THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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TREMENDOUS GALE AT THE SOUTH

Several Vessels Lost—Others Damaged—Non-Arrival of the Central America—Telegraph Lines Injured—Railroads Obstructed, &c.

On Friday and Saturday last, and also on Sunday, a most terrific gale prevailed along our Southern coast, which destroyed a large amount of property and probably caused the loss of many lives. There was a severe hurricane, with heavy rains, from Friday evening till Monday morning in North Carolina and Southern Virginia. The telegraph lines were blown down, and the railroad trains south of Petersburg were obstructed.

It is supposed that the steamship Central America, from Aspinwall via Havana, with over a million of dollars of gold dust on board, which sailed from the latter port for New York on the 8th inst., must have experienced the gale, as no other sufficient reason can be given for her detention, as the Empire City, which sailed in company with her from Havana, having experienced this hurricane, was compelled to put into Norfolk. The steamer Columbia, from New York, which arrived at Charleston at three o'clock on Monday afternoon, experienced the gale off Hatteras, and had her paddle boxes carried away, but otherwise she was little damaged. Captain Berry reports that the blow lasted twenty hours.

By a telegraphic despatch received yesterday, we learn that a number of vessels were wrecked on the coast of North Carolina, and we shall probably receive further accounts, to-day or to-morrow, of disasters to vessels which were in the track of the storm.

The following is a list of the disasters which we have received up to the present time:—

The bark Colin McRae, Captain Barnhall, from Liverpool, arrived at the bar below Wilmington, N. C., on Friday last, the 11th instant, and went ashore the next day and bilged, and will be a total loss. She was a new vessel, having been built at Belfast, Me., this year, rated A 2, of 349 tons burthen, and was owned in Wilmington, North Carolina.

The bark J. W. Blodgett, Captain Moore, from Turk's Islands about 1st instant, bound to New York, with a cargo of salt, went ashore near New Inlet Bar, and it is supposed she will be a total loss. She was built at Yarmouth, Me., in 1845, rated A 2½, was 112 tons burthen, and was owned in this city.

The three masted schooner Emily Ward, Capt. Bradley, sailed from Charleston on the 7th inst. for this city, and sank during the storm eight miles east of New Inlet Bar. She was owned in this city, and was built at Elizabethport, N. J., in 1854, of 396 tons burthen, and rated A 2.

The schooner Abd-el Kader, Captain Cornelius, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 4th instant, for New York, with a cargo of turpentine, &c., and was driven ashore about twenty miles east of New Inlet Bar, and will be a total loss. She rated A 2½, was 152 tons, built at Milford in 1846, and was owned in this city.

In addition to the above, a brig, supposed to be Spanish, and a schooner, were ashore about twenty miles from New Inlet Bar, and a barn aphrodite brig was ashore near Bald Head.

The schooner New Republic, from Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C., was driven ashore on Sunday night, near Swansboro', N. C. The vessel and cargo will be saved, though in a damaged condition.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Sept. 15, 1857.

The steamship Empire City, from New Orleans via Havana the 8th inst., and bound to New York with 65 passengers, put in here to-day for coal. She has experienced a succession of heavy gales and received some slight damage. All her passengers and crew are well. She brings no news of importance.

DISASTER TO THE STEAMER CALEDONIA.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15, 1857.

The steamer Wm. Jenkins, from Boston, arrived here to-night, and reports a heavy gale in the bay on Sunday Monday and last night. She passed at anchor the steamer Caledonia, from Charleston, having been run into the previous night. She had got her propeller foul with her hawser, and would proceed as soon as clear. She reported having on board the engineer and fireman of the steamer Norfolk, sunk in a gale, and that the remainder of the officers and crew of the Norfolk were on board the steamer Joseph Whitney, hence for Boston on Saturday. The Norfolk is supposed to belong to New York, (may be the City of Norfolk.)

The Ocean Telegraph.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE NIAGARA, PLYMOUTH, August 27, 1857.

SIR—I have the honor to report this ship as yet anchored off the dockyard at this port. I returned from London yesterday, having been requested to meet the Board of Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, with the other commanding officers of the vessels employed in this service, for the purpose of consultation as to whether it was practicable and safe to lay out the cable in October next. It was the united opinion of nautical men present that it might be laid, but attended with risk and hazard, at that advanced season of the year.

The Board have not yet decided whether to get more cable made and attempt it, or to dispose of what remains to other companies, who are now in treaty for and anxious to get it, to establish a telegraph line direct to India at such an important moment in the history of the country.

The company seem determined to consummate their undertaking, and have called upon three of the best practical machinists and engineers of London to have a thorough examination, and to report upon the machinery now on board the Niagara. This will take place on Tuesday next.

Should they defer laying down the cable until the middle of July next, which is probably the best time to commence the work; they will have abundant time to make 2,000 miles of telegraphic cable by the 1st of May.

We had on board the two ships 2,523 statute miles of cable; 335 were lost when the brakes parted the cable. I am satisfied that it will require 3,000 miles of cable to insure success in another attempt.

If the company should not lay out, or otherwise dispose of their cable this season, I hope you will furnish me with special instructions for my future action with this ship. The officers and men are in good health. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. HUDSON, Captain.

Hon. I. TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

Jersey City News.

NICARAGUA TRANSIT COMPANY AFFAIRS—ARREST ON THE CHARGE OF SLANDER.—Yesterday afternoon under Sheriff John M. Francis, of Hudson county, arrested R. F. Kirkpatrick, in Jersey City, on a writ issued at the suit of W. R. G. Webster, on a charge of slander. The damages are laid at $60,000. On Monday evening Mr. Francis arrested Sylvanus M. Spencer, at the suit of Mr. Webster, on the same charge, in which case he claims damages to the same amount—$60,000. Bail was fixed in each case at $10,000, in default of which they were committed to the Hudson county jail. These suits arise out of the controversy relative to the Nicaragua Transit Company affairs. The parties arrested are charged with having made statements to Mr. Vanderbilt to the injury of Mr. Webster.

TROUBLE EXPECTED AT THE BERGEN TUNNEL—PAY DAY BUT NO PAY.—Monday was the regular day for paying off the 1,200 workmen employed upon the tunnel of the New York and Erie Railroad, at Bergen Hill, but Mr. Mallory, the contractor upon the work, although holding good paper to the amount of $180,000, was unable, on account of the stringency of the money market, to raise the $35,000 with which to pay off the workmen. This caused much dissatisfaction, and the men quit work. It had been anticipated for some time that on this pay day there would be a revival of the war between the Connaught men and the Munster men, known as Corkonians. Intimations to this effect have been made. About three weeks ago, so great was the probability of an outbreak between these two factions, that Mayor Carpenter, of the city of Hudson, organized a police force to suppress any trouble at its commencement. It is now expected that there will be difficulty. A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Hudson was held on Monday evening, at which Mr. Mallory, the contractor, and the Roman Catholic priest were present for consultation. Yesterday a large special police force was being organized, and Sheriff Beatty made a requisition upon all the military of the county to be in readiness if wanted. Mr. Moran, the President of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, was on the ground yesterday, and addressed several hundred of the workmen, explaining to them the nature of the embarrassments under which Mr. Mallory is laboring. In the afternoon the contractor succeeded in raising $15,000 in New York, with the prospect of realizing the remainder to-day, sufficient to pay off the men. Up to eleven o'clock last night all was quiet.

The Case of John Thompson, the Wall street Broker.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Duer and a full bench.

Sept. 15.—*In the matter of Morse, Burtis and others, vs. John Thompson.*—This case came up on appeal from the decision of Judge Duer rendered on Saturday last; the papers were submitted without argument, and the court unanimously confirmed the decision, which was that the order of attachment should be vacated and the property given over to the assignee, Platt Adams.

STRONG MINDED WOMEN.—Nancy Pitcher, Phebe Varney, Rosetta H. Kerr, and certain other ladies and gentlemen of Erie county, N. Y., have issued a circular calling a convention of the friends of human progress for the 24th, 25th and 26th inst. Nancy Pitcher and her associates state that their object is "to gain a true knowledge of the nature and attributes of man; his duty in the present and his destiny in the future."

Important from St. Domingo.

THE PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION—THE REPORTED OVERTHROW OF PRESIDENT BAEZ, ETC., ETC.

OUR PORT AU PRINCE CORRESPONDENCE.

PORT AU PRINCE, August 25, 1857.

The arrival of three vessels from Boston with cargoes of provisions, and all on the point of discharging, has caused a slight fall in our market, which up to this moment has been in a healthy state. Coffee is nominally $146, but with very little offering; the deliveries for the week scarcely reaching 1,800 bags.

During the absence of Mr. Lewis, the United States Consul for this port, Mr. Henry Byron officiates, and signs himself as Acting Commercial Agent for Hayti.

An edition of the *Moniteur*, the government paper, issued on the 22d inst., after giving an account of the manifesto of the people of Santiago—a document that many Haytiens had already read in the NEW YORK HERALD, files of which arrive by every vessel—goes on to say:—

The troops of the province of Cibao, encountered Baez while on the march towards the south, for the purpose of joining their forces with those of a neighboring State that had also declared in favor of the insurgents. Although inferior in numbers, they maintained their position until the arrival of reinforcements, when they drove back the St. Domingo troops with some loss.

General Puello was taken prisoner, and to save himself from a similar disgrace a colonel is said to have destroyed himself.

The leading organ of the revolutionists asserts that the war is one of principle, and directed only against President Baez and his small faction. The same authority states that in eight days the provisional armies will surround the city of St. Domingo.

The provisional government have issued a declaration to all the partisans of Baez, that a free pardon is granted, if within a certain date they side with the republican party. To some persons this pardon is extended, provided they remain inactive.

I have been kindly furnished with a letter which contains the following significant sentence:—"President Baez has been obliged to leave St. Domingo, and all is again quiet; the provisional government are occupied in selecting a competent chief."

The Haytien government, as far as I can ascertain, has not yet taken any decided stand, although still recruiting soldiers.

INTELLIGENCE BY THE WAY OF PARIS.

The *Journal du Havre* of September 2 says:—

Letters from Port au Prince, received by the steamer La Plata, while confirming the report of the revolution against President Baez, in the Dominican republic, announce that the insurgents have appealed to the Emperor Faustin to obtain his aid and wish to be annexed to the Empire of Hayti. In answer to this appeal, the Emperor Soulouque was assembling his army near Gonaives where he was expected at the latest date.

The Madrid *Espana* publishes details of the revolution which has broken out on several points of the republic of San Domingo. The province of Seybo gave the first signal, and on the 7th of July proclaimed itself independent of the capital. On the next day the province of Santiago followed its example, and on the 10th the town of Puerto Plata joined the movement. The *Espana's* letters ascribe this rising to the indignation caused on the discovery of a scheme of President Baez to effect a grand and profitable operation in raw tobacco, by means of an illegitimate issue of paper money. The republic of Seybo has proclaimed General Santana first its President.

Niblo's Saloon—The Thalberg and Vieuxtemps Concert.

We believe that the last winter's admirers of Mr. Thalberg are not yet in town, or if they are, that they cannot properly appear in a place of public amusement. So that as it may, the audience at Niblo's last night was quite as crowded, and apparently as fashionable, as any which greeted the great pianist during his triumphal campaign of last year.

The programme was especially tempting, and we therefore present it in full:—

PART I.

Overture to "Der Freischutz," the orchestra.....Weber
"Il Ballo di Famiglia," Signor Rocco.....Ginabiesi
The "Prayer of Moses," S. Thalberg.....Thalberg
Allegro of the First Concerto in A, with orchestral accompaniments, H. Vieuxtemps.....Vieuxtemps
Aria, from "Traviata," Mlle Carioli.....Verdi
"Mazzaniello," S. Thalberg.....Thalberg

PART II.

Overture, "March of Dersan," the orchestra...F. Schneider
"I Lombardi," accompanied by Madame Vieuxtemps, H. Vieuxtemps.....Vieuxtemps
Aria, "Barbiere di Siviglia," Signor Gassier.....Rossini
"L'Elisir d'Amore, S. Thalberg.....Thalberg
The "Streghe," H. Vieuxtemps.....Paganini
Duet, "L'Elisir d'Amore, Mlle. Carioli and Signor Rocco.....Donizetti
March, "Athalia".....Mendelssohn

Mr. Thalberg was received with the greatest satisfaction by an audience with which he was exceedingly well acquainted. This, to us, is the best proof of his transcendent merit. Any instrumental performer who can secure for two seasons, our fitful, mercurial public must be more than good—he must be great. Mr. Thalberg is now so far familiar to all of us that criticism upon his performances is unnecessary. We have then, only to repeat what we have said before—that he "Prayer from Moses," the fantasias upon "Mazaniello" and "L'Elisir d'Amore" were performed in a manner which cannot be equalled by any living artist within our knowledge.

M. Vieuxtemps, a violinist, who is already familiar to us made his first appearance in twelve years before an American audience last evening. M. Vieuxtemps presents a school of his own. He attempts neither the unnatural *tours de forces* of Paganini, nor the somewhat effeminate style of Sivori. He is a solid and vereritous executionist. His tone is pure and consistent. His performance of the Concerto in A was a triumph. His bowing was wonderful. The accuracy of his leaps from octave to octave was truly remarkable; and the purity of his tone was not less than that of Paul Julien, but it possessed the advantage of being more powerful.

M. Vieuxtemps has mastered his instrument. The passage in the Concerto which was supported by a *tremolo* on the violins in the orchestra, was magnificently rendered. His execution is delicate and penetrating, and the public must recognise that we have a master among us who has conquered that most unfruitful of instruments. M. Vieuxtemps is to the violin what Thalberg is to the piano.

Now we come to the vocal part of the concert.

Mademoiselle Carioli, a name entirely new to our boards, made her first appearance last evening. She was evidently labouring under the nervous disadvantages which are almost indispensable from a first appearance. The young lady enlisted the sympathies of the audience, first, by a modest attitude; secondly, by a vocal organ which was as pure as her appearance; thirdly, by an entire absence of crinoline.

Mademoiselle Carioli opened in the delicious soprano air from "Traviata" which her extreme nervousness prevented her doing full justice to; nevertheless such was the agreeable impression which she made, that in spite of her diffidence, she was encored. Her second rendering of the melodic was better than the first.

Mademoiselle Carioli has a pure soprano voice, rather defective in the lower notes, but she nevertheless sang with an excellent method. We have no doubt that after she overcomes the trepidation natural to a first appearance, she will become an agreeable accessory to our concert rooms.

M. Gassier sang the famous scena of Figard in the "Barber" with so much verve and expression as to receive a unanimous demand for an encore. We are glad to hear that M. Gassier will shortly sing the whole of this rôle at the Academy.

The concert altogether was one of the best ever given here, and we regret that Mr. Thalberg's engagements take him from town so soon that we shall lose him within a fortnight. The second concert of the series is to be given on Friday.

The Street Commissioner Controversy.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Peabody.

SEPT. 15.—*Daniel D. Conover vs. the Mayor and Commonalty of New York and Charles Devlin.*—Mr. Field, on the part of the plaintiff in this case, (which was a motion on the original and supplemental complaint to continue an injunction,) offered in evidence an affidavit of the Attorney General of the State.

Messrs. Brady and Sickles objected to the admissibility of the affidavit. Messrs. Field and Noyes argued in favor of it.

The Judge said that his impression was that the practice of this court is to admit the affidavit offered, under the circumstances, and he would allow it.

Mr. Noyes then read the affidavit of Stephen B. Cushing, Attorney General of the State in which he says that he is willing to consent to the commencement of an action in the nature of a *quo warranto* by the People and Charles Devlin against Daniel D. Conover, for the purpose of trying their respective titles to the office of Street Commissioner of the city of New York, and that he has never refused such consent.

Mr. Noyes then proceeded to open the case for plaintiff, by calling the attention of the Court to the order of events from the commencement of the suits. The motion now is on an original and supplemental complaint to continue an injunction order granted by Judge Peabody, restraining the defendants from proceedings to thwart the judgment proceedings which have been taken by Mr. Conover in reference to the office of Street Commissioner. The substance of the allegation is, that they have taken steps and design to take steps to prevent Mr. Conover from taking possession of the office, the right having been awarded him to do so by this Court.

The case is still on.

Police Intelligence.

CHARGE OF INCENDIARISM.—Five boys were yesterday arrested by officer Giraud, of the Ninth ward, charged with wilfully setting fire to an office belonging to the lumber yard corner of Twelfth and Washington streets. Two attempts had been made to burn it down, and last Sunday afternoon, a week ago, the third attack was made on the premises, which were burned to the ground. The following named boys are under arrest on the charge:—Joseph Hocker, Robert Beaty, Wm. McKnight, Thomas Antoine and John Boyle. They were taken before Justice Flandreau, who detained them to await the Fire Marshal's investigation.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The Moldavian Elections Officially Annulled.

Watt's First Steam Engine Burned.

PANIC ON THE PARIS BOURSE.

Defeat of the American Horses Lecompte and Babylon.

ADDITIONAL TROOPS FOR INDIA.

CONSOLS, 90 3-8 a 90 1-2, &c., &c., &c.

The Cunard steamship Persia, Captain Judkins, which left Liverpool at about 10 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 5th inst., arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning.

In London the underwriters of the Atlantic telegraph cable had offered to settle the claims upon them by paying 86½ per cent in cash, and giving up all claims of salvage on the cable on board the Niagara and Agamemnon, and that part submerged in the ocean.

Professor Thompson delivered a very instructive lecture on the Atlantic cable before the British Association, at Dublin.

The London rumors of ministerial changes continued to be propagated. The London *Star* says—Sir Charles Wood it is believed, will leave the Admiralty and take the 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.

An important meeting in favor of the scheme for the improvement of the navigation of the rivers of India, with a view to increasing the supply of cotton from India, had been held at Manchester.

A meeting of Trectarian clergymen is to be held soon in London, with reference to the new divorce law.

The Hon. Geo. Byng had been elected to succeed Lord Robert Grosvenor, as one of the members of Parliament for Middlesex, without opposition.

Eleven more regiments were under orders for India—seven infantry and four cavalry.

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of Berlin, publishes a letter from Damascus, dated August 5, in which it is stated that the son of an English merchant there, named Whyte, whose fortune is estimated at £2,000,000, had at his own expense raised and equipped a corps of thirty Europeans, with whom he had the day before set off to join the British forces in the East Indies as a volunteer, together with his "following." The course they had taken was in the first instance to Beyrout, to embark there for Egypt, and to proceed thence to the East Indies. The uniform in which these volunteers have been clothed is very similar to that of the English rifles. They have, however, been armed with the fowling pieces they were accustomed to at home, and also carry yatagans. Mr. Whyte's Adjutant and Quartermaster is a Mr. Finn, a relation of the English Consul of that name at Jerusalem. He is described as having formerly served 12 years as a company's officer in Bengal, and as a man of middle age and of athletic stature.

The Glasgow Polytechnic Institution was destroyed by fire. Among the articles destroyed was the first steam engine constructed by James Watt.

At the autumn commencement of Trinity College, Dublin, held for the purpose of conferring degrees on distinguished members of the British Association, Professor Rogers, of Boston, Mass., was amongst the parties so honored.

The sittings of the several sections of the Association were brought to a close on the 2d inst., in Dublin.

The shipment of silver to the East from England, by the steamer of the 4th inst., was £690,000.

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 potato disease, both in England and Ireland, were very prevalent.

The *Madrid* positively denies, on information obtained from the best sources, that any secret treaty exists between the United States and Mexico. What has given rise to the rumor of the existence of one is, it says, that an understanding exists between some American and Cuban filibusters; but it declares that the projects of these parties may be regarded with contempt.

The recent census shows the population of Spain to amount to 16,240,600 souls.

M. Hidalga, Mexican Charge d'Affaire in Madrid, had, in consequence of the rupture in diplomatic relations, left that city in obedience to orders from his government.

Advices from Hungary state that the Emperor of Austria's journey through Hungary was a perfect triumph, his reception being very enthusiastic. The Emperor was very near meeting with a serious accident: the train in which he was riding having run off the track, but fortunately without any ill result.

The King of Prussia has lately had two attacks of apoplexy, and the precarious condition of his health caused much uneasiness.

In the sitting of the Holstein Chambers on the 3d of September, the commission reported that it considered the situation of the country critical, and declared itself unable to discuss the new constitution before having secured the independence and equality due to Holstein in the Danish monarchy.

Reports from the Caucasus state that Schamyl still held eleven out of the twelve blockhouses which he recently took from the Russians, although several desperate attempts had been made to recover them. It is stated that reinforcements to the extent of 20,000 men are to be sent from Tiflis against Schamyl.

The commissioners appointed to regulate the Russian boundary in Asia had arrived at Tiflis.

It is stated that large bodies of Russian cavalry have recently marched towards the Austrian frontier, with a view of preventing Austria from interfering too much in the affairs of the Danubian Principalities.

A Russian squadron was cruising off Anapa, and a steamer lying in each of the seaports of Circassia, thus preventing Safir Pacha from getting his recently purchased arms and ammunition from Constantinople.

The Grand Duke Michael of Russia was married to the Princess Cecile of Baden, in St. Petersburg, during the week.

The cholera is at St. Petersburg. On the 22d of August there were 104 cases. The temperature varied between 59 and 81 degrees Fahrenheit.

From Athens we learn that the original chief of the insurrection in Epirus in 1854, notwithstanding a threat of imprisonment, had re-opened the campaign.

At Corfu the British government had prorogued the Parliament for two years, and great irritation was the consequence.

A despatch from Plymouth, England, of Sept. 1, speaking of the progress of the erection of the Royal Albert Bridge, says:—

The enormous iron tube, which, with the rail attached, weighed 1,100 tons, was this afternoon, at one o'clock, successfully floated by Mr. Brunel from the Devon side of the Tamar. Shortly after three o'clock one end was safely lodged on the Cornish side and the other on the pier in the centre of the river. The rail is now five feet above high water, but will be 102 feet 6 inches when lifted by hydraulic power 3 feet at a time at either end. The arched tube is 474 feet long, and the railway 450 feet. The erection of a similar tube on the Devon side will finish the most important engineering work for uniting Cornwall with Plymouth, Bristol and London by the Great Western Railway to London. Mr. Michael Williams, Chairman of the Cornwall line, and Captain Harrison, of the Great Eastern steamship, were with Mr. Brunel.

According to an English Parliamentary paper, the totals of gold shipped from Australia during the year 1856 were £138,607 from New South Wales, and £12,615,224 from Victoria. Of the latter, £10,809,652 was sent to England, £774,498 to India and China, £429,116 to Sydney, Adelaide and Tasmania, and £1,360 to America. The largest shipments were made in January, March, April, August and December; and the smallest in July and November.

A return from the British Board of Trade of the exports for the first half of 1857, shows that so far this year, the exportations have been at the rate of £12,6[illegible],[illegible]64 per annum. Of this amount £18,155,778 go to our Indian possessions, £11,722,962 to the United States, and £6,[illegible] to the German States. France, Holland, the Brazils, Turkey are the next respectively in amounts.

The shipping returns of the English Board of Trade for the month of July show a moderate increase in the gregate amount of tonnage employed. The increase in British vessels is very considerable, while in foreign, with the exception of American, there has been a falling off.

M. Klinkerfues has discovered a new comet, being the fifth of this year. In order to find it in the heavens a straight line should be drawn from Beta and Alpha of Ursa Major to the polar star. At about ten P. M. the comet is situate a little above this line, at about five degrees from the pole. The appearance of this new heavenly body is not unlike that of the beautiful nebula of the Serpent. The last three comets discovered were all found in the same region of the sky.

A tremendous fire broke out in Stockholm, night of 27th of August, in the Soedermalm suburb, and destroyed thirty houses.

One of the anchors intended for the Great Eastern steamship is lying upon the George's pier, at Liverpool. It weighs 6 tons 19 cwt. 2 qrs., and is formed upon Trotman's patent.

The steamship Fulton arrived off Cowes on the morning of the 3d September.

The steamship Antelope was appointed to leave Liverpool for St. Johns, Newfoundland, on the 7th, instead of the 5th inst., as advertised.

The steamship Indiana sailed from Southampton for New York on the 3d inst., with 520 passengers and $65,000 in specie.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

[From the Calcutta Englishman, July 20.]

The hopes held out in our last despatch of the capture of Delhi have not been fulfilled; the various reports which reached us turned out to have arisen from attacks on General Barnard's outpost. It is certain that he was not strong enough to attempt an assault, and the reinforcements on their way to him would hardly reach him much before the end of last month. If our communications were uninterrupted we should probably have heard the result of the affair before this time. As it is, some little progress is making. General Havelock has defeated the insurgents, as will be seen by the report below, and has pushed on to Cawnpore, too late, we fear, to save one of the devoted garrison of that place, and too late to save that gallant officer, Sir H. Lawrence, who was mortally wounded in a sortie from his lines at Lucknow, on the 2d inst., and died on the 4th. The loss of such men as Lawrence and Wheeler would at any time be severely felt, but just now, when they cannot be replaced, it is a disaster.

It will be seen by the various reports which are subjoined *that the mutiny extends over all the upper provinces, and that from Allahabad to the Punjab there is no order or obedience, nothing resembling a government beyond the limits of the few garrisons where the British flag is still hoisted.* The sufferings of the peaceful and well disposed inhabitants must be intense, exposed as they are not merely to the exactions of disorderly soldiers, but to bands of robbers and dacoits. It will be long before tranquillity and confidence are restored.

It is no longer necessary to ask which of the Bengal regiments have mutinied, but which are loyal, and it is our firm opinion that, unless where overawed by British soldiers or so separated from their comrades that they have no hope of joining them without being attacked, scarcely one is to be trusted. We must, however, except the 31st N. I., which is reported to have fought voluntarily and without European officers on the side of the government—"one faithful found amidst innumerable false." As a rule, the stronger their professions of loyalty the less they are to be trusted, and it is to be feared that the death of the good and gallant Sir H. Lawrence was caused by the desertion of these scoundrels when led out to action. Still we have officers of rank who have no other plan for the future than the restoration of this army of assassins; but then it is to be recollected that like the workmen of Ephesus, it is by this craft they have their gains. Perhaps a different view of Indian affairs will be taken at home, and it may then be seen that not merely a large British army, but also a large body of British born men in all public employments, are absolutely necessary if this country is to be held in peace, and with advantage to the inhabitants as well as to great Britain.

Every exertion is now being made to collect a force which will put down all resistance. Transports are about to be despatched, and steamers have been sent to the Cape for troops, and in the meantime some Madras regiments are coming to Bengal.

FIRST DEFEATS OF THE SEPOY MUTINEERS.

[From the London Post, Sept. 1.]

Between General Havelock's three brilliant and victorious actions (as reported in the advices from Bombay), and the various previous repulses of the mutineers, whether before Delhi, or at Agra, or elsewhere, there is this grand and cheering difference, that all the rest have been but so many defensive efforts on the part of troops abandoned, surprised and betrayed by a majority of their own comrades; whereas, General Havelock's small corps is the very first new force appearing upon the scene since the outbreak of this villanous treason.

All former advantages gained in the field meant that our outnumbered and scattered garrisons then and there made good their resistance; that they held their ground; that they were not overpowered when it came to fighting; that the rebels had not trampled them under foot, despite the prodigious disproportion of the respective material resources. In its very nature and essence, Gen. Havelock's operation differs from these heroic exploits; it is an aggressive movement—it is the first aggressive movement since the mutiny began, and it has been successful in the highest degree. What makes it still more satisfactory is, that this blow—this first offensive blow—has been struck against Nana Sahib himself—the califf who, amidst the atrocities which have signalized this revolt, has already contrived to attain an abominable pre-eminence. Until now, we may say with strict exactness that the mutineers who succeeded in surprising and treacherously murdering their officers at Meerut—who succeeded in seizing Delhi—in massacring women and children—in surprising the feeble stations of Cawnpore and in scouring the northern districts of Oude, have had all the best moves in the game to themselves. *The repulse of their sorties, the forcalting even of their attack upon Agra, and all the other exploits of our gallant and faithful troops, were successes only in this sense—that the rebels, on their side, had not succeeded; that they had made certain distinct attempts, and these had failed.* We could hitherto undertake nothing; what the sepoys undertook, whenever they had to come into direct collision with a complete European force, however small, broke down every where. That was necessarily the sure of our various wrestles with the first violence of this outbreak.

Very different is the performance of the small new force under Major Renaud, Captain Maude, of the artillery, from Ceylon, and General Havelock. While still exhausted with the desperate forced marches which had effected their junction with each other, they were assailed (being under four thousand strong, eighteen hundred of that number Europeans) by Nana Sahib, whose numerous and ferocious battalions were still seeking with the carnage perpetrated in defiance of the solemn oath that had but just before passed his lips. But he fell upon this wearied and comparatively small body, only to meet with a crushing overthrow. So complete was it, that he was obliged to leave eleven of the guns which he had brought with him in the hands of the conquerors, who pursued him into Cawnpore, and out of it, and out of the entire province, forcing him twice to turn to bay, and twice again routing him upon the field, with a loss of fifteen more of his guns, until he was chased back into Bithoor, from which he had originally issued on his mission of treachery and murder.

This is but an instalment. Eighteen hundred additional Europeans cannot enable the British army to a tempt much, and will barely replace the vacancies caused by disease, hardships and battle. But the reinforcement will cheer our troops, and confirm their endurance, it is known to be followed by other and greater bodies hastening to the rescue over land and sea; it is a foretaste of the destiny which will soon reverse the relative positions of the combatants. It will act as a warning upon the minds of the mutineers, who, unable to crush the few regiments already before them, though isolated and surprised, will not conceive increased hopes of prevailing now that the certain and infallible succors have actually begun to appear.

But neither these obvious considerations, nor the positive accession (however small) to the strength of our garrisons in the insurgent districts, comprise all that is important in General Havelock's arrival. Had he stolen into the British camp before Delhi, or had he crept into Lucknow, into Agra, or into any of the menaced stations; had he even done no more than suddenly to enter the disturbed region and there shut himself up in some new fortified position, all that we have stated would be equally true. Our troops would be so much the stronger, so much the more in heart; and the enemy so much [illegible] likely to act with spirit, so much the less formidable, [illegible]ful in a relative sense. But General Havelock has not thus stolen his way, but hews it, into the scene of conflict; with a loud tread, with crushing steps, with his sword dripping from three glorious feats of arms in the open day, he has signalized the coming of the very first British troops not included in those originally surprised; and has thus multiplied the practical and positive effects of his arrival tenfold, and its moral effects a hundredfold. Unless the ravages of cholera and other diseases have proved far more sweeping in the camp outside of Delhi than we hope they will be found to have proved, the five regiments there assembled will be able to await indomitably the reinforcements which will enable them to quit their attitude of patient observation, and to enter upon the career of avenging victory. As at Inkerman, against a far worthier foe, and as on a thousand other occasions, the chief function demanded of these British soldiers is that for which they are more distinguished than for any other—that for which their character most fits them, and that in which no other troops ever surpassed, or perhaps ever even equalled them—to stand firm, solid, unyielding and unshaken against overwhelming numbers and under the most crushing disadvantages of position, of climate, of hardship and of privation. This they will do; or if they fail, mortal man could not have achieved it.

STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH IN INDIA.

[From the Homeward Mail (London), Aug. 31.]

The daily announcements of the despatch of fresh reinforcements to India, the long list of transports for the conveyance of troops, the visits of great personages to the points of embarkation, the magnificence of the vessels, and the continued din and bustle of a great expedition, tend to convince every one that astonishing efforts are being made for the complete reassertion of our power in India. People in authority are ready with circular statements of the number and strength of the regiments proceeding to India. It is remembered that there are already in that country so many Queen's troops and so many in the service of the Company. The loyalty of the native armies of Bombay and Madras is very justly reasoned upon; and Sikhs, Ghoorkas and many other new levies are enumerated. In short, no one doubts that, under every possible contingency, and even though the numbers and perfidy of the enemy may obtain for them some temporary success, our final triumph is not far distant.

But it is the duty of those who wish to arrive at the real truth, and to ascertain the exact position of affairs, to discard all unnecessary details, and to retain a too sanguine spirit, which is no doubt valuable in the moment of action, but must be never suffered to influence our calculations. We wish on the present occasion to take a sober—nay, indeed, a sombre—view of affairs, and of our disposable military strength as regards the crisis in India, and as much as possible to put ourselves in the position of a military man, whose task it might be to restore order out of the present chaos with the means now available.

It appears, then, that there are of her Majesty's troops in India, or proceeding thither, eight regiments of cavalry, forty-five and a half of infantry, and three troops and ten companies of artillery. Reckoning the infantry regiments at 900, the cavalry at 600 men each, and the artillery at 200 men a troop and 150 men a company, we have a total of 47,850 men—a great force, truly. To these are to be added nine company's regiments of European infantry, and 17 troops of horse and 48 companies of foot artillery, in round numbers 20,000 men, with a few hundreds of unattached officers belonging to revolted regiments, and a handful of volunteers, forming a grand total of about 70,000 European soldiers. To this force must be added the native armies of Madras and Bombay, the Sikh auxiliaries, some Ghoorkas, and other levies, and a few regiments of the Bengal army, which, like the thirty first, seem yet to remain staunch. Such a statement would probably be quite sufficient for a person without Indian experience and unacquainted with military matters, and he would feel quite assured that even if India were in rebellion from Cape Comorin to Cashmere, it would be easy to reconquer it.

A moment's reflection, however, will suffice to show the matter in a somewhat different light. In considering how the vast region from Benares to Delhi, including Oude, Bundelcund, Agra, and Rohilcund, now in rebellion, is to be recovered, we must strike out of the account all the troops in the two minor Presidencies, whether European or native, as well as those that garrison the Punjab. The Bombay army will have enough to do in preserving order within the limits of its own Presidency, and in sending up reinforcements to Sindh and the Punjab, so as to keep a good front towards Afghanistan and Persia. The columns which have moved on Mhow and Indore may also recover and hold those places. To expect further aid from the Bombay army would be unwise. The Madras army has also quite sufficient to occupy it within its ordinary limits, and in overawing Hyderabad and Nagpur and the bigoted Mohammedan population in other parts of the Madras Presidency. The troops already in Bengal are not even sufficient to garrison the principal points on the main lines of communication and hold the great cities. Calcutta, Cawnpore has fallen, and though General Havelock has reconvered it, and has probably been sufficiently reinforced to attempt the relief of Lucknow, the difficulty of that undertaking cannot be disguised. The disciplined troops of the enemy in Oude, even allowing for some reinforcements to Delhi, cannot be less than 20,000 men. There is, besides, a host of rabble very troublesome on the lines of communication, and certain to cut off stragglers or weak detachments. Grant that General Havelock's column, strengthened perhaps to 2,500 men, can advance 53 miles in the face of such opposition, and relieve the remains of the garrison at Lucknow, it is hardly to be thought that he could retain that great city of 300,000 inhabitants in a country the population of which is altogether hostile. He will, therefore, either fall back on Allahabad and Benares till reinforcements can arrive from England, or attempt to make his way to Delhi, 256 miles, in the face of immensely superior numbers. This appears so difficult an operation, when the want of carriage, the rainy season, and other things are considered, that it is possible no additional troops may be able to reach Agra, Meerut and Delhi before the regiments now on their way from England arrive at Calcutta—that is, the middle of November. It will be admitted, then, that the position of our troops at the above places is most critical. At Agra every third man has already been killed or wounded, and there remain but 350 Europeans to defend the place. At Meerut our strength does not exceed 700. Our army before Delhi is, we fear, greatly overrated.

General Reed has 5,000 native soldiers, two regiments of European cavalry, and about five regiments of infantry, reckoning the wing of her Majesty's 61st and the six weak companies of the 2d Fusiliers as one regiment. He has, besides, about 800 artillerymen. By Colonel Chester's letter of the 17th of May we find that of the European infantry, the 75th and 1st and 2d Fusiliers mustered together only 1,800 men even at Umballa, before the fighting commenced. We know that up to the date of the last mail several hundred men had been killed or wounded, and allowing for deaths and non effectives from disease, and for casualties in the three subsequent sorties, we can hardly estimate our entire force before Delhi as much above 10,000 men.

There are probably double this number of sepahis in Delhi, and in rear of our army there is a great force of the enemy gathering. Computing the Gwalior contingent at ten thousand, and adding Bilkar's contingent, the Bhurtpore levies, and the mutineers from Neemuch, Hansi and other places, the rebels will have at least twenty thousand men to operate upon Agra and Meerut, and then to take up a position in rear of our besieging army at Delhi. It is right to look these facts in the face; and in inquiring whether the 20,000 men now on the way from England can reconquer the revolted provinces, we ought to ask not so much whether they are sufficient, but whether it is possible in any way to add to them.

In this cruel and exterminating war, in which so many precious lives have been sacrificed, he that counsels half measures, or any measure short of the utmost that can be done, is an enemy to England, and deserves to be pinioned to the execration of his countrymen. Why is the garrison of Malta not sent overland with hot haste, and its place taken by militia regiments or volunteers?—who would not volunteer at such a moment? Why have ministers positively refused to allow the company to increase their European troops? Is this a time for party quarrels or squabbles about patronage? Is India to be deprived of new levies of Europeans because it is to be