Edition of Saturday :--] FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 7 A.M. In an advertisement published in the Con- 596f. 25c.; Paris to Lyons and the Mediterranean, we have only to push on our advantage to become masters stitutionnel-his own paper-of to-day, relative 900f.; Western of France, 551f. 25c.; Bordeaux of the entire town. It was not anticipated that it would to the Turkish loan. M. Mirès announces that the | and Cette, 510f.; Lyons and Geneva, 368f. 75c.; | have become ours without some semblance of opposidifference to which I have alluded is settled. Bank of Crédit Mobilier, 730f.; Austrian Rail- tion, and accordingly on the 12th the 1st Royal Regi-Accounting for the delay in filling up the subscrip- | ways, 478f. 75c. tion list, that gentleman says:-

Est unforeseen facts occurred during the subscription. On the one hand some financial hostilities manifested themselves against the loan. On the other hand a difference relating to private interests occurred with the Caisse Geneminated to-day, has given rise to interpretations of which malevolence has availed itself."

The main point is that the "difference" is at an end. Of course, most people anticipated that it would be so.

The negotiations which have been continued for sometime between the French and Prussian Governments for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce are nearly concluded. The negotiations between the French and Belgian Governments for a similar | three months, paper, 24f. 85c.; money, 24f. 83c. object are proceeding rapidly, and it is expected that the Emperor of the French may announce on the 1st of January that a treaty of commerce has been concluded with each of these Governments.

The Minister of the Interior has just addressed the following circular to the Prefects:-

"Monsieur le Préfet,-The Emperor, as made known by a notice inserted in the Moniteur of the 16th inst., has decided that from the 1st of January next, and by reciprocity, the subjects of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland coming into France, will be admitted to circulate on the territory of the empire without passports. Irequest you in consequence, to give the necessary instructions, that English subjects may be received in France on the simple declaration of their nationality. Such among them as shall desire to be provided with a voucher which will allow them to claim the advantages which are accorded to foreigners provided with passports for visiting the public buildings will only have to present to the special agent at the frontier a visiting card, on which that agent will affix the stamp of the Administration; or they may provide themselves with a special card, which will be delivered to them, on application, by the Prefect of Police. I request you. Monsieur le Préfe to cause these instructions to be published in the form the annexed notice, which you will take care to have poste up in the ports and the different points of entry on the terri-

tory. Accept, &c.,

Cours Authentique.—Paris. Dec. 28.—Cash Prices.— Four-and-a-Half per Cents. (not reimbursable for 10 gears), 96f. 80c.; Three per Cents., 67f. 90c. 80c. 75c. 70c. 65c. 75c. 80c. 75c.; Bank of France, 2,852f. Crédit Foncier, 940f.; ditto, Obligations of 500f., Four per Cents., 487f. 50c. 485f.; ditto. Three per Cents., 460 : ditto, Tenths, Four per Cents., 97f. 50c. 98' 75c.; ditto, Tenths, Three per Cents., 95f. 93f. 75c. 92f 50c.; ditto, Ob. Com., Three per Cents., 442f. 50c. 443/ 75c.: Promissory Obligations of 1,000f., Three per Cents. 010f.: Crédit Industriel et Commercial. 565f.: Crédit Mobilier, 747f. 50c. 742f. 50c. 740f. : Discount Bank, new sharer, 622f. 50c. 620f.; Piedmontese Five per Cents., 79f. 50c. 75c. 50c.; ditto Three per Cents., 1853, 50f.; Austrian terior Debt, 491 3 1 3; ditto, Deferred Converted, 413/ Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1860, 981; Rente de Naples, 82 83; Roman Loan, 72 713 72. Exchange on London, at sight, paper, 25f. 16c.; money, 25f. 13c. three months, paper, 24f. 85c.; money, 24f. 83c.

SUNDAY, DEC. 30, 7 A.M. I have much satisfaction in stating that the Emperor Napoleon has caused the matter of Count Ladislaus Teleki to be taken up in a manner that does him great credit. I am assurred that strong remonstrances have been made both to the Austrian and Saxon Ministers here, and the conduct of the Government represented by the latter has been commented upon in terms of special reprobation. was legally justified in claiming him, and that | the requisite knowledge for a Minister of Commerce. Saxony, bound by treaty, had no choice but | Some days ago you were informed that

tion of humanity and honour, to which neither of | Brauner, and other leaders of the Czechs have pu

it is cruel. October last, has, in point of fact, admitted the ille- sible to the Provincial Diet." There gality of the exceptional system which prevailed wish on the part of the National party in Hungary from 1850 to 1860; and this repu- Bohemia to quarrel with the nobles, but diation should first of all apply to the military cannot admit that they, "by right of birt especially of the ancient laws of Hungary, pro- | The Czechs declare that they consider the Slaves is

Dreeden Government doubtless relies, is applicable and to place the different confessions on ten years later to maintain Austrian rule ult. was a serious affair, but people here appear gary or any other non-confederate State.

robbers, money-clippers, coiners, murderers and was at an end small portraits of the leading men in malefactors of the kind, and not to political re- | the War of Liberation were distributed. "Poland is fugees; and the Saxon Government was so impatient | not yet jost' having been sung in chorus, the conto exhibit to the world her base and gratuitous | gregation withdrew. The police were in great force, vassalage that it did not even examine the Con- | but no attempt was made to arrest any one. It is vention by which it alleges it is bound, to see | rumoured in the political circles of St. Petersburg whether the Hungarian patriot, who sought the hos- | that an army of 150,000 men is to be concentrated in pitality of its soil, was comprised in such a list. As it is still affirmed on excellent authority that Count Teleki was at Dreseden on no political business, his arrest and betrayal into the hands of the Austrian police was not only an outrage on sense of all of them is that Austria is resolved not humanity, but a flagrant violation of law and jus-

department since he assumed the direction of it.

were summoned to Paris to give their opinion of the | den is coming to negotiate a treaty of commerce. new system of organizing the army of reserve, have | but it is entirely devoid of foundation. It has, how | clocks by London and French makers, and some of the returned to their posts. The departure of Marshal ever, been hinted to me that Count Rechberg and Pelissier, Duke of Malakhoff, for Algeria, is said to Lord A. Loftus were just preparing a convention be fixed for Monday next.

was a clear sky, with sunshine, notwithstanding the mentioned place and Sleek, on the Save.

the Public Tressury of 2,339 civil and military pen. of Josefstadt, in Bohemia. His arrest has caused a leither to have been starved to death or to have sunk the large broad roads to the city, to find a mob scuttling into sions for the sum of 1,215,741f. 35c., paid by the great sensation in Hungary, but the inhabitants of under their ill-treatment. It may be some consolation Sardinian Government to natives of Savoy and of that country do not believe that his life is in dan- to those who have to mourn our deceased countrymen's unthe arrondissement of Nice. The holders must de- ger. It may be remarked that Teleki, as a political | timely and dreadful end, that their remains are now reclare, when applying for the first payment, that it is offender, was surrendered to Austria in virtue of a posing in consecrated ground, and that the last and solemn their wish to become French subjects.

Company for the week ending December the 22d | scale. amount to 1,287,541f. 30c., being an increase of 191,482f. 42c., as compared with the corresponding of the Ozech party in the Austrian Diet in 1848. M. Paweek of last year. The receipts from the 1st of lacky is a renowned historian,

January to the 22d of December amount to 64,838,757f. 12c., being an increase of 1,453,218f. [A portion of the following appeared in our Second 92c., as compared with the corresponding period of the year 1859.

The Three per Cents. closed yesterday at 67f. 65c. for the end of the month, and the Four-and-a-Half | we are in the position of a besieging army, and that we could per Cents. at 96f. 65c.; Orleans Railway shares, | not get in if we wished it, for, as the last mail has probably 1,367f. 50c.; Great Northern, 980f.; Strasburg, informed you, one of the gates is now in our possession, and

Four-and-a-Half per Cents. (not reimbursable for 10 of them stretching parallel to the north wall of Pekin at a years), 96f. 85c. 80c. 75c. 70c.; Three per Cents., 67f. 85c. distance of a few hundred yards, and a little to our left of 2,852f. 50c.; Orédit Foncier, 955f.; ditto, Obligations of 500f., Four per Cents., 487f. 50c. 485f. 483f. 75c.; ditto, have been placed, openings having been made in it for the Three per Cents., 462f. 50c.; ditto, Tenths, Four per rale des Chemins de Fer, and this difference, completely ter- | Cents., 97f. 50c. 98f. 75c. 97f. 50c.; ditto, Tenths, Three per Cents., 93f. 75c. 92f. 50c.; ditto, Ob. Com., Three per Cents., 443f. 75c. 442f. 50c. 441f. 25c.; Promissory Obligations of 1,000f., Three per Cents., 1,010f.; Crédit Mo- which party, when it had gained the wall, was to turn to billier, 74lf. 25c. 738f. 75c. 737f. 50c. 733f. 75c. 727f. 50c.; its right, and proceed along the wall to the Anting-gate, Discount Bank, 650f. 648f. 75c.; ditto, New Shares (380f.) paid), 620f.; Pledmontese Five per Cents., 79f. 60c. 40c. 35c. 30c. 25c.; Spanish Three per Cents., Exterior Debt ditto, 1852-56, 50 \ 50; ditto, Interior, 49\ 3 49%; ditto, Deferred Converted, 41% % %; ditto, New Passives, 221 2; Roman Loan, 72 712. Exchange on London, at might, paper, 25f. 17c.; money, 25f. 15c.; ditto,

AUSTRIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The leading Vienna papers have subjected M. von Schmerling's circular to a critical analysis, and The Neueste Nachrichten contains an imaginary letter from a "Privy Councillor and Imperial Royal Stadtholder" to the new Minister of State, in which the latter is given to understand that he will not be able to carry out his proposed measures unless he has the support of freely-elected representatives of the people. The letter, which is full of raillery, is in substance as follows:-

"In reply to the latter part of your Excellency's circular of the 22d inst., I take the liberty of making a few observations. In the last twelve years I have that period have seen many changes in the highest official circles, with corresponding changes in the political institutions of the country. On the receipt of your Excellency's circular I felt some little trepidation, it having been my lot to receive very many contradictory ordinances and instructions from the Home Department. On reading the docu-The Three per Cents. closed yesterday at 67f. 75c. | ment, however, I was greatly pleased by its tenour. The cir. for the end of the month; Orleans Railway shares, | cular contains the expression of statesmanlike ideas and ex-1, 71f. 25c.; Great Northern, 980f.; Strasburg, cellent resolutions. As in duty bound, I communicated 597f. 50c.; Paris to Lyons and the Mediterranean. | your Excellency's plans to the chiefs of my bureaux 902f. 50c.; Western of France, 555f.; Bordeaux | and requested them to assist me in carrying them and Cette, 515f.; Lyons and Geneva, 367f. 50c.; out. To my regret I found that my subordinates were Bank of Crédit Mobilier, 749f.; Austrian Rallways, less pleased with the contents of your Excellency's circular than I had been. They appear to have grown indifferent. and in their language there is a mixture of despair and irony. If those political institutions which have been so long talked of were introduced, the employés might perhaps be roused from the apathy into which they have fallen. My confidence in your Excellency's character is great, but ment, by a series of liberal measures, gave unmistaka proofs of a firm resolve to enter into the path of constit tionalism. 'Your Excellency will excuse this remark when you call to mind the circular issued by Dr. A. Bach, the Minister of the Interior in 1849, and the secret instructions which were subsequently forwarded by him to the provincial authorities Dr. Bach's circular of the 15th of August, 1849, contained of December, 1860, but they were expressed more clearly. more precisely. For a time I governed the province in opened their gates to us long ago, and actually made handtrusted to my care in the sense of Dr. Bach's circular, but a sharp and continual fire of rescripts, ordinances, and consystem. I remained in office, however, because I felt that I was as popular as any Stadtholder could be under such circumstances. Should what I have written give offence, shall be sorry, but it appears to me that at such a critical well pleased to remain at my post if the Provincial Die -which I trust will be convoked as speedily as possibleshould publicly declare that it deems me worthy to continue to manage the affairs of the province."

The posts of Minister of Commerce and Minister The French Ministers at Vienna and Dresden have of Public Instruction are still vacant, because doubtless by this called the attention of the respec- | fitting men cannot be found. There is no dearth of tive Courts to the subject, and the explanations | talent, but it is extremely difficult to find high inthey get are probably the same that have been | telligence and perfect rectitude united in one and given here. They are to the effect that Count | the same person. M. Maager has come here from Teleki's case came within the scope of the Cronstadt, and it is rumoured that he is about to Extradition Treaty, and that he was, to all in- | take office, but persons who know the "constitutents and purposes, a criminal; that Austria | tional burgher" intimately tell me that he has not

there was a great political ferment in Bohemia Now, setting aside for the moment the mere ques- | and I now learn that Messrs. Rieger, Palacky, the two kidnapping Governments would probably lished a political programme, in which they strongly attach any weight, the act was, strictly speaking, insist on the historical rights and privileges of the illegal. Count Teleki quitted Hungary at the close | Kingdom of Bohemia. The Czechs, who may be of 1848, and had no direct part in the overthrow of | considered the aborigines of Bohemia, demand: the Hapsburg dynasty. He came to Paris, where | "The maintenance of the rights of that kingdom in he acted as the representative of the new Govern- | its relations with Austria. The maintenance of its ment established in his native country; and the | rights in its relations with the German Bund. The penalty of death adjudged against a man for diplo- | right to self-legislation in all matters which are not matic service to a de facto Government is as rare as | in connexion with foreign affairs, finances, war, and commerce. The privilege of self-government, with Again, the Emperor of Anstria, by his Patents of administrative organs which shall be respontribunals, which, in contempt of all justice, and | alone," have a right to special political privileges. nounced sentence of death on so many distinguished | Moravia their brethren, and wish to be on the most and patriotic men, and at the top of the list is the | intimate terms with them, but they positively deny zentence of which Saxony offers herself to be the | that they cherish Panslavistic ideas. The Galicians, being unwilling to be surpassed by the other Even had Count Teleki been judged with all the | nationalities, intend to petition the Government to forms of judicial procedure, Austria would not be | appoint a Court Chancellor for Galicia, to employ justified in demanding his extradition; and Saxony | native Galicians in the administrative and judicial would have less right to comply. The 8th article of | departments of the province, to make use of the the Federal Convention of June, 1833, on which the | Polish language in the public offices and schools. to the Germanic Confederation only, and to equality. Dr. Smolks, who was President of the the disorders which may menace the internal Austrian Diet in 1848, will be the bearer of the petizecurity of a Confederate State. It is true | tion, if he can obtain permission to travel to Vienna the Emperor of Austria is one of the Con- on such an errand. There is a great ferment in federate Sovereigns; but Hungary formsino part | Russian Poland and in the Grand Duchy of Posen of the Germanic Confederation; and the regu- (it belongs to Prussia), but there is no good reason lations which were adopted in the interests of the | for believing that there is any direct understanding Confederation do not apply to Hungary or its nopu- | between the Poles and Hungarians. The two lations. Of this there can hardly be a doubt; the I nationalities have little or no sympathy for each Germanic Confederation did not consider it had the | other, the one people being crafty and intriguing. rights, nor was under the obligation of intervening | while the other is devoid of guile; almost the only in 1849 in support of Austria against the Hungarian | quality which they have in common is personal revolution, nor did the Confederation intervene | bravery. The demonstration in Warsaw on the 29th in Lombardy. The Confederation has nothing to know nothing at all about it. Great crowds of do with the political events taking place in Hun- | people went on the day mentioned to the churc of the Carmelites, which was used as a prison for The word "criminal" in the Convention refers to | political prisoners in 1830, and after Divine service Russian Poland, and also that a loan of 100,000,000

roubles will be raised in Russia Proper. The Ministerial Donau Zeitung prints one article after another on the subject of Venetia, and the to part with Venetia unless she is forced to do so. It has long been rumoured that Lord Cowley in was the case some days ago; now much of the plunder It is said to be the intention of Count de Persigny | coming to Vienna to treat with Austria for the to grant permission for the publication of all periodi- [sale of Venetia, but it stands to reason that there cals for which a demand has been addressed to his can be no truth in the report, as Lord Bloomfield. the new Ambassador, will be here in the course The Marshals commanding corps d'armée, who the next month. Another report is that Mr. Cobwhen the latter received notice that he was to go to We have experienced another change of weather Berlin. Messrs. Roebuck and Lever are still here. in Paris. On Thursday night there was a rapid and it must be supposed that they have rethaw, but not sufficient to melt the snow on the linquished their original plan, as it is now housetops and in the streets. Rain fell for a short | stated that they are trying to make arrangetime on Friday. The wind then shifted to the north. | ments with Government for a direct correspondence and a smart frost set in, which still continues. Yester. by means of steamers between London and Trieste day was a magnificent day for pedestrians. There and Flume, and for a railroad between the last-

The receipts of the Paris and Orleans Railway | little more than a police establishment on a grand

* M. Rieger, who is an excellent speaker, was the leader

THE BRITISH ARMY IN CHINA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BEFORE PEKIN, Oct. 17. When I say "Before Pekin," you are not to imagine that ment was sent to take up its quarters in the "Temple of the Cours Authentique.—Paris, Dec. 29.—Cash Prices.— Earth," the walls of which enclose a space of many acres, one the Anting-gate. Behind this wall the siege battery was to distance of 15 feet from the ground, then to storm the breach with a party told off from the Second Division, which it was forthwith to occupy. All this preparation was, however, rendered needless by the surrender of the gate, which was given up to us in the course of the day, and is now held conjointly by the English and French, one on the right and the other on the left, our garrison being composed of the 67th Regiment, the 8th Punjab Infantry, and some Artillery. The word "gate" conveys but a faint idea of the compli-

cated structure which bears that name. As you approach the heavy massive wall, 40 feet high, and, as will afterwards appear, 55 feet thick at the top, passing by a bridge of stone over a ditch which may once have been wet, but now they, one and all, "damn it with faint praise." is dry, you come to what I can best term a "semicircular bastion," having at what, if it were built according to our ideas, would be its salient angle a huge square tower of several stories, pierced with four rows of loopholes, one ever the other, and 12 in each row, and surmounted by that peculiar pagoda-like roof with which the willow-pattern plate has made us all familiar. Leaving this on your right, and keeping along the semicircular excrescence till it joins the main wall of the city, you come to an archway which is gate No.1. Having got into the courtyard inside this said semicircle, you find another archway in the city wall, facing the aforesaid tower, and this is gate No. 2, sur been Stadtholder of the Province of * * * *, and during | mounted by a tower similar to that already described, but apparently intended more for ornament than use, not being furnished with loopholes, and having a balcony round it at about half its height from the ground. From this balcony, reached by means of an antiquated wooden staircase of questionable solidity, I received my first, and as yet my only, view of Pekin, for ingress beyond the immediate gate is positively forbidden. Facing you as you look towards the city a broad street runs north and south. and at right angles to it smaller streets along the foot of the walls. At the junction of these streets before the gate was an enormous crowd of wonderstruck inhabitants, gazing with open eyes and mouths at the European soldiery in the gate, as the Trojans may have gazed on the wooden horse when it had passed their impregnable walls. To keep back this curiosity-stricken mob was a task of some difficulty to the sentries, and so far from fearing us were they, that several adventurous spirits brought with them supplies of fowls, fruits, and sweetmeats, with which they drove a good trade with the soldiers on guard. The shops in this part of the main street, as far as I could see. seemed to be small and insignificant, as were also the houses on which we looked down from the wall, and I was struck with the absence of all large buildings, or even of the pagodas of which I fancied the city had been full. In respect, I am told, the Tartar portion of the city, on which I was then looking down, is far inferior to the Chinese or southern half, the inhabitants of which would gladly have some offers of supplies in case we took up our quarters in their city. I was not at a sufficient elevation to see the wall separating the Tartar from the Chinese city, but I could clearly see the whole extent of the northern and part of the eastern and western walls, each about four miles long, and

> It is strange that a city of the size and antiquity of Pekin should have little or no suburb round it. The walls in most places look down on green fields outside, and the only ap proach to a suburb is the village in which the British army is now quartered, which, however, is quite detached from the city, there being a plain of a mile or two in breadth

well provided with gates similar to that on which I was

There is a carriage-road, of not very steep ascent, up to the top of the wall at the Anting-gate. Of this we have availed ourselves to get our guns on the walls, and the mouths of some howitzers now frown on the main street of the city, while traverses have been thrown up across the wall at each side, thus precluding the possibility of any attempt of the Tartars to dislodge us. The wall is battlemented in the usual manner, with square bastions at intervals, which afford a kind of flank defence, an element of fortification generally overlooked by Chinese Vaubans, and, though there are no embrasures for cannon. observed a few light guns lying near the gate, the largest of them a brass piece marked with the maker's name, and purporting to have been made at "Middleburgh" in the

You have heard, I suppose, now the Emperor's Summer Palace has been "looted," to use a word which the Indian mutiny has domesticated in our military parlance. Our allies decidedly got to windward of us on this occasion, and the amount of plunder which they secured is only equalled by the amount of valuable property which they destroyed. When I reached the palace, which is five or six miles from here, on the morning of the 8th, nearly all the portable valuables were gone, but enough of a larger description remained to show what must have been the magnificence of those now desolate halls. The English officers were allowed to visit it, but the French being encamped on the spot, both officers and men were there in numbers, and the destruction of furniture, mirrors, clocks, and articles of vertu by the hold. My time was so limited, and the crash and din so bewildering, that I feel utterly un. I note. To begin where I last left off, after the actions of the

Prize agents were appointed to get together as much property as they could for the benefit of the English army. and orders were given that all articles brought away by officers should be handed over to them. They put a value on each article at which the owner might redeem it if he chose, or else leave it to be sold for the benefit of the prize fund. The sale took place on the 11th and 12th, when perfect mania of competition seemed to have seized on all . ranks, and the prices realized were almost fabulous. The commonest ornament for a table or mantelplece fetched from 30 to 50 dollars, anything valuable or handsome much more, and the silks, put up in lots of a dozen rolls at 50 dollars a lot, generally brought in 80 or 90.

The total amount realized by the sale is upwards of 8,000%. which, added to the gold and silver bullion found in the palace, makes a prize fund of about 30,000%, to be divided—twothirds among the non-commissioned officers and men who were in the field on the 6th inst., and one-third among the officers; Generals Grant, Michel, and Napier generously resigning their claims to participation in it.

A visit to the French camp shows clearly that our allies made the most of their opportunity. Ask the first few men you meet whether they have anything to sell, and the chances are that one will produce a watch set with brilliants, another a string of pearls. a third a lump of silver, and a fourth a handful of trinkets; at least, has been exchanged for English dollars, and the rapidly increasing prices have made the fortunate possessors coy. The number of watches is immensa. I believe every French soldier has got one, and I know of one man who brought away 92, The Emperor had a decided taste for clocks and watches. In every room of the palace were some handsome ormolu watches I have seen among the French are of superior workmanship and elaborate and costly mounting.

am sorry to say that all doubts as to the fate of our prisoners are now decided, and that our worst fears have been realized. According to the statements of the Sikh and French survivors, they were all treated with the utmost barbarity, having been taken, tightly bound hand and foot, from village to village; some cases put through the ceremony of mock decapitation for the amusement of the assembled crowds. Mesers. Parker and Loch, who were taken to Pekin and restored There is no news of importance from Hungary. on the 18th inst., were better treated; but nearly all An Imperial decree authorizes the inscription at | Count Ladislaus Teleki has been sent to the fortress | those taken along with the Chinese army appear federal law. As I have often told you, the Bund is | ceremony of our church was duly performed over them-This morning their remains, placed on gun carriages, preceded by the band of the 60th Rifles playing the "Dead March in Saul," and by detachments of every European regiment present here, and followed by Lord Eighn. Sir Hope Grant, the French Commander-in-Chief, and nearly | cavalry, who were asking the French where we had gone

200 British officers, were conveyed to the cemetery of the also went. The French made a handsome thing out of that Prince Kung, the heir presumptive, is young looking which they had been the victims.

batteries of Artillery, and some of the Military Train. a scene of ruin and wanton destruction-clocks of of their faces either. Hongkongis to be garrisoned by the 44th, now at Shanghae, most marvellous construction all smashed to atoms; and Canton by the 99th. The 1st Royals and 87th are to plate-glass mirrors of immense size, magnificent carvings, all | troops took place to-day. return to England, as will probably the 2d Queen's and 3d served the same. In one instance I saw a good lump of a Heavy baggage is ordered to be sent to Tung-chow, thence purpose, and the plan of attack was to breach the wall at a Buffs. Probyn's Horse and some of the Punjab infantry go bronze joss sent at a 50-guinea mirror and irretrievably ruln by water to Tien-tein to-morrow, and no time will be lost in back to India. The force at Tien-tein will be under the com- it, while again a demented Frenchman would run a-muck | getting away the troops. mand of Brigadier Staveley, C.B.

> cessfully shorn of its grandeur some days before. It is now | the generality of Chinese houses, three rooms and one | from cold. a heap of blackened ruins, and the demonstration was or two inner courts, also with three rooms at the end | The post is closing. I have no time even to read over accompanied by a threat that if our terms were not speedily | opposite the entrance, and generally a one or three | what I have written, having been interrupted several times accepted we would do to the palace and public buildings of roomed building on each of the sides. Of a to-day to count silver for the men's prize money, which Pekin as we had done to the Palace of Yuen-ming-Yuen. palace, properly so called, you saw little or nothing. comes to within a fraction of \$14 privates, \$21 corporals, You will be glad to hear that to our former terms has been There was a fine throne-room, and two or three suites of and \$28 sergeants; officers not known yet. added the stipulation that a sum of 10,000% each should be apartments near the entrance gates of larger dimensions, The bedies of the sufferers by the tragedy were buried paid forthwith for the families of the English officers and but still in the prevailing fashion of construction. These in the Russian cometery, as many officers attending as gentlemen who died in captivity, and 1,000% for each soldier. | were, of course, more profusely decorated than the rest. In | possible, and in all probability suitable monuments will

not to England all the invalids of this army are going.

tion of the paltry modicum of rum—one dramdally of 63 | camping ground to Colone! Walker and some of ing to the Indian scale.

three officers of each regiment, went into Pekin for privates and one French officer. Matters remained in a tothe purpose of meeting the Chinese Plenipotentiary Kung. | lerably quiescent state for some days, the Chinese wanting are to be seen in Tien-tsin or any other provincial town, cavalry know our whereabout; large and Kung reigning in his stead. He is a surly, dissipated. I row of bricks being left untouched to the last day.

Elgin declined on account of the lateness of the hour. Be- | second batch of prisoners came in, but they consisted of sevefore the assembly broke up Signor Beato succeeded in I ral French and some Sikh troopers. I do not know the numtaking a photograph of the scene, the Mandarins having I bers, and have no time either, as the mail closes soon. I believe been requested to remain steady for the purpose, a request on the 13th we received our Sikhs, the French came in three with which they willingly complied. I hear that the lor four days before, and we then became aware of the hor-

French treaty is to be signed in like manner to-day. (FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.) CAMP BEFORE PEKIN. Oct. 25. I should have written you by the last mail from before this place, only we had outmarched all our after the mail left. However, there was nothing much to equal to describing this palace, or rather succession | 18th and 21st, as I wrote you two mails ago, the Comthat night that we might never have an invader in | These were weak and footsore men chiefly, for the boats overtook us each night at some hour or other, but seldom in proper time-which, as they carried our tents, was a bore. At Matow 100 more men were detailed for boat duty, the in front of Tung-chow. The boat party arrived at Tungbaggage was landed to head-quarters, arriving there about and north-west angles, but how far this deponent saith noc | cured the services of the Russian Ambassador, and terms -as likely as not all round; but that much he has seen | had been arranged, our side being only too glad to have a Our march on the 6th was an endeavour to outflank | treaty at this late period of the season, and the Chinese to this supposed intrenchment, and we proceeded in a northwesterly direction, our ultimate goal being the Emperor's | the indemnity paid on the 23d, the treaty signed on the summer palace. After proceeding along a winding road. 24th, yesterday, at the Hall of Conference, near the Empemore like an open forest glade, for about seven miles, we lor's Palace. first see the embankment on our left, and ourselves going parallel to it and towards the west, but no enemy in sight.

the enemy is insight, and we hear in confirmation thereof

some 20 shots, one of which hits a King's Dragoon Guard on the head, he being with some other escorts behind a house. | baggage, including half a tent, which weighs 301b., some It was all over in three minutes, and we open out on one of | more useful articles than dress coats are needed.

The French are to start immediately for their winter | the course of three or four hours' cursory view but little | be erected to their memory. By next mail this will be quarters, which are to be at Tien-tsin, on the left bank of | could be seen or understood of the place. There were large | decided. the Pelho; ours being on the right. We shall most likely warehouses full of rich silks, satins, embroideries. You follow, if all goes on smoothly, in a week, or thereabouts, | may form some idea of the value attached to a 5-guinea Our troops are tolerably healthy, with the exception silk robe when the French soldiers were pounding away of two regiments, which were some years at the Cape | with them at the tag-rag of Pekin, who were looting away Good Hope, and in them the proportion of sick to their heart's content. Many of the most successful over 10 per cent. It is strange that service looters contented themselves with waylaying the Chinese in one of the finest climates in the world should and taking anything they took a fancy to. Silk robes were invariably tell upon men afterwards; yet the fact is sold next day for half a dollar to a dollar, the latter lery who have been stationed there since its completion, indisputable, and may well give rise to a doubt as to the being the prevailing price. Now they are quoted at from policy of establishing an invalid depôt there, for thither and 4 to 10 dollars, and few sellers. Watches and Sycee and yet this work over its entrance gateway bears the date gold ornaments have also been plentiful. Two English An issue of warm underclothing has been made to the carriages and the harness complete were there, and any four of its guns are at present mounted, the platforms in troops, and the Military Store Department promise more on amount of watches, the chief maker being Ilben. These most instances not being yet laid, and in others the our arrival at Tien-tsin. The Commissariat, too, are mak- | were doubtless presents from Lord Macartney or Lord Aming active preparations against a time when rivers and herst. It was expected that this would bring the traverses. The trace of the work presents an irreroads will be impassable. In the matter of food the troops | Chinese to their senses, and also stand as a punishment for | gular triangular shape, with its apex cut off on its have had little cause of complaint since they landed, as the | their treachery on the 17th. I had not when I last wrote | central front, which is constructed to mount six 8 and rations have been good and sufficient, with the single excep- | heard that the Chinese themselves were showing the to the gallon; whereas in India the soldier is entitled to two Staff, and it would probably have been chosen, but drams of 40 to the gallon, and when he is hard worked he | Sir Hope objected to it on the ground of its being too | generally gets a third. The Europeans feel this the more as | far from the water; and it was when they found that we they see the Punjabee regiments drawing their liquor accord- were not going to fall into the trap they had nicely baited for us-for they had, I believe, 76 water mark in Portsmouth harbour. The left face and flank To wind up my letter with the most important intelli- guns in position to play on the ground—that gence of all, I can now tell you that the treaty has been | they seized on the unfortunates mentioned in my ratified and that the war is at an end. Yesterday Lord | last-viz., Parkes and Loch, De Norman, Anderson, | Elgin, escorted by 400 infantry and 150 cavalry, and ac. | Bowlby, a private of the Royal Dragoon Guards, Bra. companied by the diplomatic and military staffs and bazon, a French Abbé, some 25 Sikhs, and also some

The procession was formed at the Llama Temple, a fine | to treat, and we refusing to do so till the prisoners we building in our lines, which contains a magnificent white | given up, we fearing lest our attack on Pekin might be the marble monument to Confucius; and, starting at 2 p.m. | signal for the execution of the prisoners. Parkes and Loch, | we entered the city by the An-Ting gate, and wended our | who were in the city, had communicated to us their safety way for about four miles through the streets to the ap- and whereabout, but of the rest we knew nothing. pointed place of meeting. The streets through which we | forgot to mention at the time, but on the morning | greatly to the security of the quarters in its rear in the passed did not seem to contain better houses or shops than of the 7th a Royal salute was fired to let the and were only remarkable for clouds of black dust, with | lighted the evening previous, and fifes and drums played | salient angles. This ditch has, however, been designed at which we were almost suffocated, and which made one think for the same purpose on the top of the mound. This Royal too acute an angle, or due allowance has not been made one was marching through a coal-yard. It had been sug- | salute nearly caused the decapitation of Parkes and Loch; | for the want of tenacity in the soil, as along its gested that the streets should be watered, but difficulties | but, finding no damage was done, and the firing so soon were raised, and the dust-allaying process was confined to stopped, the Chinese desisted, and asked Parkes the cause a few hundred yards from the gate. Our destination was of the firing. On the 9th Parkes and Loch were given up, its glacis. A walk round the ramparts in the interior of a common looking building, like a large shed, entirely open the Mandarins in the city being induced thereto by a threat the work shows a good command of the surrounding at one side, near; but not within the precincts of the palace. of sack and pillage of the city and palace of Pekin. Of the and to which a look of temporary grandeur, evidently foreign other priconers they knew nothing, but would send to some to it, had been imparted by red cloth and carnets. Down | of the camps to inquire. Parkes and Loch being rescued, the sides of the room were chairs and tables covered with | it now became a matter of importance to get the remaining | red cloth—for the English on the right as you entered, and | prisoners and the city into our possession. The engineers for the Chinese on the left; and at the head of the room | discovered | that a large enclosure, probably of 100 acres, | to terre-pleine, and fallen partially forward, leaving a space of sat Kung at a small table, a corresponding place being set | called the Temple of the Earth, afforded a good position for a for Lord Elgin. Kung is the Emperor's brother, and has a | breaching battery; and within 190 yards of the walls this high reputation among his countrymen, many of whom I face of the temple was acreened from view by a wall about would be glad to see their present imbecile ruler deposed 20 feet high, and the battery was constructed, the outside looking young man, and the whole proceeding seemed sadly | ground also outside the temple favoured the construction against his grain, as he regarded neither the barbarians nor | of a trench, and the French from their proper left soon | the treaty with a favourable eye, and his restless demeanour | got a large trench and a battery in advance of formed a striking contrast to the dignified bearing temple, and within probably 100 yards of the city, in which, of the British Envoy. The attendant Mandarins | I presume, they intended to place their small canons rayés. | were plainly and uniformly dressed in dark purple Our trench led to within 80 paces of the walls, and silk robes, with a square of embroidery on the would have gone closer had time permitted. It was now chest and back, and the only difference in the Prince's | notified to the Celestials that the town would be attacked, apparel was that he wore several round instead of two | and the palace plundered and burnt, if the remainder of the square pieces of embroidery, and a velvet instead of a cloth | prisoners and one of the gates of the city were not given up, hat. He rose and advanced to meet Lord Elgin, who, after | the General pledging himself to respect the city if not an interchange of bows, took his seat with Sir Hope Grant | molested. They were given until 12 o'clock at noon of | on his left, and the business of the day began. This was | Saturday, the 13th, to make up their minds. The Royals were soon over, being simply a matter of sealing and signing, and | marched down to the breaching guns, and a wing of the 67th at its conclusion Lord Elgin and Kung rose, more bowing | was parading for the same purpose. The guns were about ensued, and we sallied forth into the dust once more. | to be loaded, when, five minutes before 12, a gate was given Tea was handed round during the ceremony, and a col- | up. Detachments of French and English troops jointly took lation of some kind was said to be prepared, which Lord | possession. I cannot speak for certain on what date the

rible end of the poor fellows, of whose safety none of us for a moment doubted. Let me hasten over the revolting sub- fence. ject as fast as possible. Brabazon and the French Abbé were taken before a Tartar General, who had been wounded on the 18th, and he had their heads cut off at once in revenge; French soldiery was something almost painful to be. materials, and, as a matter of course, they arrived the day so their end, at all events, had nothing horrible about it. The others were taken before Sin-ko-lin-sin, at the Summe Palace, and one of them by signs was asked if he wanted to wash; on his signifying assent he was taken out of the of palaces, with its noble park full of artificial lakes and | mander-in-Chief ordered up all available forces. A navai | room and thrown down, his hands and feet tied together mounds and fairly-like summer-houses, with its marble | brigade garrisoning Tien-tsin liberated the Royals and | behind his back, and the rest were served the same way; the halls and terraces magnificent even in their rain, its | the 8th Punjab Native Infantry, and these, a company of | Europeans were tied with double cords, the 8th s with only gorgeous furniture, elaborate carvings, and warehouses of | Madras Sappers, divers convalescents, and some remount | single ones, and they say the Europeans were worst, off. | morning saluted the national flag with 21 guns, and the flag silks and embroideries which not even an army was able to horses made a very respectable force. As the road follows | Not content with this, they tied them in pairs together: of Port Admiral Sir Houston Stewart with 14 guns, which empty. The sight was a practical translation of "Ve | the river, cutting off the corners only, a large fleet of boats | for four days they had neither food nor water, and then | were duly acknowledged by the citadel and by the flagship victis," and was enough to make every Englishman pray | was attached to the force, 100 men only being on the boats, | only a little rice. You may fancy the indignation this caused in the army, and fortunate are the Tartar army there has been no encounter since, for not a man would have been spared (we took 2,000 odd at the Taku, and sent them all adrift harmless). It was determined balance taking a short cut to head-quarters, about five miles | to burn the Summer Palace, where the tragedy commenced, and the 1st division, or rather what was left of it, marched chow on the evening of the 4th, and marched as soon as the | there, devoting that and the succeeding day to its destruction. It is now a heap of ruins, or nearly so; the cavalry 10 p.m., having been on their feet tracking up the boats | marched about five miles to the rear without coming to the from 5 p.m. the day previous, with but little rest. They | end of the grounds, and I believe far more jade-stone ornshad heard there was to be an advance on Pekin, and were | ments, china, gold ornaments, and old enamels were disdetermined to be in time. On the 5th the army advanced | covered than on the first sacking; these were a real gain to | on some- brickkilns, the men carrying knapsacks, greatcoat. | the captors, for each took what he got, no bono publico this | nal), has been removed from Chatham Dockyard, where she and blanket, at a tremendous pace and under a hot sun. | time; it was a grand bonfire, the carriages, the gift of the | has been lying since she made her trial trip to Gillingham Soon some 50 of the poor overworked boat party "shut up," English, being burnt, else some officers who had ponies there and Reach. On Saturday orders were given for a party of ship. many very footsore, but before long almost as many men of more loot than conveyance for were going to dig them out of wrights from the dockyard to proceed on board this morn. other regiments had to do likewise. This, however, had their peaceful retirement and parade them in the English ling for the purpose of completing her affoat for the steam the effect of having the packs stowed away at the kilns. | camp. The next move was a demand of 10,000% for each | reserve. where we arrived about 12 o'clock, and found no enemy. European, 'twas said—but I suppose, as the Sikhs were only The sorew steam corvette Jason, 21, Capt. E. von Donop. From the top of the highest of them a good view of the put down at 1,000% each, the King's Dragoon Guards were has left Hameaze, and is now in Plymonth Sound waiting city could be obtained, but this was reserved for the Staff; in the same scale—as an indemnity (this to go to the orders. the small fry had to content themselves with a lower one to families of the deceased) before any treaty could be enter- The paddlewheel steamsloop Spiteful, 6, Commander take their first peep at Pekin, about five miles distant. | tained, the money to be paid down on the nail, or else the | Wilson, with the coal depôt Alarm in tow, left Plymouth Fane and Probyn's Horse were sent out to find an enemy | Emperor's Palace in Pekin was to be sacked and burnt. We | Sound on Friday for Pembroke. If they could. The whole country in the neighbourhood, and | were in orders to attack the gate of Victory at 10 a.m. on for some distance towards Tien-tsin, is very densely wooded. | the 21st, proceeding along the wall of the city, which is rendering the eyesight of little use; feeling has to be re. | about 40 feet high, and about 18 yards wide at top, paved sorted to. Probyn saw nothing; Fane reported about 1,000 | with large blue bricks, more like slabs, from the Antingin an intrenchment, who bolted as soon as they saw him. | gate, or the "Peace-gate," which we held, and about two | Commander-in-Chief. I may as well say here that Pekin is four-sided, and facing | miles distant from that of Victory. Guns had been dragged the four points of the compass. Our view at the kilns was up the slopes to the top of the wall when we first occupied at its east face. The intrenchment spoken of is of old date, the aforesaid gate, and the horses had come down and is simply a large bank of earth 40 feet high, or there- to move them along to the attack on the about, and it extends all along the north face of the city at | gate, and the men were all ready to fall in, when about 23 miles' distance, and round also on the north-east | the move was countermanded. The Chinese had pro-

> Lord Elgin was escorted by 100 cavalry and about 400 infantry, all the cocked hats to be mustered in the army. However, as we proceed, news comes] from the front that | and three officers per corps, who could raise full dress, being allowed to attend. The said last muster was scant indeed. Where public transport is provided for only 70lb. of officers'

save their Emperor's Palace. Peace was made on the 21st

Pekin, having been arrested in an attempt to block up this | the streets at the extrance to it; the Royals were furthest road by an abattle of out-down trees and a ditch across the | into the town, then the 8th Punjanb Native Infantry, 67th | followed up by various other grades throughout the regiment road. An unfortunate poultry-man afforded many of us next, another Punjaub regiment, and 99th near the gates. ducks and chickens for dinner, in place of cold beef and bis | front rank on one side, reez rank on the other. After his Lordship and his body guard, his brass hatted retainers, had We passed the road, scaled the steep bank, and came | passed through, the ranks closed, and regiment after regito a halt, and, in consequence of the firing, we went no ment, forming column of sub-divisions, marched on into the further. The French, who were on our left, passed behind | city, taking up commanding positions at intervals along the our rear, and proceeded to the palace, where also our road, with patrels between each division. On his Lordship's return—for of the signing of the treaty I only heard that | desertion and other orimes

Russian mission outside the walls of Pekin, where a large | same palace, and we have not done so badly either, as a | but showed signs of living a fast life—the name grave was prepared, and there we laid them side by side, | quantity of gold and silver was found there. Almost all the | ceremony was observed of Uning both sides of the with all the honours of war, with an universal feeling of officers went there, and brought something away, which was street wherever the troops might happen to be, saintregret for their fate and of detestation of the treachery of sold by auction, and fetched very high prices. The Com- ing as he passed, and following in rear in clouds of dust, mander-in-Chief and the two Generals of Division relin- the ceremony, as far as the poor soldier was concerned. quished their share, and were voted some article or articles occupying from 12,30 p.m. to 8 p.m., and well he earned his Winter is fast closing in upon us; the nights, and some- about to be sold, as also a large pair of vases of old enamel, extra glass of grog yesterday. It is a great pity we times the days, are intensely cold. The first ice of the which the army presented to Lord Elgin for the Queen. The could not have occupied Pekin this winter, or for a season has made its appearance, and the adjacent hills of bronzes, the enamels, and the jadestone and other carvings month or two. It would have had a wonderful effect, Tartary have for some days been capped with snow. It is | were beautiful in the extreme. It was estimated that pro- | doubtless; but our armies have been into the city, and that time to think of our winter quarters, and the present inten- perty to the amount of a million and a-half was in sight will not soon be forgotten. The streets were lined tion seems to be to leave at Tien-tsin the 31st and 67th | the place, and could have been realized if there | with crowds of men, women, and children; of the women Regiments, the 2d battalion 60th Rifles, Fane's Horse, two had been time. As it was, I never saw such few had the deformed feet, but I cannot say much in fayour

The French treaty was signed, and the French entry of

with a stick among the glass bobs and pendents of the chan. The weather is very fine, but it freezes very sharply at which party, when it had gained the wall, was to turn to The 1st division was sent out on the 18th to complete the deliers. The grounds of the palace are of great extent, and | night, and to Southern Chinese and Indians it is very cold. destruction of the Summer Palace, which had been so suc- are studded with innumerable small houses, with, as in Furs are at a premium. Some Indian horses have died

The inner work of the line of defences stretching from

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Stokes' Bay, on the shores of the Solent, to Frater Lake, on the western and upper portion of Portsmouth harbour, has within the past fortnight been vacated by the Royal Artilsome few months since, for the purpose of extensive repairs; of 1859. So recently has the work been occupied that only 10-inch guns. Its right face and flank will mount seven guns of the same calibre, all the guns on these two faces. with one exception, firing through embrasures. The gun referred to exceptionally works on a central pivot and fires en barbette, commanding an advanced earthwork thrown out on the right flank and rear in the direction of highof the work mounts eight guns on the terre-pleine, with four 10-inch in bomb-proof casemates on the terre-pleine—à la Haxo. The enceinte of the work contains also three mortars. The gorge or base of this irregular triangle is closed by a long brick one-story building containing quarters for officers and men, and with an entrance gateway in the centre. Parallel with this row of buildings, and perhaps 25 or 30 feet further in the enceinte, runs another range of quarters, which are strongly faced with earth to the front of the fortification, and which have very much the appearance of being an after-thought grafted upon the original design; it, however, must tend event of any bombardment from the front. The whole is surrounded by a ditch provided with caponnieres at its greater extent slips of earth have occurred from ita sides which, if not arrested, must eventually level it with country, but everything has a strange neglected appearance—the unlaid platforms, the embrasures already un. dergoing alterations and repairs, and, worse than all, a mass of the brickwork at the angle of the western pivot gun, some six or seven feet square, having split from parapet several inches between it and the remainder of the brickwork. A glance at the base discloses the cause of this; the foundation of the work has given way, and the superincumbent weight is subsiding and breaking up. Proceeding along the flat roof of the quarters which close the rear of the fort, the parapet wall on its outer edge displays similar symptoms of subsidence by its cracks and irregularity of outline. This is more discernible at the wings than in the centre. Descending from this roof, and entering the rooms below, the means taken to prevent this subsidence and general breakup are at once visible—at least, all that have been commenced at present. They consist of the celling having been out through in each instance to the lower part of the joists, and the insertion of a heavy iron girder, which is let into the walls on each side of the room. This would appear to a common-sense visitor to be merely adding to an already too great superincumbent weight which the foundation is too weak to carry. Another great and evident fault in the original design of the work is the fact of its being open to an enfilading fire from its right flank and rear in the direc. tion of the Nelson column on Portsdown. The contract work appears to have been well performed, externally and internally; and, in the instance of the torn brickwork, the bricks themselves have been broken apart by the force brought to bear upon them, but the cement itself has remained firm. We have thus a work standing guard at one end of an important line of defence utterly untenable from faults of design or construction in less than 12 months after it is completed, or before its guns can be mornted for its de-

The crew of the screw steamship Royal Albert, 121, Capt. H. Lacon, flag of Admiral Stopford, have sent down her main topmast, and are now stripping her mainmast, in order

that the defects may be inspected. It is probable that the mainmast will be condemned. The screw steam-sloop, Petrel, 11, is under the north crane in Keyham Steamyard, receiving her engine gear. His Danish Majesty's corvette Helndal, Capt. Commander

Schulz, from Gibraltar for Copenhagen, arrived in Plymouth Sound late on Thursday evening, and on Friday Impregnable, 104, Capt. Lord Frederick Kerr, in Hamoaze. The screw steam gun veesel Lynx, 5, the crew of which were recently paid off, was towed on Friday from the Devon.

port Dockyard to her moorings up Hamoaze. The Lords of the Admiralty have granted the sum of 251. towards the school library at Chatham Dockyard. The Isis, 44, sailing frigate, was placed in the second dock at Chatham on Saturday, to complete fitting for the

West Coast of Africa. The Pigeon, contract-built screw gunboat, 60-horse power, was docked at Chatham on Saturday, to be completed for the second division of the steam reserve.

The Orpheus, 21, screw corvette, 400-horse power (nomi-

By the death of Major-Gen. S. B. Boileau (1858), belonging to the fixed cetablishment of general officers, a pension for distinguished and meritorious services becomes vacant. and is placed at the disposal of his Royal Highness the

Col. Anthony Blaxland Stransham, commanding the

Woolwich division of Royal Marines, received the official notification from the Board of Admiralty on Saturday last of his promotion to the rank of Major-General, and retired from the command. He is succeeded by Colonel Fielding Alexander Campbell, now Col.-Commandant of the division. In consequence of the intention of the Government to reduce the strength of the whole of the British regiments serving in India, orders were on Saturday received at Chatham Garrison from the Horse Guards directing the various recruiting parties to join the depôts of their respective regiments, with the exception of one noncommissioned officer and one man of each corps. By the proposed reduction the strength of each of the India depôts at Chatham is to be reduced to 100 non-commissioned officers and men, and all beyond that number will be sent, early in the ensuing spring, to join the service companies of their respective regiments at head-quarters.

The establishment of French classes for the instruction of the non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery at Wool wich, under the direction of M. Baron, has thus fall progressed most favourably, and the example is now being A couple of additional classes, consisting of the male an female teachers belonging to the regimental schools, hay been organised, 12 of the former and six of the latter cons thing two separate classes. A number of the most intel gent gunners of the regiment have also made application i instruction in a similar manner. As the time thus e ployed interferes in no way with the regimental dut the benefits are twofold the time being otherwise whi away by a majority of the men in occupations which lead