

European & Foreign News.

INDIA.

By Submarine and British Telegraph from Alexandria. June 21st.

"Lucknow was threatened, in General Hope Grant's absence southward, by 25,000 men under the Begum. On the 15th Sir Colin Campbell, leaving a strong force under General Walpole, marched for Futtighur, where he was on the 18th.

"A skirmish is reported with the enemy under the Moolvie, 5,000 cavalry and 5,000 infantry lay between the Commander-in-Chief and Mohandy. On the arrival of reinforcements, expected next day, the enemy was to be driven from Mohandy.

"Campbell had crossed the Ganges. The heat was intense, and the troops at Lucknow unhealthy. The garrison was reduced to 2,000 infantry.

"Calpee was entirely in our possession, both town and fort, on the evening of the 23rd of May. Large stores of guns, gunpowder, and other munitions were found in the fort. A flying column which was sent in pursuit of the rebels, quickly came up with them, killing a great number, and capturing eight of their guns.

"Scindia is anxious for the speedy advance of the British troops on his frontier."

June 23.—"Sir Hugh Rose captured Calpee on the 23rd of May, having been twice ineffectually attacked by the rebels during his advance. Sir H. Rose made his approach by the river side, below Calpee, having entered into communication with Colonel Maxwell, who held a position on the west bank of the Jumna, so as to shell the town and fort.

"The enemy offered no resistance, and the city fell without any loss on our part. A rapid pursuit was made by cavalry, and the result was the capture of all the guns, elephants, and ammunition.

"Chandaree, which had been attacked by the insurgents, has been recaptured from them by Smith's brigade sent from Goona.

"Gwalior has been attacked and plundered by the insurgents.

"After the relief of Shahjehanpore by Brigadier Jones, he was surrounded by masses of the enemy. This was on the 15th of May, on which day Sir Colin Campbell left Bareilly with the whole of his disposable force, reaching Shahjehanpore on the 18th. The 23rd he drove back the enemy, capturing Mohundee [qy. Moulvie].

"On the 26th, Sir Colin Campbell occupied Jellahabad, on the Futtighur road.

"Mr. C. R. Mansion, political agent in the southern Mahratta country, has been murdered. Much difficulty has been experienced in disarming that district.

Oude is still disturbed. The rebels again approaching Lucknow. It was not thought, however, they would venture on an attack, as the city is fully defended, and the garrison very strong.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Friday contains a decree creating a Ministry for Algeria and the colonies.

The *Independence* of Brussels, which made its appearance in France on Monday for the first time since its exclusion by the late Minister of the Interior, places the following observations at the head of its leading column:—

"The happy effects of the modifications which have taken place in France in the tendencies of the Government since the retirement of General Espinasse are making themselves more and more felt. Each day brings with it symptoms of the amelioration which may be perceived in the general situation of the country. Calm and confidence are reviving there, according as the remembrance of the former mode of proceeding is becoming weaker. The nominations of M. Delangle and M. D'vienne, and the appointment of Prince Napoleon—all tolerant minds with liberal ideas, and favourable to a fair amount of freedom—are so many pledges given to public opinion that the time of severity has passed away, and that France is about to enter on the path of pacification. That being affirmed, it only remains for us to hope for analogous modifications in the intercourse of the country with foreign Powers."

POLLUTED STATE OF THE THAMES.

The polluted state of the Thames, is at this hot season, exciting great alarm. The House of Commons seemed last week as if it could really stand it no more. Mr. Gurney addressed a letter to the Speaker, to say that he could no longer be responsible for the health of the house—that the stench had made the most rapid advance within two days—that up to Tuesday he got fresh air-draughts from the Star Chamber, but that when night came, the poisonous enemy took possession of that chamber, and so beat him outright.

Several of the clerks were forced to get up and leave their rooms in the night. Indeed, it was said last week that Parliament must either remove or prorogue. The Lords, it appears, cannot go into their own library, and the Duke of Buccleuch, who has lived by the river for thirty years, is fairly vanquished at last. The same day, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. James called attention to the foul state of the court and passages. Lord Campbell said that, if he were assured that the state of the atmosphere was such as to be dangerous to the lives of the counsel, jurymen, and witnesses, he should feel it to be his duty to adjourn the court.

Dr. Challice, of Burmondsey, writes to *The Times*:—"I have daily persons consulting me who have been seized with nausea, sickness, and diarrhoea, by them attributed to the effects of the effluvia from the river. . . . Slow but

certain poisoning is going on of the portion of the London population dwelling upon the banks or near the Thames. No one acquainted with causes invariably acting on human health can deny this.

A letter to *The Times* says:—"The great fact has been overlooked by those who have earnestly called attention to the subject, that the river Thames at the present moment is in a state of general putrid fermentation—a state which I can positively assert is a new state, and one which, from observation over thirty years, it has never exhibited before. While I write the whole river is nearly as opaque and black as ink, and is much more offensive than the majority of the sewers which enter into it, the animal matter of which has not yet undergone the putrid fermentation. Those who have lived in London have observed year by year a general deterioration of the water—a gradual diminution of the higher forms of animal life, from a larger portion of the sewage being added to it.

The Times says:—"People are afraid to travel by the steamboats, afraid not only of prospective disease, but of immediate nausea, headache, and giddiness. It is stated on authority that the health of the patients on board the *Dreadnought* hospitalship is plainly affected by the atmosphere they breathe. Medical gentlemen discuss in our columns whether our national river is or is not more foul than the sewer which drains the Borough and Burmondsey. The fish are dying, and no one can tell how long it may be before this first warning plague is followed by one which strikes down men and women."

The Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the King of the Belgians, the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, Count of Flanders, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and suite, visited the *Great Eastern* on Monday, and remained a considerable time on board. The vessel is no longer to be called *The Leviathan*, but has been registered *The Great Eastern*.

It is stated to be the intention of Mr. Charles Dickens to visit Victoria for the purpose of paying a visit to the various gold fields.

The Queen's visit to Germany, to see her daughter, the Princess Royal will take place after the Court has made a short sojourn at Osborne, immediately after the closing of Parliament.—*Court Journal*.

The attack of gout from which the Earl of Derby has been suffering for some time past has abated during the last few days, and his lordship is now able to leave his room.—*Observer*.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have subscribed the sum of two hundred guineas to the Havelock Memorial Fund.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 25th of April report the arrival there of Dr. Livingstone, all well.

The Times estimates that it pays \$8,000 a year in paper duty.

JAPAN TO BE LOOKED AFTER.—From the following paragraph in the *China Mail*, it appears that Japan is to be looked after as soon as China is attended to:

"As it is expected that Lord Elgin will soon turn his attention towards Japan, our Admiral, with some of his ships, will proceed thither whenever the state of affairs in China will permit his so doing."

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—Much ill feeling has, of late, been manifested between Austria and Prussia. It seems that the frontier fortress of Rastadt has to be jointly, or alternately garrisoned by these two great powers. It happened recently that it was the turn of Austria to send a small military contingent there. Instead of this, a powerful Austrian force was put in possession of the place. A fierce warfare between the presses of these two mutually jealous nations, has been raging ever since.

Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt resolved, as is well-known, a long time ago, after she had given up her projected journey to Russia, to leave her present residence—Dresden—and settle in England. This intention she has now carried out. After all her furniture in Dresden had been disposed of, no inconsiderable number of packages, with articles of value, &c., were forwarded, last week, via Hamburg, to England, where Jenny Lind will repose, in retirement, on her laurels, at a villa near London.—*Niederrheinische Musik-Zeitung*.

Those who have paid ten guineas for the secret of taming horses will be somewhat disgusted to find that, had they waited till now, they might have learned the whole process for sixpence. A pamphlet, entitled "The Modern Art of Taming Wild Horses," by J. S. Rarey, was printed by the Ohio State Journal Company in 1856. It is now in course of being reprinted in this country, and will be published early next week by Messrs. Routledge and Co.

A memorial, accompanied by a declaration signed by about 1,100 London firms, including a large number of the highest standing, in favour of the London banks closing on Saturdays at two o'clock, has been presented to the Bank of England, and is now under consideration.

The weather having continued brilliant for another week, although the temperature was reduced on Friday, the wheat crop has progressed uninterruptedly. Some forward pieces may be expected to be ready for the miller by the close of July. The main crop everywhere in this country appears to excel expectation, and with an equal harvest-time there will again be plenty. In France accounts vary since the rains, the south, the centre, and the southern environs of Paris having partially sustained injury. Wheat would not be ready before the 16th or 15th of July, which is about a fortnight earlier than the average of seasons.—*Mark Lane Express*.

United States.

THE HEAT IN NEW YORK.—The unusually warm weather of last week, which was not mitigated until Thursday, caused a great number of deaths by sunstroke. The deaths and inquests in this city were numbered by scores; mostly of laboring people, few if any of whom were probably characterized by total abstinence. In the Park, men have several times fainted at their work, and many have worked but half time; but with one exception, all those failing have recovered within the day sufficiently to walk home unsupported. No large work has been so fortunate. The number of men on the Park is over 1,300, and all are working, exposed to the direct action of the sun, generally ten clear hours. This exemption from accidents is due chiefly to the practice of giving three intervals of rest in the day's work. All have been instructed to put leaves or grass in their hats, remedies provided, and the foreman directed how to treat those failing. The men have drunk water very freely, every gang of thirty being provided with a water-boy. Those who choose work through the night.

AN OCEAN TRIP IN A BALLOON.—J. Stainer, of Harrisburg, Pa., proposes to cross the Atlantic in a balloon 100 feet in diameter. He says:—

"I am satisfied in my own mind that with such an apparatus I could cross the Atlantic in 75 hours, and the whole cost would not be more than \$20,000. I would suggest New-York as the starting-point, and am certain I would strike within 200 miles of any given point in Europe. I would suggest May as the time for making the experiment, and would make the attempt in 1859, if I could get the Government or others to assist me."

CALIFORNIA.—The great topic of interest continues to be the Frazer River gold mines. The utmost excitement has been produced by these discoveries. Already, upwards of 3,000 persons have embarked for the new diggings.

News has come to Carson Valley, through the Indians, that 1,500 Mormon families are now on their way thither, and that Brigham Young had fled for parts unknown.

UTAH.—A despatch from St. Joseph, dated the 28th ult. says:—

The Salt Lake mail arrived here to-day, bringing dates from Salt Lake City to the 12th. Gen. Johnson was to start for the city on the 13th with three thousand men in columns. The army will enter the valley via Soda Springs on Bear River. Col. Hoffman had arrived at Camp Scott with his men and officers in good health and spirits. Cap. Marcy's command had arrived from New Mexico with 1,500 loose mules.

The Mail party passed about three hundred Mormons, with horses and mules and well armed, but they would give no information as to where they were going or what they intended doing. Fifty Mormons, who had escaped from the valley, were met at Platte Bridge, wending their way to the States. Twelve companies of cavalry or dragons were near Fort Laramie.

The report that the Mormons had removed their families to Provo is confirmed. It is not known whether Brigham accompanied the Mormons or remained in the city. The Mormons have not gone either to Sonora or to the Russian possessions, as anticipated by the authorities at Washington, but would do so next spring, if any but Mormons were placed there to govern them.

Governor Cumming testifies to having observed a wagon, on the road from Salt Lake City to Provo, which was drawn by pigs harnessed to the tongue by an ingenious combination of straps and cords.

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June 30.

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May 5. Wes.

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A. S. HUNT, Secretary.

Wolfville, June 30th, 1858.

July 7th. 4 ins.

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Halifax, July 7th, 1858.