

## INDIA.

## THE CAPTURE OF CALPEE.

The Bombay letters and papers of the 5th ult. bring full details of the capture of this last stronghold of the Bengal rebels. Annexed is one of these circumstantial accounts—contained in a letter from the camp dated the 25th of May. The writer, after describing the previous operations of the force under Sir H. Rose and the brigade under Col. Maxwell, proceeds as follows:—"Calpee, was taken by our force, in consequence that for five miles round and about junction with Brigadier Maxwell's brigade, on the 23rd. Before giving you an account of the action, I must tell Calpee, from the inundations of the Jumna river, the ground is frightfully rugged and uneven, and impassable except by infantry, and that to with the utmost difficulty—steep ravines, with yawning gulfs between. This of course proved very advantageous to the enemy, who caused us no small annoyance from these recesses. On the 22nd, the day previous to the storm and assault, the enemy came out in full force about fifteen or twenty thousand, chiefly cavalry, and made bold to attack us. Heavy fire was kept up till late in the day, when the cavalry, as usual, skirred off. The 86th slaughtered a fearful number on the river bank, where, it is said, their infantry were so thick that the County Downs were kicking them into the water and popping them off like ducks. The 71st, too, did its duty. We had the Camel Corps of Maxwell's Brigade, who also did capital work; but for them three of our guns would have been captured. The following morning, the 23rd, at two p. m., the whole force moved off to the assault; the infantry over the deep ravines and the cavalry round to a road leading into Calpee; but to their great disappointment they discovered that the greater portion of the enemy had made off during the night. The few that remained, however, resisted desperately. Nearly all were slaughtered by the flying brigade while escaping towards Agra. A sad number must have bit the dust on the 22nd; but it was impossible to find this out, as they took the precaution for the first time of carrying off their dead and wounded from the battle field on stretchers or dhoolies. When possession was taken of Calpee and our flag waved proudly over its walls, which was up at ten a. m., the infantry all got into the Residence out of the sun, and one of the 71st pipers commenced a strathspey on his bagpipe, when all who could kick a leg at all stepped out to it. The general and all the officers were in high glee at this. Sugar and salt were strowed about in abundance, and the resemblance between them was so great that many got sucked in with the latter. Our commissariat suffered much from captures by the enemy, at a time, too, when we could ill spare it. Thirty-eight carts, with tea, sugar, arrack, and medical comforts, were taken from the 2nd Brigade. Poor Conductor Roynane, who was in charge, died about the very time this happened from sheer exhaustion. The day we were marching to take up position before Calpee a body of the rebel cavalry attacked our baggage and cut up a number of cartmen. One of the office clerks was seized, and begged his life off by saying he was writer to a Banyah. He had to give up his horse, and rings set in pearls were torn off his ears. On demanding his money he said he had only one rupee, which he gave up; but the cunning chap, laughing and telling me of the affair in office, said he had fifty rupees by him at the time. The enemy hooked it on seeing the dragoons. Calpee is a fine large place, with an arsenal on the river bank. It is high time now that the Central India field force was quartered; they have done their duty, and no mistake. Our men are suffering much from the heat. None were injured on the 23rd except by the effects of the sun. We captured eight guns and two elephants on the 22nd and 23rd; we also fired a royal salute yesterday, the Queen's birthday." Sir Hugh Rose, says a correspondent, deserves the highest praise for the manner in which he has performed his duty. With 5,000 men he has overrun a country filled with enemies, covered with numerous forts, difficult of access by its defiles, and fatal to troops, because no resources were available in it. At Saugor he had to halt for provisions and carriage. At Jhansi he was

detained by the Kotah rebels getting into his rear, and threatening his communications. The only force which slipped through his fingers was that of the Rajahs of Banpore and Shahghur, which escaped across the Betwa from Major Orr. They and the Boondelas, who come out of their jungles when our troops disappear, retook Chandairee, Esaugur, and Malthoon; but Chandairee has been retaken by Brigadier Smith's brigade, and Esaugur will have the same fate. The 2nd Brigade will go from Calpee to Gwalior, where barracks have been erected for 2,000 men. The presence of Colonel Maxwell contributed not a little to the easy capture of Calpee; but Colonel Riddell's corps from Etawa also did good in keeping the banks of the Jumna downwards from Etawa in the Doab. The two columns, however, were insufficient to prevent 3,000 or 4,000 men from getting over the Jumna into the Doab, and thence into Oude, through the Mynporee districts, whilst another gang, 1,000 or 2,000 strong, got away lower down, and crossed the Ganges, between Cawnpore and Futtehpore. A telegram from Calpee states that eight guns had been taken from the fugitives; fifty were found in the fort and twenty-four standards. In the magazine were 10,000lbs. of English gunpowder, a quantity of muskets, shot and shell, tents, tools, &c., worth in all two or three lacs of rupees. There were three or four foundries for cannon, in the town, with all the requisites of a wheel and gun manufactory. A box was found containing most important correspondence belonging to the Ranees of Jhansi, which throws great light on the revolt and its principal authors. Everything proves that the rebels considered Calpee, and arsenal a point of great importance, which they intended to keep to the last, and that they only abandon it in consequence of the severe defeat which they sustained at Galowlee on the 29th of May, and the panic caused by unexpected appearance of Sir H. Rose's force before Calpee. After the capture of that place five or six hundred Sepoys were killed in the pursuit, which was checked as usual by the intense heat of the sun, that knocked up men and horses. The Sepoys were quite disheartened and disorganised; they threw away their arms, left their red jackets, and disguised themselves, in order not to be known as Sepoys.

## ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

## ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, July 27.

The steamship Europa, from Liverpool 17th noon, arrived at Halifax at 6 o'clock, this morning. She had moderate weather with a light westerly wind during the passage.

## BRITAIN.

The steamer Prince Albert has been substituted for the American Empire in the Galway line, and leaves for Halifax on the 27th inst.

The Atlantic Telegraph Fleet was appointed to leave Queenstown for another effort on Saturday, 17th. The Directors of the Company having resolved at a meeting of the 14th, that it was desirable a renewed attempt should be forthwith made, the English government issued orders accordingly.

The London Times and Daily News publish graphic descriptions from correspondents of the cruise of the Agamemnon, showing the fearful risk that the vessel was in.

The Times says in its editorial remarks on the subject, that the Agamemnon is clearly unfit to lay the Atlantic Cable. If the suggestion of the Great Eastern is not thought worth notice, or if the proprietors of that ship are not ready to lend it for that object, let a ship be built for the purpose at once. Whether it succeeds or not at the first trial, it will find sufficient occupation in either renewing the attempt, or in laying down additional cable hereafter.

On the 15th in the House of Lords, after some debate upon the India Bill, during which Lord Ellenborough characterized the bill as one of the most gratuitous acts of truckling to the temporary feelings of the House of Commons that the Government could have been guilty of, the bill was passed to a second reading.

It is authoritatively announced that the British Government will take no further steps against Thomas Allsop.

The number of persons more or less injured by the recent fireworks explosion in London, is stated as high as 300. One or two had died, and several others are not expected to live.

The case of Lady Lytton Bulwer had been adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties and on the special report of her lady ship's condition, she had been set a liberty.

## FRANCE.

The prominent topic was the visit of Prince Napoleon to the great Industrial Exhibition at Limoges, and the flattering reception accorded him there.

The Marine Department had contracted for a supply of six barreled revolvers for the naval service.

## TURKEY.

Private dispatches intimate that the Turks had attacked Montengrins, and that after three conflicts, the latter retreated to the mountains. The story lacks confirmation.

A general officer of the Turkish army has been ordered to proceed to Jeddah, as imperial commissioner, with directions to punish the parties implicated in the recent massacre, according to martial law.

## ARABIA.

The Turkish envoy in Paris has received a telegraphic despatch from his government promising all satisfaction in its power for the massacre at Jeddah, and the Arabs to be severely punished.

Further outrages in Turkey against Christians are reported.

## INDIA.

The Bombay mail of June 10th, arrived at Alexandria 10th July.

On the 1st June an engagement took place between the Calpee rebels and the troops of Maharajah Scindia, near Gwalior. The latter force gave way and joined the enemy. Scindia fled to Agra.

The rebels occupied the fort at Gwalior. General Rose's first brigade was half way to Gwalior, when the fall of the place was heard of.

Genl Rose from Calpee, Col. Hicks from Jhansi and Brig. Smith from Lepree, were to meet before Gwalior on 17th June.

Strength of the enemy rated at 17,000. The rebels were in great force around Lucknow and interrupting communication with Cawnpore.

Another despatch however says the people at Lucknow were beginning to come in. Sir Colin Campbell was about to join the Governor General at Allahabad.

In Behar, insurrection has been crushed and disarming proceeds quietly on both sides.

The Rajah of Ranssee's palace and town have been plundered by the rebels.

The rebel garrison of Humeapoor, numbering five thousand, with four guns, escaped, and pursuit failed.

The Calcutta mail of June 4th reached England.

Letters report that the heat produced great sickness of troops; and with all reinforcements sent out, only 26,000 Europeans could be mustered.

CHINA.—Shanghai letters give rumors that the mouth of the Peiho had been captured; but there is no authentic news of such event.

The allied fleet off the mouth of Peiho, numbered 19 men-of-war.

## THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

## DEFEAT OF SCINDIA; THE ADVANCE OF SIR H. ROSE ON GWALIOR.

ALEXANDRIA, July 10, 1858.

The steamer Ottawa brings Bombay dates to the 19th ultimo.

On the 1st of June an engagement took place between the Calpee rebels and the troops of the Maharajah Scindia near Gwalior. The right and left divisions of Scindia's force gave way and joined the enemy. The centre, composed of the Maharajah's body guards, fought well, but was beaten, with a considerable loss of men. Scindia fled to Agra.

Sir H. Rose reports, on the 4th of June, from Calpee, that our forces are marching as fast as they can on Gwalior.

In Rohilcund and the Doab all is quiet. Sir Colin Campbell was about to join the Governor-General at Allahabad in Behar.

The insurrection had been crushed, and Sir E. Lugard's forces available for duty elsewhere (? anywhere.)

The people at Lucknow beginning to come in. Disarming proceeds quietly on both sides of India.

The disarmed Sepoy regiments in Bengal have been discharged in small parties.

The Chief of Nurgood has been hanged at Belgaum for the murder of Mr. Mouson.

HODSON AT LUCKNOW.—The fighting seemed on the south-east side to be a constant succession of combats. In one of these, Captain Hodson, 1st Fusiliers, better known as the leader of "Hodson's Horse," who for his gallantry at Delhi had just received his brevet majority, was killed. He had ridden to the front, and having entered a house to see what was going on, went to the window, where he instantly received a ball in his side. Thus fell one of the bravest in the Indian army; an officer whose name has been brought too often before the public by those in high command to need my humble word of praise. There was not a man before Delhi who did not know Hodson—always active, always cheery; it did one's heart good to look at his face, when all felt how critical was our position. Ask any soldier, "Who was the bravest man before Delhi?"—who most in the saddle—who foremost? and nine out of ten in the infantry will tell you "Hodson;" in the artillery, as many will name "Tombs." I once heard one of the Fusiliers say, "Whenever I see Captain Hodson go out, I always pray for his safety to be in danger." Yet it was not only in the field that Hodson was to be valued; his head was as active as his hand was strong. Blackwood for July.

## A BRUSH.

Among the matchlock men, who to the number of 700 or 800 were lying behind the walls or the houses, was a body of Ghazees or Mussulman fanatics, who like the Roman Decii, devote their lives with solemn oaths to their country for their faith. Uttering loud cries "Bismillah, Allah, deen deen!" 130 of these fanatics, sword in hand, with small circular bucklers on the left arm, and green cummerbunds, rushed out after the Sikhs, and dashed at the left of the right wing of the Highlanders. With bodies bent and heads low, waving their tulwars with a circular motion in the air, they came on with astonishing rapidity. At first they were mistaken for Sikhs, whose passage had already somewhat disordered our ranks. Fortunately, Sir Colin Campbell was close up with the 42nd; his keen quick eye detected the case at once. "Steady, men, steady; close up the ranks. Bayonet them as they come on." It was just in time, for these madmen, furious with bhāng, were already among us, and a body of them sweeping around the left of the right wing got into the rear of the regiment. Three of them dashed so suddenly on Colonel Cameron that they pulled him off his horse ere he could defend himself. His sword fell out of its sheath, and he would have been hacked to pieces in another moment but for the gallant promptitude of Colour-Sergeant Gardiner, who, stepping out of the ranks, drove his bayonet through two of them in the twinkling of an eye. The third was shot by one of the 42nd. Brigadier Walpole had a similar escape; he was seized by two or three of the Ghazees, who sought to pull him off his horse, while others cut at him with their tulwars. He received two cuts on the hand, but he was delivered from the enemy by the quick bayonets of the 42nd. In a few minutes the dead bodies of 133 of these Ghazees, and some 18 or 20 wounded men of ours, were all the tokens left of the struggle.

## CENTRAL INDIA.

GWALIOR.—The Maharajah of Gwalior is now a fugitive at Agra. The main body of the Calpee fugitives, with Tantia Topce, the Ranees of Jhansi, and the Nawab of Banda, fled first to Indookee, where they were joined by Kooer Dowlut Singh and Rahim Ali, with about 1,500 men and a few light guns; they then decided to march on Gwalior, which they did rapidly, so as to allow Scindia but little time for preparation. They reached Gwalior on the 1st of June. Their numbers are believed to have been about 5,000 infantry and 800 cavalry, with a few small guns.