The Daily British Whig.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1857.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS.

W. H.-C., Lahore; I.-S.-V., Chatham; J. C., Montreal; H. McL., Chicago; G. & Co., Boston.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

[From the Pilot.]

The Steamship North American arrived at Quebec at 1 o'clock last night, having made the passage from Liverpool in 11 days and 7 hours. She has brought 90 cabin and 113 steerage passengers. Her mails left by train on the Grand Trunk Railway this morning, and will be delivered here between four and five this afternoon. The Indian made the run from Quebec to Liverpool in 9 days and 11 hours.

Quebec July 27.

The North American arrived at this port from Liverpool, last night, bringing four days later news from Europe.

The Indian arrived in the Mersey on Tuesday morning, after a magnificent passage of nine days and 7 hours from Quebec, being the fastest passage on record.

The steamship Khersonese, from St. Johns, Nfld., 4th instant, also arrived in Liverpool on 14th.

The proceedings in Parliament during the last few days have presented several points of interest.

Mr. Roebuck has been defeated on the question which he brought forward on the subject of the Irish Viceroyalty.

The Lords on Friday threw out the Oaths Bill by a majority of 173 to 139, after a well sustained debate.

In the House of Commons Mr. Dillwyn gave notice that he should move in administering the oaths, the Clerks should be instructed to omit the words "on the true faith of a Christian" in all cases in which persons objected to them as not being binding on their conscience.

The candidates for the city of Oxford are Thackeray and Cardwell, Lord Monck having resigned in favor of the latter gentleman.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Liverpool on the 13th and immediately left for Manchester.

Since Friday the weather has again set in warm, and very favorable for maturing the crops. This, together with the highly favorable reports of the crops and falling markets from all parts of Europe, has caused the trade to rule dull, with a generally declining tendency.

At Mark Lane yesterday Wheat declined 3s to 4s per quarter. Flour 2s per bbl lower.

The Indian question continues to occupy the London press.

The Times fully approves of the decision of the Committe of the House of Commons respecting the Mayo election.

The first portion of the 7th Fusileers embarked yesterday at Portsmouth for India.

The Times says it has transpired that the additional force to be despatched to India will consist of six regiments of infantry and eight companies of foot artillery, and the whole will be sent by steamers.

Miss Madeline Smith, the Glasgow lady accused of poisoning her lover, has been liberated by the jury rendering a verdict of "Not proven."

We have detailed intellligence brought by the Overland Mail from India.

CHINA.

The telegraphic report did not at all exaggerate the importance and gravity of the news.

Thirty two regiments of the Royal Army, with some companies of Artillery and Sappers and Miners, have mutinied.

The force at Delhi has not been driven within the walls after one defeat only—they have repeatedly ventured out to give fight to the assailants.

At Mandarin the 55th deserted their colors. They were attacked by Europeans and irregulars, cut to pieces and dispersed.

Gen. Anson, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in India, died 27th May, of cholera, aged 60.

FRANCE.

It is officially announced that the Queen of England will visit Fontainbleau for ten days in September.

Sir Colin Campbell and Staff passed through Paris on their way to India.

The French Ministerial organ, the Pays, says that orders have been sent to Admiral Lyons to send several of his ships to China.

The Brunswick, now at Leghorn, is to go to Calcutta.

Fresh appeals are to be made to England by Austria, Prusia, and France.

Private letters from Damascus state that French Consuls have again been medding in religious matters in the East; the actual result of this intrigue is to benefit Prussia indirectly.

The French Marshall Randel is to finish his campaign in Algeria by an attack on the pirates. Cruisers were already stationed on the coast.

NAPLES.

A boy, 12 years of age, a non-commissioned officer and two other persons, have died in prison of torture—they were charged with being concerned in an attempt on the King's life.

The Queens health is very bad. She is not expected to recover.

MARKETS.

From Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.
Liverpool, July 14.

Wheat, red, 8s 6d a 9s 6d; white, 9s 6d a 10s per 70 lbs.

Flour.—Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s a 32s; extra Ohio, 32s a 33s; Western, 30s 6d a 31s 6d per bbl.

Indian Corn.—Mixed and yellow, 38s 6d; white—from scarcity—40s a 41s 6d per 480 lbs.

Beef.—Good quality scarce, and maintains a full price.

Pork.—American quite neglected.

Lard.—Very quiet 67s a 67s 6d per cwt.

Ashes—Without change; sellers of both sorts at 44s.

The sugar market has again opened with a very dull appearance, and the public sales are progressing heavily.

Consols opened lower on details of the Indian news, and closed without recovery; closing prices, 91¼ to 92¼.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

No. 58.

August is about commencing, and many of the coming month's periodicals are already on "Our Table." As it is only the lightest of literature that can be read during these dog days, we shall cursorily notice such magazines as have come to hand; and first upon the list we shall place

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY for August; Miller and Curtis, New York. $2.

Of the American monthlies "Putnam's" is unquestionably the best, though not the most popular. The present number contains a charming article on Lake George, that in this warm weather almost tempts a man to leave his business, borrow a fifty dollar note, and be off to that cool locality. "Witching Times" is drawing to a conclusion, and the reader will be glad when that horrible story is finished. The earlier chapters were good and well written, but the latter are all horrors;—but facts are stubborn things, and if the novelist will take the Salem Murders as his theme, he can't do less than horrify more readers. "Putnam's" is becoming more and more "illustrated," like Harper's.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY for August; Harper & Brothers, New York; J. Duff & J. Creighton, Kingston. $3.

If "Putnam's" be the best magazine of America, "Harper's is" the most popular. The "illustrations," and the selected, tho' acknowledged matter, combine to make this magazine universally liked. The articles in this number are very many, all of more or less merit. "A Blind Man's Love" is very prettily written; so is "The States General," by J. S. C. Abbott. But the best part of "Harper's" is "The Editor's Chair," in which some pleasing philosophy, and original too, is always to be found. "Are we a polite people?" is an essay on domestic manners much called for, and is creditable to the good sense of the magazine that can speak home truths to its patrons. On the whole, "Harper's" for August is a very sparkling number, much above the general average. The "illustrations" are very many, including several from the pen of "Porte Crayon," if that be the artist's nomme de plume.

GRAHAM'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE for August. Watson & Co, Philadelphia. $3.

THE LADY'S BOOK for August. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia. $3.

PETERSON'S INTERNATIONAL LADY'S MAGAZINE for August. $2.

"Graham's" Since Charles G. Leland has taken the responsibility of editing "Graham's," it has assumed more of a literary character, and less of a mere pretty lady's book. "Der Freyshutz," a mock-heroic Dutch poem in 31 stanzas, is a fair specimen of this writer's comic powers.—"Graham's" for August is an average number, with several clever things in it, among which "Sketches of an Election for an English member of Parliament," the whole very delightfully illustrated, as the fashion now is.

"Godey's" This favorite old Lady's Book pursues the even tenor of its way, and one number is very like another, as far as decoration & "illustrations" are concerned. The present contains the commencement of a pretty tale, "The Lost Diamonds," by Mrs. C. Crowe which promises to be very interesting. The Fashion Plates in the Lady's Book are always worth the year's subscription.

"Peterson's."—There are some clever things in the number for August, 'Learning French,' 'Garrotting and Marrying,' 'The Rain in the Afternoon,' and 'The First Shadow.' 'Love's Labor Won," by Mrs. Southworth, is continued, as is also 'La Belle Liegeoise,' by Mrs. Stephens.—The Engravings, Fashion Plates, and other embellishments are, as usual, good.

THE LIVING AGE, Nos. 687 et 688. Little, Son & Co., Boston. $6.

THE PANORAMA OF LIFE AND LITERATURE for August. Little, Son & Co., Boston. $3.

"The Age." This compendium of all that is excellent in the British Periodicals comes to us regularly, and is regularly read and admired. In it is found the pith of modern light literature, and coming weekly, as it does, it furnishes four large volumes annually of matter for the library.

"The Panorama." This magazine contains the Tales and other long Articles of "The Living Age," and being a monthly, not a weekly magazine, is afforded at one half the price. Both the publications are greatly patronized in the New England States, few families being without one or the other.

THE DOLLAR MAGAZINE for August. M. M. Ballou, Boston. $1.

As the name indicates, this magazine is furnished at one dollar per annum, being as large and as full of reading matter as those sold at double and treble the price. And it is even "illustrated," like its more costly rivals. "Half-an-hour with the Birds' being embellished with seventeen wood cuts, representative of the Birds of America.

THE SCHOOLFELLOW for August. Curtis and Miller, New York. $1.

This is another Dollar Magazine, but one of quite another kind, being smaller, better printed and got up, and wholly devoted to the instruction and entertainment of the rising generation. The "Illustrations" are many in number and all very beautiful. It may be as well to add here what the publishers say of this magazine:—'The publishers of The Schoolfellow are happy to to acknowledge the very cordial appreciation with which the public has met their efforts to produce a really beautiful and valuable magazine for children. The expense has been heavy, but the return is commensurate; and the enlarged resources at their command enable them to promise additional improvements in the quality of the work, and greater variety and interest in its articles. Some of the best writers and artists of the country are now engaged for its pages, and the same vigilant care will be exercised, that a pure, moral, true, and a reverent religious spirit shall still justify the claim of The Schoolfellow to be the companion and friend of children in every section of the country."

HOUSEHOLD WORDS for August Curtis and Miller, New York. $3

For a long time it was thought that Mr. Dickens was the chief, if not the sole writer of this extremely popular and very generally admired publication; but it has leaked out that the best things for some years past are from the pen of a Mr. Sala, an eleve of Boz. Mrs. Gaskell, Mrs. Oliphant, Mr. Kingsley, and other clever and well-known writers contribute to the columns of Household Words.

The above are all the August periodicals that have come to hand,—these that follow are laggards of June and July.

CHAMBERS' JOURNAL for June; English Edition. John Duff, Kingston. $2.

Ever fresh, ever pleasant, ever instructive, and ever entertaining is good old "Chambers".

THE CANADIAN MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE for July. Wm Weir & Co., Toronto. $4.

Nothing possibly can be of more importance to a prosperous mercantile community than a correct epitome of what is passing in the mercantile world. What Hunt's magazine is to the United States, so should this magazine be to the merchants of Canada. The present is but the fourth number, and already do we see the germ of future utility and prosperity. The articles are well written and appropriate, the selected matter well chosen, the tables and markets correct, and the tout ensemble all that ought to be looked for in a publication of the kind. There is no periodical extant to which we wish more success, and that deservedly, that this same "Canadian Merchants Magazine"—may it go ahead.

The College Journal of Medical Science for July. Published by P. G. Browne, Cincinnati. $1.

This, though an heterodox publication, (considered so by the Regulars) is nevertheless an ably written and well conducted Medical Monthly. It is conducted by the eight Professors of the Eclectic College of Medicine at Cincinnati.

The Horticulturist for July. P. R. Smith, Philadelphia. $2.

The Musical World, Nos. 326 et 329. Willis & Morand, New York. $3.

We have so repeatedly eulogized these two useful publications that we cannot add another word to-day. They speak for themselves. Those who love scientific gardening should take the one, and those who wish to know something of the science of music should subscribe to the other.

How to get a Patent; a Synobsis of Patent Law in the United States. Fowler and Wells, New York. 8vo, pp. 24.

This little book will be found very useful to those ingenious Canadians who desire to extend the utility of their inventions to the larger area of the neighboring Republic.

Three Parliamentary Blue Books, the titles of which speak their contents:—

Returns to an Address on Crown Lands in Huron. 8vo. pp. 116. John Lovell, Toronto.

Report of Commissioners—Point Levy Roads. 8vo, pp. 76. John Lovell, Toronto.

Summary of Legislative Proceedings. 4to, pp. 76. John Lovell, Toronto.

This clears "Our Table."

Opifer per Orbem Dicor.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1857.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS.

C. S., Montreal; C. McC., Gananoque; W. B., Toronto.

Dr. Corbett's Letter on the Indian Mutiny.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following Letter, received from the younger son of Sheriff Corbett, Assistant Surgeon of H. M. 81st Regiment, now at Lahore, in the midst of the disaffected country:—

Meean Meer, Lahore,
May 29th, 1857.

MY DEAR DR. BARKER,—

I consider it my duty as a Canadian in India to make you and all Canadians acquainted with the late doings here; and no better way than through the British Whig, I should like to write much about India—its manners and customs, religion, habits, and dress of the natives, &c.,—but must put it off until another time. I have, however, important news to convey. I will give you a sketch, as well as my memory will allow, of the mutinies which have taken place within the last fortnight all through India.

At Bhurtpore, near Calcutta, the 35th regiment of Native Infantry mutinied and killed their Adjut.; they said because they were obliged to use cartridges greased with beef fat, and this against the Hindoo's religion—he will not touch, taste nor handle beef fat—they mutinied; the ringleaders discovered, hanged, and the whole regiment disbanded. Next at Meerut a number of men for having refused to use the cartridges which are not cooked in beef fat, the Commander-in-Chief having assured them of that, nevertheless they would not use them. Eighty-five men were imprisoned for 10 years, and stripped of their uniform. The next evening, Sunday, the 11th the 30th regiment of Native Cavalry mutinied—they killed and burned their officers, (it was at the time of evening service,)—they proceeded to the Bungalows and cut the throats of all the women and children, released the 85 prisoners of the day before; killed the European sentries at the prison; they then galloped off to Delhi. The authorities at Meerut telegraphed to Delhi to stop them. The 54th regiment, N. I., were ordered down to the Delhi gate to stop and fire at the 3rd Cavalry; but, to the astonishment of the poor officers, when they ordered their men to fire on the approach of the Cavalry, they turned round and said "no, we will not fire, but murder all of you," and they did so effectually, not one officer of the 54th escaped, except four who were on leave out shooting. They then joined the Cavalry, and the 74th N. I. also at Delhi, having murdered all their officers, joined them; they then placed the King of Delhi at their head, and he proclaimed himself "King of India." They then went through Delhi, murdering Europeans, men, women and children, showing no mercy; they attempted to secure a portion of the Powder Magazine; but a young Artillery officer, Lieut. Willoughby, E. I. Co.'s Service, blew it up, himself and 300 Sepoys. He was quietly smoking a cheroot; he said to them "Go in—do your worst," they rushed in, and he threw in his cheroot, having first laid a train of powder, they were of course all blown up. Very few Europeans escaped from Delhi; 50 women and children hid in a cove; but oh! God, they were discovered, and all brought out and one by one, in presence of each other, butchered. Lahore and Meean Meer were to be the next places of the mutiny. I am quartered with my Regt., 81st, at Meean Meer, 4 miles from Lahore. We send in 1 Company every 14 days to the Fort at Lahore, as also the European Artillery, of which there is a Troop of Horse, and our Battalion of Foot here at Meean Meer; there are 4 regiments of Natives—3 Infantry, 1 Cavalry—10th, the Grenadiers, 26th Light Infantry, and 49th N. I., and the 8th Native Cavalry. One of the Foot Native regiments also send a wing to protect the Fort at Lahore with our men, and the one Company of Artillery; a wing of the 49th N. I., were to relieve the 26th wing at the Fort, on the 15th May—this was the day fixed for the mutiny at Lahore—they were to pretend to relieve the other wing, instead of that they were to combine; secure the magazine, murder all the European artillery, and our men; secure the Fort which commands Lahore; then fire a gun and the other wings of the 49th and 26th at Meean Meer were to attack our men in the middle of the day, unprepared, with the Thermometer at 130°; secure the Artillery guns; kill all the Europeans; cut our throats; secure and ravish the women; burn the children; and level the cantonment to the ground; and go and go and make a stand at Lahore.—The Native Infantry Regiments were to join them from Umballah and Ferozepore, and they were to take the old City of Lohu and fortify it, calling out for King of Delhi, "King of India."

This may appear a very dreadful, but nevertheless it is a very accurate description. Imagine on the 13th, two days before the wings of the regiment in the Fort were to be relieved, and all of us murdered. The Brigadier here, by name CORBETT, together with the Cantonment Magistrate had spies out and hearing by Telegraph (which, however, was immediately after cut) from Delhi and Meerut of the massacre, discovered by their spies that something was about to occur, and in the dissatisfied look of the men; and several Sepoys of other regiments, deserters from Umballah and Ferozepore, discomused with the native soldiers here in disguise. On the 13th Brigadier Corbett ordered a General Brigade next morning, at 4 o'clock, A. M. Colonel Renny, 81st, received private instructions for the men to loose their ball ammunition, and 3 Companies of the 81st were sent into the Fort at Lahore. The European Artillery also received private instructions to be prepared with grape shot. We all went quietly to to the Brigade Parade-ground as if nothing was up, any more than ordinary Brigade. The Native Troops had no suspicion anything was about to occur; their Bands played cheerfully; and our men were in the best of spirits. On arrival at the ground the Artillery were drawn up opposite to the three Native Infantry Regiments and the one of Cavalry; 12 guns were unlimbered and pointed towards them; the Artillery were then ordered to load with grape shot. The 81st (only 4 Companies) having left four at Lahore and strong Guards in Cantonments, we looked quite a handful. However, we were ordered to load with Ball cartridge. The Brigadier then told them he had his suspicions they were about to mutiny, and he would put a stop to it; so he told them they would have their arms taken from them until India was again quiet; he told them if they were true to Government it would be no disgrace, and if they were not, it would be protection against their mutiny. The 12 cannon were pointing towards 4 Native Infantry Regiments; 4 guns pointed towards the cavalry, for has they would attempt to cut the artillery gunners down, or attempt to escape; and eight at the three Foot Regiments, loaded with Ball. The Brigadier then told them if they refused to pile their arms they would be blown to pieces; if they piled their arms and went quietly to their cantonments they would not be molested. He then gave the order "Pile Arms"; they did so. The 46th hesitating, he looked toward the guns; they saw the slow match burning; they saw the grape put in; they saw the 81st load with ball, and they quietly marched away, leaving their arms; the cavalry unbuckled their swords and marched away. The 81st were then marched up by companies and secured all the arms. Carts being sent out, they were put in them and taken under an escort of two guns and two companies of 81st to the Fort at Lahore, where they now are; while the other three companies of 81st, that went into Lohu under our second Colonel, Smith, disarmed all the native troops there, the Artillery and 81st being drawn up opposite them, and they were turned out of the Fort. So you see what a most miraculous and providential escape we all had. Brigadier Corbett has received the greatest credit and thanks for disarming the Troops at Meean Meer from the highest authorities. His example has since been followed at Peshauer. The Sepoys deserted in large numbers. They also mutinied at Ferozepore. The 61st Queen's, were obliged to fire into the 45th and 57th Native Infantry Regts.: these Regiments have since been ordered to be disbanded. At Teshana the entire of N 4 Regiments of India have mutined, and at Nowshehra the 55th Native Infantry mutinied and have been followed by Col. Nicholson, of Irregular Service. They will all be killed. The Commander-in-Chief, General Anson, died of Cholera on his way with a large force to Delhi on the 25th May. The force which has marched to Delhi to quell the mutiny consists of 9th Lancers, H.M's, 75th, 60th Rifles, and 6th Carbineers.

I have secured from our Mess an extra of the Lahore Chronicle, showing the force marched down on Delhi under General Barnard, who is temporary Commander-in-Chief. It is believed Gen. Reed will be Commander in Chief, he being senior in India. In fact he is now on his way to join the force. Another moveable column has formed in the Punjaub to march on every point and quell mutiny. Her Majesty's 52nd, 24th, and 37th Regts., 2 troops of Horse Artillery, a number of Irregulars and Sepoys compose this moveable column. They march into Lahore about 1st June. I was exceedingly sorry to read of an awful railway accident in Canada West. Tell all my friends and father and mother that I am quite well; I write them this mail. I hope this will make the home Government see the Native Sepoys are not to be trusted, and send out more Queen's troops. They say the China expedition has been stopped to come to India and European Fusileers of the East India Company are ordered from Madras and Bombay to Bengal. The mail goes at 10 o'clock. It is now 6 a.m. We do everything very early in India. I have done all my hospital work, it is very warm; very little sickness in my Regt. Send me a British Whig, a weekly one, occasionally. I seen a Toronto paper with a view of the principal buildings in Toronto. The past and present with kind regard to you and family,

Believe me,
Yours truly,
W. H. CORBETT,
Assistant Surgeon, H. M. 81st Regt.

Enclosed in Dr. Corbett's Letter was an Extra of the Lahore Chronicle, May 28th, from which we have taken some items of news:—

Lahore, May 28, 1857.

It appears that the 55th Native Infantry vacated the Fort of Murdan on hearing of the approach of a force against them, and they did not shew fight.

Rohtuk has been plundered by a party of mutineers, who talk of going to Hissar. Mr. Loch, the Magistrates, and some of the Customs Officers have reached Paneeput. Capt. McAndrew has gone on with some Europeans and men belonging to the Rajah of Jheend, to endeavor to intercept them on their return to Delhi.

MARCHING ON DELHI.

The advanced position of the Army is Paneeput. The force under General Barnard is as follows:—

2 Troops of Horse Artillery.
9th Lancers.
1 Squadron 4th Lancers.
H. M.'s 75th Foot.
1st Fusiliers.
6 Companies 2nd Fusiliers.

The Meerut Force which will unite with it is as follows:—

6th Carbineers.
60th Rifles.
4 Horse Artillery Guns.
A Horse Battery.
2 18 pounders.
120 Artillery Recruits and some Sappers.
Sirmoor Battalion.

The 60th N. I., has proceeded to Rohtuk. A Detachment of the 5th N. I., and a portion of the 4th Lancers have reached Soharunpore, and order is being re-established.

The following is a list of persons belonging to the Delhi Garrison who are still missing. It has been sent by Mr. Barnes from Umballa.

38TH LIGHT INFANTRY.

Colonel Knyvett, Lieut. Gambier, Lieut Holland.

KILLED IN DELHI.

54TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

Colonel Ripley, Captain Smith, Captain Barrowes, Lieut. Osborn, Lieut. Butler, Lieut. Waterfield, Ensign Angelo, Doctor Dopping, Lieut. Edwardes, Ensign Vibrat.

74TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

Captain Gordon, Lieut Reveley, Lieut. Hyslop, Lieut. Addington, Mr. Fraser, C. S., Mr. Hutchinson, C. S., Mr. Galloway, C. S., Lieut. Wilson, Artillery, Mr. Todd, Elec. Tel. Dept., Mr. and Miss Jennings, Mr. Taylor, of the College, Revd. J. Hubbert, Mr. Bayley, Post Master, and 6 children, Mr. Dalton, Inspector, Miss Clifford, Captain Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Beresford and 2 children., Lt. and Mrs. Forest and 2 Misses Forrest.

The number of Clerks, Conductors, and miscellaneous Christian population, is not yet known.

R. MONTGOMERY,
Judicial Commissioner.

P. S.—Since the above was written, I learn that only four officers of the 54th N. I. escaped, viz., Major Paterson, Captain Russel, Lieut. Anderson and Lieut. Wheatley. They had gone out shooting, and were on temporary leave. Dr. Batson volunteered to go disguised to Meerut for troops, and has not since been heard of.

R. M.

The following is a rough translation of a letter sent by the Rajah, received by him from his news writer at Delhi, by a kossid who appears to have left that place last Wednesday week.

On the 13th Ramazan, on Sunday, 82 Sewars of the Cavalry were sentenced to imprisonment at Meerut. The Regiments proceeded to the Jail, and released the prisoners and took them away, slaying the European Sentries, they then set fire to the houses in the lines, and slew old and young, some three hundred Europeans and Natives were killed in the conflict; some Cavalry and a Regiment of Infantry have arrived at Delhi. Mr. Fraser and some other gentlemen with some sowars to quell the disturbance, the Cavalry attacked and killed all the Europeans, and then went down to cantonments and burnt the Artillery and Infantry lines, and the blackguards of the city looted the shops. In the afternoon the sowars offered their services to the King and said they would place him on the Throne, and that he should take the opportunity, and give up to them his guns and Magazine. What they required, he said. He promised and gave up his son to them. They attacked the Government Magazine, when they knocked down the wall of the Magazine which caused much injury to the pro[illegible]. There were many Europeans killed. In short only those of the English who concealed themselves escaped, but none others. The King has appointed one Neer Nawab as Kotwal. The whole place is in disturbance. The King had sent his son to inspire confidence; but the lat disposed are plundering everywhere. The King has encamped outside the city with six Regiments. He is old. The mutinies are those of a worn out Government. The Jageedars in deference to the English have not guided their loins. There are no arrangements for any provision, much less for anything else. The sepoys are ready to give their lives, and to take the lives of others. To-day Wednesday, some fifty odd Europeans who had secreted themselves, were killed. They are hunting for more, and it may be found they will be killed. If they have escaped so much the better. It is like the atrocities of Nadir Shah. On Tuesday the King rode through the City and encouraged the people to throw open their shops. But the people would not be comforted. Many shops have been deserted. The civilization of fifty-three years has been destroyed in three hours! good men have been plundered, scoundrels enriched. A Regiment has come from Allygurh. They have not spared their officers. Three regiments and one Battery of Artillery of Delhi, Two Regiments and five hundred troopers from Meerut, and a regiment from Allygurh are now in Delhi. All the Magazine trashes placed in the Fort. The King has summoned different principle men of Delhi to make arrangements. They have pleaded sickness and incompetency, and sowars have been dispatched to Ulwur and Jaipoor. It remains to be seen what will become of it. The Delhi people have fallen into difficulties, God's will be done.—This has been composed with care and a spirit of loyalty. The state of the people is not to be described. They are alive, but they despair of their lives. There is no cure for such a curse. The Sepoys are without a leader.

(Signed) O. McL. FARRINGTON,
Dy. Com. of Jullundur.

23rd May, 1857.

RAILROAD INTO KINGSTON.—It has been known in town since Monday that all matters connected with the Branch Railroad into Kingston have been definitely settled, and the Contract has been taken by Jas. Morton, Esq. The time of completion we have not heard, but Mr. Morton's name is a guarantee for an early date.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, July 25th, 1857.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to appoint:—

The Honorable James Buchanan Macaulay, late Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Upper Canada, a Judge of the Court of Error and Appeal for Upper Canada;—to take rank and precedence therein after the Chief Justice of the said Court of Common Pleas for the time being.

Charles Rolls, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner for the County of Middlesex.

Orman Skinner, Esquire, M.D., to be Associate Coroner for the County of Wentworth.

Robert William Cana, Esquire, to be Returning Officer for the Village of Mitchell, County of Perth.

George W. Brouse, Esquire, to be Returning Officer for the Village of Iroquois, County of Dundas.

John M. Lawder, Esquire, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Lincoln, to enlist and attest within the said county any soldiers or persons desirous of enlisting or re-enlisting into Her Majesty's service, &c.

Philo Bennett, of Yarmouth, Esquire, to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

John George Longworth, of Toronto, Gentleman, to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

Andrew Shaw, Esquire, to be Master of the Trinity House of Montreal, in the room and place of Robert Armour, Esquire, deceased; and

Richard Nettle, of the City of Quebec, Gentleman, to be the Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada, under the provisions of "The Fishery Act," 20th Vic., cap. 21.

Military District Number Three, Upper Canada.

SECOND BATTALION, LENNOX.

To be Captains: Lieutenants Gilbert S. Clapp, David Roblin, vice Dunham, left limits.

To be Lieutenants: Ensigns Daniel Fraser, William George Bartella.

To be Ensigns: Philip Embury, Gentleman, Charles James, Gentleman.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Toronto, 23rd July, 1857.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

ACTIVE FORCE.

No. 1.—Whenever an Officer in Command of any Corps of the Active Militia Force of the Province, shall retire from the Force by resignation or otherwise, the Officer who may be appointed to succeed to the Command of such Corps, shall transmit to the Inspecting Field Officer a Return (according to a printed Form which will be supplied by the Adjutant General's Department,) of the Arms, Accoutrements, Ammunition, and all other Stores belonging to the Province in possession of the Company, and will report upon the condition of the several articles handed over to him by the Officer resigning the Command of the Corps. This Return shall be examined by the Inspecting Field Officer of the Section of the Province the Corps belongs to, who will make a Report to the Adjutant General of any articles which may be deficient from the issues originally made to the retiring Captain, in order that the expense thereof may be recovered and credited to the Public.

No. 2.—His Excellency the Administrator of the Government and Commander-in-Chief is pleased to transfer the First Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Megantic, in Lower Canada, from Class B. to Class A. in place of the Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Chatham in Upper Canada, the organization of which is incomplete.

No. 3.—The organization of the First Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Orillia and the Seventh Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Montreal in Class B. being incomplete, the Commander-in-Chief directs that they be removed from the List of the Active Force of the Province.

No. 4.—His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, and Commander-in-Chief, desires to express his thanks to Major Macartney, and the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men, of the Detachment of the Paris Volunteer Rifle Company, who were called out in aid of the Civil Power, at Caledonia, on the 30th June last, for their Soldierlike conduct, and for the effective manner in which they performed their duty on that occasion, as reported by the Magistrates, upon whose requisition they were called out, as well as by the report of their immediate Commanding Officer.

His Excellency has further to thank Captain Kingsmill, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men, of the Volunteer Rifle Company at Guelph, for their steadiness and good conduct, when acting in support of the Civil Power, on the 13th instant at Guelph, as reported by the Mayor of that Town, upon whose Requisition they were called out, and for the alacrity with which they turned out in support of the Civil authorities.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1857.

NEWS FROM DELHI.

BOMBAY, June 12.—Two telegraphic passages from the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra reached the government yesterday, and were immediately made public. The first ran thus:

There had been great success on the 8th of this month outside the walls of Delhi. Twenty-six guns captured, and the rebels driven dispirited into the town. All the heights in our possession.

The second, dated also yesterday morning, but a few hours later, is more explicit.

Mr Greathed, agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, writes from before Delhi, June 8th—We have made good our point to-day, and are now encamped on the parade-ground, with the heights between the cantonments and the city in our hands, and in a position to commence the siege at once. The enemy had taken up a position at Badulla Serai, which was carried, with the capture of all the guns. The pursuit was so sharp that the gunners threw themselves off their horses and left the field pieces standing in the road. The heavy guns remain in position. Twenty-six guns in all have been captured to-day, and large quantities of ammunition and intrenching tools.

The Meerut force, under Brigadier Wilson, at Chazee-ood-deen-nugger, seems to have fallen back to Bhagput, to have crossed the Jumna by the bridge at that town, and joined the main army at Alipore, one march from Delhi.

I have seen a letter from an officer engaged in the two sections at Chazee-ood-deen-nugger of which I have spoken above. The five guns taken from the mutineers on the first day (the 30th of May) were of heavy calibre—one 24-pounder, one 18-pounder, two 32 pounder howitzers, and one 24-pounder howitzer. Captain Andrews and eight men of the 60th were killed by the explosion of one of the enemy's ammunition waggons. The loss of the Carabineers was seven killed and wounded. In the action of the following day the enemy again brought up heavy guns, which they succeeded in withdrawing though they were routed with great slaughter. Our loss of 40 included that of both days. The men suffered more from the sun than the shot of the enemy. Several were struck down dead by the heat, and many injured more or less. Assistant-Surgeon M. of the Carabineers was mortally wounded. Lieutenant De Boutdel, of the same regiment, lost three fingers off his right hand; and Lieut. Cooper, of the Horse Artillery, lost his leg. Lieut. Perkins, of the Horse Artillery, was killed.

JUNE 13th.—According to a letter from the neighborhood of Neemuch, published in the Bombay Times, all the officers of the mutinied 72d, with their wives and children, are safe; while the four officers of the wing of the 1st Cavalry and two of Artillery have fallen. Another account states that Col. Lawrence, the political agent, effected his escape, as also the superintendent of Neemuch, whose name I do not know. The troopers of the cavalry appear to have been foremost in the mutiny. Every house in the station has been destroyed.

By the Calcutta papers of the 3rd we learn that the mutiny at Lucknow was not so bloodless as I had anticipated. The revolted soldiery were attacked by Sir Henry Lawrence (with, I suppose, the 32d Queen's and artillery) and driven out of the cantonment with slaughter. Brigadier Handscomb is reported killed. Besides these regular troops, 300 of the Oude irregular Cavalry are said to have mutinied. To which of the three regiments they belong does not appear. They are said to have killed Captain Hayes, their commanding officer, but that officer was military secretary to the Chief Commissioner. However, be they whom they may, it seems clear that they have mutinied and made for Delhi, avoiding the volunteer horse from Agra, who were out after them.

June 15.—The mail has been kept open till this hour and is now about to close.—No further news from Delhi. General Read was expected from Peshawur about the 9th, to take the command from Sir H. Barnard. Sir Patrick Grant has left Madras to succeed General Anson in command of the Bengal Army only.

The Bombay Times has published a telegraphic message from Madras to the effect that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Erin, which left this port with the China mail on the 1st inst., ran on shore on the coast of Ceylon, between Galle and Colombo, soon after midnight of the 6th, and became a total wreck. The passengers were saved and the mail and specie. The cargo, consisting mainly of opium, and worth £180,000, was destroyed.

Bombay, June 15.

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

At Murdan the 55th, or the greater portion of the regiment deserted their colors. Their Colonel, Spottiswoode, committed suicide. A party of Europeans and Irregulars from Peshawur attacked them, killed or captured 200, and drove the rest to seek safety by hasty flight into the Swat Valley in their rear, the entrance to which is now carefully guarded against a possible attack by the tribes. Six men of the corps had already been shot at Peshawur, together with a native officer of the 10th Irregulars, and the prisoners, 150 in number, were to be tried as soon as they were brought into the station. At the latest dates the whole of the Punjab was perfectly tranquil.

"Report from Agra (on native authority only) that there was a panic among the mutineers at Delhi, that 500 horse had fled from the city, and that the King was anxious to show his self on our protection."

It was reported at Bombay on June 12, that a panic had risen among the mutineers at Delhi on the 10th, and that 200 had fled from the city. The King was anxious to throw himself on the mercy of the British Government.

Gen. Barnard, who was in the Crimea, took the command.

The Times remarks in its leader:—To say that the news from India which the telegraph sends so need cause no anxiety would be to counsel a confidence bordering on apathy, but we may at least assert that to meet the dangers which we this day announce, the Indian Government is acting with an energy which can this has restored tranquility. The Times speaks highly of Sir Patrick Grant's services, and his appointment is highly creditable to the Indian Government. Sir Colin Campbell has, with heroic promptitude, taken his command. As regards the 26,000 men who are said to have deserted, it must not be thought that all, or even a large part, are in arms against us. As a general rule, the Sepoys have simply disappeared; they have fled from their colors in large numbers, and betaken themselves to their villages or wilder places of concealment. There is no reason for despondency. The worst prospect is a heavy bill of costs. To send out 14,000 troops at once, and several thousands more in a short time, to bring regiments from all parts of India to the northwest provinces, to delay the Chinese expedition, and to keep gunboats idle in the Pacific, will cost money which must either be paid by the English or the native tax-payers, but further than this we see no evil before us. Lord Canning has able advisers. India itself is in a state of profound peace, and every English regiment is available. With these advantages, we ought soon to hear that this dark cloud has passed away.

The Daily News regards the wholesale desertion of Sepoys as serious. The discipline and loyalty of the Bombay army are said to be unshaken, but many well-informed persons speak less confidently of the Madras army. At all events, until the Bengal mutiny is finally suppressed there will always be danger of contagion spreading to the other presidencies. No doubt, however, can exist that we shall in any case maintain our supremacy.

The Daily News objects to General Grant being superseded by Sir Colin Campbell, as an act of injustice to the officers of the Indian army.

The Marseilles paper, Presse Orientale, says that 2,000 men had been killed in India by the excessive heat, and that the insurrection had made further progress.

Apportionment of the Legislative School Grant of Upper Canada, for the Year 1857.

CITY.	
Kingston,	$1520 00c.
TOWN.	
Napanee,	$116 40c.
COUNTIES.	
Frontenac,	$2168 80
Addington,	1721 60
Lennox,	776 40

Prentice Boys Association.

The above Association held their Annual Grand Lodge Meeting in Kingston, on Monday last, the 27th instant, when the following Grand Officers were duly elected for the ensuing year:—

John Kennedy, Grand Master.
William Corbett, D. G. M.
John Ali, Grand Secretary.
William Bailie, Asst. G. S.
James McLeod, Grand Treasurer.
Frederick Crosier, G. C. of Ceremonies.

The returns of this Association show it to be increasing rapidly, as it now numbers nearly 2,000 members, and in a promising condition.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Bermuda, July 22.

Four prisoners escaped from the 20th regiment at St. George's, having arranged to be taken on board an American whaler, when out at sea. The m