

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The following is from a letter of the Times Paris correspondent, dated 10th Feb. —

"From the manner in which M. de Morny's speech yesterday in the Legislative Corps was received by all the Deputies, without exception—the unanimous and enthusiastic applause, and cries for peace which hailed the passages I have already quoted—and the feeling of the country so unmistakably manifested, there can, I believe, be no longer a doubt in the mind of any one of the dislike which the very thought of war inspires. It is natural that the reckless coteries who would for a phantom plunge the nation into a conflict with Europe should be furious against all who have directly or indirectly obstructed them. The paper which serves as the organ of this clique, whose schemes have already done so much injury to the country, continues its mission. It is, of course, furious against M. de Morny and the whole legislative body together—against the former, that he should have presumed to go beyond the Emperor himself in his declarations of peace; against the latter, because they applauded him. They complain of the harshness of the President of the Chamber in having drawn up his address without previous consultation with the Emperor, just as if His Majesty would not have approved every word of a discourse in support of a policy on which M. de Morny and the warmest friends of the Sovereign believe that the Imperial regime depends. Whether His Majesty was consulted I cannot say, but the vehement applause—so vehement as even to astonish M. de Morny, who is not, I believe, accustomed to such demonstrations—which greeted the words of peace, showed how different his reception would be if they were otherwise, and prove beyond all doubt that what the country wants and demands is peace, and not war.

"As to whether peace or war shall prevail there is still a diversity of opinion, and though I do not subscribe to all he says, yet I cannot but repeat the opinion of a person who is entitled to respect, and who possesses much experience in political life. He is not inclined to think that the present difficulties are such as are likely to be resolved by diplomacy. He thinks war inevitable; but that the date depends on circumstances (this I must admit to be a safe margin); but he believes that before the year is out hostilities will commence.

"As for the negotiations which Austria would consent to open, he thinks that she may do so to gain time, either for military preparations, or to secure the alliances of which she stands in need. In any case, the said negotiations can only have reference to the evacuation of the Roman States by the Austrian and French troops. This evacuation, he says, is precisely what would suit the Emperor of the French, whose plans would be promoted by an inscription in Italy. Now, so long as his troops are in Rome, the Emperor would be obliged to put down a seditious movement on one point which he would see with secret pleasure break out in Lombardy. Austria has motives of quite a contrary kind to remain in the Roman States. To quit them would be to fall blindly into a snare. She will perhaps appear to lead herself to negotiations on this point, but, as I have already said, only to gain time.

"On the whole, then, nothing can be more unmistakable than the way in which public opinion has manifested itself since the 1st of January; and, if the Imperial policy be in conformity with the expressed wishes of the nation, decidedly there will be no war."

MILITARY FORCES OF FRANCE.—The Constitutional of Sunday contains the following:—"The Daily News of the 27th Jan., in an article, the kindly spirit of which we are happy to acknowledge, announces that the Emperor Napoleon has at his disposal 400,000 men; but that, if we deduct from this number the 130,000 men he requires at Paris, a considerable force at Lyons, and the 70,000 men occupied in Algeria, he would only have 130,000 men left to the place in line of case of war." Although we have the well-founded hope that the Emperor will not have to employ the forces of the country, we consider ourselves bound in honor to rectify the facts. At present Algeria occupies in fact 70,000 men, but our rule would not be endangered by reducing this figure to 50,000 men. Paris at present has not a garrison of 130,000 men, but only 30,000. Lyons has a garrison of 160,000 men, but they are by no means indispensable, and might be considerably reduced. We shall give the forces of the empire in case of war, and it will be seen that, without having recourse to any extraordinary measure, France could collect a very considerable army. On the 1st of April, by keeping the whole contingent of the class of 1857 under arms, and not granting furloughs, we have under our flag 595,000 men. On the 1st of June, by calling in the entire contingent of the class of 1857, we should have under the flag, as may be seen by the following tables, 632,000 men, and with the volunteers, who in case of war always amount in France to about 50,000 men, we should attain the figure of 682,000 men. The general strength of the army on April 1, 1859, will be—Infantry serving and belonging to the classes preceding the year 1857, 209,739; on furlough, 59,000 men; men of the class 1857, and serving, 43,500; total 351,239. In the same way the cavalry is 49,900; 12,500; 12,700; in all, 75,100; the artillery, 27,450; 13,900; 2,900; total, 44,250; the engineers, 6,710; 4,000; 450; total, 11,760; military train, 4,870; 4,400; 459; 9,720; giving a total for the force actually serving of 294,658 men, of men on furlough 134,000, of men belonging to the class 1857, of 60,000, and in all 488,658. Further there is the squadron of the Cent-gardes, equal to 142 men. The Imperial Guard, 29,800, the staffs, gendarmes, foreign and indigenous corps, all of which are recruited on the voluntary system, 49,000 men, giving a grand total of 568,000 men. Although the annual contingent is 100,000 men, it is only put down as 60,000, because 18,000 are excused every year, 5,000 are set apart for the navy, and 17,000 sent home to support their families. The men on furlough liable to be called in are soldiers, nearly all of whom went through the Crimean campaign, to whom leave of absence was given from economical motives, and who in a week could rejoin their corps. The strength of the army on the 1st of June will be in totals as before, and respectively for the infantry, 390,978; cavalry, 83,800; artillery, 46,450; engineers, 12,110; military train, 10,120; cent-gardes, 142; imperial guard, 29,800; the other corps, specified above, 49,000; volunteers, 50,000; giving a grand total of 673,400 men. The regiments consist of battalions, war squadrons, and depots. In case of war, the depots would be more than sufficient to maintain tranquillity at home, besides feeding the battalions and squadrons of war. Let us admit for these depots a number equal to 100,000 men, to which are to be added 25,000 gendarmes, Parisian guards, &c., and 50,000 for Algeria, making in all 175,000 men kept at home, and which have to be deducted from the above total of 673,000 men, leaving 497,000 men. Thus France, instead of being able to place in line only 130,000 men, as the Daily News supposes, could if required place 500,000, without changing the working of her military institutions in any way. We repeat that we do not give these figures to make a parade of our forces or prepare the public mind for a contest; on the contrary, we believe firmly in the maintenance of peace; but, after all, the best mode of maintaining it for a great nation is to prove that she is not disarmed."

The semi-official pamphlet on Italy is the absorbing event of the day. It is regarded as a menace to Austria, and as a signal to Sardinia to begin. The Paris correspondent of the Times asserts that it was the Emperor who inspired the pamphlet, furnished the materials, supplied arguments, composed several of the passages, and corrected and revised the entire sheets. It is as much an Imperial manifesto as if it had appeared in the *Moniteur*. Among the commercial public it has added to the panic, and on the Bourse it has fallen like a flaming bomb.

L'Univers, in an article signed M. Veillot, passes an unfavorable opinion upon the Napoleon pamphlet. "It contains," it says, "illusions, errors, and dangers. The ideas of the Moderate Revolutionists will be recognized in it—ideas which have been already discussed and condemned, but which must be again discussed, and their certain results once more pointed out." *L'Univers* quotes the portions of the pamphlet relating to the Pontifical Government, the Italian States, and Austria.

L'Univers of Saturday replies to an article in the *Morning Post*, which encourages France to "a new effort in favor of liberty," reserving for England a strict neutrality. If it be glorious to fight for the liberty of others, *L'Univers* cannot understand why the *Morning Post* should deprive England of a share of the glory, especially as it is from England that proceed all the excitements to rebellion and there that is expended most ink and words in honor of liberty. The French journal says it is nonsense for a Catholic to speak of English liberty, for this liberty excludes Catholicism. Even at present the sound of bells is forbidden in England, and a Priest in his soutane could not walk safely through the streets of London. Since Henry the Eighth liberty signified hatred of Popery. That is the pivot of English revolution, which is founded entirely on the spoliation of the Church. The robbery accomplished, it is necessary to crush the victims in order to prevent claims to restitution. There is no better way for enjoying securely the fruits of injustice. As for France, *L'Univers* considers it should not seek abroad the model of her government or of her liberty. She is the eldest daughter of the Church; consequently her liberty held up before Italy, *L'Univers* does not believe that the Lombards and Venetians are ready to throw themselves under the yoke of Piedmont. Has it been proved that the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom is badly governed? No. *L'Univers* concludes with deprecating a contest between Catholic nations, which could only weaken Catholicism.

The *Univers* of Tuesday has a long and eloquent leading article in defence of the Italian Governments, which have been so violently assailed by French publicists and British statesmen. It compares the penal system in Naples with that of England, and the result shows British barbarism. In the oppression of taxation England is at the head of the world.—France follows next, and Rome comes last. Agriculture in Italy is superior even to that of France, and is rapidly improving, especially in the States of the Church, while pauperism is almost unknown in Italy. Rome is the chief object of attack, and all the critics deplore the part the Priests take in its Government. Rome is especially the city of charity and benevolence. The fact is admitted, but why are not its institutions of charity administered by laymen. All the sciences flourish at Rome; neither London nor Paris produces so many eminent men of science, but religion directs instruction; that is the fault—the philosophers of the day have discovered that it is for laymen to teach the nations, and that the successors of the Apostles should receive lessons from them. In fine, taxes are light, and that is exceedingly bad political economy. The liberators sigh for heavy taxation. We read in the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* that M. James Fazy on the 8th October, 1846, found 300,000 francs in the Treasury of Geneva, whilst to-day that "impenetrable" Republic counts a debt of ten millions. These revelations show the secret of the animosity of lawyers and journalists against the Papal Government, which is the most economical in the world.—The *Univers* ably combats the doctrine that Priests should not interfere in secular or political affairs, and says the Pope can never submit to have the patronage of St. Peter exchanged for the nominal headship of an Italian Confederation. Pio Nono is not ambitious; he has received a deposit; he will hand it down to his successors. The Roman States are not his property; they are the property of St. Peter. As for the abuses of the Roman Government, they are but a pretence for revolutionary agitation. All freedom flourishes at Rome except the freedom of vice and impiety. They pretend to consult the interest of the people. The Roman people lives only through the Sovereign Pontiff; through him it exercises supremacy in science, arts, and religion. Under this higher form, and in the order of truth, it continues the mission assigned to its ancestors. *Imperium sine fine dedit*, said the ancient oracle. What will become of the Roman people in the plan of their liberators? It will be annexed to every political combination it may please our politicians to invent—it will lose its name and its true liberty. It is to the Sovereign Pontiff we must apply the lines of Glandium—

Fallitur, egregio quisquis sub prin cipe credit
Sovinitium; nunquam libertas gratior existat
Quam sub rege pio.

In a second article the *Univers* deals with the calumnious attacks on the Papal Government of Lords Palmerston and J. Russell in the British Parliament.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that a report of the corps *d'armes* being about to be made movable had alarmed the financial world. This corps forms the garrison of Vienna, but says that their orders are only to be in readiness. An officer of engineers has been sent to inspect the fortifications on the Adriatic.

The *Austrian Gazette* publishes a definite article. "We are," it says, "standing in serried ranks, waiting events. If they leave us alone, we shall remain in our quarters; if they make outrageous propositions, we shall reject them; if they attack us, we can prove that the soldiers of Leipzig and Novara are not yet extinct."

It is reported here that the Archduke Maximilian is about to go to Milan.

The *Austrian Gazette* of Vienna publishes another article to show that War is not probable, and that the Emperor Napoleon has no intention to recommence the conquests of Napoleon I. It concludes as follows:—

"Military preparations have this time proceeded diplomatic relations; but they prove that such negotiations are indispensable. These negotiations cannot take place between two or three Powers—they must be general. The Great Powers, must take part in them."

Military Men at Vienna are said to be of opinion that France could not send any approach to the number of men against Austria that the French papers assert she could. They are also of opinion that Austria is prepared for all eventualities. She has an army of 450,000 men, and could raise it to 600,000 in case of need.

ITALY.

SARDINIA.—The *Armonia* of Turin mentions that a rumor is abroad, but which at present they can hardly give faith to, at the same time they desire to give expression to the universal feeling on the subject. It is said that the ministry has permitted, or is about to authorize the return to their dioceses of the Archbishops of Turin and of Cagliari, after the eight years that these venerable confessors have passed in exile. The same journal states that previous to the arrival of Prince Napoleon at Turin, portraits and biographies of Felix Orsini were to be seen everywhere, but while the Prince was here they disappeared as if by enchantment. Now that his Imperial Highness is gone, we read in the *Stafetta* that the brother of Felix Orsini has arrived at Turin, from America, expressly for the purpose of enrolling himself in our army; and, adds the *Stafetta* of the 3rd of February, that most probably he is already wearing the uniform of the regiment of the cavalry of Savoy.

MILAN.—Lombardy remains tranquil. It seems as if the populations of these provinces began to fear the effects of a war which, in snatching them from one master would give them over to another, for they must be certain that the annihilation of the Austrian power over these countries would only expose them to some other, perhaps more dangerous to their in-

terests. Among many opinions as to what course Austria ought to pursue under the difficulties of the moment, one obtains favor: it is, that she should propose a congress at London; then the Italian question, which has, no doubt, reached a state necessitating solution, should be settled. Austria might herself renounce her domination of Lombardy in the way of transition, not by making a violent demolition of her power. Thus, she might offer one of her Archdukes, who should become the head of a dynasty of native princes, born of the country, and with the certainty of being settled therein; and the people would attach themselves to this race, and forget their Austrian origin, though dependent on Austria's protection. Those who oppose this opinion, decide that Austria will never accept a congress to settle her affairs for her, nor cede one inch of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces so long as her good sword can guard them for her. Those who hold this opinion refer us to the past, the glorious past of Austria, who, after the long and terrible war she maintained against the first Empire, retained Italy. And again, when in 1848 Italy herself rose against her, and Hungary, and drove away her Emperor, Austria reconquered Italy, and re-established her power everywhere. But it is again said—the past is not the present. When a people has become weary of the domination under which they live, sooner or later they will succeed in gaining their freedom.—Belgium is pointed at as a happy instance of emancipation; and Austria is warned to beware.

The preparations for war are going on around.—Austria continues to march troops towards Italy.—Her advanced posts are in sight of the advanced posts of Piedmont. Piedmont is making display of her expectation of war, she would have it so, and magnifies her own preparations. A bill proposing the loan of fifty millions, pleads the warlike attitude of Austria as its excuse. France, I need not tell you, is preparing like a porcupine to receive the foe on whatever side he may arise, with a quill point against him. The pamphlet of M. de la Guernonniere, entitled: "The Emperor Napoleon III. and Italy," of which you will doubtless give some account, is considered here as expressing the intimate ideas of the Emperor of the French.

The *Austrian Gazette* declares the crisis is only at its commencement: that peace is possible if no dishonorable demands are made to Austria. "But if we are asked to renounce our right of having a will of our own, of being masters at home, we repulse as men, what no man of honor could concede. We will defend our skin. It is our right and our duty, we have the means, &c. Again, if we are attacked, we will prove that the race of soldiers of Leipzig and Novara is not extinct. We shall know how to combat, to conquer, or to die." Leave your readers to judge how it will be possible to reconcile these several propositions, opinions, and declarations with each other, so as to produce the gentle thing we are all so much desiring, but now scarcely daring to hope for.—Peace.—*Cor. of the Weekly Register.*

POPULAR FEELING AT MILAN.—The following is the correct version of a little incident that occurred a few nights ago at Milan, and which illustrates the feeling of both parties there. The chorus in "Norma," of "Guerra! guerra!" was enthusiastically applauded by the audience at the theatre of La Scala. When there was a lull in the plaudits, the Austrian officers, who generally muster in great force at the theatre, and among whom on that night was Gyalui himself, gave unmistakable signs of their adhesion to the warlike sentiment, "Si Signori, Guerra! guerra!" some of them said, and they loudly applauded in their turn.—*Corr. Times.*

THE SECOND SIGHT IN TURIN.—A letter from Genoa of the 27th ult., in the *Jugburg Gazette*, says:—"I can positively assure you that Kossuth, whom I know personally, arrived here yesterday with three other Hungarian refugees from Nice. He has come under the name of Clarke, with a passport from Paris, where he had stopped for some time. While at Paris and at Nice, he had, it is said, interviews with several Hungarians, who are anxious to take advantage of the Italian complications to excite fresh agitation. Kossuth, it is also stated, has with him a great number of proclamations, intended to induce the desertion of the Hungarian troops in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. He has since left for Turin."

"War and rumours of war" are on everybody's lips here. His Holiness looks anxious; and it is said that there is much business going on at the Vatican with foreign diplomatists, and those who are supposed to be informed stirring their shoulders when the question of peace or war is mooted. Meanwhile Rome grows fuller of *forestieri*, and especially of wealthy Russians, and the prices of lodgings and the necessities of life increase. We cannot in these days anticipate conduct like that of the first Napoleon, so that we have no fear of all this assemblage terminating in a *saute qui peut*—we must leave the future in the hands of God, and confidently hope for the best. Genoa, we hear, is in a state of great excitement; the released political offenders of Naples are swelling the numbers of disaffected in the former city, and the Piedmontese soldiers are rioting, singing, and insulting the Austrians on the frontiers to excite irritation.—*Roman Correspondent of Weekly Register.*

The *Univers* says, in answer to Lord Palmerston's demand for reforms at Rome, "Is England, which has no code, to impose on Rome the Code Napoleon? Is England, which has no conscription, to impose the conscription? Is England, which has a State religion, to demand the abolition of the State religion of Rome? Well, then, 'religious toleration'—that already exists more fully in Rome than in England."

STOILY.—Private letters from Palermo bring intelligence that the country is as agitated now as it was in 1847, and that things are taking much the same turn. A great number of arrests of persons of station and education have taken place in that city. Among them is Gaetano Daita, formerly a Deputy to the Sicilian Parliament, and a gentleman of position and talent.

A BARNABITE FATHER.—Some ten years ago diere lived in these parts the Count Gregory Schouvaloff, belonging to a high Russian family. He moved in the best circles and was noted for his hospitality. His wife, the Princess Sophia Sottikoff, was a most amiable woman, accomplished, pious, charitable. At the date mentioned death seized her and she was borne away from her dotting husband. He sought consolation in religion, and we trust he has found it. He went to Rome, embraced the Catholic religion, entered the order of Barnabites, and has returned to the gay quarters where formerly he mingled with the gay, to exhort, admonish, and encourage.—*Paris Correspondent of Morning Star.*

RUSSIA.

The *Jouiville Russe* contains an unfriendly article directed against Austria. It discommences the idea that they will be supported by Germany.

The *Vienna Gazette* asserts that Russia is arming in Poland, and that the recruiting which has ceased for three years past was being actively pressed forward. It is even said that the reserves of Poland will be called out.

A letter in the *Cour* contradicts the report that numerous arrests had been made at Warsaw. On the contrary, it says, not a single arrest had taken place. It is equally false that a concentration of troops had taken place in the Western part of the Empire. On this moment, the garrisons of these provinces are at their ordinary strength.

The great question of emancipation of serfs in Russia proceeds slowly but surely. The results obtained so far do not equal public expectation, because innumerable difficulties have opposed themselves to this great measure. The Emperor, however, has given proofs of the sincerity of his resolve to carry out this scheme of emancipation, and on New Year's Day changed the Governors of seven provinces, replacing them by men who are more zealous to carry out his wishes.

INDIA.

"The campaign in Oude is very nearly over. The fort of Nanparah was taken on the 27th of December, and the Begum is reported to have surrendered. The enemy, who occupied the place in great force, evacuated it in a great panic, and retreated further into the jungle, and the only fear expressed was lest they should contrive once more to march round the attacking column. During the movement immediately preceding the attack on Nanparah the Commander-in-Chief was thrown from his horse, and dislocated his collarbone. I am happy to say, however, the misfortune produced less serious results than might have been apprehended. By the latest accounts he was reported as doing well. There is a rumor that 10,000 men have eluded both Sir H. Grant and Brigadier Rowcroft, and are traversing Gorakhpore in full march for Sarun. This story, I suspect, is exaggerated, though some large gang will probably try that route; and the 10th at Dinapore, has received orders to hold itself prepared. Sarun is very rich, but the land is to a large extent in European hands, and the peasantry are, therefore, tolerably contented.—They did not rise when the district was invaded before by Mahomed Hoosein's lieutenant, and may possibly be induced to rise on his side. If they will, the rebels, be they few or many, must be destroyed or dispersed in a week. Be that as it may, it is believed in camp that the campaign is over, and that Oude is thoroughly subdued. One twelvemonth of quiet, and the chance of the disaffected will be gone for ever. They will have no forts, no arms, no artillery, no jungles unpierced by roads, and strong garrisons in their midst occupying every important point.—*Times Cor.*

The following is from the Bombay correspondent of the *Daily News*—

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.—The operations of the last fortnight, both in Oude and Central India, have been eminently successful. On the 17th December, Lord Clyde arrived in the neighborhood of Baraitch, the headquarters of the Begum and Beni Mahdoo. On the 20th he entered the city, after driving in the enemy's pickets; and on the 21st the Begum sent messengers to Lord Clyde's camp, to sue for terms of surrender. Her object was, however, frustrated by the rebel leaders, and the Commander-in-Chief resolved, in consequence, to evacuate Baraitch, and march upon Vanparah. He accordingly, with the headquarters of the army, left Baraitch on the 24th December direct for Vanparah, and passing through that place, which he had evacuated, advanced towards Chundah. At some distance outside Vanparah, he had, on the 26th, a running fight the rebels, depriving them of six good guns, and making some havoc amongst the men. The only drawback to our success was a painfully accident to the Commander-in-Chief, who directed the movements of the army. Whilst riding his favourite charger at full speed over some broken ground, the horse came down, and threw him with great force to the ground, dislocating his shoulder, and hurting his face. Medical attendance was immediately forthcoming, and the limb was put back, but his Excellency was unable to ride next day, and has since been carried in a dhoolie. On the 28th the force appeared before Medjidiah, occupied by Beni Mahdoo and several chiefs. It was a strong fort, on the very borders of the Serai, and mounted with six heavy guns. The enemy were driven out by artillery, and their six guns taken. The Nana Sahib did not wait at Chundah to meet the commander-in-Chief. As soon as he heard that he was approaching Baraitch he evacuated Chundah, and took refuge in a jungle-fort, thirty miles to the north-west. The fugitive sepoy from Oude have been refused an asylum in Nepal, those that ventured across the frontier having been driven back by the forces of Jung Bahadur. The minor columns in Oude have also met with marked success wherever they had engaged the enemy; so that, altogether, the neck of the rebellion may be said to be broken.

Ferozshah is still at large, but his force has dwindled away to some 700 cavalry, without guns and without resources. The blow struck at him by Brigadier Napier at Runned proved most fatal to his interest. It prevented the people of the country through which he passed rendering him any assistance, and his troops consequently melted away. His object now is to effect a junction with Tautia Topee, although we cannot perceive any advantage he would derive from such a step.

The Officers of the King's Dragoon Guards at Bangalore have resolved not to aid or support the Lawrence Asylum at the Neiglierry Hills, so long as the children of Roman Catholics are not admitted into the institution. The *Bangalore Herald* has received the following report of the proceedings of the Meeting at which this resolution was adopted.

"A meeting of the Officers of the King's Dragoon Guards was held on Wednesday at 11 o'clock at the Mess House, to take into consideration the application from the Secretary of the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund for support and subscription for the institution. A letter was read from the Commander-in-Chief disapproving of the exclusiveness of the institution in not admitting any but soldiers' children of the Protestant religion; it was unanimously agreed that no subscription or support should be given to the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund as long as children of the Roman Catholic religion were inadmissible.—*Madras Examiner*, Dec. 21

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE INDIAN REBELS.—Mr. Money, the indefatigable magistrate of Shahabad, has had a remarkable interview with the rebels in that district. From the reports, official and other, which have been from time to time published in these columns, our readers will have seen that, though hunted like wild beasts, and driven incessantly from jungle to fortress, and from fortress to rocks and forests, these wretched fugitives have for months contrived to escape the sword of their pursuers. But they had heard of the amnesty; and on November 24th they despatched an Eurasian woman, whom they had seized near Major Fowler, commanding a body of troops near Jugdespore, for the purpose of ascertaining for them the terms of the proclamation. In answer, Major Fowler sent them a copy of the document; and not being aware that three days before they had murdered four natives in our service desired them, if they wished to surrender, to come in and deliver up their arms to him at Jugdespore. But fearing to accept his invitation they moved away; and Mr. Money, having been acquainted by Major Fowler with the whole transaction, joined Colonel Walter, who was advancing upon the rebels, overtook them at a place called Malaloon, arranged with an envoy sent by them into camp for a parley, and went to the place of rendezvous accompanied by but four European gentlemen and a resalदार of cavalry. The Sepoys, who were in a village about 600 yards distant from the place of meeting, did not make their appearance; but Mr. Money, in a calm and courageous manner, attended only by the resalदार, having ridden up towards their position, some of the leaders came out on horseback to meet him. A parley without result ensued, Mr. Money returned to his friends, and after an hour of waiting had elapsed, the leaders again came out of the village, this time accompanied by some Sepoys, and held a long discussion with Mr. Money. In both interviews the gentlemen offered to all, except the leaders and the murderers of the four natives, a free pardon, and pointed out to them the hopelessness of resistance.—Upon which, in the first parley, one of the leaders exclaimed—"You are hyrin (harassed) as well as we. The war has been going on for a year, and it is your interest, therefore, as well as ours, to put an end to it. Another said—"If we give up our arms, what guarantee have we that we shall not be killed afterwards?" And on Mr. Money's replying "the word of the Government" another man cried out, "Why, then, are we rebels?" and another, "I am a padre; I rebelled for my religion." Then waving their swords, they shouted, "We cannot accept your terms." In the second parley, where there were some Sepoys as well as leaders, Mr. Money made

more impression; but the difficulty was still the giving up the murderers of the four natives and disposal of the leaders, to whom Mr. Money could hold out but poor hopes in case of their surrender. The result was that no consideration awaited with the rebels, and after the lapse of an hour and a half our forces attacked and drove them from their position, whence they fled, they were soon beyond the reach of our arms. The affair is remarkable as illustrating the extreme disgust and suspicion which prevail among the rebels, and their great fidelity to their worthless chiefs.—*Madras Athenaeum.*

LITERARY FORGERIES.

On Wednesday the 16th ult., Cardinal Wiseman Archbishop of Westminster gave a lecture in the Lecture Hall, Greenwich, upon Literary Forgeries.—The announcement of the Cardinal's intention to favor the inhabitants of Greenwich with a lecture of a purely literary nature excited a great deal of curiosity, and before the hour appointed (8 o'clock) the hall was quite filled by a highly respectable assemblage, many of whom were ladies. At a few minutes past 8 o'clock the Cardinal entered the hall, accompanied by a number of friends, and was received with loud cheers.

Dr. Parvis, upon taking the chair, expressed the great gratification of the committee of the institution at the kindness of the Cardinal in consenting to deliver a lecture in the hall that evening.

Cardinal Wiseman said it was unnecessary he should tell them that he had come there that evening, on the invitation of their excellent Committee, with no purpose and no desire beyond that of advancing the objects of their praiseworthy institution. It was sufficient to know that he could promote the welfare of such an institution by aiding in the social, moral, and intellectual progress of the inhabitants of Greenwich. (Cheers.) He had selected a subject for his lecture that evening which he thought was calculated to promote these objects, and he should at once proceed to the performance of his duty with the expression of a hope that he could make it interesting to them, and conducive to higher purposes than the title of his lecture would suggest. (Hear, hear.) He proposed to address them upon literary and historical forgery, and though the subject might not appear very interesting, he hoped he might be able to give them some information upon matters that did not come much before the public eye. The moment that literature took a consistent form, he might say, consolidated, the question of spurious works became then one of great importance. So soon as the historian looked into the works on which he had to found a history of his country, so soon did the question of what was genuine and what was spurious become one of the highest importance, and his duty became then to be beset with great difficulties. He would meet with a quantity of floating fragments, but he could not tell whence they came, and it would take all the acumen and learning upon which he could draw to enable him to decide as to what he should accept, and what he should reject. In all countries historical works were involved in obscurity, of which some might be genuine, and then came the difficult task of sifting—taking that which would give wholesome mental food, and rejecting that which was worthless. Such was the state of every country when it began to take its own chronicles. It could not be doubted that the forger was a great culprit, and deserves severe punishment. Forgeries in literary matters differed from other forgeries, and in some cases might be the work of ignorance. In the first age of the literature of a country they might not be able to apply the tests to enable them to determine the genuineness or authenticity of a work. They all knew that the ascertaining the genuineness of a work depended upon its examination with great care and leisure, and it was not till after the press had multiplied the number of publications that a critic could decide upon the genuineness of a particular work. But when there was hardly intercourse between countries, and not that investigation of subjects by discussion which was more modern, the consequence was that a hundred errors crept in which were not intentional. For instance, a manuscript belonged to a Monastery, or it belonged to the British Museum, or the Bodleian, or the Vatican; those who came after and copied them as they found them might give such manuscripts a false name without intentionally doing so. After the art of printing, volumes were printed not belonging to the authors to whom they were attributed, as was the case with certain ones. In that way works were wrongly attributed to particular authors, not intentionally but in error. In like manner, another source of error was that of imitating ancient works without intending imitation, and these works corresponded to the romances of the present day. Young authors exercised their ingenuity in that way. One consequence was that at the revival of letters great ingenuity was required to select the genuine from the false works. Even at the present day great difficulty was experienced, notwithstanding all the acute knowledge they now had in detecting what were impositions.—The Cardinal then referred to one or two cases illustrative of the difficulty of arriving at a correct decision. A writer of great learning, who lived in 1646, published a work on the numismatic art—showed how medals confirmed everything on which they bore, and showed the application of numismatics to Scripture. This writer proved that a great number of the classical works were forgeries in the dark ages. After referring to several instances in corroboration of this statement, the Cardinal referred to the fine arts, and quoted the opinion expressed by an ancient writer, who held the theory that nearly all the works of the great masters in painting were copies, and that of the originals collectors possessed but a few. The forgeries, however, in art would form a large subject in itself. There was a large number of such forgeries in existence at present, and collectors of paintings knew how liable they were to be taken in, and to have as genuine that which was in reality worthless. (Hear, hear.) Whenever there was any taste in matters of art, forgeries abounded to an immense amount, especially in the case of medals. One of the most celebrated men of the last century, Stevens, whose name was associated with the works of Shakespeare, had a great taste for forgery, as was evidenced on several occasions, especially in an epitaph upon Hardyknute. The first difficulty in literary forgery was the imitation of style. If a man wanted to imitate a work written 200 years ago, he must study with the greatest care every word and phrase in use at that particular period. Forgeries were committed in which the great thing was the style. Erasmus, a very acute classical scholar, was deceived upon that point, and there would be no difficulty in citing similar instances in cases of literary forgeries. There was a curious incident in the case of one of the great Homeric Critics, Wolfe, a German writer. One of the letters of Cicero was published in a volume, but was not put in its proper place, and it was pronounced by Wolfe to be genuine, on account of its style; but if he had looked into other publications he would have found that it was correct, and he nearly lost his reputation as a writer by that extraordinary blunder. There was a forgery, not intended to be such, which was one of the most successful in modern times. The work is an agreeable work of fiction, in the Foreign and Colonial Library, published by Murray—a work translated by lady Duff Gordon, relating to witches. The book purported to be a manuscript discovered in the usual way among old papers—a manuscript of the 17th century. The story was one of the most extraordinary which he (the Cardinal) had ever read, and contained some touching and harrowing narrations, and bore all the signs of being a genuine work of the time. Meinhold, the author, could not get any one to publish his works. The King of Prussia having heard of the work, expressed a wish to see it; when Meinhold sent it; but said he would not receive the King, and acknowledged it to be a work of fiction. A year after, in 1843, Meinhold received a copy of the work printed, and with it a present from