

News of the Week.

EUROPE.

New York, Sept. 14.—Steamship Baltic has anchored below in the fog. She brings 135 passengers.

There is nothing definite in regard to the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The details of the Indian mutiny teem with further atrocities.

A conference had been held at Sharghae, between Lord Elgin and the English and French commanders.

The Emperors Napoleon and Alexander meet shortly at Darmstadt.

It is rumored a secret treaty between the United States and Mexico provides that the former shall furnish 15,000 to 20,000 armed volunteers to take Cuba under the Mexican flag, in case of a war with Spain.

The threatened rupture between Naples and Piedmont has been dispelled.

The British Minister at Florence has retired from his post for an alleged insult in a matter of etiquette.

The French settlements in India are tranquil.

Private letters state that the mutineers are short of ammunition.

The London Times states that fifteen thousand men of the militia are to be called out, and fifteen second battalions of the line formed instead of the regiments sent to India; also, that an additional force of artillery is to be sent to India.

The prospectus of the Red Sea Telegraph Co., or constructing the first section of the line to India, from Alexandria to Aden, has been issued. The company proposes a purchase of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

It is stated in the London News that four Cavalry Regiments, lately embarked from London for the East Indies, are provided with Sharpe's American breech loading carbine.

It is announced that the India Company have applied to the Government for six more regiments to be sent out immediately. This will raise the European force in India, after allowing for contingencies to eighty thousand men. In the course of a fortnight from the present date, those who were first sent out will perhaps begin to arrive at Calcutta.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In England the harvest is well nigh over, and from every county, with one or two exceptions, the report is that the wheat crop is above an average and excellent in quality. There are conflicting reports as to the potato, but there is said to be no doubt that the blight will prove less destructive than it has been for many years past. In Ireland also, there is reason to believe that much larger quantities of sound potatoes will be saved this year than there has been since the disease made its appearance. Taking the country generally, it has been blessed with an unusually abundant season.

The East India Company have consented to the terms demanded by the company for the formation of a telegraph to India by the Red Sea route, and have agreed to pay £20,000 a year, dating from the receipt of the first message, towards defraying the expenses of the company until the annual profits amount to 6 per cent. The consent of the East India Company is, however, made subject to the concurrence of the Government. A prospectus has been issued of the Red Sea Telegraph Company, with a capital of £300,000, for constructing the first section—Alexandria to Aden—of the line to India.

Mr Macaulay to be Raised to the Peerage.—It is reported that the Marquis of Lausdowne is to be made Duke of Kerry, Lord Robert Grosvenor to be made either Lord Ebury or Lord Middlesex, as he shall choose, and that Thomas Babington Macaulay is to be raised to the peerage as Baron Macaulay. The latter will constitute, it is said, the first honouree of the kind paid to a purely literary man.

INDIA.—The number of troops in the country. The Liverpool Mercury says:

"It is estimated that there were about 40,000 British soldiers of all ranks in India at the outbreak of the mutiny; that of these 14,000 or 15,000 were stationed in the Punjab, and that there were not more than 5000 or 6000 in the North western provinces and Bengal proper. Since then Lord Canning has collected from Bombay and Madras, and dispatched to the points where it was most required, seven regiments, together with a wing of the 37th, and some royal artillery from Ceylon; four regiments destined for China have been intercepted, and three regiments will probably have been sent to India from the Cape. From England there were sent in July about 9000 men, and in August about 15,000, and six vessels are now embarking nearly 3000."

Proclamation of Delhi Insurgents.—The following is a correct translation of the proclamation issued at Delhi by the insurgents:

To all Hindus and Mussulmans, Citizens and Servants of Hindostan, the officers of the army now at Delhi and Meerut send Greeting:

It is well known that in these days the English have entertained these evil designs—first, to destroy the religion of the whole Hindostan army, and then to make the people by compulsion Christians. Therefore, we solely on account of our religion, have combined with the people and have not spared alive one infidel, and have reestablished the Delhi dynasty on these terms, and thus act to obedience to order, and receive double pay.

Hundreds of guns and a large amount of treasure have fallen into our hands; therefore it is

fitting that whoever of the soldiers and people dislike turning Christians should unite with one heart, and acting courageously, and not leave the seed of these infidels remaining.—Any quantity of supplies delivered to the army the owners are to take the receipt of the officers; and they will receive double payment from the Imperial Government. Whoever shall in these times exhibit cowardice or credulously believe the promises of the impostors, the English shall very shortly be put to shame for such a deed; and rubbing the hands of sorrow shall receive for their fidelity the reward the ruler of Lucknow god.

It is further necessary that all the Hindoos and Mussulman, unite in this struggle, and following the instructions of some respectable people, keep themselves secure, so that good order may be maintained, the poorer classes kept contented, and they themselves be exalted to rank and dignity; also that all, so far as it is possible, copy this proclamation and despatch it everywhere, that all true Hindoos and Mussulman may be alive and watchful, and fix it in some conspicuous place, but prudently to avoid detection) and strike a blow with a sword before giving circulation to it. The first pay of the soldiers of Delhi will be 30r. per month for a trooper, and 10r. a footman.—Nearly 100,000 men are ready, and there are thirteen flags of the English regiments and above fourteen standard from different parts now raised aloft for our religion, for God, and the conqueror, and it is the intention of Cawnpore to root out the seed of the devil. This is what the army here wish.

The Sharpest Fight at Delhi.—An officer before Delhi, giving the very latest intelligence from that city, says:

The sharpest fight we have yet had was on the 23rd June. This was on the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Plassey, and the day predicted for the termination of our rule in India. They fought from half past 5 A. M. till half past 6 P. M., and lost a great many men, seven hundred or eight hundred at least. On our side there were about one hundred and fifty killed and wounded—more than we can spare. There was another sharp skirmish on the 27th, another on the 4th instant and again on the 9th, on which last occasion the mutineers were well punished. They had made themselves quite drunk with a native drug called 'bhing,' and consequently were more courageous than usual, and charged our men two or three times at one of our batteries. A small party of the 60th Rifles killed in one spot fifty men, and sixty men of the Guides corps killed eight in another. Altogether they must have lost that day about six hundred men.

Every mail that goes home must bear sorrow to many a heart. For such risks soldiers take service; but the horrible part is the murder of women and children. India will be no place for women for the next two or three years. I may be wrong, but I fancy the present campaign will not be concluded till March or April. If we get over the hot weather all right it will be pleasant enough moving about after the sepoys, but at present the climate is trying, and after a day spent on duty one feels quite knocked up; but, as I said before, I never felt better.

Blowing up the Magazine at Delhi.—The following interesting narrative, officially communicated to Government by Lieutenant Forrest, gives an accurate detail at last, with respect to the blowing up of the magazine at Delhi, on the outbreak of the mutiny. Lieutenant Forrest shares with Lieutenant Willoughby the honor of this brave action.

On the morning of the rebellion, Lieutenants Willoughby and Forrest, and Sir C. Metcalf were in the arsenal when they heard of the treachery of the native Sepoys, and they took active measures to check their advance upon the arsenal. They closed and blocked up the gates and placed six pounders to command the different entrances. These preparations had hardly been concluded when a body of mutineers appeared and called on the defenders to open the gates. On their refusal, scaling ladders furnished by the King of Delhi, were brought up, and the rebels got on the wall and poured on to the arsenal. The guns now opened, and took effect with immense precision on the ranks of the enemy. Four rounds were fired from each of the guns. Conductors Buckley and Scully distinguished themselves in serving the pieces rapidly, the mutineers being by this time some hundreds in number, increasing in force, and keeping up a quick discharge of musketry. A train had been laid by Lieutenant Willoughby to the magazine; and the decisive moment soon approached, Lieutenant Forrest being wounded in the hand, and one of the conductors shot through the arm. The signal was given to fire the train, which was done coolly by conductor Scully. The effect was terrific, the magazine blew up with a tremendous crash, the wall being blown out flat to the ground. The explosion killed upwards of a thousand of the mutineers, and enabled Lieutenant Willoughby, Forrest, and more than half of the European defenders of the place to fly together, blackened and singed, to the Lahore gate, from whence Lieutenant Forrest escaped in safety to Meerut. Lieutenant Willoughby was less fortunate, and is now said to have been killed on his way to Umballah.

SYRIA.—Letters from Syria report the total destruction in the Desert of a caravan. The latter consisting of 500 persons and 1000 camels, laden with merchandize, started from Damascus on the 29th June, and by some mismanagement lost its way. The entire caravan perished with exception of some 20 persons, who were rescued from certain death in the

sands by wandering Arabs. The merchandize was considered a lawful prize by the latter, but the Governor of Damascus has sent in a claim in the name of the heirs. This, however, is a subtlety of the law which the Arabs do not recognize.

Arrival of the Persia with three days later news.

New York, Aug. 15.—The Royal Mail steamship Persia, from Liverpool 5th inst., arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning.

The London Underwriters on the Atlantic Cable, offer to pay 36 1-4 per cent., and give up all claims of salvage.

Eleven more regiments are under orders for India.

The Court of Assizes of Paris has condemned Ledru Rollin, Mazzina, and others to deportation.

The Spanish papers deny the existence of a secret treaty between the United States and Mexico.

The King of Prussia's health, occasions much uneasiness.

It is stated that diplomatic relations with Naples are shortly to be resumed by France and England.

The Russian troops are concentrating on the Austrian frontier, to prevent interference with the affairs of the Principalities.

Advices from Constantinople state, that the Porte still firmly insists that England shall evacuate the Isle of Pehia, and restore it to Turkey.

Large bodies of cavalry have recently marched from Lublin and Radone, towards the Austrian frontier. On the 20th of August, powerful detachments of Russian artillery also entered the neighbourhood of Cracoo.

A Russian squadron is cruising off Anapa, and a steamer is lying in each of the seaports on the Circassian coast; consequently Safr Pacha is unable to get the ammunition and weapons, which he purchased at Constantinople on shore.

Rumors of ministerial changes continued to be propagated. The London Star says: Sir Charles Wood it is believed, will leave the Admiralty and take Board of Control, while Sir James Graham will become first Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Panmure is reported as anxious to resign, to be succeeded by Mr Cardwell or Mr Herbert, Admiral Berkeley, the senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty, will retire, having lost his seat in Parliament, and we hear will be succeeded by Admiral Pechell, M. P. for Brighton.

The Bank of England had given notice of a slight relaxation in their terms, by making advances on bills having six months to run, instead of only three, as of late.

Complaints of the spread of the Potatoe disease, both in England and in Ireland, were very prevalent. And Indian corn had consequently a rising tendency.

A return from the Board of Trade of the exports for the first half of 1857, shows that thirty per cent. of the aggregate shipments go to the British possessions, and nineteen per cent to the United States.

The Morning Advertiser says:—We are informed by a correspondent that the Government is in treaty with the Atlantic Telegraph Company to buy up their interest and complete the work. It is stated that the Government has actually offered terms to which the directors have assented subject to the confirmation of a special meeting of the proprietors.

An English paper says it is authorized to state, that the Great Eastern steamship "will be launched in the first spring tides of next month (October). The day is not as yet absolutely fixed, but this important event will probably take place on Monday the 5th of the month. The tides will be highest on that day.

All the people of India are with us, and the mutinous army once defeated and dispersed, we shall soon have the country square again; but it is no joke to beat 170,000 men; and they must send plenty of troops from England. At least 25 regiments should be sent, 4,000 artillery, and plenty of heavy guns—48 and 55 pounders, for we shall have plenty of sieges, and we require a command of artillery fire over the mutineers. Here we are firing 18 pounders and eight inch howitzers, and the rebels are plying with twenty-fours and thirty-tuos.

I think the assault would have succeeded, but it is very questionable what we could have done inside that immense city with a handful of Europeans and some 15,000 Sepoys to drive out. We number 65,000 of all ranks, but our irregulars are all rotten and ready to turn. The Ghoorkas (inhabitants of Nepal) and Sikhs, on the other hand, are thoroughly staunch, and they have a thorough contempt for the Hindoostances. The way in which the Ghoorkas fight is the admiration of the whole army.

CHINA.—From Oolong district it was reported that a large body of rebels, 10,000 strong, was within 20 miles of Sar Yure, the inhabitants of which place were in fear of an immediate attack.

Cheerful Views.—An officer writing from Assaighur, 24th of July, says:

Havelock has been thrashing the fellows right well at Cawnpore. Our way to Delhi is looking cheerful. By the middle of September you may expect to hear in England better news than the mails have hitherto taken, as our European forces will be well advanced to the seat of insurrection. Religion, as I told you before, has had nothing to do with this general rise in the country. It is a rise to re-establish the state of things before the battle of Plassey—100 years ago—the Mahomedan rule.

Markets.—Cotton advanced 1 1-8th on the week, with sales 65,000.

Flour unchanged. Wheat and corn have advanced. Beef 5d to 10d lower. Pork easier. Sugar dull and 1s lower. Tea buoyant and dearer. Money rates unchanged. Consols 90 2-3 to 90 1-2.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Our Mineral Wealth.—On Friday last the courtesy of the proprietors and Captain of the steamer Relief was extended to all such as desired to visit the recently discovered Coal beds, in the harbour of Musquash; that vessel was placed at their disposal for the purpose of visiting the location. About 100 persons took advantage of the opportunity, and coupling pleasure with business, went down to one of the prettiest harbours in the Province. The day was in all respects propitious, and the party and their pursuits went smoothly as a marriage bell. The table cloth spread on the wilderness by groups of the pleasure seekers, while the more speculative examined with a scientific eye the prospects, and pronounced them good. From what we have seen of the specimens exhibited we have no hesitation in saying the *hope is lively*, and that the day is not far distant when in that locality wealth to an incalculable extent will be dug from the bowels of the harmless earth, and our unknown resources be brought to light. We hear that a company is to be formed immediately for the developing of that which is now "deep and darkly hidden," and that the shares are placed in so obtainable a position, that the most timid may participate in the "coming event."—*St. John Chronicle.*

Obituary.—We regret to have to record the death of John Hazen, Esq., High Sheriff of Sunbury, which took place at Oromocto early on Sunday morning last, after having been ill from the Thursday previous. We learn that his illness was brought on by eating unripe fruit.—*Head Quarters.*

CANADA.

Loss of the Canadian Steamer Clyde.—The steamer Clyde, from Quebec for Liverpool, has been lost on Perroquet Reef, Mingan Islands, fifteen miles north of Anticosti. She struck at 1 1/2 o'clock on the morning of the 24th ult.—When she struck, the passengers anticipated nothing serious, and took no precautions to secure their effects, when, suddenly, the vessel fell over on the port side, and they had barely time to make their escape from the cabin, and get into the boat, before the stern sunk in six fathoms water, leaving the bow high on the rocks. The cabin passengers lost everything, except what they had on, and there is but little chance of anything being recovered. The whole of the passengers and crew afterwards arrived at Mingan, where they were hospitably received. All the passengers except one afterwards proceeded to England in the steamer Anglo-Saxon.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Canadian Government at Montreal last week en route for Quebec. The Montreal Gazette says, that while in that city, His Excellency addressed the soldiers of the 39th Regiment remaining in barracks. He dilated on the duties and responsibilities of the British soldier; and said if any of those before him wanted to desert, let them stand forth. His speech was that of a soldier and spirit inspiring, and was answered by deafening cheers. Just as his Excellency was going to ride away, he turned in his stirrup and thanked the soldiers for their cheers, saying that he had heard similar ones on the field of battle.

While his Excellency was at Montreal, the Coroner's Jury which had been holding an Inquest on view of the body of a man named Dempsey, who was shot by Lieut. Tryon, gave in their verdict of "Justifiable Homicide."

It appears that Lieut. Tryon had gone to Griffintown in search of deserters, when he was attacked by a set of ruffians, and after acting with much forbearance, he fired in self-defence and shot one of them. The Jury unanimously acquitted him; and when his Excellency heard of the result, he sent for Lieutenant Tryon, and shook hands with him, expressing satisfaction at his conduct.

The Gazette pronounces the verdict of the Jury "a righteous one," and calls upon the authorities to organize a sufficient Police force in order to put a stop to the disgraceful scenes which are enacted in that locality.—*St. John New Brunswicker.*

Holloway's Pills.—Thousands, who live by the sweat of their brows, in all sections, rely upon this great remedy as the best protection against the disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels, so prevalent in this climate during the Spring and Fall. In the crowded city, and the frontier settlement, on the sea coast, and on the alluvial soil of the western rivers, they are equally indispensable; for wherever internal disease exists, either in an endemic or epidemic form, they are taken by the cautious as a preventive, and by the sick as a means of cure.

Grist Mill.

The Subscriber hereby announces to the Public that his FLOUR and OAT MILL is in full operation, and that he has employed a first-rate Miller to conduct the business, who will warrant good work and satisfactory returns.

W. WILSON.

Upper Nelson, September 10, 1857.—pd.

BLANKS

For sale at the Gleaner Office.