…nd Telegrams.

…. & B., Toronto.

…mpaign in Oude.

…e London Times (Nov. 16.)

…these weeks there may possibly … begin in India one of the most … campaigns in the history of this country. Certain it is that the operations which were to be undertaken at the setting in of the cold weather are of a kind almost without precedent, and will form hereafter a fit subject of study for the military student. The object of the campaign is not to defeat the enemy and break his power, for that is done; nor is it merely to disperse the leaders bands, for it is of little use to disperse them if they can come together a few miles off. It is to surround, to entrap, and to destroy as a military force a great number of little detached armies, each of which is powerless by itself against the smallest of our columns, but which in the aggregate compose a vast array of rebels, and, though they no longer threaten our power, may … the country through which they range … It is a … attempt at an … of what Lord Clyde and his Generals propose. The usual mode of a campaign is that one army occupies a line of positions, and that the other advances against it with a view of driving it out by the capture of one or more strong places or the gaining of one or more victories. But a short examination of the state of things in Oude and the adjacent districts disabuses the mind of any such notions. A plan of the country with the rebel positions shows at a glance the kind of warfare which we have to expect. Every few miles there is a rebel camp, with a force varying perhaps, from a thousand men to more than ten times that number. A short summary of the principal bands Lord Clyde and his lieutenants will have to destroy is sufficient for the general reader. At Chunda, near the feet of the Himalayas, are Nana Sahib and Baroor, his brother, with 13,000 men of all arms and 20 guns. This is probably the largest force arrayed against us, unless, indeed, it be equalled by the often vanquished, but still surviving army of Central India. About 15 miles … of Shahjehanpore is Khan Bahadoor Khan, Nawab of Bareilly, with a considerable force, though, probably, inferior to that of the Nana. At Khyr … 2,200 infantry, 300 cavalry, and … along the banks of the Ganges, from … near Cawnpore, are the … of rebels; at a place called … for instance, there are 600 infantry, 200 cavalry, 3 guns; at Thodepore, 2,000 men, 4 guns; at Belgraon, 2,500 men, 2 guns; at Biroa, 3,000 men, 12 guns; at one place we have 3,000 men of all sorts, while at another there are 250 Sepoys and one gun as representatives of the rebellion. Some of the largest bodies are more to the East, on the banks of the Gogra. At Bonnilee is the Begum with 6,500 men of all sorts and five guns; at Futtehpore and Bilhac are 11,000 men and ten guns; and a few miles from them 3,000 more. Further East we have, opposite Fyzabad, on the other side of the river, 6,000 Zemindaree men, while our ally, as we must now call him, Maun Singh, supports our garrison with his followers. At Pandepore are 2,000 infantry of all sorts, 1,200 cavalry, and 10 guns; at Amsolee is Rajah Lall Madho Singh with 1,600 infantry, 22 guns and 3 mortars. To night continue this Homeric catalogue, … enough to give a notion … enemy is like. It is evident … opposed to us is very considerable in the aggregate; but it is equally … there is no master mind or even … spirit to unite these scattered … dependent hordes; that they consist … the ill-armed retainers of the … aristocracy, and that they will await … separate district the attack of … columns. The number of guns … in possession of the rebels is large, … has been proved in action after action … are unable to use them with effect. … artillery is really absent as … assistance to us, as hampering their movements.

The rebellion, then, may be considered as having entered into a defensive phase. The armed bands of the enemy may indeed plunder the country, each in its locality; but as a whole they do not contemplate any attack on the British but evident themselves with holding the villages and small towns, and there awaiting our operations. The task of Lord Clyde, of course, is to sweep them out of the country, so as to give the landowners and people, now coerced into complicity, an opportunity of returning to their allegiance. The plan of operations is fairly indicated in the official memorandum which we publish in another place. From … West a column will advance from Bareilly and Shahjehanpore, clear Nowabganj and the country now infested by Khan Bahadoor Khan, and will proceed to establish itself at Sestapore. In the East a brigade will keep the country open between … and Fyzabad. West of Lucknow a brigade will move from Sandeela on … through one of the most thickly inhabited districts; its duty, according to the memorandum, will be to clear the country to the Westward. All these various columns … the East, West and North … the intention of the Commander-in-Chief will be carried out, to commence on the 15th of October. … hold, and other places to … moveable to support the … engaged. The complete preparations made for … money will be evi…

chief rebel armies, so the present year will, no doubt, witness the destruction of everything whatever be justly called a rebel army, and the complete restoration of civil government throughout India.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AND THE PUBLIC EXECUTION OF CRIMINALS.

BY A CONTRIBUTOR.

The recent execution of the murderer Corner, at Milton, Halton County, C. W., affords an opportunity of resuming to the question of the policy of the public executions of criminals, and also of the efficiency of capital punishment as a means of deterring individuals from the commission of crime.

As the world has grown older it has unvolutarily progressed with respect to this matter, and at the present day the opinion prevails that the simple infliction of the punishment of death, without any additional torture, is sufficient for the satisfaction of the law, be the crime what it may. Undoubtedly the intention of all punishments for criminal offences is to deter others from entering on a course of crime, to serve as a warning to the evil-disposed, and in all respects to act as a preventive of crime and an inducement to pursue a course of rectitude. Regarding the infliction of criminal laws in this particular light, we cannot fail to be struck with the utter inefficiency of the bloody codes and savage measures of former times. History shows us that the tortures, the quarterings, and the revolting exercise of measures of the utmost cruelty, were unavailing in their effects to deter men from entering into such conspiracies as the Gunpowder Plot, the Rye House Conspiracy, and other crimes more or less atrocious. On the contrary, it may be questioned whether the infliction of punishments of unusual severity has not the effect of causing the victim to be regarded as a sort of martyr; and, in many instances, the notoriety which such an infliction confers has the tendency of causing individuals of peculiarly constructed minds to regard the punishment with callous indifference, and with many such notoriety is considered as akin to fame.

Of late years many individuals, characterized by their philanthropy and humane ideas, have contested both the right and expediency of governments to take life, even in the case of retaliation to a murderer. These persons, who for the greater part are eminently distinguished for refined and cultivated minds, argue that, as life is the gift of God, it cannot be justly taken away by human laws. Another argument which has been adduced, and which certainly is of great weight, is that in the case of an innocent person, who suffers the punishment of death in accordance with a judicial sentence, there are no means of rectifying the great injury done to the individual by depriving him of life, nor of alleviating the distress of his relatives and friends; for, when life is once extinct, no human power is able to resuscitate an innocent man. Other arguments have been put forward, and strenuous efforts have been made to establish a state of things more in accordance with the dictates of the consciences of these philanthropists.

These arguments have been contested by others, who, while allowing that no government has the right to punish cruelly and wantonly, yet regard capital punishment as effective, and consider that it should not be dispensed with. They argue that, when once the right of society to punish crimes is admitted, it seems difficult to assign any limits to the exercise of that right short of what the exigencies of society require. And, say the opponents of the abolition of death punishment, though life be the gift of God, are not man's other endowments equally the gift of our Maker; has He not given man a right to pursue liberty and locomotion, a right to eat and drink at large, as well as to exist?—yet no one doubts that by way of punishment he may be confined in a solitary cell, deprived of free air, or compelled to live on bread and water. Replies have been made to these statements, and the matter is at present a question of opinion with persons who have paid attention to the subject; although it must be conceded that the abolitionists are steadily gaining ground, and the day may be not far distant when the infliction of death as a punishment of crime shall have altogether ceased among communities laying claim to civilization.

As a step towards the consummation of this desire, and regarding it as a result which the present condition of society calls for, as well as a measure of expediency and justice, the writer feels prepared to advocate the abolition of public executions, confident that such a system would be attended with effects of the utmost benefit to society at large.

For persons, we think, will be disposed to deny the truth of the argument that spectacles of this nature have a tendency to brutalize and harden the spectators, and that the courage and firmness with which criminals often meet death have a tendency to awaken feelings of sympathy, and to take away much of the horror of the offence, as well as of the punishment. We think that a lengthened exposition of facts and arguments would prove the statement that such spectacles are the only means to bring home to the minds of the people in solitary direct and unmistakable terms the enormity of the offence. We also think that the … which has been … in Canada, that … persons might … be quickly … and unobtrusively … The … is carried out in a neighboring State of New York and … and although the condition of … in the large cities of that State is … yet the principle is recognized in a manner approved by the plan to … of criminals in a greater extent. The … there adopted of a jury … the … and certifying thereto in a … manner, … the system … which appears to have … the … of … Canadian Revisers … have … the … of … the … of … the … of