TOBER 20.

Ayer's Pills

Are particularly adapted to derangements of the digestive apparatus, and diseases arising from impurity of the blood. A large part of all the complaints that afflict mankind originate in one of these, and consequently these Pills are found to cure many varieties of disease.

nts from some eminent physi- practice.

ILY PHYSIC.

wright, of New Orleans.

e of purges. Their excellent e we possess. They are mild, in their action on the bowels, s to us in the daily treatment

LL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

ell, of New York City.

admirably adapted to their I find their beneficial effects d indeed. They have in my ed for the cure of *bilious com-* y I can mention. I sincerely th a purgative which is worthy on and the people."

- INDIGESTION.

Knox, of St. Louis.

enough to send me have been have satisfied me that they are icine. So peculiarly are they human system, that they seem have cured some cases of dys- them, which had resisted the y use. Indeed I have experi- fectual in almost all the com- mend them."

ARRHŒA — RELAX.

Green, of Chicago.

ong trial in my practice, and I f the best aperients I have ever t upon the liver makes them ven in small doses, for *bilious* eir sugar-coating makes them ent for the use of women and

—WORMS—SUPPRESSION.

ritten as a Physician and Midwife Seattle.

ence of your PILLS, taken at the emoval of the natural secre- ly suppressed, and also very ef- h and expel worms. They are have that I recommend no other

— COSTIVENESS.

ghn, Montreal, Canada.

d of your PILLS for the cure of r fraternity have found them should join me in proclaiming multitudes who suffer from that bad enough in itself, is the pro- worms. I believe *conference* to your PILLS affect that organ and

OOD — SCROFULA — ERY- EM — TETTER — TUMORS OUT — NEURALGIA.

d Hall, Philadelphia.

n saying that your PILLS *purify* have used them of late years in your statements of their efficacy, es, and carry off the impurities s, engendering disease. They gestion, and infuse vitality and

epare are a national benefit, and them."

HEADACHE—FOUL STOM- Y—PLETHORA—PARALYSIS

ird Boyd, Baltimore.

not answer you what complaints tter than to say *all that we medicine.* I place great dependence in my daily contest with dis- that your PILLS afford us the best them highly."

market contain Mercury, which, y in skilful hands, is dangerous dreadful consequences that fre- s use. These contain no mercury ntever.

erry Pectoral

red by a practical chemist, and own eye, with invariable accu- and protected by law from coun- r can be relied on as genuine, supplies the surest remedy the the cure of all pulmonary com- s, HOARSENESS, ASTHMA, CROUP, TIS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and ive patients in advanced stages of ves these facts wider and better gradually become the best rela- the log cabin of the American European kings. Throughout ery state and city, and indeed al- mains, CHERRY PECTORAL is known es for diseases of the throat and countries it is extensively used by sicians. If there is any depend- ry station certify it has done for own senses when we see the dan- ngs yield to it; if we can depend ligent physicians, whose business there is any reliance upon any y proven that this medicine does it is designed for, beyond any and to mankind. Nothing but its in- mistakable benefit conferred on uld originate and maintain the hile many inferior remedies have mmunity, have failed, and been d friends by every trial, confirmed ey can never forget, and produced emarkable to be forgotten.

Dr. J. C. AYER,
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
LL, MASS.

Co. and W. R. WATSON
gents for P. E. Island.

GHT FROM ONE!

n, N.B., March, 1856.

& Co. Gents.: I cannot u know of the effects produced al Worm Lozenges. I gave rs old, two doses, and in a assed six large worms. My ars old, took four Lozenges, urs she passed sixteen; sub- e her more, and the worms e from her until Forty-Eight ere passed. Strange to say, milar way on two grown persons

on that very many children die effects of worms, who are treated s.

rs, your ob't servant,
JAMES GILMOUR,
St. Andrews Street.

ORM LOZENGES ARE SOLD LL APOTHECARIES.

e and retail, by W. R. gist and Apothecary, and y's Celebrated Hungarian r. Sept. 23, 1857.

ure | Yes; and they have cured thousands.

DACHE.

HEADACHE PILLS,
For
S. AND SICK HEADACHE
NEURALGIA.
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25 CENTS.
Druggists generally.
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and the British Provin-
ill, Boston.

The Protector.

AND CHRISTIAN WITNESS.—A FAMILY JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION: BUT SIN IS A REPROACH TO ANY PEOPLE."—PROV. XIV 34.

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Mails by Steamer Westmorland.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The Mails for NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA and the UNITED STATES, on and after the 1st June, will be made up and forwarded, *via* Shediac, every *Tuesday* and *Friday* morning at 10 o'clock.

For NOVA SCOTIA, *via* Pictou, every *Monday* and *Thursday* evening at 5 o'clock.

For NEWFOUNDLAND every *Monday* evening at 5 o'clock

For ENGLAND and BERMUDA every alternate *Monday* evening at 5 o'clock, viz—

Monday evening,	June 14th	Monday evening,	September 16th
" "	" 28th	" "	" 20th
" "	July 12th	" "	October 4th
" "	" 26th	" "	" 18th
" "	August 9th	" "	November 1st
" "	" 23d	" "	" 15th
		" "	" 29th

Letters to be registered and Newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time specified for closing.

THOMAS OWEN, P. M G.

General Post Office, May 27, 1858.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN ROME.

It appears that, by the law of the Roman States, a Jewish child may be taken away from its parents, to be educated as a Christian, if at any time previously it has been baptized into the Christan faith. The child of Signor Mortara, now about six years old, was, it is said, stealthily baptized some two years ago by a Roman Catholic nurse. In this country the offender would be discharged without a character, and any one to whom she might complain would probably tell her that she was rightly served. They manage these things differently at Rome. The Holy Inquisition—the ecclesiastical instrument of the Pope in dealing with the enemies of the Church—has seized and stolen the child, and now refuses to restore it to the parents, insisting that it shall be brought up in the faith into which it has been baptized. The Hebrew congregations of Sardinia took up the matter, and addressed their brethren in London on the subject. The latter have shown their willingness to co-operate, and we trust that something may be done for the relief of the unhappy parents thus infamously robbed of their offspring. If such crimes become of frequent occurrence our Imperial ally will, despite his reverence for the Church, be forced to take some order with his saintly *protege*. It can hardly accord with his reputation for good sense and statesmanship, or with the high civilization of his country, that French bayonets should be employed to prop up a despotism of this detestable nature. Perhaps the injured party may find that an appeal to him will have more effect than if addressed to the justice of Pius IX. or the humanity of the Holy Office. If this resource should fail them, it is at least open to their co-religionists here to resort to extremities which must bring even a Pope to reason. The vicious, embarrassed, indebted government of the Roman States would find itself in sore straits indeed if the English Jews were to exclude it from the loan market until it shall admit their brethren to the common rights of humanity After all, the means of redress are in the hands of Baron Rothschild and his fellows, if they will but have sufficient religious zeal and patriotic spirit to use them to the utmost.—*Manchester* (England) *Guardian.*

WHY STAND YE HERE ALL THE DAY IDLE?

There are many reasons why you should not. In the first place it will make you unhappy. "Of all the cankers of human happiness," says Mr. Jefferson, in a letter addressed to his daughter, "there is none which corrodes so quietly, and yet so surely, as indolence." If this is true of the worldling, it is preeminently true of the Christian. Occupation to the man of the world is a mere relief from *ennui*, a riddance from himself; to the Christian it is the highest source of enjoyment. And so while indolence inflicts only weariness on this world's votary, in the case of the Christian it adds to this the painful sense of unfaithfulness to his trust.

In the next place it is *dangerous*. We are told that when the unclean spirit on returning to his house found it swept and garnished, he went and brought seven other spirits more wicked than himself, and they entered in and dwelt there; and the last state of that man was worse than the first. Every one's experience confirms the truth expressed in the simple verse—

"Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do."

If, then, we would sincerely pray, "Lead me not into temptation," we must obey the apostolic injunction and be "not slothful in business."

In the third place, idleness is inconsistent with an honest and hearty reception of the gospel. "If any man will come after me," says the Saviour, "let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily and follow me." Follow him, the record of whose life is, that he "went about doing good;" whose first recorded words were, "Wist ye not that I must be about my father's business;" and whose last exclamation on the cross was—"It is finished." And this example of our Lord is confirmed by his precepts, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature;" and again, "These things I command you, that ye love one another." What unremitting labour does obedience to these commands involve! And yet, "He that loveth me keepeth my commandments."

CREATION'S TESTIMONY TO REVELATION.

"The whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together." I understand not the most dangerous, because most attractive form of modern infidelity, which, pretending to exalt the beneficence of the Deity, degrades it into a reckless infinitude of mercy, and blind obliteration of the work of sin; and which does this chiefly by dwelling on the manifold appearances of God's kindness on the face of creation. Such kindness is indeed every where, and always visible; but not alone. Wrath and threatening are invariably mingled with the love; and in the utmost solitudes of nature, the existence of hell seems to me as legibly declared by a thousand spiritual utterances as that of heaven. It is well for us to dwell with thankfulness on the unfolding of the flower, and the falling of the dew, and the sleep of the green fields in the sunshine; but the blasted trunk, the barren rock, the moaning of the bleak winds, the roar of the black, perilous, merciless whirlpools of the mountain streams, the solemn solitudes of moors and seas, the continual fading of all beauty into darkness and of all strength into dust, have these no languages for us? We may seek to escape their teaching by reasonings touching the good which is wrought out of all evil; but it is vain sophistry. The good succeeds to the evil as day succeeds the night; but so also the evil to the good. Gerizim and Ebal, birth and death, light and darkness, heaven and hell divide the existence of man and his futurity.*—*From Ruskin's Stories of Venice, Vol. III., page* 138.

* The love of God is, however, always shown by the predominance, or greater sum of good in the end; but never by the annihilation of evil. The modern doubts of eternal punishment are not so much the consequence of benevolence as of feeble powers of reasoning. Every one admits that God brings finite good out of finite evil Why not, therefore, infinite good out of infinite evil.

INDIANS ADOPTING CIVILIZATION.

The Minnesota *Statesman* is informed by Dr. Daniels, of the Sioux agency, that about seventy-five of the Sioux Indians have signified their intention of adopting the dress of their pale-faced brethren, and pursuing an agricultural life on their farms or lands near the agency, where many of them have now from five to ten acres under cultivation. But the greatest step towards civilization is in their requesting Superintendent Cullen to bring a pair of shears to their settlement in order to cut off their hair! This all uncivilized or half-civilized Indians look upon with perfect abhorrence. Unclipped hair, with the Indian, is just as indispensable as the blanket; and a violation of this usage is a forfeiture of Indian character.

THE JEDDAH MASSACRE.

The *Times* correspondent at Alexandria says: "Captain Pullen and M. Sabatier, the English and French commissioners appointed by their respective governments to superintend the promised investigations into the Jeddah affair, are already obtaining a first insight into some of the embarrassments and difficulties with which their progress, in the fulfilment of their mission, seems likely to be obstructed. In one of my previous communications I mentioned that Ismail Pacha was preparing to leave Jeddah on his return to Constantinople. But little surprise therefore was felt when, on the 16th inst., Ismail Pacha arrived at Suez by the Egyptian Red Sea Company's steamer Gabarri, on his way to Constantinople. The steamer was put into strict quarantine, but it soon transpired that some 36 prisoners were on board, convicted of having been concerned in the late outrage. At this Captain Pullen naturally felt somewhat disconcerted. In reply to the inquiries addressed to him by Captain Pullen, Ismail Pacha declared that he holds no authority whatsoever, and that he conducts the prisoners to Constantinople by order of Naamik Pacha. Against this proceeding Capt. Pullen has entered a formal protest, and M. Sabatier yesterday left for Cairo, where he will meet both his English colleague and Ismail Pacha. It is understood that the two commissioners will insist upon the return of the prisoners to Jeddah. The testimony of these men may be, and doubtless will be, found of the utmost importance, and under any circumstances, since the Porte has granted full powers both for conducting the trial and for punishing the guilty on the spot, there can be no reason or necessity for sending away any one, whether he be merely suspected or actually convicted. The steamer Elphinstone, of the East India Company's navy, has just arrived at Suez, bringing intelligence of a mutiny on the part of the hadjis on board a small steamer, the Yemen, on her way up the Red Sea. The boat belongs to a French mercantile house, one of the leading firms of Alexandria. She had taken on board some 300 pilgrims at Yembo as passengers to Suez. Insubordination broke out among them during the voyage, and before they had reached the entrance of the Gulf of Suez it had ripened into open mutiny The French captain and his crew were beginning to despair of being able to retain command of the vessel, when fortunately a steamer hove in sight. Signals of distress soon brought an armed boat's crew alongside. The most turbulent among the passengers, comprising the great majority, were secured, and forthwith transferred on board the Elphinstone, after which the Yemen continued her voyage, and has reached her destination without further incident. From Jerusalem we have reports of the murder of an English lady, whose body, after several days' search, was found in a sequestered place outside the town, but so horribly mutilated by dogs that it could with difficulty be recognised."

MURDER OF AN ENGLISH LADY AT JERUSALEM.—Miss Creasy, an English lady long resident at Jerusalem, left her residence, situated near the Damascus Gate, on the evening of Friday, the 3d ult., with the intention of proceeding to the British consul's encampment. Under the impression that Miss C. was at the consul's, her absence appears not to have occasioned any anxiety in the minds of her friends in the city until the afternoon of Monday, the 6th. On Tuesday, however, tidings reached the consulate that Miss Creasy was missing, and nowhere to be found. Immediate search was made in every direction, but all in vain, until Thursday morning, the 9th, when the remains of poor Miss C. were found, in an advanced state of decomposition, lying in a field near the consul's ground, but some distance off the path. A deep wound was found on the temple, occasioned, no doubt, by a stone, as one was found close by the body covered with blood. The little property which she had about her—such as a ring and the contents of a small bag—were taken; and the body of this poor Christian lady was left to be devoured by the fowls of the air and the beasts of the field. After this discovery, the Europeans who were living outside the walls under tents immediately broke up their respective encampments and returned to their homes within the city. The bearing of the native population towards the Christians, especially European, has been such as to create deep anxiety in the minds of the residents. What are we to expect when such a barbarous outrage is perpetrated under the very flag of the English consulate, and upon an inoffensive English lady, and near the consular residence?

Arrival of the English Mail.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(*From Willmer and Smith's European Times.*)

It appears that the delay which has occurred relative to the Regency question in Prussia has been caused, almost solely, by pecuniary considerations. Prussia, unlike England and most other monarchies, furnishes no civil list to the Sovereign. The personal expenses of the Crown are defrayed by revenues arising from the entailed estates of the head of the state for the time being. From this source the Prince of Prussia receives about £30,000 a-year; but as this is not sufficient for the requirements of the Prussian Court, a new arrangement is sought, and before occupying the office of Regent, the Prince of Prussia desires the transfer to himself of the Crown domains. But the Consort of the incapacitated Sovereign is opposed to this transfer, and hence the delay. A letter from Berlin, alluding to this subject, says:—"The Queen cannot be induced to agree to such an arrangement, which would transfer the disposal of those revenues to another, and leave her husband and herself virtually at the mercy of her brother-in-law, and dependent upon his generosity for the amount of the annual income." Kings and Queens are proverbial for taking care of themselves, and the present instance is not an exception to the rule. One would suppose that the imbecile Sovereign and his wife would not require a large expenditure; but the sense of dependence appears to be quite as grating to royal personages as to those in the ordinary relations of life.

Referring to this interesting subject the London *Times* of yesterday says:—"Prussia is now at a crisis in her constitutional history. The next few months will probably decide whether in our time, or perhaps at all, Germany is destined to take a leading position in Europe. The sketch of the present state of things at Berlin, which we published yesterday, is full of matter for deep and anxious consideration even by Englishmen, who have the affairs of the whole terrestrial globe pressing on them. The King has been prostrated by a malady from which there is no chance of his recovering. Of this monarch we desire to say all the good possible, and that is, happily, not a little. He was a man of excellent abilities, educated with a care and completeness which endowed him with remarkable acquisitions. His memory was tenacious, and his knowledge attained those encyclopædic proportions of which Germans are proud. He was genial and witty too He loved his country and his subjects in his own way, and probably did not hate Republicans or Constitutionalists with the hatred customary among the crowned dragoons, his brother Sovereigns. A man of culture and human sympathies on such a throne might have done a great work, but Frederick William's intellectual faults incapacitated him for being a great or even a useful Sovereign. He leaned naturally to absolutist theories, not with the determined will of a Nicholas or Napoleon, but with the weak admiration which belongs to an excitable and vacillating mind. The teaching of a pernicious school of philosophers, who squared the government of the universe with the principles of the Holy Alliance, did the rest. The King came to the throne a sort of political mediævalist, with a belief, or an affectation of belief, in paternal government, in the anointed King, who receives his authority from God, and is not allowed to alienate it, in the obedience and childlike confidence of subjects, and all the follies which have had something like a counterpart in this country. For eighteen years Prussia has paid the penalty of being ruled by this resuscitated James I., this Romanticist upon the throne. The outbreak of 1848, the farce of the German Empire, and, more than all, the unhappy part played by the Court of Berlin, during the Russian War, have tended to lower the influence of Prussia in Europe until people have almost forgotten that there are more than four Great Powers in Europe. Austria, which but yesterday was on the verge of ruin, now takes the lead in Germany, and is the arbitress of questions in which Prussia is only contemptuously permitted to have a voice This great country, containing some 18,000,000 of educated and active people, and influencing nearly as many more, is of hardly more account in Europe than Tuscany or Spain. One would think that if political bigotry could be softened by no other means yet common patriotism would prompt the autocratic party to inaugurate a policy more satisfactory and honorable to the nation. But the King, the Queen, and the party which pursuaded them to their own humiliation and the advantage of St. Petersburg, have felt no touch of national shame. What matter if Prussia should be low among nations, if they and their friends were high in Prussia?"

A circumstance is mentioned which shows the intimate relations that exist between Louis Napoleon and the Czar. The great Russian engineer, Totleben, whose defence of Sebastopol is so memorable, kept a daily account of his operations during the progress of the siege, and this diary is to be printed in the Imperial printing-office, at Paris, under the immediate eye of the Emperor, with drawings and illustrations, by French artists, and all the graces which French typography can assume. The gallantry of the defence is thus held to be more worthy of illustration than the vigor of the attack. History will probably say that Totleben was the only great genius that the war discovered. With such sympathies between St. Petersburg and Paris, it is not unlikely that the Emperor Alexander may visit the Tuileries at no remote day, and rumour connects the journey of Prince Napoleon to Warsaw with that visit,—with the object of hastening it. Count Persigny is about to resume his post of Ambassador at at the Court of St. James's, and the Duke of Malakoff is to find congenial military employment in France after his marriage.

It is whispered that the Empress Eugenie is again in a condition to afford hopes that the Imperial dynasty of France may cease in due course to hang on the single life of the young prince.

All the French ports on the Atlantic are to be put in a state of defence. 150,000,000 francs have been allocated for the fortification of the port of Havre, of which the merchants of Havre are to provide 70,000,000; 17,000,000 francs are to be devoted to the defence of Dunkirk; 7,000,000 to Dieppe, and 1,800,000 to Fecamp. Similar works are to be executed at Calais and Boulogne, and a port of refuge is to be constructed between Brest and Cherbourg.

According to the correspondent of the *Daily News*, the French troops, instead of being withdrawn from Rome to Civita Vecchia, are to be immediately reinforced in the Eternal City by the addition of seven companies of the 20th battalion of the redoubtable chasseurs-a-pied, the other three companies of the battalion remaining as a depot in France.

At this dull time of the year, it is useful to moralise, and the present position of the shareholders and directors in the unfortunate Western Bank of Scotland is exactly such an event as furnishes the materials for "slashing leaders." Nothing can be more wretched than their contemplation. The following statement from a Scotch paper is appalling:—"The liquidators have been compelled to make on the unfortunate shareholders a second call of no less than £100 per share, payable in one sum within four weeks from this date. This makes, with the former call of £25, a payment of £125 on each £50 share.—in other words, a total loss of £175 per share. If all the shareholders had been found and were expected to be found able to pay the calls, this sum would represent a loss of three times and a-half the entire capital of the bank; but of course a large number of the shareholders were and are unable to meet the demands. The estimated deficiency remaining to be provided for after exhaustion of the first call, producing about £500,000, is not much short of £1,000,000, making £1,500,000 raised and to be raised by calls, in addition to the £1,500,000 of capital lost—that is to say, a total loss, as far as at present ascertained and estimated, of *three millions, or twice the capital.* The loss on four Glasgow accounts is £833,000!" The article then goes on to state that one-third of the shareholders were unable to pay the first call of £25; the second call, if met, would produce two millions; it is not expected to yield more than a million; so that two-thirds of the shareholders are looked upon as insolvent—ruined outright by the stoppage and winding up of the bank.

An embarrassment of a very delicate nature has recently sprung up between France and Portugal, arising out of the slave trade, and is likely to excite considerable interest for some time to come, in consequence of the course which the Emperor's government has adopted. It seems that the Portuguese some time ago seized as a slaver a vessel called the Charles Georges, belonging to Nantes, and that a court of justice in Lisbon has pronounced the seizure lawful. The ship thus seized and condemned was engaged at the time in transporting a number of "free blacks" from the coast of Africa to one of the French West India Islands, and as this method of giving fresh vigour to the French tropical possessions was a favourite one with Louis Napoleon, which he has since greatly modified in deference to the general opinion of Europe, it can readily be conceived how annoyed he must have felt at this interference of the Portuguese with his pet scheme. Compensation was demanded for the seizure of the slaver and refused, and now there are two French vessels of war proceeding to the Tagus to support the demands of the Emperor's government. Under such circumstances Portugal, unless supported by some of the great European powers, must give way, but she is probably backed in the course she has pursued by this country—a surmise which has found expression in some of the Paris papers. The Tuileries and the Court of St. James's have never cordially pulled together respecting the deportation of free blacks from the coast of Africa to the West Indies, and, pressed by Lord Clarendon when he was in office, the government of the Emperor gave a sort of pledge that it should be abandoned. The Portuguese maintain that the French vessel was to all intents and purposes a slaver at the time of the seizure, and they point to the Emperor's present repudiation of his former policy in connection with the matter. If the relations of France and England were less friendly than they are at present, this small affair might readily be widened into a quarrel of gigantic proportions; but the upshot of it will be that little Portugal must succumb—must make the required compensation, although she has relied in the emergency on the support of her big brother. Little States, like little men, ought to be cautious how they provoke the ire of their powerful and muscular neighbours.

Everything shows that the alliance between France and Russia is becoming closer every day. It seems to be generally understood that the Czar will speedily visit Paris, and while there he may possibly be induced to step over to England. His reception in London would equal in warmth,—enthusiasm is, of course, out of the question,—that which his father experienced fourteen years' back, at the time when Sir Robert Peel was at the head of the Government. The English public have a good deal of the feeling to which one of Bulwer's characters gives expression—"I never like a man so well until I have fought with him." But this does not at all ignore the fact that St. Petersburg and Paris are in very close intimacy; and the recent visit of Prince Napoleon to Warsaw, shows, like a straw, how the wind blows. Little jealousies amongst the Great Powers will often arise from very trivial circumstances; while Sardinia is drawing closer to Russia, Austria is becoming more friendly towards England, and all travellers who have recently returned from the Austrian dominions speak of the marked change, both as regards the passport system and the courtesy of the officials, towards our countrymen.

A kind of political revolution has occurred in Persia, where the Shah has dismissed the Grand Vizier,—arrested him, in fact, and his two sons,—and declares that, for the future, he will take the reins of Government into his own hands. He may do so for a time; but these Eastern potentates speedily tire of hard work. Like his brother, the Sultan, he will probably be energetic for a time, to sink again into his customary indolence. The Grand Vizier, who has now been disgraced and dismissed, held supreme sway over the Shah for years, and to him may be mainly traced the split between England and Persia which led to the war. It is now asserted that the humiliation which the Shah experienced in that conflict was always uppermost in his mind, and that, although apparently friendly with his Vizier, he never forgave him for advising him to resistance. This statement is probably correct, for it is in accordance with the weakness of the Eastern character, where rulers will profess friendship for those about them one day, and the next day ease them of their heads. Persia, it is clear, is feeling the effects of modern civilisation, or the Grand Vizier, having once seriously offended his master; would not now be living.

The appearance again in Constantinople of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe is a puzzle to the quidnuncs. At first it was stated that he was merely revisiting the scene of his former labours to take leave of the Sultan; now the impression is that he has gone back on some extraordinary mission, and is likely to pass the winter there, without, however, interfering with the diplomatic duties of Sir Henry Bulwer. Lord de Redcliffe is the bearer of an autograph note from the Queen, which he has or was about to present to the Sultan. It will turn out, we suspect, that the length of his visit will depend upon circumstances—upon the condition of "the sick man." The present is the turning point in the fate of Turkey, and Lord Stratford is known to have more power over the Sultan than any person living. Neither the veteran ambassador, nor the country which he represents, can view with indifference the recent reactionary tendencies of the Porte, and the reinstallation of favourites who were recently denounced by their sovereign with extraordinary warmth—favourites or relatives supposed to be engaged in a conspiracy having for its object either his deposition or his murder—perhaps both. With the growing intimacy between Alexander of Russia and Louis Napoleon the "balance of power" in Europe, to preserve which so much blood has been shed and so much treasure expended, is likely to be seriously disturbed unless the Sultan will adhere doggedly and consistently to the programme of reform which he was said to have recently sanctioned. The scheme of financial economy is sadly caricatured by the addition of thirteen millions of piastres to the allowances of the Sultanas and other pensioners on the civil list, within a short time.

A SAFEGUARD AGAINST INVASION.

The *Daily News* of yesterday, contains a very remarkable article on the instruments of destruction used in warfare; it traces the history of English inventions neglected at home; shows that the improvements of Delavigne and Minie were rejected by our military authorities as useless before they were introduced into the French service; and that it was only the experience of the Cabul matchlock and the Caffre rifle, which destroyed our men, while their enemies were beyond the reach of the British firearms, that aroused the Horse Guards from their lethargy. "Strange as it may seem," the writer proceeds, "the inventor of the most effectually destructive implement of war is in reality a benefactor of his species, and the most efficient member of the Peace Society. In all wars disease kills far more than shot, shell, and sword. Every improvement in the efficiency of the weapons of warfare shortens the duration of war. This leads to a saving of life, on the same principle that the marching of a besieging column through the deadly shower of grape, shell, and bullets to a breach, causes a lesser loss of life than that produced by the labours and exposure of the siege operations necessary to bring the attacking column to the walls unexposed to the defenders' fire. This is not the only reason for the saving of life. An attack which might be hazarded at the loss of more than half the assailants, if the residue could gain an advantage, becomes hopeless if it would only lead to inevitable destruction and failure."

We believe this reasoning, which ushers in the notice of the new invention, to be strictly correct, and, therefore, it is the interest of humanity to employ whatever power is most deadly, so as to make the mortal strife as speedily decisive as possible. The inventor of the new weapon of destruction is Sir Charles Shaw, who, unless we are mistaken, was for some years at the head of the Manchester police force, and before he entered on the duties of that office had accompanied Sir De Lacy Evans to Spain, where the British Legion, under the command of the member for Westminster, was the means of placing Queen Isabella on the throne of that kingdom.

In the present sensitive state of the public mind respecting the invasion of this country by France, whatever simplifies our means of defence is a saving of money, and, what is better, the means of preserving confidence. We are told that Sir Charles Shaw's invention "replaces the field-piece, cannon, or howitzer by a row of rifle barrels, twenty-five in number. These are accurately placed on the same level, each barrel diverging slightly from the central one, so that the volley of rifle bullets discharged by the barrels will cover a width of five yards, at a distance of eight hundred yards. Sir Charles Shaw's rifle-battery is indeed a re-production of Fieschi's infernal-machine, placed on wheels, and made far lighter and far more manageable than a light brass nine-pounder gun."

It seems to us that this instrument is just the one to calm the fears which have sprung up in various quarters since the Queen and both houses of Parliament went to Cherbourg. It can be moved readily along the sea coast, to any point where the disembarkation is likely to take place; it saves the necessity of large bodies of soldiery, for one or two men, by means of this piece of machinery, can do the work of five and twenty, and with more precision and deadly certainty; and the multiplication of such an arm to resist invasion, brought to bear upon any given point of the coast, would scatter dismay and destruction amongst the invading force. Fancy a hundred, or two or three hundred, of these "infernal machines" placed along the beach at Eupatoria, when the allies landed in the Crimea, in September, 1854, and opening simultaneously upon them as they approached the shore in their boats, and some idea may be formed of the carnage and confusion which would have followed, the impossibility of reaching the shore, and the total destruction of the enterprise. No body of armed men are so helpless as in the act of reaching the shore of a hostile country in boats, when opposed by men who know the advantage of their position, who stand on the defensive, and are animated by the feeling of preserving their native soil from the desecration of the invader. We have never been amongst the number of those who thought that the present Ruler of France had any such design on England; but an opinion to the contrary has evidently taken possession of many worthy people's minds, and it may quiet the apprehensions of this class of persons to know that such a simple and effective means of defence can be improvised whenever the occasion for its use arises.

INDIA.

The Indian mail brings papers dated Bombay, Sept. 7th, and Calcutta, August 21st. There is no news of interest, the intelligence having been anticipated by the telegrams already published. The *Bombay Times*, its summary, says:—All India is on tiptoe for the official announcement that the raj of the company is extinct, and that the inheritance is at last in the possesion of the crown. Ministers have devolved upon Lord Canning no easy task in requiring the proclamation from him. We are not sure that a mistake has not been made in this matter, and that "the proprieties" would not have been better preserved had the proclamation been made immediately in her Majesty's name. It would be a curious and instructive chapter which should contain a picture of native speculations upon this change, for it is extremely difficult for Europeans, of however long residence in India, to occupy the native stand-point of vision on any subject affecting ourselves. The disposal of the Combany Bahadoor will be attended, we believe, by a very general conviction on the part of the people, that it has been degraded for its misdoings, and while Lord Canning is too high-minded a man to turn the popular belief to account, we are disposed to think that a proclamation which should exalt the Crown at the expense of the Company would be a wise one in our circumstances. The thing would be easy enough in the hands of an Ellenborough, who would begin by declaring "the despotism at an end," and avail himself of the occasion to pay off old scores with Leadenhall-street. A proclamation such as the First Napoleon would have written would be worth a province to us just now. The rebellion is virtually at an end; for although numerous small bodies of insurgents are scattered about the country, there are but two or three quarters in which an enemy can be said to be in the field. In Rajpootana General Roberts has been tracking the remnant of the Gwalior fugitives with relentless footsteps, and as most of these men are found to be heavily laden with gold, the pursuers needed no incentive to keep up the chase, in which a part of the Neemuch brigade, under Colonel Parke, recently joined. The rebels are reduced in number to between 3000 and 4000 men, nearly all horse, and after making as many doublings as the hardest run fox ever made, we learn by latest accounts that they have managed to escape into the Kotah territories, thus placing the Chumbul between them and their pursuers. They have still their elephants and treasure with them.

ROHILCUND.—All our advices from this province tell of its restoration to tranquility, while the ordinary courts have been reopened.

The *Calcutta Englishman* has the following:—"The telegraphic despatches received by government and communicated to the local press, are so devoid of information, that we are actually at a loss to comprehend what the large force scattered over the country is actually doing. There appear to have been several skirmishes with the rebels, but we have no action to record that might have been productive of decisive results. In Sultanpore alone there appears to have been something of a fight, but the only detail we learn is that the rebels have been driven across the river and the cantonments cleared If it be true that the number of rebels at Sultanpore amounted to sixteen thousand, their escape whilst driven across the river is beyond conception. In other parts of Behar the mutineers appear to have estab-

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