

The Politician.

COLONIAL PRESS.

From the Westmorland Times.

RAILWAYS.

Some Journals would urge the propriety of stopping Railway proceedings entirely; some would stop all the extensions and go on with the main Line from St. John to Shediac only; while the Fredericton folks with a modesty which is quite becoming, attempt to show that the up River Line (as it is called) is the only one which will ever pay or be the least service to the country. Now all this is certainly very fine, but we take the liberty of differing in some degree from any and all of these propositions.

The first idea cannot for a moment be entertained, and therefore needs no reply; the idea of carrying out the main Line first, and leaving the extensions alone for the present, carries a good deal of feasibility on the face of it, and if any deviation from the original plan is to be adopted, this would seem to be the most reasonable and the most sensible; but when our Fredericton friends would urge upon the public the propriety of having a Line to Canada to the exclusion of every other, then we beg to join issue at once, and take the liberty of contending against the injustice of such a proceeding. If ever a Line to Canada is to be built, connecting Halifax with Quebec, that Line, we contend, must be carried by the Gulf Shore, if we wish to combine safety in time of trouble, with cheapness and economy in the cost of construction, and the best remuneration for the outlay of money. If a road is to be built for military purposes, it could never be safe from danger so near the border as the up River route would be, while the Gulf Shore route would afford the most ample security in this respect; the cost of constructing by the Northern route we are anxious to have compared with that of any other Line that could be named, as we feel perfectly satisfied upon an impartial report, the preference will clearly appear to be due to the Gulf Shore. The Line by the Valley of the St. John would as a matter of course embrace the trade now carried on through the interior as well as a part of the carrying trade from Canada, but we are not afraid to hazard the assertion that a Line embracing Bucoche, Richibucto, Miramichi, Bathurst and the other towns and settlements on the route, would, if opened up, and put in motion, be found far more remunerative in an inter-colonial point of view than that by the up River route, to say nothing of the advantage of the Prince Edward Island Trade, and last but not least, the trade to and from Canada, which would be of much greater extent by way of the North Shore than any other whatever, we do not wish to depreciate the value or importance of the Trade through York, Carleton, Victoria, &c., but our friends there have the advantage of a splendid river communication for 7 months in the year, and this of itself has mainly if not altogether enabled them to assume the favourable position they now do. They will also in a very short time have the St. Andrews Line so near them that a branch can be run from Fredericton to connect with it, but this is by no means satisfactory to them, they must have a Line from end to end, and the Northern Section of the Province be entirely excluded, this we contend would not only be unjust, but a downright waste of money, for the reasons we have just pointed out.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

SIR,—As I know of no way by which I can better meet the views of the writer of the accompanying letter, than by giving it publicity through the medium of the Press, I will thank you to find room for it in your impression of tomorrow.

Respectfully Yours,

JAMES CALE.

Chatham, July 10, 1857.

Belhaven Retreat, via Dunbar, Great Britain.

June 18, 1857.

To James Cale, Esq., Post-Master, Chatham, N. B.

SIR—Will you inform me, if you are aware of the address of a person named Gavin Maltman, resident at SHEDIAC, New Brunswick, last from Pugwash by Halifax, Nova Scotia; and if I can obtain intelligence relative to the said Gavin Maltman, I would be glad for to REMUNERATE, &c. A large amount of cash is left for him, and owing to no information having been obtained, it prevents others from obtaining any of the said cash. Maltman is a man sixty years of age, a native of Great Britain; his occupation is that of a labourer, or similar employ. Your esteemed reply will oblige. SHEDIAC I suppose to be in the neighbourhood of Miramichi. Trusting that you will be able for to give at least some information, I remain, Sir,

Yours, respectfully,

J. A. B. WHITE.

Address J. A. B. White, Esq., Belhaven Retreat, via Dunbar, Great Britain.

News of the Week.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—*Review of the Week.*—The House of Lords commenced the week with a debate upon the celebrated case of Mr William Shedden, who appears to have been the victim of the deepest laid and most successful conspiracy to defraud him of his property, and brand him with illegitimacy, ever conceived. Lord Grey, who took up the case for this injured man, did not succeed in obtaining the committee of inquiry he sought, although he raised a discussion which cannot fail to promote the object which Mr Shedden has in view in appealing to their Lordships. — On Tuesday, Lord Ellenborough directed the attention of the Government to the reported mutinies in the Indian army, and referred the exhibition of the insubordinate spirit in the Sepoy regiments to attempt which, according to his lordship, have been made to interfere with their faith. Lord Granville defended the Governor General from the charge of proselytism, and deprecated discussion on a question with the particulars of which the Government is not as yet acquainted. The several clauses of the Divorce Bill have been considered. That which gives a woman the right to consider herself divorced if deserted by her husband for two successive years was opposed by Lord St. Leonard's, but ultimately agreed to, the Lord Chancellor proposing that the husband should possess a similar right. The Bishop of Oxford succeeded in his proposition that the new court for the decision of cases of crim. con. should have the power of fine and imprisonment as well as of granting the divorce. The next question raised was whether divorced parties should have the legal right of marrying during the lifetime of each, which was decided, on a division, in the affirmative. This constitutes the progress made in this most important measure during the week. The Bill for conferring a dowry and pension on the Princess Royal, does not promise to create any discussion in the Upper House, it having passed through committee last night. — It has been a somewhat busy week in the Commons. The Oaths Bill — or, as its opponents prefer to style it, the Jew Bill. — was read a second time on Monday night without any debate or division, Sir Frederick Thesiger merely giving notice of his intention to move in committee the insertion of the words, "on the true faith of a Christian." The Roman Catholic party in Parliament have resolved on opposing the Bill, except Lord Palmerston is prepared to abolish at the same time the oath which is still taken by members of that persuasion. This resolve on the part of these gentlemen may place the Premier in a difficulty which may result in the withdrawal of the Bill. On Wednesday Mr Hardy moved the second reading of the Sale of Beer Bill, on which a division was taken, when the Bill was lost by a majority of 33. — Mr Locke King's Bill for the repeal of the property qualification of members of Parliament also went to a division, and was defeated by a majority of 59. Two more Bills touching the question of Parliamentary Reform, were withdrawn by their authors, namely, Lord Robert Grosvenor's measure relating to election expenses, and Mr Duncombe's Registration Bill. — On Thursday an important debate followed Mr Kinnaird's motion condemnatory of the administration of justice in the lower provinces of Bengal. The President of the Board of Control replied, and Sir Erskine Perry moved an amendment to the effect that a superior class of magistrates ought to be appointed. The debate closed without a division and was followed by Mr Ashford Wise's speech, in moving for returns connected with the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr Wise's exposure of the management of the affairs of the Duchy was highly interesting and valuable, and, we have little doubt, will lead to the revision of that department of the revenues of the Crown. — The Army Estimates have been voted without a division, and almost without question. — The Home Secretary and the Chief Commissioner of Works have obtained leave to introduce certain measures to amend the Ecclesiastical Commission, to extend reformatory schools, to forward the Pimlico improvements, and to fix the site for the new Government offices. — Amongst the remaining measures which have been forwarded a stage we may mention the Fraudulent Trustees and the Savings Banks Bills, the Alehouse Licensing Act, and the Married Women's Reversionary and Interest Bill.

The Queen held her first Drawing Room on Saturday last, which was largely attended; and on Thursday the Court, with Prince Frederick William of Prussia and the distinguished guests of Royalty, were present at Ascot Races.

The text of the Persian Treaty has been published, together with the form of apology offered by the Shah for his treatment of our Minister at Teheran; and the Gazette publishes a document issued under the authority of the Governor-general of India, relative to the operations at Mohumra, and referring in flattering terms to the manner in which they were conducted. And so ends the Persian war of 1856-7.

The literary world has experienced a severe loss in the death of Mr Douglass Jerrold, whose position as a man of original thought and remarkable wit has long been conceded. Mr Jerrold was in his 55th year.

On Tuesday night a fire broke out in Messrs. Pickford's warehouses, at the Camden Station of the London and North Western Rail-

way. The devastation created was terrific, and the loss of property is variously estimated at from £30,000 to £100,000.

The news from the Continent is scanty. In France the approaching elections constitute the topic of the hour. The editors of the *Presse* and the *Debats* are both candidates, and it is rumoured that the opposition to the Government in some districts will be stronger and more decided than was at all anticipated. General Cavaignac, the old rival of the present Emperor, and one of those against whom the *Coup d'etat* was directed, is in the field, and appears at the head of a list of candidates put forward by the "Whites," as they are called, united to the remnant of the old constitutional party. The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes the monthly return of the Bank of France, from which it appears that the cash in hand is 111,966,862*fr.*, and the cash in branch banks 172,786,749*fr.* The elections are fixed for the 21st inst. — From *Mitchell's Maritime Register* of June 13.

INDIA.

Insurrection in the Indian Army.—Intelligence from Meerut, in the north-west provinces of India, gives the following startling particulars of the spread of mutiny in our Indian army:—

"The 3rd (Bengal) Cavalry are in open mutiny. They have burnt down the lines and the officers' bungalows. Several officers and men are killed and wounded."

This, if true, is startling news indeed. We may hope that it is exaggerated, but that it has a foundation at least of truth can hardly be doubted. In traversing the country from Meerut to the telegraph station at Agra the extent and violence of the outbreak may have become unduly magnified, but the state of feeling in the regiment for some little time past renders it only likely that an outbreak has really taken place. The aversion expressed by the Sepoys of Barrackpore to the greased cartridges had extended to, and been shared by their brethren at Meerut. A court of inquiry was held at the station on the 25th of April, under the presidency of Major Harrison, the Deputy Judge Advocate, to investigate the conduct of one of the regiments quartered there in respect to the newly issued cartridges.

This regiment was the 3rd Cavalry. The men who were examined stated that they could discern nothing impure in the composition or glazing of the paper, but that they had heard it was unclean, and believed it to be so. Further, they expressed contrition for their disobedience in refusing to make use of the cartridge, and their readiness to use them when called on to do so again. The next we hear of this supposed repentant regiment is that it is in open mutiny. The European troops at the station are the Carabineers, a battalion of the 60th Rifles, and a troop of horse artillery.

The following is from the Bengal Hurkaru of May 5:—

"In our last we mentioned the execution of a native officer of the 34th Bengal Native infantry for mutinous conduct on the occasion of the murderous assault made by a sepoy of that regiment upon a commissioned and a non-commissioned officer on parade. It has all along been suspected that the mutinous feeling which has been so generally exhibited by different regiments throughout Bengal had its origin in this regiment. The disbanded 19th Regiment persistently accused the 34th of having planned and counselled the mutiny for which they were disbanded. Recent discoveries prove that some of the native officers of this regiment have been in communication with nearly every native regiment in Bengal; and that a conspiracy had been set on foot with the view of organizing a general and simultaneous rising of the entire native army, who were to murder all Europeans in the country. A considerable mass of this correspondence has been discovered in the possession of the principal native officers of the 34th; and these documents fully prove the complicity of a large number of the highest of our native military officers throughout Bengal. The discovery excited considerable alarm, but the utmost confidence is nevertheless reposed in the Government. It is certain that whatever real cause of apprehension existed, the power and influence of the conspirators for evil are now wholly frustrated and destroyed."

ALGIERS.

The *Moniteur de l'Armee* publishes a letter from Algeria, dated Souk-el-Arba, the 7th of June. It announces that in a few days will have been laid the foundation of Fort Napoleon, the future European capital of the Beni-Raten, lately the most indomitable of the Kabyles, unless, after having traversed Kabylia between the Djendjura and the Sebaon, a more perfect political capital may be found among the Beni-Yahia. The fort which is about to be constructed would, in that case, be a post to guard the military road. The commercial road between Algiers and Bougia would follow the Sebaon, ascend the hill of Akfadon, and the establishments in the mountains would be connected with it. In the meantime 6,000 men are incessantly laboring to construct an Imperial road, the true sign of conquest, and the best mode of domination, which will shorten the distance from Sik-ou-Meddour (the French starting point) by 900 yards. The Beni-Raten were independent much longer than the inhabitants of the plains, consequently they present traces of numerous works; the trees are fine and abundant, the houses solid and close together. Nevertheless, with this independence, which has maintained among them a remarkable exterior dignity, there is no security

to encourage labour or permit enjoyment. All the villages are on the defensive; every house built with shingles and covered with tiles is a mere place of shelter. There is not a flower to enliven them, and there is not a trace of any occupation except what relates to war or material life. Amongst the poorest peasants in France is to be found a picture, a flower planted, or a vine or ivy before the House. — Among the Kabyles nature has sown flowers and planted all the valleys among the steep mountains of the Beni-Raten with fine trees, round which the wild vine creeps; but the inhabitants do not appear to comprehend the value of these precious gifts. When by chance they have an idea of luxury, they apply it to the purchase of a yatagan. On the 26th of May the Beni-Raten, seeing that the French were every day destroying their villages, without their being able to prevent this destruction, or to do them any harm, except to wound a few men, are wise enough to ask for pardon, Marshal Randon, as a retaliation for their frequent misdeeds, required of them the payment of a heavy war contribution and also a French permanent establishment in the country. Their neighbours, the Fraoussen, who pretend to love the French, brought on the 6th a large sum of money to the French camp in the artillery waggons left them for that purpose. The immense French military force and the subjection of the Beni-Raten had terrified the other tribes; nevertheless, the Yenni and the Menguillet refused to submit, and fortified a village within half a league of General M'Mahon's division. The General was impatient to attack them, but the Marshal wished first to establish a solid base of operations, and to secure the roads. A second letter dated Souk-el-Arba, the 10th of June, announces that the great confederation of the Beni-Setka had submitted. They agreed to pay a tribute in proportion to the wealth of each fraction. — They delivered up their chiefs as hostages. — The writer adds that after another day or two of fighting their *amour propre* will be satisfied, and there will remain not the slightest trace of the independence of Kabylia.

UNITED STATES.

Two weeks later from California.—New York, June 27.—The steamship Illinois, with the California mails of the 5th inst., and about two millions in specie on freight, arrived this evening. She has nearly 300 passengers.

According to the State Register, California contains 507,067 inhabitants.

The shipments of gold Atlanteward are increasing.

The weather throughout the interior of California has been excruciatingly warm. In some localities the mercury rose to 100 degrees in the shade.

Agricultural interests have been benefitted by the late spring rains, and a fair, though not an average crop was anticipated.

The news from the South Pacific is unimportant.

Peru is quiet. The insurgent General, Vianco, was still at Arequipa. He still held possession of the steamers Apurimac and Peytona, but remained inactive, and the Government of Castilla was considered as firmly re-established.

The English and French protectorate of the Chincha is confirmed.

A French steamer had left Callao for the Islands with the French Minister, to put the protectorate in force. It is said that the United States Minister had protested against the proceedings.

The telegraph now in operation in the United States, consumes annually about \$60,000 worth of zinc, \$10,000 worth of nitric acid, and \$30,000 worth of mercury, besides other sums for sulphuric acid, &c.

July 2.—The news of the decision of the Court of Appeals, in the Metropolitan Police Bill, created considerable excitement in this city and Brooklyn. The Metropolitan Police Commissioners are overwhelmed with applications for Police situations. All the Metropolitan station houses will be illuminated to-night.

Hail storm in Virginia.—Richmond Va., July 2.—We were visited with a very severe hail storm last night, and it extended to Stafford, Culpepper and the adjacent counties, doing great damage to the crops. Hail stones fell of an immense size, and to the depth of six inches in some places between Fredericksburg and Acquia Creek.

Riots in New York and Vicinity.—Four serious riots occurred last Sunday in the City of New York and suburbs. The most dangerous took place in the eleventh ward, where a gang of rowdies attacked first a hose company, and subsequently the police force of the thirteenth ward their ringleaders having been arrested by the police. After a bloody fight, the rioters succeeded in rescuing their men. Capt. McKenney was probably fatally injured, and seven of his men were dangerously wounded. At Hudson Park, near Spoutenduyvel Creek, a party of Germans were enjoying a picnic, when they were attacked by rowdies and terribly beaten. Twelve were badly wounded, and four it is feared, fatally stabbed. In Williamsburgh, a series of disturbances took place. In the morning, parties of German and Irish engaged in a fight at which four of the latter were stabbed. In the afternoon a difficulty arose among the Germans, and in the evening two rival fire companies got entangled. In Brooklyn, two fire companies had a conflict, in which several persons were injured.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway.—We learn from the St. Andrews Standard of Wednesday last, that contracts for twenty miles of