FALL OF DELHI!

Arrival of the "Arabia."

NEW YORK Nov. 13, 1857.

The steamship "Arabia," from Liverpool at 8 30 A.M., of the 31st, arrived at seven o'clock this morning.

The "Arabia" reached Liverpool at 8 P.M. on the 15th.

The steamer "City of Washington" arrived at Liverpool at 10 P.M. of the 27th.

The "Fulton" arrived at Southampton, and the "City of Glasgow" on the 29th. The "Arago" arrived at Southampton on the 30th.

The news is highly interesting.

India mails received.

Delhi was assualted on the 14th of September—effected a lodgement—and after six days of obstinate resistance, had on the 20th possession of the entire city.

Numerous mutineers had escaped, among them the King of Delhi, and two sons.

British loss killed and wounded, up to the 16th, 600, including 50 officers.

General Wilson ordered no quarter to be given, but women and children spared.

Outram reinforced Havelock at Cawnpore. The latter started for Lucknow, at which place the garrison gallantly held out.

There were fears of a new outbreak at Assam, and a conspiracy to restore the Ex-Rajah discovered.

Accounts from the Bombay presidency are favourable, although a few cases of disaffection occurred.

A serious plot had been discovered to murder the Europeans, at Kurachee, and thwarted.

Considerable reinforcements had arrived at Calcutta.

Markets at Calcutta were dull.

Bombay markets active.

The produce markets were all stagnant, and prices much lower.

Cotton ½ l a ¾d lower.

Flour 2s a 3s lower.

Wheat declined 4d a 6d.

Corn declined 6d.

The "Arabia" brings one million in specie, and a large number of passengers.

Borough Bank, at Liverpool, suspended on the 27th. Deposits estimated at £1,500,000 stg. Fully secured. Liabilities of the Bank in bonds and endorsements supposed to be £3,000,000 stg.

Several Liverpool firms have suspended—names are not mentioned.

Other failures compromise Thornton, Higgins, Ward & Co., Manchester—liabilities £500,000.

W. H. Brand & Co., London, in American trade—liabilities £140,000.

Charles Smith & Co, Manchester; James Cond, Perth, £180,000, American trade.

Sir W. Gore Ousley goes out as Special Minister to Central America, via Washington.

General Cavaignac died suddenly of disease of the heart.

The Spanish Ministry is organized.

The Prince of Prussia has undertaken the conduct of public affairs.

The King of Prussia's health was improving.

The Swiss elections largely favoured the Liberalists.

More failures at Vienna, but the worst of the crisis is believed to be over. Dates from Hong Kong to Sept. 10, and Shanghai to the 18th, have been received. The sloop of war "Portsmouth" had sailed for Japan. Levant & Son, Jacinto, were at Shanghai. The blockade of Canton River was strictly maintained. The American ship "North Wind" put into Hong Kong dismasted. Teas were considerably advanced.

STORMING AND CAPTURE OF DELHI.

From the Times' Correspondent.

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

At length I am able to announce to you the fall of the revolted capital of North Western India, or, if that appellation be not strictly correct, of the ancient chief city of the Mogul empire, in which a faithless soldiery had sought to re-erect the independent throne of the descendent of Baber. Delhi is once more in possession of the British. Our information at present is more scanty than could be desired, owing partly to the dawk communication being unlucky intercepted between Lahore and Moultan. But the main facts have reached us from so many quarters as to leave no doubt whatever that the place was assaulted with success on the 14th of September when a permanent lodgment was effected, that during the four or five following days further advances and acquisitions on the city were made, and that finally on the 20th the whole of the space enclosed within the walls was in our possession. I should observe, however, that we have not received as yet such certain evidence of the truth of the latter part of this story as of that of the former. The proceedings of the 14th, 15th, and 16th are known to us, however, compendiously from the official bulletins issued by the Chief Commsssioner at Lahore and founded, as you know, on telegraphic messages from Delhi. But of the final occupation on the 20th we have only heard by an express from the Residency at Jeypore in Rajpootana which reached Lord Elphinstone by way of Ahmedabad yesterday. It is dated at Jeypore on the evening of the 23rd, and is to the effect that the news had just been received at the Residency both from the Rajah and also from the Vakeel or Minister of the Nawab of Jhujjur, to whom it may be presumed to have been forwarded by his master, a chief resident in the immediate neighbourhood of Delhi. Thus the tidings of our ultimate and complete success rest at present on native authority only, but as the natural sequel and complement of our undoubted triumph of the 14th they are universally credited.

But to complete, so far as my present materials will allow, the story of the avenging army. When I closed my last letter we had heard that the heavy siege train was expected to reach the camp in a very few days, and that works were being erected whereon to mount the guns on their arrival. While the troops were thus busy the enemy was inactive. There were none of those desperate sallies from the city that characterized the early days of the siege, when day by day successive waves of mutiny were shattered against the heights of the British position; and though their artillery was not silent, the only success attained was on the night of the 1st of September, when a shell from the battery on the further side of the river (of which I wrote in my last) burst among a picket of the 61st, in front of the Metcalfe house, killing two men and wounding seven. On the morning of the 4th arrived in camp the long looked-for siege train of between 30 and 40 heavy guns, howitzers, and mortars, with large quantities of ammunition, escorted by the remaining wing of the 8th foot, two more companies of the 61st, and a wing of the 1st Belooch battalion of the Bombay Army. On the 6th came in from Meerut a most valuable reinforcement in 200 of the 6th Rifles, and 100 Artillery recruits. To the latter were added 45 men of the 9th Lancers. The place of this detachment was supplied at Meerut by the 7th Punjab Infantry. On the following day the army was further strengthened by the 4th Punjab Rifles under Captain Wilde, and by some troops of the Jheend Rajab. On the night of the 7th the advanced batteries intended for the destruction of the Moree bastion and the adjacent curtain were armed with 10 heavy guns about 650 yards from the bastion, and an enclosure within half that distance of the walls, called the Koodsea Bagh, was occupied by a detachment of infantry and artillery. In these operations we sustained a loss of something under 50 killed and wounded, two officers being among the former. Lieutenants Hildebrand, of the Bengal Artillery, and Bannerman, of the Bombay Fusileers, attached to the Beloochees, the latter a promising young officer, well known to myself and to many people here, and by all regretted. The next day was marked by the opening of the advanced batteries on the Moree bastion and by the arrival in camp of the Jummoo or Cashmere Contingent. Meanwhile the engineers were hard at work in the erection of other batteries. On the 11th a mortar battery opened on the Moree from the Koodsea Bagh at little more than 300 yards, and upon the Cashmere and Water batteries a fire was commenced from 16 heavy guns and howitzers and 19 large mortars, planted at two points in front of the enclosure known as Ludlow's Castle, and so noted in Wyld's map. On the 12th the attack on the Water bastion was strengthened by four 18-pounders, and two light (5½ inch) mortars (increased afterwards apparently to eight of the former and 12 of the latter), planted at 200 and 250 yards from the wall and the Custom-house compound near the river. The fire of the enemy was most severe upon the last-named batteries, which were exposed not only to the guns of the Water bastion, but to those in the old inner fort of the Selimghur, and also to those on the other side of the river. Here Captain Fagan, of the Artillery described as a most enterprising and excellent officer, fell, shot through the head. No other fatal casualty occurred among the officers during these days, nor does the loss appear to have been severe, considering the proximity of the batteries to the walls and the tenacity of the defence, the enemy keeping up a vigorous fire of musketry from rifle-pits and patches of jungle even after their heavy guns were rendered unserviceable. This latter result was rapidly produced by the precision and weight of the constant discharges from our batteries. By the 13th the Cashmere bastion was in ruins, and had long ceased to return a shot to the fire that was continually kept up upon it. The adjoining curtains on either side were similarly ruined, and from the *debris* of the Moree bastion only a light gun or two at intervals replied to the heavy shot and shell that were poured into it. At the other end of the works the Water bastion had suffered scarcely less severely, its extreme magazine was blown up, and a light gun which enfiladed our batteries had been silenced. And now, the moment for the assault drawing near, General Wilson promulgated an excellent order in which he says:—

"He need hardly remind the troops of the cruel murders committed on their officers and comrades, as well as their wife and children, to move them in the deadly struggle. No quarter should be given to the mutineers; at the same time, for the sake of humanity, and the honour of the country they belong to, he calls upon them to spare all women and children that may come in their way."

On the morning of the 14th, soon after day-break, the assault took place. The attacking columns were, as I gather from a letter that I have seen, written on the following day by an officer of rank in the army, which though short, is as I know, the only communication of so late a date that has yet reached Bombay—three in number, one being held, as I understand it, in reserve. Their strength is not given. The main point of assault was the breach at the Cashmere bastion. One column however, consisting of Ghoorkas and the newly arrived Jummoo contingent, was directed to make a diversion by attacking the Kishengunge suburb, which lies outside the Lahore gate on the western side of the city, and if it succeeded in carrying the suburb, to assault the gate itself. But the suburb was occupied by the enemy in force, with a battery of heavy guns. The Cashmerian troops behaved indifferently, and in spite of the efforts of the brave Ghoorkas the column was repulsed. Its commanding officer, Major Reid, of the Sirmoor battalion, is among the wounded of the day; but on the northern side of the city all went well. The troops entered at the breach with no serious opposition, and spreading to the left and right occupied the whole line of defences from the Water bastion to the Cabul gate, including the Cashmere gate and bastion, the Morree gate and bastion, the English Church, Skinner's house, and the grounds about." The principal loss sustained by the assailants was due to the obstinate resistance they met with in clearing their way along the ramparts to the Cabul gate, and afterwards in an attempt to penetrate beyond that point into the denser parts of the city in the direction of the Jumna Musjid. In all the loss amounted to about 500 killed and wounded.—Five officers are reported to have been slain—Tandy of the Bengal Engineers; M'Barnet, of the late 55th Native Infantry; Murray, of the Guides; Bradshaw, of the 52d Foot; and Fitzgerald, of the 75th. Captain Rosse, of the Carabineers, Major Jacob, of the 1st Bengal Fusileers, Lieutenant Hom.ray, 1st Punjab Infantry, are returned as having died of wounds received. Brigadier Nicholson was wounded, and his brother, of Coke's Rifles, and many others, in all about 30. Of the loss of the mutineers I do not observe even an estimate. It is only said that bodies of them were seen to be retreating both to the south of the city in the direction of kootub, and also across the bridge of boats, and that our cavalry had moved round the city to intercept and destroy the former. Our victorious infantry, prudently recalled from too hasty an advance into the close lanes of the city, occupied the comparatively open space inside the Cashmere gate, and the walls which they had won upon either side of it. Head quarters were established in the house once occupied by the renowned Irregular Horseman, Skinner, and now known to us by his name, to the natives as Secunders. Preparations were at once made for shelling the enemy out of the Palaces, the Selimghur, and the other strong places of the city, and firing commenced next morning, the 15th. By the evening of that day a breach was effected in the wall of the magazine enclosure, which was held in force by the enemy, and the place was stormed the next morning by the 61st Foot, and detachments of the Belooch battalion and Wilde's Rifles. In it were captured 125 pieces of cannon. The Palace being now well exposed the guns and mortars opened upon it from the magazine enclosure, and the enemy appears to have fallen back at all points. Thus the Kighengunge battery, which had repulsed the Jummoo troops, abandoned and occupied, and the guns there taken swelled the total number of captured pieces to upwards of 200. The battery on the further side of the river seems also to have been abandoned, and at the date of the latest certain and official news—7 p. m. on the 16th—an attack upon the magazine had been repulsed, a chain of posts had been established from the Cabul gate to the magazine, and the enemy some hours before dayfall had been maintaining only a detached and desultory warfare from the tops of the houses. Many townspeople had come in and received quarter, which was of course refused to every Sepoy. All this is so satisfactory that we may well credit the tale from Jeypore, that on the 20th the place was entirely in our hands. But I shall keep this letter open to the last in hope of further intelligence, as a steamer is just in from Kurrachee, which Mr. Frere was keeping ready for an emergency, and which he would not have despatched unless he had something worth sending. I must not omit, by the way, to mention that the Jeypore report asserts—though I do not credit it—that the King of Delhi escaped to a neighboring shrine in the disguise of a woman. Scindia it is moreover reported was raising 15,000 men to intercept fugitives.

P.S. The "England" brings nothing from Kurrachee but a copy of the Jewpore story which I have before given. But I have been obliged by the perusal of an "extract from a letter received at Nusseerabad on the evening of the 24th September, from Captain Eden at Jeypore, September 23, 8 a. m., which gives details of the doings in Delhi on the 17th and 18th, which runs thus:—On the 16th shelling the Lal Killa (Red Fort; this seems to be some other stronghold than Selimghur) and city. Fighting all day; leaders and native officers, in open dissension, accusing one another in presence of the king, of cowardice. In the end unanimity prevailed, and they resolved to attack and fight as men without hope of mercy or pardon. Friday, the 18th—shelling all night on the Lal Killa. This morning fighting re-commenced, and mutineers on some points successful, but constantly repulsed. Rifles doing much mischief among the rebels. City people, both rich and poor, running away. Suburb, where Reid failed (the Kishengunge) is ours, and also the rebels' battery there. King and two sons concealed. One bastion of the Lal Killa destroyed, and it will be taken. Captain Eden adds, "The above is from the Dunbar news writer to the Rajah at Jeypore. There may be some exaggeration, but in the main I am inclined to believe this report, as the man has always sent us correct reports on the whole." After this the report of the total occupation of the city on the 20th may be accepted unhesitatingly.

SUMMARY OF INDIAN NEWS.

From the London Correspondent of the "Globe."

LONDON, Friday, October 30, 1857.

I sent you on Wednesday a summary of all that was then known regarding the capture of the city of Delhi. Since then a number of letters and papers have been received; and many additional particulars, though far from complete, have been received and published. As you may well suppose, this great and long-looked-for event eclipses everything else. The rebel Sepoys had possession of the place just four months, but they are now utterly routed from their stronghold; and this lost to them, we may devoutly hope the neck of the mutiny is fairly broken, although it would be too much to expect that the wide-spread insurrection is at an end. There is a laborious work to do ere peace and safety shall be once more restored. The particulars of the storming and capture of Delhi have reached us in very detached portions, and from several sources, and are evidently far from being so perfect as could be wished. The narrative is this:—The siege train sent from Ferozepore, after the attempt made by the rebel General Bukhtar with a large force to intercept it had been defeated by the attack of Brigadier Nicholson, reached the camp before Delhi on the 4th or 5th of September. The guns were speedily mounted on batteries formed in commanding positions on the north side of the city, between the city and the British camp; and the fire was opened on the principal bastions. It would appear that the rebel king now sent out a flag of truce, offering (for the second time) to surrender, and to deliver up the actual murderers. General Wilson replied as became him—"The British Government will hold no terms with murderers, rebels and mutineers; surrender must be unconditional; any other rebel coming to propose will be hung; all future operations will be carried on at the muzzles of the guns." Henceforth the struggle became one of the fiercest description. The bombardment commenced, and the Cashmere and Meree bastions, near the magnificent gateways of these names, suffered severely from the British shot and shell. The garrison replied smartly with grape and musketry, but without effecting much loss. On the 10th and 11th of September two sorties were made to endeavor to destroy our batteries, but the rebels were driven back and the bombardment continued vigourously. In these operations we lost two officers of artillery, Lieutenants Hildebrand and Bannerman. On the 14th, the walls being sufficiently breached, the British assaulted the city in four columns. Such was the resistance that one of the columns, formed of the Cashmere contingent, was repulsed; but the other three columns succeeded in establishing themselves within the walls, and in clearing the fortifications from the Cashmere gate to the Moree bastion, that is, the whole north side of the walls, and round to the north-west as far as the Cabul gate. This is an extent of from three-quarters of a mile to a mile. They also seized a large building, not far within the city, called Sicunder's house [and in the telegraphic despatches called Skinner's house], which they occupied as their chief position. From this point the assailants attacked the great and strongly fortified magazine, which, on the second attack, they carried on the 16th. Still the mutineers defended the palace and other strong buildings within the city, and fought desperately from the house-tops, and it was not till four days after, namely, on the 20th, that our soldiers were masters of the city. Whether the puppet King did really escape, or attempted to do so, as report says, in the guise of a woman, is not absolutely certain, but it may well be believed. Of this, however, and a multitude of other matters possessing far deeper interest, with reference to the assault on the city, and the six days' desperate fighting within its walls, we have yet to be informed. From what we do know, it is believed that the narrative will surpass anything of the kind in the history of modern sieges. Our generals and our troops appear to have discriminated in the exercise of justice and mercy just as we should have expected them to do. There was no need to fear that they would lack a firm arm, and as little that they would confound themselves with the wretches against whom they were sent, by the slaughter of innocent and unoffending persons. "Many of the inhabitants sought and obtained quarter; the Sepoys also sought to make terms, but their overtures were indignantly rejected." For the details of these terrible six days we now impatiently wait; but, meanwhile, we too sadly know that our loss has been severe—six hundred English troops, and the frightfully large proportion of fifty officers have fallen.

It is said that about 4,000 Sepoys have been killed. Multitudes of them, however, escaped into the open country, and will, no doubt, give us much trouble. It is said that the total pieces of ordnance taken in and before Delhi was upwards of two hundred; as many as a hundred and twenty-five were taken in the magazine alone. From

GENERAL HAVELOCK'S

camp the news is chequered, but in the main hopeful. We learn that the army of retribution, under that able commander and his new comrade, General Outram, had once more crossed the Ganges, and was pressing on to give battle to the hords of rebels surrounding Lucknow; and there seems good reason to hope that their defeat has been fully accomplished, and the garrison relieved long before the present time. A letter from Havelock's camp states that "two of the mutineer regiments have sent in to the General, offering to lay down their arms if their lives were spared. The reply was, that no overtures from any rebels could be entertained, but if they gave ocular demonstration of their sincerity, that is by fighting their brother mutineers, their case would be taken into consideration." This looks well, and indicates both the weakness of the rebels and the strength of the Europeans. We hear, also of one action near Aliyghur, in which four hundred mutineers were killed.

THE CASE OF HORSE STEALING AT VAUGHAN.

Jacob Uptigrove was indicted for having aided and abetted Abraham Davins in the crime of stealing two horses, the property of Samuel Stump, of Pine Grove, in the township of Vaughan. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr. Duggan prosecuted; the prisoner was defended by Mr. Dempsey. The principal evidence against the prisoner was that of Davins (who had already been found guilty of having stolen the horses), and he stated that in April last he lived with Uptigrove and his brothers. The Uptigroves induced him to steal the horses in question, the prisoner giving him $30 as a reward for taking them. The bridles were procured two nights before the horses were stolen by the prisoner's brother John and witness (Davins). The horses were sold, and witness gave the notes to the prisoner. There was a great deal of discrepancy between the evidence of Davins to-day and the testimony which he gave before the magistrates; so much so that the learned Judge considered his statement to be wholly unworthy of credit, and the jury taking the same view acquitted the prisoner.—A true bill had been found against Moses Winters for having received one of the horses, knowing it to have been stolen; but after the verdict in the last case, the prisoner was not put upon his trial. Mr. Dempsey said he was prepared with abundant evidence of Winter's innocence had the case gone to the jury.—*Globe.*

RECKLESS DRIVING.

On Monday, the 3rd instant, as a respectable farmer named George Dove, and his daughter Harriet were driving along the Paris road near Brantford, they overtook a team, the driver of which, Daniel Golden, persisted in keeping the centre of the road. Mr. Dove remonstrated with him, and eventually succeeded in passing. He had not got many yards, however, when turning round he saw the team galloping after him, urged on by the driver, who was whipping the horses most furiously. Mr. Dove drew as close to the end of the road as possible, but the team came thundering on, upset his waggon, and threw both himself and daughter out. They were both insensible when picked up shortly afterwards. Mr. Dove remained in a state of stupor until the the 9th instant, when he expired. Miss Dove was very much injured, and at the time of the inquest held on the body of her father, was unable to leave her room. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Golden, who was committed to take his trial before the proper court. —*Globe.*

ELECTION movements are actively going on in Hamilton; it being necessary to elect a candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir ALLAN MCNAB. A requisition, numerously signed, has been presented to Mr. ISAAC BUCHANAN, asking him to allow himself to be put in nomination; Mr. BUCHANAN, waiving his own personal feelings in the matter, has consented. The pith of his reply is comprised in the following lines:—"All will vote for me, who believe that I am the person who can do most for the property and trade of this city at this crisis in our fate, and I do not expect votes from any other than public considerations at such a period."—*Leader.*

FIRE IN PINE GROVE.—On Saturday morning last, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in a house occupied by Mr. Fisher, Pine Grove, in the township of Vaughan, which rapidly spread to the adjoining dwelling of Mr. Wm. Gray. Both houses were consumed, but not before a considerable portion of the furniture had been taken out. The buildings, with their contents, were but partially insured.—*Globe.*

New Advertisements this Week.

All Creation Challenged.
C. Ludford, Sadler, Thornhill.
A Card—C. Ludford, Thornhill.
Lyman & Brothers, Wholesale Druggists, Toronto.
Hotel for Sale in King.

York Ridings' Gazette.

RICHMOND HILL, NOV. 20, 1857.

☞ On Friday last a person named Flynn, *alias* Hamilton, was arrested at the Grand Trunk station, Toronto, on suspicion of being the murderer of one Carlton, in the township of Hungerford, last spring. The case will be tried at the Police Court in a few days.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* states that the Cabinet are about instituting a thorough investigation into the conduct of the officials at New Orleans, in permitting the escape of General Walker's expedition after its publicity. A purpose is expressed in some quarters of removing those found guilty.

☞ The steamships *Ariel* and *City of Washington* have arrived, but their news is of comparatively little importance. The attempt to launch the "Great Eastern" was made on the day appointed, but was a failure. The second trial has been postponed one month. Several persons were injured, two of them severely. No news from India had been received since that brought by the *Arabia*, a synopsis of which will be found in our columns of to-day.

☞ It is said that Brigham Young has issued a proclamation to the U. S. troops, defying the Government, and consolidating his people to hostilities in the most determined form, and ordering the troops to keep out of Utah. He says that if they desire to remain until spring they may do so, provided they give up their arms and ammunition. Colonel Alexander, in reply, stated to Young that the troops were there by order of the President, and would be disposed of as the commanding General thought proper.

☞ Mass meetings of the unemployed operatives and others in New York have been held during the past week, at which their leaders harangued in the most inflamatory style. Fears were entertained of an attack on the Assay office and the banks in Wall street; which places were guarded by a force of the U. S. Marines, sent from Washington by the President. The City Hall was also guarded by a body of 300 Policemen. The City Council have resolved to appropriate the sum of $30,000, for improvements in the Central Park, which has served to allay the excitement for the present.

☞ The Brantford *Expositor* gives the details of a terrible murder which was committed on board a canal boat called the "Eclipe," belonging to Caledonia, while lying at the Locks, about two miles and a half below Brantford. The murderer, whose name is John Nichols, was the Captain of the boat, and the victim was a hand, named Edward Burns, belonging to another boat, the "Western of Brantford," lying alongside of the "Eclipse." An investigation of the circumstances was made by E. F. Vanbrocklin, High Constable of the County, when the jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against the prisoner, who was accordingly committed to stand his trial at the next Assizes.

INCORPORATION OF RICHMOND HILL.

In accordance with previous notification, a public meeting of the freeholders and householders, residing within the limits of the proposed incorporated village, was held on Wednesday evening last in the Court Room, to decide "whether the village, when incorporated, shall be united to the East or West Ridings of the County of York, for electoral purposes.

Amos Wright, Esq., M. P. P., was called to the chair, and W. Trudgeon, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The Chairman, in introducing the subject, read the hand bill calling the meeting, as also that portion of the statute, 20th Vic. Chap. 67, bearing on the question which the meeting had been convened to discuss. He then proceeded briefly to explain, that as the village of Richmond Hill was situate within the confines of two electoral divisions, viz: the East and West Ridings of the County of York, the Governor General was empowered by the aforementioned statute to annex the village, when incorporated, to one or other of these Ridings. It had therefore been resolved by the committee appointed at the previous meeting, to call the present one, in order to obtain a direct vote of the inhabitants on the subject.

The petition to his Excellency was then read by G. P. Dickson, Esq. It contained the names of 107 freeholders and householders representing upwards of 1000 souls—a large number of names having yet to be added thereto.

G. P. Dickson, Esq. moved the following resolution—seconded by John Palmer, Esq.

Resolved,—That should the petition to the Governor General be favorably received, and the village of Richmond Hill incorporated, it is the desire of the freeholders and householders, within the boundaries thereof that they for electoral purposes be attached to the East Riding of the County of York.

Moved in amendment by Col. Bridgford—seconded by E. Shepherd, Esq.

Resolved,—That the proposed incorporated village be attached to the West Riding of the County of York for electoral purposes.

The amendment having been submitted, the house was divided, when there appeared fifteen yeas and twenty-six nays. The original motion was then carried by the same majority. The result having been announced, three hearty cheers were given for the East Riding, and the meeting dissolved.

MARKHAM COUNCIL.

The members of the Markham Township Council met at Size's Hotel, Unionville, on Saturday last.

Present—Messrs. Reesor (Reeve), Pingle, Button, and Bowman.

The Reeve briefly stated to the Council that there were several questions of importance to come before them, but he would especially call their attention to a subject which had, during the present year, caused great dissatisfaction. He alluded to the vexed school question of Section No. 10. He said the matter had been thoroughly investigated by himself and others, yet if any doubts existed in the minds of the Council, they were at liberty to investigate the subject a second time.

Mr. Button thought the investigation which had already been made was sufficient.

A By-law was then passed to break up school section No. 9, and annex the same to school sections Nos. 8, 10 and 14.

The Clergy Reserve question occupied the remainder of the day. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Pingle, seconded by Mr. Button, to the effect that each School Section throughout the Township should receive an equal portion of the fund, and where Union School Sections existed they should be entitled correspondingly with the others.

To this the Reeve objected, and stated distinctly to the members of the Council that the resolution was illegal. He said, further, that all the wards had erred in the first place, by holding ward meetings to get the opinion of the people as to how the fund should be disposed of, without confining them to any distinct proposition. No two wards had agreed, and he now thought the Council should not be governed by the people, as so many different opinions existed and no distinct conclusion had been arrived at. His (the Reeve's) opinion was, that no other legal way existed for the distribution of the fund than by apportioning it among the Sections in accordance with the school attendance or school population in each.

Mr. Button contended that it was not illegal for the Council to dispose of the fund in accordance with the resolution. After considerable discussion it was finally agreed to defer the subject until their next meeting, which will be held on Tuesday the 24th of November. In the meantime legal advice will be taken upon it.

THE ELGIN ROAD.

Some time ago we alluded to the inefficient state of the Markham and Elgin Mills plank road. Since then we are glad to see that the directors have caused it to be repaired, and it may now be said that the public can travel with some degree of safety. We also hinted that in our opinion it was necessary for this company to take into consideration the propriety of having the road macadamized. Subsequently we have had some conversation with two or three of the directors relative to the matter, and there does not appear to be any very serious obstacle in the way. The questions are, can the present stock holders be induced to increase the stock? can other individuals be induced to take stock sufficient to build the road? These appear to be the principal questions, which, if submitted to a public meeting, the fact would be at once ascertained. There are many individuals residing near this road, who have large farms, and who have up to the present refused to take stock in the road, but who, if an effort were made to macadamize it, would at once contribute to the undertaking a considerable sum of money. In our opinion it is wrong for the inhabitants of this and surrounding townships, to expect the directors to keep the road in good repair, much longer without aid from those whom the road is most calculated to benefit, and it is now a positive fact, that the Markham and Scarobro' plank road company have resolved at a recent meeting, to sell the planks, gates and toll houses along their road, divide the proceeds among the stock holders, and then throw up their charter. This being the case, it is evident that the travel upon the Elgin road will be greatly increased. We hope the company will loose no time in discussing the subject, and if found practicable, set about it at once. We have no doubt but the advantages that would accrue therefrom would well compensate them for their exertions.

THE CAPTURE OF DELHI.

In other columns of this day's issue will be found a synopsis of the news brought by the steamship *Arabia*, chief among which is the glorious tidings of the fall of Delhi, the famed capital of the Eastern Empire, and the headquarters of the Sepoy mutineers, before the conquering arms of a mere handful of British troops, under the able guidance of Gen. Wilson. Our readers will remember that about the 1st of September last, Gen. Wilson took up his position on a range of hills to the north of the doomed city; he had then with him some ten or eleven thousand men, but being without a siege train, an assault upon the garrison was deemed imprudent. However, during the first week of the same month, he was reinforced by about two thousand men from Cashmere, who also brought with them a formidable siege train of between thirty and forty heavy guns, howitzers and mortars, together with large quantities of ammunition. The contest now began in earnest. The pieces having been placed on the works previously erected for them, and every preparation having been completed by the 14th Sept., the assault was commenced. On the first day the English took the bastion nearest the camp. On the next, they spread their lines, and seized a piece more of wall. On the next they took the magazine. Next day they found their way a little further into the town, and finally, on the sixth day of incessant fighting, they compelled the insurgents to evacuate the place, and made themselves complete masters of Delhi. Strange to say, in all this fighting the loss was not over 600 men: the English were evidently well managed and taken care of by their officers. It is presumed that the large number of mutineers who effected their escape from the city, will continue for some time to be a source of much annoyance to the British troops; but when we consider that the greater portion of the large reinforcement sent from England at the commencement of the struggle, must have by this time reached the scene of action, (for the siege was begun and finished before the arrival of a single soldier from the mother country), little danger may be anticipated from the scattered remnants of the insurgents. The contest may virtually be considered at an end. The public will await with much impatience further details of this memorable siege, which has shed an additional lustre on the invincible cohorts of the "sea-girt Isle."