

few of the other officers who had taken the "290" from England to the Azores, finding their occupation gone, through the arrival of those who had held similar appointments in the Sumter, having gone on board the Bahama, that vessel and the Alabama, amidst hearty cheering from the crews of both, parted company, the former pursuing her course back to England, the latter in a chase of a Yankee whaler, which she captured and burned. This was her first prize; and her subsequent career is now so famous as to render a single remark thereon superfluous. The Alabama's crew receive from the Confederate government half the value of every American ship and cargo they destroy, and each of her crew is now worth several hundred pounds. All obligations to them have hitherto been faithfully discharged in gold. The Alabama is supplied with coal from Wales by three sailing vessels thus constantly employed.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL BUTLER.

The *Times*' New York correspondent says:—"General Butler has succeeded in becoming one of the richest men in America. . . . His personal safety is so precarious, that, like other great tyrants, he has 'tasters' to prove the harmlessness of his entrees and ragouts and the innocence of his wines, wears a bullet and dagger proof coat of mail under his uniform, and sleeps with revolvers at his pillow, and armed sentinels at his door, to prevent midnight assassination. Who, under such circumstances, would consent to play the part of a 'magnificent three-tailed Bashaw?' But the opportunities of acquiring wealth are great and the tenure of power is short—so that the manifold miseries of the position may be endured for the sake of the reward. The *World* of this city boldly states the charges against him—to challenge prosecution on his part or investigation on that of the Government. 'He is accused,' says that journal, 'of having exacted enormous sums of money from captains of vessels for the privilege of clearing out; of having enacted tyrannical Custom-house regulations, making the sale of certain goods compulsory, (at prices fixed by himself); of having regulated trade and

farewell, and kindly thanked them for their past general good conduct. He also congratulated the men in the most eulogistic manner on the bravery they exhibited at all times in the field of action whilst under his command. The troopsergeant-major briefly responded, and presented Captain Need, on behalf of the troop, with a very handsome gold ring, with the badge of the regiment and the following inscription beautiful engraven thereon:—"Presented by the con-commissioned officers and men of the A Troop of the 14th Hussars." Three cheers were then given for Captain Need, who seemed much affected, after which he left the barrack yard amidst the most enthusiastic cheering, carrying with him the good wishes and esteem of all the men. Colonel Need joined the 14th Hussars as lieutenant in the year 1846. He went through the whole of the Punjab campaign with distinguished honour. He served with the Persian expedition in 1857, and afterwards served in the Central Indian field force, under Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B; was present at the capture of Khatghur, Jan. 28th; action of Baroda, Jan. 31st; capture of Garacota, Feb. 12th; forcing of Muddapore Pass, March 3rd, he distinguished himself by charging a battery of 18 guns (with his own troop), covered by thousands of the rebel infantry, and saved the life of one of his troop by bringing him out under a heavy fire of musketry and cannon; battle of the Betwa, April 1st; siege and capture of Jhansi, April 5th; action of Knoch, May 7th; battle of Gowlowlee, May 22nd; advance on, and capture of Calpee, and pursuit of the rebels, May 23rd; capture of Maralawtonmenla, June 16th; re-capture of the town and fortress of Gwalior, June 19th; the pursuit of the rebels across the Bera, Feb. 13th, 1858; served in the Gwalior division in 1858, under the command of Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., in the pursuit of the rebels under Feroz-Shah, and the action of Kanode, Dec. 17th, 1858.—*Mansfield Reporter*.

instances still distinguish our landed proprietors, are to be stifled or ignored on such paltry and selfish grounds as those we have stated, it is high time that tenant farmers should look to their rights and their interests, and should either seek protection from the Legislature, or bind their landlords to irrevocable and specific contracts. The race for competition cannot be yet so wild that every maxim of self-preservation is disregarded or laughed down. If it be, the present race of yeomen are certainly unworthy of their bold lineage, and deserve not to be the fathers of the future families who shall occupy the soil. For the credit of the English gentry, for the welfare of those who till their lands, for the continuance of that social feeling which has so long been the boast of our country side, we would fain hope that matters may not be driven to an extreme issue. Law is potent, and leases are effectual; but the good-will and kindly sympathy between landlord and tenant, which have heretofore so generally existed, are more potent and effectual still, and when once broken up and destroyed may perchance never be replaced.

A CHRISTMAS BOX.—On the 25th ult., a little girl brought a newly-born child to the Nottingham Union, and in answer to the porter said a woman gave her a penny for bringing it. There was no alternative but to take in the little stranger, and when one of the nurses brought it before the guardians on Tuesday, it was ordered to be taken care of.

THE GOOD FROM AN ILL WIND.—Up to the end of November in the year just closed we had sent abroad 605,900 small firearms, of the value of 1,291,789*l.*; in the corresponding period of 1861 the export amounted only to 280,294 in number, and 489,668*l.* in value. Of gunpowder we exported 14,651,302*lbs.* in the first 11 months of 1862, its declared value being 438,351*l.*; in the same period of 1861 the export amounted to only 10,546,288*lbs.* of the value of 320,595*l.*

During the gale in London on Thursday night, several houses were partially unroofed. In the parks and squares the trees and shrubs were injured, the traffic of steamers on the river was greatly impeded, and the inward bound seagoing steamships, unable to stem the ebb tide, were compelled to bring up at Blackwall, and in the lower reaches. The telegraph wires from the stations and the coastward stations

