

LIVERO

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

to St. Me Hergert; at Havre, 47 Grand Quai.

PARIS, via Folkestone and Boulogne, by Tidal Service, by South-Eastern Railway.

Departure from London:-

Friday, August 13	9.35 a.m.	Monday, August 16	11.50 a.m.
Saturday, August 14	9.35 a.m.	Tuesday, Aug. 17	11.50 a.m.
Sunday, August 15	9.35 a.m.	Wednesday, Aug. 18	1.0 p.m.

Baggage must be received by those trains.

The above special service is performed in 10 hours. The trains are accompanied by an interpreting companion. Return tickets are issued between London and Paris; also a third class return fare 2s.

Offices for through tickets and information - London-bridge Terminus, 40, Regent-cour, Piccadilly; 30, Moorgate-street; and 4, Bonhill-street for Paris, &c. See General Time Book.

PUMPS.-FOWLER and Co., Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

SECOND EDITION.

THE TIMES OFFICE, Thursday Morning.

INDIA AND CHINA.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the agents of Austrian Lloyd's for files of India and China papers brought by the Calcutta mail, *via* Trieste. The dates from Calcutta are to the 4th July, and from Hongkong to the 23d June.

We take the following from the *Calcutta Englishman* of the 3d July:—

The subjugation of Gwalior and the reinstating of Rao Scindiah in his paternal dominions, is of much greater importance than at first sight would appear. That the rebels, after being everywhere defeated and dispersed, would make Gwalior their concentrating point, might have been plainly foreseen; indeed, Rao Scindiah himself seemed to have entertained such apprehensions when he applied for aid to the Governor General, saying that half a regiment of European soldiers would enable him to hold out against any attempt on the part of the rebels. Gwalior is the key to the Southern Malabar country, and therefore if the city and fort had remained for any length of time in possession of the enemy, it would have been sure to kindle the flame of rebellion in the Western Presidency; in fact, from what is reported, all the elements for an outbreak were ripe. Moreover, with a formidable body of insurgents holding Gwalior, Agra could hardly have been considered safe unless greatly reinforced, and it would thus have caused the withdrawal of a portion of our forces from parts where they cannot conveniently be spared.

Important as the recapture of Gwalior is, it nevertheless has not been a deathblow to the hopes of the rebels, for, we regret to say, that a great number have also on this occasion made their escape. The fugitives appear to have taken their course towards Hindoon, and an opinion may easily be formed of the extent of disaffection of the people of the Upper Provinces from the fact, that, on the 26th, or within one week after the fall of Gwalior, the number of the rebels with camp followers was not less than 15,000, and apparently well provided with ammunition. Their future movements seem to be still undecided, but will probably be directed either towards Bhurtpore or Jyepore; but it is to be hoped that both places will be able to hold out until a sufficient force can be collected to oppose them. The worst in this matter is, that so many innocent people must suffer, for the course of the rebels is always marked by ruthless plunder and extortion, friend and foe being treated alike. Any how, these rebels must be hunted down, for if allowed to hold together until after the rains their numbers will swell to a formidable extent.

The accounts from Lucknow record another and most successful engagement. It appears that information having been received of a strong gathering of the enemy in the neighbourhood of Nawabgunj, Brigadier Sir Hope Grant determined upon bringing them to account. He marched from Chintal and fell in with the rebels under the command of the Moulvie, who made a good stand, attacking our troops on the front, rear, and both flanks, bringing his guns forward into the open plain, and hoisting a couple of green flags, shouting "Deen Deen." Brigadier Grant's guns opened on the rebels at 200 yards, mowing them down by dozens. Two squadrons of the Bays and one of Hodgson's Horse advanced with their companies of Infantry, and cut up about 600 of the enemy, who died fighting hard. Not a man of those round the Moulvie escaped. The action ended in the capture of seven guns of large calibre. The Moulvie thus defeated, retreated in the direction of Shahjahanpore; and, having on his way apparently been strongly reinforced, reached Pownay, about 16 miles north-east of Shahjahanpore, with a considerable body of cavalry and several guns. He surrounded the palace of the Rajah of Pownay, and first demanded that the Tehsildar and Thannadar, who had taken refuge with the Rajah, should be given up; but this request, being refused, he at once commenced his attack upon the place. The Rajah and his two brothers led out their force to oppose the Moulvie, and a sharp fight ensued, in which the Moulvie was shot. The moment he fell his head was cut off, and together with the trunk sent to the Commissioner of Shahjahanpore. Thus another of the most fanatic rebel leaders ceases to cause further annoyance.

The Rajah of Mynpoore, who almost in the beginning of the outbreak took up a hostile position towards us, has voluntarily surrendered, but we have not heard whether it is intended to bring him to trial. In Dholpore, one of the Rajpootana States Amerechund Bada, treasurer to the Rajah of Gwalior, who in the late affair joined the rebels, has been captured. In the Nagpore territories, the Zemindar of Aheree has succeeded in making a prisoner of Yakut Rao, one of the rebels in the Chundore district, who has used every means in his power to aid the rebels, and thus the traitors are gradually falling into our power. The most surprising thing, however, is that, notwithstanding the most decided proof the rebels have the hopelessness of their cause, there should be still individuals ready to embrace their cause. At Cawnpore, the Kotwal of the city, an intelligent and active Eurasian, apprehended a commissariat Gonsahia in the act of enlisting *bushwahs* for the rebel leaders. About 40 already entertained by him have been apprehended, and they are to be tried by a court martial, which it is hoped will make short work of them. This is only another instance of the folly of placing any faith in native *emphases*.

We have now given to our readers at home an outline of cheerful intelligence, but let not this betray them into the belief that the rebellion is quelled, and that the work has come to an end. On the contrary, we would urge the home authorities not to relax in their exertions, and to aid us to the full extent in their power. We have now arrived at that stage of the year, when the periodical rains establish a sort of armistice, which affords both parties time to recruit their strength. There may be little fighting for some months to come, but at the same time the enemy will not rest upon his arms, and it is very probable that during that period he will use his utmost endeavours to send out emissaries in every direction to gain proselytes to his cause, and the direction which such emissaries are likely to take we need not point out. There is every probability of there being sufficient work in store during the next cold weather, and therefore this Government can no longer plead the excuse of being taken by surprise. When the returns of ordinary mortality, as well as of casualties received in England, our appeal for further aid will be better understood. The British nation must remember that Tania Topee, and the Nawab of Banda are still at large, and beating up for followers, and that the whereabouts of that monster, the Nana, is enveloped in perfect mystery. The reward of 10,000 offered for his capture, dead or alive, has yet produced no result.

Whilst, however, matters in the Upper Provinces bear a somewhat improved appearance, the rebels are causing considerable trouble in Lower Bengal. In Buxar cutting down the jungle had ceased, as the rebels were said to have left it, and Colonel Douglas with his force therefore proceeded to Banars. He had however hardly advanced a few miles when he

was called back again to Buxar, as the dispersed rebels took immediate advantage and re-occupied the jungle. Another body of mutineers attacked Gyal, and the European residents had to retreat upon the entrenchments. After plundering the Bazaar they released 150 prisoners, who were being removed to a place of greater safety under a guard of Nujobs. The guard fraternized with the rebels, and then proceeded to the Gyal jail, where they opened the prison gates to all the inmates, who at once were let loose upon the country. The rebels have marked their course by committing the most frightful mutilations or slaying every native who serves Government. Apprehensions were entertained even at Patna, and additional troops have been despatched hence for the protection of the district. The state of these provinces may be imagined from the fact, that ladies are not permitted to travel beyond Benares, though the real danger appears to be rather lower down, near the Grand Trunk Road.

The periodical rains have at last set in, and somewhat relieved us of the extreme heat. To the agriculturist they have been an inestimable blessing, for the country was labouring under a heavy drought. The accounts from all districts in Lower Bengal are satisfactory, and there is every prospect of an abundant crop.

The following items of news were supplied by Government:—

"Service Message received from G.F. Edmondstone, Esq., dated Allahabad, 16th of June.

"The Maharajah of Gwalior left Agra on the 13th of June for the purpose of joining the Central India field force now on its way to Malabar. All well at Jyepore on the 13th. Bhurtpore on the 14th inst. Sir Hugh Rose's force reached Sopoolia on the 14th of June. The rebel force seemed disinclined for the fight, and there were many desertions. The Sopore Brigade was at Sopore on the 10th, and was to be at Mahara on the 11th. Several of the rebels are said to have fled from Gwalior in the direction of the Kotah boundary."

"Service Message from G. Plowden, Esq., dated Nagpore, 11th June.

"Yukut Rao, the rebel zemindar of Arphele, in the Chunder District, has been captured by a party in the pay of Lucknowese Zemindar of Aheree. He was taken on the 11th. Several of the rebels were killed and wounded on both sides."

"Service Message from Sir R. Hamilton, dated Gwalior, 21st June.—

"Scindiah yesterday entered the city and occupied the Palace, his reception by the people was very gratifying; the fort is occupied by British troops; all is quite right. The Bazeo Bada and ladies of the Rajah joined the Maharajah yesterday."

"Service Message from G. F. Edmondstone, Esq., dated Allahabad, 21st June, 8.5 p.m.

"Intelligence has been received from Dholpore of the capture of Amerechund Bada, Scindiah's treasurer at Jowra, by a party of —. Tania Topee and the Nawab of Banda, as usual, quitted Gwalior before the fight, and are said to be on their way to Subulghur and Jyepore. They have four heavy guns and three Horse Artillery guns. Brigadier-General Napier is in pursuit."

"Service Message from G. F. Edmondstone, Esq., dated Allahabad, 24th June, Thursday, 11 p.m.

"The following has been received from Sir Hugh Rose, dated Gwalior, 22d June:—

"On the 21st day of the general action with the Gwalior rebels on the 21st inst., the force under my command took, exclusive of the guns in the fort, 16 guns in the field from the enemy, one of them a brass 24-pounder, a brass 18-pounder, a brass 8-inch mortar, several English 9-pounders and guns of various calibre, great numbers of muskets, waggons, and ordnance stores of every description, and 70 elephants. When the troops went to occupy the fort of Gwalior, after the capture of the city by storm, Scindiah's authorities having reported to me that it was vacated, I sent the 4th and 5th regiments, and a detachment of fanatics opened fire on them. They having set, I caused the fort to be surrounded, and the next morning a detachment of the gallant 25th Bombay Native Infantry stormed and took it; their brave leader, Lieutenant Rose, was killed. I sent a column of 21st, 22nd, and 23rd regiments, under Brigadier-General Napier, B.B., in pursuit of the rebels, who fled in great disorder after the defeat of the 19th inst. I also directed another column from Dholpore to cross the Chumbul and pursue the fugitives. Brigadier-General Napier, on the 21st inst., near Jaisa Allahpore, defeated them, captured 23 guns, and cut up a considerable number. Brigadier-General Napier who has displayed the greatest energy and intelligence in the pursuit, continues it to Subulghur. The day after the capture of Gwalior I conquered the rebellion and Major McMahon with a squadron of Her Majesty's Fusiliers and one squadron of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, to the Palace of Gwalior, the streets were lined by immense crowds, who received the Maharajah with every expression of attachment."

"Service Message from G.F. Edmondstone, Esq., dated Allahabad, 26th June, 6.30 p.m.

"The following intelligence from Agra, dated 26th June. The party of fugitive rebels from Gwalior, who crossed the Chumbul, have been largely joined by the other fugitives at Sreemuttia, 30 miles west of Dholpore, and from an information just received, had moved to Makleopore. It is thought that they are making for Jyepore, but their movements on the next day will indicate whether they are bound for Bhurtpore or Jyepore. They have no guns, but have 17 elephants, and are about 7,000 horse and foot. Captain Orr moved on the 25th towards Gonaoh. Order re-established in Gwalior."

"Service message from G. F. Edmondstone, Esq., dated Allahabad, 27th June, 10.15 p.m.

"The following telegram of to-day's date has just been received from Agra:—

"The whole of the rebels from Gwalior reached Hindoon during the 24th inst., and by morning of the 25th their number, with camp followers, was estimated at 15,000. It appears that they have a few muskets on elephants. They appear to be divided in opinion as to going to Bhurtpore or Jyepore. Captain Eden writes that the first intelligence of the movements of the rebels caused great alarm, that this had since subsided. Captain Nixon keeps a stout heart at Bhurtpore. Brigadier Showers marched for Futtehpore Sikree last night with a small force, which will be increased as detachments sent to Dholpore, now returning to Agra, can come to Futtehpore Sikree."

MORSEY MARKET.

Under the influence of the late adenos from home, as mentioned above, together with the continued small supplies of goods and the high prices demanded by holders, has assumed a quieter tone; and our anticipations of a revival of confidence have proved futile. Of the next crop of rice, which is expected to be a very good one, the accounts to hand from all the growing districts are gloomy. Raw silk has been difficult of sale. Sugar in fair demand. Saltpetre in brisk inquiry at advance prices. Nothing done in corals. Linseed in small supply and value maintained. Rape, teal and poppy scarce. Rice at 1000, and again higher. Safflower dull. Shell-lac higher, with small supplies.

IMPORT MARKET.

This market continues quiet, but more on account of security and the fact of the British Government than anything else. In a very short time our rivers will be opened, when with a great number of boats coming down the river, and a great number of boats coming up the river, we shall have more facility for dispatching goods to the Upper Provinces. Everything will depend upon this, and we have no doubt that the dealers who have lately cleared into market, and importers now anxious to this branch of trade, even now the up-country merchants are willing to pay high rates of freight if it could only be procured.

The Bank rates still continue the same as before, and we have therefore no alteration to note under this head. There have been some slight changes in the rates of exchange, on account of the failure of some of our mercantile houses. Rumours of further distress are generally reported in the Bazaar, though we have no doubt that they will in the end prove unfounded.

without foundation. The following is a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Bank of Bengal for its month ending the 29th of June, 1858:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A. P.
Proprietors' capital	1,07,00,000	0 8
Reserve fund	4,92,004	5 7
Current accounts	80,12,663	1 9
Cash credits undrawn	7,02,851	1 0
Other debts	5,28,093	6 6
Bank-notes and post bills	1,33,27,043	12 2
Total Co.'s Rs.	3,37,90,561	6 1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A. P.
Government securities	25,73,312	9 7
Due from Government	1,41,41,711	1 0
Cash	1,44,55,105	5 0
Loans on deposit of securities	12,00,200	0 9
Government bills discounted	1,04,567	0 7
Mercantile bills ditto	1,07,192	2 10
Miscellaneous bills ditto	1,04,435	7 4
Dead stock	2,00,242	6 1
Total Co.'s Rs.	3,37,90,561	6 1

Are held firmly, but there is little activity in the market, owing to the prevailing high rates of interest. The Bengal Coal Shares have fallen to Rs. 21 to 21½ for its month's sight paper. On China, small business at Co.'s Rs. 212 to 215.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Government Securities still continue unduly depressed, although since our last there has been some slight improvement owing to purchases being made for remittance to London. The 4 per cents. are at 18 to 18½ discount, and the 5 per cents. at 9 to 9½ ditto. The Bank of Bengal continues their high rates of discount for loans, 12 per cent. being 1 per cent. premium. Bank and Railway Stocks are little inquired for.

EXCHANGE.

Business at S. D. 2½ for first-class six months' sight credits, and S. D. 2½ to 2½ for 12 months' sight paper. On China, small business at Co.'s Rs. 212 to 215.

FREIGHTS.

The freight engagements have been principally for seeds to London, at 2½. A ton, but the available tonnage is still in excess of the demand. A few charters have also been made for Malabar, at 2½. Several of the places favourable to shipments from this. The unfavourable advices from China about rice shipments from all places, on which heavy losses will be incurred, has brought this branch of our trade to a stand, and vessels waiting to be employed for China will have to alter their course and proceed to Europe. Our supplies of rice from the East will be some time to come; the Government requirements for the convalescent of stores, &c., for this country will bring in vessels.

CHARTERS.

The Earl of Sefton and Sir John Lubbock, with emigrants to Mauritius at 35s. a head. Sultan at 37s. ditto, and the Ruby Castle at 38s. ditto. The dead weight being principally shipped to India.

The Union to New York at \$3 per ton.

The Quilo to Melbourne for 1,100 tons, and the Titania to ditto at 2s. 6s. per ton.

CHINA.

(From the *Overland Friend of China* of the 23d June.)

The Pekin arrived with the English mails on the 19th, again within 40 days from the General Post-office. Our dates from the Pekin extend to the 9th inst. No opposition was met by our gunboats on the route to Tientsin from those forts at the mouth of the Peiho whose capture was reported in our last summary. On the 29th ult., both the Earl of Elgin and Baron Gros, with their suites, took up their quarters in the vicinity of the city. Soon afterwards intimation was received of the appointment of To-ming-shan, a General of the Manchou banner, as Special High Commissioner. On Saturday, the 26th, the Earl of Elgin and his first interview with His Excellency—the Baron Gros meeting him in similar state the day following. It is presumed that the business of those meetings was entirely formal, and, failing prompt compliance with our demands, the Ambassadors are prepared to declare war. Without such declaration of war we see no feasible means of bringing matters to a proper footing.

In the south of China the news of actual hostilities at the north appeared to be the long-desired signal to societies banded for annoyance of the barbarian to proceed to actual operations. On our inner pages will be found the details of the capture and decapitation of several Europeans, the murder of Sepoys and police on duty, and attempts at incendiarism. No person feels safe; and one of two things must shortly be performed; either we must entrench the foreign quarter at Honan in such a manner that foreigners may sleep at night, or vacate the place altogether. What the Allies could do by declaring Canton open to trade, and yet neglect to make provision for the safety of traders, it is impossible to divine. It is generally understood, however, that the fault rests with General Van Straubenzee and Mr. Parkes, rather than with the Ambassadors and naval commanders; neither the General nor the Commissioner having sufficient mind to realize what is actually and tacitly required of them. So much for making a mere soldier—though a gallant soldier—the directing head of a province; a mere interpreter—a conceited and self-willed youth—a commissioner.

Some heavy floods in the interior of Chekiang have had the effect of checking the advance of the rebels, whose proximity to Ningpo was mentioned in our last.

A letter says:—

"A panic in the native money-market, such as has not been known for a considerable time, has caused a suspension of trade at Shanghai. Large contracts were made for foreign goods on the spot and to arrive, in order that they might be included in the list of stocks to be handed into the Taotai, thereby avoiding the additional duty to be levied on foreign goods purchased subsequent to a certain fixed date; but another mode of doing this, and one having been adopted by the Taotai in consequence of the remonstrances of foreigners, the speculators are embarrassed with large stocks, which, owing to the hostilities in the north and the disturbances of the interior, they are unable to dispose of, and have been obliged to apply to the bankers for assistance to enable them to fulfil their contracts with foreigners. The bankers have already a large portion of their funds tied up in advances on goods shipped to the north and to the interior, and in considerable investments in Shanghai dollars, held for an advance in value when the new silk season opens in the country, withheld further accommodation. Doubts began to be entertained about their ability to stand the loss which would fall upon them should the junk in the Pei-ho be destroyed—a rum was made upon the banks and had it not been shown that they held sufficient security in goods to pay off their liabilities they would nearly all have suspended payment. Time was given them to get funds from Ningpo, So-chow, &c., and now confidence is restored."

At Macao a fearful epidemic, resembling cholera morbus, has been imported from Singapore, and fears are entertained of its reaching Hongkong.

(From the *North China Mail*, Shanghai, June 12.)

Her Majesty's screw-steam ship Hesper, W. H. Fawcner, Master, commanding, arrived here yesterday from the Gulf of Pecheli, on the 5th inst. Having been despatched for Hongkong direct, she brings no letters, her engineer being sick she came in to obtain the services of another, and left again in a few hours.

The news by her is important, but we have to wait a day or two longer for details by the Cruiser. The essence of it is that the Allied Ambassadors were living on shore, at Tientsin, in a residence provided by the mandarins; that negotiations were supposed to be progressing satisfactorily, and that the junks remain in the river uninterrupted by the Allies, none having been destroyed except a few that formed a barricade across the river below Tientsin, which were burned in order to remove the obstruction.

After the destruction of the forts at Taku the gunboats moved up and down the river as quietly as if nothing had occurred. On or about the 27th ultimo the allied Admirals, who had gone up to Tientsin, notified to the Ambassadors of their respective countries that they could advance to that city. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, with their suite, then proceeded up the river without meeting any opposition, and with a flag of truce landed at Tientsin, and took up an abode prepared for them. The American and Russian Ministers accompanied them in the Russian steamer America, the flags of the two nations flying at the mast-heads.

We have yet to learn by what argument other

than *bon gré mal gré*, this change in the action of the Chinese has been effected, and who the functionary is that is now acknowledged to possess the required plenary powers to treat with the Ambassadors.

We understand a meeting to arrange preliminaries was to take place on the 5th, the day the Hesper left.

Gunboats were allowed to leave the river without hindrance. None appear to have entered since the 20th, the day on which the forts were taken. Provisions were abundantly supplied. The Chinese tracked the boats of the expedition up the river where it was shallow.

The Hesper has on board 79 guns weighing 141 tons, all of brass except one iron English 32-pounder. Twenty of them are of immense size, weighing about 6 tons each, 11 to 12 feet long, and of 10-inch bore, beautifully cast, perfectly smooth, with ornamental work at the breech like chasing; the remainder are field-pieces of 4 cwt. to 6 cwt. each.

Her Majesty's ship *Fury* left the Gulf on the 5th for Hongkong direct, conveying despatches for the mail. The Cruiser was to leave for Shanghai on the 9th, and may be expected to-morrow. She will return with the inward mail now looked for.

The subjoined letter from the *China Mail* gives an account of the state of matters at Tientsin when the *Fury* left:—

"The proceedings of the Allied Ministers since the capture of the forts at the mouth of the Pei-ho on the 20th ult., have been limited to an examination of the river from Taku up to Tientsin, and the progress of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros on the night of the 26th, and of Mr. Reed and Count Poutiatine on the morning of the 30th, up to the same point. Some of the French and English gunboats had then been off the city four or five days.

"The details of the capture of the forts at Taku have already been published. These fortifications were admirably situated to command the passage, and the guns were abundant and of the best calibre, all that was wanted, as usual in China, were skill and courage. The loss of life among the defenders was probably under 300 killed outright, whose bodies were found in the forts; the wounded were carried off. The officers stood with their men, and the soldiers were found dead, killed by their own hand, and the people report that the Manchou Commander-in-Chief, was drawn out of the water where he had attempted suicide.

"The river Pei-ho, between Taku and Tientsin, runs through a flat country, so level that one can see all the way to the horizon; the banks are low, and the soil is alluvial, a stone or rock of any sort occurs along the shores, and the houses furnish fuel of the small supply of timber. They are made of mud or sun-dried brick, and are generally of one story; the mud is strengthened by wattles of reed or millet stalks, and is plastered on the outside. They are wretched and dirty hovels, but the absence of stone and timber, rather than the abject poverty of the people, accounts for their miserable appearance, as they must employ what comes to hand.

"The trip from Taku to Tientsin will remind the traveller who has been to Tientsin of the towns and scenery of the Nile, and the similarity is increased by the numerous cranking wheel-sweeps here, with which the people irrigate their fields. The distance is about 60 miles, and great numbers of grain junks line the sides of the river, showing the importance of that trade to the support of the capital. Over 300 of the boats, carrying 10 to 15 tons each, were within the week succeeding the capture of the forts.

"Tientsin contains upwards of 300,000 people, most of them living on the southern bank of the Pei-ho, and east of the entrance of the Grand Canal. The walls are neither very high nor strong, and the suburbs are very large parts of the city. The Grand Canal here has little appearance of an artificial channel, and the tides rise and fall as they do in the river. Owing to the diversion of a great part of its supply of water, by the reason of the falling of the Yellow River, few boats now come to Tientsin, and the river seems to be of little utility to the capital. Perhaps the difficulties of its water level could be removed by modern engineering skill properly applied, but the immediate effect may be to incline the Chinese Government to admit foreigners to the port, and allow them to bring supplies of grain to the capital. The river allows vessels of 10 feet draught to come up at almost any tide, after they have crossed the bar.

"Few shopkeepers resumed their business, which was suspended on the arrival of the steamers ten days ago; and the people have begun to remove into the country with their families to a great extent, taking with them their valuables and treasure. The authorities have been paralyzed since the forts were taken, and took no means of defending the city, if indeed they were not utterly helpless; most of their quota of troops was at Taku, where others were collecting before the forts were taken.

"Tan, the governor general of the province of Chihli, has been nominally degraded, but retained in power; he is superseded in his post as commissioner to negotiate with the foreign Ministers by Kwei-liang and Hwa-shan-shu, two men of high position, and of younger brother of the Baron Gros, just retired from the arduous post of governor general at Suichan, and is the third member of the Cabinet at Pekin, besides holding other posts.

He filled the station of provincial Treasurer at Canton about 1836, and has long been conversant with the policy of the Government. He is a Mongolian, and now President of the Board of Civil Office, and has been known more at the capital than in the provinces. Both these Commissioners are over 70 years of age, and announce that they have been invested with full powers to treat; consequently the English and French plenipotentiaries will not have a long time to wait for the result of their mission.

"The people of Tientsin are likely to suffer much from the presence of the foreign Ministers, and the force they have brought to the city, and still more from the exactions of their own officers and their suites. Supplies are furnished by the municipal authorities, and it is to be feared the tax-payers are not paid fair prices, and feel themselves helpless in obtaining them. Petty acts of rudeness committed on the people by the foreigners are also exaggerated, and these things have already had their usual effect in arousing aullen resentment, which may ere long find means to make itself felt. The feeling of terror and amazement now existing, can easily be turned into one of hatred by a series of petty outrages and the Chinese officials know well how to stimulate it, if they can make good use of it.

"Good beef and mutton, pears, apples, apricots, radishes, grapes, yams, and plenty of ice, have been furnished. No good fish are seen in the markets, which are probably at this moment less amply furnished than usual. Wheat and barley are the chief crops, and these are sown in drills, not broadcast. The population is dense, but the beggary and squalor are more than proportionate. The people are not so large-limbed or viracious as the Cantonese, nor so well-dressed or housed, and in winter must suffer greatly.

"A few days will decide, probably, whether the demands made upon this Government are likely to be complied with, or whether a protracted war on a quiet helpless people like those around this city is to be dragged on. A meeting is appointed to take place on Monday, the 7th, with the two new Commissioners."

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The following is the letter of our Paris correspondent, dated yesterday (Wednesday), 6 p.m.:—

It is reported, and is not unlikely to be true, that the existing rupture between Naples and the Western Powers was a subject of conversation between the English and French statesmen who met at Cherbourg, and that a renewal of relations was spoken of as desirable, provided the King of Naples relaxed the obstinacy with which he has been accustomed to reject good advice. There seems a general feeling abroad that diplomatic intercourse is likely ere long to be resumed, and this tendency is said to excite some uneasiness in Piedmont. With reference to the latter country, I may mention that the statements lately circulated with respect to apprehended disturbances on the south-eastern frontier, to a Mazzinian attempt, &c., are evidently exaggerations. A correspond-

ence published by this morning's papers declares as much, and says that it is completely false that there is any agitation in the provinces referred to. Besides this, I am aware of numerous private letters from Turin having been received here, by Piedmontese and others, in which not the slightest mention is made of disturbances, or of any apprehensions of such a nature.

A conference of telegraph directors is to be held at Bern on the 25th inst., for the purpose of introducing as much unity as possible into the working of the various lines, of harmonizing systems, and of consulting on various matters of interest. Belgium, France, Piedmont, Portugal, Spain, and Switzerland will there be represented. The Sardinian delegate, the Chevalier Bonelli, is at present in Paris on business connected with the submarine line between Sardinia and Algeria, and has brought with him the apparatus of his new invention, the autographic telegraph, which, I understand, on his return from Bern, he is to have the honour of exhibiting to the Emperor. In your correspondence from Turin mention has already been made of this invention, by which a *fascicule* of writing is transmitted; the inscription on a slip of paper, inserted at one extremity of the line, being exactly reproduced at the other. One advantage of this system is obvious; mistakes in transmission, now so frequent and inconvenient, are rendered impossible. As the message is written at one end, so it appears at the other. Another advantage is rapidly-gain of time. It takes but four or five seconds to transmit a message of 25 words, which may be written on two or three lines. The shorter the slip of paper inserted between the rollers, the more rapid is the transmission.

It is believed that the diplomatic negotiations between the representatives of Spain and Mexico, for the settlement of their long-pending dispute, will very shortly commence. General Almonte, Mexican Minister to London and Paris, has addressed a note to the Spanish Minister, informing him that he is named Plenipotentiary *ad hoc*.

From Rome we hear that there is talk of a consistory to be held next month, at which the Pope will preconize a number of bishops, and probably make two cardinals. Mgr. Bizzari, secretary of the congregation of regular bishops, and Mgr. Quaglia, secretary of the congregation of the committed. These at least are the two persons designated by the public voice. Certain newspapers have spoken of Mgr. Berardi, but it appears that he is not eligible to the dignity of cardinal, for he has been married, and has children, and for centuries past a father of a family has been considered disqualified for the Cardinal's hat. The Pope has been often enough accused of nepotism; and it is thought that it would be highly imprudent to give an opportunity of attacking one in the persons of his children.

As a specimen of the sort of drivel which goes down here in the shape of journalism, the following extract from one of the principal Parisian lithographic sheets may perhaps amuse you. It will be copied, within 48 hours, into scores of French provincial papers, and accepted as literal truth by that large portion of their readers which makes a point of implicitly believing whatever it sees in print:—

"The French people are accused of being impressionable, and yielding to every wind that blows. What has just passed in England proves that the British nation has also its impressionable moments. When the Londoners learned that the Queen, accepting the Emperor's invitation, had consented to land at Cherbourg, to breakfast and walk about there, there was one general outcry. The *Cockspur* of the city went about declaring that the Queen would be detained prisoner and that she would never return. In one of the thousand taverns which, on certain days, transfer themselves into clubs, an orator went so far as to declare that he knew that Her gracious and imprudent Majesty was at that moment in prison and on a diet of bread and water. In short, the agitation was extreme, and nothing less was talked of than a crusade for the rescue of the Queen of England. But then came to London of the Emperor's speech on board the Bretagne, and that the Queen had quietly steamed out of Cherbourg harbour, and was back at Osborne, and then indignation was replaced by enthusiasm, and it was 'Hurra for Napoleon III.' It must be the English people, and not the French, who are so impressionable, and that they justify a little the saying of a publicist that 'Islanders always retain a something of the barbarian.'"

When one reads such stuff as this, one is really inclined to doubt the veracity of the South Eastern Company, which assures us, in brazen letters over its offices, that 10½ hours suffice for the journey from Paris to London.

I am informed that there has been received, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a report from M. Heugnard, French Consul at Ragusa, which gives, of the last occurrences, an account by no means favourable to the Montenegrins. It is added that the despatches of Admiral Jurien de la Gravière are in the same sense.

The weather at Paris, which for some time past been fine but temperate, yesterday became exceedingly sultry and oppressive. At about half-past 3 this afternoon we were refreshed by a sudden and heavy fall of rain, one of those violent downpours which in an instant leave the asphalt of the Boulevard deserted, cram the covered passages and gateways, and set every cab upon the stand in motion. A most agreeable lowering of the temperature was quickly perceptible.

crew were all along a capital fourth, but could not overha-

[illegible]

1	..	..	On
	..	..	Jun.,
	..	124	
Innings,			On
..	..	..	Fuller.
..	..	..	ard, of
..	..	..	On
..	..	..	uncle,
..	..	..	Charles
..	..	..	ter, to

[illegible]

... .. 75

GENTLEMEN

be played, and will
t order, and the

erhouse.

Mr. F. Orme
— W. Wymon
— J. Atkinson
— A. Seymour
a — H. Gilbert

A.

AMES,

men and others
y I have to re-

by an insertion
to be the means
(shopmen) from
one one, where at
may really ex-
it is worse.
or nine months
Canada and the
as been as bad,
around here
in they thought
and town there
employment and
do at present,
and trade im-
not so much
are used to be
been obliged to
as to provide
there are over
to note nothing
since since
that up at
(Western States)
payment to the
\$25 sterling per
three times
on to be
sweet and

Y.M.C.A.
to be
M.A.
On the
Rev. H.
the
Adm.
On the
Hans R.
second
are
On the
Whites
Thomson
third
On the
relief
Cambr.
On the
ton, C.
Esq., C.
Esq., A.
On the
On the

th says that
th. Hundreds
ed, clerks have
ing, intelligent
n, but the
capable book-
n, whether the
ything a living
e same. All
t, and the first
in this city
in this country
power to ob-
not yet ac-
e, and the
steady young
They landed
Canada West,
ere, including
ths, and when
t that
t nothing else
me of Wales's
be many more
ter could be
t, and the
s was told by
d family this
thing to do

[illegible]

penitents say
name as they
come comforts at
who have
say they shall
ing about the
time there are
I believe, can
earn from Se.
as, say and
and obtaining
this country;
earn on some
learn the dif-
ficulty which
been here and
and have some
in first crops,
can be done to
ing, one
re is a
at present
adesman with
and he should
the trade in
me; and if he
be necessary
age, as both
ravage, while
bour not to

There has been a few, in one of which holders of millions of dollars are now waiting for export