

Original Poetry.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

TAKE THE BUSH.

Take the Bush, sweet Lady, take;
Nurse it for the radiant hue;
They will gracefully expand,
O'erish'd by your gentle hand.

O'er your glowing bosom fair
Strew the buds and blossoms rare,
Vieing, in their witching art,
With the sweetness of your heart.

Blend the roses, pearl'd with dew,
In your hair of radiant hue;
Wreath the blushing blossoms bright
Round your brow of mental light.

Ask the roses, they will tell
Tales of sisters in the dell;
Tell of kindred cradled high
Where the mountains kiss the sky.

Gently whispering, they will tell
Wondrous tales of magic spell;
Lisp how Genii of the bowers
Graceful woo the winning flowers.

They will tell how Faries, too,
Robed in midnight's diamond dew,
Softly fair 'neath Luna's eye,
In their fragrant bosoms lie.

They will breathe of floral bliss,
Fiery Sol's ecstatic kiss,
Nectar sipping, giving life,
With ambrosial beauty rife.

Of humming bird and bee who come
To revel in their honey home,
They will tell; and how with sweets
Each the little piller greets.

Quaff their generous, bland perfume,
Muse on leaf, on bud, and bloom,
Each lovely one will lip to thee
Of innocence a homely.

They will breathe of fragrant hours,
Love's and Friendship's dearest flowers
Blooming now on halcyon shore,
Chill nor blight shall mar no more.

They will sue with tender wiles,
They will win with lucid smiles,
Like the few who faithful prove
As the gentle ones we love.

Take the bush and fondly tend—
Cherish it as friend should friend,
Whose bosom fragrant truth imbued
Bears graceful fruits of gratitude.

August 13, 1857.

WERAND.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., AUGUST 17, 1857.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer *Westmorland* returned from Pictou on Friday evening, about 10 o'clock, bringing the British, Foreign and Colonial Mails. Latest English papers are to the 1st instant. The intelligence of most absorbing interest is that in reference to the continued insurrection in the Sepoy army in India. The accounts from that quarter are of a most gloomy character.

The steamer *Westmorland* left Charlottetown for Pictou on Friday morning, at 7 o'clock, taking about 50 passengers on a pleasure trip. She steamed over in four hours—remained in Pictou about six hours, and made the trip back to Charlottetown the same evening in four and a half hours, against a head wind and tide. The pleasure party were highly delighted with their trip.

SHORTLY before the steamer left Pictou on Friday, a telegraphic message was received at that place from Halifax, announcing the blowing up of the Naval Magazine, in the vicinity of the Admiral's house, Halifax, and the destruction thereby of from 20 to 25 houses. Several lives are said to have been lost by the explosion. There are no further particulars.

On Friday last a public meeting was held in Pictou, shortly after the *Westmorland* arrived there, and resolutions were unanimously passed, pledging the Town to take the necessary steps for the erection of a more suitable wharf, for the convenience of the Mail Steamer, and urging the exercise of every legitimate influence with the Government of Nova Scotia to obtain a handsome grant from that Province in aid of the sum agreed to be given by the Government of this Island for the services of the *Westmorland*. An influential member of the Nova Scotia Cabinet attended the meeting, and no doubt was entertained that the Executive of the Province would readily respond to the wishes of the meeting.

THE REBELLION IN INDIA.

DELHI STILL HOLDING OUT—SPREAD OF THE REBELLION—ARREST OF THE EX-KING OF OUDE AND HIS MINISTER—THE NATIVE TROOPS IN CALCUTTA DISARMED.—We have received the following telegraphic despatch from Trieste:—The steamer *America* arrived at Trieste on the 28th of July, at 9 a. m. She left Alexandria on the 23d of July. We have advices from Calcutta to the 21st of June, from Madras to the 28th of June, from Ceylon to the 1st of July, and from Bombay to the 1st of July.

The mutiny had continued to spread among the troops of the Bengal army.

The Ex-King of Oude has been arrested, and, with his Minister, has been imprisoned in Fort William. The Government has obtained proof of his complicity in the conspiracy.

Up to the 17th of June General Barnard had repulsed several sorties from Delhi with heavy loss to the insurgents. He was waiting for reinforcements.

From Madras it is positively stated that Delhi has been captured, but the intelligence is not confirmed from Bombay, and seems premature.

An Act has been passed by the Legislature placing the Indian press under a license system.

The native troops at Calcutta and the brigade at Barrackpore have been quietly disarmed.

An uneasy feeling prevails at Madras, but the army of that Presidency and of Bombay are both without the slightest sign of disaffection.

At Calcutta business both in exports and imports is almost at a stand-still. The money market is rather tighter. Government securities have declined.

The Government official despatches add only the following particulars:—

At Benares, in attempting to disarm the 37th Native Infantry, the greater part of the Sikhs and the 13th Irregular Cavalry joined the mutineers.

English troops were arriving fast.

In the Madras and Bombay Presidencies all remains quiet; the only disturbances being a mutiny of the 1st Nizam's

(qy. Nizams) Cavalry at Turangabad (qy. Furunhabad), promptly put down by a Bombay column.

Maharajah Gholab, King of Cashmere, is dead.

FURTHER OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Some further official despatches have been issued. They consist of communications exchanged between the authorities in the Indian army and the Secretary to the Indian Government. The question of the greased cartridges appears prominently in these papers, and abundant proofs are given of the deep uneasiness which it caused in the minds of European officers as well as the Sepoys. "Some of the depot-men," says Lieut. Wright, "in conversing with me on the subject, said the report had spread through India, and when they go to their homes their friends will refuse to eat with them." Major Bontein, at Dum Dum, thought at first it was a "mere idle prejudice," but on parading the native portion of his depot, such a representation was made to him by the detachment that he felt bound to make known the circumstances to the Commander-in-chief. Major-General Hearsey, Commander of the Presidency Division, reporting at the close of last January the ill-feeling among the sepoy at Barrackpore, suggests:—"Perhaps those Hindoos who are opposed to the marriage of widows in Calcutta are using underhand means to thwart Government in abolishing the restraints lately removed by law for the marriage of widows, and conceive if they can make a party of the ignorant classes in the ranks of the army believe their religion or religious prejudices are eventually to be abolished by force, and by force they are all to be made Christians; and thus by shaking their faith in Government, lose the confidence of their officers, by inducing sepoy to commit offences (such as incendiarism) so difficult to put a stop to or prove, they will gain their object."

The papers include a report of the proceedings of a special court of inquiry held at Barrackpore on the 6th of February, when several sepoy who were examined expressed their objections to the use of the cartridges. About the same date a sepoy in Lieut. Allen's company gave information privately of a plot among the sepoy of four regiments at Barrackpore, having for its object the seizure of Fort William, the burning down of the electric telegraph office, &c., on the pretext of "an apprehension of being forced to give up their caste and be made Christians." Major-General Hearsey harangued the brigade with energy, and appears to have anticipated the best results from the new mode of drill, viz: breaking the cartridge with the hand instead of by biting it. The subsequent disbandment of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, stationed at Berhampore, was nevertheless soon found necessary. A petition addressed by the men of the 19th to Major-General Hearsey, alleges various threats on the part of Lieut.-Col. Mitchell, as to their fate in case of a refusal to use the cartridges; but many of their statements are contradicted by that officer. A special court of enquiry was convened for the purpose of ascertaining the conduct of Lieut.-Col. Mitchell. Subsequent to their disbandment, the Sepoys of the late 19th Regiment addressed a petition to Major-General Hearsey, which said:—"That your humble petitioners' regiment has been raised nearly 100 years, since which time no disturbance has occurred; they have always done their duty faithfully, and have marched on service wherever they have been ordered; but unfortunately, through the advice of some wicked men, on the 26th Feb. the regiment committed a very great crime, for which the Government issued the following order:—'That they were to march immediately from Berhampore to Barrackpore.' Accordingly we marched and arrived at Barrackpore on the 31st March, 1857, where we were punished by receiving our discharge before the whole force, after which we confessed our fault to the Major-General, and also before our arrival at Barrackpore we agreed, in case we were pardoned, to become a general service regiment, and go wherever we were ordered. Should our fault be pardoned through your kindness, we hope to be re-embodied and accounted as faithful servants, because this is our first fault, and the Government may be kind enough to pardon it. We shall ever pray for your welfare." Major-General Hearsey replied:—"I have received the petition of the officers and sepoy of the late 19th Native Infantry, and understand all that you have written; but until you can give me full information of the rank and names of those people who have misled you, either through bribes or any other way, and can prove and confirm it by good testimony, I cannot intercede for you. If you do so, as I say, I will intercede with the government as much as lies in my power. But government will do as it seems best; and in my judgment, without doubt, some one has misled you. You ought not to hide the names and rank of, or be on friendly terms with, those who have ruined your livelihood, because they have brought you and your families to the dust. I give you this advice, as I feel for you; you can do what you like; I can neither do or say anything more." Various general orders and minutes of the Governor-General in Council are printed with these papers. In a minute dated the 1st of April warm approbation is expressed of the mode in which the disbandment of the 19th Regiment was effected by Major-General Hearsey. If offenders in other regiments could be similarly punished, "much," said the Governor-General in that minute, "will have been done to arrest the spirit of mistrust and insubordination which undoubtedly has been actively spread of late in some of the military stations of Bengal, but which may, I believe, still be kept within limits and eradicated by firm and temperate treatment."

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—"I should presume, from intelligence which has reached Paris concerning Indian affairs, that, with a few exceptions, it will be found necessary eventually to disband the whole of the native army. It is declared that a spirit of rebellion reigns throughout the forces of British India, according to investigations lately instituted. It is probable, therefore, that Sir Colin Campbell's first despatch will ask for more English troops. The sooner we begin to recruit the better, and make every preparation for the worst. The want of railways in India will oblige the necessity of something like 150,000 European troops for some time to come. The forces now in India are declared to be only sufficient to guard the seats of Government and Government stations, and protect the military depots of arms created by the disbanding of the Sepoys. These observations are suggested by reports which come from a hostile source, but which, I fear, may be depended upon."

CAUSES OF THE REVOLT AT MEERUT.—A letter in a daily paper explains the incidents which preceded the revolt in the 3d Bengal Cavalry. The lady writer relates how the men at first humbly petitioned not to be forced to use the obnoxious cartridges, but Colonel ——— injudiciously ordered a parade of the skirmishers of the regiment:—"Next morning, at daybreak the skirmishers, according to order, appeared on the parade ground, the Rot Duffodors carrying the fated cartridges in bundles. Colonel ——— presented himself before the men, harangued them in bad Hindostanee, telling them he would report them and make them famous if they fired these cartridges, and that he would show them how to open them with their hands instead of biting them with their teeth; but the poor man's eloquence was lost on them. There was no confidence towards him in their hearts, and his words only mystified them. He bade the Havildar Major to take a cartridge and fire it. He obeyed. They were next offered to the Havildar Naicks and troopers composing the skirmishers, but eighty-five of the ninety refused them. Among the five who ventured to take them was our old Havildar Herah Sing. Others amongst the men may have been inclined to take them, but feared deserting their party. Strange to say, two of Colonel ———'s pets were of those who refused. As nothing could be done with the men, Colonel ——— dismissed the parade, giving orders that the 85 who had disobeyed him should remain in the lines, but do no duty till further orders." The writer adds:—"We cannot deny that they disobeyed orders; but let the prejudices of their creed be considered, and the conditions on which they serve us

(which are, that their faith shall never be interfered with), and that the treatment they uniformly meet with leads them to expect attention to such an appeal as they had tendered. The men have a strong case in their defence if they be allowed to defend themselves. If they are to be dismissed without defence, there are whispers that the whole will mutiny, and be joined by the other native troops in the station." This was written three weeks before the mutiny.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—The first portion of the Royal Fusiliers sailed on Monday from Portsmouth in the *Sir George Seymour*, the second portion in the *Seringapatam*, the third portion in the *Ramilies*, and the head-quarters in the *Owen Glendower*. The men were marched into the dockyard preceded by their band, and were much cheered in passing through the streets; the men returned the cheering, and were in the highest spirits; they embarked in first rate order.

PLOT IN LONDON TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

The *Monitor* publishes the following official announcement in reference to the Italian conspirators who have been for some time in custody:—"The police have had proof for more than a month past that a plot had been formed in London for an attempt on the life of the Emperor. Three Italians were arrested in Paris, charged with this project, and the arms—poignards, revolvers, &c.—to be used in the perpetration have been seized. The prisoners confessed their crime, and revealed the names of their accomplices. The Government suspended proceedings, in order that the *clat* of the investigation might not be taken as intended to influence the result of the elections. The proceedings have now been resumed, and the Judge d'Instruction has handed over all the persons arrested and their accomplices to the Chamber of Accusation. Their names are: Tibaldi, Bartolotti, Grilli (alias Saro), Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, Mazarenti and Campanella."

Three Italian assassins, of the smallest dimensions, but with names of the most dramatic propriety, have been arrested, and sent up for trial, on the charge of a conspiracy to take the life of the Emperor, and, unable, it is said, to resist the proofs brought against them, have confessed their meditated crime. So far as they are concerned, Tibaldi, Bartolotti, and Grilli will acquire a greater notoriety, and possibly in some well-conducted prison a more respectable existence, than they have hitherto achieved. But it is added that this metropolis has been the nest selected for hatching the conspiracy, and that Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, and two others, Mazarenti and Campanella, having been detected to be accomplices, will be included in the trial. With regard to the Emperor Napoleon III., we need scarcely repeat what we have so often expressed. We should regard his assassination not only as a base act, repugnant to all the nobler feelings of humanity, but as a national calamity, not only to France, but to this country. That strong will, that determined purpose, that taciturn tact, are still necessary to restrain a volatile nation, which is only now learning that the glory of a people consists as much or more in commercial enterprises as in bloody triumphs. The first element of all commercial prosperity is a strong Government. Better, of course, we say, here in England, if it be a constitutional Government; but still to be excused, when we consider the state in which France was between 1848 and 1852, if unconstitutional, so it be strong. We may rejoice under the shade of our tree of liberty without wishing to see it planted in every land if it can only thrive by being sprinkled with the blood of constituted authorities, and therefore we regard this plot against the life of an allied and friendly Sovereign with horror and detestation, and shall not be sorry to find that the trap which Mazzini and his dupes are charged with having laid for the Emperor Louis Napoleon has caught themselves.—*Times*.

CHINA.

Our naval forces in China, on the 8th of June, took a fort and destroyed about 127 junks, mounting 900 guns. Three officers and eight men killed; three officers and fifty-three men wounded on our side. The capture of 13 junks on the 27th May, and 27 junks on the 28th May, are also mentioned.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CHINESE FLEET—DEATH OF MAJOR KEARNEY.—The Chinese fleet has been destroyed in two severe engagements. The Chinese fought their guns with unexampled constancy. We have 83 men killed and wounded. Major Kearney was killed in the last engagement. Commodore Keppel and the Master of the *Raleigh* have been tried for the loss of that vessel and acquitted. All is quiet in the North.

[The Chinese fight with increasing pertinacity and discipline, and show themselves not only better soldiers than in the last war, but even more successful. In two engagements they have killed and wounded altogether 83 of our men. They have not, however, been able to avert the total destruction of their fleet. Our flotilla of gun boats, having done this service, will now be able to visit all the river forts, and show themselves at Canton without interruption. As that city is thus actually in our power, there seems no substantial reason why the mere proof of this should not obtain for us all the objects of the expedition, without further bloodshed or military operations.]

PRUSSIA.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWN OF TRASBACH BY FIRE.—The *Gazette de Treves* announces that the little town of Trasbach on the Moselle, was entirely destroyed last week during the night. It contained about 220 houses. The school and the church, although situated on an elevation, are now a mere mass of ruins. "The loss resulting from this catastrophe is considerable," adds the journal; "for Trasbach, in proportion to its extent, was one of the richest towns of the province, and even of the monarchy. Three slaters, trying to extinguish the fire, were precipitated into the flames, and were burnt to death."

PARTICULARS OF THE ITALIAN CONSPIRACY.—The *Debat* contains a long and curious article respecting the late insurrectionary movements in Italy. Among other things it says that the plot was conceived on a large scale, and was skillfully organised; the most experienced conspirators, not only of Italy, but of France and Germany, were privy to the arrangements. The leaders of the movement had considerable sums of money at their disposal, the origin of which remains a mystery. The supreme direction of the conspiracy was entrusted, according to all accounts, to Mazzini. He visited Genoa, it is said, at the commencement of the month of April, after having run through Germany, France, Switzerland, and even the Italian provinces of Austria, defying, with rare presence of mind, the vigilance of the Austrian police, which is, nevertheless, so clever in discovering those who are obnoxious to it. We are now acquainted by the declaration of M. Rattazzi that the merit of the discovery of the plot at Genoa is due to the French administration, which at once placed itself in communication with the Courts of Rome, Naples, Turin, and Florence. Two circumstances then arose: the Italian Courts were enabled to take precautionary measures, and the conspirators saw themselves detected and threatened. It is said that confusion and hesitation entered their ranks; that the majority desired an adjournment of the enterprise, but that the minority insisted on an immediate appeal to arms. The explosion of the plot was the work of this obstinate minority. This criminal and absurd enterprise has occasioned great evils, and caused many victims. The conspirators have lost many of their men; but, as generally happens, the leaders have taken care of themselves. Mazzini was, it is said, in favour of the adjournment, and the movement broke out in spite of his exertions.

It is stated that at this moment there are no less than three hundred steam propellers, ranging from one thousand to fifteen hundred tons, building on the Clyde and in the ports of Great Britain. The steam engine builders were never more busy than at the present time, and we learn that Napier, the celebrated steam-engine builder, has more work engaged than can be executed by him for three years to come. This statement corresponds with a remark which we heard a few days ago from an engineer on the Clyde, who recently arrived in this country. The Iron works of England and Scotland were fully occupied in constructing steam propellers for foreign and domestic service, and Napier was taking contracts three years in advance. Sidewheel steamers were spoken of as likely to be wholly superseded—no vessels of that description being constructed.

THE GLASGOW POISONING CASE.

The following review of the case, with comments, is contained in a leading article in the *London Times* of the 10th:—If romance and mystery can insure remembrances, the terrible case which was yesterday concluded at Edinburgh will have an abiding place in the annals of criminal justice. Madeline Smith has, after nine days' trial, been acquitted, and goes forth again free into the world. On the first charge of attempt to poison she had been declared "Not Guilty," while the second charge to the same effect, and the actual murder, have been declared "Not Proven." The death of Pierre Emile L'Angelier is pronounced by the jury to be a mystery, which the evidence brought before them was unable to solve. Thus ends the case! Human justice acknowledges itself baffled, and ceases its attempt to unveil what perhaps is forever destined to be hidden.

Never were the chances of condemnation and escape so evenly balanced. A Scottish jury decides by a majority, and the majority has declared that the evidence is not sufficient to prove the prisoner guilty. But to the last there were many who believed that the opinion held by the minority would prevail, and that the unhappy girl would suffer the penalty of the crime alleged against her.

The dead man, L'Angelier, is not one whose fate there is any need to commiserate. His conduct to one who had been his victim was base and unmanly in the last degree, and can only be excused on the ground stated by the Lord Advocate, that by the law of Scotland an irregular marriage might be held to have taken place, and that L'Angelier had a right to consider Madeline Smith as his wife, and to prohibit her union with another man. It appears that the prisoner left the Clapton boarding-school in 1853, when she was only seventeen years old, and that within two years of that time she met the deceased, said to be a native of Jersey, and at that time in the employment of a Glasgow warehouseman, at a salary of eight or ten shillings a week, with his board and lodging. L'Angelier paid his addresses, which were well received by the young lady, but forbidden by her parents, who doubtless thought his position and prospects not such as would entitle him to ask their daughter's hand. Months passed, however, and the intimacy of the pair continued. Madeline slept on the ground floor, and used to receive the visits of her lover first at the window, and then in the room itself. In the spring of 1856 we find from her letters that she had been seduced by L'Angelier, and from that time to the close of the year she writes to him almost daily in the wild style with which the readers of the trial are familiar. By the beginning of the present year, however, her passion had cooled. A Mr. Minnoch had proposed in all innocence to her, and in spite of stolen interviews and boarding-school heroics, she thought it better to have a solid Glasgow man of business than a French clerk on £30 a year, who boasted to everybody of his successes with women in general, and herself in particular.

But L'Angelier had no notion of giving her up. He did not, it appears, insist on her marrying him, but he would not allow her to marry any one else. It was in vain that she wrote to him that their love had mutually grown cold, and that they had better forget each other. Emile would show her letters to her father and to Mr. Minnoch if the match were not at once broken off. This was the motive for the crime alleged by the prosecution. Under the threats of the Frenchman, Madeline is obliged to write back that the affair with Mr. Minnoch is a false report. She seems desirous to get L'Angelier away, so that her marriage might take place before he could prevent it. L'Angelier, however, remains, and persists in his threats. On the 9th of February she is distracted with terror. She implores him not to bring her to open shame, and solemnly declares that she has no other engagement—having, however, promised her hand to Mr. Minnoch on the 28th of the previous month. Dates now become of importance. The prisoner for some reason or other feigns a renewal of her attachment for L'Angelier. She wishes to bring him back to her; the prosecution say that she may poison him—she says that she might coax him to give back the letters. On Friday, 17th, he dines with Miss Perry. He tells her that he is to see Miss Smith on the 19th. We know not if he did see her on that day, but we know from the testimony of his landlady that on that night he was seized with sudden illness—as men are ill from arsenic. That the prisoner administered poison on this 19th of February, is the first charge of which she was found not guilty. Every Glasgow chemist's books were searched, and no purchase of arsenic was proved prior to the 19th, so that with respect to this first day there was sufficient doubt to justify a verdict of full acquittal. But on the 21st Madeline purchases arsenic at the shop of Mr. Murdock. She signs her name as required by act of Parliament, and not only gives her real address, but has the dose, value sixpence only, put down to her father's account. Miss Smith explains the purchase by stating that she used arsenic as a cosmetic, by dissolving it in the water with which she washed—a process respecting which scientific opinions are divided. However, L'Angelier is ill again on the night of the 22d, but recovers a second time. Time passes on, and we must conclude there are more negotiations for the surrender of the letters, for Miss Smith still keeps on her engagement with Mr. Minnoch. On March 6th she again buys arsenic—to poison rats or improve her complexion, according to her various accounts—and this time it is in company with Miss Buchanan, a young lady from the Clapton school. L'Angelier goes to the Bridge of Allan to recruit his health, and not to the Isle of Wight, 500 miles off, as his mistress advises him. There he writes her a letter, saying he believes she is going to marry Mr. Minnoch, and demands direct answers to several questions on the subject. He is proved to be anxious for a letter in answer to this last missive; when he receives it he returns in perfect health. He comes home in the highest spirits, and says the letter has brought him back. On the 22d of March he goes out a little before nine o'clock. He is seen sauntering along in the neighbourhood of Blythswood-square, about twenty minutes past 9. About half-past 9 he makes a call on a friend, who is not at home. Then we lose sight of him for two or three hours. He had gone out to see the prisoner, having come back all the way from the Bridge of Allan for the interview; he had reached the neighbourhood of the prisoner's residence—the question is,—Did they meet? The prisoner says no, that the interview was for Saturday not Sunday. The prosecution asserts that they did. At all events, L'Angelier is found four hours afterwards in agonies at his own door. He is doubled up, speechless, and has no strength to turn the latchkey. He dies, and dies of arsenic. The prosecution aver that he is poisoned by the prisoner; she declares her innocence, and suggests that he must have done it himself in a fit of jealousy. Evidence adduce that he was vain, foolish, and extravagant, always talking of love affairs, and threatening suicide when he was disappointed.

This is all the light that can be thrown on the terrible occurrence. That the jury should declare the crime not proven, is hardly surprising; for the circumstances are as mysterious as any that have ever been related in a court of justice. If on the one hand the prisoner purchases arsenic, and thinks of her complexion for the first time when she is distracted with terror respecting her good name, on the other hand she buys it so openly that a jurymen might well think her conduct incompatible with a murderous intention. In her first letter, after the purchase of arsenic in February, she tells her lover that, "I am taking some stuff to bring back the color." Of course, the prosecution look upon this as a proof of consummate cunning; the defence declares it to be a corroboration of the prisoner's statement. If L'Angelier indeed poisoned himself he must have been the most extraordinary of men; for he not only makes two unsuccessful attempts, and goes to the country for his health afterwards,