We would caution all who buy Pain Killer to be careful and call for Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and to take none except put up in square bottles; with Perry Davis & Son's note of hand on the side of the bottle, and "Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer" blown in the glass. All others are spurious.
Sold by E. W. Palmer, Kingston. 142

TO THE MILLION.—Prof. Wood, of St. Louis, has after years of deep study and untiring research, succeeded in presenting to the public an article superior to any now in use, and indeed it is truly a wonderful discovery—we advert to his Hair Restorative; the only article that has been completely successful in checking age of his grey locks, removing dandruff, itching, scrofula, &c. It restores the gray-head to more than the original beauty; adds new lustre to locks already luxuriant; having the effect on coarse, harsh hair to render it glossy and wavy; fastens permanently hair that is loose or falling, and many other qualities which will become known as soon as used.

The pride of mankind is singularly developed in the keeping and arrangement of the hair; perhaps from the fact that it is the only portion of the human body that we can train in any way we choose; how important then, having this portion left to our care, that we should use all the means science has placed in our hands to render it beautiful and permanent. If you would have beautiful hair, glossy hair, hair with its natural color elegantly preserved to extreme old age, don't fail to purchase Wood's Hair Restorative.—[Daily Iowa Gazette.
Sold by all respectable Druggists. 3m-129

The Daily British Whig.

Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1857.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS.

W. & R., Montreal, with rem.

The Late News from India.

First of the great city of Delhi, which has now been for a month in the hands of the mutineers. Of the number and names of our countrymen and countrywomen who have fallen at this place by the hands of the rebels we have still but imperfect accounts. Many persons, regarding whom the gravest fears were entertained, have since made their appearance at one or other of the neighboring stations, and we may hope that the list of those thus preserved will be largely increased, as the native land owners have shown themselves in many cases disposed to give shelter and protection to the fugitives. But the hardships and danger to which they have been exposed must have told severely upon the poor women and children, who escaped with but little but their lives from the fire and the bayonet.

On Wednesday, the 13th of May, two days after the outbreak, upwards of fifty Europeans of both sexes and all ages were discovered in their hiding places and massacred. What the King of Delhi has been doing during this fearful time we do not know, unless from the letter above alluded to, which represents him, probably with truth, as having agreed to all the propositions of the armed mutineers, and allowed himself at be placed at the head of the movement. By his own presence and by that of his sons he endeavored, but without effect, to restore confidence in the bazaars of the city, and to check the wholesale plundering that was being carried on under the reign of terror. 'The civilization of fifty-three years has been destroyed in three hours,' writes the agent, adding, with an exaggeration pardonable under the circumstances, 'it is like the atrocities of Nadir Shah.'

The soldiery are represented to be without a leader, but other accounts tell us that they have elected to the supreme and second posts of command two native officers of the 3d light cavalry. Under this or other leadership they had the temerity to advance from the city and attack a portion of the force advancing to crush them. On the 30th of May a detachment of the European force at Meerut, the Carbineers, 60th rifles, and artillery, under the command of Brigadier Wilson, took up an advanced position at the village of Ghazeeood-deen-nugger, where the road to Delhi crosses the little river of Hindun by a suspension bridge, some 15 miles from the capital. That same afternoon the enemy appeared in force with five guns at the other side of the stream, and a smart engagement followed. The brigadier took his artillery and dragoons across the river by a ford, while the rifles passed the bridge.

They attacked at once in front and flank; the mutineers were doubled up and driven back with the loss of all their guns—part into a burning village which they themselves had fired, and where they perished miserably; part into open plain, where they were cut up by the sabres of the dragoons. Undaunted by this severe check, they returned to the attack on the following day, and were again repulsed. On the 1st of June the brigadier, whose loss on the first day had been about forty killed and wounded (that on the second day as yet unknown), was reinforced, and no further attempt had been made to contest his possession of the bridge and ford. The mutineers have no doubt been busily employed in preparing to receive the army advancing against them from Umballah for although there are rumors of desertions from Delhi, they have probably not been numerous, or the horsemen of Scindia and of the Rajahs of Bhurtpore and Ulwar, not to speak of Agra volunteers, would have had their tale to tell of fugitives intercepted and destroyed.

I said in my last that General Anson was expected to leave Umballah about the 13th of May. It now appears that his advanced guard reached Kurnaul on the 21st, the main body still remaining for some days at Umballah. The cause of this delay was the absence of heavy artillery at that station and the consequent necessity of waiting until a siege train could be brought from the nearest arsenal, which was as far off as Phillour, on the further side of the Sutlej. When the guns arrived, or were nearing the camp, the general advanced, and had reached Kurnaul when he was attacked by cholera, and died at that station on the 27th. The command of the army devolved upon Sir Henry Barnard, who as Major General had been at the head of the Sirhind Division. Meanwhile Brigadier Halifax, with the advance, arrived at Paneeput, 56 miles from Delhi from which place he moved forward on the 29th. On the 30th, Sir Henry and the main body were to march from Kurnaul; and by the morning of the 9th, the day before yesterday, it is thought the whole force, strengthened by the greater portion of the Meerut Division, which was to join between Paneeput and Delhi, would appear before the revolted capital.

The force is not quite so large as it was expected to be when I last wrote, for it was found necessary to disarm at Umballah two of the native corps—the 5th and 60th—which was to form part of it. [Many other disaffected regiments have been treated.] But all the European troops of which I hope to give you the names are there:—9th Lancers and Carbineers, 75th, 60th, 1st and 2d Fusileers, three troops of horse artillery, a field battery and a siege train. Moreover, I should mention what I have hitherto omitted—the arrival of a portion of the Punjaub Guide Corps—horse and foot, brought down from their station of Murdan, on the Afghan border.

There are also the troops of Goorkhas of the Sirmoor battalion. The defection of the mutineers against this formidable force are, I believe, a high wall and a ditch, and the guns of two siege trains. How they are off for ammunition is not known. The magazine was fired, and, at least, partially destroyed, at the commencement of the outbreak by Lieut Willoughby, the Commissary of Ordnance, who it is feared perished in the explosion. But all speculation as to the fate of the Delhi mutineers will, I hope, be set at rest before I conclude this letter, for I have just learned that the closing of the mail, fixed for this afternoon, will be postponed, if necessary, for 24, or even 48 hours, in the hope that it may carry home tidings of their overthrow.

"Since the mutiny and flight of the native portion of its garrison the cantonment of Meerut has been free from alarms. Several prisoners proved to have been concerned in the murders have been hanged—on one evening six, on the next five. The revolted soldiery for the most part, as you are aware, proceeded at once to Delhi. Detached parties, however, mainly belonging as it would appear, to the 3d Cavalry, spread themselves over the country, with the intention, as subsequent prisoners averred, of going quietly to their homes if unopposed. The fact that bodies of these men were abroad was generally known, and naturally produced much alarm. In one case within my knowledge the panic combined with hasty flight to cause the death of a young lady, wife of an officer holding a high appointment at Haupper, near Meerut, who was at the time in a delicate state of health. Further down the Doab, or country between the Jumna and the Ganges, a party of these mutineers took possession of a walled enclosure at the town of Jeawuntnugger.

"Here they were attacked, but effected their escape during the night. Mr Daniell, assistant magistrate, received a pistol shot in the face, which broke the lower jaw. Another party of the Ninth native infantry, six or seven in number, were cut up at Etawah. The head-quarters of this regiment were at Alyghur (where the spy was caught), and there were detachments at Mynpoorie, Etawah, and Bolunshur. The execution of this spy, who was a Brahmin, was too much for the company at the last named station. They marched down to Alyghur, upbraided their comrades there, and ended in exciting them to open mutiny. The other detachments followed the example of the head-quarters. Unlike the regiments of Meerut and Delhi, however, the Ninth did not attempt to molest their officers but only politely dismissed them; but they plundered and burnt at will, and drove the civilians before them, and then uniting, marched off to swell the ranks of the mutineers in Delhi. Some few, however, stood by Lieutenant De Kantzow, at Mynpoorie, to the last, and have been well rewarded for their fidelity by promotion—the non-commissioned officers receiving commissions, the privates being made havildars and naiks.

"About the time of these occurrences at Alyghur and Etawah, the native regiments at Agra began to show symptoms of the prevailing disease. They were two in number, the 44th and 67th. Two companies, one of each corps, had been sent to Muttra to bring down treasure to Agra. They mutinied on the way back and proceeded to Delhi, murdering it is feared some or all of their officers. The spirit shown by these companies determined Mr. Colvin, at once to disarm the remainder of the regiments to which they belonged, which was accordingly done on the 1st of June, in the presence of the 3d Europeans and Captain D'Oyly's European field battery. The affair went off quietly, and the city has since been tranquil. Some of Scindia's contingent came up from Gwalior and were employed to garrison the deserted station of Etawah and restore the ejected civil authorities. Out of the Europeans in Agra corps of volunteer horse has been raised, which, under the command of Lieut. Greathed, assisted a few days after the disarming of the 44th and 67th in the execution of a capital piece of service. The Rao of pally chief of Burtorolee, near Alyghur availed himself of the prevailing disorder to declare his independence, turning out government officials, burning villages, exacting contributions, and establishing himself at Khyrr as the seat of his new and extended sovereignty. His course was soon run. Mr. Watson, the magistrate of Alyghur, with a few troopers and the volunteer horse, made a sudden sweep upon the Khyrr, caught the Rao, tried him by drumhead court-martial, found him guilty of rebellion, and hung him on the spot,—a salutary example that will scarcely need to be repeated.

"At the military stations of Rohilcund, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, and Moradabad the regular native troops are four regiments of Infantry (18th, 68th, 28th, 29th) and a company of Artillery. Among these there has up to this time been no outbreak, though the 18th and 68th at Bareilly for some time gave cause for much anxiety. The 8th Irregular Cavalry at that station behaved admirably. The great station of Cawnpore has been much agitated.—Here there were till lately nothing but native troops, with the exception of one company of European Artillery. They were the 1st, 53d and 56th Native Infantry, the 2d Light Cavalry, and two companies of Native Artillery. The Europeans of this station included not only the civilians and officers with their families, but a number of non residents, who had either come in from parts of the country supposed to be less protected, or had been stopped there on their way up country by the mutineers in the Dooab. The tone of feeling in the native lines appearing to be very unsatisfactory, the Europeans took possession of a large barrack, allotting certain wards, to the women and children, and proceeded to entrench themselves therein.

"All the guns they were able to move were placed in position, and the remainder were spiked. The officers of the various regiments as was their duty, slept at their houses in the lines, and terrible as I heard from one present, was the anxiety of the wives at the barrack till relieved by their reappearance in safety with the morning. By this time, however, they have with them Her Majesty's 84th, belonging to the Madras establishment, brought up in haste from Burmah and also the Madras Fusiliers. The regiments was to leave Calcutta by railway. When the time for starting the train arrived it was found that a number of the men had not yet reached the station. The station master proposed to despatch the train with those that had already arrived, leaving the others to follow. The commanding officer remonstrated, but in vain; whereupon he arrested the station master and all his officials, and kept them in custody till he saw his whole regiment seated in the carriages, when he released them, and the train proceeded on its way.

"From Lucknow our latest intelligence is of the 31st of May. During the previous night the native troops of the garrison had partially mutinied. About one-half of each of the 48th and 71st regiments, joined by some few of the other infantry corps, the 13th, and two troops of 7th Cavalry, deserted their colors and fled towards Seetapore. There appears to have been no disturbance in the city, and the safety of the civil residents had been assured by the timely precautions of Sir Henry Lawrence, recently created Brigadier General, and his judicious distribution of the guns of the European field battery and the bayonets of the Queen's 32d. At Allahabad doubts were at one time entertained of 9th Native Infantry, but no disturbance has taken place. All the stations in Bengal are quiet. At Barrackpore the 79th addressed the Governor General by petition, expressing its abhorrence of the proceedings of the mutineers, and requesting to be permitted to march upon Delhi.—The request was acceded to by Lord Canning in person at a parade of the regiment on the 28th of May. Arrangements would be made, said his Lordship, to enable the loyal 70th to march for the northwest in four or five days.

"Retracing our steps to the North West, we find that mutiny, desertion or dismissal has greatly thinned the imposing array of the Punjab. When I closed my last letter we had just heard of the determination to form a flying column at Jhelum under General Reed. It was rumored that disaffection was rife both at Ferozepore and at Lahore—These reports soon received confirmation.—The 45th and 57th regiments mutined at Ferozepore on the 13th of May. But for Majesty's 61st, aided by the 10th Light Cavalry, which remained staunch, inflicted severe loss upon them, and on the following day the mutineers gave in and were quietly disarmed. At Meean Meer, the camp of Lahore, the three native infantry regiments of the garrison, the 16th 96th, and 49th, were disarmed on the 13th by Brigadier Corbett, with 81st foot and the powerful force of artillery, horse and foot. At Peshawur, on the 22d, three infantry regiments, the 24th, 27th and 51st, and the 5th light cavalry were deprived of their arms.

"A Subahdar Major of the 51st was hanged in presence of all the troops. 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 remainder 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 40th 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.

"A glance at Rajpootana and I shall have completed the tale of mutineers that if my computation is correct have cost the Bengal army the whole or the greater part of 28 regiments of foot, of four of horse, two companies of artillery, each with a field battery, and of the corps of Sappers and Miners.—The stations of Nusseerabad, near Ajmere, and Neemuch, usually garrisoned from Bombay were at the beginning of the year drained of the infantry and guns of the army of that presidency by the pressure of Persian war. There remained the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry Lancers cantoned at Nusseerabad, but that station received for Infantry the 15th Bengal Native Infantry from Meerut, and the 30th from Agra and for artillery from a Bengal native company, the 2d of the 7th Battalion. To Neemuch there came the 72d Native Infantry, and a native troop of Horse artillery 4th of 1st Battalion, both from Agra; and a wing of the 1st Bengal Light Cavalry from Mhow. The Bengal troops at Nusseerabad, who had long been wavering, broke out into open mutiny on the evening of the 28th of May.

"The Bombay Lancers were weakened by detachments, and drew less than 250 sabres, but, 'faithful found among the faithless, faithful only they,' they charged again and again the overwhelming numbers of the mutineers in the hope of capturing their guns. But, as may be supposed, their loyalty and courage were not rewarded by success, and they were forced to draw off, with the loss among their officers of Captain Spottiswoode and Cornet Newberry killed and Captain Hardy and Lieutenant F. Couch wounded. Their Colonel, Penny, died the following night from the effects of a fall from his horse. The regiments escorting the officers and families of the revolted regiments retired toward Ajmere; but, the mutineers moving off toward Delhi (which they did with colors flying and drums beating), and the arsenal of Ajmere being thus out of danger, they joined the camp of Colonel Dixon, of the Khairwarrah Battalion, at Bewar. The Contingents of Kotah and Joudpore are protecting the district, and a Bombay force from Deesa, formed from the Queen's 83rd, the 12th Native Infantry, a squadron of the 2nd Cavalry, and some artillery, are moving up in support.

"Of what has been happening meanwhile at Neemuch we know but little with certainty. But that the 72nd has mutined seems to be beyond doubt. I trust to be able to assure you that the rumors of a wholesale European massacre at the station are untrue. A Bombay column has been formed, and part is already on its way to the spot from Poonah. It consists of a field battery from Ahmednugger, the 3rd troop of Horse Artillery from Kurrachee, two squadrons of the 14th Light Dragoons, the 25th and 19th Native Infantry, and the company of Madras Sappers lately brought back from Persia. The force is under the command of Major-General Woodburn, C.B., Sir Henry Somerset, who was succeeded, as senior Lieutenant General, to the command of the army of India, remains at Poonah, awaiting the orders of the supreme Government.

"All was well at Dushire at the date of the latest accounts.

"SATURDAY, June 13.

'According to a letter from the neighborhood of Neemuch, published in the Bombay Times, all the officers of the mutined 72nd, with their wives and children, are safe; while the four officers of the wing of the 1st Cavalry and two of the Artillery have fallen. Another account states that Colonel Lawrence, the political agent, effected his escape, as also the superintendent of Neemuch, whose name I do not know. The troops 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 3d we learn that the mutiny at Lucknow was not so bloodless as I had believed. 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 some loss Brigadier Handcomb is reported killed. Besides these regular troops, 500 of the Oude Irregular Cavalry are said to have mutinied. To which of the three regiments they belonged 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 who they may, it seems clear that they have mutined and made for Delhi, avoiding the volunteer horse from Agra, who were out after them.

"Later News of the Outbreak at Neemuch.

ONE P. M.

"The following officers are known to be saved, according to a telegraphic message sent to Agra from the Resident at Indore:

"All the officers of the 72d, with their families.

"Artillery—Lieutenant Walker & child, Lieutenant Barnes, Dr. Clark.

THE DISTURBED PROVINCES.

From the Supplement to the Bombay Times June 11.

We are sorry to hear that some of the mutineers are believed to have reached Nagpore, and that others were penetrating still further South. The object of these villains appears to be to reach the Nizam's dominions, where, doubtless, they expect to succeed in their mission of strife and bloodshed. The authorities were on the alert, however, and would no doubt bring to a speedy termination the career of any of the apostles of evil who should chance to fall into their hands.

We observe from the Calcutta Government Gazette, that the stations of Seerole and Sultanpore, Benares, Ghazeepore, Chunar, Mirzapore, Juanpore, Goruckpore, and Azumghur, are, as a temporary arrangement, placed under the command of the Brigadier commanding at Benares.

Orders for the march of the 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, reached Aurungabad on the 9th of June, and the regiment was to start immediately in the direction of Malligaum. This fine body of men is to form a portion of the moveable column now forming under the command of Major General Woodburn.

We have good authority for believing that, in so far as the British provinces of Guzerat are concerned no fear whatever is entertained of their disaffection, and that the rumor of a rising among the Grasias, noticed by the Poonah Observer a few days ago (since contradicted by it, however,) is destitute of foundation. Whether the Bheels and other hill tribes will remain quiet has to be seen. They are not at rare likely, however, to have any very strong sympathies with this movement, and the fall of Delhi, now hourly expected, will, in all probability, quiet the whole country.

DELHI!

We give below a detailed account of the massacre at Delhi from the columns of the Delhi Gazette Extra, published at Agra:—

"No detailed account having yet appeared of the fearful massacre at Delhi, we may be pardoned for offering the following, though somewhat late in doing so. It is from the pen of an eye-witness:—'On the morning of the 11th of May a party of the 3rd Light Cavalry, variously stated at from 20 to 250, made their appearance at Delhi. They had come over from Meerut during the night, and were evidently prepared to perpetrate the most awful crimes, as they were fully armed and apparently wild with rage and excitement. They entered the Calcutta gate without opposition from any of the police, and made their way directly toward Dermoogunge, shooting down in their progress all Europeans they met with. Among the first victims were Mr. Simon Fraser, the Governor-General's agent, Capt. Douglas, his assistant, and Mr. Nixon, chief clerk in their office. Notice was immediately sent to the Brigadier and a regiment (the 54th N. I.) with two guns from De Teissier's Battery was sent down. The 54th marched through the Cashmere gate in good order, but on the approach of some of the Sowars the Sepoys rushed suddenly to the side of the road, upon whom the troopers immediately came at a gallop and one after the other, shot them down. The officers were, with the exception of Colonel Ripley, unarmed; the Colonel shot two of them before he fell, but with this exception, and the one said to have been shot by Mr. Fraser, none fell.

"After butchering all the officers of the 54th, the troopers dismounted and went among the Sepoys of the 54th, shaking hands with them, and, it may be supposed, thanking them for their forbearance in not firing on the murderers of their officers. The troopers were perfectly collected, they rode up to their victims at full gallop, pulled up suddenly, fired their pistols and retreated. The countenances of the troopers wore the expression of maniacs; one was a mere youth, rushing about, flourishing his sword, and displaying all the fury of a man under the influence of bhang. They were in full uniform, and some had medals. Had the officers of the 38th, 54th, and 74th Native Infantry been armed with revolvers, they might have shot some of them; but had they done so, it is still a doubtful question whether their own men would not have bayoneted them. The 54th made some feint of firing their muskets, but the shots went, of course, over the heads of the troopers, who had evidently full confidence in the reception they were to meet with. Their plans must have been well matured.—Meanwhile the people of the city were collecting for mischief; several bungalows at Deriowgunge had been fired, and as the day advanced the goujurs of the villages around Delhi became alive to the chances of booty, and were ready for action. The whole city was up in arms; every European residence was searched, the troopers declaring that they did not want property but life, and when they retired the rabble rushed in and made a clean sweep from the punkahs to the floor mats.

"It is difficult to form an estimate of the number killed; most of the lists already published are incorrect. Happily several persons said to be killed are still in existence and some who escaped are not down at all.

"As soon as the extent of the outbreak was known, it became necessary for the residents to seek some place of safety, and most of them made their way to the Flag Staff Tower, where the gun is fired. A company of the 38th Native Infantry and two guns were stationed here, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen, including the Brigadier, Brigade Major, &c., were here well armed, with the intention of defending themselves against the troopers. The tower is round and of solid brickwork, and was well adapted for the purpose—better, in fact, than any other building in Delhi. In selecting this spot the Brigadier displayed considerable judgment, but he did not then know the extent of the catastrophe; for although the general demeanor of the troops was anything but subordinate, the actual state of the case was unknown.

"Many of the officers of the 38th still had confidence in their men, and endeavored to reason with them when they showed symptoms of insubordination; but, on Colonel Graves bringing the company stationed at the Flagstaff Tower, it became evident that they were in a state of mutiny, and that the slightest thing would induce them to turn at once against their officers and the other Europeans assembled on the hill. About a quarter to 4 the magazine in the city exploded; a puff of white smoke and the report of a gun preceded the cloud of red dust which rose like a huge cornet into the air; the explosion that followed was not so great as might have been expected, but the effect was complete. It was soon known that it was not accidental, but the gallant act of Lieutenant Willoughby, Commissary of Ordnance, Delhi, and it is pleasing to be able to add that this brave young man escaped with a severe scorching. About 1500 persons, rebels, are said to have been blown up with the magazine.

"On the appearance of the clouds of dust in the air the company of the 38th made a rush to their arms, which were piled near them. The object they had in view is not clearly defined, but it is supposed that they were influenced by a sudden desire to attack those within the tower, and on this becoming known the Brigadier advised all who could leave to do so, intending to follow when the rest had all departed. Conveyances being in waiting most of the ladies got away, the gentlemen following on horseback; and thus a safe retreat was effected toward Kurnaul for some while others branched off to Meerut. Many hairbreadth escapes have been related to the writer; ladies remaining eight and ten days in the jungle, trusting to the natives for protection, in several instances freely given, and it is gratifying to know that several persons supposed to have fallen victims are now safe at Meerut, Kurnaul, Umballa, or Simla.

"Throughout the whole of this cruel business the goujurs appear to have been most active in the work of devastation. Houses burnt and property stolen and destroyed by them in the most wanton manner. Bands of them were lying in waiting after nightfall all along the line of road 20 miles out of Delhi, on the watch for the refugees, some of whom were molested and would have been robbed and perhaps murdered, had not decisive measures been adopted. Mr. Wagentreiber (and family) flying for bare life in his own carriage, was attacked five times, his wife receiving some severe blows from iron bound lathes, and himself a sword cut on the arm and a blow on the back of the neck from a lathe. But they contrived to evade them all by firmness and judgment, shooting four and wounding two of the ruffians in self-defence, and eventually making good their retreat to Kurnaul."

The escape of Sir T. Metcalf was most providential. After being three days in Delhi after the outbreak he escaped into the jungles, hiding wherever he could, and at length, after 10 days found his way to Hansee.

Several Europeans (said to number 48) were taken to the Palace, or perhaps went there for protection—these were taken care of by the King of Delhi; but the Sowars of the 3d Cavalry whose thirst for European blood had not been quenched, rested not till they were all given up to them, when they murdered them one by one in cool blood.

The troopers are said later in the day to have pointed to their legs before they murdered their victims and called attention to the marks of their manacles, asking if they were not justified in what they were doing. This may not be the case, but it is certain that the severe sentence on the mutineers of the 3d Cavalry was the immediate cause of the Meerut massacre, which preceded that at Delhi by only a few hours. In both stations the people of the city and Bazaar appear to have been very active and to have aided the mutineers in their bloody work.

THE ENGLISH MISSION TO DELHI CUT OFF.

The following letter is from Dr. Kay, Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta:—

Bishop's College, Calcutta, June 5, 1857.

My last hasty note will have prepared you for my present sad tidings. The Delhi mission has been completely swept away. Rumors to this effect were current from the beginning of the outbreak, but we kept on hoping that some of the members of the mission might have escaped.

It is not, indeed, absolutely certain even now what has occurred. Yet even the most sanguine are compelled to believe that the Rev. M. Jennings and his daughter, Rev. Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Sandys and Chimman Lall were all killed. Captain Douglas, too, a strong supporter of the mission, shared their fate. Of Ram Chander and Louis Koch—the former of whom left college only last January—nothing is said; they may therefore have escaped, though our hopes are of the faintest kind. Two native Christians succeeded in escaping to Agra. One of them says that he saw Mr. Hubbard fall—the other that he saw Mr. Sandys' dead body.

And Mr. Jackson has been spared—"his life given him for a prey!" What a deep interest will now attach itself in his mind to every incident of his missionary life at Delhi! Could you get him to send us a short narrative of anything that would illustrate the history of the mission?

Surely the place where they fell will henceforward be a hallowed spot. May it prove the seed plot of a future large harvest of souls, to be gathered out of that ignorant, fanatical population.

It must have been a fearful trial to encounter the wild, unrelenting bigotry of the Mussulman crowd. But our assured hope is that our dear brethern were supported by the power of Him whom the first martyr "saw standing at the right hand of God."

I will not say much of those whom God has taken in this solemn way to himself. You well know the unwearied diligence of the secretary—I might almost say founder of the mission. Mr. Hubbard's subdued energy, and Mr. Sandy's, eager and zealous activity, and Chimmun Lall's honest integrity were known to all.

I cannot, however, withhold from you a remarkable testimony to the character of the mission which was sent to me by the Bishop of Calcutta only a few days before the outbreak.

It is an extract from the visitation report of the Bishop of Madras (who, you know, went up to the Punjaub at the beginning of the present year). He says:—

Of the latter mission, viz., those of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, I have already expressed my opinion that the one at Delhi is among the most hopeful and promising of our Indian mission fields. The intelligent and well informed converts, holding, as they do, high and important positions independent of the mission; the superior nature of the school, with its 120 boys—among the best I have visited in India; and the first rate character for attainments and devotedness of the missionaries and schoolmasters, are making an impression which is moving the whole of that city of kings.

May we not say, "Before they were removed they had this testimony, that they pleased God?"

I will not add anything at present on the general nature of the crisis we are now in.—Only let us feel sure that the storm—furious and ungovernable as it seems—is intended to work good for this long unhappy country through His mercy.

Who maketh the clouds His chariots,
And flames of fire His ministers.

W. KAY.

The Ed. Herald, in alluding to a private Pic Nic party down the river, has violated two of the conventional laws of the Press. Firstly, in noticing the private party of any ladies or gentlemen. Secondly in taking notice of a party, public or private, at which he was not an invited guest.

We have received from E. A. Walker, Esq., of Barrie, Lake Simcoe, a basket of Windsor or broad beans, the best we have seen in Canada. The possibility of cultivating this excellent vegetable here has often been disputed, and generally speaking it requires a moister soil than most gardeners can command. But Mr. Walker's success shows what may be done by care and perseverance; and we recommend his example to other gardeners.—[Colonist.

*** The Windsor Beans alluded to above are a common vegetable in Kingston Market, and have been so for many years. They are of the easiest growth, and the only difference between these grown in Canada, and those in England, is their size. By using the same seed for several years in succession they deteriorate.

NEW POST OFFICES.—On the 1st July the following new Post Offices were established by the Postmaster General:—

POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Appleton,	Lanark.
Clyde,	Wentworth.
Lakeland,	Simcoe.
Menie,	Northumberland.
Nairn,	Middlesex.
Panmure,	Carleton.

The following changes of names have been made:—

LIVE NAME.	NEW NAME.
Brant,	Walkerton.
Bosanquet,	Arkona.
Heck's Corners,	Heckston.
Smith's Corners,	Wooler.

Toronto, July 21, 1857.

A Good Opportunity for a Mechanic.

It is rare that an opportunity so promising presents itself, as that of the Ground Lease, Buildings and Machinery of the Cabinet Factory of Messrs. Holgate & Son, on Princess Street, offered for sale in our advertising columns by Messrs. Rudston and Wilmot. To a practical mechanic who can command some means, there is here a chance of securing a complete Cabinet manufacturing establishment, with all the machinery and plant in the most complete and efficient working order, while there is a business ready made, which already keeps a large number of hands steadily employed, by an active business man capable of being increased to an unlimited extent, and made one of the most flourishing and profitable concerns in this part of the Province. The steam engine and machinery are first class, and for the most part new, having been used but a short time; and as the proprietor is unable from age and bodily infirmity to carry the Factory on efficiently, no doubt to a purchaser *en bloc*, the most liberal and encouraging terms would be accorded.

It will be observed from the advertisement, to which we invite attention, that the machinery and the property are offered separately if it suit parties better. As we have said the machinery is all first class and next to new, while the engine and boiler have only recently been placed in a thorough state of repair, and will be sold on favorable terms to a good mark. The property is a most valuable one, the buildings being very superior and suitable to almost anykind of manufacturing business, while a small portion of them is rented for more than the ground rent, leaving the factory and buildings connected with it, besides large yard accommodation, rent free. We do not know in Kingston or within two hundred miles of it, such another opportunity for entering upon a manufacturing business as this presents, and we therefore direct the attention to it of mechanics at a distance confident that if any one takes hold of it, he will, if enterprizing and industrious, soon build up a large and flourishing business.

HEAL THYSELF.—We have no hesitation in saying that Consumption can always be alleviated, and in a great many cases completely cured, simply cured by the use of Dr. Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam. Its soothing and healing influence over the diseased organs is truly wonderful. 142

THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

We are glad to learn that the preparatory arrangements for the next Exhibition, to be held at Brantford, on the 29th of September, and three following days, are proceeding satisfactorily. The grounds selected include some twenty acres, and are well adapted to the purpose, being high and dry, and commanding a picturesque view of the surrounding country. We are also gratified to learn that the suggestions made through this journal a few days since, have been adopted by the Board to a considerable extent, as will be seen from the circular of the President in another column. This is a sufficient answer to the stupid remarks and low vituperation of one of Mr. Yankoughnet's minor organs, whose vanity would probably be gratified if he could provoke a notice at our hands. We are informed by the Secretary, that on Wednesday evening of the Show week, the question "How can the Agricultural, Mechanical, and Horticultural interests of Canada be best promoted by the Provincial Association," will be publicly discussed. We hope the subject will be thoroughly ventilated, and that next year we shall not have to complain of deficiencies and over sights, such as we lately pointed out.

The question as to where the next show of the Society will be held, must be decided at Brantford. Has Toronto done anything to secure the prize, for such it undoubtedly is? We believe the County Council has voted the small sum of £300, but the City Council has as yet done nothing. The little town of Brantford voted £1,000, and it need not be expected that a less sum will secure the Show for Toronto. Several other towns will push their claims, and make liberal offers, and the highest bidder, other things being equal will carry the day. The hotel and tavern-keepers of the city should make a special subscription, for the show will be of special advantage to them.

We understand the matter has been brought under the notice of the City Council. The money will not be required until next year, and we think the public would approve a liberal vote for such an object. The holding of the Provincial Show in this city would probably cause an expenditure among our citizens of forty or fifty thousand dollars. Let not the prize be lost.—Globe.

*** If Toronto be only true to herself, the Show for 1858, will unquestionably be held in that city. The strong Eastern vote of the Delegates will be given in favor of Toronto; and then in 1859, the Show will come East of Toronto!

SEA-BATHING.

Capt. Gaskin, so well known on sea & lake, left town on Saturday last to take charge of the steamer "May Flower," lying at Toronto, with a view of taking her down to Quebec, to replace the loss of the "Arabian," on the Saguenay route. The advantage of having a seaman to command a staunch vessel, was shown by the Address of Thanks so unanimously voted to Capt Murdock, who by able conduct, saved the lives and effects of all his passengers and crew, at the time the ill-fated Arabian went ashore.

SALE OF AMHERST ISLAND.

All the remaining right and title of the Earl of Mountcashell in the fee simple of Amherst Island, (a separate Township,) was sold at Sheriff's Sale in Kingston, on Saturday last. The purchaser was A. J. Macdonell, Esq., (probably for a client,) and the price the Island was knocked down for was £6 003. It is said that Mortgages exist to the amount of £66 000, which added to the purchase money and costs, will make the Island cost £75,000! There were upwards of 20,000 acres in fee simple, belonging to the Earl, all in excellent cultivation and worth £8 per acre, exclusive of buildings.

DISHONEST PRACTICE.—There is an old trade custom still in use by some Canadian Newspaper Publishers, 'more honored in the breach than in the observance'; which is of adding to the advertisements they are desired to publish, the note desiring publication in the original newspaper. This is done for two reasons:—first, that the advertisement copied may appear original; and second, that it may add a few shillings to the bill:—the latter is positively dishonest. Persons who have to pay newspaper accounts should look well to this matter, and deduct the overcharge. Respectable Newspaper Publishers never indulge in this practice.

CITY COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the City Council will be held to-night, to receive the Report of the Finance Committee. The matter in dispute is, whether the Assessment should be three shillings and three pence in the pound, or three shillings and six pence. Certain would-be economists, men who are afraid of their seats, make a great clamor in favor of the lesser sum; while others more courageous and more honest, are willing to assess the City in a sufficient amount to pay off the City's liabilities. There is not a shadow of doubt about the duty of every Alderman and Councillor; which is to leave out all personal considerations, and vote for the honor and commercial credit of the City.

DOMESTIC.

Mr. Labouchere has announced in the House of Commons, that it is the intention of the Imperial Government to transfer the management of the Indian Department to this country. This statement was made in answer to Lord Bury, who spoke on the occasion.

The number of emigrants arrived at Quebec this season to the 24th July, is 22,778; the number arrived last year up to the same date was only 14,625.

SACRILEGE AT QUEBEC.—The Rev. Mr. Grenier, one of the "Peres Oblats," made complaint to the Police authorities that, during Wednesday, the sum of £256, in bank notes, had been abstracted from a desk in the Presbytery of St. Sauveur Church. He deposed that parties who had come to him as mendicants were suspected of the crime, and against these a search warrant was granted.

LARCENY ON BOARD A STEAMER.—During the upward trip of the steamer Napoleon, to Montreal, on Tuesday last, Hypolite Maillot, of St. Pierre les Becquets, while in a state of partial intoxication had his pockets picked of £26. The theft is imputed to Simon Gagnon, in whose possession £9 5s. including one of the missing notes has been found. Gagnon has already been in the Penitentiary on conviction of stealing an ox, and will probably be committed on this charge to-day.

The Niagara Mail states that early on the morning of the 29th instant a fishing boat containing three men, upset in a squall out in the lake about two miles from Port Mississauga. The accident was fortunately seen by the sentry who gave the alarm, and a boat was directly manned by Corporal Boyd, and Privates Eares and Carandish, of the Royal Canadian Rifles, who by dint of severe pulling, got up in time to save the poor fishermen, who were just exhausted, and who otherwise would soon have all met with a watery grave. Great credit is due to the gallant soldiers for their activity displayed in saving the lives of these three men.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—A railroad swindler of no ordinary character was arrested at Toronto, in the Rossin House by a London Detective. He is supposed to have come out by the "Canadian," and two London Detectives have been on his tracks ever since. One of them succeeded in arresting him yesterday morning as he was looking over the Rossin House Register. We have not yet heard the particulars of the fraud he committed, as the examinations, so far, have been carried on at the Magistrate's private house.

HUDSON'S BAY—RETURN OF CAPTAIN KENNEDY.—Captain Kennedy, who it will be remembered by our readers, left this city for Red River Settlement last January, in order to test the feeling of the inhabitants of that country on the question of annexation to Canada, returned here on Wednesday. Last evening, a meeting of the subscribers to the fund which defrayed his expenses thither was held in the Exchange, to hear the report of the Captain, and to transact other business. The attendance comprised some of the principal men of the city. The speech of the Captain was listened to with great interest, and the meeting appeared much satisfied with his proceedings. A detailed report of his journey will be published in a few days.—[Globe.

BIRTH OF A GREAT-GRANDSON OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.—The perpetuity of a great name has a natural and universal, if somewhat sentimental interest, and we take blame to ourselves for not having more promptly noticed the announcement of the birth of a son to Mr. Hope Scott, which renews the prospect of the continuance of the family and name of our great poet and novelist. Mrs. Hope Scott is Sir Walter's only surviving grandchild, and the infant born on the 2nd ult, his sole representative in the fourth generation. Should the child who thus inherits this illustrious name happily live to bear it and transmit it, it will be, we may without exaggeration say, a gratification to his country; and the prospect has the further interest of its promising the fulfilment of one of the dearest wishes of Sir Walter Scott's heart—for in him the desire to perpetuate his name and family was the special shape taken by the "last infirmity of noble minds."—[Scotsman