

The Politician.

BRITISH PRESS.

From the London Morning Star, August 27.
LATEST AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

Further information respecting the contents of the next Overland Mail from India was received at the Foreign Office last night, and in another column we publish the official telegraphic despatch. It announces dates from Delhi to the 14th, and Bombay to the 30th of July.

The first anxiety of the public will be to know the real state of affairs at the old capital of Hindostan. It is already known that the British force outside the walls has been unable to take the city. "It is," says the new telegraphic, "still held by the rebels;" and, in addition to that significant statement, we are now informed that only 2,000 European troops are available for active measures against the besieged, arising from the necessity of detachments being needed to protect other places.—There are five regiments in all before Delhi, but these, it appears, have not only to fight a foe before their faces but a foe behind their backs; and we imagine there is another, and still more deadly foe, right in the heart of our brave troops. General Barnard died, says the telegraph, of "cholera," and cholera at Delhi is more to be feared than Sepoys, rebels, or mutineers. The General's death took place on the 5th of July, and General Reid was appointed to assume command in his place. The date from Delhi, as we have said, is up to the 14th; but what may have occurred under the new command between the 5th and the 14th, is not considered worthy of being transmitted by telegraph. Probably both parties were at a stand.

The next important question respects the state of affairs in the dominions of the King of Oude, and particularly at Lucknow, the capital. The English garrison of that city was still able to hold out, but the rumor of General Sir Henry Lawrence's death is confirmed, though we have no statement under what circumstances this unfortunate event has occurred. No doubt, as stated in the former news, he fell in a sortie—that is to say in a sortie made by our troops upon the forces opposed to them. We are, then, in this position, that while the Sepoys make sorties upon the British at Delhi, the British have to make sorties upon the Sepoys at Lucknow; and if a sortie be in the one case an evidence of weakness, so must it be in the other. We should judge that there is reason to fear that we may have the worst of it at Lucknow, for the little garrison in the city have not those great resources in the shape of men and ammunition possessed by the Sepoys in Delhi.

All this is depressing intelligence; but let us turn to what has been going on at Cawnpore. It has been held by military authorities that, next to the fall of Delhi, nothing could be of greater importance than the retention of Cawnpore, not only because it is one of the chief military stations in India, and not only because of its great population of upwards of 100,000 people, but because of its advantageous situation in the Bengal Presidency, as affording a central basis for future operations in suppressing the mutiny. Well, the news from the Allahabad province is, that General Havelock, with 2,000 troops, had given battle to the insurgents on three occasions, had routed them in all these engagements, and had succeeded in taking Cawnpore, and in capturing its twenty-six guns. "These actions," says the telegraph, "were very brilliant, and were followed by very little loss on our side."

But matters look very bad when we go north-west, towards Agra and the Punjab. Several massacres and mutinies have to be reported in the north-western provinces; and while it is said that the Punjab is quiet, there immediately follows the exception of a mutiny at one of the military stations there, and the mutineers, we are told, consist of the 9th Light Cavalry and the 46th Native Infantry, who took their departure for Delhi. They were, however, attacked by Brigadier Nicholson, and driven back with a loss of two hundred and all their baggage; but it is plain from such intelligence that as long as Delhi holds out against us, so long will the native troops in India have an additional inducement to rebel. Then it appears the mutineers are learning how to fight; for that which has happened at Neemuch can be read in no other way than as the record of a Sepoy victory and an English defeat. The Agra garrison, it appears, went out to give battle to the Neemuch mutineers on the day of General BARNARD'S death, and then we read that, out of 500 engaged on our side, 49 were killed and 92 wounded, what can we conclude but that the Agra garrison were worsted in the struggle? This loss on our side is frightfully severe, and there will be many an anxious heart in England to see the list of the killed and wounded.

A rising at Hyderabad is mentioned in the Government despatch; and Hyderabad, we need scarcely say, is not, as far as the British public are aware, a part of the Bengal Presidency, unless the East India Company has secretly annexed the extensive dominions of the Nizam to the British Crown, and made over their government and revenues to the State Council at Calcutta. The Nizam's territory comes within the list of territories under the

protection of the British Government, and at Secunderabad, four miles from Hyderabad, we have established an important military station, upon the plea that our services there might some day be necessary. Hyderabad itself has a population of not less than 200,000. Well, here there has been a rising, of course among the native troops in British pay. This rising, says the news, was quickly suppressed, a fact which the public will be glad to know, but not more so than they will be glad to hear how it is that the Sepoy revolt makes its appearance elsewhere than in those localities immediately under the authority of Great Britain.

The best piece of India news we have reserved to the last, namely, that "the Bombay and Madras Presidencies were perfectly tranquil, and their armies continued loyal." Only this information was needed to prevent us from saying that, upon the whole, the forthcoming mail will bring tidings that are gloomy, foreboding, and disastrous. But with Madras and Bombay safe, we need not despair that Bengal will be subdued.

With respect to China, all the telegraphic news we have is, that Lord ELGIN had arrived at Hong-Kong, and was about to proceed northward—which may mean that he has gone to see the Emperor with instructions to make up the peace.

The other news of this morning, whether home or foreign, is not of much importance in a political sense. A Privy Council is to be held to-day to obtain the QUEEN'S assent to the Royal Speech, needed to prorogue Parliament to-morrow. The Trade and Navigation returns for the month of July are remarkable, as still further giving evidence of commercial prosperity. These returns are reviewed by our City Correspondent. With respect to the vacancy for Middlesex, all we hear at present is that the Conservative party appear to be on the *qui vive* for the approaching election for the county of Middlesex, consequent upon the elevation of Lord ROBERT GROSVEOR to the peerage. It is said that Viscount CHELSEA is indisposed to present himself again as a candidate, and that the Conservative party will probably start the Hon. ROBERT BOURKE, a younger brother of Lord NAAS, or Mr HENRY POWELL, one of the county magistrates.

The continental news is altogether devoid of interest. Diplomatic action is temporarily checked by the quarrel which appears once more to disturb the friendly relations of the Earl of CLARENDON with Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, at least as far as the question of the Principalities is concerned. Meanwhile, we learn that the Turkish Ambassador at Paris has informed the French Government that the SULTAN, acting upon the wishes of the Four Powers, had consented to annul the Moldavian elections, despite the cavillings of Lord STRATFORD, whose position both at Constantinople and at home will not be improved by this circumstance.

The relation between the courts of Turin and Naples are becoming more and more unfriendly.

From the Frederickton Royal Gazette.
BYE ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

The following persons to be Commissioners to expend the undermentioned Sums of Money, being the Appropriations of 1857.

COUNTY OF KENT.	
142. Alexander M'Michael.—Bridge at M'Nulty's, Weldford.	£50 0 0
143. John Curran.—Bridge over East Branch of St. Nicholas Rvr., in addition to £80 granted last year.	80 0 0
144. James Graham.—Bridge at Tom Graham's Creek.	50 0 0
Bridge at Bear-Creek, South side Richibucto River.	20 0 0
145. Samuel Gerway, Lewin Cornes.—Bridge at Mill Creek, Wellington.	80 0 0
Bridge at Johnson's Mill, north side Buetoche.	20 0 0
146. Peter Robishau.—Bridge at Gilmonr's Mill, Dundas.	40 0 0
147. Damian Gagnon.—Bridge at Howard's Creek, near Hanning-ton's Mill, Shore Road.	20 0 0
148. Joseph Doherty.—Bridge at Doherty's Mill, Little Buetoche.	20 0 0
149. Daniel O'Leary.—Bridges on Road from Kouchibogauac to Sapine.	80 0 0
150. Robert Lawson.—On account of balance due him.	10 0 0
151. Thomas Johnson.—On account of balance due him.	10 0 0

DEATHS.

At Bartibog, on Friday, the 11th inst., Mrs MARGARET McINNIS, at the advanced age of 82 years.

Smuggled Rum—Duty Paid.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FURTHER SUPPLY OF LIQUORS,
consisting of—BRANDY, RUM, GIN and WINE, together with an excellent assortment of
DRY GOODS—GROCERIES,
HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, &c., which will be sold low for cash.
P. R. SWELBY,
Newcastle, Sept 5, 1857.

News of the Week.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer "Atlantic" at New York

NEW YORK, August 30.—The Collins steamship Atlantic, Capt. Eldridge, from Liverpool, August 19, arrived at this port this morning.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—The telegraph squadron was at Plymouth, England. Future movements were to be determined upon, at a meeting of the Directors of the Telegraph company, on the day the Atlantic left. The general opinion of those most qualified to form a judgment, says the London News, appears to be that we have learned enough at the first essay to render the success of the next attempt to lay the cable morally certain. Two important points have been decisively set at rest, by what has already been achieved. The unparalleled length of the cable, and the vast depth to which it was sunk, have presented no obstacles to its telegraphic working. Until the final disaster occurred, messages were flashed along the 2600 miles of wire, a portion of which was submerged to the depth of very nearly two miles in the ocean. The principal troubles appear to be in the paying-out gear, and the great force of the under-current. In the next venture, everything of this kind will be taken into calculation. The mechanism for passing the cable into the water will receive all those improvements of which it is susceptible, and if the time be so fortunately chosen as to secure three weeks of favorable weather, there can be no reason for despairing of ultimate success.

The London Star says it is estimated that the outside loss the Company will sustain, in consequence of the failure, will be £25,000. It is fully expected that at least one-half of the sunken cable will be recovered. All that is within 400 fathoms will be got up, but that portion in deep sea will, in all probability, not be recovered. The cable will, it is understood, be forthwith hauled up.

The Parliamentary proceedings were wholly unimportant.

The papers announce the death of Lady Lytleton, sister of Mr Gladstone.

The recent storms and floods had done considerable damage to the crops, &c., in various parts of England, but dry weather had prevailed during the three days preceding the Atlantic's departure, and it was hoped that the effect of the rains would be much alleviated.

The London Times says a merchant recently deceased, at Liverpool, is said to have left liabilities reaching £300,000, of which £100,000 are thought to be forged acceptances to bills of exchange. The Liverpool Post pronounces this story a hoax. It is added that Ledru Rollin has already left, or intends to leave, for the United States. The Daily News indignantly protests against the sacrifice of a political exile.

The mail steamer for India, to sail on the 19th of August, would take out about a million pounds sterling in silver. Gen. Windham was a passenger.

FRANCE.—The Fetes Napoleon, on the 15th of August, passed off well, although the outdoor amusements were marred by wet weather. The Emperor granted pardons, commutations or reductions of punishment to 1142 prisoners.

A Paris letter says the government will demand of England the extradition of Ledru Rollin, and that communications on the subject have already passed between Count Walewski and Lord Cowley. It is believed that the conviction of Ledru Rollin at Paris would bring him within the provisions of the extradition treaty.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says the French government contemplates sending a naval and military expedition to Cochin China, to support a demand for satisfaction for an insult offered to the French representative by the Emperor of Annam. He also says it is proposed to form a maritime and commercial settlement in the Bay of Touraine, in Cochin China.

PRUSSIA.—Great anxiety was felt at the continued fires that were taking place throughout Prussia, believed to be the result of an incendiary spirit, although it was thought that they might have been caused by the heat of the sun's rays. In the town of Bojanuvo, province of Bogen, 550 out of 420 houses were burnt, rendering 2000 persons houseless.

RUSSIA.—It has been resolved to make a reduction of 30,000 in the Russian Imperial Guards.

The government was engaged in equipping a flotilla, destined for the China Seas. Corn was rapidly advancing in price at Galatz.

Arrival of the "Vanderbilt" at New York.

New York, September 2.

The Steamer Vanderbilt, from Liverpool, August 22, arrived here this afternoon, with 350 passengers and \$100,000 in specie.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Aug. 15th, gives the amount of notes in circulation at £19,393,025, being a decrease of £154,450, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £11,259,096, showing a decrease of £23,848, when compared with the preceding return. Consols on the 21st, at 90 3-4 to 90 7-8 for money, and 90 to 91 for account, and touching 91 for money after regular hours. Loans were in rather increased request, and the rate was from four to four and a half per cent.

The master, chief and second mates of the ship Martha, and Jane, of Sunderland, have

been sentenced to death, at Liverpool, for murdering Andrew Rose, a seaman, by continued ill treatment and brutal usage.

Official confirmation has been received in England of the murders of the African travellers, Dr. Vogel and Corporal Maguire, Royal Engineer.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—A meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held at Liverpool on the 19th ult. A Sub-Committee was appointed to report upon the causes of the accident, and the best means of securing future success. The Directors sit in permanence till their future plans are arranged. The commanders of all the ships engaged will consult with the Directors. Confidence was expressed as to ultimate success.

The experiments of connecting the wire in mid ocean had been successfully tried in 2000 fathoms, during a heavy sea. The machinery only requires some slight improvement. The cable is everything that can be desired, and the engineer has greater confidence than ever as to the final result.

INDIA.—The London Times of the 22nd contains the following telegraphic intelligence from India, via Alexandria:—

It is stated that Delhi is not taken, but the date of this statement is not given.

Gen. Barnard is reported to have died from dysentery.

The news given in the Bombay Times of July 14, by the last mail, respecting the taking of Cawnpore, by the rebels, and the massacre of the Europeans there, is confirmed.

The Simoon and the Himalaya arrived at Calcutta, with about 1500 of the China forces, to proceed at once up the country. Only 300 more troops were expected.

Gen Havelock's forces encountered the rebels, who were beaten on three occasions, had several guns taken between Allahabad and Cawnpore. The latter was taken from Nena Sahib, whom Havelock is following up to Bhittoor, 10 miles from Cawnpore.

Sir Henry Lawrence died of a wound received in a sortie from Lucknow, where, at present, all is well.

The Gwalier Contingent has mutinied, and is supposed to have marched on Indore.

All the troops in Oude have mutinied.

At Agra all is quiet, and the native troops are disarmed.

TUNIS.—Intelligence from Tunis of the 13th announces that a sanguinary disturbance took place three days before, against the Jews, and even the Christians were menaced. Several persons were killed, and the English consul insulted. Military measures of repression were adopted, but not until some grave disasters had taken place.

PERSIA.—Dispatches from Teheran had been received at the foreign office in Paris. The news of the Bengal mutiny had produced a profound sensation in Persia. Fearing disturbance, the Shah had determined not to reduce his army for the present.

RUSSIA.—The Russians were stated to have been defeated on the banks of the Kurah.—They lost six guns and 64 pack horses.

It is said that Schamyl, with 25,000 Circassians, had also defeated the Russian army, which attempted to dislodge him on the banks of a river commanding some passes. After a battle, which lasted ten hours, the Russians were driven across the river. Several fortified places, built at great loss by the Russians for the maintenance of their communications, fell into Schamyl's hands.

TURKEY.—A telegraph despatch from Constantinople announces that the Sultan has communicated to those European ambassadors who had suspended relations with the Porte, that he is occupied with the formation of his new Ministry, and that, until the Cabinet is reconstructed, diplomatic intercourse cannot be resumed.

Arrival of the "Europa" at Halifax.
INDIA.

Alexandria, August 21.

On the 14th, Delhi still held out. The enemy had made three sorties, in all which they were totally defeated and suffered heavy loss.

Sir Hugh Wheeler have been killed at Cawnpore. The garrison pressed by famine, surrendered the place to Nena Sahib, by whom in violation of his solemn promises, all were massacred. Nena Sahib was subsequently twice attacked, and utterly defeated with great loss, by General Havelock, who has re-occupied Cawnpore.

Lucknow is confidently expected to hold out until relieved by Havelock.

The remaining regiments in the Punjab have been disarmed.

At Sealkote the 9th Light Cavalry and 46th Native Infantry mutinied, but were subsequently attacked by Brigadier Nicholson, and utterly routed.

At Sangod the 31st Regiment, under their native officers, alone drove the revolted 42d out of the station.

Holkar remains staunch.

There has been some disturbance at Hyderabad, in the Deccan, but it has been suppressed.

The Bombay and Madras Presidencies are tranquil.

The garrison of Agra fought the Neemuch mutineers on the 5th July. Our loss was 49 killed and 92 wounded, out of the total force of 500.

Several massacres have taken place in the North west Provinces.

The Punjab continues quiet, with the exception of a mutiny at Sealkote of the 9th Light Cavalry and 46th Native Infantry, who took the route to Delhi. They were attacked