

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—*India again in a Flame.*—We have just received, by extraordinary express, our dispatches from India. At this late hour we have only time to publish the following summary of the news:—

The din of arms again resounds on the north of India. A formidable rebellion in Cashmere, headed by the late Governor, who refuses to resign his authority into the hands of the new Sovereign, has compelled Goolaub Singh to go with all his troops to endeavour to subdue them, while a contingent of 10,000 men has been furnished by the Lahore Durbar, for the purpose of co-operation. Such, however, is the plight of the domestic affairs of our allies, that before the army of the mountain Maharajah could march, 6,000 British soldiers were requested to garrison his capital—before the Sikh soldiers could quit Lahore, the force of Sir John Littler must be detained. Brigadier Wheeler accordingly marches into the Jumboo territory with a strong force of about 6,000 men, and there remains till matters are quiet, or aid, as circumstances may require. A considerable detachment, chiefly of artillery, is held in hand to leave Lahore at a moment's notice for the Beas; while fresh troops move from Ferozepore across the Sutlej, others are moving up from the southward into the Jullundur Doab. In Mooltan matters look less satisfactory than could be wished; and altogether the aspect of the political atmosphere throughout the Sikh dominions is unpleasing. One of these wild and murderous outbursts, for which these regions seem remarkable, has occurred at Latmandoo. A favorite of the Queen, a man of high rank but low extraction, had been murdered. In revenge, the Queen seems to have created an uproar among the people, during which, above one hundred of the chiefs, consisting of most of the great officers of state, were cut off. By latest accounts, which reached to the 22d September, matters were becoming more tranquil again. Tranquility prevails in other parts.

PRESENTS FROM THE QUEEN OF SPAIN TO THE FRENCH PRINCESS.—A letter from Madrid, of the 10th, says:—"Twenty magnificent horses are about to be sent to Paris, with many others, as presents from the Queen to the Dukes de Montpensier and d'Aumale."

PROPOSED NEW ROUTE TO INDIA.—A letter from Ancona, of the 5th inst., has the following:—"Mr. Waghorn arrived in this city from Vienna, the day before yesterday, and set out the following day for Rome, after having had a long interview with the English consul here. His visit has reference to the establishment of a new route by Ancona, Lombardy, and the Splügen, for the transmission of correspondence between England and India, the first experiment in which is to be made next month. It is said, that in order to facilitate the transport of the India mail by this route, a railroad shall be constructed along the southern shore of the Adriatic. The Austrian Government is disposed to second all the efforts of Mr. Waghorn. It is further proposed to abolish completely the quarantine, so far as relates to all Turkey in Europe, and to Asiatic Turkey as far as Smyrna."

PROMISSORY NOTES.—A sensation, attended with no small degree of alarm, exists at the present moment among certain classes at the west end of the town, consisting of money lenders, &c. It has been for a considerable time the custom with gentlemen in giving their promissory notes, either for money borrowed, or for sums lost at play, to make them payable to their own order, for the purpose of avoiding, as far as possible, the appearance of particular names on their paper. This practice has prevailed for some years, and in all the numerous actions brought to recover money on these notes, the legality of the mode of drawing them has never, until a few days since, been disputed. Mr. Sergeant Shee, in moving for a new trial in a cause "*Wood v. Mytton*," contended that in law the action was not maintainable, and that the verdict must be set aside and a nonsuit entered. The learned sergeant, in quoting the statute of Anne, after reciting the decisions that had taken place in the courts, as to actions on instruments transferred from hand to hand, and the necessity that existed to allow actions to be maintained on certain classes of these instruments, enumerated those as to which such actions should be maintainable. "All notes in writing, which shall be made and signed by any person, whereby any such person shall promise to pay any other person, or his order, &c., shall be taken to be payable to such person, and to whom the same is so made payable;" the Sergeant contending that the words "his order," in this enactment clearly meant the order of the payer and not the order of the maker, obtained a rule, &c. It is well known that they are promissory notes, hitherto supposed to be available to an immense amount, drawn precisely in the above mentioned manner, in the hands of certain individuals "whose deeds shun the light," and whose anxiety on the subject may be well conceived; for should the learned Sergeant's objection hold good, there are many persons who have parted with similar securities, and who imagine that they have not been equally dealt with, will take advantage of the same point of law, and shelter themselves under the statute of Anne.—*London Paper.*

THE RATTLER SCREW STEAMER.—The late head engineer of this vessel, Thomas Evans, was brought before Mr. Bagnell and Captain Westroop, on Tuesday, charged with breaking the "refrigerator pipe," and "blow off cock," on board the Rattler, while on her voyage to England, from this port, which she left on the 7th October, with a general cargo and a number of passengers. The consequence of the injury, alleged to be of a malicious character, and to be perpetrated by the accused, was to endanger the safety

of the vessel—the water which had forced itself into her various departments being so considerable, that on arriving at Falmouth, she was described to be in a "sinking condition." The principal witness to support the charge was one of the men employed in the vessel under the head engineer. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Lefebure, were also parties to the information. Mr. Gregg, tendered bail—Thomas Evans (the accused,) in £100, and two sureties of £50 each, for the accused to stand his trial at the next assizes. Mr. Scanneil, who appeared for the prosecution, said there could be no objection to the application. Mr. Gregg said he would recommend the parties who offered the "£200 reward," in this case to keep a tight had on the money till the trial had taken place. The accused, who was a most respectable looking young man, then left the office.—*Cork Reporter.*

RAILWAY MATTERS.—The ceremony of cutting the first sod upon the line of the intended Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway, took place on Saturday, in a field in the Parish of Norton. A pneumatic machine of 200 horse power, and a condensing engine of 20 horse power, have just been tested on the Paris and St. Germain Atmospheric. M. Flaschat, engineer, conducted the experiments, which were in every respect successful. Several railway companies are stated to have written to the Paris Academy of Sciences for an answer to the following question:—When a train is running with great speed across a zone over which a thunder storm breaks, what conduct should be pursued for the interest and security of the passengers; should the train be stopped; should its speed be reduced; or should it continue at the same rate?—*Railway Chronicle.* At present the number of passengers booked on 2,000 miles of railway annually, is estimated by the *Edinburgh Review*, to be nearly 34,000,000. When the enlarged system comes into complete operation, the number must be 153,000,000.

DEATH OF THE HON. SAVILLE LUMLEY.—We have to announce the death of the Hon. Saville Henry Lumley, who expired on the 11th, at his seat, Cooleylodge, Nottinghamshire, at the advanced age of 78 years. He was uncle to the present Earl of Scarborough, and consequently brother to the late Peer. In 1806, he was married to the daughter of H. Tabourdon, Esquire.

A new plan for the removal of the Great Britain, by Mr. George Taylor, of Leeds.—Mr. George Taylor, of Holbeck, showed us the model of a plan by which he proposed to remove the Great Britain steamship, from her present position into deep water. The plan is to place a bulk along each side of the vessel, capable of resisting or sustaining a pressure of 2,000 tons. Assuming this to be the weight of the vessel, he proposes to lift her in twenty parts at the same time (the whole weight pressing upon the bulks,) by means of what he calls crutches, which are a novel application of the wedge and the lever combined. All the apparatus required is placed upon the vessel herself, and at the same time it raises a weight of 2,000 tons, it will give a force towards the waters equal to 400 tons weight.—*Leeds Mercury.*

PRISON DISCIPLINE.—We observe in the English papers the following paragraph, which is officially authenticated:—

"The earnings of the prisoners in the Pentonville prison last year, amounted to £2,849 11 4, being an average by each person of £6 9 4."

Why have we not industrial discipline in all our prisons? If idleness be the parent of crime, surely so many thousand individuals as are at this moment undergoing imprisonment, should not be doomed to lounge away their time in cheerless vacancy of mind, or in nursing misanthropic feeling and concocting new schemes against society. Why are not prisons on the Pentonville model multiplied throughout the land, and an industrial training instituted—a training which has in one case been so advantageous in reclaiming hundreds from the sway of vicious propensities?

Industry in creditable vocations often originates and ever promotes moral habits. Cicero's sentiment with regard to the arts—namely, that "they are bound together by a certain relationship" ("*quadam cognatione*,")—may also be said of the virtues. Industry begets prudence, self-respect, and other high moral qualities. But more anon on these important matters, when we shall have resumed our advocacy of a new gaol for the County of Louth—an advocacy which, if seconded, would be sure to result in success.

The best way in which a man can do his duty to God and to his fellow creatures, is not by lip homage, but practical service.

To raise up the fallen, to strengthen the weak, to reclaim the unfortunate, are the acts of men who would make their hearts temples of genuine devotion to the benignant Author of all that is good, and just, and religious. 'Tis not the sayer, but the doer, who is the best agent of God's bounty.

INDIAN CORN—Important Fact.—At a Meeting of the Relief Committee, yesterday (Tuesday,) Mr. James Daly stated that he had been offered Indian Corn—the bill of lading ready to be handed over to him, the insurance paid, and the vessel expected to arrive here shortly—at £11 4s. per ton. We have to announce the arrival since our last publication, of eight more vessels, laden with Indian Corn, besides which a large number of vessels, nearly all grain, loaded and bound to this port, have been spoken and are daily expected to arrive here. Since writing the above we have heard of the sale of a cargo to arrive at £10 15s. per ton. The purchase, we believe, has been made by a Middleton house, and the vessel, having left Leghorn on the 6th instant, may be looked for