

Confederates are still the victors, and they never can be subdued. It would take a new levy of a million troops to conquer them, and successive millions to keep them down when conquered, if even that were probable. But the whole thing is an impossibility. The Unionists of North America may still be mad enough to go to perdition for an impossibility. But the sober business Parliament of England must manage the nation's affairs with common sense, with prudence and humanity, and without any impossibility. This assembly cannot permit a self-willed Minister to close the year's sitting without an attempt to put an end to that cotton dearth which is starving our willing workpeople; their firm resolve may do much in urging a sluggish Ministry to find its opportunity for mediation now while the Americans themselves are beginning to cry aloud for peace, and while recent events have still more fully proved the conquest of the South to be an object altogether unattainable.

There are again rumours of wars in India. Not little wars, such as are now nearly brought to an end in Bengal; but of general mutiny and rebellion in the North-west—of a repetition, indeed, of the disasters of 1857, which well nigh brought the British rule to an end. In the North-west and Oude there are most certainly signs afloat similar to those which preceded the great outbreak; and a general rising of the Mahomedan population is by many believed to be in preparation. Once more the “chupattie movement” has been renewed, and cakes circulated from village to village throughout the provinces; once more we hear of panics, a rush to arms, and the placing of houses in a state of

tice of the means or the morality of the expenditure incurred. In India, where “men, not measures,” is *not* yet the motto of the public, a Minister who acted upon this idea would most certainly lose us the country—and this catastrophe, the taxation scheme of so able a man as Mr. WILSON might easily have brought about. As it is, although that scheme has been wisely moderated, the knowledge of the change can scarcely have penetrated among the more ignorant of the natives of the North-west and Oude; and these, unfortunately, form the dangerous classes. They know nothing of what appears in the English papers, and the native papers probably misrepresent the whole matter, as do the moulvies and others who preach among them. They are still, doubtless, under the impression that they are condemned to a grinding system of taxation which will carry away half their earnings, and hence the agitation among them created on the smallest encouragement. Of this we had a signal instance on the occasion of the quarrel between Herat and Cabul, magnified to the march upon India of a Persian army of any number of men. And the report has since been added that FEROZI SHAH, one of the minor leaders of the rebellion, now hiding from justice, has given his hand to a daughter of the Shah of PERSIA, and so secured the influence of his father-in-law to place him upon the Peacock Throne at Delhi. As one of the Indian journals remarks, the idea is almost as good as that of the cashiered officer who tried to get credit for a dozen of beer at an up-country station by representing that he was engaged to be married to the daughter of the Governor General.

notice of the Legislative Assembly of Jamaica.” Here is circumlocution with a vengeance, but it is a circumlocution common to Whig Governments, and only the customary routine of the present Coalition. We will not weary our readers with the contention between the Treasury and the Colonial Office, and between the latter and the Government of Jamaica. The upshot of all was that on the 6th of last February a formal communication to the following effect was made to the Duke of NEWCASTLE by Mr. FREDERICK PEEL:—“I am directed “by the Lords Commissioners of her MAJESTY’S “Treasury to acquaint you, for the information “of the Duke of NEWCASTLE, that my lords feel “so strongly the necessity of submitting the “whole scheme connected with the Jamaica debt “for the consideration and sanction of Parlia- “ment, previously to consenting to any antici- “pation of funds contingent on such sanction, “that they are not prepared to recommend his “grace to submit the bill enclosed in the “governor’s dispatch above referred to (if it shall “subsequently be received as an act) for confir- “mation by her MAJESTY; neither are my lords “prepared to adopt the suggestion made by his “grace for dispensing with fresh legislation in the “colony in regard to the debt, and adopting “instead the act passed by the Jamaica Legis- “lature on 28th December, 1859, but from “which the assent of the Crown has been with- “held. My lords will shortly furnish the Duke “of NEWCASTLE with the draft of a bill to be “introduced in the ensuing session of Parliament “for giving effect to the plan of settlement sub- “mitted to this board by Mr. LABOUCHERE in “1856. This bill will provide the necessary

