. But in France, where in the "three days" of July, 1830, 30,000 people massacred each other on account of their political opinions, such laws are not only necessary but, strange as it may sound to us, they are popular. The French people maintain, and always have maintained, silent, secret, despotic authority. Indeed, it is an extraordinary fact that, although the power of the Monarchy, of their Republic, of their Empire, and even of their army, one after another, have been swept away, and although at almost every revolution the raw will of the people has, for a certain period, become the sole law of the land, yet the police of Paris have never foundered in the storms which have destroyed every other authority.

Accordingly, under the Republic of 1851 every workman or labouring boy all over France was obliged to provide himself with a book, termed *un livret*, endorsed in Paris by a commissaire of police, or, in other towns, by the Mayor, containing his description, name, age, birthplace, profession, and the name of the masters by whom he had been employed. Any workman, although he produced a regular passport, found travelling without this history of his industrial life, was, under the Republic, liable to be arrested and imprisoned for from three or six months, and for that subjected to the surveillance of the *Mairie* Police for at least five, and not exceeding ten years.

But I have a still sadder fact to state. In 1851 the workmen of Paris, during the Republic, of their own accord decreed that, for their mutual benefit, it would be advisable that, under a law of their own, they should restrict themselves by punishment from speaking on politics, or from reading any political discussion; and, accordingly, to my vast astonishment, I found that in more than 20 of the largest manufactories in Paris, alongside of the words, "Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality," there hung, placarded by the workmen themselves, a notice or *affiche*, of which the following is a literal translation:—

"It is forbidden to speak on politics, or to introduce political newspapers into this workshop. For the first, a fine of 25 centimes; for the second, 50*c.*; for the third, out with him! (*a la porte!*)"

Now, sir, with your permission, I respectfully but confidently submit to your readers, that the foregoing plain statement of facts proves what I had undertaken to demonstrate, namely, that the Emperor Napoleon is not the despot, that the people of France are not the slaves, and that Count de Montalembert (the convicted offender against the laws of his country) is not the martyr that the *Evening Mail* have described him to be.

And if so, is it not unbecoming the dignity of Great Britain, whose institutions are admired by the French Emperor and by the French people, that its press should embarrass France by printing and publishing every angry document that can impede its advancement to the freedom we enjoy; meddle with internal affairs which do not concern us; and lastly, offer insulting language to a faithful ally, and to a brave, intelligent, and excitable people, possessing an army of 400,000 men, who, at a moment's notice, would be ready and eager to invade any nation which, in a moment of profound peace, unjustifiably attacked the honor of their country?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. B. HEAD.

Croydon, Nov. 30.

THE COMTE DE MONTALEMBERT.—Charles Forbes, Comte de Montalembert was born in London on the 10th of March, 1810. He is the representative of an old family of Poitou, and his father was a peer of France, and ambassador at Stockholm from the Court of Charles X. His mother was an Englishwoman. At the outset of his career he was an advocate of the union of Catholicism and democracy, of which Lamennais was the apostle, and was one of the editors of a journal founded to advocate that union, called *D'univers*. He subsequently commenced a crusade against the University, and opened in April, 1831, in conjunction with M. de Coux and Lacordaire, a school called the *Ecole Libre*. His opposition to the existing government brought him at last before the *Police Correctionnelle*; but during the process his father died, and as M. de Montalembert then became a peer of France, he claimed the right of being tried by the Upper Chamber, by which he was condemned to a fine of 100*l.* His defence pronounced before the Chamber may be considered as the beginning of his political career, but he was prevented, by his not having attained the legal age of 30, from taking his seat until 1840. The condemnation of Lamennais by the Pope greatly increased the severity of M. de Montalembert's orthodoxy, and, both by writing and speaking, he made himself thenceforward known as the great champion of Catholicism. He published his famous *Life of Elizabeth of Hungary* in 1836. In 1842 he strongly opposed the educational measure of M. Villamaia, and in the following year he published his *Catholic Manifesto*. He married in 1843 the daughter of a Belgian Minister, Mlle. de Merode, and after a short absence from France he returned to deliver in the Chamber of Peers his three celebrated speeches on the liberty of the Church, the liberty of Education, and the liberty of the Monastic Orders. In 1847 he established a religious association to work in favour of the Sonderbund. He also made himself notorious for the active part he took on behalf of oppressed nationalities, and on the 10th of February, 1848, he had a solemn funeral service celebrated at Notre Dame to the memory of O'Connell. After the establishment of the Republic, M. de Montalembert was elected as a member of the Constituent Assembly, and there acted sometimes with one and sometimes with another of the parties that divided the assembly. He was opposed to the measure for again requiring journals to furnish security, to the continuance of the state of siege and to the admission of Louis Bonaparte. But at the end of the session he supported M. Dufaure in a bill for the restriction of the press, and was loud in his approval of the French expedition to Rome. He was re-elected by the department of Doube for the Legislative Assembly. He there distinguished himself principally by the part he took in preparing the law to restrain the suffrage within narrower limits, by his frequent encounters with M. Victor Hugo, his only rival in oratory, and by his defence of the president. When the *coup d'état* came he protested strongly against the imprisonment of the deputies; but he, nevertheless, was named a member of the Consultative Commission, a distinction he declined, and was elected, in 1852, into the Corps Legislatif. As a French biographer laconically, but happily, expresses it, "il y représentait presque l'Opposition." At the last election, in 1857, he was defeated in the Department of the Doube by the government candidate and had since retired from public life until this article in the *Correspondant* brought him again before the world. Of course M. de Montalembert is not a Liberal after an English fashion. But we cannot doubt that years and experience have taught him something. And especially as regards England, no one can now be a more zealous, discriminating, and firm friend to every thing that is English than M. de

Montalembert. No one, also, can doubt that he is one of the first men in Europe, both as a writer and as a speaker; and both by his eloquence and his great interest in literature and education, he is among the leaders of the French Academy, of which he was elected a member in 1852. *Continental Review*.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 29.—The violent attacks made by *La Presse* and *La Patrie* on Austria have excited great and general indignation, but only one of the Vienna journals has ventured to give a direct reply to them. The "inspired" *Ost-Deutsche Post* yesterday said a few words about the witches' dance (*Hexen-Sabbath*) recently performed by some of the Paris papers, but the courage of the author of the article evidently oozed out at his fingers' ends as he wrote. The *Presse*, on the contrary, has told the French Government many wholesome truths, and, in order, that you may know what they are, I add a brief summary of its leader of to-day. The *Presse* says:—

"The French papers, which are in general remarkably well bitten, have recently made most violent attacks on Austria. They tell us that an alliance has been concluded between France, Russia, and Sardinia against Austria. By the acquisition of Villafranca and Monaco (?) Russia has got convenient ports in the Mediterranean for her fleets. France has made promises to her intimate ally Sardinia, which are to be fulfilled on the day that Sardinian troops cross the Po. The Piedmontese are to form the vanguard of certain French battalions, which, like a whirlwind, are to sweep from the soil of Italy its German oppressors. By way of confirmation of all this, language is attributed to King Victor Emmanuel which he is known never to have uttered.

"There are several countries in which the position of the press might be more agreeable, but there are none in which the press has sunk so low as it has done in France under the 'correctional rod' of the Imperial authorities. By the French papers we see the result of depriving the press of its natural aliment. They are no longer the faithful echo of public opinion, but the mere tools of Government officials. The French press, which was once like a roaring and mischievous waterfall, has become an immense morass, which spreads its miasma over the whole of Europe. The vanity of the French nation is systematically tickled by the degraded press, in order that it may be oblivious of the actual state of things. The Government, knowing the foible of the nation, gives it to understand that France has her foot on the neck of Europe.' Two things are systematically taught by the French press: the one is, that France was never so great as she is at present, and the other that if there were no empire there would be no glory.

"England was long exposed to the furious attacks of the French press, but it would appear that it has now received orders to direct its venom against Austria. There are persons who are intimidated by the outcry which has been raised against the Imperial Government in Italy, but we are not of opinion that the peace of Europe is likely to be disturbed. Notwithstanding the intimate relations between the English and French Courts, the British nation was continually insulted by the Government organs of the Paris press; and not long since M. de Cessena, during an unusually severe attack of Anglophobia, foretold the exact period when perfidious Albion, with her execrable freedom, would sink to rise no more. When the French papers talk of the liberation of Italy, the fate of Poland recurs to our memory. The 'French of the North' were long buoyed up with false hopes, but when the moment for action came the great nation dropped its proteges, and did not even allow the melancholy fate of Poland to interfere with the pleasures of the Carnival. The oppressed nationalities know that the French, when in foreign countries, are arrogant, impudent, and oppressive, and consequently they are not very likely to desire their active support.

"The foreign policy of France is essentially aggressive, for England, Turkey, Austria, and Portugal have in their turn been attacked. Can this state of things last? In our opinion it cannot, and the French Government will do well to remember that the patience of Europe has already been tried to the utmost."

It may be as well to observe that the foregoing article appeared in an independent paper, which is frequently called to account by the authorities for daring to call things by their right names. Such plain speaking may, perhaps, be unpleasant to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but it does not admit of a doubt that the language of the *Presse* finds an echo in the hearts of the great bulk of the Austrian nation. The report that Austria has recently addressed a note to the Sardinian Government, requesting it to state why such great armaments are being made, deserves no credit. The story of the march of some thousands of Croats to Italy is also an idle invention, for Austria has already quite as many troops in the Lombard-Venetian kingdom as are considered requisite.

PRUSSIA.

A recent conversion to Catholicity, the *Univers* says is making some noise in Germany. It is that of Mr. H. Lommer, a fellow of the Protestant faculty of theology of Berlin. This learned theologian has been brought back to the truth by his deep studies of the history of the times before the (miscalled) reform of the sixteenth century. Mr. Lommer is the author of many celebrated works. The 15th of October last was his day of victory, when, with heroic constancy, he resigned and renounced all material advantages to come into the bosom of Holy Mother Church, "*Veni uersus qua habet et erit agrum illum*." He was received into the Catholic Church by His Lordship the Bishop of Emmerland, in whose diocese he was born.

BELGIUM.

The short visit of the Cardinal Archbishop to Belgium has called forth an enthusiastic expression of feeling in that Catholic country, which rivals all that we have lately seen in Ireland. How strikingly is this illustrative of the unity of the True Church! There is no Foreign State, whether Catholic or even Protestant, in which an Anglican Prelate would be regarded as anything more than a wealthy specimen of "mildred Anglians."—*Weekly Register*.

ITALY.

ARRESTS AT ANCONA.—A letter from Ancona, in the *Trieste Gazette*, states that a few nights ago several arrests were effected both at Ancona and in the marches, in consequence of telegraphic orders received from Rome. Carriages were in readiness to receive the prisoners, who were immediately conveyed to Rome under strong escorts.

The *Armonia*, of Turin, makes the following remarks on the relations between the Government of His Holiness and that of Louis Napoleon:—

"It is necessary to confess that Austria has conducted herself towards the Holy Father with a dignity and generosity such as we would wish to see imitated by France. Austria, while she lent to the Holy See the aid of her very powerful (*potentissimo*) arm, recognised its rights by an exemplary concordat, and deemed it her duty the more amply to confess the rights of the supreme Pontiff, because she was in occupation of his dominions and rendering him a signal service. Moreover, we are not aware that any of the Austrian journals have ever dared to employ towards the Holy See the language of the *Journal des Debats*, of the *Presse*, or of the *Steele*; and if one of them were to venture upon such temerity it would not escape deserved censure. On the contrary hand, it was already very serious that Count Walewski, in the Congress of Paris, should have meddled with things pertaining to the Pontifical Government; it was graver still that the *Monteur* should have calumniated the Roman States in its appendages (*feuillets*); and it is gravest of all that to-day, in the capital of the Empire, offence should be offered to the Holy See in the name of the expedition to Rome. As Catholics, we demand that a stop be put to this scandal, and this we ear-

nestly desire for the sake of the maintenance of good relations between the Pontifical and Imperial Governments." *Continental Review*.

PIEMONTE.—The *Opinione* of Turin of the 27th of November publishes an article entitled "Rumors of War," which says:—

"There is in reality for the moment on the *tapin* question, which can give rise to a rupture, but it cannot be denied that public opinion anticipates extraordinary events. European policy resembles a vase so full that the addition of a single drop would cause it to run over; and the question now is whether that drop will fall at once, or whether the equilibrium will be maintained for some time longer. Without, however, on that account attaching too great importance to the rumors of war, we may be convinced that they are not altogether devoid of foundation. In the present situation of public opinion the first important act which any Cabinet whatever may undertake to cause its political maxims to prevail over those of another cannot fail to become a cause of war. . . . If to these considerations we add the hostility of Russia to Austria, the neutrality of England and Prussia, and the agitated state of the East and of Italy, we see accumulated such a quantity of inflammable elements that a simple spark may occasion an immense conflagration. Does this spark exist, and does it only await the hand to put it in contact with the combustible materials, or is it not yet formed? In the first case we have no need to say that the conflagration is inevitable, because in the present but little satisfactory state of the political relations of some parts of Europe the hand which would apply would not doubt be that which had prepared the spark. If this were not so, the discontent which prevails in a part of Europe might last some time longer. But to that discontent who can imagine that there will be a pacific solution? The Ministry of Count Cavour has no need to promise war, because its past conduct proves that it is prepared for it, and is preparing still further; it has need to spread the rumors which the Opposition ascribes to it, because they arise from and are sufficiently explained by the general state of Europe, and it has no need of those rumors to maintain itself in power, because the country knows perfectly well that when a favorable opportunity may present itself the Cavour Ministry can and will make war, while a Cabinet of the Right would not have will and of the Left not the power to do so."

THE KING OF SARDINIA.—The authentic text of the short speech pronounced by the King of Sardinia at a late military review, and which has produced so great an agitation, has now become known from a semi-official source, inasmuch as the *Gazette de Savoie* prints it. The phrase in it so much quoted is really what the *Gazette del Popolo*, of Turin, stated it to be. The King said, addressing, however, only a few officers of high rank:—"Gentlemen, let us be prepared, for it may happen that next spring we shall again have to smell gunpowder."

The *Piccolo Corriere d'Italia* of Turin says:—"The fortifications of Alessandria, Casale, Genoa, and La Spezia are being actively pushed on. The fortifications of Alessandria are to receive 300 guns, already cast and placed on their carriages. The armaments of the State contain upwards of 200,000 muskets, besides other weapons in proportion. There are large quantities of ammunition and uniforms for 100,000 men. There are 20 field-batteries in reserve."

The following letter has been received from Milan, dated the 28th November:—

"The Archduke has been returned to Milan. Some hostile demonstration was feared in consequence of the public feeling being so much irritated by the inconvenience experienced at the change in the currency. The confusion which arises from it exceeds all that can be imagined. It is not only necessary to discuss the price of the merchandise one buys, but likewise to fix the value of the coin in use. The new lire have a fixed value, but the old ones have only a conventional price, which must be arranged between the buyer and seller. As to the gold coin, the price varies like that of any other merchandise. It is now within two days of the end of the month, and every body fears the confusion which will arise. The tax-collectors have declared that there is not sufficient coin in circulation to pay the taxes. To make the matter worse, there has been an error committed at the Mint, and it has been found necessary to remelt 17 quintals of silver. The war against cigars has been recommenced. If anybody is seen smoking in the street he is requested to throw away his cigar, and he is compelled to do so if he refuses. You may recollect that it was with similar children's play that the revolution of 1848 commenced, but there will be many misfortunes to be deplored if Austria be afforded a pretence for drawing the sword, and nevertheless, such an event is, perhaps, not far distant. The hopes of the people are the more warm as they are excited by the Piedmontese journals, which speak of war as if we were in the winter of 1849. A medal has been circulated bearing the legend 'Emmanuel, King of Italy.' A thousand most absurd reports are circulated, of which you may judge from the following. Russia demands, it is said, 200 millions for the expense of the war of Hungary in 1849. Austria has no means of paying the debt, except by selling Lombardy to Piedmont for a like sum. Piedmont would thus extend her frontier to the Adige. Venice would be formed into a Duchy, and given to the Archduke Maximilian. Such reports demonstrate to what a pitch the imagination of the people is raised."

PORTUGAL.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—Telegraphic despatches have been received in Lisbon, from which it is inferred that the damage and loss of life occasioned by the earthquake which occurred on the 11th inst., have not been so great in the provincial towns, as the violence and duration of the shocks had led people to believe. The first which shook every house in Lisbon, and which appeared to move horizontally from north to south, lasted nearly half a minute, and is said to have been the most violent since the great earthquake of 1755, and very little more vibration could not have failed to produce most disastrous consequences, although the houses in this capital, as also at Oporto, being built with a framework of wood, which supports the roof independent of the stone and mortar, are rendered more elastic than they were in 1755; that mixed system of construction having then been adopted by the Marquis de Pombal as best calculated to resist future subterranean convulsions. Many chimneys were knocked down, walls cracked and thrown down, in Lisbon, but it appears that no building was destroyed, and that one death was alone caused by the falling of a wall half built at the Polytechnic School. At Villafranca another death took place, and a great deal of injury was done to the houses at Cintra and Mafra; but of all the accounts hitherto received, those from St. Ubes, about eight leagues from Lisbon, on the south of the Tagus, are the most distressing. A great number of houses were thrown down, and some of the inhabitants buried in the ruins, but no authentic account has yet been received of the number of deaths, though I understand five bodies have already been taken out. None of the English residents appear to be included among the sufferers.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 27.—As far as depends on the Emperor himself, the question of emancipation makes rapid progress. His Majesty lately ordered that the serfs belonging to the mines placed under the direction of the Minister of Finance should be emancipated within the delay of six months. Three commissions have been appointed to carry this order into effect; one for the workshops, and peasants of the Government of Moscow; the second, for those of the Government of Orenburg; and the third, for the Ural. In order to form a correct idea of the value of this measure, it must be borne in mind, that all the persons employed in those mines were originally free. Peter the Great, wishing to give an impulse to metallurgical industry in Russia, conceded to all who would devote themselves to that branch of

industry, whether nobles or tradesmen, whole villages, as well as forests; where they could procure all the wood they might require. The right of those who properly owned the peasants, who inhabited the villages, were at first limited, but by degrees the nobles encroached on these privileges, and at length these peasants became real serfs. The hour of freedom has now at length arrived for their descendants.

INDIA.

The Indian Telegrams report the publication on November 1, of the Royal Proclamation, announcing the assumption of direct rule by Her Majesty, which is said to have been received with great satisfaction, and which, we trust, will usher in an administration, less grossly iniquitous towards the Catholic Religion, as well as more indulgent towards the unhappy natives. The winter campaign is commencing with success over Tantin Toppe, who is said to be preparing to surrender.

Speaking of the scarcity of men for India, the *Times* says:—

"We have actually at this moment as many natives in our pay as we had five years ago. We have raised 60,000 men from the Punjab alone, and these are enrolled and organized in regular, and it must be added, most effective, battalions. Besides this force we have a multitude of levies of a less regular character, including a military police, now mustering in very large numbers. Of course, we cannot impeach the prudence, under actual circumstances, of these proceedings. The condition of India just now is altogether exceptional, and it is satisfactory to find that at such a period of agitation special constables are more numerous than rioters. Perhaps, as things are going, there was no help for it; but we do hope that the important question underlying all these arrangements may not be lost sight of, and that we may avoid committing ourselves too far. A native army has proved the most dangerous element in our administration of India. One specimen of the kind has just perished in destructive convulsions, and we most sincerely trust that we may never have to deal with another.

The most extraordinary feature in these transactions is that, with all our recruiting, we hardly seem to have done enough. The war is now virtually confined not merely to a single province, but to a district of that province, and not a very large district either. From England we have despatched reinforcements in such numbers that the European Army in India will be raised this winter to 100,000 men. The levies enrolled in India under various designations cannot be estimated, we fear, at a less amount, besides which Bengal has received some respectable contingents from Madras and Bombay. For all this, however, we are represented as still weak in troops—weak everywhere, except, perhaps, in the actual camps of Lord Clyde and his lieutenants. The first thing that strikes our observant correspondent at one station after another is the inadequacy of the garrison. Go where he will he is compelled to note that the place is either unprotected or defended for us by natives in strength disagreeably predominant. As far as Europeans are concerned, we may, no doubt, presume that Lord Clyde, like a wise commander, is making sure of the main matter, and has concentrated his soldiers for the chief work of the campaign, in perfect confidence that when that has been accomplished the rest will fall in of itself. But it is not so easy to understand how, after all our levies, we should be so deficient in auxiliaries as we appear to be. For anything but the actual shock of a pitched battle we seem to be nearly as ill off now as we were twelve months ago. Our correspondent tells the public in precise and unhesitating terms that if the rebels stand they will be destroyed; but that if they run—a much more probable alternative—we have nothing like the means of following them in any continuous or effective pursuit. Our new Light Cavalry Regiments are as yet unserviceable, and our old ones, we imagine, are not for such purposes more serviceable than formerly. Consequently, as natives can always outmanoeuvre Europeans, Lord Clyde and his divisions will advance into a solidus which is not quite a peace, and as the result of their manoeuvres will pick up a score or two of abandoned guns and take possession of as many enemy forts. But what, we must needs ask, will our native auxiliaries be doing all this while? Sepoys cannot outstrip Sikhs, though they can get away from Highlanders, and if our own Light Cavalry is still unprepared we must surely reckon some irregular Horse among our 100,000 native levies. If we do not, why should we not secure forthwith for our own service some of those Mahratta troopers who are said to preserve their traditional agility unimpaired to this day? It appears to us that this is precisely the function for which native levies are fitted, and it is certain that we can raise them without the least difficulty in any province of India. There is in that country no State, no district, no race—we believe we may add no tribe, or even family—which would not, whatever might be its general inclinations, furnish recruits for our service if offers were made to recruit them. In Oude itself, and in that very region of Oude where the malignity of rebellion has been localized and intensified, we see that our correspondent can divide the chiefs into 'hostile,' 'manageable' and 'loyal.'"

NATIVE VIEW OF THE INDIAN REVOLT.—The Rajah Issur Chunder Sing has addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Aborigines Protection Society, from which we make the following extract:—"Writing as the Committee do from the scene of commotion, perhaps the greatest in the history of the last forty years of this century, they wish to call your attention to the prevailing temper of the European mind in India. It has originated from a delusion the most to be deprecated. The almost military character of this movement redeems the nation from the charge that could otherwise be brought against it. The European community of India, however, will not accept this view of the subject, though assured by the head of the administration. Since the occurrence of the revolt they have raised a fierce anti-native cry. They have dragged the whole population under the category of rebels; and where they do not, as they cannot, find the active demonstrations of the disloyalty of the people (rather there are abundant instances of active aid and open fidelity and attachment to the British rule, exhibited under the most trying circumstances), they question motives, and call the people disguised foes and rebels. They breathe a bloody vengeance, and call for indiscriminate slaughter. Even with regard to the Sepoys, they impute acts which the highest European authorities, who are not biased by the prejudices which influence the majority of Europeans in India, and who personally visited the spots of mutiny and massacre, solemnly declare they did not perpetrate. Mr. G. Campbell, under the signature of 'Index,' has broadly stated his experience in the columns of the *Times*. Mr. Russell, the special correspondent of the *Times*, also vouches that most of the stories of Sepoy atrocities are pure inventions. These gentlemen also agree that indiscriminate slaughter, which has been carried 'too far' by the force of one-door European public opinion; despite the repeated command of Government to exercise discrimination and judgment in all cases, should cease. It is to be regretted that things should come to such a pass, and that the conspicuous virtues of the British character—justice, moderation, generosity, and mercy, should suffer in the eyes of the natives of India so lamentably, from the ungenerous and selfish conduct of the Englishmen residing in the country as representatives of the English nation. The committee believe that you will agree with them, that the fostering of this antagonism, as the phrase goes, will not help the assimilation of feeling among the governing and the governed; that the Aborigines Protection Society advocated itself so benevolently, to promote. They will therefore observe with anxious attention the steps taken by you to prevent the contagion from affecting the English mind in England, and to set, in the eyes of your countrymen at home the character of the natives in India."