NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"The healthiest & most beautiful Town in Canada."

GREAT AUCTION

SALE OF LANDS!

The Subscribers have been instructed by Messrs BENSON & MERRITT,

TO OFFER BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

TUESDAY, THE 22ND DAY OF SEPTEMBER, INST.

ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS

Situated in the western limits of the Town. This property commands a fine view of the Railway and the principal buildings of the town, and for beauty, healthy locality and eligibility these Lots are not surpassed. Also, a number of Valuable Lots in the centre of the town.

☞TERMS VERY LIBERAL☜

And made known on the day of Sale. Sale to commence on the ground at One o'clock P. M.

N. & H. TAYLOR,
Land Agents and Auctioneers.

Ingersoll, September 3, 1857. 210-3t

AUCTION SALE!!

THE SUBSCRIBER will offer for sale by Public Auction, on

Tuesday, September 15th

Some very valuable

VILLAGE LOTS

in the centre of the TOWN OF ST. MARY'S, Blanshard, on the River Thames, being Lots Nos 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, in Block B, fronting on Water Street, and running in rear to the Thames Avenue; these Lots are situated between Mr. Hutton's Grist Mill and the Council Hall, and one other advantage they possess over other lots, the stone to be taken from the cellars will nearly or quite build the walls of the building to be erected.

Also, Lots Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13, in Block C, on the North side of the Mill Pond; Nos. 1 and 2, in Block No. 2 on James Street, South of the School House; Blocks Nos. 2 and 3, West of James Street, and Blocks 24 and 25, East of King Street, below German's Hotel.

Also, 150 Village Lots,

In various parts of the town, should they be required. The above Lots will be sold on long credit, one-tenth down, and the balance in nine yearly instalments, with the interest on the whole amount remaining unpaid.

JAMES INGERSOLL.

W. P. SMITH, Auctioneer.

Woodstock, August 24, 1857. 210i2

LOST,

ON TUESDAY LAST, between Mr. Sealy Elliott's new Store, and Mr. Galliford's Shoe Shop, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, enclosed in a tin case. The finder, on leaving the same at the *Chronicle* Office, will be rewarded.

Ingersoll, Sept. 2, 1857. 210-3

HOWDEN'S MANIC SEWING MACHINE

Which he feels confident will give universal satisfaction the coming season. There will be several improvements this year; the side draft entirely removed, malleable teeth, the gear double nutted, and other improvements, to make as far as possible a perfect machine. The following is the copy of a letter received by W. E., amongst many of last year's sale:—

EAST OXFORD, July 29, 1856.

MR. EASTWOOD.—Dear Sir,—Believing you would be anxious to know how my combined Mower and Reaper performed in the harvest field, I am happy to inform you that we have got about 40 acres with it, and it works splendid. I am not only pleased with it, but I am proud that we have an establishment in the County of Oxford that is capable of sending out so good a labor-saving Machine.

I remain, dear sir, yours truly,
ROBERT PIERSON.

W. E. is also manufacturing

Thrashing Machines,

For which the Establishment has been so long noted in turning out a good machine. W. E. has also on hand Ploughs, Drags, Cultivators, Horse Rakes, Corn Mills, Shellers, &c. &c.—Castings of all kinds always on hand or made to order. Sawing Machines, with or without Horse Power, which have given the best of satisfaction the past season. All work at this Establishment is done by the most skilful workmen, and promptly executed.

Ingersoll, April 1857.

PAY UP And Save Costs!

The Subscriber takes this method of notifying parties indebted to the late Firm of

Brown and Galliford,

That unless all outstanding debts are settled immediately, they will all be placed in suit, without respect to persons.

JOHN GALLIFORD.

Ingersoll, Sept. 2, 1857. 210tf

COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME.

Now Ready:

"How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," & "How to do Business."

HOW TO WRITE:

A NEW POCKET MANUAL OF COMPOSITION AND LETTER-WRITING. Embracing Hints on Penmanship and the Choice of Writing Materials; Practical Rules for Literary Composition in General, and Epistolary and Newspaper Writing. Punctuation and Proof Correcting in particular: Directions for writing letters of business, relationship, friendship and love, illustrated by numerous examples of genuine epistles, from the pens of the best writers, forms for letters of introduction, notes, cards, &c. Price 30 cents; muslin, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK:

A NEW POCKET MANUAL OF CONVERSATION AND DEBATE, with directions for acquiring a grammatical and graceful style. Embracing the origin of language; a condensed history of the English language; a practical exposition of the parts of speech, and their modifications and arrangement in sentences; hints on oratory; pronunciation; the art of conversation; debating; reading and books; with more than five hundred errors in speaking corrected. Same size and price.

HOW TO BEHAVE:

A NEW POCKET MANUAL OF ETIQUETTE and Guide to correct Personal Habits. Embracing an exposition of the principles of good manners; useful hints on the care of the person, eating, drinking, exercise, habits, dress, selfculture and behavior at home; the etiquette of salutations, introductions, receptions, visits, dinners, evening parties, conversation, letters, presents, weddings, funerals, the street, the church, places of amusement, travelling, &c., with illustrative anecdotes, a chapter on love and courtship, and rules of order for Debating Societies. Same price.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS:

A NEW POCKET MANUAL OF PRACTICAL AFFAIRS and Guide to Success in Life. Embracing the principles of business; advice in reference to a business education; choice of pursuit, buying and selling, general management, manufacturing, mechanical trades, farming, book and newspaper publishing, miscellaneous enterprises, causes of success and failure, how to get customers, business maxims, letter to a lawyer, business forms, legal information, and a dictionary of commercial terms. Paper 30 cents; muslin 50 cents.

"How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and "How to do Business," bound in one large, handsome volume, may be had for $1 50. FOWLER & WELLS, Publishers, No. 308, Broadway, New York. 210 6

The Ingersoll Estate.

The Subscribers having been employed by Messrs BENSON & MERRITT to act as their agents in the sale of their

Extensive Real Estate

IN INGERSOLL,

Are now prepared to supply parties either with

Park or Village LOTS,

for Private Residences, or with Lots on the principal Streets for business purposes.

TERMS VERY LIBERAL, and made known upon application to the Subscribers at their office, King street, where maps and plans of the property may be seen.

N. & H. TAYLOR.

Ingersoll, Sept. 3, 1857. 210tf

Strayed,

FROM the Premises of Thomas Chapman, on the 21st of August,

TWO FAT COWS,

One about 8 years old, and the other 4. Any person returning said Cows to the undersigned, or giving information where they may be found, will be liberally rewarded.

W. J. ALLISON,

September 3, 1857. 210-3 [illegible] are in a more prosperous condition. The Ingersoll Market. [illegible] rious departments. [illegible] 210tf

NEW CABINET WARE MANUFACTORY,

Near Eastwood's Foundry, Thames St.

JOHN VANATTER,

WISHES to inform the Inhabitants of Ingersoll, and the surrounding country, that he has opened a

FURNITURE SHOP

On Thames Street, two doors South of Eastwood's Foundry, where he will do work to Order, on the shortest notice.

Ready Made Furniture!

Constantly on hand.

Upholstering and Undertaking promptly attended to.

J. VANATTER.

Ingersoll, Sept. 3, 1857. 210m4

BRYANT & STRATTON'S

Mercantile Colleges!

FOR SALE, at a discount, a SCHOLARSHIP in Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College, at Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, Ohio, or at Albany, N. Y.

Apply at the *Chronicle* Office.

Ingersoll, July 10, 1857. 202tf

Ingersoll Chronicle.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1857.

THE MARCH OF LIBERALITY.

It is impossible, even if it were desirable, to disconnect the feelings of the people of this Province from those of our countrymen on the other side the Atlantic. On numerous occasions we have witnessed this, and some of them have been so marked as to challenge observation in our editorial columns. It is to us a delightful subject to dwell on. There is something closer here than that which an elegant poet speaks of, when he says that

"Generous commerce binds
The round of nations in a golden chain."

It is not merely a fond but a proud boast which identifies us with the foremost nation of the world; but it is a sweeter thought to dwell on, that this nation is of our kith and kin, and that England—glorious and happy "England is our home." Now and then our observations are forced upon a spot in the sun's disc, but nearly always, and especially at later periods, we may well be ambitious to share the triumph of great and enlarged principles, which so eminently distinguishes her career.

That this does not arise from a spirit of selfish partiality, is clear enough from the character of some of the measures which our judgment approves or disallows. We are not—as O'Connell ingeniously, but ungenerously and invidiously put the case of Ireland—we are not "dragged at the tail of another nation." Rather in our smaller barque contemplating the course which Britain is taking, we "pursue the triumph and partake the gale." And we are just as free to discriminate the acts which add splendor to her character, whether governmental or not, as those who breathe the closer air of her own islands.

There are two facts to which these reflections naturally conduct us. The former of these is one wherein the British ministry has sustained defeat. The representatives of the people, as it seems to us, have taken better care of the honor of England than those whose peculiar province it is to guard it. And when we remember of what classes the representation is composed, we are the more delighted that a measure of justice has passed against the personal bias of rank and wealth. From some circumstanses of which we are not cognizant, it appears that the Chapel of the Embassy at Paris, if still existent, has fallen into disuse. To prevent the implication that the representative of a Protestant sovereign and a Protestant people was without a place for the celebration of public worship, the drawing-room of the hotel has been used for the purpose. Now beside the natural repugnance felt by any member of the English church to assemble for religious observance and perform the services of their ritual in an unconsecrated place, there was here the general objectionableness of its being one wherein, from its associations, there would be the least possible probability that devotional feelings would predominate. An item was, upon these grounds, introduced into the propositions for Supply, of £10,000, for the erection or purchase of a suitable chapel. The grant was refused, upon the ground that the congregation thus inconvenienced was constituted of such as were well able to build or buy to the top of their religious bent or devout susceptibility. It is a further development of the voluntary system, which our venerable diocesan has shown with his usual perspicuity to have been the very plan on which Christianity was established in the apostolic age. We hail the onward march of this great principle, on which the people of this country have already achieved a mighty victory, and which we believe is destined to bless the world at large.

The other point of pride and congratulation recently occurred in a quarter where the people of England generally have taught themselves to look least for measures of enlightened liberality. England's highest university has, of her own free will, proposed to the whole English people an absolute neutralization of her own religious system, in regard to all those who are not of her communion. For the advancement of learning, and for the expansion of superior education among all classes and dogmas, she has spontaneously published her design and readiness to receive the aspirants for literary distinction from any denomination or minor institution of learning; and, subjecting them only to a righteous examination such as her own disciples have to undergo, to accredit them by her own formal diploma to the whole learned world. The concession is equally just and marvellous. It has too a dash of patriotism in it which altogether belies the reproaches so rife, and which may have seemed so warranted against those institutions whose charters have to a large extent dictated the exclusive profession of a religious faith. The benefits to the English people will be immense, and we are quite sure that that resulting from so great an act of spontaneous generosity will re-act upon its interests, and tend to the promotion of those religious tenets and discipline, of which she has been accused to consider herself the especial patron and guardian.

THE MONETARY DEPRESSION.

Our money concerns which have been exhibiting every phase and color during several months have resolved into a very ugly form and hue. Among sober people of no remarkable penetration this has been long foreseen, and the prudent, receiving the admonition of holy writ, have "hid themselves" from the evil. But who are they? Directly or indirectly the mania has been all but universal; and while railroads in crowded, monied, and commercial England have scarcely paid *upon an average* 3 per cent., a large proportion of our people have believed in their sufficiency and their ultimate remunerativeness. This action has not to any extent been general in Canada among individuals, but the municipalities have gone fearfully a-head; and at the second stage of the disorder it may be feared there will be great mortality—we mean the mania of speculation in land. We believe there has been as much money lost in forfeited instalments as would buy at a fair price all the surveyed land in the Province. The time of punishment is come, and few indeed will be able to abide it. But we are now in the incipiency of our national education. It may be hoped the lessons of wisdom will not be lost upon us, and that the future of Canada will be solidized and enriched by the affective dispensations of the present.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ALLEGED CASE OF MALPRACTICE AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

DEAR SIR,—I shall again crave your indulgence this week, to contradict the falsehoods contained in the silly article signed by Potter and others, but really and truly the production of this new M. D. and his primary star of Otterville. They had a consultation in Tilsonburg, to know if they should shoot or hang me,—but the result of their deliberation was the silly article above referred to.

First, I will tell you how he managed to get the case. He sends a willing tool on Sunday, to where the man was living, to tell a tissue of falsehoods about a case I had maltreated in Tilsonburg—which case I never saw, therefore do not know whether it was maltreated or not,—at the same time giving them to understand there was a great surgeon living in Tilsonburg the last three months, who had nothing to do, and was desirous of a job. After the matter had been thoroughly discussed by this motley crew, Potter, one of the number, was despatched for this great surgeon. When he learned about the case, and who was in attendance, did he say he would meet me there in the morning? Oh, no! that would not answer his purpose. He would not have any thing to do with the case if I was in attendance. Then the only way to procure his valuable services was to discharge me. So it was agreed between the two that he was to see the patient in the morning. As I was not to be there till Monday afternoon they would have plenty of time to write me a letter informing me of the change that had taken place. Instead of waiting till the afternoon I went down in the morning, and caught this new M. D. there. His looks did not in the least betray him. He put me in mind of a stripling I once saw robbing a hen-roost.

I examined the patient and found him as comfortable as could be expected; no nervous or any other bad symptoms. By this time he mustered courage enough to speak, and says "Doctor, I have been seeing this patient of yours." "I see you have; but how is it you came here, unknown to me, when I was in attendance?" He was informed that I said I did not understand the case, and was not going to attend any more. I informed him of his mistake, and gave him and them to understand I was not going to be so easily discharged as they imagined—that they must pay me fifteen dollars first. At this stage of the proceedings there was quite a scene; great commotion among the moneyed men.

I then demanded from this new M. D. what more could be done for the hand than had been done? He did not answer at first, as he could not think of any thing wherein he might differ from me. But upon being challenged a second time, he replied, "I would lay open the hand down into the wound, to remove the remaining shot and wad." Mark his language—I would lay open the hand down into the wound—marking with his finger on his own hand where he would lay it open. I said I would not give my consent to any such treatment. After a good deal of abuse from the man Rodgers, they paid me my fee, and I left them in their glory. No doubt they breathed freer after I left.

The first falsehood I shall notice is the saving of the hand, and also the life of the patient. The hand might have been saved, I have not the least doubt, if let alone; but the man has actually lost his hand, and his life is still in jeopardy.

The second falsehood. The charge did not lodge an inch above the wrist joint, but at the joint, leaving the long bones in the arm uninjured. Also, the proximal surfaces of the carpel bones I removed were not injured—that is the surfaces with which they articulate with the long bones of the fore arm—but the distal surfaces were blackened and blown to pieces; proving beyond contradiction that the charge did not lodge an inch above the wrist joint. They have the arm now, and I challenge them to produce the hand or the bones, which will be positive proof.

The third falsehood. The knife I used was one of a number I always carry in a pocket case, perfectly clean and free from rust. I showed the knife to this new M. D., so he has no excuse for falsehood number three. Is it not most humiliating to think that men who affix M. D. to their signatures, should stoop to tell such silly falsehoods? I have the knife, and any one can see it for himself. But drowning men catch at straws.

Falsehood number four. There was no poultice applied to any part of the hand the first day—but a pledget applied to the palm of the hand, and a bit of sticking plaster across the wound on the back, around this a loose bandage. This was all removed the second day and a poultice applied. As these stupid fellows (I mean the M. D.'s) do not appear to know why or for what purpose the poultice was applied, I will tell them. It was not to draw anything out of the wound, but to accelerate the formation of pus, when these bits of bone and shot would run out of themselves. "The wad, a whole handful!" Oh! ye Gods, on what meat dost thou feed, that thou hast grown so great? One would fancy the charge was from a cannon instead of a common fowling piece.

Falsehood number five. This is the greatest of all. He now denies dilating the wound. [illegible] Thies which will astonish as well as [illegible] Rodgers, acknowledged to different parties that this new M. D. had cut or dilated the wound. There was no denial of the fact until my first letter appeared.

"The man who dares to sign himself a Surgeon." I dare do anything that an honest man dare do. But there is one thing you have done that I dare not do. I dare not lie. If men will stoop so low, as to lie about so trivial a matter as the knife I used, the natural deduction is that they will lie about greater. And if they will tell one lie they will tell a dozen.

Now for the signers of the last article on mal-practice. Do not be frightened, ye motley group, I do not intend to castigate you very severely this time. Out of the number, six, I am credibly informed there is not more than half of them can sign their own names, and not one that can put together half a dozen sentences and spell the words correctly. D. Oteman, they say, is as good a rifle shot as there is in this part of the country; and Rodgers can ride a saw-log down the Big Otter as well as the next man; the remainder, I believe, are good hewers of wood, but their surgical anatomy I very much question. Except the man Oteman, who shoots so many deer—he no doubt has been in the habit of ripping open the wounds of his victims to hunt for the balls.

The consistency of this person, Rodgers, is very striking. A short time previous to this accident his child was sick, he came for me to go and see it; I found that Dr. Graham was in attendance, and told him I could not see his child without the Dr.'s consent, that he had better go and see Graham. He said Graham was doing the child no good, that he came for me in the first place and I was absent. He, however, was forced to go for Graham, and the child got better, whether he done it any good or not. When he met with the accident Rodgers came for me in great haste. I asked him why he did not go for Graham, as he was his family physician? He said he would prefer me. I was in attendance but two days when he prefers this new M. D. While he was in attendance every day on the wounded man, Mrs. Rodgers was taken suddenly ill—does Rodgers send for the new M. D.? Not he: but goes for Graham, the very man he had been traducing to me.

What a pity it is that medical men can not or will not act honorably towards each other. It would be better for themselves, and better for the community. It would also prevent such persons as Rodgers from ringing the changes.

J. M. AULT, *Surgeon.*

Tilsonburg, August 25, 1857.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—We regret to have to record the death, by accident, of one of the most respectable residents of Port Dover, Elias B. Hill, late of Ithica, New York State. Eight years ago, Hill came to this part of Canada and established himself at Port Dover, in lumber business, where his enterprising character and amiable qualities soon placed him at the head of buyers and shippers. In connexion with his brother, he had for many years carried on the business in a most extensive scale, and the large amounts of ready cash disbursed by the firm was sensibly felt in the vicinity. On the 8th inst., Mr Hill with some other gentlemen from Dover, came up to Mr Mead's farm, in the vicinity of Dover, to witness the process of harvesting, and also with a desire to aid in the same. The process of "hauling in" was going on, and Mr Hill, in endeavouring to clamber unon one of the loads of wheat—being drawn up by the person on the load, a sudden start of the horses caused both to be precipitated upon the horses, which were meantime in motion; the driver escaped, but Mr. H. was thrown under the wheels, which, passing over his body, so injured him that he died on Monday, the 17th, greatly to the regret of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His remains were removed to Ithica, New York State, at which place his relatives reside. We sincerely sympathise with his bereaved brother, who still remains with us. Bled with his mourning family, though in another land.—*Simcoe Standard.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon, as Mr. William Culbert—one of the carpenters employed in the Episcopal Church in this town—was climbing from one platform to another above it, the board on which he laid his hands tilted up, his feet slipped, and he fell to the ground, a distance of about eighteen feet.—As soon as possible two or three medical men were in attendance; but as he could not speak at first and seemed in great pain, it was impossible to tell what injury he had sustained.—When an examination could be effected it was found that no bones were broken; but the system had sustained a very severe shock.—As soon as he could bear removing he was conveyed to his own house, on Peel street, and although there is but little fear of any serious result, it will doubtless be some time before he will be able to resume his employment. *Ling* [illegible]

☞The following howl proceeds from the Halton *Journal:*

"Every exchange tells a tale more expressive than the homiles of Chalmers or the extravagances of Bentham. This province is in an abnormal state. The incendiary's torch, the light finger of the pick-pocket, the gambler's rapine, the inebriate's brawl and death, and the robber's owlish depredation form the fore ground of the hideous picture representative of our social state. Whither are we drifting?"

Do, somebody, inform the writer speedily, lest more glaring symptoms exhibit themselves.—*Toronto Leader.*

INDIA AND CHINA.

The advices brought by the overland mail, of which a telegraph summary has already appeared, have been received. The intelligence extends to the following dates:—Bombay, 14th July; Madras, 11th July; Calcutta, 4th July; and Hong Kong, 24th June.

THE BENGAL MUTINIES.

(From the Bombay Times of the 14th July.)

In the last fortnight we have probably passed "the flood" of the insurrection, and may now hope that our future advices will be chiefly occupied with a recital of the subsidence of this great rebellion, and the restoration of order in the disturbed provinces. The truth is that there are no more regiments to mutiny, unless they are to be those of Bombay and Madras, concerning the fidelity of which there is not the slightest ground of suspicion. Delhi has not fallen up to the 27th June, the date of our last advices, via Lahore. There has been a good deal of fighting outside the walls, the rebels being defeated on every occasion with great slaughter, and it is a matter of much congratulation that the apparent hopelessness of their cause has effectually checked the disposition of the mutineers at other stations to proceed to their assistance. The only attempt which has been made to reinforce them seems to have been on the part of the Nusseerabad mutineers, who were cut up dreadfully on the occasion by General Barnard's force. Whether any of them got inside the walls or not we cannot say.

During the fortnight just elapsed we have received intelligence of the mutiny of the troops at Moradabad, Fyzabad, Saetapore, Saugor, Nowgong, Banda, Fettughur, Mhow, and Indore, and we proceed briefly to relate the particulars of each in so far as they are known to us.

It is now evident that an arrangement existed between the troops at Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Lucknow, and Moradabad to effect a simultaneous rising. A glance at the map will show the proximity of these stations to each other, and the outbreak occurred at each on the morning of the same day.

The mutiny at Bareilly, which we reported in a few words in our last issue seems to have been attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity and treachery. Only the day before their outbreak, the Sepoys appealed to their officers to recall their wives and families from the hills, where they had been sent for safety; and even [illegible] the last moment these miscreants swore to protect their officers to the death. The regiments rose en masse on Sunday morning, the 1st of June, a shotted gun being fired as the signal about eleven o'clock. The men at once rushed upon the officers' lines, and opened a fusilade upon the bungalows. Such officers as were able immediately got on their horses, and made for the rendezvous previously agreed upon among them—the cavalry parade ground. An ineffectual effort was made to bring back the troops to their allegiance, but the scoundrels opened upon them with grapeshot, and they had to ride for their lives. The country having risen in all directions, it was with extreme difficulty, and only by a ride of 70 miles, that the little band at last found safety at Nynee Tal, in the hills, where they had previously sent their families. Here the refugees are congregated in numbers which will probably awe any attempt to attack them, and, as the place is of very difficult approach, we may hope they are in safety. At Moradabad the desire of plunder seems to have prevailed over the murderous propensities of these miscreants, and they gave their officers two hours' grace to make their escape, in which they fortunately succeeded, the whole of the officers (29th Regiment) and the residents, with their families, escaping to Nynee Tal the day after the arrival of the Bareilly refugees. We stated in our last advices that great fear was entertained that the whole of the station of Shahjehanpore had been massacred. We are happy, however, to learn that a good many have escaped, but we are unable as yet to give the particulars.

The rising at Fyzabad occurred on the night of Sunday the 8th ult., the 6th Regiment Oude Irregular Infantry giving the signal, which was immediately answered by the 22d Regiment Native Infantry. They at once took possession of the battery, and would not allow the officers to approach, but do not seem to have offered any further violence. Fyzabad is in the very heart of Oude, and is situated upon a branch of the Ganges. The officers determined to endeavour to escape by boat, and were allowed quietly to embark. What followed is thus related by one of the party:—"I remember the officers in the two boats; I accompanied Lieutenant Bright, 22nd Native Infantry; Lieutenant Parsons, 6th Oude Irregulars, Lieutenant Cautley, 22d Native Infantry; Sergeant Busher, Sergeant-Major, Quartermaster Sergeant, 22d Native Infantry; and myself were in one boat; Colonel Goldney, Lieutenant Currie, Artillery, Lieutenant Ritchie, 22nd Native Infantry, Sergeant Edwards, and Sergeant Major Matthews in the second boat; three other boats followed behind. We waited two hours for them, but as they did not come we pushed off.—As we were getting into the boat we saw the Sepoys of the 22d rushing towards the Treasury; there were about two lakhs and 40,000 rupees in Captain Drummond's house (where the treasure had been placed.) On reaching a place called Begumgunge about ten miles below Fyzabad, we met some mutineers encamped; at half-past one these men fired on us; there were 800 or 900 of them; about 100 men fired on us when we were 600 yards off. Colonel Goldney advised our pushing off to the opposite bank of the Gogra; we got on the island amongst some jhow fields. The mutineers got into dinghees and followed us; we made for the main land from the island; there were about 40 or 50 yards of water between. Major Mills was drowned. The sergeant major, Lieutenant Bright, and I were taken prisoners, and taken to the camp of the mutineers, who were men of the 17th and 37th Native Infantry, and the 17th Irregular Cavalry.—We were taken before the soubahdar commanding the rebels; I don't know his name; he was a Hindoo, and belonged to the 17th Native Infantry. He was an old man, slightly made, about 5 feet 8 inches high, with gray hair, no hair on his face, and dark complexion. He asked us who we were; we replied. He then appealed to the Mussulmen on the Koran, and to the Hindoos on the cow, not to injure us, and told us to go away. Two men of the 17th then stepped out and shot the sergeant-major and Lieut. Bright. I was rescued by an artilleryman, and was hid in a serai at Begumgunge, and sent off in disguise. While we were talking to the soubahdar, some 15 or 16 of the Irregular Cavalry, and 10 or 12 Sepoys, went after the remainder of our party. We heard firing across the river, the party returned and reported they had killed Colonel Goldney and six other officers, and that three had escaped. On arriving at Tanda, on the 10th instant, I heard people in the serai saying that six or seven officers had been killed, and two or three were sheltered by some zemindar in Goruckpore district, Juanpore. After this, I came *via* Mattapore, Shahgunge, and Captain Reed, deputy commissary; Captain A. P. Orr, assistant-commissary; Mr E. O. Bradford, ditto; and Captain Thunburn, reached Rejah Maun Sing's house, and he promised shelter and protection. When I was at Mattoopore, I heard that the above officers were going down in boats, with their families, escorted by some of the Rajah's guard. At Tanda, I heard that a Mr Fitzgerald, clerk in the deputy commissioner's office, and Overseer Sergeant Hurst, who were escorting the families of some sergeants to Allahabad, *via* Sultanpore, were killed, and the women and children also murdered. I do not know what has become of the officers who were in the boats behind us when we left Fyzabad."

We have reason to believe, however, that a considerable number of the officers have effected their escape from this station, and, whatever may have taken place after leaving it, the conduct of the Sepoys at the time seems to have been characterized by the strangest moderation. We cannot resist the temptation of quoting from a letter on the subject: "The account of the mutiny of the 22nd Regiment beats any romance; they guarded their officers and their bungalows after mutinying, placed sentries over magazines and all public property, sent out pickets to prevent the townspeople and servants from looting, held a council of war, in which the cavalry (Fisher's Irregular), proposed to kill the officers, but the 22nd objected, and informed the officers that they would be allowed to leave, and might take with them their private arms and property, but no public property, as that all belonged to the King of Oude. Their officers asked for boats: the rebel commissary general, a resildar, was ordered to provide them. He did so, but merely small dingies, so that they could only bring away a bundle each, and they were presented with 900 ra., which the rebels had taken from the treasure chest to give them. When the officers tried to recall them to their duty, they respectfully assured them that they were now under the orders of their native officers, and that the soubahdar major of the 22nd Regiment had been appointed to the command of the station, and that each corps had appointed one of its officers to be their chief."

We are as yet without particulars of the mutiny at Saugor, the news of which reached us on the 8th instant from our correspondent at Kampree, who was able, however, to inform us, that no atrocities had as yet been committed, all the officers and families, with the European Artillery, having taken refuge in the fort. Saugor is the chief station in the districts known as the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, and must have a considerable European population, in the shape of writers, conductors, and others, concerning whose safety, after what has happened at Jhansi, in these same territories, much uneasiness must be felt. [illegible] it is to be hoped that these [illegible] and their families have taken refuge in the fort also.

Concerning the mutiny at Nowgong, we simply know the fact that the head quarters of the 12th Native Infantry and of the 14th Irregular Cavalry, stationed there, have followed the example of the left wing of each corps which was stationed at Jhansi, but that the officers are safe. The news of the Jhansi mutiny we communicated by last mail, with an account of the bloody tragedy enacted on that occasion by the massacre of all the Europeans in the place. We now learn that, besides Mrs Skene and family, Mrs Browne, Miss Browne, and Miss Davidson were killed. Altogether 12 of our countrymen and women were slaughtered in this small station. The only persons known to have escaped are two customs' officers who have reached Agra.

The only particulars we have of the mutiny at Banda are contained in a letter from Nagode, dated June 19, of which the following is an extract:—"We have escaped from Banea to Nagode, and, through God's mercy, have been miraculously preserved.—On Sunday, the 14th, the Nowab's troops mutinied, as well as the Native Infantry.—The Mahometans planted their flag, and wanted to kill us; but the Nawab stood by us, and we got into buggies and on horses and got off. The place was in a blaze before we had got a mile; it was a fearful scene. We start again to night for Mirzapore, and hope to reach it safely, but this district is very much disturbed. We have in our party Mr and Mrs Edmonstone, Mr and Mrs Webster, Messrs. Mayne, Sherer, Clark, Bews, Cousins, Hutchinson, Oswin and Glyn. We are staying with Major and Mrs Ellis, at Nagode. Their kindness is extreme, and we have rested two days."

Of the whole country of Rohilcund, Futtehgur (Furruckabad) was the last station to rise. The 10th regiment has unquestionably given in simply to the force of the dangerous example all round it. The Sepoys of this corps continued for weeks to guard the treasury and maintain discipline, while every other station near them was in open mutiny. They do not appear to have offered any violence whatever to their officers, but a most melancholy rumor prevailed in Allahabad, on the 23rd inst., as to the fate of the unhappy fugitives after they left the place. We take it from the *Englishman* of the 29th ult.: "Did the report of the massacre reach you of the Futtehgur fugitives? It surpassed in atrocity all that has hitherto been perpetrated. 132 Europeans, men, women, and children, in 50 boats, left Futtehgur for this place.—They were all the non-military residents of the place. On arrival at Bhitoor the Nana Sahib fired on them with the artillery the government allowed him to keep; one round shot struck poor Mrs.——and killed her on the spot. The boats were then boarded, and the inmates landed and dragged to the parade ground at Cawnpore, where they were first fired at and then literally hacked to pieces with tulwars. Report says not one escaped.

Bhitoor is a little place a few miles to the north of Cawnpore, and we sadly presage a confirmation of this intelligence, in view of the state of matters in that neighbourhood. A bloody reckoning will surely be exacted of these fiends in human shape.

A Mhow the 23rd Bengal native infantry have mutinied; the number of Europeans slain is at present unknown, but it is said to be four. The officers are holding a fortified square in the place, where the ladies and all the other Europeans have taken refuge.—If the 3rd Nizam's cavalry proved staunch they will soon be relieved, as Captain Orr was within 50 miles of Mhow some days ago.

We know little of the state of matters at Indore, beyond the fact that the two regiments of the Maharajah Holkar have openly mutinied, and proceeded with the Bengal regiments towards Objein, on their way, it is supposed, to Delhi. The Maharajah seems to be in no way implicated in this business, but to have acted with the same good faith that has characterised the conduct of the Gwalior prince.

We have now again arrived at the close of a long and tragic story. We can, of sourse, understand well the intense excitement this intelligence will produce at home, and we pass on, without comment, to notice the state of matters before Delhi, and the progress of the seige.

The force at General Barnard's disposal has, doubtless, been inadequate for the reduction of the place, but as important reinforcements must have joined his army long before this, we entertain a confident hope that our next advices will announce the fall of the place. Meantime the force has not been idle. Animated by the courage of despair, the mutineers have made the most desperate sorties, but ever with the same result. They had been driven back into the city with terrible loss on every occasion, to find eventually, as we trust, their tomb within its walls.

General Van Cortlandt, who is marching upon Jhansi and Hissar with the Buttianah irregular force, has had two engagements with the rebels in the neighbourhood of Sirsa, defeating them in each instance with severe loss. The last action was a very decided one, and the rebels fled in disorder, leaving 200 men dead upon the field, besides many prisoners in our hands. The troops of the Rikanee Rajah, 2,700 men of all arms, have joined General Cortlandt's force, though what reliance can be placed on these men remains to be seen. Major General Nicholson's moveable column was at Jullundur at the date of our last advices, via Lahore.

The whole Punjab remains quiet, thanks to the energetic conduct of the commissioner and the men in command. Many of the disarmed native regiments have begged the restitution of their weapons, and to be led against Delhi, but it would be madness, after what has happened, to listen to such prayers. The men may be loyal in their present mood, but, in the presence of an example such as that offered now at Delhi, would yield to the dangerous influence to a certainty.

To overawe the Mewar territory, and keep the Gwalior contingent in check, a considerable force is on the march from Deesa, and must now be in advance of Nusseerabad. It consists as follows:—Three Horse Artillery guns (Europeans.) 500 men from her Majesty's 83rd regiment of foot. 400 men 12th regiment Bombay native infantry. The squadrons 2nd Bombay light cavalry.

To quell the mutiny which is now general along the valley of the Nerbudda, from Mhow to Bundelkund, a light field brigade has been ordered to assemble immediately at Malligaum, under the command of Colonel C. H. Somerset, and the troops are already on their march thither. This force will be composed as follows:—Half troop Horse Artillery (Europeans). A squadron of her Majesty's 14th light dragoons. A wing of her Majesty's 86th regiment of foot. 5th regiment Bombay native infantry. 3rd regiment Nizam's cavalry. A detachment of the Poonah Horse. A detachment of Sappers and Miners.

General Woodburn's moveable column, originally ordered to Mhow, stands fast at Aurungabad, and this arrangement is doubtless a judicious one, in view of the unsettled state of the Nagpoor territories and the doubtful temper of the Nizam's troops. We regret to learn that the General has been compelled to resign the command, through severe sickness. Colonel C. S. Stuart is appointed to succeed him. This force is composed as follows:—Two squadrons of her Majesty's light dragoons, a battery of European Horse artillery, 25th regiment Bombay native infantry, 24th ditto (one wing) and the Light Infantry Battalion (Persia).

General Woodburn's column has already crushed the rebellion at Aurungabad, where our readers may remember a regiment of the Nizam's cavalry mutinied; and the presence of this force at that station will, doubtless, overawe effectually any open disaffection in that quarter for the future.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

(Extract from a private letter from Bombay of July 13.)

You will see that we have come into troublous times, out of which the longest sighted cannot venture to say that he sees his way ten days ahead. A most wondrous state of things truly it is, and I suspect that never since Plassay, has our empire in the East been in such imminent peril. * * * * * Plowden writes from Nagpore, and entreats help to be sent to him, lest the mutineers from Saugor, Jubbolpoor, &c., should come down upon him; but that does not seem to be the line of tactics. Delhi is the centre of a traction; all the villains turn their heads in that direction; among others 10,000 of the Gwalior Contingent. As yet Abbott's regiment is the only one of the Hyderabad Contingent which has misbehaved, and several of them have been shot and hanged at Aurungabad. Orr's regiment is behaving well, and must be near Mhow by this time. All the Indore troops have mutinied, and committed about thirty murders of Europeans before quitting the place. It is not yet known if Mehidpoore, Byopawur, Augur, &c. have joined; Holkar is staunch; the Guleowar wavering, and will revolt if Holker shows any symptoms of disaffection. Cuthbert Dabidson thinks he has the Nizam country well in hand, but the general belief is that a spark alighting on the tinder would set the whole of it and Nagpore in a blaze. As yet the Bombay and Madras troops are faithful, and there is not a breath against them. The Sikhs also are all right, and the Boloochees; but how is one to trust a single Mussulman after the proofs we have had of their spirit? I believe that 99 out of a 100 hate us with intense hatred. Sir H. Lawrence is holding out gallantly at Lucknow, but fears are entertained for Sir H. Wheeler at Cawnpore. However, Havelock was on his way with his brigade of four European regiments. All the harness, &c., has been destroyed by the mutineers at Cawnpore; all our gun carriages and materials and tents at Futtehgur; every treasury has been sacked, every public building destroyed—not a rupee of revenue can be collected, and in most cases the mutineers have got clear away with arms, accoutrements, guns, horses—everything, in short.—The Bengal army, as well as their masters, are bankrupt, and the only consolation is that some of the banks which have helped to ruin the youngsters will suffer heavily also. I suppose there is hardly an officer who has anything left to him but the clothes on his back—I, of course, mean in the corps which have mutinied outright. Delhi was not taken up to the 28th, and Barnard's reinforcements were arriving. He says that it is useless to attack until he can make sure of holding it when he has got it. The atrocities have been heartrending, but I will not detail them. The American mission at Loodiana has lost Rs. 50,000

I shall not be surprised if the "Bukree ead" or the vile "Mohurrum" gives us a fright in Bombay; but our police is well managed. The Governor is very prompt. He has sent away too many troops. Mr. Vernon Smith and Lord Palmerston must bear the responsibility of a very heavy loss of life and property. Had they not in their wisdom brought on the Persian expedition, Bombay troops would have continued to occupy Nusseerabad and Neemuch, and none of the petty states would have dared to revolt, and we should