

News of the Week.

From English Papers to the 3rd inst.
INDIA.

Capture of Calpee.—Bombay dates are to 5th June, a Government Telegram says:—Sir H. Rose, captured Calpee 23d May, having been twice ineffectually attacked by the rebels during his advance. Sir H. Rose approached by the river side below Calpee, having entered into communication with Col. Maxwell, who held a position on west bank of the Jumna, so as to shell the town and fort. The enemy offered no resistance, and the city fell without any loss on our part. A rapid pursuit was made by the cavalry, and the result was the capture of all the guns, elephants, and ammunition. Chundaree has been recaptured from the insurgents, by Smith's brigade sent from Gooma. Gwalior has been attacked and plundered by the insurgents, after the relief of Shahjehanpore by Brigadier Jones. He was surrounded by masses of the enemy. This was on 15th May, on which day Sir Colin Campbell left Bareilly with the whole of his disposable force, reaching Shahjehanpore on the 18th. On the 23d he drove back the enemy, and captured Mohundee. (Query, Moulbie.) On the 26th Sir Colin occupied Jellahabad on the Futteghur Road. Mr C. R. Manson, political agent in the southern Mahratta country, has been murdered—much difficulty experienced in disarming that district. Oude still disturbed—rebels again approaching Lucknow. It was not thought, however, they would venture on an attack, as the city is fully defended, and garrison very strong. This telegram and mail duly arrived from Alexandria at Malta, at 8 p. m., 27th, by the Taurus steamer.

India House Despatch.—A telegram from Malta received at India House says:—"Bombay Presidency—Serious Disturbances at Gud-duck, in Dharwar. Collectorate headed by Bheem Rao of Moonderger, and the Dessayed of Hembgee, who occupied a fort by treachery. Chief of Nurgoon suspected. Acting political agent Manson, with a few horsemen proceeded rapidly to Nurgoon district, when he was treacherously attacked on the night of May 29th, by 800 men, headed by Chief of Nurgoon, and was killed with all his escort. It being greatly feared that the disaffection would spread over all Southern Mahratta, reinforcements are ordered immediately to Belgaum and Kolspoor; meantime it is hoped the outbreak had been promptly repressed. A Madras column, under Maj. Hughes, on 1st June, took the fort of Copal by assault, and among the slain were Bheem Rao and the Bessaye. On the same day Col. Malcolm, with a Light Cavalry detachment, arrived at Nurgoon, and stormed the town on the next day. He fortified the fort, which was evacuated during the night. A pursuit of the chief was then commenced; and intelligence has just been received of his capture by Mr Southern, superintendent of police, on June 3d. Nizam's country, Aurungabad district, much disturbed by Arabs and Rohillas, who have plundered several towns. The president strongly urged that a European reinforcement be immediately sent from Bombay to Jaulnah. A field detachment of about 450 men of all arms was despatched. The above telegram dated Bombay, June 4, in a supplement, says:—Futteghur, on 28th May, 5000 rebels crossed the Kaliee Nundee, and marched along the western boundary, burning villages. On the evening of the 29th they were crossing the Ganges. The Rohilcund cavalry had gone in pursuit of them. Two Delhi princes were arrested on the 28th May, by the Ressildar of Hassunpore, Cawnpore district. A party of about 1000 men, with four guns, supposed from Humeerpore, reached Assung, on the grand trunk road between Lul-pore and Cawnpore on the 29th May. The road was fairly closed. Some thousands rebels, horse and foot, with eight guns, in three divisions, crossed from Hamerpore side of the Jumna to the Shorapore Ghat, on the Ganges, for Oude. Middleton's command arrived at Mohar, opposite Shorapore Ghat, on the 30th, Carthew with a small force, marched for the same point on the 29th May. Lugard defeated the rebels near Judespore on the 26th May, killing a great number. Our horse, by last accounts, still in pursuit. Calpee, both town and fort, entirely in our possession on the evening of the 23rd May. Large store of guns, gunpowder, and other ammunitions taken. A flying column quickly came up with the rebels and killed a great number and captured eight guns. One portion of the rebels crossed the Jumna, but appeared to have been dispersed by the Zemindars of Russulabad. Another and larger body escaped towards Gwalior by Galinn, and were above 24 miles from Gwalior on 26th May. Scindia has sent two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and 18 guns to the Molar cantonment to oppose the rebels. He will command the force himself. A small force with 12 guns remain to protect Gwalior. Scindia is anxious for the speedy advance of British troops on his frontier.

STATE OF DELHI.—The natives of Delhi are beginning to get insolent again. They say Bareilly will never be taken, and that the Sepoys will soon retake Delhi—many denying the capture of Lucknow. They assert that we have been defeated. Of the movements of Nana nothing appears to be known. It is, however, clear that emissaries are everywhere hard at work in trying to persuade people to rise against us.

Lucknow.—Some apprehension is entertained that the rebels in Bareitch may once more attempt to seize Lucknow. The garrison of that city, originally 8,000 men, contributed part of the column with Lugard, and the whole of the column which, under Sir H. Grant, has proceeded to relieve Col. Rowcroft, who, with a very insufficient force, is watching the great body of Sepoys and rabble still collected at Pyzabad. If this body and the Bareitch rebels marched simultaneously on the city, Mr Montgomery might have to sustain the third siege of Lucknow. On the 10th of May a very large body of troops, with infantry, cavalry, and artillery, were within 7 miles of the city, which contained just 2,000 effective Europeans and the Volunteer Cavalry. They will hardly, however, venture on an attack. The people, it is believed will aid them no more. Mr Montgomery's acceptance of the zemindaree system has conciliated the landholders, who have come in numbers, and without them the peasantry will not stir. The city itself is being improved, and the inhabitants warned that after a fixed date, their houses, unless they re-occupy them, will become the property of the State. I need scarcely say the stories of the intended destruction of Lucknow are all ridiculous. Nobody ever desired to throw away property worth some millions sterling, and which we can never replace. Even the dismantling of Delhi, though Mr Moravia has been appointed to execute it, meets with strong opposition; Sir J. Lawrence, backed by a strong section of the press, remonstrating against such a waste of power.

Destruction of a Garrison.—Turning westward, I left Sir H. Rose, with his two brigades halting at Poonah, on the road to Calpee, apparently for ammunition. During the halt a little force was sent out to reduce a petty fort named Loharee, some eight miles to the west, and held by about 80 fanatics. The only approach was by a lane, commanded by the matchlock, and as the stormers advanced, balls, spears, bricks and stones were hurled down on their heads. The men however—50 of the 3rd Bombay Europeans, and 50 of the 25th Bombay N. I., led by Major Gall, of H. M. 14th Dragoons held on gallantly. A powder-bag, improvised out of an old native bellows, was fixed to the gate, it was blown in, and after a desperate hand-to-hand struggle, the fanatics were put to death. Not one officer, scarcely one European escaped unscathed. Lieuts. Newport, Donne, and Armstrong, of the 3rd Engineers, Lieut. Rose, of the 25th Bombay N. I. and Major Gall himself, all received sword cuts. On the 8th of May, Sir H. Rose attacked and carried Kooch, taking four guns, though with a loss of some 60 men. The Rancee and her captains fled at the very beginning of the action, and on the 12th the General arrived at Dariez, within one march of Calpee. There the rebel force of Bundelcund seem disposed to make their final stand. They have been hovering about that centre now for nearly eight months, but Sir H. Rose in his extraordinary march from the other side of India has not made a mistake or met with a reverse.

EUROPE.

FRANCE AND MONTENEGRO.—The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article signed "Boniface," which addresses a threat to the Turkish Government, that if the Turkish troops assembled in the Herzegovine to renew the attack against the Montenegriens they will have involved themselves in hostilities with the Powers who have undertaken the defence of that little State.—It adds that, although the inhabitants of Montenegro are seriously alarmed at the hostile preparations on the part of the Turks, the *Constitutionnel* believe these fears exaggerated, for it cannot forget that Turkey has entered into positive engagements. France and Russia, particularly, have energetically declared their intentions in case of a new attack against Prince Daniel. M. Boniface cannot but express his astonishment at seeing the Turkish Government continue to assemble more troops in the Herzegovine than are necessary to pacify that province. The presence of those troops is sufficient to produce the most unpleasant consequence.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.—A Vienna letter says:—The attention of the British public is so much occupied by home matters that it has neither time nor inclination to think of Turkey, but the precarious state of things in that Empire causes very great uneasiness to the Austrians. This Government is extremely averse to the idea of intervention in the northern provinces European Turkey, but it is not unlikely that it will, and at no distant period, be necessitated to render active assistance to the Porte. The night before last a very intelligent officer of engineers who knows the Dalmatian coast and the adjoining Turkish provinces as well as any man in Austria, made some remarks to me and a fellow-countryman, which it may be well to repeat, "You may be sure," said my friend, "that the French Government means mischief in the Adriatic and in European Turkey. The Austrian Government cannot be ignorant of what France is about, but it appears not to have the courage necessary measures for providing against the impending danger. The British Government will hardly trouble itself about the matter until the mischief is done; but then it will not fail to reproach this Cabinet for its pitiful irresolution. On my requesting the officer to explain what he meant, he expressed himself to the following effect:

The great Power which can obtain possession of the natural fortress of Montenegro will be master of the Turkish provinces in Europe, and also of the Austrian province of Dalmatia,

with its splendid ports and harbours. The French must know this quite as well as we do, and in case of a war between France on the one side and Austria and the Porte on the other, the former would hardly fail to conclude an alliance with Prince Daniel, and send auxiliary troops to the Black Mountain. No Power on earth could wrest Montenegro from the grasp of France if she could manage to get a corps of 15,000 men into it. A dozen French ships in the Adriatic, and a French force in Montenegro, and Gattaro and the other strong places on the lower part of the Dalmatian coast would soon be obliged to surrender at discretion. As to the Turkish provinces of the Herzegovine and Albania they could offer no resistance whatever. The chances are that if Austria does not take possession of Montenegro France will.

These and other observations of the same kind made it clear to me that the visit of the French vessels to the Adriatic had excited the suspicion and jealousy of the Austrian army, and that it covets possession of a mountainous district which would make its position in the Adriatic almost impregnable. The British Consul-General is fast recovering his health, but the wound on his arm is still open. A fortnight ago Aziz-Pasha requested permission by electric telegraph to send the disorderly Arnaut battalion away from Belgrade, and to clap 31 of the most unruly of the men on board of ship, and forward them to Constantinople for trial, but he has not yet received any reply to his application.

CIRCASSIA.—The Russians are now in possession of the whole of the province of Netuchas, over which Sefer Pacha, who is accused of being a traitor, ruled.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.—It is thought, by the disembarkation of Turkish troops at Ragusa, that the Porte wishes to come to an engagement with the Montenegriens, but wants them to take the initiative. The peasantry of several villages of the Herzegovine have presented a petition to the European Consul, complaining of the exactions and oppression of the Turks, of the destruction of the churches, and of most frightful outrages.

SPAIN.—Madrid, July 1—Change of Ministry.—The Cabinet of M. Isturitz is at an end.—General O'Donnell and his friends form the new Ministry. O'Donnell is Minister of the Interior; Herrera, of Finances; Salaverria, of Public Works.

O'Donnell, now the head of the party known as the Liberal Union, represents the last lingering hope of the Progressionists that they may be admitted to exercise some influence in State affairs.

The Paris Correspondent of the Daily News says the Change of Ministry is understood to have been brought about by a difference of opinion in the late Cabinet upon the question of the dissolution of the Cortes.

General Concha has complained to the Government of the insults of the English, in reference to the slave trade question.

THE ADRIATIC.—The Paris *Patrie* says that a Russian frigate has joined the French squadron in the Adriatic, and placed itself under the orders of the French Admiral.

MEXICO.

The New Orleans papers of Thursday contain details of Mexican news. The earthquake in the valley of Mexico, on the 8th of June, was very disastrous. The loss in the city of Mexico, alone, is estimated at \$5,000,000. Churches, theatres, aqueducts, convents and railroads were seriously damaged or entirely demolished. The villages along the valley were all more or less injured. The country seat of Gen. Gadden, late American Minister, was almost entirely demolished. Fifty lives were lost, as far as known.

Gen. Osollos, of the government forces, died at San Luis on the 18th.

Guanajato had been captured and sacked by the Constitutional troops.

The vomito was making fearful ravages among the troops at Vera Cruz.

Vera Cruz advices to 6th inst. British and French Ministers advise their countrymen to pay their share of the forced loan under protest, but the United States Minister advises resistance, and has asked for his passports. Vidauri and Garzia were marching upon the capital. The decree for the forced contributions was being rigidly enforced.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The steamship *Celt* arrived at Plymouth, with advices from Cape Town to May 21st; St Helena, May 31st; and Ascension, June 4th.

Governor Sir G. Gray was prevented from coming home by the *Celt*, in consequence of the fierce struggle which continues on the frontier between the Basulos and the Orange Free State. The colonists continue neutral, and great anxiety is excited as large classes of them are related to the Free State Boers. Two Basuto towns, with the French mission stations, have been destroyed. At the request of the President of the Free States, Sir George Grey has undertaken immediately to mediate between the two parties.

The Pearl, with the Livingstone expedition, left Simon's Bay on the 1st May for Bombese. Dr. Livingstone remained at the Cape.

The American ship *Arabia*, Captain Wallis, ran ashore at Table Bay on the 10th. She had the crew of the American ship *Ariadne*, for Boston, which foundered at sea. Both crews were saved.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Cape Breton News, of the 10th inst., report the French War Steamer *Senestrus*, commanded by Monsieur Cloue, arrived on Tuesday direct from the Northern coast of Newfoundland, and reports the backward state of the season there, having been, during the whole of her cruise, surrounded by ice—the cold being intense, and the land covered with snow.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The R. M. Steamer *Ospray* arrived here on Sunday last, bringing St. John's dates to the 7th inst.

Important political appointments have just been made by the Provincial Government. The Hon. Philip Francis Little, late Attorney General and Bryan Robinson, Esq., Q. C., have been placed upon the bench of the Supreme Court as first and second Assistant Justices. George James Hogsett, Esq., is made Attorney General, as also Member of the Executive Council and a Governor of the Newfoundland Savings Bank; and John Hayward, Solicitor General. George H. Emerson, Esq., has resigned the Solicitor Generalship and his seat in the Executive Council, and is appointed Attendant Master in Chancery and Clerk of the Legislative Council. Edward D. Shea, Esq., takes the seat in the Executive Council. John Stuart, Esq., is appointed Secretary of the Board of Works.

The news with respect to the catch of fish, is conflicting; but the sum of the intelligence received from different quarters warrants the belief that the catch will be at least an average one.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION.

On MONDAY, 26th JULY, at 3 o'clock, afternoon, will be offered for Sale at Public Auction, on the Farm of Mr Hsa, Wellington Road,

THE STANDING GRASS,

on said Farm, in lots of 1 Acre or upwards to suit intending purchasers. And immediately afterwards on the Premises,

THE STANDING GRASS,

on the Lot situate on the CHAPEL HILL ROAD, also in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms of Payment—Approved Joint Notes at six Months date.

For further particulars enquire of Mr JOHN HSA, or JNO M. JOHNSON, Auctioneer, Chatham, July 21, 1858

NEW BRUNSWICK.

County of Northumberland.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable of the said County, GREETING:

WHEREAS, PETER LYNCH, late of Chatham, in the said County, Yeoman, lately died intestate (as it is said), leaving Goods and Chattels in the said County to be administered, and JOHN PHILLIPS, and CATHERINE PHILLIPS, his wife, both of Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche, have prayed that Administration may be granted to them on the said Estate. You are therefore required to cite the next of kin of the said deceased, and all other persons interested in the said Estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office in Chatham, in the said County, on TUESDAY, the Twenty-fourth day of AUGUST next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to show cause why Administration on the said Estate should not be granted to the said Applicants.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, this 22nd day of July, 1858.

WM. WILKINSON, Surrogate.
GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates for said County. pd. 3s.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, ARTHUR RITCHIE, heretofore carrying on BUSINESS in RESTIGOUCHE, under the name and style of

ARTHUR RITCHIE & CO.,

has by Deed of Assignment, bearing date the Twenty Second instant, assigned, transferred, and set over all his Estate both Real and Personal, wheresoever situate in the Province of New Brunswick, into Trustees, therein appointed for the general benefit of all his creditors

Notice is hereby given, that the Honorable JOHN MONTGOMERY, and JAMES RITCHIE, of Campbellton, in the County of Restigouche, have been duly appointed Trustees and Assignees of the said Estate, and effects of the said ARTHUR RITCHIE & Co. in New Brunswick, and have accepted the said trust, all claims against the said Estate are to be rendered to and adjusted by them, and all debts due to the said Estate are required to be paid to them, or either of them, with as little delay as possible in order that a dividend may be declared and the Estate wound up.

ARTHUR RITCHIE,

GEORGE MOFFAT, his Attorney.

Dalhousie, July 22, 1858.

PICKED UP,

In the Sons of Temperance Hall, on TUESDAY night last,

A PARASOL.

The Owner can have the same by applying at the Gleaner Office, procuring property, and paying expenses.

Chatham, July, 24, 1858.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

NO. 1, CANADA SUPERFINE FLOUR, for Sale by the Subscriber.

WILLIAM MACFARLANE.

Chatham, June 11, 1858.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

20 bbls. Boston No. 1 Mass and Prime, Port at the Subscriber's Store—UNION WHARF.

WM. A. LETSON.