

gods' mullins have not reached Indore. Mhow quiet, but temper of troops, especially wing of cavalry uncertain. Infantry of Malwa Contingent behaving with remarkable fidelity."

"From Agra to Bombay.

"FROM LIEUT. GOVERNOR TO SECY TO GOVERN'T.

Dated June 13, 3 p.m.

"Nothing further from Delhi up to this time; communications in advance greatly interrupted. All contingents quit here.

"Pray write to England and say that the town and district of Jhansi are all in the hands of the rebel troops, who have set up a member of the Jhansi family as Rajah.

"The European residents had to take refuge in the fort, but access was given through the treachery of the Ranees and her people. It is much to be feared that very many lives of the European officers and their families have been lost. The European officers in Jaboun have fallen back upon Etawa, Bauda, and Jaboun. Mention in letters of a serious outbreak in Cawnpore; result not accurately known; very great disorder reported in the Doab down to Allahabad; this is in Bauda letters. Bauda and Humrapora comparatively quiet. The Adenzurah Rajah siding Bauda."

"From Agra to Bombay, Madras, and Hyderabad.

"FROM LIEUT. GOVERNOR TO SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT AND RESIDENT.

Dated June 13, 8 p.m.

"Extract of a letter from Mr. Thornhill, collector at Muttra, dated June 13, 1857:—"The Seth had news from Delhi last night. Up to the 10th nothing of marked importance, but I gather that a good part of the wall near one of the gates has been broken down. Mutineers in Delhi said to be in a panic. 500 horses of the Nawab of Thujjur, who are said to have been serving the mutineers, have fled back to Thujjur.—The King anxious to throw himself on British protection."

"From Indore to Bombay.

"FROM COL. DURAND TO GOVERNMENT.

Dated June 14th.

"The political agent of Gwalior sent yesterday news from Jhansi as follows:—A spy sent to Jhansi has returned with a note from the Tabseelar. The spy says he saw the mutinous 300 infantry and 300 cavalry leave Jhansi at 3 a.m. on the 12th with all the treasure, for Chitpore on the Cawnpore road.—They said they were going to Cawnpore and Delhi.—The Ranees was in power. Malwa Contingent Cavalry rebels at Thull also talk of marching on Delhi. All quiet at Augor. On the 11th all quiet here. News of Benares corps having risen, and been driven from station by artillery and Europeans, with very heavy loss to mutineers."

Bombay, June 15, 10 a.m.

"Letters were received yesterday from Lahore of the 3d of June. Punjab generally tranquil and order maintained throughout. At Peshawar some uneasiness in consequence of the large number of regular native troops, but no outbreak. Vigorous measures were being taken, and severe examples made of the mutineers and deserters. At Hansi and Hisab the Hriannah Light Infantry mutinied. These places were plundered, and it is feared that all the Europeans were murdered. Mooltan quiet. Mhow quiet. Accounts from Kurrachee up to the 9th of June. Everything quiet in Scinde."

INDIA.—FURTHER OF THE OUTBREAK.

The troops at Neemuch, Nusserabad, Loodianah, Allygurb, and other stations, proved to be alike tainted. So much doubt was there, indeed, regarding those at Nusserabad, that a picket of the Bombay Lancers—who fortunately had not been taken away from the Station—mounted guard over the Bengal battery. On the 29th of May, at about four in the evening, the storm broke over that devoted station. It commenced by a rush of the mutineers to the guns; there they soon overpowered the few gallant Lancers who were guarding them, loading with canister, these men, numbering upwards of 2000, awaited the deadly strife. And now ensued a passage at arms, which for brilliant gallantry, determined coolness, and devotion, stands, I think, as we hear it, unequalled in the annals of history. The Bombay Lancers (1st Light Cavalry), who for seven days had remained booted and saddled in expectation of such emergency, were mounted and formed up instantly. Officers fell in at the head of their respective troops, the word was given to march, and with the chivalry of Knights Templars this brave body (in numbers about 200) went forward to almost certain death. As they neared the cursed battery the word was given to "Charge." Regardless of the fearful leaden shower that instantly opened upon them, and the terrific gaps it occasioned in their armed ranks, each man, from the colonel to the young

est trooper, emulating the deeds of their gallant European comrades at Balaklava, only pressed the more eagerly and determinedly forward. Through and through the mutinous scoundrels did they ride, and only desisted when the commanding officer, seeing the great loss they had already sustained and the awful inequality of the contending parties, sounded the retreat, and directed the few men who remained to cover the retreat of the ladies and families from the station. This they did, conducting them in safety to a village 80 miles distant, from whence, this band of men again issued and succeeded in capturing one of the guns. In this gallant affair the regiment lost Captain Spottiswoode and Cornet Newbury, killed; Colonel Penney died immediately after the action; and Captain Hardy and Lieutenant and Adjutant Loch, wounded; the number of men killed is not known. It is impossible to overrate the confidence this gallant conduct of the Lancers has created in all quarters. Nobody ever doubted that the Bombay troops were faithful and staunch to a man, and this is the most undeniable proof they could have of it. A report is current that a regiment has mutinied at Neemuch, and murdered some of the officers there; some, however, are known to have escaped to Jawood. The death of General Anson (the late Commander in Chief), will, it is thought, bring matters to an early termination, as his movements against the insurgents at Delhi have, like the orders issued both by him and the Governor General, been distinguished only for great want of promptitude, vigour and decision. There is no doubt whatever that had vigorous measures been at once adopted with the 34th and other regiments—the two at Agra for instance—at the commencement of the outbreak, half of the bloodshed that we now lament would never have occurred. Instead of being disbanded, the regiments should have been mown down with canister. Instead of pen the cannon should have been used.

Now that the mischief is done let us hope that the eyes of the people of England will be opened, and that you and they will at once call attention to the folly and danger of government sending out men to govern and command who are not only totally unfit from age, but who have never even studied in the slightest degree the character or the circumstances of the people they are to rule. "Quite good enough for India," is a saying of ministers that will one day most assuredly cost England her possessions in India. Now, too, that it has been shown that the Bengal native army is not to be trusted, the loud and oft repeated cry for more Europeans will, it is hoped, receive a little attention. In the meantime I am happy to be able to state that the day of retribution is at hand. A large mass of troops is now moving on Delhi; a moveable column has been formed at Peshawar; another, of Bombay troops, is en route from Poona to Mhow. Two regiments have proceeded up the Indus, from Kurrachee to Mooltan, and the 6th and 78th Highlanders have ere this reached and marched from Calcutta. The independent rajahs and the whole of the country generally, disgusted with the brutal acts of the mutineers, are affording aid to government. Funds remain steady and the new loan still continues to fill, so that you will perceive confidence is fully reposed in our government.

Many of the mutineers are being hanged and shot at Peshawar.

Twelve o'clock, noon.—Intelligence has just been received by government, by electric telegraph, that the force under Gen. Barnard had arrived before Delhi on the 8th inst., and had immediately given battle to the mutineers, who, with the "King of India" at their head, were encamped outside the walls. The victory was most complete, 26 guns having been taken, and the scoundrels driven dispirited into the fort. Delhi is now surrounded by our force, and is entirely at our mercy, which commodity will, it is hoped, be dealt out in the same ratio as they dealt it to their officers. A few hot shot or carcasses thrown in, and Delhi will be razed to the ground, burying beneath its walls the cowardly ruffians who sought protection within them.

BOMBAY, June 13, 1857.

At the hour for closing the mails on the 11th, it was ordered that the steamer should remain in harbor for forty-eight hours, in anticipation of news arriving of the fall of Delhi. These may yet come before 2 p.m., but I much doubt it. It cannot, however, be long delayed, as our engineers are necessarily cognizant of all the weak points of the fort, which at its best was never a strong one. I have seen no plan of it, but I believe that it consists of one light wall, built of brick or stone, with a narrow and not deep ditch on the outside. The wall has a number of flanking bastions placed at intervals of about 300 feet along it, and these are all loop-holed for musketry. Guns, it is supposed, have been mounted throughout, but it is known there are some curtains the faces of which cannot be enfiladed from any of the bastions. A regular siege, with parallels and approaches is, of course, not to be thought of, but it is not known what plans Gen. Barnard intends to adopt for its reduction. A *coup de main* is talked of, blowing in the gates with petards, and pouring in an irresistible mass of men; others advocate ascending and running a battery up to the walls and pounding them down. I, however, prefer the plan of burning the place to the ground with carcasses and hot shot, or setting it on fire in a number of places, and then, when the attention of the defenders is distracted, to render them still further distraught by attacking them in three or four spots. Whatever system be adopted, a week at the outside must bring the intelligence that Delhi has fallen.

In the House of Commons, July 16, Mr. Schofield brought up the report of the committee on the Mayo election, which declared that Mr. Moore was unduly elected at the last election, and that the said election was void. The committee further reported upon the conduct of the Rev. Peter Conway and the Revd. Luko Ryan, as calling for the serious consideration of the house.

Sugar, Porto Rico, at 56s. 58s.; Demerara, at 44s. to 47s. 6d.; St. Kitt's at 52s. 54s.—all 6d. to 1s. decline on last week's rates.

IRELAND.—The *Derry Sentinel* announces that the Rev. Moore O'Connor, rector of Culdaff, has written a letter to the Lord Bishop of Derry, to the effect that he has become a convert to Romanism, and therefore resigns the living to the patron, the Marquis of Donegal. In taking this step the revd. pervert refers to "the purifying wave of the Catholic Church, having passed over him." But the *Derry paper* remarks—

"The time chosen by Mr. O'Connor to desert the Protestant faith is rather inopportune. The Bishop had concluded his proofs in the suit instituted by his lordship to degrade him of his status as a clergyman of the Church of England and deprive him of his benefice, to which, by the judgment given in the Court of Queen's Bench, he had no legal claim. The case was almost ripe for hearing; but, instead of meeting the gravest accusations against his character, he has abandoned the Ecclesiastical Court, and taken refuge in the Church of Rome. This is the last strange phase in a career as chequered and eventful as many that have already secured their respective biographers."

An Armagh paper, noticing the secession, says that the suit will be continued until Mr. O'Connor is legally degraded.

The *Pays* says that orders have been sent from London to Admiral Lord Lyons, who is now at Spezzia, to send several of his ships to China. The Brunswick, which has been stationed at Leghorn, is to be dispatched to Calcutta.

CHINA.—The news from Hong Kong is to May 25. The sufferings of the Chinese are frightful. Famine continued to increase in Canton and the interior. The gunboats have gone up the Canton river to attack the Mandarin junks. General Garrett and his staff have arrived. A battle has been fought between the Imperialists and the rebels about Foo-chow-foo, and it is believed that the Imperialists have been victorious. Sir John Bowring has intimated that compensation for loss sustained by British subjects will be demanded from the Chinese Government.

CANADA.

VERDICT ON THE "MONTREAL" DISASTER.—The Coroner's jury on Thursday evening, at Quebec, returned a verdict of manslaughter against Rudolf, the owner of the steamer Montreal, Capt. Rudolf Dorval, the pilot, and Roberge, the mate, and strongly censuring Wilson, the senior controlling agent. The verdict also recommends a stringent enforcement of the Steamboat Law. The parties implicated will be indicted at the present Session Court, Queen's Bench.

APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:—To be the Chief Inspector of Pickled Fish for the County of Garsborough—James A. Tory, Esquire, in place of E. H. Francheville, Esq. To be Justices of the Peace: In the County of Cumberland—Chas. E. Hatchford, Jno. Travis, Wm. Keiver, Joseph Coates, Douglas Peggley, Wm. Stewart, Westchester, Alfred Black, Wm. D. Brundige, Thos. Thomson, and John Bragg, Esqrs. In the County of Victoria—Murdoch McLeod, Esq.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, in Council, has been pleased to vacate the existing Board of School Commissioners in the District of Cumberland proper, and to reconstruct the same, and for that purpose has been pleased to appoint to be Commissioners of Schools in the District of Cumberland proper, in the place of the members of the Board whose seats are hereby vacated, the following persons:—The Revd. Alex. Clarke, Revd. W. McCarty, Revd. E. B. Demill, Revd. Robt. Crane, Revd. J. Munro, Revd. — Duff, Hon. H. G. Pineo, Jos. Oxley, Esq. Thos. Logan, Esq., Dr. Benj. G. Page, Tillott Harrison, Esq., Gilbert Swaman, Esq.

His Excellency, by the advice of the Executive Council, is pleased to re-establish Sydney, in the Island of Cape Breton, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, concurrently with North Sydney—and to rescind as far as relates to the Registry of Shipping, the order passed on the 18th June, 1855, in reference to those Ports—hereby reconstituting and establishing the Port of Sydney as a Port of Registry for Shipping, and directing the Registry of Shipping at North Sydney to be discontinued and to be restored to the Port of Sydney.

His Excellency has also been pleased to re-appoint Charles E. Leonard, Esq., to be a principal officer of Customs and Navigation Laws, for the Port of Sydney.