

**INDIA.**—A summary of news from India, to April 28, has been received in anticipation of the Overland Mail. There is no political news. On the 6th and 7th instant a succession of shocks of earthquakes was experienced over nearly the whole of the Punjab, and so on to Simla; the mischief occasioned by them does not seem to have been at all considerable.

The King of Oude has got as far as Benares, on his way to England, in quest of the redress of his wrongs.

*Sir Colin Campbell's farewell to the Highland Brigade.*—Soldiers of the 42nd, 79th, and 93rd, Old Highland Brigade, with whom I past the early and perilous part of this war, I have now to take leave of you—in a few hours I shall be on board ship, never to see you again as a body—a long farewell! I am now old and shall not be called to serve any more, and nothing will remain to me but the memory of my campaigns, and of the enduring, hardy, and generous soldiers with whom I have been associated, whose name and glory will long be kept alive in the hearts of our countrymen. When you go home, as you gradually fulfil your term of service, each to his family and cottage, you will tell the story of your immortal advance in that victorious echelon up the heights of Alma, and of the old brigadier who led you and loved you so well. Your children and your children's children will repeat the tale to other generations, when only a few lines of history will remain to record the discipline and enthusiasm which have borne you so stoutly to the end of this war.

Our native land will never forget the name of the Highland Brigade, and in some future war that nation will call for another one to equal this, which it can never surpass.—Though I shall be gone, the thought of you will go with me wherever I may be, and cheer my old age with a glorious recollection of dangers confronted and hardships endured. A pipe will never sound near me without carrying me back to those bright days, when I was at your head, and wore the bonnet you gained for me, and the honourable distinction on my breast, many of which I owe to your conduct. Brave soldiers and kind comrades,—Farewell!—C. Campbell, Major-General.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

*Shipwreck and Melancholy Loss of Life.*—Captain Spillane, of the Barque *Fallias*, 360 tons burthen, and from Cork bound to Quebec, reached Town on Wednesday last, from St Paul's Island, where he had suffered shipwreck and the total loss of his vessel. We have obtained from himself the particulars of the melancholy casualty, whereby 72 lives were lost.—They are in brief as follows:

The Barque sailed from Cork on the 28th of April last, with 126 passengers, bound to Quebec. Nothing of moment occurred during the voyage up to the day of the catastrophe. The Captain had sighted, during the morning of the 30th May, ult; the north eastern coast of Cape Breton, and the Island of St. Paul's. In the afternoon of that day, at about 6 o'clock he discovered that the Compasses in the binnacle, varied, the one from the other, and both from the Tell-tale, in the Cabin—there being two points of difference between the two former and one point between one of them and the Tell-tale. Two spare compasses were next tried, but they also proved incorrect. The Captain next tested the Tell-tale with an azimuth Compass, which he found to correspond;—and thereupon corrected the courses, steered from noon from the Compass in the binnacle, and shaped a course between Cape North and St Paul's Island. About 10 o'clock, same evening heard the report of a gun, whereupon efforts were made to bring the ship to the wind but she had reached the breakers and immediately struck. Every hope of getting her clear of the rock having vanished, the Captain ordered the life boat to be lowered from the davits, with the hope and expectation of landing all on board in safety, on a large rock, within sight, and towards which the sea presented a favourable surface, by which it was hoped that could be effected; but many of the panic-stricken passengers, with the thoughtlessness too often exhibited on similar occasions of danger, rushed into the boat, whilst yet in the davits, when by the pressure and violence thus used, one of the ringbolts broke, and the poor souls who had thus secured a lodgment in the boat were precipitated into the sea, and were drowned. By this accident every prospect of reaching land was cut off; the boat, however, was cleared from the davits during the night, and the two mates reached the land in it. The ship being now bilged, she lay over on one side,—the sea occasionally washing over her, and in its fury carrying off from the wreck many of those who were clinging to it. In the morning, at day light, the Superintendent of the Island sent off the boats, which, with the one in charge of the mates, took safely to land all those who remained. The Captain had a narrow escape with his life, and lost all his personal property.—Upon counting the number saved, seventy-two souls were found to be missing—including several women and children—who had all met a watery grave. Only six bodies had been recovered when Captain Spillane left the Island—those of three seamen and three passengers—which were buried under the direction of himself, and the superintendent, Mr Campbell, of the latter whose kindness those saved make honorable mention. A vessel has left this for the Island, to take the Master and Crew, and Passengers, on to Quebec.

It would pain the hearts of the most hardened to hear from Captain Spillane even a title of the scenes and sufferings of that dreadful night. We fervently hope that himself, his

crew, and passengers, may safely reach Quebec, without further accident.—C. B. News.

By a general order issued by the adjutant general of Canada on the 18th of May, we learn that every member of the militia regiments just raised, is to be furnished with a musket, carbine or rifle, with full accoutrements; and the cavalry, besides sword, &c., with Colt's pistol.—*Morning Journal.*

At a Temperance meeting on Wednesday last, held for the benefit of the Garrison, some fifteen of the Crimean heroes signed the pledge.

Our Canadian neighbours are providing for the armament of their militia, with the very best weapons and the latest improved equipments. We notice the landing from an English ship, of 129 cases of Minie rifles, carbines, swords and pistols, all expressly for the militia, of which a formidable force has recently been enrolled and officered.

P. M. Keating, brother of the murdered man, denies the statement that Hon. P. F. Herbert had given to the wife of his brother, Thomas Keating, a handsome dwelling and money to educate her children. There is, he says, no foundation whatever for such a report. The guests of Willard's Hotel subscribed £500 for the widow and orphans, and we suggest to the countrymen of the deceased that here are most worthy and needy objects for their contributions.

Arrangements on an extensive scale are in progress for the Citizen Ball to the Crimean officers. The south end of the Provincial Building will be set apart for the purpose.

H. M. Ship *Boscawen*, Com. Glenville, arrived on Saturday afternoon, from the West India Station, with Admiral Fanshaw on board.—*Halifax Journal.*

#### UNITED STATES.

From the Special Correspondence of the N. York Daily Times.

##### REVOLUTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

*San Francisco, May 20, 1856.*—We are in the midst of a revolution which will be recorded in the social, moral and political character of the State.

**The Murder.**—On Wednesday afternoon last, at about five o'clock, the whole city was roused by the report that James King, of William had been shot dead in the greatest business thoroughfare of the city, by James P. Casey, a Sing-Sing convict. Casey was known as a successful ballot-box stuffer—so successful, that on counting the votes in his Ward, it was found he was elected one of the Supervisors of this county, by a large majority, although he was not even known by the voters as a candidate. He was also well known as the man who had been engaged in a murderous affray growing out of one of these political operations. His name was a prominent one among the many hundreds of gamblers and shoulder strikers that have always ruled this city, and the house of every harlot opened as if by magic, when his well known knock echoed through its halls.

**The Murderers.**—Would you believe it—when I tell you that James P. Casey was also known as the proprietor and ostensible editor of a Sunday paper, the Times, which paper assumed great respectability, and had hundreds, ay, and perhaps thousands of influential supporters? It is too true. What fear had he, then with all that has embodied the power of this city, in his favor, and with the knowledge that no man of his class had ever been punished for murder in San Francisco—what fear had he of the law's retributions? The only danger to him was, of instant execution at the hands of the people. But this was provided against.—His friends stood around him, and a carriage was ready to bear him to the jail, which it was supposed would be an ark of safety to him.

But Casey wofully miscalculated the spirit and courage of the better portion of our people. Great Excitement among the People.—It can scarcely be said that there was any excitement among the people. At least there was no sudden outbreak—no ebullition of feeling that would naturally follow such a monstrous outrage on a citizen so deep in the love of the people. And every man's eye flashed when he spoke of it, and every man's countenance expressed the settled determination to avenge Mr King's wrongs and the wrongs that have been heaped upon this devoted city. Every man had felt that the time had come for action—all acknowledged that there was but two questions at issue; Shall we forsake this fair city and deliver it up to the gamblers, thieves, and murderers?—or shall we drive them to the wall?

**The people arming and organizing.**—The day after the assassination, the honest men of the city met in Council. An Executive Committee was appointed, and the names of citizens were enrolled for the public protection.—On Friday evening several thousand names were on the list. It was known that the Sheriff had refused to deliver up the criminal to the Committee—that the jail was full and adjoining houses covered with armed men to protect him—that holes had been pierced to bear upon the citizens who were organizing to take him out of prison and execute him.

On Saturday morning dray-loads of muskets and ammunition of war were seen on their way to twelve different depots of the Vigilance Committee. Cannon were rolled through the streets and placed ready in the Committee's quarters. The people filled all the streets where these preparations were going on, night and day.

Saturday evening the enrolling of names was still going on, but of the many thousands who signed, none knew, save the Executive Committee what was to be done. They only knew

that they were good men who composed this Committee, and that their part was to obey orders.

**Preparation to attack the Jail.**—On Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, the division began to assemble at their armories. At 11 1-2 o'clock, lines of citizen-infantry were marching from different points towards Broadway in which the jail was situated. This force numbered 1,500 bayonets. Immediately followed 100 strong of rifles, and then the artillery, and a part of a company of horses. Five hundred men, armed with revolvers, also parties into Broadway. Eight hundred men remained in the armories as a reserve. The spectacle was a most solemn and imposing one. No bugle's blast or beat of drum was heard—nothing but the heavy tread of masses of armed men.—Scarcely a word was spoken by the thousands of spectators who also choked up the streets.

The people in a few minutes covered all the steeples, houses and hills in the vicinity of the jail. The two thousand armed men were drawn upon every side of the building, as if for a siege. The rifles were posted on the roofs of the houses overlooking the prison. A heavy piece of ordnance was planted, pointed dead at the great iron door, and loaded on the spot.—A man stood beside it with match lighted.—Stones were deliberately carried up the steps, and placed in the gun-ports of the prison.—When all was ready the demand was made.—The city military and the guard of the Sheriff having refused to act, there was no remedy but submission.

The prisoners were taken from the prison and executed the following day.

**Civil War in Kansas.**—Civil war is actually begun, and skirmishes are occurring every day among detached parties; but the shooting has not been very complimentary upon either side—that is—it indicates that a little more practice would be advisable. Our men still lie back upon the defensive, but are only waiting recruits from the States to enable them to exercise vigorously the last resort of nations.

Captain Brown was taken, some days since, under the sham covering of law, before Judge Cato, of the Southern District, and now stands charged with high treason, guarded by a south Carolina mob. But we expect to hear that the mob has been attacked by our citizens, and Brown will either be rescued or lose his life in the attempt. His own father heads the rescuers.

**Fighting at Washington Creek.**—Upon Washington Creek, about six miles south of this place, fighting has been going on the last two days. The Free State men have gathered at the house of a Mr Storrs, who had been severely threatened by the ruffians, and they were attacked three times on Saturday. The first time they took Mr. Storrs' horse; the second time our party increased so much that they kept at a greater distance, both sides firing without effect. The third attack was similar to the second, but during the day news came to Lawrence that Storrs was in great danger, and General Toppliff, our Commander-in-Chief, took 3 officers of the United States force now here, and went out to learn the state of the siege, but they were fired upon by a large party, and one of the dragoons was shot twice, but is not mortally wounded. My evidence is not very definite in the case. Some have pretended that they were fired at by our men at Storrs' house, by mistake—they taking them for the enemy but the latest news seem to be that they did not know where Storrs resided and were fired at from another house this side of there, by a party of red shirts. In either case, the United States dragoons are very much attached to us and our cause, and perfectly detest Old Shannon, as they dub him. When news come in again that there was more fighting there yesterday, in which they were requested to interfere, they replied, send all your men out from Lawrence and scalp every devil of them. Our men went over, and after some firing took three prisoners, with their horses, arms, and a keg of powder. This morning they released their prisoners but retain the property. Mr. Storrs and family came into town last night for safety, and intend to remain here for the present. Captain Walker of the Bloomington Company, has done the same.

**Mormon Invasions.**—Two hundred and four inhabitants of the counties of Mackinaw Chip-pawa, Delta, Emmet, and Shiogyan, in the northern part of Michigan, have addressed a communication to Governor Bingham, representing the suffering to which they have been subjected by reason of Mormon depredations, and praying some relief from the neighbors.—They state that their property is not safe from the encroachments of the Mormons, who, by the convenient process of Sanctifying chattles, appropriate to their own use whatever falls in their way. Cattle, fishing boats and apparatus, salted fish in barrels, wood waggons, kettles, lumber, etc., all come convenient to robbers and are sanctified to their own use by force and arms.

**California.**—The New York Express states, on the authority of private letters from San Francisco, that the Vigilance Committee had on its muster-roll 6000 members, and had determined to sit in perpetuity until not only the city of San Francisco, but the entire State, should be subjected to a thorough purification. They have prepared a black list, embracing the names of about 120 of the most notorious murderers, thieves, and blacklegs, all of whom will be required to quit the country at short notice, or contemplate the contingency of summary judgment before the tribunal of Judge Lynch. Among their names are said to be those of Yankee Sullivan, the pugilist, and David Broderick, who was at one time the Democratic

Southern candidate for United States Senator.—The Vigilance Committee now extends throughout the State, and, it is said, every little town and hamlet now has its organization.

It is stated on good authority, that all the officials of the State intended to resign their offices, and people are now inclined to look on the Vigilance Committee as the rulers and law givers.

The whole proceedings of the people are described as being solemn and orderly in the extreme! We shall publish particulars in our Monday's issue. It seems to be the opinion of the New York Press that the defeat of President Pierce in the Cincinnati Convention will have a decided effect in checking his alleged pro-slavery proclivities, and modifying his support of General Walker.

**Wreck of a Vessel with Great Loss of Life.**—The *Resolucio* (Portuguese ship), *Fernandes*, from Macao to Havana, with 360 Chinese passengers, sprang a leak on the 11th of February, which subsequently increased to thirty-four inches per hour, and on the 18th the hold being full of water, she was put on shore in the bay of St. James, and abandoned; the crew, &c., taking to the boats, master, ten men, and about 300 Chinese saved; the rest drowned by the upsetting of the boats.

**Great Loss of Life and Property.**—New York, June 14.—Capt. Jordan, of brig *Hobart*, from Jaemel, arrived at this port, reports on the night of May 21st, in consequence of rain having fallen in torrents for three days, the river Orange overflowed and submerged a part of the city.—From 20 to 25 houses were carried away and many of the occupants drowned, while others were saved by small boats. Many of the inhabitants were left without a home, clothes, or any common necessities of life. It is almost impossible to describe the damage not only in the city and vicinity, but also in the interior. All the banana trees were rooted up and washed into the river, with a great number of animals, &c. The high roads to the capital and elsewhere became impracticable. The storm appears to have been prevalent throughout the island, therefore bad accounts are to be apprehended. A great deal of coffee was washed away out of the stores of the speculators.

#### WHAT REMEDY IS THERE FOR DISEASE IN ALL ITS FORMS?

Among the thousand Medicines prescribed for the masses, there are few that really possess any intrinsic merit, and there are still less applicable for almost every disease to which the human frame is subject. Some, indeed, afford a temporary relief; but the patient soon lapses into ill health as before; in many instances becomes even worse. Perhaps the most extraordinary productions in Medicine are Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which enjoy the highest reputation, not only in Europe, but in all other parts of the world.—These two remedies act conjointly upon the system, and will cure the most malignant forms of disease. The stomach, liver, kidneys, and lungs all are alike quickly influenced by their wonderful powers, while they cause a rapid purification of the blood, and remove the most unsightly eruptions from the skin, after other remedies have been known to fail. The career of the inventor (we allude to Professor Holloway,) is really most astonishing, and the enterprise he has displayed in carrying out his undertaking truly wonderful. The celebrity his Medicines have obtained, and the almost miraculous cures they have effected, are alike worthy of comment. Every nation and every religion upon the globe, have, in their time, been Hollowayians, and his name is now become as familiar, at the most remote corners of the earth as it is at home. He has had the directions for the use of his Medicines translated into every known language, not excepting those curious hieroglyphics Chinese. In some instances Princes, and even Kings, grateful for benefits they have received from using his Medicines, have shown their enthusiastic admiration of his gigantic undertaking and ability, by themselves making translations of his pamphlets for him, and so he has managed to make his preparations known to the whole world. Then again, his advertising is immense, and his public reading-room well worth a visit from the curious; and, in fact, is often frequented, by the statesman and the capitalist. This shows Holloway is philanthropic in his dealings with mankind; and although he has doubtless made a large fortune by his labours, he amply deserves it in the good he has done in alleviating the sufferings of his fellow creatures, as well as for the spirited manner in which he has acted, and the enterprise he has displayed in making known his invaluable Ointment and Pills to the whole of the human race. This shows what energy and perseverance can accomplish, combined with sound discretion and enlarged powers of intellect, which would be well worthy of imitation; although we doubt much whether any of our readers will be able to rival Holloway, the most extensive advertiser in the world.—*London Morning Advertiser*, Aug. 29, 1855.

#### NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late Mr. MARY MILLER of Bathurst, in the Province of New Brunswick, will render their accounts within six months from the date, to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Robert Romans, of Halifax,  
Robert Gordon, of Bathurst.  
John Miller.

Executors.

Bathurst, June 12, 1856.