

Mr. Laird moved, in amendment, that it be read this day three months, upon which the House divided, after a short discussion:—

AYES—Messrs. Laird, Muirhead, Clark, Macintosh, Ye, Cooper, Dingwell, Perry, Hon. Mr. Montgomery, and Hon. Mr. Wightman—10.

NAYS—Hons. Messrs. Whelan, Longworth, T. H. Haviland, Col. Treasurer, Col. Secretary, Palmer and Mooney, Messrs. Macdonald, H. Haviland and Munro—10.

The Bill was lost on the casting vote of the Speaker, who decided in the affirmative.

The engrossed Bill from the Council, entitled "An Act relating to the office of Surrogate, and for other purposes," was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole House this afternoon.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the "Act for the relief of debtors confined under process of the inferior Courts, and to amend the Act relating to the recovery of Small Debts." Passed. Adjourned for one hour.

WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1858.

During the whole of the forenoon of this day, the House was sitting with closed doors, and engaged in conferences with the Council.

T. KIRWAN, Reporter.

Gleanings from late Papers.

THE REBELLION IN INDIA.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF VICTORIES.

In the *Gazette* various details are given of what has been effected in defeating the Sepoys by a British detachment. Gen. Hope Grant thus describes how he took the town of Meerangunge, in Oude:—

CAPTURE OF MEERANGUNGE BY GENERAL GRANT.—I have the honour to report, that on the morning of the 23rd February, I marched with a force to Meerangunge (with which I had been sent out to clear the country on the left bank of the Ganges, and along the main road from Cawnpore to Lucknow), where I heard a force of 2,000 infantry had taken a position in the town, with 300 cavalry outside and five or six guns. The town was an old walled city with three strong gates, one leading to Lucknow, another to Cawnpore, and the third to Rohilkund; at each of the gates were placed guns behind strong breastworks, and these three sides were covered with trees. A reconnoitered, and found on the fourth side an excellent position within 350 yards, where the two heavy guns, under Major Anderson, C.B., could be brought up, and a part of the wall, in which was a postern gate beside a house called the Palace, which could be breached. I immediately ordered up the two guns, placed the 53rd Regiment with the 8th in support, in rear of the guns behind a village. I sent the cavalry, with four guns of the Royal Horse Artillery, to cover the Lucknow road, and the 84th Regiment, with two other guns and a troop of cavalry, to cover the baggage on the Rohilkund road. Major Turner's troop of 9-pounders, under command of Lieutenant Bishop, I placed on the right of the heavy guns, to keep down the musketry fire from the walls of the town. In the space of fifty minutes the two heavy guns made a practicable breach, and I then ordered the 53rd Regiment to advance to the assault. They were formed into two columns, one was to proceed through the left of the town, under Colonel English, the other to the right, under Major Payne; this duty was performed most admirably by the 53d; they approached the town through some lanes to the left, they rushed in at the breach, stormed the town and took it; six guns were also taken. Numbers of the enemy were killed, and numbers tried to make their escape through the gates, but we were everywhere prepared for them, and altogether there must have been 500 killed and 400 taken prisoners. The cavalry, artillery and infantry, on all sides, did their duty, and gave me the greatest satisfaction.

COL. BOWCROFT'S VICTORY AT ALLAHABAD.—Col. Bowcroft had a victory in the Allahabad district, over a rebel force, which he thus describes:—"Our line remained in steady position, anxiously awaiting the moment for attacking the enemy. The bugle sounds neared on our line, and the enemy soon showed themselves in great force, their line extending right and left, overlapping our flanks. Our guns opened from the centre, and the enemy commenced a heavy and rapid cannonade from several guns on our line. I ordered out the skirmishers, and the whole line to advance. I received a report from Major Richardson, commanding left squadron, that the enemy in force were pushing round my left rear. I ordered him to detach a troop, or if necessary with the squadron, to attack and clear out the enemy, but not to leave my left for any time. This was gallantly and effectually carried out by Major Richardson and his squadron, gallantly and actively aided by Captain Brooks with a party of Ghorkas, cutting up and killing a number of the enemy. Here Captain Jenkins and Cornet Durnford had their horses shot and killed under them. Major Richardson reports that he received great assistance from Cornets Kloer and Troup, his orderly officers. I saw that there was no time to be lost, and that a rapid and decisive blow must be struck. Leaving orders for the guns to continue the advance and fire, and taking a party of Rifles, of 20 men from the naval column, with Lieutenant Ingles, R.N., to reinforce the marine skirmishers, I rode on to the right squadron, and ordered Captain Chapman to advance rapidly with his squadron, inclining to the right, and bringing up his right shoulders to charge to the enemy's sows and infantry, hoping it would also shake their centre. At the same time I sent an orderly trooper with an order to the Gorrucknath Ghorka Regiment, on the right of the Naval Brigade, to advance at the charge, and the Ghorkas moved gallantly forward. The result of this movement was soon apparent. I saw the left of the enemy hesitating, and some pressing towards their centre, the sows in rapid retreat. Down came the Yeomanry Cavalry at a charging pace, well and steadily together, on the moving masses of infantry, routing them and cutting down and killing great numbers, upwards of 90 reported. The whole left of the enemy soon gave way. I galloped up to the Yeomanry Cavalry, and thanked Captain Chapman and the squadron for their good and gallant movement and charge, and ordered Captain Chapman to move towards the left to threaten the enemy's centre. The combined movement and gallant bearing of the troops, the steady advance of the Naval Brigade, soon shattered the whole line of the enemy. They abandoned their guns and were in full retreat, and our gallant troops captured seven guns with limbers and ammunition. When ordering the right squadron to advance, I detached a party of twenty troopers to the rear of the naval guns to cover and protect them, and this party, under Acting Cornets Copland and Prinsep, by their gallant and excellent service, aided in capturing some of the guns."

CAPTURE OF THE FORT OF CHANDAIREE.—Brigadier Stuart reports the capture of the fort at Chandairree:—"The fort of Chandairree was carried by the troops of this brigade, the breach was reported practicable last evening, and proved a fair one; the impetuous rush of the stormers of the 86th and 25th Regiments carried every thing before it. Captain Keating, political assistant, was, I regret to say, severely wounded whilst forward in the storming party. I beg to enclose a list of casualties on our side; the loss of the enemy is unknown at present, but in and about the fort there are from 40 to 50 bodies; their flight was most precipitate, and they scattered over the surrounding jungle in every direction, with the exception of about 200, who, somewhat in a body, fled northwards. All the guns in the fort, eight of iron and two of brass, are in our possession. Major Robertson is in

charge of the fort, but I propose to make it over to the Sir Soobah of Seindia, after having entirely demolished the bastion we breached. The town of Chandairree is now entirely freed from rebels, and the inhabitants are resuming their occupations; the Sir Soobah has now charge of the gates of it, which up to this morning have been strongly held by the rebels, who cut off all communications with it from my brigade.

TREASONABLE CORRESPONDENCE WITH NENA SAHIB.—From the Deccan we still continue to receive intelligence of plots. A traitor of high rank who had been condemned to the gallows for treasonable correspondence with Nena Sahib, had begged hard to be spared the degradation of being hanged, and prayed that he might be allowed the ignominious punishment of being blown from a gun. This was refused him, and the wretch, under the influence of mortal fear, made a clean breast of the business, and revealed the details of a grand scheme, in which he himself was to have borne a conspicuous part, for the simultaneous slaughter of all Europeans in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country. The disclosures made by the convicted traitor under notice have led to the arrest of numbers of rich and influential persons, who had nearly all of them enjoyed the unhesitating confidence of the Government. Of such importance were the revelations which the man made, that the Government has been induced to spare his life, and commute his sentence of death to transportation to the Andaman Islands.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.—It must be confessed that our position here, so far as it relates to the general attitude of the British army in India, is not, at first sight, very satisfactory. Sir Colin Campbell is thought by some to be guilty of great neglect, because he is not covering the country with flying columns, and his conduct is reviving old Indian traditions against him. We are actually at this moment in danger of having our communications with Cawnpore interrupted at any time, for the enemy are reported to be at Hurba, within two miles of the road between Bannee and the Ganges, and we hear that some 14,000 men are assembled at Bitowlee, which is situated on a loop of the Gogra, due east of Baraach. "Why does not Sir Colin go out and thrash these fellows?" is the angry demand of all civilians, and of some soldiers. Well, it is probable that Sir Colin Campbell thinks that in the first place his troops would never be able to inflict such punishment on the enemy as would prevent their assembling in another place, and that the efforts of the Chiefs will disperse these people. He may object to exposing his soldiers in useless forays, or he may be devising some grand scheme of general suppression. It is useless to deny that whatever may be the causes of the delay, and whatever may be even its effects, there is one point of view in which its consequences appear deplorable, and that is to be taken from the financial side of the question. Our transports cost about £10,000 per diem. The possession of India will soon become dear, indeed, if this army with its prodigious stores, and its nomad population, its flocks and herds devastating the country—the paralysis of its presence—is to be maintained in a state of inactivity.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN SIR W. PEEL, K. C. B.—We deeply regret to learn that intelligence has been received of the death of Captain Sir William Peel, of the Shannon, and Commander of the Naval Brigade serving in the Bengal Presidency. Capt. Sir William Peel was third son of the late Sir Robert Peel, and was born on the 21 Nov. 1824. He entered the navy as midshipman on board the Princess Charlotte, Capt. A. Fanshawe, flag of Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, in April, 1838, and took part in the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acree by the Princess Charlotte; he was removed to the Monarch, Capt. Chads, in which ship he served in the China seas. In 1844 he passed his examination in such a brilliant manner that he called forth the warm eulogiums of Sir Thomas Hastings and Sir Charles Napier, and was forthwith promoted to the rank of lieutenant. In May of that year he was appointed to the Winchester, 50 guns, on the Cape of Good Hope station, and shortly after removed to the Cormorant steam-sloop in the Pacific, and subsequently to the Thalia, 42, on the same station. Sir William was promoted to the rank of commander, June 7, 1846, and was appointed to the command of the Daring, on the North American and West India stations. He held several minor commands until the outbreak of the late war with Russia. He was captain of the Diamond, 28, in the Black Sea fleet, and distinguished himself greatly with the Naval Brigade in the Crimea. Capt. Peel was compelled, from wounds and over-exertion, to return to his native country before the fall of Sebastopol, but at the commencement of the differences with China in 1856 he was appointed to the command of the Shannon, 51, screw-frigate, ordered on the China station. Capt. Peel had scarcely reached the Chinese waters before he was ordered by the Ambassador, the Earl of Elgin, with spare troops to Calcutta to afford assistance in the suppression of the mutiny of the Bengal army. Since the Shannon anchored in the Hooghly Sir William Peel's exertions with his brave crew have been unremitting in carrying out the views of the Governor-General. He made, with his men, a most rapid progress to Allahabad and Cawnpore, and, as most of our readers are aware, was severely wounded at the capture of Lucknow, under Sir Colin Campbell. He is said to have died of small-pox. Capt. Sir William Peel was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath for his services in the Crimea, and for his recent services in India was nominated a knight commander. He was also an officer of the Legion of Honour of France and of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie, and had received the Sardinian war medal.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN CALCUTTA.—A frightful tragedy had been enacted in Calcutta, in which Mr. Samuel Scott, printer, his wife, and three daughters, and a *mehtrance* in their service, were the victims. Mr. Scott a short time ago dismissed his sirdar-bearer for seeking to form an improper intimacy with the *mehtrance*. The bearer begged himself back into service, and on the previous Saturday, having had an altercation with the woman down stairs, went up to the dining-room, snatched up four knives from the table as it was being laid for dinner, and returning below, attacked the woman with two of them in each hand. He inflicted sixteen wounds upon her, but they were none of them dangerous. The *mehtrance* contrived to escape up stairs, thither the bearer followed her, and ran a-muck at the family. He came into a room in which six of Mr. Scott's daughters, the eldest of whom was only eleven years old, and a friend, named Jessie Herberlet, were playing together. He stabbed the child nearest to him, Catherine Warden Scott, only four years old, on the neck, Jessie Herberlet on the nose and head, and Jane Scott on the neck as she was rushing out of the room. The wounds on the two first children are very severe, but not dangerous; that on Jane Scott killed the poor creature on the spot. All this was the work of a moment. The ruffian was then making for one of the other children, an innocent five years old, and who had wrapped a door-curtain around her in the hope of concealing herself from view, when the cries of Mrs. Scott behind them made him turn, and rush upon her. Having dealt her two or three stabs, he went into an inner room where Mr. Scott lay still suffering from the effects of a severe illness, and struck him with his knife first on the crown of the head, and then on the left side of the neck. As he turned to leave the room, he met a Christian beggar, named Samuel Da Costa, who lived on the benevolence of the family, and, falling upon him, gave him a wound which almost severed the thumb from his left hand. But Da Costa brought him down by a blow of his stick with the fright, and the police soon after arrived and secured him. The child who had wrapped the *pardah* round her was afterwards found hiding behind a chest. The

others who were untouched had been taken away to a place of safety by an ayah and a tailor. All the persons wounded were removed to the Medical College Hospital. The life of Mr. Scott was for some time despaired of, but according to the last account he was doing well, as also were Mrs. Scott, Catherine Scott, Jessie Herberlet, and the *mehtrance*.

THE LATE BRIGADIER ADRIAN HOPE.—The army has scarcely less reason than the navy to mourn one of its most distinguished members. The telegram announces that Brigadier the Hon. Adrian Hope, C.B., of the 93d Highlanders, was killed in the attack on the fort of Rowas on the 15th of April. He was one of the most gallant, able and popular of the young officers whom the warfare in the Crimea and in India has brought into prominence; and among the 93d Highlanders, and those with whom he served, his loss will be deplored as a domestic bereavement. Colonel Hope was the youngest brother of the late Earl of Hopetoun, and uncle to the present peer; he was born in 1821, and entered the army as second Lieutenant 60th Rifles in 1838. With the second battalion of that regiment he served as captain through the Kafir campaign of 1851-52-53, and received the brevet rank of major for his services. On the formation of the army of the Eastern expedition in 1854, Major Hope was appointed Brigade Major of the Highland Brigade, then commanded by Sir Colin Campbell, and in that capacity served at the Alma and other operations up to the month of April, 1855, when his promotion to a regimental majority in the 60th compelled him to relinquish his staff appointment, but in a few months afterwards he rejoined the army in the field as second Lieutenant Colonel of the 93d. But his desire for active service was frustrated by the termination of the war and the return of the army from the Crimea, when Lieut.-Colonel Hope was placed on half-pay. On the 93d being ordered to China, he was re-appointed to the regiment, and with it sailed to its eventual destination in India, where he was almost immediately placed in command of a brigade, consisting of the 53d, 93d, and a corps of Panjab Rifles, which he led to the relief of Lucknow, and the subsequent re-advance to that place, in a manner that gained him the warmest approval of his chief. Colonel Hope's death was caused by a shot from a Sepoy, who fired at him from a distance of about twenty yards as he was out reconnoitring.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF THE LATE FIELD-MARSHAL LORD HARDINGE.—This work, by J. H. Foley, R. A., being uncovered and exhibited in Burlington-gardens, the public have the advantage of judging of its merits, both as a likeness and artistic treatment. In a few weeks it will be on its way to Calcutta, its destined home.

THE AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKETS.

Much has been said and written as to the glut of labour in Australia, but this applies solely to Victoria, and even in that colony it refers almost exclusively to what may be termed effeminate labour—that is, those classes of persons who are more accustomed to office or in-door employment, but does not in any sense include those who occupy themselves in the search for, or in the working of, mines. In Victoria and New South Wales there is, it is true, little more produced than the precious metal, but from South Australia we draw large supplies of rich copper, lead, and tin. In the two last-named colonies, where mining in its more ordinary sense is extensively pursued, there is a dearth, and not a glut, of mining labour—indeed, of every description of labour; and various localities well known to contain rich lodes of ores would be promptly opened up, if the supply of this description of labour were equal to the demand. We may add, from the letters which reach us from the various mining districts in this country, it is evident there is a steady increase of mining labour leaving our shores. In fact this is the natural consequence induced by the continual arrival of large amounts of the precious metal from Victoria and Sydney, and of rich copper and silver lead ore from South Australia—the result in a great measure of unskilled mining with unskilled labour; therefore, it becomes self-evident to experienced miners that they are certain to obtain immediate and lucrative employment the moment they reach the mining localities of Australia. No discrimination is shown when allusion is made to colonial labour by the general press in this country, which necessarily leads to misapprehension in the minds of some who otherwise would emigrate; for while there is a glut of one description, there is frequently a great dearth of another. Our Australian colonies are an illimitable field of mining enterprise, and with practical miners to open up the various deposits of ores, and with a corresponding necessary amount of agricultural and pastoral labour to supply the wants of others, it is evident that no glut of mining labour can exist for years to come.—*Mining Journal*.

The Melbourne Argus says:—Although the actual state of the labour market here is a most unsatisfactory one at present, our prospects are brighter than they have been for a long time past, but it must be remembered that these are only so from the probability of money being obtained from England for the construction of our railways. Until final arrangements are made for the negotiation of the required loan, we cannot advise the working classes to flock hitherward in any numbers; but as soon as it is ascertained that the railway works are to be commenced on the scale intended, and with a certainty of their continuance, this may again be looked upon as the working man's paradise, where steady work at his ordinary calling awaits him, with a rate of remuneration for his services that will enable him after a very few years either to become a master himself, if he have a trade, or else a settler on his own land, if accustomed to, or desirous of following, rural pursuits.

Domestics, more particularly thoroughly competent female servants, are still much inquired for, and, when fully capable of performing the duties they engage for, obtain even higher rates of wages than those quoted. The system of assisted emigration now adopted, although not introducing so large a number, brings a much improved and more suited class of domestic servants into the market, who readily find situations. The demand for farm servants, in Melbourne at least, has entirely ceased, and even in the farming districts there is reported to be but little demand for agricultural labour. Mechanics are still in excess of requirement, and as the summer closes, employment will become more difficult to procure. The following continue to be the rates of wages, subject, of course, to arrangements:—With rations: Married couples, without families, £70 to £80; ditto with families, £60 to £70; gardeners, £60 to £65; groom, £52 to £65; shepherds, £30 to £40; keepers, £30 to £40; hutkeepers, £20 to £25 per annum; general farm-servants, 20s; ploughmen, 25s; bullock-drivers (on roads), 25s; on stations, 20s per week; men cooks, £52 to £100; female, £35 to £40; general servants, £30 to £35; nursemaids, £18 to £25 per annum. The following are considered the standard weekly rations:—12lbs. beef or mutton, 10lbs. flour, 2lbs. sugar, 4lb. tea.—Without rations: Compositors, 1s 6d per thousand; ditto by the week, £4 4s; pressmen ditto, £4 4s to £4 10s; carpenters, 12s to 14s; masons, 14s to 16s; plasterers, 12s to 15s; bricklayers, 13s to 15s; blacksmiths, 12s to 16s; quarrymen, 9s to 12s per day; woodsplitter and fencer, 4s to 6s; fencing by the rod (material to split only), 6s per ton; labourers on the roads, 6s to 8s per day, wood, water, and tents found.—Seamen's wages: There is no change in rates of this description of labour. There is a fair demand for men, but the supply is quite equal to requirements, and the following continue to be the rates paying:—Coasting voyages, £5; India or China and back, £4 10s; India, China, west coast of America, and England, £4 10s; England direct, £4 10s; for Callao only, £2 10s per month.

THE CAPITAL OF VICTORIA.—Melbourne, as it appears to us, is a kind of modern Babel—a little hell upon earth—a city of rioters, gamblers, and drunkards—a crowded den of human iniquity—where from the highest merchant downward, there appears to be but one object in view—where the very faculties of mind, body and soul, are employed and directed to one worldly end—where thousands are anxiously and almost exclusively bent towards the consummation of their own selfish and ambitious desires—where delusive schemes are the pickpockets of honesty, and where the abuse of useful invention is too often the bane of its own utility—where calm reflection and all the higher attributes of the mind lose their proper influence in artificial excitement—where the ties of friendship, domestic duties, kindred obligations, intellectual study, and the immortal spirit of true religion are often neglected, if not entirely forgotten in the busy work of self-aggrandisement—where, in fine, the priceless possessions of health, together with all those sweet enjoyments which constitute the real happiness of life, fall a sacrifice to an insatiable thirst for gain.—*Puseley's Australia*.

A REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS FROM CANADA.—In a very short time, according to the reports from Quebec, we may expect such an arrival from the shores of America as no Englishman has ever yet seen. The spectacle will consist of a new Regiment of the Line, imported whole and entire from the other side of the Atlantic. In succession to the 99th, now the last regiment on the list, it will be numbered the 100th Regiment of Foot, but it will be dignified also with a Royal title, and will be inscribed in full as "the Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian Regiment," under which designation it will form part and parcel of the regular infantry of the army. As we are informed, the corps is already nearly complete, and its appearance in England may be anticipated within a few weeks. The event will be not a little remarkable, for it will constitute, we believe, the very first example of its kind in the history of the British army. The offer of the Canadians to contribute to the forces of the Empire was made with every circumstance of patriotism and loyalty during the pressure of the Crimean war, but the proposal was declined. The authorities have since availed themselves of these overtures, and in the augmentations which our army has recently received, have assigned the quota of one regular regiment to the Canadian Colonies. It is only a short time since the resolution was taken, but more than half the men—630 out of 1,000—have already been raised, and it was expected that the complete battalion would be ready to embark for England soon after the close of the present month. The sight of a regiment landing on our shores which had never quitted them, will be novel indeed.

RUNNING DOWN OF A BRIG BY A STEAM VESSEL.—Loss of Two Lives.—On Sunday a serious accident occurred in the river Thames, immediately opposite the coast-guard station at Charlton. It appears that the Arab brig, a collier vessel, with a full cargo of coals, was lying at her moorings in the centre of the stream, when, at 7 a.m., the iron screw steam-vessel John Howe, and the steam-vessel Black Diamond, proceeded up the river at full speed, the two vessels being apparently engaged in racing, the John Howe being foremost. It is said that in approaching the brig the crews of the steamers were shouting to each other in the excitement of the race. When close to the brig the pilot on board the Black Diamond perceived the imminent danger, and signalled to the John Howe to put back. It was, however, too late, for the latter vessel dashed into the head of the brig with tremendous force, literally splitting her in two. The brig went down head foremost immediately, and the iron steam-vessel had some difficulty in getting clear of the wreck. The coast-guard men on this station put off in their boat to render assistance, but their efforts were unavailing. The whole of the crew of the brig, consisting of the captain, four seamen, and two boys, were asleep in their berths when the vessel went down, and the five men escaped from the stern of the vessel which was uppermost as she sank, and swam to a small boat hauled to a collier lying near. Two boys were at the time berthed in the forepart of the brig, and from the fact that the bow of the steamer entered into the timber of the former vessel at least three yards, it is presumed that they were crushed to atoms. In order to prevent danger to the navigation of the river, a signal flag has been affixed to the main mast of the sunken vessel, the top of the mast being just visible at high water.

THE WRECK OF THE AVA.—So little of an authentic character has transpired with reference to the loss of this beautiful but ill-fated ship, that the following extract from a letter, received from one who had served on board of her, will be read with interest. It is dated from "The Ava Camp, April 10.—We have continued our occupation of the camp on the shore, and have worked, to use an old expression, 'like true British sailors.' Of course our duties have not been of the most agreeable kind, but I must give you another adage, 'reward sweetens labour,' and whether we ever shall get properly recompensed by the Government or no, it certainly is very encouraging to see so many boxes of bright gold brought up, albeit that one has to work up to his neck in water. Of course we are not without protection, and Commodore Watson, who commands the East India squadron, is here in her Majesty's frigate Chesapeake, having come to render us every assistance in his power. He is a glorious fellow, and his presence and that of his officers is very grateful to all of us. A few days since (on the 7th) the wreck, which as I before told you was for a long time partly visible, wholly disappeared. Up to this time we have succeeded, with the aid of our divers, in getting up £230,000 of the specie. There remain below water seven more boxes, containing about £43,000, and I am very hopeful that we shall succeed in recovering the whole of it. We have also got up some bales of silk, and some baggage, and one or two things of our own have been fished up, but of course all is completely spoiled by the sea-water. For myself, all my things have gone to pot. You will no doubt hear many stories, but do not believe them. You will find that we should not have been wrecked had it not been for the Trincomalee light about which there has been so much complaint."

SETTLEMENT OF THE JEW QUESTION.—The Peers have capitulated in the battle with the Commons on the Jewish question. The last division in the Lower House, which gave a larger majority than ever, had a material effect upon the resolve of one portion of the Peers. It was that portion which is represented by Lord Derby—those who stand by their order, and would shed the last drop of their blood rather than surrender their high position in the country, yet who nevertheless feel that they can maintain that ascendant position only so long as they have the co-operation of their countrymen generally. Lord Derby has always been distinguished by his dashing style of debate, but he has also been called "the Rupert of debate," from his facility of retreating. This characteristic was brought into stronger play by the peculiar circumstance of his being a Minister.

THE BRITISH FORCE EMPLOYED AT LUCKNOW.—The taking of Lucknow consisted of a series of operations conducted from the 2nd till the 16th of March. On the day first named the force under Sir Colin Campbell consisted of 827 European officers, 147 native officers, and 18,797 rank and file, with 4,517 horses. That is to say it may be put down as an effective force of 20,000. Of this number, after Lucknow fell, it was found that 127 officers and men had been killed, 503 had been wounded, and 14 had been missing—total loss, 646. The pieces of ordnance captured at Lucknow were 113 in all.