

It appears that our loss during the actual siege was about 800 men. On the day of assault it was sixty-four officers and 1,178 killed and wounded, being nearly one-third of the whole number engaged. The 1st Fusilier Regiment lost nine officers, and other regiments, I believe, in proportion; the Engineers suffered heavily; the three officers conducting Nos. 1, 3, and 4 columns (Lieuts. Greathead, Medley, and Maunsell), were all struck down early in the fight, and of the seventeen officers on duty that day, ten were put hors de combat. The loss of the enemy is never likely to be correctly ascertained, but at the end of the operations it is probable that at least 1,500 men must have been killed between the 7th and 20th, and a very large number wounded, who were carried away.

"On the night of the 21st September, the conqueror, Gen. Wilson, proposed the health of Queen Victoria in the Dewan-Khas, the beautiful white marble white durbar hall of the palace, where once stood the famed peacock throne, and which bears the well-known inscription, meant to apply to the palace and its gardens generally, and which now reads like a mockery—

"Oh, if there is an Eden on earth, it is this!"

Here, in the palace of the Great Mogul, the health of our Queen was drunk by her victorious soldiers with enthusiastic cheers, which were taken up by the gallant Ghoorkas who formed the personal guard of the General. The result is thus notified by the Chief Commissioner of Lahore:—

"The capture of the city of Delhi, of the palace and the fort of Selinghur, was completed yesterday. All honor to the noble army which, under command of Major-General Wilson, has effected this most important conquest, by which the wide-spread rebellion of the mutinous Bengal Army has received a complete defeat in Upper India. The days of Clive and Lake are again revived among us. Neither the devastation of that terrible scourge, the cholera, nor the deadly stroke of an Indian summer's sun, which have so grievously thinned the ranks of our small army during the past three months—the harassing and almost incessant duties of the camp, the ever-recurring combats with a highly trained and veteran enemy, who outnumbered us by thousands in men and by hundreds in guns of all calibres—the stubborn and desperate resistance offered by the mutineers during and since the assault on the 14th instant—nothing has abated the ardor of our troops, European and native, nor quelled that indomitable courage and persevering energy which take no denial, and will brook nothing short of success.

"It will be for a grateful Government to acknowledge, as they deserve, the services of Major-General Wilson and his army to the British Empire in India, but the Chief Commissioner cannot refrain from offering them the warm tribute of his heartfelt admiration. Sir John Lawrence requests that a royal salute may be fired at the principal stations in the Punjab, in honor of the capture of Delhi."

"When the palace was taken, the King and his two sons fled towards the south. They were followed, and the next day, the 21st, the old King surrendered to Captain Hodson and his cavalry near the Kootub Minar, which is about fifteen miles south of Delhi. He was accompanied in his captivity as in his flight, by his chief wife, the Begum Zeenut Mahal, the ornament of the Palace. The King is said to be 92 years of age, and is now a prisoner in what was once his own palace. The two sons and a grand-son, who were captured also by Capt. Hodson, at the tomb of Humayoon, about five miles from Delhi, and who are known to have been leaders in the rebellion, have received the reward of their treason. They were shot on the spot, and their bodies were brought back and exposed at the Kotwalie or chief police-office, where so many of our countrymen were brutally murdered. A quantity of the arms of the King's late attendants, the King's personal elephants, carriages, and horses have been taken.

"Here is a description of the spots where the successors of the Great Mogul were found hiding:

"South of the city lie the remains of old Delhi, memorials of a dynasty now destined to expire. Conspicuous among them is the tomb of Humayoon, one of the Moguls who re-established himself on the throne from which he had been expelled, and restored the kingdom of Delhi in all its splendour. This tomb stands in the centre of an enclosure, on the summit of a platform, supported on every side by arcades and ascended by four flights of steps. Each arcade serves as a receptacle for one or more tombs. The mausoleum of the sovereign rises from the platform in the shape of a square with a cupola, all inlaid with white marble. Beneath this dome is a large apartment, in the centre of which a white marble sarcophagus contains the ashes of Humayoon. Around it, in suitable recesses, are the remains of his relatives and most favored retainers. Here, to the tomb of their ancestors, came, in their flight from Delhi, the two sons and grand-son of the king. Here they were taken from their attendants by Hodson and his Irregulars, and shot on the steps of the edifice.

"The aged king, with his chief wife, took refuge a few miles further on the same road in the Kootub Minar, a marble column of extraordinary height, crowned with a cupola. Here he also was surrounded by Hodson's horse, and surrendered on being promised his life and that of the favourite Begum. The elephants and insignia of royalty all fell into Hodson's hands, and the troopers fired a volley to his honor as the captive king was brought into Delhi."

The information relative to Lucknow, is far from positive. Although relieved for the time, the accounts after that event, present features of a somewhat contradictory nature, and a good deal of obscurity prevails about the true state of the operations in that quarter. We subjoin a few particulars which may be relied on:—

"The last assault on Lucknow previous to its relief is described as a most fierce and well conducted one. The enemy no sooner received information that Havelock was again crossing the Ganges, than they determined to overpower the garrison:—

"They detached a large body to oppose Havelock near Oonao, and with the remainder of the force attacked our people. They were on the verge of success; some of them were actually penetrating into the entrenchment, when a sudden inspiration seized our men; there were plenty of shells but no mortars; our men, reckless of life, and resolved to conquer or die, seized the shells, lighted the fuses, and taking them in their hands, hurled them with all their force at the enemy. It is not easy to conquer men who would dare to do such an action as this. So at least the enemy thought; they fell back awed and cowed, and did not resume the attack that day. Upon Havelock reaching the entrenchment it was found that two mines had been dug underneath it, both ready for the reception of powder. Another day's delay, and the fate of our garrison would have been sealed."

"The mode in which the relief was conveyed to Col. Inglis, who has been in command since the death of Major Banks, is not quite intelligible:—

"Lucknow, with the palace and the Residency, says the Times correspondent, is on the right bank of the river Goomtee, which is the side nearest to Cawnpore. Yet Havelock's force appears to have crossed to the left bank, in which case it must have recrossed it afterwards. And perhaps he did so, for to arrive at the Residency by the direct road, he would, I believe, have to carry the enemy's entrenchments and penetrate the town; whereas, by skirting the town, and crossing the river, above or below it, he might arrive with comparative little opposition at a point opposite to the Residency, and be able to recross to it with but little difficulty. But however it was done, done it was, and on the evening of the 25th the Residency was reached—just in time, for mines had been run under the chief works, and were ready for loading."

The telegraphic despatches conveying the latest intelligence, are certainly very obscure; we give them entire:—

"Lucknow Residency, Sept. 26.

"Yesterday Havelock's force, 2,000 men of all arms, the rest being in occupation of Alambagh charge (sic) of Sikhs and force (sic) the way into the city under serious opposition, skirting the city to the right to avoid the enemy's defence. The force was much opposed up to the Residency, which was attained in the evening just in time; for an after examination showed two mines, all ready for loading, had been run far under our chief works, which, if sprung, must have placed the garrison at the mercy of the rebels. Loss severe, about 400 killed and wounded. Amongst the former—General Neill; Cowper, Artillery; Webster, 78th; Packenham, 34th; Bateman, 64th; Warren, 12th Irregular Cavalry; Lieut. Wilde, 40th Native Infantry. Wounded slightly, Sir J. Oram. To-day taking batteries being on (beyond?) garrison, which are held, till assaulted and continued (continue?) to fire on the Residency. Thousands of the enemy are deserting the city. The late King's sons fled to Fyzabad.

"Cawnpore, Oct. 1, via Agra, Oct. 4.

"Letters just in from Lucknow. Belle Guard relieved on the 25th, and garrison rescued apparently by an advance made on the left of the Goomtee.

"Progress being already made towards the possession of the whole city.

"On the 23rd the right quarter occupied and seven guns taken.

"Man Singh, contrary to expectation, has taken an active part against us, and has, I am glad to say, been wounded in two places.

"Beyond this all is conjecture, and rumors unfavorable. It is reported that, having relieved and strengthened the garrison, Havelock or Outram, or both, have fallen back on Cawnpore, not having sufficient strength to escort the large body of sick, wounded, ladies, and children from Lucknow. That the little army had only fifteen days' provisions with it, ten of which had expired, and that it was completely surrounded by a body of 50,000 rebels, headed by Nana Sahib, who had been joined by Man Singh with a contingent of 16,000. In a postscript to the Bombay letter of the Times we have the following:—

"Just after posting my letter I received later news from Lucknow, dated Cawnpore, the 2nd inst. It is to the effect that Havelock's forces had nearly gained possession of the whole city. The resistance had been very obstinate. It had been determined to hold the town, constructing a fort to provide against emergencies, and to send the women and children to Cawnpore."

The London Guardian of November 18, has the following observations upon the recent great disturbance in the money market:

"To the large majority, probably, of the readers of this journal, the great panic has been merely a curious sight, or a lively illustration of that dry chapter of Political Economy which treats of currency and exchanges. It has been remarkable for

rapidity and intensity. The country was thriving, capital tolerably abundant, speculation not unusually rife, when the rush for money began; and but for the world had no idea that anything uncommon was passing when the Bank of England reached a point at which a choice lay between a total suspension of its discount business and an infraction of the law. The Bank accounts, which are published weekly, show that the amount advanced in one way or another within the week ending on last Wednesday, (11th November,) had exceeded £5,000,000 and that the whole stock which the Bank and all its branches had to deal with on Thursday morning was short of a million and a half in notes and coin. In the course of the morning, it is said, this small stock was reduced by one half. Meanwhile the bullion was but £717,000 against a note circulation of £21,036,000, leaving no margin at all for the issue of more notes. It is clear, therefore, that unless the tide turned miraculously, the Bank as a discounting house must have shut its doors within a very few hours, and stopped lending from having literally nothing to lend. At this moment—about midday on Thursday—the Government interposed, as under much less critical circumstances it had done in 1847, and authorised the Bank by the promise of a Bill of Indemnity to increase its reserve by issuing notes beyond the limit allowed by law. That is, the Bank Directors being legally bound to have in their possession gold for every note they issue beyond a certain amount, Government authorises them to issue more than that amount of notes, without having the value of the over-issue in gold—to exceed, for a time and under certain conditions, what has been considered the safe proportion between their promises to pay and their means of payment—in a word, to do an imprudent thing. The Bank is, and after the Bill of Indemnity has passed will be, just as much bound as it was before to pay on demand five sovereigns for every £5 note, but the guarantee for its being able to do so—for the convertibility, as it is called, of the note—is temporarily withdrawn, and the Directors are left to regulate their issues by their own prudence and foresight. Anybody who considers what sort of relief it is which is made so much of, will see what a true genuine panic this has been."

The Bishop requests the Clergy and other Members of the Church, to remember him and his family, when praying for those who travel by land or by water, on and after the 5th December, on which day his Lordship proposes to embark upon his return to his Diocese—Com. by the Archdeacon.

An extract of a private letter from a student in Edinburgh to his friends in this City, may help to give some idea of the consternation created among all classes, by the sudden suspension of Bank operations, and the heavy failures of mercantile houses.

"Since writing by last mail, Edinburgh and Glasgow have been in a fearful state of excitement, owing to the run on the Banks. On Monday the 9th Nov. the run on the Western Bank of Scotland was tremendous—the consequence was that about 2 o'clock on that day the Bank suspended payment. I unfortunately at that time had in my possession a number of W. B. notes, and on presenting them to the Professors on Tuesday morning for fees for the classes, they were refused. Here was a good lot of notes which 12 hours before were current coin, were now useless. M— had between £20 and £30 of W. B. notes in his possession at that time, and numbers of other students were similarly circumstanced. The Professors had to issue passes to their classes, and until funds were received from other quarters. On Tuesday the run on the Banks continued. At the City of Glasgow Bank policemen had to be stationed to keep the crowd from breaking in. On Tuesday at 2 o'clock the Bank gave in, and closed their doors. On Tuesday evening there was a report that the Union Bank had suspended payment—but next morning this was found to be not true—the Union having kept open 1½ hours after the usual time of closing to pay specie to every one demanding it. The City was in a fearfully excited state but still nothing to be compared to Glasgow. There the crowd nearly broke into the Banks, and were with difficulty kept back by the policemen—and messages were sent to the neighbouring cities for detachments of Military. Part of the 16th Lancers left here on Wednesday morning en route to Glasgow. At this time also the failure of the immense firm of Denistoun & Co. in Glasgow added to the excitement, as they were known to be intimately connected with some of the Banks. The Union alone has lost £130,000 by them, or at least that is the sum due the Union by that firm. Since that time the panic has a good deal subsided, and the W. B. notes are now received in ordinary banking operations, although they are not current through the City. The City of Glasgow Bank has resumed or is about to resume operations, but it is thought that the W. B. will have to wind up. The depositors in this Bank will be all as the shareholders are about the richest men in Scotland, and they are liable to the last farthing in the possession. Discount rose from 8 to 9 and 10 per cent. and still keeps at 8 per cent."

Inglis, the man arraigned before the Supreme Court, on the charge of trying to extort money from Hon. W. A. Black, by a threatening letter, has pleaded guilty to the indictment.