

adjacent apartments await their reception, and that persons are in attendance to remove them thence. Doctor Stopford narrates the particulars of several scenes of the kind which he witnessed. He followed the "possessed" to the places prepared for them during their state of trance, watched them during its continuance, and conversed with them at their awakening. Far from casting any doubt upon the reality of what he saw, or in putting any admixture of deceit or vanity to those concerned, he bears the strongest testimony to their sincerity, and does not shrink from saying that he entirely believes them when they describe their mental state to be subsequently one of unearthly happiness. They declare themselves to be unalterably assured of Paradise, and to have ceased to care about the ordinary ills and sorrows of their present mortal state. He tells us also that for a certain period, usually a brief duration, the features of the "smitten" wear the glow of supernatural beauty; but he does not fail to add that this ecstatic illumination of the countenance commonly gives place to very different appearances. He finds in the bloated and marky skin, the unnatural fixed expression of the eye, the incipiently descript gait, and above all, in the helpless susceptibility to emotion, the unmistakable symptoms of hysteria. He does not question the sincerity of motives in those whose preaching renders their hearers peculiarly liable to, even when it does not actually drive them into, this condition, but he says plainly that it is a state of bodily disease, which is not and cannot be the true or just means of effecting moral regeneration. In a word, he deprecates strongly all idea of treating it as imposture, but he manfully strives to wrestle with it as a fearful delusion. It does seem hardly credible, yet unfortunately we know it to be true, that disinterested persons of education and worth should at the present moment be actively engaged in endeavouring to inoculate the community on this side of the Channel with this humiliating and deplorable disease. Persons, both lay and clerical, have gone from hence to the places where it is known to prevail, and have returned possessed with the idea that it is their duty to bring all within their reach under its expanded influence. At Manchester, Woolwich, and other places, vast gatherings have been held within the last week avowedly for this purpose; and we are sorry to observe that so far from any warning being given against factitious physical excitement, expectations are openly held forth, and prayers actually offered, that God would make himself miraculously manifest by the same tokens as it is supposed that he has shown elsewhere!

RUSSIA.

CAPTURE OF SHAMYL.

News received from the Caucasus to the 26th of August states that the Circassian chief Shamyl has been made prisoner, and is to be sent to St. Petersburg.

The *Invalido Russa* announces that General Bariatski, commanding in the Caucasus, has published an order of the day, dated from Andia, near Tando, declaring that the district of the Avaria, which in 1843 threw off the rule of Russia, has again submitted to it; also that, with the consent of the Emperor of Russia, he has appointed Ibrahim Khan captain in the Cossack Guard and aide-de-camp to the Emperor Alexander, to the post of Khan of Avaria, and his younger son, Reshid Khan, lieutenant in the Hussars of the Guard, to that of Khan of Mekhetia.

SPAIN.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE MOORS.

The Madrid journals say that six battalions had been disembarked at Ceuta, and that on the 25th ultimo the garrison, seconded by a steamer and a gunboat, had commenced an attack on the Moors. The journals of the previous day stated that a body of 12,000 Moors perfectly armed, had made a new attack on Melilla, and that the Spanish garrison had been obliged to seek a precipitate refuge in the fortress; but the news does not appear to be official. In the event of a grand expedition to Morocco taking place, the Infante Don Sebastian, who recently recognised the Queen, according to the *Espana*, will be charged to besiege Mogador at the head of a corps d'armee, whilst another corps will attack Ceuta. "The Prince," adds the *Espana*, "will have a guard of honour composed of Knights of the Order of San Juan, will be accompanied by a bishop, and will have the flag of Don Juan of Austria and the cross of Cisneros confided to him." Troops were continuing to arrive at Algeiras for the projected expedition, and great activity was being displayed in constructing tents, and in providing other material. The *Correspondencia Autografa*, a semi-official organ, says, however:—"The affair of Morocco is likely, after all, to be brought to a solution satisfactory and honourable to Spain. The Emperor of that country has offered all necessary concessions."

TURKEY.

ELOPEMENT FROM THE SULTAN'S HAREM.

It has been stated that the master of the Sultan's band, an Italian, had arrived at Geneva with his wife, a beautiful Circassian. According to a letter from Constantinople, this female, whose name is Sersafas Hanum, was for some time in the harem of the Sultan, and was one of his favourites. "One day," says the letter, "she called for her carriage, and, accompanied by two female slaves and a male attendant, went to Ortakie. There she stopped at a house which she indicated, and was received by two females with marks of the most profound respect. She entered the house followed by the two slaves, while the other remained at the door. She was introduced into a sumptuously furnished drawing-room, and there she dismissed the two slaves, who went with the domestics of the house to an apartment, where they were entertained with cakes, cigarettes, and coffee. Two of the domestics quitted the room from time to time as if to see that nothing was wanted in the drawing-room and after a while they all left. The two female slaves continued to amuse themselves with their coffee and cigarettes. At last, getting surprised at not seeing any of the servants return, they went out in their turn, and finding all quiet they advanced on tiptoe to the drawing-room. Hearing no noise they entered, and to their astonishment found that their mistress had disappeared. They called out but received no answer—the house seemed deserted. They then commenced a search in the different rooms, and presently found in a boudoir their mistress's dress. They were thunderstruck, as it was evident that she had fled! They then uttered loud cries, and the male attendant entered. Hearing what had happened, he searched the house throughout, but was unable to discover the fair favourite. Hastening back to the harem, he told the black eunuch of her disappearance. That functionary in his turn went and searched the house with great minuteness, but could not find any trace of the Circassian, but after a while he perceived that the house opened on the port. An investigation having been instituted, it was ascertained that several persons dressed in European style had been seen in a cottage near the house, and had suddenly left it. It turned out that a handsome Italian, named Guatelli, director of the music at Court, had disappeared. The kiosk of the fugitive was examined—the gold, silver, jewellery, and sumptuous presents of all kinds which the Sultan had made her had been carried off. The beautiful Sersafas, it is said, possesses a splendid voice, which the Sultan admired greatly; and, as she has gone away with an Italian maestro, it is not improbable that she may some day appear in the theatres of Western Europe."

DEATH OF SIR JAMES STEPHEN.—By the steamship *Hungary* we receive intelligence of the death of the Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, K. C. B., Essayist and Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. He was born about the year 1770, and was the son of the Mr. Stephen who took so active a part in the suppression of the slave trade. Sir James was educated at Cambridge, became a student of law, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1811. During the existence of the Melbourne Ministry, he was appointed as permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and held that position until 1848, when he resigned. He was knighted at this period, and shortly afterwards was nominated a member of Board of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations. In 1849 he was appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, which post he held until his death. He has been distinguished as a writer of great force on historical topics, having published a series of articles in the *Edinburgh Review*, which attracted almost universal attention, especially after their publication in a collected form in this country. Among his labours were two volumes of Lectures on the History of France.—*New York Times*.

LEGACIES OF AN ENGLISH BOOKSELLER.—George Riggs of London, bookseller, lately deceased, in his will does not

fail to remember the printers with whom his business was so intimately connected. His property was valued at £70,000, of which he leaves £12,000 to his wife, £11,200 to other parties, and a considerable number of small legacies to his assistants and contributors to the *Family Herald*, published by him. He bequeaths £500 to the *Printers' Pension Society*; to the *Printers' Widow and Orphan Fund*, £100; to the *Printers' Almshouse Fund*, £100; besides £100 each to the *Servants' Home and Dressmakers' Institution*, and a like amount to several hospitals. After these legacies are all paid, he bequeaths the residue of his property to the *Printers' Almshouse Society*, to be divided among the aged printers and widows of printers.

THE COST OF THE LATE WAR.—The *Allgemeine Zeitung* endeavours to estimate the cost of the late war. The writer says that Austria, without reckoning the loan she raised in England at the beginning of 1859, has expended 200 million gulden for the purposes of war. France has applied 500 million francs to the same purpose. Piedmont, it is known, had access to the French military chest; but, besides this, she increased her loan by 50 million francs, and her debt to the Turin Bank by 33 millions. The exact sums spent by the other Italian States cannot be ascertained with precision, but, reckoning the five million francs added to the Bolognese loan, 20 million francs cannot be an over estimate. With regard now to the neutral powers, Russia gives us no means of making an accurate estimate, but, considering the additions to her various army corps, the cost to her must have been about 15 million thalers. Finally, the sums raised by the German States for the purpose of putting their forces on a war footing, may be taken together at 90 million gulden, about a third of which still remains unpaid. These conclusions the German paper arranges in a table as follows. We translate francs into pounds:—Austria, £20,000,000; France, £20,000,000; Piedmont, £4,000,000; other Italian States, £800,000; Russia, £1,200,000; England, £850,000; Germany, £5,120,000; total, £52,000,000.

HORRIBLE CRIME IN FRANCE.—The Court of Assizes has been occupied with an affair which has excited considerable sensation:—A married woman, named Desain, who for 17 years lived with her husband, at 82, Faubourg St. Martin, disappeared suddenly in November last, and her husband, on being questioned, stated, but in a very vague manner, that she had obtained work at Versailles. He fell into arrears with his rent, and sold off his furniture, article by article. The landlord accordingly gave him notice to quit; but he refused to go, and, on the 3rd of April, the landlord sent a huissier to expel him. The man refused to open the door to the huissier, and the latter forced the lock. He then, to his astonishment, found Desain lying on his bed, with a razor applied to his throat, and striking the razor with a hammer. He had inflicted two severe wounds in his throat, and blood flowed profusely from them. A horrible stench was perceived in the room, and it turned out, terrible to relate, to come from the dead body of the man's wife, which was lying covered with a sheet in an advanced state of putrefaction on the floor! Four months from November to April—had the man passed in the room with the dead body! He was taken to the hospital, and when he had somewhat recovered from his wounds, he was questioned as to how the woman came by her death. He alleged that having fallen into profound misery they had resolved on committing suicide, and that she had taken poison, but he was afraid to follow her example. But on examination it turned out that the woman had not died of poison, but by being beaten about the head with a blunt instrument. The man then said that he had killed her with a hammer, but had done so by her own consent, and with the intention of committing suicide afterwards, an intention, however, he had been afraid to execute. He was brought to trial on the charge of murdering his wife. The question to be decided was whether or not the man was insane; the extraordinary circumstances of the case seem to prove that he was so, and after his arrest he affected insanity, but several medical men who examined him declared that he was perfectly sane, and they expressed the opinion that he was excited to the crime by misery. The jury declared him guilty with extenuating circumstances, and the court condemned him to ten years hard labour.

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.—The best thing written by Edward Everett in his "Mount Vernon Papers," is an article on the late court. After describing its approach to the earth and the beautiful picture it presented, he says:—

"Return, then, mysterious traveller, to the depths of the heavens, never again to be seen by the eyes of men now living! Thou hast run thy race with glory! Millions of eyes have gazed upon thee with wonder—but they shall never look upon thee again. Since thy last appearance in these skies, empires, languages and races of men have died away—the Macedonian, the Alexandrian, the Augustan, the Parthian, the Byzantine, the Saffacene, the Ottoman dynasties have sunk or are sinking into the gulf of ages. Since thy last appearance old continents have relapsed into ignorance, and new worlds have come out from behind the veil of waters. The Magian fires are quenched on the hill tops of Asia; the Chaldean is dried; the Egyptian hieroglyphic has lost its cunning; the Oracle is dumb. Wisdom now dwells in the farthest Thules, or in newly discovered worlds beyond the sea. Haply, when wheeling up again from the celestial abysses, thou art once more seen by the dwellers of earth, the language we speak shall be forgotten, and science shall have fled to the utmost corners of the earth. But even there thy hand, that now marks out thy wondrous circuit, shall still guide thy course; and then, as now, Hesper will smile at thy approach, and Arcturus with his sons rejoice at thy coming."

THE FATHER OF THE PEERAGE.—Field Marshal the Earl of Strafford is now the father of the peerage, having been born in June, 1768, while Baron Sinclair, lately a representative peer, was born in July 30, 1768. These peers are followed successively by Baron Lyndhurst and the Earl of Guildford, who were both born in 1772, and the Earl of Jersey in 1773.

AN INDIAN NABOB.—The will of the late Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., late of Bombay, Parsee merchant, was proved in the Supreme Court by his sons. The whole of the property, personal and real, was sworn under 85 lacs of rupees—£8,500,000.

The will of the late Manockjee Pitty, Esq., late a Bombay Parsee merchant, was proved on the 10th August, in the Supreme Court, by his two sons, his executors. The property, landed and personal, was sworn under 24 lacs of rupees—£2,400,000.

Lord Derby has again been attacked with his old complaint—the gout. The latest undertaking of his lordship is the decimation of the Irish peasantry on his estate at Doon. From the Irish press we learn that on the 24th ult., every Catholic tenant at will, numbering from 100 to 150, on the Doon estate of the Earl of Derby, was served with an ejectment. The pretext for this act is this: some time ago a man named Crowe had been shot on these estates. The motive which instigated the sanguinary deed was said to be revenge. A widow had been unjustly (the people said) evicted from her farm, and Crowe took the land. He paid the forfeit of the act with his life. The assassin or assassins have not been discovered—therefore the Earl orders that the tenantry shall be swept off the estate. The logic of this piece of oppression is peculiarly Anglo-Saxon and paternal. To ordinary men it would seem that the police force, so numerous and well organized, were responsible for the escape of the criminals. But Lord Derby, it seems, holds not the police or the magistrates accountable, but the unfortunate peasantry—and as the police have not done their duty, he orders the peasantry to be exterminated. The brutal cruelty of this thing is equalled only by its grotesque absurdity. The press, both in Ireland and England, so far as it has yet spoken, has been unanimous in the condemnation of the intended act of tyranny. A Public Meeting is to be held in Tipperary, to protest against the fierce ukase issued by Lord Derby.

The Emperor of Austria has placed the Protestants of his Empire in the same position which he placed Roman Catholics by the celebrated Concordat of 1857, viz: almost free from all Imperial control. The *Times* says the Austrian Government have displayed "far more liberality than was expected."

A report from the Russian Commander in Circassia has been published by the Government of St. Petersburg. It announces that the whole country is reduced to submission. We know, however, by experience that such reductions by no means prevent a hardy and bold race of mountaineers from making another struggle for the independence of which they

are most unjustly deprived. Still it is a most important fact that Sahamyl, who has so long been the life of Circassian resistance to Russia, has been taken prisoner with all his family.

A striking fact connected with the Chinese disaster is the eagerness with which the news had been received in England and France, and especially in France, as calling for united and energetic action on the part of both countries, and thus dispelling the clouds that hung over the alliance. In France the intelligence produced a rise in the funds, which is accounted for by this consideration. Happy, indeed, will it be if this ill-wind blow so much good, that out of the nettle of Chinese danger and defeat, we are enabled to pluck the flower of European safety and confidence.

Lord Shaftesbury is actively engaged in a movement to supply arms by subscription, to the Italian insurgents.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE ITALIAN CONFERENCES.

The Zurich Conferences are likely soon to come to an end. It is impossible to get any positive information on the subject, but there is reason to believe that a definitive peace will be concluded between France and Austria alone, "all Sardinia is so extravagant in her demands that it is impossible to come to terms with her." The Austrian Government is resolved, even though Sardinia should not fulfil the conditions of the peace of Villafranca, to give a liberal and autonomic Government to Venice. As a matter of course, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian will be the representative of the Emperor.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE SULTAN.

The journals from Constantinople announce that numerous arrests had taken place in consequence of the discovery of a political conspiracy, but few details of the affair are published, as the journals state that they have been forbidden to make comments on the matter, until the judicial examinations have been concluded. Vigorous measures have been taken by the Government. Two frigates have been moored before the Seraglio, and the squadron had arrived the day the mail left. Among the principal leaders of the conspiracy were two generals of division, Djaffir of the artillery, and Hossein, Governor of the Dardanelles, several colonels and ulamas. Djaffir was drowned in the Bosphorus. No Christians were compromised in the plot. The plan of the conspiracy was cleverly organised. The Europeans and the foreign ambassadors were to be protected by the generals of the rebels.

CHOLERA AT MOSCOW—FEARFUL STORM.

It is said that the Emperor yielded to the urgent solicitations of the Empress in hastily leaving Moscow, which is cruelly suffering from Asiatic cholera. To prevent the excitement that his Majesty's sudden departure from the city might have caused among the population, his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael stayed two days longer, and then joined his august brother at Zarskoe-Seloe. St. Petersburg was last week visited by a violent storm, which must have produced many disasters along the shores of the Gulf of Finland. For the last thirty years we have not been exposed to such a gale. The losses, it is supposed, will amount to millions of roubles.

DEATH OF THE BEY OF TUNIS.

The Bey of Tunis died on the 22d instant. In consequence of the energetic measures taken by Rhaaznodar, tranquillity has been maintained. During the interregnum, which lasted thirty-six hours, the presumptive heir, Sidi Sadoq, was recognized as successor. He was installed as Bey on the 24th inst., and took the oath to observe the constitution and laws granted to the country by his predecessor.

THE CHINESE NAVAL AND MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

We understand that, in addition to the ships of war already in the Chinese waters, no fewer than forty new vessels are to be forthwith sent out with the view of exacting reparation for the late outrage. Forty charts of the Chinese seas and rivers have been ordered by the Admiralty to be made ready at once. In order, too, that all the troops which can be spared from India should be made available for active service on Chinese territory, with all possible expedition, the Indian mail was delayed a day on Monday, that the requisite instructions should be given, after a definite course of action had been agreed on in Downing-street.

We understand that Major-General Sir Hope Grant is to have command of the expeditionary force to China. No troops will be despatched from England, but a force of 10,000 men is to be sent from India, the selection of which will be left to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

The French forces concentrated on the frontiers of Morocco amount to about 20,000 men, under the command of General Martimprey, and it is said that their operations will not be confined to the protection of the frontiers of Algeria, but that they will occupy a portion of the territory of Morocco, of which Ouedja is the centre, and from which point the incursions by the Moors have been made.

GERMANY.

It appears every day more and more evident (writes a Berlin correspondent) that the secondary States will not remain simple spectators of the German movement, but that they are convinced of the necessity of doing something to satisfy the general wish for a reform calculated to strengthen the defensive system of Germany. It is well known that the German Constitution tends not only to the establishment of a central Government, but to remodel the military institutions, which are very defective, particularly in the petty States. It may be remembered that Prussia has before pointed out that a reform in this particular was indispensable, and that object has been the first to occupy the attention of the secondary States. Among the propositions discussed by the Ministers of Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, who lately assembled at Munich, are pointed out the following:—In order to remedy the insufficient instruction in military matters among the officers of the States of the second and third rank, a military academy shall be formed in Southern Germany, probably at Frankfurt. At present the officers of the petty Northern States mostly receive their instruction in the military schools of Prussia. In the next place, in order to strengthen the military power of Germany, the contingent shall be increased from 1 1/2 per cent. of the population to 2 per cent. This proposition had been before made, and by other States. Lastly, that the organisation of the army shall be modified so that Wurtemberg and Baden shall form one corps d'armee, and the Hesses, Nassau, and the kingdom and two duchies of Saxony another. Hitherto the 8th corps d'armee has comprised, in addition to Wurtemberg and Baden, Grand-Duché Hesse; the 9th was formed by Electoral Hesse, the kingdom of Saxony, Nassau, and Luxembourg; while the duchies of Saxony formed a corps of reserve; this modification will, however, be one of mere form. It is also in contemplation to re-establish the German fleet restored by Austria, and the materials of which were sold by the Diet by public auction.

TURKEY.

GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A dreadful fire has destroyed upwards of 1000 houses in the Turkish capital. It broke out in the quarter of Hass-Koni, built like an amphitheatre on the side of a hill, and inhabited by 30,000 Jews, and from the houses being of wood, the flames spread with the most frightful rapidity, and in a very short time upwards of sixty habitations were destroyed. The fire was, then, most persons thought, got under, but on the next day it burst out afresh, and very nearly 1000 houses more were reduced to ashes. The inhabitants were seen running half naked through the streets, seeking shelter; and more than 600 families who lost all they possessed are encamped on the hill. A subscription was immediately opened on behalf of the sufferers, and soon produced 150,000 piastres (25,000*l.*) The Sultan ordered a number of military tents to be supplied to afford them temporary shelter.

ITALY.

The King of Sardinia has sent General Bourbaki and M. Erizzo, Mayor of Cremona, a splendid stag each, killed with his Majesty's own hand in the Park of Monza. He had previously sent one to General Garibaldi.

INDIA.

The Columbian arrived at Aden on the 21st, with Bombay dates to the 12th.

The Nena ul Begum are in Nepal, and Romaine is watching.

Feroze Shah is in Central India. Disturbances seem imminent on the coast of Kattywar. A report states that the people of Jeypore will not comply with the disarming order. Captain Richards, of the Central India Field Force, has compelled Chuttersall, a leading rebel, to surrender.

The Government has increased the license-tax to an income-tax of 7d in the pound on all incomes above £25 a year; officials and landlords are exempted. The Council refuse to pass the Bill without a clear statement of receipts and expenditure, and denounce the clause exempting officials.

China dates to August reached Bombay on the 2nd instant. There is no additional news of importance. The ship Admiral Boxer was wrecked 14 miles from Kurrachee; all lives saved.

CHINA.

THE AFFAIR AT THE PEIHO.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Foochow, August 6:—"The Peiho affair is likely to be a far more serious one than has ever yet occupied the attention of England in her relations with China—the mere fact of the opposition at Peiho being founded upon a direct order from Peking, and the Emperor will make it so. Hitherto our quarrels have originated with some mandarin or other official, against whom we have first taken measures, and then demanded reparation from the Government; but in this instance it is the act of the Government itself, and it is the strongly expressed opinion here that the Chinese should be made to know and feel that a ratified treaty cannot be broken with impunity. The Chinese Government also seem to comprehend this, as they are proceeding in the matter with energy, and calling upon the patriotic spirit of the natives, who, to do them justice, seem to respond to it nobly. Thus the Governor of Hojeh has sent 20 brass guns and 80 iron ones for the defence of the Peiho. The Salt Commissioner has given 8,000 taels of silver (about £2,500 sterling), and many other nobles have given 4,000 taels (about £1,750 sterling), towards the fund. The subscription raised in Foochow is now leaving for the north with 25,000 strings of cash, and thousands of dollars; so we may expect that the Government is about to put forth its whole strength. At present we are quite safe in Foochow, and at the first appearance of danger shall move down to Nantai. The policy of China is certainly peculiar, which makes war with the allies in one place, and yet continues trading with them in others."

It is stated that Lieutenant Clutterbuck fell while leading on his men to the assault. This was not the case. He received his death wound while assisting a wounded man to the boats late in the evening. He said to a friend when hit, "I am dying, but I am thankful that the last action I did in my life was a kind one." He died the same night in his own cabin, having lived some few hours after he received his wound.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE BRITISH AT CANTON.

CANTON, AUG.—We are very anxious up here about the disposition of the Chinese, and are watching closely for any signs that may portend a coming storm. No small consternation was got up among the terrorists the other day on account of a great noise of horns, drums, flutes, and all manner of music, heard all night long in the country between the city and the White Clouds. The dismal noise made by these unharmonious instruments was every now and then drowned in the noise of gringal-shots. Such a noise as this was the inevitable precursor of an attack last year, and we can hardly wonder that such a circumstance should afford a theme of conversational surmise on the part of the garrison officers, who have little to do except sit in the shade and lament that their chance of going home is indefinitely postponed. A rather more alarming affair took place in the street not far from the Yunnan couple of days ago. An officer was stopped in his chair by a vagabond, who placed himself directly in front of the coolies. A revolver placed in unpleasant contiguity to the ruffian's head induced him, however, to "evaporate." It was fortunate that the intended victim had a revolver, for the shopkeepers were evidently but little inclined to interfere, and no success was at hand from other sources. A soldier was robbed, and, I believe, injured, within a stone's throw of the Yunnan, but, although the individual in this case may have been a highly abstemious man, a passer-by may occasionally see soldiers going along the street in such a state of perfect jollity and unsuspecting love to the Chinese, that the temptation to ease them of their valuables would prove too strong even for the high-fingered genius of more civilised lands. A report goes that his Excellency Lan is in receipt of despatches from Peking, which he neither will nor dare show to the commissioners. Poor man, his place is no sinecure, for he never seizes any rest from sunrise until sunset while the indefatigable Consul Parkes has got any business to transact. When the new governor arrived a couple of thousand Tartar troops came to the city. The commissioners "came down" on some of them, and gave them two nights in prison for coming without leave. I do not know what has become of the soldiers since all the arms were seized, but I should fancy they had left the city. The discovery of an order for 100 cannon by the Chinese officials has been the latest subject of conversation.

JAPAN.

The *St. Petersburg Northern Bee* publishes a correspondence from Kiochia, which states that the loss of the Chinese in the affair at the Taku fort was 1000 men killed; the number wounded is not stated. The American Minister had arrived at Peking, but is kept confined (*tenu enferme*).

JAPAN.

ATTEMPT OF THE GOVERNMENT TO EVADE THE TREATY. In Japan affairs have assumed a very unsatisfactory position. On the 11th of July the treaty was duly ratified, but since then the Japanese Government have attempted to evade it by seeking to confine foreigners to a small island about 10 miles from Yeddo, and to establish the same sort of surveillance over them as they formerly exercised at the Dutch settlement of Desima. They have further sought to establish a new coin as the only one to be used in commercial dealings with foreigners, but at the same time forbidding its currency among the natives, so that all payments in the new coin would have to be exchanged at the Government treasury for the old rization; and the relative values fixed by the Government produced a depreciation of 66 per cent. on foreign coins, which, according to treaty, are to be received at their intrinsic value is metal. Mr. Alcock, the British Consul-General, has issued a protest, and has stopped the trade for the present. It is to be hoped that the calm, but firm attitude he has assumed, will have the desired effect.

BORNEO.

INSURRECTION AT SARAWAK—ASSASSINATION OF MESSRS. FOX AND STEELE.

By advices from Sarawak we are informed of a melancholy tragedy at Kanawit. Some years ago a fort was erected about a hundred miles up the Rejang river, at the place where the Kanawit river falls into it, for the purpose of preventing the practical Dyaks living on these rivers passing out to sea. This fort was about two hundred miles from Sarawak by water. It was under charge of Messrs. Fox and Steele, the former of whom had been for two years on the Rejang, and the latter nine. Two Kanawit chiefs, named Kalai and Sawing, who lived just opposite to the junction of the Kanawit with the Rejang, had long been ill-disposed towards the Sarawak Government, and two years ago they were fined, having been detected in a conspiracy to take the fort. Since that time they had remained quiet, and it would seem that Messrs. Fox and Steele had lately ceased to mistrust them and their followers, and they had been allowed free ingress and egress to and from the fort. Taking advantage of the confidence reposed in them, it appears that on the 6th instant some of the followers of these chiefs entered the fort, and finding a favorable opportunity, one of them, with a long kris, stabbed Mr. Steele, who was sitting in his room. Immediately afterwards another of the band cut down Mr. Fox, who was running to his friend's assistance. As neither of these unfortunate gentlemen was armed at the time, they could make no resistance. The garrison of the fort (Sarawak Malays) immediately seized their arms, and one of the band of murderers was killed, the rest flying under a fire of musketry from the fort. The Chinese shopkeepers then went into the fort for safety, only one Chinese (a servant in the fort) losing his life. Two days after these occurrences the garrison of the fort vacated the place, and Kalai and Sawing took possession of it and burnt it to the ground. Most of the arms were saved, and are in the hands of the Malay population. The whole of the Dyak population of Kanawit (who were formerly strongly practical) are reported to have turned out to revenge these murders, and are awaiting permission to follow the Kanawits (proper) who have attempted to get up the river, but have been stopped by the other Dyaks, who refuse to allow them to