

just as you're a mind to call them, knit by a machine made on purpose, out of cotton wool. The man who buys these will be enabled to walk till he gets tired; the legs are as long as bills against the corporation, and as thick as the heads of the members of the legislature. Who wants 'em at one half-dollar? Thank ye' madsan, the money. Next I offer you a pair of boots; made especially for San Francisco, with heels long enough to raise a man up to the Hoady grades, and nails to insure against being carried over by a land slide; legs wide enough to carry two revolvers and a bowie knife, and these boots can move about as easy as the State capital. Who says twenty dollars? All tax-payers ought to buy a pair to kick the counsel with; everybody ought to have a pair to kick the legislature with; and they will be found of assistance in kicking the bucket, especially if somebody should kick at being kicked. Ten dollars for legs, uppers and soles! while souls, and miserible souls at that, are bringing twenty thousand dollars in Sacramento! Ten dollars! ten dollars! Gone at ten dollars!

### Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—In travelling through Bedoune and Tryon a few days ago, being the first time since the election of Mr. Pope, I was several times reluctantly drawn into argument concerning the future prospects of the Liberal party. Now, you know, Mr. Editor, it is not a very pleasant thing for a person travelling to delay by the way for the purpose of discussing political affairs; but when absurd premises are taken by parties to build up illogical and calumnious arguments against truth, it is rather repugnant to the feelings of any one, who wishes that truth should at all times prevail over error, to become a silent listener and not vindicate what he considers truth. But so high do party politics now run in many parts of the Island, that it is almost impossible to bring its votaries down to a cool, deliberate and unprejudiced argument on any one particular point of Government affairs, or on the actions of Legislators. The pretended arguments are declamation. Their premises are all assumed, and the orations are made to suit the few who may think the effusions of their party friend good arguments.

One poor old man—whose wrinkled brow and withered face told that he had seen some sixty or more summers, and who had just been paying his last obsequies to an almost empty spirit case in Mr. Pope's cellar, around which the bacchanals had quaffed the merry cup, whilst elated with the eulogies of their hero—was pouring forth the praises of Mr. Pope to such a degree, that, could they be relied upon, one would suppose that instead of being Mr. Pope he was one of the gods, and fed his trumpeter on the heavenly nectar, to enable him to herald forth his praises. He repudiated the Land Purchase Bill, and said it would involve the Island in a debt from which it could only be extricated by heavy taxation—always the forerunner of slavery and oppression. Now by what logical deduction he can reconcile free land and a free people with slavery and oppression, I am at a loss to determine, unless he was under that peculiar state of mind which exhibits every thing as quite the reverse of what it really is. No person can show, by a true course of reasoning, that the Island will not be benefited by the carrying out of the Land Purchase Bill.

Any person, the least acquainted with public works and investment of capital, must see the utility of the Loan Bill, and also the means to meet the demand at the time required. Money is hired from capitalists to carry on almost all public works of any importance. Witness the building of railroads; the establishing of manufactures; the opening up of mines,—all require capital to carry them on effectually. Now, would it be just to conclude, that because many hired large sums to carry on these works, they were getting involved in a debt from which they could never extricate themselves, whereas each and every establishment was honorably paying the interest of the money borrowed and all working expenses, besides a large sum over all expenses? The same is observable in land speculations. Many private individuals hire out money to invest in landed property, when they see that the increasing value of land will remunerate them, after paying the interest of the money borrowed. Now when the proprietary claims to the lands on the Island shall be bought, there will be more than sufficient funds to satisfy the debt, which will, to all appearance, be sold in a few years, as the country is fast settling, and many who have rented farms would freely purchase at the Government prices. How then can anything be more absurd than that of taxation for the purpose of paying off the Loan? But the aim of the Obstructives is, and ever has been, to cramp the energy and freedom of the lower caste or commonalty, and to have all power vested in a few aristocrats; but, happy for us, that day has passed by, never, I hope, to return.

It has also been stated by some of the Tory Faction, that the late contest, which resulted in the election of Mr. Pope, was a great and mighty struggle between Roman Catholics and Protestants, in which the Catholics were effectually subdued. Can such an idea gain credence in an enlightened community? Were not both the candidates Protestants? and did they not each stand in the same relation to Catholics in regard to their religious tenets? This being the case, why then impute the motives that impelled either party to a trial of religious strength? It was a trial of political strength, in which many of the Liberal party were not sufficiently alive to their interests, being sure of success, to engage energetically. And now that Mr. Pope is, by plebeian consent, about to enter on the arena of political life, time alone can determine whether he will be a wise and just legislator, and a benefactor to those who have elevated him to his present position. Hopes are entertained that he will not follow in the same political career as his father—that of grasping at all offices of any emolument, at the sacrifice of all and every principle of honor and right. But perhaps it would not be just to judge of the children's sins by those of the fathers. Although the father has eaten sour grapes, it may justly happen that the children's teeth may escape being set on edge, and the high hopes entertained of Mr. Pope's political career be fully realized. He is not the right man in the right place at the present crisis of public affairs. We want men that will strain every nerve to make free lands, so that we in common with our Nova Scotia and New Brunswick neighbours, may tread on free ground and breathe free air, uncontaminated by the blighting and withering effects of the present lords of the soil or their emissaries.

This country, more than the neighbouring Colonies, is solely dependent on her agricultural productions, and every encouragement should be given to the industrious agriculturist. Instead of this being the case, how many poor tenants, who have labored and borne the burden and heat of the day—groaning under trials and difficulties to support their small helpless families and pay their landlord his rent—with probably a short lease of twenty-one years, and a condition granting him a privilege of purchasing at a high rate, which condition is merely nominal—have become discouraged from being able to purchase within the period, and rather than spend any more of their paltry days, have resigned their improvements into the hands of the land agent, who thus feeds upon the exhausted bone and sinew of the hard working man. And can it be thought that any tenant will keep the hand of the wretch who stands ready to snatch from him the last vestige of freedom? Let every tenant, then, at the next general election, strike for freedom, not fearing the frowns nor courting the smiles of any man. Inscribe on your banners "Free Lands and Liberty;" and be determined to vote for men only who will go hand and heart for the carrying out of the Land Purchase Bill. The greater number of the freeholders cannot be frightened by the bugbear Taxation. The Land Purchase Bill is likely to be the most popular measure that has been introduced into the Island for many years; and no doubt the framers and supporters of that Bill will be well supported at the next general election, for it is well understood that its fate will depend upon the parties returned. Should the Tories resume the reins of government, all hopes of ever having free land would be obliterated, and the Land Purchase Bill would be a nullity.

September 7, 1857.

CORVUS.

### THOUGHTS IN SPARE MINUTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—My intense curiosity has been gratified. I have seen the man of whom everybody talked! I have at last heard Mr. Barker—the Prince of Preachers.

On Monday evening, 31st ult., Mr. Barker preached in the Midgell School-House, St. Peter's, to a large and respectable audience. His text was St. Paul's answer to the jailor of Philippi. "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt

be saved." The sermon was clear, practical and impressive, and evinced that the speaker was in earnest. It was truly one of the best, if not the very best sermons I have listened to at this place for the last six years. Unlike the formal, rapid discourses we commonly hear—which have a greater tendency to put people to sleep than to convert them—Mr. Barker's sermon had some soul in it, and was well worth going ten miles to listen to. One feature of Mr. B.'s style of preaching is, that his address is direct and personal—the only method calculated to make a salutary impression on a congregation. He speaks as if addressing the individuals before him; and not as if preaching to absent sinners, or to persons at the other end of the world—as do some of the drosses who have been dignified with the title of reverend. I have frequently heard ministers preach, when it would be difficult to determine whether they were preaching to the antediluvians, or to those within the immediate range of their voice. They appeared afraid of being direct and pointed in their address—afraid to preach down the prevalent vices of the day, and tell their hearers the whole truth. These are my mealy-mouthed silver-tongued ministers who seem more anxious, in the composition of their sermons, to please the ears of the ladies, than to convert sinners from the error of their ways. Such men do little or no good in the world—are generally vain and conceited. I never go to hear such, when I have an opportunity of listening to a sincere and earnest minister.

As I had heard and read so much about Mr. Barker, it is natural that I, among others, should be extremely desirous to see the man who has acquired such notoriety since he landed on our Island. This man, whose reputation, terrific scamp, like Heard and others, have vainly endeavored to blast. And now that I have both seen and heard him, I am satisfied he is a man of no common ability; a very eloquent and practical preacher—and a good man. So at least will I continue to believe until I have better proof to the contrary than the mere assertions of those envious and bigoted revilers in Charlottetown, who heaped such calumny upon his head. But the secret of much of that calumny is doubtless this: Mr. B. is a man of rare abilities; possessing originality of thought, eloquence and tact—qualities so very seldom found among the clergy of to-day, as to be like the fixed stars, few and far between. Hence such a man will commonly have many friends, and many enemies; and particularly many of the latter, among his more envious, indolent, and less-gifted brethren of the black robes. They don't wish people to get an idea of abler preachers than themselves. Is not this a correct solution of the matter? Give a better who can.

A word, in conclusion, to those inanimate preachers who seem to be half asleep while delivering their flat discourses. Gentlemen: I have long wished for an opportunity to give you a few of my thoughts. Harken, and I shall be brief. So long as you continue to preach, as the most of you now do, so long will you accomplish little or no good. Your sermons are too soulless, and too theoretical. They fail to leave any lasting impression on the minds of your hearers, save the impression that you had mistaken the calling for which nature designed you. They are not practical enough. You must be more in earnest. Many of your sermons do not exhibit half the earnestness and spirit of a political oration. I repeat, you must be more in earnest yourselves, if you wish others to be benefited by your teachings. Who is the one amongst you that preaches "as a dying man to dying men?" 'Tis little use for a man to preach, or pray either, if he only goes through it as a mere routine, or matter of form. Many of you do this—so far as my eyes and ears serve me. Ye may preach and pray (after your present fashion) till doomsday, but until ye become better men yourselves, and manifest more earnestness and sincerity, you will never be eminently instrumental in the conversion of others. Such at all events is my belief, and that of many beside me. If you want to do good, you must preach to the heart. And you must preach from the heart, if you would preach to the heart. Mind acts upon mind. No speaker can make much of an impression on others, unless he himself deeply feels what he utters. How can a minister convince me if he seems as if but half convinced himself? "The spirit we manifest excites in others a like spirit." This is a law of mind. If ministers manifest a spirit of listlessness and sheer formality in religious matters, they need not expect their congregation to exhibit better symptoms—a large portion of which is composed of the young and thoughtless. "Like priest like people," is true the world over.

In short, rev. gentlemen, you must reform your own ways, before you can be very successful in producing reformation in others. It may be I have exposed myself to your anathemas for having spoken thus plainly. But if I have told you the truth, why will ye censure me? Am I not free to free to do right? And is it wrong to endeavor to expose the unfitness of many of you for the holy calling you have chosen? No one is free to do wrong. "Freedom is the right to do right; there cannot exist a right to do wrong." I am told to "do what demands the doing;" to "speak what asks to be said; write what wishes to be written." And I have been impressed to write as I have now written. If I have incurred your displeasure, it is well; if not, it is well. The truth should be spoken wherever takes offence.

### AN EPISCOPALIAN.

Head St. Peter's Bay, September 5, 1857.

### LOCAL NEWS.

We understand that Mr. S. K. G. NELLIS, born without arms, will give his astonishing and novel exhibition in Charlottetown on Tuesday 15th, Wednesday 16th, and Thursday 17th of September. The following are among the many achievements of Mr. Nellis, with his feet: Mr. Nellis will cut with scissors Valentines and Profile Likenesses, write legibly, fold puzzling Letters, make Boxes, open and wind up a Watch—take out and replace the crystal; load and discharge a Pistol, shoot with the Bow and Arrow at a three cent piece held between the fingers of one of the spectators. Mr. Nellis will play several Marches, Waltzes, &c., on the Accordeon, Triangle, Drum, and Violinello. Mr. Nellis will shave any one of the audience. He will also sing a favorite Song, and close his singular and wonderful Entertainment by dancing a Hornpipe.

We would refer our readers to the advertisement of Doctor Straw, to be found in another column.

### Died.

At Georgetown, on the 8th instant, MARTIN BYRNE, Esquire, aged 50 years. He has left a wife and eight children to mourn their irreparable loss, besides a numerous circle of acquaintances to whom his memory will long be endeared for the many virtues which adorned his character.

### Passengers.

In the steamer Rosbud, from Bedoune to Shediac, on the 1st September—Mr. and Mrs. Copp, Miss Dickie, Mr. D. G. Sutherland—6 steerage.

In do., from Shediac to Bedoune, on 2d Sept.—Messrs. Fleming, Guild, Nerins, Butler, D. Battray, E. M' Coy, Miss Stewart—15 steerage.

In do., from Bedoune to Shediac, on 4th inst.—Rev. Mr. Duncan and lady, Messrs. Fleming, G. H. Evans, Young, Mr. and Mrs. Edmonston and servant.

In do., from Shediac to Bedoune, on 5th inst.—Mr. J. C. Smith, Mr. W. Wilson, Miss Wilson—10 steerage.

External injuries and diseases have lost half their terror since the discovery of Holloway's Ointment, the worst bruises, scalds, burns, and other accidental injuries, to which humanity is liable, are treated successfully with this healing unguent, and in an amazingly short time, by its inflammation is subdued, and the pain removed, the progress of cure is incredibly rapid; therefore let all who are thus afflicted have recourse to this wonderful Ointment, which will most surely effect a cure, if used in conjunction with the Pills, according to the printed directions.

## The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., SEPTEMBER 14, 1857.

### LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.—FURTHER NEWS FROM INDIA.

The Steam Packet *Westmorland* brought over the Mails from Pictou on Friday evening last, when an English Mail was received. London and Liverpool papers are to the 29th ult. The news of most importance relates chiefly to the progress of the Bengal mutiny, which, up to the latest dates from India, remained not only unsubdued, but the aspect of British affairs was rendered somewhat more gloomy and discouraging than at previous advices by the deaths of Generals Barnard and Lawrence—the former by cholera, and the latter from a wound received at Lucknow. Delhi, up to the 14th July, remained in the hands of the insurgents, and throughout the Presidency, wherever the mutiny prevailed, fearful barbarities continued to be perpetrated by the mutineers. Sir Colin Campbell has arrived, no doubt, at his post of command long ere this, and we trust that the next English Mail will put us in possession of intelligence of a more favorable character, and fulfil our most sanguine expectations of the gallant services expected at the hands of the Crimean hero, Sir Colin.

### MELANCHOLY TIDINGS FROM INDIA.

#### DEATH OF SIR HENRY LAWRENCE, SIR H. BARNARD AND SIR H. WHEELER.

DEFICIENCY OF TROOPS BEFORE DELHI—PEACE IN BOMBAY AND MADRAS—SIEGE OF LUCKNOW BY THE MUTINEERS—VICTORY OF THE GARRISON OF AGRA—MASSACRES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES—MUTINY OF TWO REGIMENTS IN THE PUNJAB—BATTLE AND DEFEAT OF THE MUTINEERS—RISING AT HYDERABAD.

The following telegraphic despatch, received through the British Vice-Consul at Trieste, August 26, and 7 30 p. m., is forwarded to the Editor by direction of the Earl of Clarendon:—

ALEXANDRIA, AUG. 20.—The Bombay arrived at Suez yesterday morning, bringing dates from Bombay to the 30th of July.

The latest date from Delhi is the 14th of July, at which time the city was still held by the rebels.

Though we have parts of five regiments before Delhi, only 2,000 Europeans can be mustered for any effective attack, in consequence of detachments to protect other places.

Sir Henry Barnard died of cholera on the 5th of July, and was succeeded by General Reid.

The Bombay and Madras Presidencies were perfectly tranquil, and their armies continued loyal.

General Sir H. Lawrence died of a wound on the 4th of July.

The garrison of Lucknow is holding out.

General Havelock at the head of 2,000 Europeans has defeated the rebels in three engagements, re-occupying Cawnpore and capturing 26 guns. These actions were very brilliant, and with very little loss on our side.

The garrison of Agra fought the Neemuch mutineers on the 5th of July. Our loss was 49 killed and 92 wounded, out of a total force of 500.

Several massacres have taken place in the North-West Provinces.

The Punjab continues quiet, with the exception of a mutiny at Sealkote of the 9th Light Cavalry and 46th Native Infantry, who took the route to Delhi. They were attacked on the 12th of July by Brigadier Nicholson, and were driven back, 200 killed and wounded, leaving their baggage and plunder in our hands. Our loss was six killed and 25 wounded.

A rising took place at Hyderabad on the 18th of July, but was quickly suppressed.

Sir Hugh Wheeler has been killed at Cawnpore. The garrison, pressed by famine, surrendered the place to Nona Sahib, by whom, in violation of his solemn promises, all were massacred. Nona Sahib was subsequently twice attacked and utterly defeated with great loss by General Havelock, who has re-occupied Cawnpore.

At Saugor the 31st Regiment, under their native officers alone, drove the revolted 42nd out of the station. Holkar remains staunch.

At Calcutta trade, especially in exports, continues paralyzed. At Madras there was little change in the import market. At Bombay business in imports is very limited.

Like all our previous tidings, the news brought by this despatch is of chequered complexion. From Delhi we receive intelligence to the 14th of July. The city was still occupied in force by the mutineers. The besieging army had, it seems, never attained magnitude enough to justify an assault. After the death of Sir H. Barnard, which took place on the 5th of July, the command devolved upon Gen. Reid. Not more than 2,000 Europeans were available for offensive operations against Delhi in consequence of the numerous detachments sent to protect other places in the district. This diminution of the besieging force might perhaps be considered necessary to prevent outlying stations from falling into the hands of the rebels. The results, however, is to postpone the operation which, in England at all events, has been regarded as the turning point of the whole affair—namely, the recapture of Delhi. Until this is accomplished the British public will never believe that the mutiny is in course of being really quelled. On the spot, however, it appears that other duties are regarded as superior, and the siege of Delhi is neglected for the sake of ensuring the safety of localities still in British possession. Up to the last date, therefore, the European troops were still chiefly acting on the defensive in the district of which Delhi is the key, and were everywhere besieged instead of besiegers. Active and offensive operations evidently waited for the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell, who has, we hope, joined the army of observation before Delhi long since.

On some other points the present advices do but corroborate our previous intelligence. The fact that the native troops of Madras and Bombay continue loyal is confirmed. The only novel announcement on this subject relates to a momentary rising in Hyderabad, which occurred so recently as July 18, but was quickly suppressed. The event, however, shows how wide spread has been the infection of mutiny, and proves that nothing but immediate preparation and preponderating force can ensure the maintenance of English power in any part of the Indian peninsula.

From the Punjab the latest advices confirm the report which announced the lamented death of Sir H. Lawrence. It is added that Lucknow still held out, in the hands of its British garrison. On this point we must await fuller advices than are attainable from the telegraphic despatches. We know that General Havelock and Colonel Neil long ago left Allahabad with a considerable force to relieve Cawnpore and Lucknow. The former object was accomplished some time ago. Several encounters took place with the rebels, on the road between Allahabad and Cawnpore, always ending in the discomfiture of the rebels. General Havelock, we are assured, had beaten them thrice, after very brilliant engagements, capturing twenty-six guns, and re-occupying the whole of the Cawnpore district. How it is that Lucknow, only forty miles distant, is still "holding out," as it would seem against a beleaguering army of mutinous Sepoys, we are not told.

With General Havelock and Colonel Neil at the head of a victorious force in such immediate proximity, we cannot doubt but that Lucknow will be very speedily and effectually relieved.

Another besieged garrison of European troops, that at Agra, is stated to have encountered the army of mutinous Sepoys from Neemuch. Of the result there are no tidings given but the account of English losses, amounting to forty-nine killed and ninety-two wounded, out of a total of only five hundred men engaged, shows that the battle must have been desperately contested. The rebels are certainly arrayed in force, and organized into formidable array in other places than behind the walls of Delhi.

The "further massacres" announced to have been perpetrated in the North West Provinces, relate probably to events already announced. No new names are mentioned. But the spread of mutiny into the Punjab district is a very serious symptom. Fortunately the outbreak has occurred in the station most remote from the general current of revolt, and within the easiest reach of suppression. The infection of revolt evidently extends by regiments rather than localities. As yet the only disaffected corps in the Punjab have been the 9th Light Cavalry, and 46th Native Infantry, stationed at Sealkote, or Sealkott, on the Thibetan frontier. We hear nothing about the immediate events, and may hope that the Sepoys mutinying either did not attempt or failed to sacrifice their officers. They seem, however, to have plundered the station and then retreated towards Delhi, but were encountered en route by Brigadier Nicholson, at the head of some European troops, and driven back with great slaughter and the loss of all their ill-gotten plunder.

The tidings from other quarters appear pretty evenly balanced between success and failure. But the central point of this new despatch consists of the announcement that on July 14 Delhi was neither taken nor assailed by a force sufficient to attempt its capture. It is true, as a French contemporary asserted, that the English would find in this old capital of the Moguls another Sebastopol? The nut seems reserved for Sir Colin Campbell to crack.

### BAD NEWS FROM INDIA.

The telegraphic anticipation of the Bombay mail does not diminish the gloomy character of the intelligence previously received by way of Calcutta. In a few words, the general position of affairs is evidently more critical than we could have supposed from the reports by the former mails. The disaffection, indeed, has not very materially extended beyond the extreme limits hitherto previously pointed out; it may still be said to be limited to Upper Bengal and the immediately contiguous provinces; in Oude it seems to be more universal than it was before; mutiny has shown itself at Sealkote, in the Punjab, and a large proportion of the British forces at that place was lost in suppressing the mutineers, some of whom made for Delhi. The inference put upon the previous imperfect despatch turned out to be correct; Cawnpore had yielded to Nona Sahib, and its garrison had been massacred; but it had been recovered by an European force under General Havelock, who was marching on to the relief of Lucknow. For the time, therefore, our position is not essentially worse than it was when we had the earlier July despatches from Bombay.

But, in the meanwhile, the resources that we had upon the field of India must have been painfully diminished. While in a comparatively short interval we have lost three officers of the highest rank—Sir Henry Barnard, Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir Hugh Wheeler—we must only too certainly calculate that there has been a proportionate loss in the lower ranks from the casualties of war, disease and fatigue. Although the Bombay army appears still to preserve its fidelity unimpeached, and native assistance can still be reckoned upon in Madras, an enormous amount of labour is thrown upon every man of the European forces, at a season when the climate itself is killing, and under circumstances which must increase the effects of the climate and fatigue by the more poisonous influence of incessant anxiety.

The first object on the part of our Government, then, must be to relieve our forces, in every sense of the word, by throwing in strong reinforcements, and this must be done as rapidly as possible. It is to be hoped that Governor Grey has obeyed the pressing demands from the East by sending forward several regiments from the Cape of Good Hope. The public will expect that the Government will use the facility that it possesses, and send as many regiments as possible by the quick route of Egypt. One consequence of the unpleasant news from India will be a great increase of the public interest in this country, and an ambition on the part of many men to take their share of the danger and exertion. We know that the civil servants, as well as the military officers, under the East India Company, have expressed satisfaction in being called to their duty.—*News of the World.*

THE LATE SIR HENRY LAWRENCE, K. C. B.—Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, whose death in a sortie beneath the walls of Lucknow is announced among the Indian intelligence, was a very distinguished officer, of Irish blood and extraction. He was the elder brother of Sir John Laird Muir Lawrence, K. C. B., at present Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, being the eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander William Lawrence, some time governor of Upnor Castle, who distinguished himself by his gallantry at Seringapatam. His mother was a daughter of the late Captain Knox, of the county of Donegal. He was born in 1806 at Maltrava, in Ceylon, and married (in 1837) Honoria, youngest daughter of the Rev. George Marshall, of Cardonagh, Ireland, but was left a widower in 1854. Having received his early education at the diocesan school of Londonderry, and afterwards at the Royal Military College, Addiscombe, he entered the military service of the Hon. East India Company in 1821, having obtained a commission as a cadet in the Bengal Artillery. He soon acquired the reputation of being one of the most able and intelligent officers in the service, and, having seen some active service in the Cabul campaign under Sir George Pollock in 1843, he was raised to the rank of Major. In the same year he became British Resident at Nepal. He afterwards played a distinguished part in the campaigns on the Sutlej, soon after which he was made a Military Companion of the Bath, and at the same time promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1846 he was appointed Resident at Lahore and agent for the Governor-General on the north-western frontier. It was for his able services in the administration of this important office that he was made a K. C. B. (civil) in 1848. In the following year he was appointed by Lord Dalhousie President of the Board for the Reduction and Government of the recently annexed province of the Punjab, where he increased the high opinion already entertained of his administrative talents by his friends and by the Government. In 1854 he obtained the rank of full colonel, and was also further nominated an honorary Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty as a further recognition of his merits. He was the author of an interesting volume, entitled *Adventures of an Officer in the Service of Ranjeet Singh*. The ability and firmness which he had shown in checking the progress of the recent mutiny must be too fresh in the memory of our readers to need repeating here. We will only add that in Sir Henry Lawrence the Indian service and the country have lost an officer whose head and hand they could ill afford to spare in the present important crisis. As an instance of his generosity, it deserves to be recorded that for many years, while drawing a handsome revenue from his official employments, he devoted all that he could spare of his yearly salary to the foundation of an asylum for the orphan children of European soldiers, which bears his name, and will long stand as a memorial of his good deeds on the hills between Simla and Umballah.

THE LATE SIR HENRY BARNARD.—Lieutenant-General Sir Henry William Barnard, K. C. B., whose death by dysentery before the walls of Delhi is reported, was a son of the late Rev. William Barnard, L.L.B., of Water Stratford, Bucks, by the daughter of the late Mr. Moore Disney, of Churchtown, county of Waterford. He was born at Wedbury, Oxfordshire, in 1799, and received his early education at Westminster School and at the Royal Military College of Sandhurst. He entered the army in 1814 as ensign, and served for many years in the Grenadier Guards. In 1815 he became attached to the staff of his uncle, the late Sir Andrew Barnard, while he held the command of the British forces in Paris; and in 1819-20 we find him acting as aide-de-camp to Sir John (afterwards Lord) Keane, during his command in the West Indies. From 1847 to 1852 he was employed as Assistant-