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The Press.

VOL. I.—NO. 126. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1857. TWO CENTS.

The Press.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1857.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE AND INDIA.

By the *Persia*, which arrived at New York on Christmas Day, we have news from England to the 12th instant, inclusive. Parliament having passed the Bank Indemnity Bill, was on the eve of being adjourned until February, giving Lord PALMERSTON six weeks longer for framing his promised measure of Parliamentary Reform. There seems to be a general impression that it will not please any party, for Lord PALMERSTON, however liberal his foreign policy may occasionally have been, started in public life as a Tory, served his first twenty-four years of official life under such unmitigated Tories as SPENCER PERCIVAL, Lord LIVERPOOL, Lord GODERICH, and the Duke of Wellington, and is as aristocratic in his principles and feelings as even his rival, the Earl of Derby. What manner of Reform *his* bill may be can be surmised when we say that he has always voted against Vote by Ballot. He is committed to a promise of amending and extending the Reform Bill of 1832, not because he has any belief in the propriety and necessity of extending the elective franchise, but because Lord JOHN RUSSELL—another mock-reformer—would have bid for popularity, over his head, by proposing such a measure, if he had not.

Lord JOHN, with all, was much gravity as if he were in earnest; has again introduced a bill (to be forwarded and discussed when Parliament re-assembles,) to admit Jews to sit in Parliament, by altering the abjuration oath, by omitting the words "on the true faith of a Christian." Exactly ten years ago, he brought in a similar bill, with a certainty of its being rejected in the House of Lords. At that time, he was Premier, with a large majority at his back in the Commons, and, had he wished to see Baron ROTHSCHILD take his seat, could readily have effected it by a resolution of the House permitting him—as is done in Courts of Justice—to take the oath which was binding on his conscience. He went the round-about way, in which he *must* have been defeated, as the Lords will never pass the bill. But as it is the right of each House to decide on its own forms, the mere Resolution would have sufficed, as it did in the case of the Quakers, who, by simple vote of the House, are allowed to sit on making a solemn affirmation instead of an oath.

A very singular thing it is that some independent Member does not, even yet, move such a resolution. The Commons would adopt it, and the Lords have no right to question or interfere with the regulations of the other House.

General HAVELOCK's pension of £1,000 per annum, voted by the Commons at the request of the Crown, has been postponed until February, in compliance with the general opinion, in and out of Parliament, that it was too small, and that, as HAVELOCK was between sixty and seventy years old, liable to the casualties of war and climate, the grant should be made with succession to his eldest son, a gallant officer in India, who will have the baronetcy on his father's death. Rather against his will, Lord PALMERSTON has been compelled to submit to "the will of the majority" in this case.

The commercial difficulties in England and on the Continent do not appear to have subsided, as bankruptcies and suspensions continue to be the order of the day. The Bank of England was daily increasing its resources of gold. The Wolverhampton and City of Glasgow Banks were about paying off their notes in gold, and would resume business. The Western Bank (at Glasgow) was so much broken, that it will be necessary to wind it up. Consols were steady, and the markets all on the rise.

In advance of the regular Overland Mail, there has been received intelligence from Calcutta dated November 10, and from Bombay of November 17. Though surrounded by 70,000 insurgents, HAVELOCK and OUTRAM held out at Lucknow. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, with fresh English troops, had crossed the Ganges on November 9th, *en route* for Lucknow. Four or five days' march would bring him to Alumbagh, situated between Cawnpore and Lucknow, and only three miles from Lucknow. Here Colonel GREATHEAD's column, reinforced to 5,000 infantry and cavalry, was awaiting him. The combined force would probably make this British relieving force 10,000. There was no apprehension of defeat, though the insurgents were in great force, particularly in the narrow limit between Lucknow and Alumbagh. The insurgents were concentrating themselves in Oude, of which Lucknow is a principal town. Sir HENRY HAVELOCK had only 700 men fit for duty with him, at Lucknow. Encompassed as he was by tens of thousands of the insurgents, he held out bravely, though scarcity of provisions was much felt by his little army.

"Few and faint, but fearless still."

The officer who captured the aged King of Delhi having promised that his life should be spared, the Anglo-Indian Executive intended to fulfil that promise. The Hindoos will very probably attribute this leniency and good faith to *fear*. It is by no means unlikely, from the angry feeling excited by the atrocities of this aged ruffian, (who, even during the siege of Delhi, permitted every English prisoner to be burned alive,) that private vengeance will cause his death if any fair opportunity occur.

News from Calcutta to November 21, and probably from Lucknow to November 15, was expected in London, by telegram from Trieste, about Christmas Day. It may communicate the defeat of the insurgents at Lucknow. It can scarcely reach this country before the 7th or 8th of January, by the *Africa*, which was to leave Liverpool on last Saturday.

IRISH INGENUITY.

[For The Press.]

The well written article with the above caption in THE PRESS of Thursday, although complimentary to the ingenuity of the Irish people, would lead to unflattering conclusions as to the common sense of a small (unfortunately too small) class of people now-a-days, namely the lenders of money. That any man with an annual income of £72 arising from real estate, should be enabled *even* in Ireland to encumber it with such a sum as £200,000 staggers belief. It was supposed, and with some justice, that almost the extremity of credit had been reached in the case of Lord Portarlington, whose Irish estate, when sold by the Commissioners in 1850, brought nearly £200,000 and were encumbered to the extent of £385,000. In that case the property was not mortgaged for double its value, rather an unusual circumstance with any of the old Irish estates, although it may be said by way of apology for the late Earl of Portarlington, that he made every effort in *his* power, to effect so desirable a consummation. In the instance alluded to in THE PRESS of yesterday—Mr. Clement William Sadlier—he is not, I regret to say, fairly entitled to the applause awarded him for his ingenuity by the writer of the article.

He is, or was, a very plain, unpretending gentleman, occupying, when I knew him, the respectable, but moderate position of manager of a branch of the Tipperary Bank at Carrick-on-Suir, in Ireland. But he has a brother, of whom something has been said in these columns, who used him, as he used all others, for his guilty and ambitious purposes, and the end is seen in that register of ruins, the Encumbered Estates' Gazette. For that magnificent defaulter he endorsed, and accepted, and overdrew, believing in him as in a prophet, and finding, as his reward at the last, only ruin, and sorrow, and shame. That is the true history of that enormous debt with so little to pay it, and, doubtless, the writer of the article on "Irish Ingenuity" would, had he known the fact, have expressed, instead of amusement at the credulity of creditors, his sympathy with another of the victims of that splendid swindler, the late John Sadlier, M. P. H.

The number of Homeopathic physicians in the United States is about 3,000. There are two Homeopathic Colleges, one at Philadelphia and the other at Cleveland, Ohio, at each of which, upon an average, one hundred and twenty-five students graduate annually.

Robert J. Walker, although for more than thirty years a Southern man, was born in Pennsylvania in 1801.

LATEST EUROPEAN AND INDIAN NEWS.

The Cunard steamship Persia, Captain Judkins, which left Liverpool at half-past three o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday the 12th inst., arrived at New York on Christmas morning, having been twenty-eight hours longer on the voyage than the Adriatic had been.

The steamship Ariel arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 12th inst.

The steamship City of Baltimore would not leave Liverpool on the 16th of December, so that the first vessel of that line to leave Liverpool would be the Kangaroo, on the 13th of January.

The American ship Lone Star, bound from Moulmain to Queenstown, foundered at sea. The crew were saved.

Parliament has passed the Indemnity bill, and would adjourn immediately till February.

An ambassador had arrived in England from Holland, to demand, officially, for the Prince of Orange the hand of the Princess Alice.

The steamship Leviathan had only been moved a few inches since the departure of the Adriatic, owing to the giving way of the mooring tackle. It was feared, as the vessel had reached a slighter incline, that her progress would be even slower than it had been.

A large meeting had been held in London to consider the subject of the government of India, and resolutions were adopted in favor of an assumption of supreme authority by the British Government.

The London *News*, of the 11th instant, says that in the discount market the supply of money was increasing, and first-class bills were readily discounted at a sensible reduction from the bank rate.

The bullion in the Bank of France continued to increase, and a still further reduction in the rate of discount was anticipated.

A Berlin letter states that the disturbing influence of the American panic had extended as far as Warsaw, where numerous manufacturers had failed.

From Spain we learn that an amnesty has been granted for political offences and to persons condemned to light punishment. A great many promotions had also taken place.

In Belgium the elections took place on the 12th instant, and, as far as known, the result was decidedly in favor of the liberals.

It is stated that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has peremptorily denied the right, claimed by Austria and England, under the treaty of Paris, of interdicting Russia from blockading the Circassian ports.

The Persia brings later news from China. It is dated at Hong Kong, on the 30th of October. Preparations were being made for the assault on Canton. The British and French ministers were at Hong Kong. The expedition to the North had been apparently abandoned.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The last official accounts received from Shanghae announce that the Chinese Government has demanded of the Russian Government the immediate evacuation of the Chinese territory, of which that power has taken possession on the banks of the river Amoor."

English troops were pouring into India at the rate of 2,000 a week. The celebrated clipper ship Champion of the Seas was at Calcutta, and would probably reach there on the 2d November, after a passage of eighty-five days.

Lucknow still held out, although no communication had been had with the besieged.

Heavy fighting and slaughter are said to have occurred.

The column hitherto under the command of Col. Greathead had been increased to 5,000 strong at Cawnpore, and on the 3d of November, under command of Brigadier Grant, it reached Alumbagh, only three miles from Lucknow, and there awaited the arrival of the commander-in-chief.

Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Cawnpore on the 3d of November, and crossed the Ganges on the 9th, at the head of 5,000 men, *en route* for Lucknow.

Various other successful encounters with the mutineers are reported.

Nena Sahib was believed to be in command of the rebels before Lucknow.

So completely was the force at Lucknow beleaguered, on the 31st of October, that the only message received from there for weeks was written on a piece of paper three inches square, and most adroitly concealed.

Sir James Outram's force had been then terribly reduced, and the total number in the residency was supposed to be not more than 1,400, besides women, children, and wounded. There were besides about 800 men, with a great array of camp followers, at Alumbagh, believed to be without the means of communicating with those at Lucknow.

The strength of the enemy around Lucknow was estimated at 70,000, but it was nevertheless considered certain that the garrison could hold out till the tenth of November, before which time Sir Colin Campbell would be before Lucknow with an army of 4,000 men, including his own Highland brigade, 800 cavalry, and a very heavy train of artillery.

It is stated that during the siege of Delhi the Sepoys took all the wounded Europeans they could catch and *burnt them alive*. The charred bodies tied to stakes, were found by the stormers with the Queen's buttons still recognizable.

The life of the King of Delhi was to be spared, the officer who arrested him having given a pledge to that effect.

One of the sons of the King of Delhi is said to have escaped from the civil charge in which he was placed.

The Dinapore and Gwalior mutineers were making for Oude.

ADDITIONAL NEWS

(FROM FOREIGN PAPERS RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF "THE PRESS.")

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 9th of December gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£6,648,062	Increase £575,795
Other deposits	14,440,724	Increase 4,538
Rest	3,493,918	Increase 34,562

On the other side of the account:

Govern'nt securities	£5,434,022	Decrease £7,625
Other securities	30,111,185	Decrease 1,070,205
Notes unemployed	3,900,485	Decrease 1,052,145

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,142,770, being a decrease of £959,660, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £8,069,489, showing an increase of £713,022 when compared with the preceding return.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	£
Notes Issued	24,043,255
Government Debt	11,015,100
Other Securities	5,459,900
Gold Coin and Bullion	7,568,255
Silver Bullion	—
	24,043,255

BANKING DEPARTMENT.		
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	
Rest	3,493,918	
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	6,648,062	
Other Deposits	14,440,724	
Seven Days and other Bills	811,222	
		39,946,926
Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	5,434,022	
Other Securities	30,111,185	
Notes Unemployed	3,900,485	
Gold and Silver Coin	501,234	
		39,946,926

The *Gazette* contains despatches from Delhi, with lists of the killed and wounded on the 31st of August, showing an aggregate loss of 2,110 men, and 263 horses. Including the subsequent loss in the assault and capture of the city, we may therefore estimate that 4,000 men were killed or wounded in regaining possession of it.

Dr. Ullathorne, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, has addressed a pastoral letter to the churches in his diocese, in which he strongly condemns the cry for vengeance on the Indian people.

The Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Great Britain, at the last court of communication, held on the 2d instant, voted a sum of £1,000 towards the mutiny fund.

Miss Nightingale (says a Vienna letter in the Hamburgh *News*) has been here for some time, and is treated with great distinction. She frequently visits the hospitals.

RE-OPENING OF THE WOLVERHAMPTON AND STAFFORDSHIRE BANK.—The following notice was recently issued by the directors of the bank: "Wolverhampton, Dec. 4, 1857.—The directors have much pleasure in stating that the bank will be open on and after Tuesday morning next for the payment of the notes of the bank; and the directors hope in a few days to be able to announce the opening of the bank for general business."

The Western Bank of Scotland has finally resolved to abandon all idea of resuming business.

A million sterling is spent in the metropolis yearly in aid of the sick; nearly 700,000 persons—one-tenth of the whole population—receive medical advice gratuitously.

We understand that Priceess, Babylon, and Belle have left Houghton Down, near Stockbridge, and gone to Findon, in the care of Brown, their trainer. Several others are expected to join them in the spring.

An exploring expedition in Domarara has found gold, platina, and iron in the British Territories.

The whole of the district about Belfast appears in a state of chronic disturbance from disputes between the Orangemen and their opponents.

It is asserted that the government is to sanction the introduction of an Irish Tenant Compensation Bill this session, provided that no retrospective clause is required.

TERENCE BELLEW MCMANUS.—In a letter addressed by Terence Bellew McManus to J. P. Maguire, M. P., dated San Francisco, October 19, he says:

"From the general tone of the Irish press, and from other sources, I perceive that a movement is on foot for the purpose of inducing the British Government to extend to us ("three of the Irish traitors to British rule in Ireland") a pardon—namely, Mitchel, Meagher, and myself. As far as I am concerned, I beg to be excluded from any participation in the movement. I do so for two reasons: first, I desire to place myself under no obligation, either acknowledged or implied, to a Government that I believe to be foreign to the spirit, the genius, and the liberty of my native land; secondly, I am now a citizen of the United States, and feel the proud confidence that every citizen of this republic feels that wherever her flag floats he is sure of protection. In pursuance of this feeling I shall, at any time it suits my convenience, visit either England, Ireland, France, Germany, or Australia, and in the ordinary and lawful pursuit of life feel myself perfectly secure under the protection of the flag to which I have sworn allegiance."

Mr. Ferguson has retired from the management of the Crystal Palace, and they are at a loss where to look for his successor. Where, indeed? Mr. Ferguson is a clever man, but in attempting the management of the Crystal Palace he utterly mistook his *metier*, going in entirely to please the aristocratic and high-paying patrons, to whom he gave constant flower-shows and Italian concerts, and utterly ignoring the shilling crowd, by whom the place should have been supported. His successor will have all this to undo, and in addition to invent attractions for the populace.

"The first person," according to the *Literary Gazette*, "beyond the circle of his immediate family, whom the King of Prussia has seen since his illness, is Baron Alexander von Humboldt." Our court, enjoying even robust health, is not strong enough to bear a visit from a Dickens, a Thackeray, or a Carlyle.—*Lloyd's London Newspaper.*

Miss Carlotta Leclercq, having married Captain Vivian, a relation of Lord Vivian, has seceded from the Princess's Theatre.

Mr. W. T. Moncrieff, the well-known dramatic writer, died a few days ago. He was the author of "Tom and Jerry," and had been blind for many years.

Another member of the gifted family of the Kembles is about to become a candidate for public favor, as a vocalist. Miss Kemble, whose name appears in the list of principal performers in Handel's "Messiah," at St. Martin's Hall, on the 16th, is a daughter of the late J. M. Kemble, the eminent Anglo-Saxon scholar, and niece of Fanny Kemble.

Mr. Lumley, we understand, is to commence a series of Italian operas at Her Majesty's Theatre early in January.

A History of the Literature of Greece was undertaken by the late Professor K. O. Muller, but left unfinished at his death. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer and Dr. Donaldson have undertaken to transfuse and edit his manuscripts.

Two more volumes of Lord Macaulay's history, bringing it down to the end of the reign of Queen Anne, are approaching completion; and it is said that they will be published shortly after the completion of the cheap edition now in course of issue in monthly volumes.

Madame Lind Goldschmidt is, it is said, about to give, with the assistance of her husband, a grand concert, in aid of the funds for the erection of a monument to Handel, in the town of Halle.

Miss Jenny Meyer is appointed to fill Johanna Wagner's post in the Royal Theatre of Berlin, at a salary of 4,000 thalers a year—about £600 of our money. Madame Wagner, née A. Douglas in the Strand, married Mr. Stephen Wagner, who, it is said, married, retired into private life, and entirely withdrawn from her professional career.

Feruk Khan has solicited the Emperor, on behalf of the Shah, to allow several officers of the French army to enter the Persian service. The proposal has been favorably received by the Emperor.

A French paper is endeavoring to prepare the public mind of France for the repeal of the usury laws.

The Prince Napoleon drove at once off to the Tuileries, to intercede with the Emperor for the suppressed paper, *La Presse*, and to remind him of the danger of throwing suddenly out of employment some 300 or 400 persons who are dependent on the *Presse* for their sole means of subsistence, but it was told that the Emperor was dining early, that he might go to the Ambigu to see Mme. Doche play "Rose Barnard." It is understood that the New Year's Day will see the *Presse* restored to its subscribers, but it must suffer severely by its suspension.

The Champagne vintage is said to be "most brilliant" this year.

The following bit of imperial patronage of a king is amusing: The Emperor of the French has been so struck by the courage and devotedness displayed by the King of Portugal during the time of the visitation of the yellow fever, that His Majesty has charged Count Walewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to transmit to the King, through Baron de Paiva, Portuguese Minister, the expression of his sincere admiration.

DEBTORS IN PARIS.—The foreigners residing in Paris are getting up a petition to the Emperor, praying for a modification of the law on imprisonment for debt. As it now stands, any foreigner may be pounced out of his bed at daybreak, and put into prison, at the suit of his tailor, a warrant to that effect being readily granted by the Tribunal of Commerce at the request of a creditor. French subjects are not so bad off. They cannot be sent to Clichy, the debtors' prison, without having been called on to show cause against their creditors' application, or, to use the technical phrase, to be arrested on "mesne process." The petitioners wish to be assimilated to French subjects in this respect.

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Public servants in Prussia are so ill-paid that it is necessary for the State to give them Christmas-boxes. 250,000 thalers have been allotted this year for the purpose by the Government.

Letters from Rome state that great excitement prevailed among the nobility of the city, owing to the arrest of one of their number, Marquis ——, the director of the Monte di Pieta, what may be called the "Government Pawnbroker General," a deficiency of about £100,000 having been detected in his accounts. Owing to his powerful connections he was subsequently released, and the affair will probably be hushed up.

A telegraph from Berne announces the election of a president of the National Assembly of Switzerland. Keller, of Argau, has been chosen by seventy-eight votes. Stehlin, of Basle, vice president, by sixty-five votes; both Liberals. The Conservative candidate, Gonzebach, polled twenty-nine.

The *Faedrelandet*, of Copenhagen, announces that the Swedish Government has granted to MM. Wersholtz the concession of a submarine telegraph between the eastern coast and Russia.

SERPENT.—Some interesting details have been received relative to the reforms in contemplation by the Czar in the situation of the serfs. These reforms will, it is said, consist first, of the right accorded to the serfs to marry without the consent of their master; secondly, corporal punishments can no longer be inflicted, except on the sentence of a communal tribunal; thirdly, the master cannot, at his own will, take the peasant from the plough to make him a servant, or assign him any other employment; and fourthly, the peasant can no longer be transferred from one village to another.

THE COUNTESS DE MORNY.—The house was crowded to suffocation, the imperial box *alone* being unoccupied. The Count and Countess de Morny were present, and, for the first time, the Paris public were admitted to judgment on the charms which have been so much vaunted in the north and east of Europe. The result of the examination is not wholly in confirmation of the wide-spread fame which these charms have acquired. The Countess's beauty is decidedly of the *petit genre*—soft, and *not* commanding—the great peculiarity of the style being the *very* dark eyes and *very* fair hair. The contrast gives a singularity to the countenance, to which we "men of the west" are totally unaccustomed. The youthful countess was most simply attired, with no ornament whatever in her *coiffeure*, which consisted entirely of the plaits, tornades, and ringlets of her own magnificent hair. Great disappointment was experienced in consequence, as the contemplation of the splendid jewels, said to have been bestowed by the Emperor on her wedding, might be reckoned for a large share in the curiosity with which her presence was greeted. Much has been said of the dazzling whiteness of the lady's pearly teeth; but, on the evening in question, no opportunity was afforded for their display, as she did not once open her lips to utter a single word during the whole evening.—*Paris Correspondence of the Court Journal.* Another Paris correspondent says—Madame de Morny, it is now quite certain, does not "take" in Paris, and, as yet, fashion decides against her. She is too little, and the strangeness of her pale, flaxen hair, with her inky black eyes, astonishes but fails to please this capricious Parisian society. Besides, she is said to be disagreeable and ill-bred; and, added to all this, she has a rival, who carries everything before her, and who is the queen of beauty for this season, Madame Korsakoff, a Russian also, who certainly is magnificently handsome, and on a grandly developed scale.

REBUILDING SEBASTOPOL.—A letter from St. Petersburgh says: "The rebuilding of Sebastopol, as is well known, is interdicted by the treaty of Paris; but in that stipulation it is only the south side of the town that is mentioned, and nothing is said against the north side remaining as it is, or the fortifications being extended. This part of the place was, in consequence, minutely examined by the Grand Duke Nicholas, during his late visit to the Crimea, and works of fortification have been commenced there. The Russian Government, profiting by the lessons of the late war, is also building a new fortress near Kertch."

The counsellors of the Emperor of China, according to a private letter recently received, have got him off on an excursion to Tartary, in order to keep him out of the way of European embassies.

The last official accounts received from Shanghai announce that the Chinese Government has demanded of the Russian Government the immediate evacuation of the Chinese territory, of which that power has taken possession on the banks of the river Amoor.

The *Perys* has received a private letter from London of December 2, stating that it has been decided to spare the life of the King of Delhi, and that he will be imprisoned in the Fortress of Vellore for the remainder of his days. Nouvadja Shah, King of Delhi, now in his ninety-third year, is the representative of the family of Akbar-Khan, one of the founders of the Mogul empire.

NENA SAHIB'S LAST ADVICE.—A letter from Allahabad says: "Nena Sahib has again bolted. His last advice to his men is rich: 'Keep out of the way of the blue caps (Madras fusiliers,) they hit without firing (in allusion to the long range of the Enfield rifles, the report of which was often not heard;) and when the Highlanders got near any village kill all the women, for these are the men who have been sent out by the Queen to avenge the deaths of their women and children, and that is the reason *they go into action with kilts!*'"

THE INDIAN MUTINY—MORE BATTLES.

The following telegraph was received at the foreign office, Dec. 11, 1857, 5.15 P. M.:

ALEXANDRIA, December 5, 1857.—The Bombay reached Suez on the 30th of November, bringing dates to the 17th of November.

Greathead's column, after the battle of Agra, was pushing on with all haste towards Cawnpore, where on the 18th Brigadier Grant, of the 9th lancers, joined and took command. On the 23d they arrived at Kanouj, where the enemy was cut up by our cavalry and five guns captured. The force, now about 3,500 strong, reached Cawnpore on the 25th, and being reinforced to 5,000 crossed the Ganges on the 30th, they reached Alumbagh without obstruction on the 31, and there wait till the commander-in-chief joins them.

Lucknow, said to be surrounded by 50,000 insurgents, had not been relieved at the date of the latest advices, but still held out.

Our force at Alumbagh, only three miles from Lucknow, though in easy communication with Cawnpore, had not received a line from Lucknow for more than a month.

Heavy fighting, with slaughter, is believed to have occurred.

Sir C. Campbell, who left Calcutta on the 27th of October, reached Cawnpore on the 3d of November, where he remained till the 9th, waiting, it is presumed, reinforcements, which must bring up the force at Alumbagh, when he joins, to close on 10,000 men.

On the 1st of November an action was fought near the village of Audjual, betwixt the Dinapore mutineers and a detachment of 800 men, consisting of part of the Naval Brigade, and a detachment of the 93d Highlanders, with two mountain guns, under Colonel Powell, of her Majesty's 53d Foot; our success was complete, but loss heavy; Col. Powell being among the killed.

The Naval Brigade afterwards fell back on Binkee with a view of returning to Futtepore, and the rest of the troops reached Cawnpore on the 2d.

The Rohilkund rebels had again advanced towards Nynee Tal, and again taken to flight on finding the little force from that place was approaching. Mohidpore having been attacked on the 9th of November by a body of insurgent tribes from the neighborhood, a portion of Mauwa contingent joined the enemy, killed Captain Mills, Dr. Casey, and Sergeant Major O'Connell, and Mansen, captured the guns, and compelled the other troops to retire.

According to the latest accounts from Bombay, the 1st, 3d, and 4th divisions Nizam cavalry, under Major Orr, attacked the rear guard of the rebels on the 12th of November, at Barrowal, recapturing the whole of guns and stores, and it is said that they will be published shortly after the completion of the cheap edition now in course of issue in monthly volumes.

Madame Lind Goldschmidt is, it is said, about to give, with the assistance of her husband, a grand concert, in aid of the funds for the erection of a monument to Handel, in the town of Halle.

Miss Jenny Meyer is appointed to fill Johanna Wagner's post in the Royal Theatre of Berlin, at a salary of 4,000 thalers a year—about £600 of our money. Madame Wagner, née A. Douglas in the Strand, married Mr. Stephen Wagner, who, it is said, married, retired into private life, and entirely withdrawn from her professional career.

Feruk Khan has solicited the Emperor, on behalf of the Shah, to allow several officers of the French army to enter the Persian service. The proposal has been favorably received by the Emperor.

A French paper is endeavoring to prepare the public mind of France for the repeal of the usury laws.

The Prince Napoleon drove at once off to the Tuileries, to intercede with the Emperor for the suppressed paper, *La Presse*, and to remind him of the danger of throwing suddenly out of employment some 300 or 400 persons who are dependent on the *Presse* for their sole means of subsistence, but it was told that the Emperor was dining early, that he might go to the Ambigu to see Mme. Doche play "Rose Barnard." It is understood that the New Year's Day will see the *Presse* restored to its subscribers, but it must suffer severely by its suspension.

The Champagne vintage is said to be "most brilliant" this year.

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