

"That act has been since so systematically used by the Governor-General and his Council for the intimidation of the press, the suppression of the truth, and of every discussion or expression of opinion unfavourable or unpleasant to Government, and even for the prevention of all criticism on the conduct, or misconduct, of Government officials, that there is not now remaining one newspaper in this presidency which dares to publish here that which is the opinion of all British India as to the conduct of its Government and various of its officers."

The petition thus sets forth the alleged incapacity of Lord Canning:

"If the Governor-General had in the month of May armed and embodied the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, for the protection of that city, it would have placed at his disposal for the relief of Calcutta the whole, or nearly all of the European force in Calcutta."

To the weakness and vacillation of the Government of India and its Council are due the massacre of Calcutta, and the sufferings of the garrison of Lucknow and of its Christian population, comprising among them hundreds of women and children."

The memorial concludes by praying her Majesty to investigate the facts, and on proof of their sufficiency to recall the Governor-General.

A difficulty more formidable still, threatens to paralyse the Government altogether—this is "want of cash." *The Times* Calcutta correspondent writes:—"We want money—specie—not permissions to draw on Government. Great as our military difficulties may be, they are trifles compared with those in which even a temporary want of cash may involve us."

DR. DUFF ON THE MUTINY.—We make the following extracts from a letter from Dr. Duff, dated at Calcutta, October 6:—"From the fragmentary way in which details have been reaching us, it is impossible to ascertain with absolute accuracy the number of British Christians that have met with an untimely end in the midst of the present awful whirlwind of fire and blood. One thing is certain, that, at the lowest calculation, the number cannot be under thirteen hundred. Of that number, about 240 have been British military officers, about a tenth of the officers of the Bengal army. Great as is this number, the marvel is that, amid such terrific scenes, it has been so small. I now speak of those who have been actually massacred, and not of those who have fallen in open battle with the enemy. The rest of the thirteen hundred consist of civil servants of the East India Company, assistants in Government offices, bankers, traders, agents, and ladies. The number also includes four chaplains, and ten male missionaries with their wives. Of the latter ten, two, belonging to the Propagation Society, fell at Calcutta, and three at Delhi; four of the American Presbyterian Mission, at Futtehgur; and one of the Established Church of Scotland, at Sealkote, in the Punjab. The destruction of mission property in the north-west has been immense. At upwards of twenty stations there has been much devastation, and at some of them total ruin. The mission bungalow residences, the schools, the churches or chapels, the libraries and stores of books, have been completely destroyed. The extensive printing-presses of the American mission at Allahabad, and of the Church of England Missionary Society at Agra, with the founts of types, and Bible, and tract, and school-book depositories—the accumulated results of the knowledge, experience, and toil of many a devoted spirit for many years,—have all disappeared. In pecuniary value alone, the aggregate of mission property thus wantonly and wickedly demolished and swept away cannot, at the lowest estimate, be reckoned under seventy thousand pounds. To prevent all misconception with reference to missionaries, it ought to be emphatically noted, that nowhere has any special enmity or hostility been manifested towards them by the mutineers. Far from it. Such of them as fell in the way of the rebels were simply dealt with precisely in the same way as all other Europeans were dealt with. They belonged to the governing class, and, as such, must be destroyed, to make way for the re-establishment of the old native Mohammedan dynasty. The same actuating motive led to the destruction of native Christians, and all others who were friendly, or supposed to be friendly, to the British Government. In this way it is known that many of the natives of Bengal, who, from their superior English education, were employed in Government offices in the north-west, and were believed to be favourable to the continuance of our rule, were made to suffer severely both in life and property. Some of them were sadly mutilated after the approved Mohammedan fashion, by having their noses slit up and ears cut off; whilst others, amid exposures and sufferings, had to effect the same hair-breadth escapes as the Europeans. In short, I feel more than ever persuaded of the reality of the conviction which I entertained from the very first, that this monstrous rebellion has been mainly of a political, and but very subordinately of a religious character; and that the grand proximate agency in exciting it was a treasonable Mohammedan influence brought skillfully to bear on a soil prepared for its action by many concurring antecedent causes of disaffection and discontent. Brahminical and other influences had doubtless their share in it; but the preponderant central element has been of Mohammedan origin, directed to the realization of the long-cherished dynastic designs of Mohammedan ambition."

THE KING OF DELHI AND HIS ATROCITIES.—A private letter from the wife of a medical officer, dated Burdwan, Oct. 8, 1857, gives the following information of some of the brutal atrocities committed on our poor unoffending countrywomen:—"I write you under feelings so acutely

painful as to make it a difficulty accurately to describe the horrid details, for myself and children might have been subject to dreadful indignities—ten thousand times worse than death. But alas, for my unfortunate and polluted countrywomen! Twenty-three ladies, by order of the aged monster, within the walls of Delhi, were ordered to be brought before him, and then stripped naked; unheard of indignities were practised upon them, which the wretch gloated over; and then, with a filthy piece of rag to cover their loins, they were ordered and forced by torture to work as coolies, and fed like horses, no other food being permitted them but 'grahm,' and the most offensive water from the dirtiest of tanks. At length our brave troops appeared before the walls of Delhi, and the aged demon completed his horrid butchery. Our poor countrywomen were again brought before the wretch, again tortured with the vilest indignities, and by his lowest of ruffians, and then savagely slaughtered, and their poor bodies hacked to pieces and flung into the streets. Can human suffering surpass this bloody act? and yet the aged monster lives? Great God! is there justice left, and shall such unheard of cruelties remain unpunished!

I have heard from good authority that our soldiers have peremptorily demanded the king of Delhi to be given up to them, and, let the consequences be what they may, they are determined to hang the old villain outside the city walls; nor is this his just deserts. The Maharajah has been a good and true friend to England throughout the fearful massacres. 50,000 rupees are offered for the capture of Nana Sahib, but we fear that he is too strongly protected by his savage hordes, over whom he seems to have unlimited control; and we hear that on the least disposition of wavering among his rebels, they are cut down and their bodies burnt. Fifty thousand of these monsters are within a short distance of us, but we know also that our brave English soldiers are arriving fast to our relief. May a merciful Providence save us from the horrors of another massacre and atrocities that I am unequal to pen. *** The thirst for English blood is scarcely to be credited, and nothing but a signal retribution will have any avail. The malicious disposition of the natives has been more widely extended than you believe in England, and nothing but prompt measures, supported by a powerful English army, can stay the furious tide of rebellion. You know not how kind the Maharajah has been to my husband and myself. We are very grateful to him."

ROUTE OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAMS.—As the question is often put to us, how is the telegram conveyed from India to England, why is it that it does not come to us instantaneously, and how is it that we are dependant on foreign telegraphs for its conveyance; let us repeat, or rather restate in another form, that at present the Indian news after steaming up the Red Sea from India and crossing the Isthmus of Suez, is made up by our consul at Alexandria on its arrival from Suez, (no telegraph report being as yet sent across the Isthmus, although we believe there is a partial line running from Cairo) The summary of the news so made up at Alexandria is forwarded to Malta, and thence (till the cable already made be laid down between Cagliari and Malta) by Government steamer to Cagliari. Handed into the telegraph office there it is forwarded to Spezzia and thence to Turin. Thence there are two telegraphic routes, one via Switzerland, the Rhine provinces, Belgium, and through the submarine cable from Ostend to London; the other via France to Paris, and thence (through the submarine cable) from Calais to London. A third route may also be employed—viz, from the Rhine provinces to Amsterdam, and thence via the Electric and International Telegraph Company's submarine wires from Holland to London. A line has been proposed to connect Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar, with England direct, but in the present state of the money market any further great extension of long submarine lines is not at all probable. At present, therefore, as will be seen, in telegraph communication, England is quite dependant on continental Powers. —*The Builder*.

GENERAL HAVELOCK is a small man, with grey hair, and lively energetic manner.—What he does, he does at once; there is no indecision, no fumbling—he forms his column into shape in a second, and had he only cavalry and horse artillery, I think he would drive his men through a stone wall; but I have seen those confounded bullocks which draw his cannon become frantic, rushing at the drivers and scattering all around in confusion. The rebels have horses—government horses!—to their guns, and can do much to harass us by the rapidity of their movement.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME HAVELOCK.—Danish antiquaries have, at different times and with various success, endeavoured to refer the names of the several distinguished Englishmen to a Scandinavian original. Nowhere, perhaps, is the evidence for an hypothesis of this description more clear than in the case of the gallant General Havelock, who springs from a part of England peopled by the northmen, and whose name has only varied by a letter, since it was borne by that Havelock the Dane, so well known to romance and archæology.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—By the *Toriot* we learn that her Majesty's ship *Scoeur* left Lisbon for England on the 9th. She comes from the coast of Africa to report to the British Government that several vessels are on that coast, fitted out as slavers, with Spanish crews, who sail under the United States flag. The question that is about to be raised is whether under the present treaty between Great Britain and the United States, English cruisers have a right to search and seize such vessels.

ECLIPSES IN 1858.—During 1858 there will be two eclipses of the sun and two of the moon. The first, an annular eclipse of the sun, will take place on the 15th March, and will begin on the earth thirty-one minutes past nine, a.m., and end thirty-nine minutes past two, p.m. There will be a total eclipse of the sun, September 7, 1858. It will begin on the earth thirty-three minutes past eleven, a.m., and end forty-four minutes past four, p.m. There will be two partial eclipses of the moon visible here—the one on February 27, and the other on August 28.

THE HIGHEST CHIMNEY IN ENGLAND.—The Messrs. Crossby, of Halifax, are just about completing a new chimney in connection with their works at Dean Clough, which will be of extraordinary dimensions and weight, and will outstrip every other that has been built in this country. Its height is 127 yards, width at the bottom is ten yards.

The question of the emancipation of the serfs in Russia is again taken up in the Russian imperial councils, and it is anticipated that a decree will soon be announced abolishing the whole system.

A DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT.—Sir Peter Laurie, when Lord Mayor of London, gave a dinner at the Mansion House to the Judges, and, in proposing their health, observed, after expatiating on the excellence of the British Constitution, "I may instance my humble self—but why should I do so, when there, before me, sits my Lord Tenterden, who has risen, not like me, from the respectable class of tradesmen, but, I may say, from the very dregs of the people."

The issue of the London *Times* each morning makes a pile of paper fifty feet high. Every four days it would make a column as high as the London Monument. The entire force employed in the printing department is three hundred, including reporters and proof-readers.

The Government of the Sultan has drawn up another note against the union of the Principalities. Much agitation prevails in those provinces.

The *Journal de Constantinople* announces that the Turkish Government have decided upon constructing a line of telegraph from Constantinople to Bassorah, on the Persian Gulf, passing by Bagdad.

A patent of nobility has been conferred by the King of Prussia on the Chevalier Bunsen.

The Government has granted a pension of 30*l*. a year to the mother of the late Hugh Miller.

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HON. C. HUNT, Lowell, Mass.—"To remove dandruff, and keep the hair moist and glossy we have never found anything so good."

M. HOFFMAN, Esq., (Editor German Weekly), Boston, Mass., and his wife Eva say—"It causes hair to grow vigorous—gives beauty and splendor—is better than European articles," &c.

C. H. STOCKING, Esq., (Printy College), Hartford, Conn.—"By using it my hair turned from a sandy to brown color; it was naturally dry, but is now moist."

A. E. WOOD, Chemist, New Haven, Conn.—"I saw a fair head of very dark hair on a man that six weeks ago was bald. He had used nothing but your Rosemary," &c.

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