

## News of the Week.

From the London Weekly Times, Nov. 29.

## INDIA.

## LATEST NEWS FROM INDIA.

It is not easy to spell out the telegrams which have arrived from Malta anticipatory of the Calcutta mail, or to fill up the meagre outline in which they sketch events big with the fate of empires. But with a little painstaking and careful comparison, we are able to present a picture of progress and a record of victory in the highest degree gratifying. Already we are reaping the fruits of the patient endurance and daring courage which, after a four months' siege of unexampled difficulty, and an assault sustained by the utmost bravery, wrested Delhi from the rebellious Sepoys. We did not exaggerate when we said that the capture of that stronghold had broken the neck of the rebellion. The mail now on the way brings intelligence of the onward sweep of our conquering battalions, driving the enemy before them in every direction, deterring the rebellious, and reassuring the well affected. Colonel Greathed's advance, at the head of a column sent out immediately after the reduction of Delhi, has been marked by a series of brilliant victories and important successes. Agra has been relieved and secured. Cawnpore has been placed beyond the reach of danger. Lucknow, reported to be in extreme peril by the last mail, is occupied by Havelock with a force which makes it impregnable to the enemy. Fresh troops were moving up the country, and Sir Colin Campbell in camp at Raneegunge, was forming the field force, with which he intended, early in December, to undertake the large and widely extended operations required for the complete restoration of British authority in India.

Delhi is no longer the centre of interest, but we must glance at the province for a moment to note the wonderful change operated by the successful termination of the siege. Sir J. Lawrence had assumed the civil administration of the district, and we learn that "revenue was being brought in very rapidly" in the North-western provinces. It seems at first sight surprising that the cultivators of a land so lately swept by the blast of civil war should so soon come in with their contributions to the Government. But it appears that the peasantry of Hindostan do not neglect their crops even in the midst of anarchy, and while the rebels occupied towns and forts the fields were tilled. The apprehensions entertained of a famine succeeding the rebellion are much mitigated by the last intelligence, which represents that the young crops are remarkably promising. The payment of revenue by the Hindostanee population is an evidence of submission and loyalty. The people are ready to obey any regular government firmly established; and they appear to have been convinced that the time has not yet come for the overthrow of English rule. The capture of Delhi, and the rapid advance of Greathed, of which we shall have more to say presently, have secured the tranquillity of all the territory lying between the Ganges and the Jumna.

The previous mail left us in suspense respecting the position of Outram and Havelock at Lucknow. We venture to assert that the anticipations of disaster by some of our contemporaries were without foundation. Our confidence in the courage and prudence of the leaders, and the indomitable valour of their troops, has not been disappointed. As we conjectured, Havelock, although well able to force his way out of the Residency, and to retire on Cawnpore, did not wish to risk the danger and loss of marching with a long train of sick, of wounded, and of women and children. He preferred remaining within his entrenchments, and waiting for the reinforcements which he knew would be pushed up with all speed. At the last date Havelock was in the Residency, with fifteen hundred men, and Outram, with one thousand, occupied a place called, variously, Alambar and Allumbak, about four miles from the Residency, and nearer to Cawnpore. The communication between the two generals was said to be difficult, as the enemy was in great force, and very strong in artillery. The road to Cawnpore, however, was open, and a convoy of provisions, escorted by two hundred and fifty men, arrived at Lucknow soon after the relief of the place. Thus the garrison were placed entirely out of danger, and we have the further satisfaction of knowing that they were joined on the 24th of October by two European regiments, her Majesty's 53rd and 93rd. Greathed had crossed the Jumna after his brilliant victory at Agra, and was expected to arrive at Lucknow on the 30th of October. Havelock at that date was at the head of seven thousand men, flushed with victory, and when we remember what we effected with two thousand five hundred men, we may be allowed to anticipate that with the larger force so placed at his command, he lost no time in routing and scattering the armies of the Nena Sahib and Maun Singh. It is more than probable that the next mail will announce the breaking up of the second centre of the revolt in the kingdom of Oude.

Colonel Greathed had been emulating the achievements of Havelock, and worthily following that great general in the path of glory. On the 23rd of September he marched from Delhi with three thousand men, of whom six hundred were cavalry, and having with them a field battery, two troops of Horse Artillery, and five twelve-inch mortars. He was charged with the pursuit of a strong body of the re-

bels, who, having left Delhi, had directed their course on Agra and Cawnpore. On the 27th of September he came up with them at Bohundshuhur, routed them with heavy loss, and captured two guns, with a large quantity of ammunition. Here he halted while the neighbouring fort of Malaghur, which had fallen into the hands of the rebels, was taken and blown up. We find him at Allyghur on the 5th of October, where he forced the rebels to give battle, and defeated them, 'cutting up' four hundred and capturing two more guns. On the 10th he arrived at Agra, where five thousand British, of whom four-fifths were women, children, and other non-combatants, were shut up in the fort. Colonel Greathed occupied the cantonments, and here he was destined to inflict severe punishment on a large body of the rebels. Our readers have been already informed of the inaction of the Indore and Gwalior mutineers, caused by differences between the two bodies, and by the politic opposition of Scindiah. The Gwalior Contingent, induced by the promises of the Nena Sahib, pressed Scindiah for means of transport to enable them to march to Oude. The Indore men, on the other hand, desired to move on Delhi, taking Agra on their way; and after a delay of three months the two bodies separated. The Gwalior mutineers remained, and were suppressed by the superior forces Scindiah had gradually drawn around them. The Indore force, a well-organized corps, amply provided with artillery and ammunition, moved across the river Chumbul, and took post at Dholpore, where they were at the end of September. After some delay, they resumed their original intention of attacking Agra. Had they done so two or three months earlier, the consequences might have been most disastrous to the small garrison and the helpless crowd under their protection. The hesitation of the mutineers was most providential, and led to their final destruction. On the 14th of October they unexpectedly made their appearance before Agra, most probably unaware of the presence of Colonel Greathed and his column. They made a bold attack on the cantonments, but only to be repulsed with immense slaughter. They fled in thorough rout, and they were followed up for ten or twelve miles, driven over the river Kharee, and dispersed, leaving one thousand dead, all their guns, forty-three in number, their camp equipage, and five lacs of rupees plundered by them from British treasuries. This, the most complete and decisive victory gained in the field, was achieved with small loss on our side. After the battle Colonel Greathed again crossed the Jumna, and directed his march towards Lucknow, two hundred miles distant, where he was expected to arrive on the 30th of October. Another column, which had been dispatched from Delhi at the same time with Greathed's to advance along the west bank of the Jumna, was reported to have passed through Ballughur, but had not overtaken any large body of the rebels.

We shall be better able to understand the importance of the miscellaneous items of intelligence when we are in possession of full details. It would appear that no unconditional promise had been made to spare the life of the King of Delhi, and a commission was to be appointed for his trial. The great age of the king is calculated to move compassion; but if it be true, as has been alleged, that he not only adopted the acts of the mutineers, but gave orders from his own lips for the exposure and massacre of English women, there can be no thought of pardon or commutation. Two more of his sons had been made prisoners, and were to suffer the penalty of their crimes on the 19th of October. From the Punjab there are rumors of disaffection, but the time has passed by when they would have created serious alarm. We can now rely on the vigour of Lawrence, and on the effect which even in that distant province will be produced by the arrival of the regiments from England. Some excitement was caused in Madras by disturbances amongst the turbulent population of the Nizam's territory. Part of a regiment had mutinied at Dacca, an insurrection had occurred amongst the Bheels, and there was some commotion in Rewah. None of these circumstances, however, detract much from the generally encouraging character of our intelligence. We never expected that tranquillity could be restored for many months, and the progress of restoration is, on the whole, more rapid than we could have ventured to anticipate. The only fact that gives cause for real anxiety is, that Saugor had not been relieved. There are a large number of women and children in the fort, and serious fears were entertained for their safety. We can only hope that the energetic efforts which were making to send troops up the country would be successful in rescuing them from their perilous position.

Two steam-ships, having on board twelve hundred men, had arrived at Calcutta. Steam and sailing vessels were reported at Galle, and steamers had been sent down to tranship the troops from the sailing ships. At Madras three vessels had arrived, with upwards of a thousand troops; and as yet we have no accounts from Kurrachee, where some transports had probably arrived. The Government at Calcutta was showing considerable vigour in making provisions for the conveyance of the forces to the scene of action. A requisition for elephants had been forwarded to Rangoon, and steamers had been dispatched to Suez to take on board any troops sent overland from England or the Mediterranean. At last our countrymen in India were acting everywhere on the offensive, and the brilliant successes that have attended our arms open the brightest hopes for the future.

## EUROPE.

GERMANY.—The Explosion at Mayence.—Additional details of this awful disaster are given in the German journals. We extract the following from the Cologne Gazette:—The number of houses which have been completely destroyed by this terrible disaster, amounts, it is now ascertained, to 57; but there is not a house in town which has not more or less suffered. Up to Friday last there were twenty corpses round, eleven being those of Prussian soldiers. The number of Prussian soldiers wounded amounts to between eighty and ninety, and for many of these there is no hope of recovery. The number of Austrian soldiers killed and wounded has not been ascertained.—The wounded amongst the civil population amount to several hundreds. After eight hours labour, a woman who was seated on a chair beneath a heap of beams and rubbish, was rescued from a death that seemed inevitable. An inhabitant of Mayence, who had been at Darmstadt when the disaster took place, returned at once on hearing of the explosion, and found all his family dead on his arrival. A military banquet, which was to have taken place close to the powder magazine when the explosion occurred, was fortunately postponed in consequence of the state of the weather. Were it not for this, two hundred Austrian officers would in all probability, have been sacrificed. The loss has been estimated at a million of florins, and it is said that the municipality will make an application to the diet for an indemnity.—Within fifty yards from the magazine was a subterranean chamber, containing 600 loaded shells. The door of this chamber was burst by the explosion, but happily the bombs did not ignite; had they done so, the whole town would have been in flames.

The streets Kastrich and Gau, presented a most frightful scene. Heartrending cries were heard to proceed from beneath the ruins, and on every side were to be seen mutilated bodies still writhing in the agony of death. The place where the tower stood now presents the appearance of a large hole, and all the masonry work even to the foundation, having been carried to an immense distance, several sentinels doing duty near the place were thrown into the fosse. Three carts each harnessed with four horses, which happened to be crossing the bridge over the fosse at the time, were thrown into the water, and all the animals were killed. Whole families have been destroyed together. An actor of the theatre had both his legs carried away by a stone as though by a cannon ball.—The office of the Journal de Mayence, which was at least a quarter of a league from the spot, was demolished by a large mass of masonry work falling on the roof and going through to the foundation. The editor was at his desk at the time, but providentially escaped uninjured. According to the affirmation of the military authorities, no one had entered the magazine on the day of the catastrophe, and the cause is therefore unexplained. A great number of workmen are employed in clearing away the ruins, and bodies are being constantly got out; but up to the present time it is impossible to form any correct idea of the number killed. The hospitals are filled with the wounded. The streets destroyed were principally inhabited by the poorer classes.

ITALY.—A letter from Florence gives an unfavourable account of the state of the finances of the Grand Duchy. It appears from a report just published by the Ministry that the expenditure in 1856 exceeded that of the previous year by 711,492 francs or livre, and left a deficit 1,182,774 at the close of the year 1856. Credit is taken among the extraordinary expenses for the sum of 80,000 francs paid to the commune Arezzo for the preliminary expenses of the Ferdinand railway, the construction has now commenced; but it is remarked that the Ministerial balance-sheet has omitted all mention of 140,000 francs, which has accrued to the Government by way of forfeited deposit, from the firm of Gandell Brothers, upon their failure to perform their contract for that line. The question is asked, What has become of that sum of money? The War Department in 1856 cost the amount of 8943,216 francs, and from the measure lately adopted, this is not likely to be diminished in the present year.

RUSSIA.—The financial crisis which now weighs upon Europe, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Nord, has had a disastrous influence on Russia. Gold has become extremely scarce. For notes of 100 roubles the discount office gives only five roubles in specie, and yet it is beset every day with crowds of persons who wish to get gold for their paper.—On the 14th of November the half Imperial, the value of which in ordinary times is 5 roubles 15 copecs, was quoted at the Bourse at 6 roubles 56 copecs. The bankers are charging 15 per cent for discounts.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated Nov. 16, in the Nord, says:—News has been received here of the assassination of Prince Gagarin, Governor-General of Kutais and Mingrelia.—The assassin is a Sovereign Prince of one portion of Mingrelia, and his name is Dodech Kihane. The motives for this crime have not transpired.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

A New Governor.—The rumour relative to a new Governor of Nova Scotia mentioned in our last proves to have been well founded. It is confirmed beyond question by news received by the Canada. The Earl of Mulgrave is appointed Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia and will sail from Liverpool to assume his functions as such, in the last January Steamer. Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant is appointed to the military command at Malta, and will it is

expected, take his departure from Nova Scotia immediately after the arrival of the Earl of Mulgrave.

The Earl of Mulgrave is son and heir of the Marquis of Normandy and as such bears his pretitile by courtesy. He is but 38 years of age, and this will be his first essay as a Colonial Governor. In the last House of Commons he was one of the representatives of Scarborough and we believe that he still occupies a seat in the Lower House of Parliament.

## UNITED STATES.

Another Delhi.—A formidable disturbance has broken out among some 200 laborers employed at the Piedmont terminus of the Erie railroad. They had struck work in consequence of a slight reduction of wages; and when 200 other laborers were found to supply their place, refused to permit them to go to work. A strong party of policemen which went up from New York in a steamer, to quell the disturbance, found the mutineers drawn up under arms to prevent their landing, within at regular entrenchment, defended by a brass cannon. The besiegers were obliged to withdraw out of range of this formidable implement of destruction, and await the arrival of adequate reinforcements before attempting the assault of this Delhi.

General Walker.—Walker has landed at San Juan del Norte, in broad daylight, and directly under the guns of the United States sloop of war, Saratoga. He has taken possession of the town, with a force of about 300 men. A lieutenant of the Saratoga being on shore, was ordered on board his ship by command of Walker. On the afternoon of the 3rd, the United States frigate Wabash sailed for San Juan, followed on the afternoon of the 4th by Her Britannic Majesty's ship of the line Brunswick and steamer Leopard. They will probably blockade the harbor of San Juan, and at the same time station a force to prevent Walker passing up the river. The United States steamer Fulton, at Boca del Toru, would be ordered to San Juan.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Steamer Creole, which was being towed here from Granville on Monday last, sank when about half way across the Bay of Fundy. The vessel will thus be a total loss.

On Thursday the Steamer Emperor, bound for Portland, when about half way between Split Rock and Lepreaux, broke her crank.—She made Musquash harbor, and was towed back to Saint John in the evening. The Freeman says that Mr O'Brien, Pilot, in attempting to board her in a small boat, got under the guard of the steamer and was crushed in a fearful way, breaking, it is said, his collar bone and three of his ribs.

The Maid of Erin left here this morning for Portland. We hope this good sea boat will continue running on this route through the winter.

## FACTS THAT SHOULD BE KNOWN.

## AN OPINION AND ITS BASIS.

Dr. Malou, a French physician, is said to have been so fond of drugging the sick, that when one of his patients had swallowed a dozen or two of his prescriptions without wincing, he seized the poor victim's hand in an ecstasy of admiration, exclaiming, "My dear sir, it really affords me pleasure to attend you—you deserve to be ill." The remedial system of Prof. Holloway, with whose fame all the world is ringing, is in beautiful contrast with this wholesale indiscriminating use of the materia medica. It comprehends only two preparations, but they would seem to include the antidotes for nearly all maladies. As a case in point, (for we cannot discuss so vast a subject in a couple of paragraphs) we may instance an extraordinary success of Holloway's Pills in Fever and Ague. This complaint, we are informed by medical men, has greatly extended its ravages of late years, and assumed a more malignant form. Be that as it may, there can be no doubt that it prevails in every section of the country at this season and in the Fall, and that it baffles the skill of our most eminent medical men. One of its worst features is, that it paralyzes industry at the busiest seasons of the year, and not fatal in itself, lays the foundation of many dangerous disorders. A remedy, therefore that will at once break the chills and restore the strength and energy of the patient, must be of inappreciable value in our agricultural districts. Friends upon whom we can rely and who have had full opportunities to form a correct judgment, inform us that Holloway's Pills are a positive specific for the complaint. They have been tried in the rice fields and cotton plantations of the South, in the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi, on the unhealthy banks of the Red River, on the Western prairies, and among the cane brakes and swamps of Louisiana and Texas, with the same happy results; and multitudes who have hitherto trusted to quinine and other dangerous curatives, and found them of little or no use, now rely entirely upon this powerful yet harmless vegetable remedy.

We state these facts, derived from competent sources, as matters of general interest. It has become a matter of course to extol every new remedy that comes up, that the respectable journalist requires proofs as the basis of his commendation. We have taken the precaution of examining the credentials of Prof. Holloway's preparations before endorsing them, and with the consentaneous testimony of half Europe to sustain the result of our own inquiries here, we feel no hesitation in sending this article to our readers.—Galveston, (Texas) 'News.'