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ROREIGN INTELLIGENCE

tent their gabesu'l FRANCE roseall arranaus of the Gourt of Cessation and the time allowed them for appealing has now expired. The Emperor, on the occasion of his fer, granted pardon, commutation or reduction of punishment to 1142 persons conflied in the hulks and other prisons. We ditter a in Tallan gentleman of respectability well known at the Bourse, has been sentenced by the tribudal of correctional police to a years imprisonment and a fine of 1000f., for false news and disrespectful expressions towards the Emperor, alleged to speciful expressions towards the Emperor, alleged to have been overheard by a police agent, but which

prisoner denied having uttered. Several foreign journals have announced as positive a meeting at the Camp of Chalons-sur-Saone between the Emperers of France and Russia. Nothing is yet decided on the subject, and the manceuvies appointed to take place this year at Chalons will not be of sufficient magnitude or importance to induce the Emperor of Russia to be present at them. It has been already mentioned that the assemblage of troops at Chalons will be limited to regiments of the Imperial Guard, which it is said that General

Canrobert will command.

A maritime conference of various European Powers is about to be held at Paris to consider the subject of collisions at sea, which of late have been so numerous, and to adopt measures for their future prevention. You were recently informed that the notorious General d'Orgoni had passed through Mar-seilles on his return to India. This morning's post brought me a letter from Marseilles, stating ithat the General, during his stay in that city, had spread the most sinister reports respecting Indian affairs. He confidently predicts the total downfall of British power in India. His account of the project for wresting Calcutts from the English is so full as to warrant the supposition that he was himself connected with the atrocious plot by which so many European lives were to have been sacrificed. My correspondent's impression is, that he is bent on mis-chief, and that he is not unlikely, if he can escape English vigilance, to offer himself as a leader to the rebels or to try to instigate revolts among the faithful portion of the Sepoys. He declared, while at ful portion of the Sepoys. He declared, while at servants to fight and then go to sleep, they are sure Marseilles, that he would never rest so long as there to rebel. We have learnt how India must be ruled was a possibility of doing harm to England .- Cor. of Times.

A Paris letter in the Daily News says :- "It is generally asserted and believed in well-informed quarters here, that in case the Government succeed in procuring the conviction, during his absence, for contumacy of Ledru-Rollin, a demand will ut once be made to the British Cabinet, under the extradition treaty, for his apprehension.

ITALY.

The Monitore Toscano of the 18th August gives a full account of the arrival of the Pope on the Tuscan territory on the 17th:

"On reaching Filigare, the first Tuscan frontier village, His Holiness was complimented, in the name of the Grand Duke, by the Hereditary Prince and the Archduke Charles, accompanied by Lieutenants Medici and Silvatici. The Apostolical Nuncio and the Superintendent of the Post-office were also present. The Pope was then conducted by the Princess to the Villa delle Marchere, belonging to the Marquis Carlo Gerini, one of the Grand Duke's officers .-There the Pope found the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess, the Dowager-Grand Duchess Maria Ferdinands, the Archduchess Anna, the Countand Countess of Trapini, Prince Ferdinando Strozzi, and other distinguished personages belonging to the Court .-His Holiness was conducted to the chapel, where the hymn of Tuntum ergo was chanted. A number of the population of the environs having assembled before the villa, the Pope gave them his benediction from the terrace. A certain number of persons belonging to the Marquis's establishment were then admitted to kiss the Pope's slipper. His Holiness dined with the Grand Duke, there being 36 guests at table. The Grand Duke and the Princess then left for Florence, at 64 p.m. In the evening the Pope again blessed the people from one of the highest points of the park, which was splendidly illuminated at nightfall.'

A rupture between Sardinia and Naples, arising out of the affairs of the Caglioni steamer, is now regarded as imminent.

TURKEY.

A despatch was received here (Paris) on Tuesday Porte has accepted the condition arranged at Os-borne, and has consented to nullify the Moldavian elections, without waiting for the adhesion of England and Austria.

The Times Paris correspondent says :- " I mentioned yesterday that the Sultan consented to new elections in Moldavia, provided the demand was made unanimously by the six powers."

INDIA.

The Times City Article, after describing details of telegraph despatch from India, says, "Supposing the later news which may be expected from Bombay, together with corrected details of Calcutta despatch, should contain nothing to impart a worse aspect to that just brought; there will consequently be no reason for increased apprehension for the final result, however much the state of suspense may be pro-

The subjoined correspondence is from the columns of the London Times :--

From an officer late of the garrison of Delhi. "MEERUT, JUNE 18 .- It is fearful to think of the atrocities that have been committed. In different stations, as far as we can tell, 34 regiments out of 74 have mutinied in many instances murdering their officers. Other regiments have been prevented rising by the presence of European soldiers, or by being disarmed while they have been meditating mutiny. Our troops moved rapidly and are before Delbi. We have had two engagements and many smaller ones. in which we have suffered very little loss, and have killed hundreds of the enemy. Our blood is roused. We have seen friends, relatious, mothers, wives, children brutally murdered, and their bodies mutilated frightfully. This alone without the pluck which made us victorious over the Russians, would enable us, with God's assistance, to be victorious over these enemies. As the Riflemen charge (10 to 100), the word is passed, "Remember the Indies, remember the babies!" and everything flies before them. Hundreds are shot down or bayoneted. The Sepoys, it is true, fight like demons, but we are English and they are

"The enemy (this is a term I necessarily use, though they are not entitled to so honorable a one) were at a bridge with heavy guns in position and 4,000 strong. One company charged the guns and took them. These guns were what the mutineers had taken from the Delhi magazine. We took on this occasion five heavy pieces, and have since taken 26. The mutineers are desperate, because they are fighting with halters round their necks. We are battering away at Delhi, and troops are arriving fast. Delhi once down the affair is crushed.

"The regiments have all crowded there, so that we finish off the greatest part at once. The more who get there the better; it will save us a great deal of trouble afterwards: I have not been fortunate enough to get to Delhi, though I have volunteered on all possible occasions. When there has been a chance of dangerous or important work the volunteer parties have been countermanded or something has happened to prevent it. This place has been burst into a thousand pieces. Poor young Wheatslightly fortified, and we have troops ready day and Andrew Control of My

cluded? The rest of the Hifes and Carabineers | less struck but none seriously . Mgot an admonitory

them proved stanch. There have bean, miraculous escapes, and those who have not lost a write or mother or sister have lost all them properly; as I did.—
I left Delhi with a shirt and a pair, of trousers, and have nothing else left, but having escaped with my life, and blessed by knowing my best friends saved, can I think of what I have lost? Little have I described all this, and I hope that I at least, feel gratified of God. There this may not reach you by the tude to God. I fear this may not reach you by the next mail... The dawks down country are closed and we know nothing of what has happened, we con-clude favorably, however, as the 84th (Queen's) has just come up, we hear, near Delhi, and this looks as if arrangements had been made. We know that some of the troops have mutinied, and in one instance murdered the whole of their officers in cold blood .-Who could believe that the men we have fed and been alas too kind to could murder their own officers? Horrible have been the atrocities, --women and children found dead, and bodies of officers hardly (and in one instance not) recognizable. Our batte-ries are playing on the city and palace of Delhi.— The sickness inside is a winl; they have their dead and wounded all together, and the stench is frightful, even outside. Two European deserters were cut down at the guns. One had dyed his face, but he called for mercy in English and was in a thousand pieces in a minute. Martial law has been declared, and we hang six or so every evening, most of them the butchers who were engaged in the affray and had assisted here in murder and plunder. All rode out this morning to see the bungalows, and found nothing but heaps of bricks and rubbish. Every bungalow here nearly was burnt, and some people lost, I dare say, 6,000 or 10,000 rupees—carriages; horses, furniture, everything gone. The moment the Sepoys here broke out thousand of villagers swarmed in, and carried off everything. I could write volumes, but horror and disgust stop me. It makes me sick at heart to think of having to trust native regiments again. This is a strange feature in my Indian career. Bitterly have we been taught that if we teach our at the cost of many lives and the sufferings of -poor helpless women and children. By God's mercy it is no worse; and our arms have been successful on every occasion, notwithstanding the numbers are to the Sepoys about one to ten. We have a large force at Delhi, and the Delhi people are dispirited at finding that though they attack us by sorties day and night, still on every occassion it only decreases their numbers by hundreds. Our troops are as jolly as possible, and each man is mad to have his thrust at those devils,—and such thrusts! One man, the other day bayoneted two men at once against a wall. He sent a foot of the barrel into the first man, and bent it like a corkscrew. The bayonet is here. Various have been the feats of strength and bravery. One man shot four men out of five who were coming to attack him, and who loaded and fired at him as they advanced; but he was a Rifleman, and had his Minie. The natives cannot understand how their men drop at such an immense distance. They are very fine fellows, the 60th, as indeed are all the English soldiers. Ten of our English cavalry disperse 5,000 of the villagers. The feeling in the country is in our favor, and the people relish but little what the Sepoys do, which is plunder and murder. Naturally enough, agriculturists have little to gain and every-

thing to lose by such acts." The next is from an officer in the besieging force: Before Delhi, from the 11th to 19th and 24th June. "Since my last we have had various scrimmages with the mutineers. In fact, from the 9th to the 13th we were out every day once or twice, the enemy coming out about 3,000 strong, each time with infantry, cavalry, and two or three light field-guns. They joined themselves into two parties, and came up on both sides of Hindoo Rao's house. Our move-ments were to send infantry, composed of the Guides. Simoor Battalion, and a few of the 80th Rifles, down the hill towards the city, over the rocky ground, and our cavalry and artillery down the two roads on the right and left of the broken ground. We always drove the enemy back. I don't believe many of them were killed till the 13th. On that day an immense number met with the fate they so richly deserve. We were on the right of Hindoo Rao's that the right. In the serai (caravansera) we came across about 100 of the mutineers who had got themselves into a nice scrape, for having got into the halls of the Serai they found they could not scale the walls and run for it, so were shot down and bayoneted, every one of them. The Rifles got into the village and garden and did their work too. We learnt from our city spies next day that of 4,000 who came out 500 were left dead and 500 were carried back so badly wounded that they died by twenties and thirties, having no doctors. This day's work so disgusted them that I don't think they could have bothered us again, but that evening they were joined by our 60th Native Infantry, a native troop of Horse Artillery, and one more native corps, the two native corps arrived unarmed and encamped outside the city walls. The gentlemen from inside therefore promised to feed and arm them on condition that they would come out and fight us next day; this they accordingly did, and got such a lesson that they retired in disgust, and have since left us alone. On the 16th and 17th they determined to bother us with their big guns, and so commenced building a battery on the right of the city, about three-quarters of a mile beyond the walls (when I say the right and left of the city I mean our right and left looking from Hindoo Rao's house.) As this battery would have sent shot and shell flying into every part of our camp and would have made this house perfectly untenable for us, we quietly waited until the afternoon of the 17th, when, the battery being just finished and one gun already brought down to it, we sallied out, knocked the whole thing about their ears, bayoneted and shot down a number of those who positively tried to hold their ground, captured their gun and burnt two or three villages in the vicinity. The loss on our side was miraculously small, for had they fired their gun, and had the large force they had with them concealed in the villages fired well on us, we should have suffered fearfully; this hold sally of ours has so astonished them that they have not come out of their walls since. At present they confine themselves to their guns. They have a large battery on the left of the Cashmere-gate, one at the gate itself, one at the Moree-gate, one at the Ajmercgate, and one at a place name unknown, but in the city walls, and in a direct line between Hindoo Roa's house and the Jumna Musjid. Three of these play on the house, one on the high observatory close to us, and one on the Musjid to the left of the observatory. On our side we have three batteries-one at the house, one at the observatory, and one at the Musjid, so that whichever battery of ours they fire at This house is fearthey get an answer in return. fully shattered, our Engineer and Artillery officers say they work their guns beautifully, and fully equal us in good shots. We who are on outpost duty here, some twenty of us (officers and men), all live in the gateway of this house. The day before yesterday (the 17th), while quietly sitting and chatting together, a round shot came humming and whisking right into the mouth of the gateway, struck the wall when it had gone about three yards, and

ley, of the late 54th (one of the few who had es-

(Queen's imops) are at Delhi You will get ac thump on the shoulder from a large piece of a stone counts showing what has been done him greater detail than I can give you are visually and we are thank God, a tail than I can give you are visually as you are thank God, a tail than I can give you are visually as you are thank God, a that was sent, whizing, by my ear; thank God, a tail than I can give you are visually are cut about the face. The splinters then lett us ing Sikh regiments. The trigulars have some of slone in a most circlous way and went about six them proved stanch. There have been miraculous yards; I expect with a large piece of the round shot, escapes, and those who have not lost a wife or mo the gateway and burst again, for it killed two men of the 6th Carabineers who were sitting at the mouth of the gateway, smashing their massive brass helmets and thick turban covers, as if they had been made of thingloss, and at the same time five or six Goorkas of the Sirmoor Battalion were killed on the spot, also a poor syce. It was a most wonderful thing we were not all killed, but a merciful Provi-dence was watching over us. We have now some pretty safe from shot and shell.

"The weather is fearfully hot, though I really think much cooler than it generally is at this time of all the regiments. Domestic servants have behaved year. The heat is not so uncomfortable, though, as the dust, which comes flying through the gateway, and is enough to choke one. In addition to this we have the horrors of a hospital in a part of the house, and every hour of the day poor fellows are being brought in with shattered arms, legs, and the most frightful looking wounds, inflicted by round shot and shell, and, what with the screams of the poor unfortunates, the dust, flies, smell, of rum, smoke, and 1,000 et ceteras too numerous to mention, with the banging of the shot, shell, &c., it is hardly possible to do anything. With all this it is a great satisfac-tion certainly to be here to pay these scoundrels back

a part of what they have done to us. "June 24th.—Still before the walls of this horri-ble city. We have had no reinforcements yet, beyoud a few Sikhs belonging to the 4th Sikh Regiment; consequently, we have been able to: do nothing except hold our own. On the 19th they came out again, having received reinforcements, which they immediately sent out to fight us. At the same time a very large force went out a long way and tried to get round into the rear of our camp. A large force of ours consequently went out to meet these gentlemen, and a tremendous fight was the consequence. Our arrangements were very bad in this fight—the cavalry, infantry, and artillery all mixed up together in sad confusion; many of our men, I fear, killed by our side. The mutineers held a capital position, and their big guns did terrible execution, loaded as they were with grapeshot; unfortu-nately, too, evening closed in on the fight, and, instead of quietly retiring, so as to protect our camp, we were ordered to fight on, and the confusion became terrible; at last, however, the order came to retire; many of our guns were left on the ground till morning, as also our killed and wounded, but were luckily all safely brought back into camp next day. I fear our loss was nearly equal to the enemy's that day; several officers were killed and wounded, among the latter our commandant, Daly, shot thro' the shoulder. He is doing well, however. Kennedy, of our cavalry, too, has since been shot through the leg and stomach; he is also doing well, but he had a usrrow escape. On the morning after the last fight, the mutineers again came out to try the same plan as the evening before, but the lesson we had, had made us wiser, and we marched out in capital order. The enemy, seeing this, immediately began to retire, and tried to draw us on into some broken ground .-This, however, they did not succeed in, and, as they kept retiring from place to place, our Horse Artillery punished them a good deal. Finding they could do no good that day, they wisely retired, and we re-turned to camp. No loss on our side. Since then (the 20th) beyond a few skirmishes, nothing was attempted on either side, except our blowing up .two bridges, which prevents the enemy's artillery from coming out, except by a long round of some three miles to the left and right, but yesterday, the 23rd, we heard that every man in the city capable of bearing arms was coming out to make an end of us or die in the attempt. Our information was correct; at sunrise resterday morning the whole city apparently turned out and attacked us on all sides. I was with the Guides on the right, and from sunrise to past sunset we fought altogether 15 hours, without anything to eat and only water to drink. We managed to hold our own well, nevertheless, till about 1 o'clock, and killed an immense number of the mutineers; but at 1 o'clock an immense reinforcement came to the assistance of the opposite party, and we had enough to do to hold our own. I twice fired away every shot we had, nearly 100 rounds per man, and had sent back for more ammunition. The men day, and, after skirmishing down the rocky ground, I sent came back with the fearful news there was no got into the Subramundi and a serai and village on more; to leave the position was contrary to all ormore; to leave the position was contrary to all orders, so we had to do our best by pretending to fire and keeping the post with the bayonet. All this time we were under a perfect hallstorm of bullets, round shot, and shell, for the enemy had brought some of their light field guns round, and were playing with great effect on our reduced numbers. I certainly thought we should all be done for, when, by the greatest good luck, a part of the regiment of Sikhs that had that very morning marched into camp came up with a yell to our assistance; they were fresh, and had lots of ammunition, so we rushed on and drove the enemy back... At the same time we were ordered to advance as far as we could; this we did, and drove the enemy back into the city, after which, as they did not seem inclined to come out again, we retired, it being past sunset. Just at this time my legs, stout as they are, fairly, and for the first time, refused to carry me; after a little coaxing and rest, however, they condescended to carry me on a little further, and I reached our picket dead beaten. I certainly never was so fearfully and painfully tired in my life. A man named Shebbeare, who is doing the second in command's work, in poor Beattye's place, a great, big, and very powerfully built giant, was also so fearfully knocked up that he was obliged to be carried up; two of our poor men also were so fatigued that they died from exhaustion .-Luckily on arrival at picket we found something to eat and drink. After a few mouthfuls I fell back on my bed fast asleep. Luckily, too, there was no alarm or attack in the night, for I feel perfectly certain that had my commission depended on it I could not have got up. A good night's sleep has set me up wonderfully, and I feel quite jolly. The mutineers have been quiet to-day also; they lost fearfully yesterday. No more for to-day, or I shall be too late for the mail."

(From another Officer.)

"SEALKOTE, JUNE 24 .- We have just received a etter from Colonel Keith Young, before Delhi. He

says:—
"'We could now take the city in a few hours, if we liked. Our batteries are all crected, but it is thought prudent to wait for reinforcements. Spies have been sent into the city, and returned stating the besieged are beginning to suffer from hunger and the respectable natives are longing for British rule again. There are about 23,000 men (mutineers and deserters) inside the city. They make sorties every day, but are always repulsed with loss. In one they left 450 dead on the field.

"In another letter, of the same date the writer

" The loss and destruction are something fearful they have broken the locks on the river, torn up all the roads and bridges, burnt every house they could at Delhi, destroyed all the monuments in the burialground. At Meerut they lighted fires under the General's tables, to burn the things quicker. It is said

he has lost 50,000 rupees' worth of property.!" Report says Almora has gone, and there is a large body of mutineers at Sirsa. We have been wonderfully preserved up to the present time, but are not very comfortable, as you may suppose. Our reginight—pickets always out. I am doing duty with caped the massacre), was taken from the middle of ment seems more cheerful; but then they never give the Artillery Division. The recruits are armed with us, a piece of the shell striking him in the shoulder more than two hours warning, and the conduct of ment seems more cheerful; but then they never give muskets, and are put on picket duty. We have a and nearly cutting him in two. He dropped down the bazaar people is fearful when they get the opporportion of the 60th Rifles and 6th Carabineers, also dead, poor young fellow! Five of us who were sittunity. Sickness inside of Delhi is great, cholera, some volunteers in all about 1,000 men, officers in this within a circle of 10 yards of him were more or raging, so that every day their numbers are being

and the state of t

reduced The Dalhi newspaper is coming out again in an occasional sheet at Lahore under Mr. Wagentreiber. All the Beresfords, with their children, were murdered, and the way the Wagentreibers escaped was wonderful. She drove the carriage with the children inside, and her husband regularly fought the way with his revolvers. He shot four men dead and wounded many more. The King of Delhi has sent off his son to Agra as a ruse, but this I should think would not save his neck or pension. Your old regiment the 21st have been much abused by their brethren, and called irreligious. All the other regiments, at Peshawur, have been; disarmed. Our brigadier has tried very hard to get some Europeans sent here, but in vain. Individual safety, Govern-ment property, a frontier station have been in vain dence was watching over us. We have now some urged, but of no avail. The reply is, "Europeans sand bags asia wall in front of the gateway, and are must not be scattered in case of beink cut off." It proves to be a Mussulman affair, joined by high caste Hindoos. The latter have been the ringleaders in very well generally. As regards our force before Delhi, it must be dreadful in tents, but they seem to keep very healthy. There is a general confidence in General Barnard, though he knows nothing about India. The little Ghoorkas fought bravely at Delhi. When the mutineers called on them to join them they begged them to wait, and when near enough The following is a letter from a member of the Ci-

vil Service:— 27.—Since the 8th our small force has been encamped on the north-west side of the city repelling with the greatest gallantry and success the almost daily sorties of the rebels, but not having sufficient ammunition to sustain a brisk cannonade, nor sufficient numbers to venture on an assault. Within the last four days, however, Her Majesty's 84th, from down country, and six companies of Her Majesty's 8th, two troops of Horse Artillery, the 4th Sikhs, and large supplies of shot and shell from the Punjab have joined the force, and we are daily—I may say hourly expecting to hear of some decided operation.—
Meanwhile the plague has been stayed in the Punjab,
but has extended fearfully in Robilcund. The 29th at Moradabad, the 28th at Shahjeharpoor, the 18th and 68th at Bareilly, all mutinied on or about one and the same fatal Sunday, May 31st. There is how-ever, great difference in the degrees of guilt of these regiments. The 29th did not rise till they heard of the defection of their brethren at Bareilly. They made no attempt to harm their officers, all of whom have escaped to Nainee Tal, the civilians having taken refuge at Meernt. It is even said that the 29th will not proceed to Delhi, but stands fast at Moradabad, watching events. But the other three regiments have committed themselves beyond all redemption. At both Bareilly and Shahjehanpoor a gun was fired about 6 p.m., while the Europeans were attending evening service at the church unarmed, for the officers professed perfect confidence in their men, a generous error for which they have paid dearly. gun was the signal for murder and arson to commence. Whether the Europeans at Bareilly were less entirely surprised, or the mutineers were less bloodthirsty than at Shahjehanpoor, I cannot tell you, but at the former station the great majority escaped. The only two whose death is absolutely certain are Colonel Sibbald and Ensign Tucker. It is said that Dr. Hay and two other civilians were taken prisoners, tried before one of our own native magistrates, sentenced to be hanged, and so actually put to death. One of the worst features of the Bareilly mutiny was the defection of the native artillery. A subabdar of this arm is said to have declared himself governor of the province. Bad as this is, however, it was nothing, compared to what happened at Shahjehanpoor, where it is said that every European resident, except two, was murdered in the church. All the reports of massacres, however, reach us worst in their first shape, and I earnestly hope that we may hear of many having escaped from Shabjehanpoor. The well-known sugar manufactory is utterly destroyed. It is not known what the Robilcund mutineers are doing, but they have not marched to Delni. The 15th and 30th, who revolted at Nusseerabad, not however murdering their officers, though they partially tried to do so, have joined the Delhi garrison. Directly fresh conspirators arrive they are sent out by the others to attack our force. In every such attack the rebels have been signally punished.

It is said that the 9th Native Infantry, one of the corps inside Delhi, repents, and will not fire on the British. This is not improbable, and, if true, I for one should be glad if some locus penitentia could be found for this regiment. Its mutiny was marked by some palliating and no aggravating circumstances, and the corps has always been considered one of the best in the army. But for the real rebels it is hard to conceive an adequate retribution.

All the native gentry in the Punjab have evinced oyal intentions, and the few remaining powerful chiefs have given and are giving most hearty assistance. The population in the Punjab is becoming tranquil, having been at first naturally much disturbed. The courts are open, and business goes on as usual.

There was an intention at one time to suppress the native newspapers, but they are, I think wisely, permitted, though under a censorships. Even the schools are working without interruption. Different, indeed, is the state of things in the once favoured North-West Provinces. There anarchy prevails, districts are abandoned, and for a time the British Government is, as regards those provinces, in abeyance. But I earnestly hope that the worst is past. There are not many doubtful regiments left to mutiny; and every day, as the fact that a great Mahomedan plot is at the bottom of these troubles becomes more and more apparent, we may expect to see a reaction set in on the part of those Hindoo Sepoys who are not too deeply committed on the other side. Above all, 9,000 Europeans have, it is said, reached Calcutta, a large part of the China reintorcements having been happily intercepted. It is wonderful, indeed, and very creditable to Government, with what rapidity European troops have been collected—in spite of the season-from Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, Mauritius, and Moulmein; and now from Persia and the China Seas. The appointments temporarily made have given great and just satisfaction. Nothing is known f Sir H. Somerset, the acting chief, but it was perhaps prudent not to attempt so violent a reform as appointing a Company's officer to the supreme post. Nothing could be better, however, than the nomina-tion of Sir Patrick Grant to the command of the Bengal army, with the most glorious associations of which his name is bound up; and as for Chamberlain's appointment to be Adjutant-General, it really makes one think that the age of administrative re-form is coming at last. Most devoutly do I hope to be able to tell you in my next that Delhi has been taken, and that the last of the Moguls has been hanged. Meanwhile the vastness of the explosion which has taken place may be thus stated: -Out of 74 Native Infantry regiments 24 have mutinied, 11 more have been disarmed, and none can be trusted. Let us add that the mystery of the circulation of the "chupatties," or cakes, is not yet solved, but it has been ascertained beyond all doubt that that mystery was directly connected with this outbreak.

The following is a letter from Peshawur, dated the 30th of June last, written by a soldier of the 87th Regiment:-

"Dear Sister,-This country is in a very troublesome state, the native troops throughout this, the Bengal Presidency, have mutinied, there is not a station but they have committed the most unheard of cruelty, and especially at Meerut and Delhi. They turned out of Meerut in May last and barbarously murdered every European they could lay hold of, and before the European soldiers of that station heard of it had killed 200 persons of every rank without regard to age or sex. It would be impossi- association moved off, returning by the Nelly Baker ble for me to attempt to give you the least idea of to Boston. the manner in which they acted. They then set out

general and the second of the

for Delhi and possessed themselves of that large and strong fortress, where they received every encouragement from a native King residing there. This King was supported by the Company, who allowed him thousands a year; but Delhi is now on the eve of falling, and will soon be no more. The native troops stationed there were discovered in a most horrible plot, and if they were all agreeable they would have succeeded, for those who did not agree to the plot promised secrecy; but fortunately their designs were frustrated. It was about 9 o'clock at night when the news reached us; we stood to arms and prepared to receive them, but they did not trouble We remained all night under arms and proceeded the next morning to disarm them, in which we succeeded; there were seven regiments disarmed and there were three other regiments that were trusted, and they are loyal yet, still there were numbers of the disarmed that deserted and a large num-ber of them taken up, of whom several were sen-tenced to severe punishment. There is a scaffold erected on the plain, where 18 of them have been sentenced to be shot, and that was the most horrible death I ever witnessed. They were brought out 10 at a time and place before the guns, where they were blown into the air, their limbs flying in all directions, scarcely a pound of any of their bodies left together, so their remains, became the prey of vultures and shot them all down. The Guides also fought well jackals. There are numbers in custody. We are right up to the walls of the city. night in bed as the duty becomes so heavy, and then we must lie in our clothes with our muskets beside us; and, to add to our trouble, we have to find a strong guard over the families of the officers. If there is not some speedy assistance sent us from Furope we have a poor chance of maintaining our

> TEWTH DOCTORS ON A BENDER. A recent number of the Boston Post contains this bit of waggery.

Nahant House, Aug. 6, 1857. While deeply interested in the discussion of the uxurious repast provided for the happy guests of this mansion yesterday afternoon, my attention was diverted by the sound of music of a wild and Saracenic description, resounding from the exterior of the building. The melody appeared to be that of a portion of the "Battle of Prague" which represents the cries of the wounded," accompanied by an unlimited amount of exertion on the part of the operator on the bass drum. Hastily rushing to the window, bearing elevated on my fork the large potatoe from which I had partially removed the cuticle, (Stevens gives us enormous potatoes, it takes twenty minutes to skin one properly,) I beheld a procession, numbering some three or four hundred, all in their Sunday clothes, every man with a cigar in his mouth, slowly and solemnly moving past the hotel. They bore a banner at their head, on which was depicted an enormous cork-screw, or some instrument of that description, with the motto: "A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether." Judge of my astonishment and delight in recognizing in the bearer of this banner, my old friend, the philanthropic Tushmaker of wide-spread de: tal renown. As the procession reached the front of the hotel, each man threw away his cigar, and having replaced it by a large quid of tobacco, defiled on the esplanade beneath the piazza, in a tolerably straight line, and then gazing intently at the windows, opened his mouth, from one auricular orifice to the other, and showed his teeth. Never have I seen so glittering a display. Filled with curiosity, I was about to ask an explanation, when my friend Doolittle from Androscoggin, who had rushed to the window at the same time with myself, saved me the trouble, by demanding with an incoherent and exceeding nasal pronunciation, "Why, what on earth is this ere?" 'This," replied the courteous Hiram, whose suavity of manner is only equalled by the beauty of his person, "this, sir, is the American Dental Association, composed of members from all parts of both conti-nents, and the British West India Islands,"—"Jerewsalem," said Doolittle, "three hundred towth carpen-

It was indeed a thrilling spectacle. To think of the amount of agony that body of men had produced and were capable of yet producing, to think of the blood they had shed, and of their daring and impetuous charges after the gory action was over! The immortal charge of the six hundred at Balaklava was not a circumstance to the charges made daily by this three hundred .- As Hiram had truly said, there were dentists from all parts of the civilized world and elsewhere. There was the elegant city practitioner, with shiny hat and straw coloured gloves, side by side with the gentleman from the country, who hauls a man all over the floor for two hours, for a quarter of a dollar, and gives him the worth of his money. I observe that forty-seven of them wore white hats, and two hundred and sixty-eight used tobacco in some form. There can be no question that this substance is a preservative to the tooth. I observe in the rear rank the ingenious gentleman who invented the sudden though painful method of extracting a tooth by climbing a tree, and connecting by a catgut string the offending member with a stout limb, and then jumping down; a highly successful mode of operation, but not calculated to become popular in the community. He wore buckskin moccasins and did not appear to be enjoying a successful practice.

But while I gazed with deep interest upon the as-sembly, the band struck up "Tom Tug," and away they went. Three times they encircled the hotel, then, " with their wings aslant, like the fierce cormorant," swooped down the bar, registered their names, and took a grand united Federal drink, each man paying for himself. Here toasts and sentiments were the order of the day. "The American Dental Association, like watermen, we pull one way and look another." "A three dollar cavity, very filling at the other." price." The wood-cock, emblem of dentistry—he picks up his living from the holes, and passes in a precious long bill. The memory of Dr. Beale, drank standing. These with other sentiments of a similiarly meritorious character were given, and received with great applause.

Having all drank from the flowing bowl, the association again formed in line in front of the piazzas.

An air of gravity came over the association, and the president, Dr. Tushmaker, stepping forward, announced that a few pleasing and wonderful performances would now be gone through with, with the object of witnessing the dexterity acquired by the members of the society. Then turning to the line be gave the command, "Draw!" In an instant every one of the association were armed with a brilliant turnscrew. "Fix " shouted Dr. Tushmaker, and each member opened his mouth and attached the fearful instrument to a back tooth. "Haul!" screamed the doctor. "Hold, for God's sake," shouted I, but it was too late; three hundred double fanged back teeth, dripping with blood, were held exultant in the air. The association looked cool and collected; there might have been pain, but, like the Spartan boy, they repressed it; the ladies with a wild cry of horror left the piazza. "Replace," shouted Dr. Tuskmaker, and in an instant every tooth returned to the mouth whence it came. I understood it at once, it was ball practice with blank cartridge -they were all false teeth. Several other interesting exercises were gone through with.

A hackman passing by on his carriage was placed under the influence of chloroform, all his teeth extracted without pain, and an entire new and elegant set put in their place, all in forty-two seconds. His appearance was wonderfully improved; he had been known, for years, as "snaggle toothed Bill," and a new and more complimentary title will have to be devised for him. Wonderful are the improvements of science. At 5 o'clock the procession was reformed, and the band playing "Pall Brothers, Pull," the

I have never seen three hundred dentists together