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7th April he was betrayed by Maun Singh, a petty chief of Central India, tried for rebellion, and hanged, the one leader whose conduct and career excited the slightest sympathy among Europeans. It seems probable that he was a coward. He was certainly no General, but he understood the only true principles of Asiatic warfare, and with him died the last vestige of hope for the insurgents. There have been disturbances since in Bundelcund and Central India. Marauding bands have committed murders, and Feroze Shah has contrived to cover dacoity by an appearance of rebellion. But the political importance of these disturbances, annoying and costly as they may still be, ended with the life of the Marhatta moneychanger.

While the embers of the Native Revolt were still smouldering, and all Military arrangements still directed to actual conflict, the Government of India was called to meet a

very few concessions, and the introduction of a civilized tariff might restore it once again to its position in Europe. Just at present, it is in danger, and the larger capitalists of Europe are selling its securities, a sure mark of distrust.

The rest of Germany occupies itself with its federal constitution. A meeting was to be held at Wurzburg by all representatives of the smaller states on 23rd December. Their objects are to introduce federal Courts of Justice, a uniform system of weights and measures, and a stringent control of the Federal Army. The States attending the conference are Bavaria, the two Hesses, Schwerin, Nassau, Saxe Meiningen, Saxe Altemberg, Wurtemberg, and Saxony. Their decrees are of course powerless without the consent of one of the two greater German States, but in the present condition of Austria the Prussian Government may be willing to act. Its permanent object is to obtain control of the Federal Army, to manage at least a portion of the federal revenue—the customs duties, and perhaps to absorb Hesse Cassel, and Hesse Darmstadt.

At home the public talk is still of the volunteer movement, which daily increases in extent. Half the Militia it would seem are to be embodied, thus raising that force to sixty thousand men, all armed with the Enfield. A new arsenal is to be constructed at Weedon to communicate by rail with every part of England. At this arsenal all munitions for internal warfare will be collected. They have hitherto been stored at Woolwich, a point considered peculiarly exposed to attack. It is proposed, moreover, to increase the Pembroke Dockyards, and probably open new dockyards in the North, so as to render the frightful damage, which the destruction of the Southern dockyards would effect, less irreparable. All castings for ordinary guns, moreover, are to cease, and all means and appliances possessed by Government to be applied to the construction of the new Artillery, which is to be employed both by land and sea to the exclusion of all other weapons. An effort to rifle the guns now in existence has failed, the guns bursting in the process. Eleven second battalions are to be added to the Army, giving second battalions to all the regiments up to the 35th.

From America we have still no intelligence of importance. The people, it is said, are disposed for war as the best settlement of internal questions, but both countries appear to regard actual hostilities as nearly impossible. The slavery contest still rages, and it is considered probable that the North will this time elect its own candidate. The only thing certain is that Governor Seward, supposed to be the most upright politician in the States, will not be elected.

RETROSPECT OF 1859.—That dramatic unity of events which formed so marked a feature in the history of 1858 was almost as conspicuous in 1859. Affairs in some degree returned to their ordinary course. Alarm ceased in most provinces. The revolutionary energy of eighteen months was supplanted by a somewhat listless industry, and routine finally resumed its sway. Nevertheless the Mutiny continued the great spring of Indian action. Every movement of troops, every discussion in the Legislature, every expression of opinion in public, all action and almost all conversation bore some reference to the outbreak of 1857. Official plans, it is true, were no longer of expeditions. The subject of discussion was no longer

either victory or massacre. But the plans for reorganization were as directly the results of the Mutiny as the battles, the new taxes as the half forgotten murders.

The year opened while the campaign against the rebels still continued. In Oude the Nana and his followers, the Begum and her servants, aided by some of the principal landholders of the conquered kingdom still maintained a half despairing contest. Their forces, roughly estimated at 15,000 men, consisted chiefly of the sepoy who, believing they fought with the halter round their necks, remained faithful to their leaders, and the retainers of a few of the old nobles. A considerable Magazine remained in store, and treasure large enough to convince the Nepalese that it was not their interest to expel suppliants so wealthy. On the 30th December the Commander-in-Chief drove the principal leaders across the Raptée, and within the first week of the year British territory had been cleared from the Terai to the Jumna. Once within the Nepalese dominion it was necessary to wait for the diplomatic, if not the active, co-operation of the Nepal Durbar. It was expected that the energetic soldier who under a feeble Sovereign rules Nepal would have marched at once upon our foes. That expectation was disappointed, and the British public loudly censured Jung Bahadoor. His policy will perhaps never be fully explained while the actors on the scene survive. It is most probable however that the Europeans were in error, that Jung Bahadoor though well aware of the necessity of fidelity found himself opposed by irresistible internal obstacles. Nepal is par excellence Hindoo. The defeated Marhatta Chiefs sent their insignia to Katmandoo, charging the Durbar to keep them, as the last sovereign defenders of the pure Hindoo cult. Public opinion, often inoperative in Asia, is absolute on some religious and social questions, and both as Hindoos and as guests the fugitives were in favour with the dominant caste of Nepal. Jung Bahadoor could not for months resist this expression of his people, and his permission to the British to act as if still in Oude was as great a strain as even his authority could bear. The permission was not worth much. The British Government had no inclination for a costly and fruitless mountain campaign, and the first chain of hills proved the boundary of our efforts. A vigorous officer, Brigadier Horsford, crossed the frontier, defeated the rebels on 2nd February, and drove them into the vallies of the second range. But there the pursuit stopped, Government contending itself with a kind of cordon sanitaire of native Irregulars, supported by a second line of Europeans. An attempt or two was made in the course of the year to break through, and Tirhoot was seriously threatened. Any approach within reach was however followed by a short and desolating foray, Col. Kelly twice defeated the force collected above Tirhoot, and the rebels remained thenceforward quiescent in Nepal. Their internal history during this period is still only partially known. It is certain however that they never settled, never lived for a day free from alarm, and suffered horribly from disease and want. In every foray the weak and sickly perished. Every week saw a few of the most enterprising quit the camp to thread their way back into Oude, and at last in November the scruples of the Nepalese gave way. Jung Bahadoor assembled a great force on the old pretext of hunting, and signified to the fugi-

tives that they must yield. Hopeless and weary they obeyed, and were sent in in gangs. Some twenty Chiefs and 2,500 sepoy were surrendered, and at the close of the year the Begum alone remained free, and in command of a following. The Chiefs were sent to different stations for trial, the sepoy were pardoned and conveyed to their homes, and the last vestige of rebellion on the Eastern frontier was finally trodden out.

A serious resistance in another province had been previously suppressed. Tantia Topce, the Marhatta leader, after his defeats at Calgee and in Gwalior fled into Central India, and essayed to cross the Nerbudda and reach the Marhatta provinces. The Bombay Government, however, acting with the energy which distinguishes Lord Elphinstone under all circumstances important enough to rouse him to exertion, turned out six or eight flying columns in pursuit. Tantia doubled and fled, and fled and doubled, outmarched our troops in the proportion of three to one, raised a new levy every month, and contrived to save his treasure while travelling seventy miles a day, but all in vain. He could never cross the Nerbudda, and his wanderings incommoded only the group of petty states lying between Scindia's dominion and Bombay. At last even this territory became too dangerous, and Tantia fled to the desert of Bikaner. There he received no assistance, his followers dwindled away, the country afforded neither forage nor water, and sending his men once more into Bundelcund, Tantia took to the jungles. On 7th April he was betrayed by Maun Singh, a petty chief of Central India, tried for rebellion, and hanged, the one leader whose conduct and career excited the slightest sympathy among Europeans. It seems probable that he was a coward. He was certainly no General, but he understood the only true principles of Asiatic warfare, and with him died the last vestige of hope for the insurgents. There have been disturbances since in Bundelcund and Central India. Marauding bands have committed murders, and Feroze Shah has contrived to cover dacoity by an appearance of rebellion. But the political importance of these disturbances, annoying and costly as they may still be, ended with the life of the Marhatta moneychanger.

While the embers of the Native Revolt were still smouldering, and all Military arrangements still directed to actual conflict, the Government of India was called to meet a movement as dangerous as the one suppressed. This was a strike of the Company's European Army. Lord Stanley in the draft of the bill transferring the powers and possessions of the Company to the Crown, inserted a clause providing that the servants of the corporation should be the servants of the Sovereign. The Act was published in India without the slightest comment on this section. No complimentary order was issued, and the men were handed over from one service to the other as a matter of course. Indeed, the Government judging, as all Governments have a tendency to judge, chiefly from the feeling of the educated, deemed that the transfer would be highly satisfactory. The men however took a different view. They held that having agreed to serve the Company they were entitled to discharge on its dissolution. Consequently they demanded the option either of going home or receiving a bounty on re-enlistment. Their petitions to this effect were sent to England, and referred—with the curious