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Indian Relief Fund.

The last Official Gazette contains a communication addressed to the Governor General by Mr. T. J. Finon on the subject of the Indian Relief Fund. This communication gives expression to the belief that the people of Canada heartily sympathise with the, fallen and bereaved in the Indian war. And in the name of the Central Committee the writer begs His Excellency to originate immediately measures for obtaining Congregational and general subscriptions for the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund. Attached to this letter is a document setting forth the principles on which the relief will be distributed, in concert with the Calcutta and other committees. These principles are embodied in the following resolutions adopted at a meeting held at the Mansion House, London, on the 20th Sept. They are as follows:—

1. The object of this Committee is to relieve, as far as may be practicable and necessary, the distress caused by the Mutinies in India.

2. In so doing, care should be taken not to supersede the assistance which ought to be given by the Government, by the established Widows and Orphans' funds, or by the Relations of the Sufferers; but to supplement it to the extent to which it falls short of a just measure of relief.

3. Compensation for losses as such, will in no case be given.

4. Subject to the preceding conditions the efforts of the Committee will be especially directed:—

First—To enable the sufferers to live with frugality in their respective states of life until other means of subsistence are available.

Second—To provide for the maintenance and education of children in cases in which it has been interrupted or prevented by casualties arising out of the Mutiny, and in which it cannot be provided for from other sources.

Third—To assist the sufferers to come to this country or go to India, when the circumstances render it proper that they should do so, and the means of paying for their passage cannot be obtained from any other source.

Fourth—To afford reasonable aid, by loan or otherwise, to officers and others who have lost their equipments, furniture or other property, by the necessity of sudden flight from their stations, or the destruction of their dwellings, when, without such aid they would be involved in pecuniary embarrassments.

5. That Relief according to these principles be given, without distinction of religion or nationality, to every person of whatever rank who has a just claim upon the sympathy and assistance of the British people.

There is also annexed to this communication a statement relative to the sufferers by the mutiny composed by Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Henderson, Hon. Sec. of the Relief Fund. In this statement it is set forth that, exclusive of wives and families, and of the many sufferers in other places, there are stated to have been 1,500 Europeans and Christians lately residing in the principal stations ascertained to have been plundered from Benares to Kurnaul. With their wives and families included, the numbers of these sufferers may be estimated at more than 4,000. In this statement those parties in Government employ are not enumerated.—Many of the above families were lately living in comfort, with incomes varying from say £100 to £500 per annum. The majority are now refugees at different places. In addition to these are hundreds and hundreds who have arrived in Calcutta in the return steamers, ordered to receive them at the crowded river stations at the shortest warning, and who, we learn from Calcutta papers and private letters, are reaching that place in utter destitution, so that a private subscription has been set on foot, which was headed by Lord Canning with the princely private contribution of 10,000 rupees, Lady Canning giving 2,000 rupees, and which, by the last accounts, had been increased to about 90,000 rupees by the Calcutta community. Of those in Government employ, at least 2,000 are believed to have had their bungalows, furniture, and other necessaries, destroyed in the Bengal Presidency.

Arrival of the Niagara.

Halifax, Nov. 18.

The Royal Mail steamship Niagara, from Liverpool Saturday the 7th, arrived this morning.

The steamship Vanderbilt, from New York for Southampton, arrived at the latter place on the 5th inst. The Atlantic, from New York on the 27th, had not arrived at Liverpool when the Niagara left.

The Niagara brings about $500,000 in specie.

The political news by this arrival is merely interesting, but financially it is of the highest importance.

The United States frigate Niagara left Liverpool for New York on the 5th inst.

The pressure in the money market was again excessive, consequent on the advance by the Bank of England of its rates of discount to 9 per cent. The advance caused no diminution in the demand of money.

Liverpool Breadstuffs market quiet, with a declining tendency.

Provision market dull. Lard lower.—London Money market more stringent. Consols for money closed at 88¼ a 88½.

Urgent calls for relief had been made on the Government from various quarters.

The suspension of Naylor, Vickers & Co., of Sheffield, is announced. Their liabilities are stated at £600,000 to £1,000,000 but their assets will more than cover the amount. The other failures reported include Howell, Bros. & Co., of London, and W. Orr & Co., of Liverpool.

Paris money market unsettled, but there had been no acceptance in the face of discount.

At the banquet given at the Mansion House, the Duke of Cambridge spoke in favor of the most summary vengeance against the Sepoys.

The continental news is not of a particularly important description.

Arrival of "City of Washington."

New York, Nov. 16.

The S. S. City of Washington, from Liverpool, on the 4th instant, has arrived. She left at noon on the 4th.

Confidence at Liverpool and Manchester, and in the manufacturing districts generally, is still upheld in the manner to excite surprise.

The stoppage of the Borough Bank, Liverpool, has been followed by less excitement that was at first feared.

On Tuesday the Cotton Market was heavy, closing 89d. for money and account. The Discount Market was unchanged, but money was rather easier to be obtained, although there was no diminution in the pressure.

Over £200,000 Sterling in gold had been drawn from the Bank since Saturday and an apprehension prevailed, that a further rise of discount to 9 per cent would be the result.

At the attempt to launch the Great Eastern, now formally christened the Leviathan, after 3 hours hard labor she had moved 6 feet by the stern and 4 feet by the bow, when one of the powerful purchase chains broke, and the work had to be suspended.

The funeral obsequies of Gen. Cavaignac took place at Paris on the 31st, and were very imposing. About 15,000 persons followed the hearse to the cemetery.

Lockport, Nov. 16.

A destructive fire broke out last night about 9 o'clock, in Draper's Mills, and destroyed most of the Buildings in the ravine and at the foot of the locks, together with the celebrated Spaulding Mill, owned by Wolfe & Co., of New York. Three persons were severely injured. Loss $100,000.

Reinforcements for India.—In Taylor's Overland News we find some valuable statistics respecting the dispatch of reinforcements to India. From these we gather that eighty-four ships, having on board a force of 32,661 men, have left for India since the news of the mutinies reached home; including the men sent by the Suez route, numbering 911, the total amounts to a force of 38,568 officers and men. Added to these, there are four vessels now preparing to sail with 2,159, making the total 3,7,29. With the other regiments under orders, the "Overland News" calculates that 40,000 men will have been dispatched by the home Government, and that nearly the whole may be landed on Indian soil before the close of the year.

Attempt to launch the Great Eastern.—The launch of the mammoth steamship, heretofore known as the "Great Eastern," but now formally christened "Leviathan," was commenced at noon on the 31 instant. The usual means were taken to move the vessel, but for some time without avail. After about three hours labor the ship had moved about six feet by the stern and a little over four feet by the bows, when one of the powerful purchase chains broke and the work had to be temporarily suspended.

Operations were to be resumed as soon as the accident could be rectified, and London papers of the afternoon of the 31st say it was confidently hoped that the ship would be afloat at high water on Wednesday, the 4th.

During the operation a sudden strain on one of the drums caused it to revolve with great velocity, throwing several of the men into the air like straws, and knocking down others with great violence. Four men had their arms and legs broken, and one died as he was being conveyed to the hospital. Immense numbers of people, including many distinguished men, assembled on shore and on the river to witness the launch.

Cholera in London.—It is now quite certain that the precautions and recommendations of the General Board of Health were not premature or unnecessary, for many cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred in London. These have generally been in particular districts, and confined to the lower classes; but we know of one instance which took place in the Strand, where the daughter of a tradesman of the higher class was seized with cholera on Sunday last—going through all its worst phases in great agony, but happily saved by the skill and preserving attention of the medical man. Cold weather coming may stay the disease; but even if it does, we must look for it next summer, when we trust that our population being thus forewarned will also be forearmed.

After detailing the circumstances of the assumption of the regency by the Prince of Prussia, the Berlin correspondent of the Times says:—"This form of settlement of the crisis at Potsdam will not be without a very disturbing influence on the wedding arrangements of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William. As the Prince of Prussia will, in consequence of holding this power of attorney, be prevented from coming over to England to be present at his son's nuptials, it is more than possible that the marriage itself will be postponed for a short time. Such a postponement would in many respects be desirable, inasmuch as among other reasons, if the ceremony takes place later in the year there will be a better chance of its being favoured with fine weather."

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, Canada, in addressing a congregation at Kilkenny, is said to have "earnestly entreated the people, if they could by any possibility remain in Ireland, not to think of emigrating, as it was almost incredible the misery and wretchedness he constantly witnessed among the unfortunate Irish emigrants."

The American House Beaten Again.—After all the boasting and exultations of the Universal Yankee Nation in general, and Porter's Spirit of the Times in particular, the American horses have again been ignominiously beaten at the Newmarket races. Thirty-one horses ran, and Babylon came in last! The winner was Mr. Parker's "Old Trick."

THE RECORDER'S COURT.

Since Monday morning up to yesterday evening, the Recorder's Court has been in Session, presided over by his Worship the Mayor. Following so closely after the Assizes, there was but little business to transact, yet a couple of thieves were tried and convicted—one sent to the Penitentiary and the other to the Common Jail.—Having nothing else to do, the City authorities determined to cut out work for the Court by cleansing that Augean Stable, the French Village. Accordingly, Bills of Indictment were prepared against all and everybody, the inhabitants of said village, fourteen of which the Grand Jury returned as good and true. Of these fourteen persons indicted, seven (three men and four women) were found guilty and sentenced to pay sundry fines and to various terms of imprisonment in Jail, and two traversed their indictments until next Court. Altogether it was a busy time for the lawyers and the ladies.

The following sentences were pronounced yesterday:—

Sarah Conroy—larceny—2 years in the Penitentiary.

Ellen Connor—larceny—3 months jail.

Margaret Nolan—larceny—30 do do.

Mary Ann Phillips—keeping a bawdy and disorderly house, 6 months imprisonment and a fine of £10 and to remain in prison until fine paid.

Francis and Nancy Blakley—ditto—6 months imprisonment and a fine of £5 each.

Henry Talbot and Jane Baker—ditto—Talbot 9 months imprisonment and £25 fine, Jane Baker 3 months and £5.

Angelique Brabant—Ditto—£25 fine and 12 months imprisonment.

Duncan and Margaret Ossin—keeping a disorderly house, 6 months each, and £5 each.

James Hibbert and wife, and David Watson and wife, were bound over to stand their trial at the next Recorder's Court, for the same offence.

The Increased Expense of the Government of Canada.

(From the Leader.)

To come to particulars. We pay this year £261,000 interest on account of Railroads, which we did not pay three years ago. In regard to this item, it will be sufficient to remark that the present government did not create the necessity for the expenditure; as they did not shrink from it when it arrived. We spend £10,000 for lighthouses and Trinity House. The necessity of this expenditure will not be questioned by any one who justly appreciates the importance of our lake and river navigation. We recognize the paramount claims of agriculture in increasing the annual sum ex applicable to its improvement by £10,000; or the increased postal advantages already alluded to, we pay, as deficiency, £31,000 instead of running up a debt as was previously done. For land surveys we vote £45,000; that the emigrant may not be driven to the alternative of submitting to the extortion of private speculators, or seeking cheap land in the neighboring republic. The common school grant has been increased £30,000. Who would desire to cut down this item? The increase in the number of the members of our Legislative Assembly has added to our expenses, under that head, including the extra cost of printing, £60,000. If this item is large, the Legislature is responsible for it. In return for the increased lands, we agreed to keep up a militia force, which costs £30,000—and a member of the opposition complained that it was not half enough—besides paying to military pensioners and for compensation £10,000; keeping up the Rideau Canal £10,000. For the ocean steamship and river tug services we have increased the grants £55,000. The item relating to the ocean steamship passed unanimously; and Mr. Wilson, who passed for leader of the opposition, contended that as large a sum ought to have been given for the tug service. All these items in the estimated expenditure of the present year, are upper and above those under the same heads for 1856; and they have all been granted by the Legislature; the opposition contending in more than one instance that the amounts were not large enough. The aggregate of these several items is £375,000, and as the estimated expenditure of the present year is only £527,000 more than that of 1856, it follows that this ordinary machinery of the Government is worked more economically than it was then.

Horrible Massacre of Emigrants.

OVER 100 PERSONS KILLED.

A letter from J. C. Ward to the Los Angelos Star, dated San Bernarding Oct. 4th, 1857, states that an entire train of Emigrants from Missouri and Arkansas bound to California by way of Great Salt Lake, had been massacred by Indians at the Mountain Meadows, which are on or near the rim of the Great Basin, and some distance south of the most Southern Mormon settlements. The massacre took place about the 10th or 11th September. Mr. Ward says the first obtained his information from the Indians. The account is no doubt much exaggerated, if not altogether untrue, as follows:

The company consisted of one hundred and forty-five men, woman and children, and including some forty or forty-five capable of bearing arms. They were in possession of quite an amount of stock, consisting of horses, mules and oxen. The encampment was attacked about daylight in the morning so say the Indians, by the combined forces of all the various tribes immediately in the section of the country. It appears that the majority of them were slain at the first onset made by the Indians.

The remaining force formed themselves into the best position their circumstances would allow; but not to they could make the necessary arrangements for protecting themselves from the arrow, there were but few left who were able to bear arms.

After having corralled their wagons and dug a ditch for their protection, they continued to fire upon the Indians for one or two days, but the Indians had so secreted themselves that, according to their own statement, there was not one of them killed, and but few wounded. They (the emigrants) then sent out a flag of truce, borne by a little girl, and gave themselves up to the mercy of the savages, who immediately rushed in and slaughtered all of them, with the exception of fifteen infant children that have since been purchased with some difficulty by the Mormon interpreters.

The causes which led to the massacre are reported to be that when the train encamped at an Indian village near Fillmore City, the emigrants not only cheated the natives badly in trading with them, but they put strychnine in a dead ox, for the purpose of poisoning the Indians, and also put poison in the water which stands in pools. This occasioned several deaths among the Indians within a few days after the departure of the train, whereupon the Indians rallied, selected a place of attack, and took terrible vengeance. Mr. W. says he obtained the statement of the causes of the massacre from Elders Matthews and Hayde, who were in Great Salt Lake City at the time this train was there recruiting their stock, and were on their way to San Bernarding when the murders were committed, but several days' journey in the rear of the emigrants.

HAMILTON ASSIZES.

SENTENCES.

Henry Anderson (colored) larceny—Two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

John Smith Anson—Three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

James Taylor (colored) horse stealing—Two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

John Girvin, sheep stealing—One years' imprisonment.

George Thompson, receiving stolen goods—Two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Henry Graham, larceny—One years' imprisonment.

James Swain, bigamy—Eight months' imprisonment.

Lawrence Britt, larceny—Two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Robert Lancaster (colored), burglary—Two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

James Coyle, assault—One month's imprisonment.

John Toner, assault—Two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Patrick Henderson uttering counterfeit money—Nine months' imprisonment.

Eliza Burns—Larceny, 3 months' imprisonment.

Ann Foster, Larceny, four months imprisonment.

Mary Thornton, Assault; six months' imprisonment.

Mary Jane Anderson (colored), Larceny—Five months' imprisonment.

Ann Wilson, burglary—eight months' imprisonment.

THE QUEEN VS. JOSEPH SINDERSON—MURDER.

The prisoner said that if he had an used where he had been staying, as he ought to have been treated, he would not have been there. He then went on with a story of the most horrible description, picturing his wife and her companions as intemperate in every and the worst way. The details of his story are too disgusting to be allowed to enter our columns. He conceived himself as innocent as an unborn child. He had not struck his wife, who had died entirely of drink.

His Lordship said it seemed extraordinary that a tavern keeper could supply liquor to people who were already drunk. He thought the jury could not have brought in any verdict other than they had done. He saw by the prisoner's hair that he had lived a number of years—nearly his allotted span. He feared he had learned but little during that long time! Doubtless he could trace his present position to the time when he first yielded up his faculties to the influence of drink. The prisoner completed the series of criminals whom he (the Judge) had to sentence for crimes caused by drink. The Judge put it to the prisoner, as an old man, that if he really believed that the Christian faith was true, and dealt not with idle dreams, he should make use of the remainder of his days to reflect upon the future.—The sentence was that on the 17th of February next, he shall be hanged until he is dead, and may God have mercy on his soul.

The Court was crowded during the morning, and the assembly hereupon began to disperse.

COMMERCIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

The Niagara bring the intelligence that the full effect of the commercial convulsions in America is beginning to be felt in England. The bank rate has been raised to 9 per cent, and further failures of large firms are reported. The calmness and courage with which the trans-Atlantic disasters have hitherto been met by English business men, have not availed to avert the consequences, and it is abundantly evident that Great Britain has yet to see the worst of the troubles of 1857. We fear there is much in the condition of trade in England which will aggravate the effects of the failures on this side of the Atlantic. The foreign trade of the kingdom has been very largely extended of late; the exports having increased a hundred millions, or near fifty per cent in a single year. This immense expansion has been effected chiefly by the agency of the joint stock banks and discount houses, which have been much in vogue of late, and have taken immense sums on call, to be used in the purchase of commercial paper. This was a perfectly legitimate business when carefully carried on, but when conducted otherwise, was as certain to produce reverses as a railway or real estate mania. Small capitalists, finding that the banks offered more than they could get from any other investment within easy reach, have poured their cash into the vaults of the discounters, and it has been lent generally at an advance of a half per cent, on the rate allowed to the depositor. The London and Westminster Bank paid a dividend last year of twenty per cent on its capital chiefly derived from this kind of business, and we need not point out that the temptation to extend was very great. So long as the returns for the goods exported were made, there was no warning of evil, but when, as is the case now, almost every country with which Great Britain trades is convulsed; when China is closed, India is torn in civil war, the United States have suspended payment, and all the continental interests are depressed; it is not strange that the wonderful little island which controls the commercial operations of these great countries, should feel the effect of her expansion of a hundred millions. Manchester is filled with American houses, who will not for many months get the returns which they need from the United States, and much will be lost to them entirely. Even the strongest firms will be unable to bear the pressure of the total break-up which has taken place in the commercial community on this side of the Atlantic, and we must expect to hear of failures for some weeks to come. The sooner that the full effects of the crisis are experienced the sooner will matters come back to their proper condition. Trade and manufactures will be checked, the rate of interest will fall, and money will be available for really profitable enterprises. The experience of British merchants during the past few years has shown that a season of high prices is not favorable to them. Raw material, wages, and capital have all been dear, and though the profits have nominally been large, they have been swallowed up in expenses and bad debts. The wealth of the mother country is such that no commercial disaster can continue to effect her long. There are people in England who believe that money next summer will not be worth more than 3½ or 4 per cent., and it is to be hoped that they may prove correct.—Globe.

The Fall of Delhi!

Delhi has fallen. The Brahmin prophecy, that destiny limits the British power in India to the exact duration of a century has been fulfilled. The hopes of the Sepoy press in every land have been disappointed. Britain's power in India remains as vigorous as ever; as able to meet and rout the Tartaric hordes of Asia as in the days of Clive, of Lake and Napier. Delhi, the centre of Mussulman faith—the emblem of Mussulman power—has fallen, and with it the last hopes of the treacherous mutineers. Its past history is an eventful one; let us take a brief glance at it ere the city disappears forever as a seat of empire. Situated on the banks of the Jumna, a branch of the Ganges, Delhi stands at almost equal distances from Calcutta and Bombay, being 790 miles north west from the former and 700 miles north east from the latter. When or by whom it was founded is unknown. By Mohammedan historians it is mentioned as early as 1068, as residence of the Hindoo rajahs. In 1184, when the followers of Mahommed had erected the Indus and permanently established their religion in India, it became their capital. Between 1224, when the great Tartar conqueror, Zingis Khan, became its nominal sovereign and 1397, when Tamerlane burned its palaces and temples and deluged its streets with blood it had been several times invaded by those hardier races who roamed over the table-lands of Persia and Tartary. From the latter date until 1525, it appears to have been the scene of perpetual feuds and civil wars between opposing factions, in that year, the Great Mogul Baber, a descendant of the house of Tamerlane was proclaimed Emperor of Hindostan. He fixed his capital at Delhi and founded the power of race whose fame became as wide spread throughout the Eastern nations. From that time Delhi began to grow in size and magnificence and at the beginning of the sixteenth century, it was the most splendid city in Asia. It is said to have covered a space of 20 square miles, and to have had a population of two millions. It did not, however, long retain its splendour; for in 1739 on the invasion of Hindostan by Nadir Shah, the Persian king, a large portion of the city was burnt down, one hundred thousand of its inhabitants falling victims to pestilence and the sword, and six millions sterling being carried off from its public and private treasuries. Thus shorn of its beauty and its strength, Delhi became a prey to every plunderer and was at length invaded by the Mahrattas, who used the name of the Mogul to oppress the people by every species of fraud and extortion. From this miserable condition it was relieved by the interference of the British in 1803, Lord Lake defeating the army of Dowlut Row Scindia and restoring tranquility and order. A new city began to rise from the ashes of the old, fortified by British engineers and beautified by British art. Built on two rocky eminences, the new city was about seven miles in circumference, and contained about 150,000 inhabitants. In nearly equal proportions of Mohammedans and Hindoos. Its walls of red sandstone, from 3 to 5 feet thickness, rose to a height of 20 feet, and were surrounded with a moat of 10 feet wide. In this reshaped Capital resided the descendant of the Great Mogul, pensioned by British generosity and protected by British power. Too anxious, however, was he to gratify Mussulman feeling and Mussulman prejudice. She left this important fortress entirely in the hands of native soldiers, keeping her own forces chiefly at Meerut, some forty miles off on the east of the Jumna.

Such was Delhi, and such the position of affairs when at the commencement of 1857, some faint murmurings on the cartridge question, indicative of the coming storm, were heard at Dum Dum and Barrackpore. Disaffection in a still more aggravated form soon showed itself farther north, and on the 10th May, the 3rd Light Cavalry, 11th Native Infantry, and 20th Native Infantry openly mutinied at Meerut. Happening to be on a Sunday, the Queen's troops marched to church, had their dinner, and were quietly saunteringin their lines. The officers and ladies (poor souls!) were preparing to go to the evening service; the chaplain was driving thither in his buggy; all was as it had been every station in India for scores of years past—when the mine exploded! The mutiny of the 3rd Light Cavalry, having probably spent the day in drugging themselves with bhang for their intended outrage, suddenly rushed from their huts to the lines, and mounted their horses. A party galloped to the gaol, overpowered the guard and liberated the prisoners. The rest calling aloud to the Sepoys of the 11th and 20th Regiments, by whom they were immediately joined, commenced an indiscriminate attack on the European residents. Colonel Finnis, the commander, was shot down by the men of the 20th. The other officers were cagerly fired at and sabred. Their houses were set on fire, and those barbarities practised which have been read with horror throughout the Empire and to which we remember no parallel in the bloodiest scenes of storm or piracy upon record. While our countrymen and countrywomen were thus abandoned as a prey to atrocities more than fiendish, 1500 of the Queen's troops—nearly double the European force with which Clive won the battle of Plassey—were in the same cantonment. The tidings were long reaching them; the Carabineers were badly mounted, and when they issued at last from their barracks lost their way in reaching the other end of the cantonment! When they arrived, it was dusk, and soon after dark; the Sepoys and their fellow-scoundrels from the gaol having pretty well finished their butchery and rapine, declined to engage the Europeans, but took the road to Delhi, and, to the eternal disgrace of all who were guilty of the lapse, were allowed to pursue it unmolested. The British troops of every arm remained to guard the burning bungalow, the corpses of the slain, their own barracks, and the slumbers of the division head quarters; while three regiments of natives, without leaders or guides, made good a march of forty miles to seize the native capital of the country!"

What followed is well known. The Sepoys reached Delhi, were joined by all the native corps there massacred every European resident they could find, and then proclaimed the heir-apparent of the titular Emperor King, and began to organize a government. The flame thus kindled, soon spread throughout Bengal, and after committing atrocities unparalleled in the history of crime, these inhuman wretches flow from every station round to join their brethren in the capital of the Mogul Emperor. General Anson with his small band of followers hasten to the unhappy city, but soon fell a prey to the cholera. Sir Henry Barnard, and Gen Reed, his successors, ere long succumb to the same enemy, and give place to Gen Wilson, under whose command the final attack has been made and victory won. It is needless to say that from the day Lieut. Willoughby, with heroic bravery, blew up the magazine, burying himself and some hundreds of the rebels beneath the mass, until the final charge on the 14th of Sept British valour has never failed. Every sortie has been gallantly repulsed however numerous and desperate the rebel force that met our small but valiant band.

The struggle is now over. Many brave hearts have ceased to beat, but there must have been a satisfaction in the last hour to know that retribution was about to overtake the diabolical deeds which the rebels had committed, and that the fall of Delhi would be the death knell to the hopes of treason throughout the land—the cause of rejoicing to millions. We thoroughly coincide in the remarks of a late reviewer when he says, that "it is a great work of justice which England has now to perform in the sight of India and the world. Treason, murder, highway robbery, and rape are offences not highly dealt with by any code of civil law; they are not to be more leniently regarded by military tribunals, when committed, with every unimaginable atrocity, by soldiers against the Government which they served, and upon the officers they were sworn to obey. Death is the certain penalty of every native who has imbrued his hands in British blood, or outraged British chastity. We only hope that no misplaced tenderness for a royalty always usurped, and long righteously abolished, will exempt the descendant of the Great Mogul from suffering on the same gallows with his vile confederates. If there be any reverence for his name and lineage yet lingering in the native mind, its extinction in the infamous but well-merited doom of treason and murder, will be the best way of writing up in the sight of all the nations who attend the portals of British justice—'If thou do evil, be afraid, for he beareth not the sword in vain; for he is the minister of God—a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil.'"

The following is a copy of a telegraphic despatch from Sheriff McEwan to the Chief of Police, Hamilton. It is dated Windsor, November 16:—"Alfred Young, under sentence of death for murder, escaped from Sandwich Jail last night. One hundred pounds offered for his arrest. Description: Yellow cast, part Indian, height five feet six inches, long black hair, nearly straight, large full eyes, good features, has a scar on his lip, wears small moustache, about twenty eight or thirty years of age."

THE POSITION OF THE BRITISH IN INDIA.

But, aside from this result, I cannot see how the fall of Delhi can benefit the Europeans in their struggle for supremacy in Upper Bengal. Delhi has fallen, but the rebellion does not fall with it; for Delhi was only a temporary centre of the revolt. Circumstances will now locate this centre elsewhere. Indeed, if you will notice that the fall of Delhi has been attended with an extension of the rebellion, in both the Bengal and the Bombay Presidencies. The two remotest provinces of India—Assam, in the extreme northeast, and Scinde, in the extreme northwest—have revolted against British authority.

The rebellion in Assam is a serious matter; for its professed object is the restoration of the ex-Rajah Poorunder Singh, who was deposed by the East India Company in 1838. Since that date the Assamese have constantly made trouble for the honorable filibusters. Assam originally belonged to the Burmese Empire. The English took possession of it on the commencement of the first Burmese war, and this possession was confirmed by the treaty with Ava, in February, 1826. The Bramahpootra river divides the province into Upper and Lower Assam. A portion of Upper Assam was then made a separate principality and given to Poorunder Singh, a rajah who had been expelled by the Burmese. The misgovernment (a favorite term with the Honorable East Indian Company) of this Poorunder Singh, induced the English, very reluctantly of course, to depose him, as I have already said, in 1838. The Assamese, in sympathy with the Oude rebels, have revolted from their British masters and propose to set up their old Rajah, who was once a viceroy of the Great Mogul. The 1st and 21 Assam battalions, comprising 2,000 warlike men, the majority of whom are Poucbeas have been discovered to be plotting against the British Government. In consequence of this discovery the tea planters in Upper Assam have fled, leaving their plantations and property, and taken refuge in the British fort at Seebsagor. The whole province is represented to be "in a blaze," and a small body of troops has been sent from Calcutta by way of the Sunderbunds to aid the British officers in suppressing the mutiny. The population of Assam has been returned at 710,000. About one-sixth of these are Mahomedans, and the remainder are chiefly Hindoos. They all look upon the King of Delhi as the titular sovereign of the country. The oldest titles to land are documents granted by him, or his viceroy, the local governor at Raggamutty. An extensive rebellion in this province cannot exist without exerting a very strong influence upon the Provinces of Arracan, Pegu and Tenasserim, which stretch from the mouth of the Brahmapootra down the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal.

Crossing the Peninsular of India from Assam, we find rebellion in the remote northwest province of Scinde. Here, during the past fortnight, there have been several attempts to mutiny by the regiments of the Bombay native infantry stationed at the three capitals, Hyderabad, Kurrachee, and Shikarpoor. These regiments had plotted the massacre of all the Europeans in their vicinity, after the example of their fellows in Oude. But by the watchfulness of the authorities the several plots were discovered just in time to prevent their consummation. The mutineers at Hyderabad were disarmed on the 9th of September; one of the ringleaders was executed, and four transported for life. At Kurrachee the plot of the Twenty-first regiment, N. I., was to massacre the Europeans and then run off to Delhi. The plot was discovered at midnight on the 14th of September, when the European troops at the station were immediately marched to the sepoy quarters and the mutineers were disarmed. Forty three, who were identified as ringleaders, were immediately seized; of these, fourteen were hung, three were decapitated, four were blown away from guns, and twenty-two were transported. The executions took place on the 17th of September. The mutineers sentenced to the gallows were marched up to the scaffold by the European troops. One man only spoke when on the drop. He said—"It is my first offence. There is no good in hanging me. I have done service fourteen years." The ropes were adjusted, and the fourteen culprits being faced to meet the gaze of their disbanded regiment, were instantly swung off into eternity. Four guns were unlimbered, and the four sepoys who were sentenced to be blown away, met their horrible doom.

At Shikarpoor, which lies about 200 miles north of Kurrachee and 20 miles west of the Indus, a disturbance was created on the night of the 23d September, by the native Artillery, who got their guns into position on the parade ground for the purpose of attacking the Residency. The police and a body of Native Infantry succeeded, after a fight of two hours, in silencing the guns and capturing the mutineers. A successful rebellion in Shikarpoor would result in most disastrous consequences. This city is the most important commercial centre in Scinde. It lies on one of the great routes from Scinde to Khorassan, Afghanistan and Persia, through the Bolan pass. Its seaport is Kurrachee, which it is predicted, will become in time the Liverpool of India. The chief commercial operations at Shikarpoor are in money. There are several Hindoo bankers resident there, who control immense capitals and are reputed to be enterprising, ravenous and acute financiers—regular Shylocks—but at the same time very intelligent, civil and agreeable in their intercourse with strangers. Their credit stands so high that the bills can be negotiated in every part of India and Persia, whose families reside at Shikarpoor, as a sort of hostage for their fidelity to their employers.

SEPOY ATROCITIES.

LETTER FROM A NUN.

The Herald publishes a letter received by a lady in New York, from her sister, a nun in the convent of Mussoorie. It is dated Mussoorie Convent, Agra, August 16, and contains a lengthy account of the Sepoy atrocities perpetrated in the destruction of Agra, in the beginning of July. It is principally remarkable, however, for the manner in which the nuns and boarders of the Sealkote Convent made their escape. This account is as follows:—On the morning of the 8th July, 3½ A. M., the Sepoys of Sealkote having been seduced by spies from Delhi and other quarters, commenced plundering the station and murdering their officers and the resident Europeans. The convent was attacked before daybreak; resistance would have been useless; so the good priest, Rev. Mr. Paul, an Italian Capuchin, ran to the chapel for the blessed sacrament. The nuns and boarders clung round him. What a group! A poor, feeble priest, surrounded by still more feeble religious ladies and children! The monsters aimed a blow at the priest's head, but he elevated the blessed sacrament, and the wretches fell back as if repulsed by millions. Five different times were the nuns attacked, and when one party could not succeed in killing them, they tried to carry off a boarder of about 14 or 15 years, for the vilest of purposes. The Priest and Superioress ran after the villians and happily succeeded in rescuing the young lady, who would have been a corpse before many days had the tiger taken her to his brutal companions. Every piece (penny) in the house had to be given to the wretches, who searched all corners for money and valuables; your beloved cousin's (Madame St Patrick's) had to be given them. Nor thus expressed herself:—"When I gave the monster all the money I had, he put his pistol to my head; but our good God took the power from his hands, which fell involuntarily, and he stared at me as if bewildered." The Superioress had the pistol over her head also; but God preserved her unhurt. Three times the priest had the pistol at his breast, five times the sword to his head; but he suffered nothing, for the holy sacrament was exposed in the hands of his servant. Before the noon our sisters availed themselves of an opportunity of escaping to another part of the town, but the blood hounds discovered them. The Protestant minister, his family, the brigadier of the station, officers and several Europeans had been murdered in the morning. There were our poor sisters and others waiting their fate in the guard-house. "One poor wretch," our cousin says, "had the politeness to fan us, to cool our European blood before slaughtering us." After some delay a band of the mutineers reached the guardhouse, with several large chests of plundered treasure, from the bank &c. At the sight of so much money the Sepoys bounded away from the guns. Meanwhile one of the Sepoys came and conducted them to a place of safety.

Some of the papers received by the City of Washington contains accounts which show that the English are indeed taking vengeance upon the mutineers.

The Morning Star, a paper not possessing high credit for the accuracy of its statements, its circulation depending mainly upon popular excitement, which it is never unwilling to feed—has the following statement:

It is said that at Cawnpore and the neighborhood the Queen's 78th regiment put to death not fewer than ten thousand people, or, according to another version, killed all the natives they could get at, whether men, women or children. At Dinapore, a portion of the Sepoys, at great personal risk, remained faithful, and refused to march with the mutinous regiment; but the Queen's 10th, after its encounter at Arrah, went to the barracks where the faithful Sepoys were, and said, "What! are these black devils to be spared merely because they have given up their arms?"

Then, amid curses and imprecations, they turned the unarmed Sepoys into the barrack yard, and had killed a considerable number of them before the massacre could be stopped. The numbers of killed and wounded by this process are variously stated, but we hear that nearly half of the hundred who were taken out had thus to suffer. This, however, is the mildest version of the Dinapore affair. The bayonet as well as the bullet was used by the soldiers of the 10th, and one of their victims was a woman.

The Bombay Gazette, however, is a reliable paper, and it contains the following harrowing account of an execution parade from the pen of a medical officer of the Bombay Presidency, who was himself "conspicuous for his bravery and gallantry during the late mutiny?"—

This first parade was a horrible sight, but the blowing away from guns in most appalling. After the explosion the grouping of the men's remains in front of each gun was various and frightful. One man's head was perched upon his back, and he was staring as if looking for his legs and arms. All you see at the time is a cloud like a dust storm composed of shreds of clothing, burning muskets, and frizzing fat, with lumps of coagulated blood.

Here and there a stomach or a liver comes falling down in a stringing shower. One wretched fellow slipped from the rope by which he was tied to the gun just before the explosion, and his arm was nearly set on fire. While hanging in his agony under the gun, a sergeant applied a pistol to his head and three times the cap snapped, the man each time winning from the expected shot. At last a rifle was fired into the back of his head, and the blood poured out of the nose and mouth like water from a briskly handled pump. This was the most horrible sight of all. I have seen death in all its forms, never anything to equal this man's end."

Martyrdom of a Catholic Priest at Delhi.—The Rev. Mr. Gleeson, Catholic Missionary at Agra, has forwarded an interesting letter to the Very Rev. President and Professor of All Hallows College, detailing some of the terrible scenes of the Indian mutiny. Among these is the martyrdom of Father Zacarias, which took place on the day the mutineers from Meerut entered Delhi. The Rev. Mr. Gleeson says:

"Our poor priest also fell a victim on that terrible day. When he heard of the slaughter that was taking place around him, he retired to his little chapel, took the crucifix in his hand—oh, sacred emblem, oh, holy consolation in the midst of dangers—he took, I say, the image of his suffering Lord in his hand, and determined to await the final moment. His expectations were not long delayed—his enemies appeared—he appealed to their mercy, but the Mussulman knows no mercy, no lenity, when armed in the cause of his prophet and his religion. The good Father's death was short—Account gives it to us in the following way. He was dragged from his chapel, his arms were cut off, then his legs, and finally the head was separated from the trunk, and thus perished, in the year of our Lord, 1857, the good, or I should rather say holy martyr, Father Zacarias, after the short missionary career of two years in India."

FENCING AND A GYMNASIUM.

An opportunity will be afforded early in the coming month, to persons desirous of learning the art of Fencing, to acquire it under the tuition of Mr. Winter, who is fully qualified to teach it. In connection with which, a Gymnasium will be established, where Young Kingston can develop its muscles, and become master of the manly exercises indulged in at such places.—Hamilton and Toronto have their Gymnasiums, and it is full time that Kingston had hers, for when properly conducted they are the promoters not only of pleasant recreation but of health and strength. Mr. Winter's efforts should meet with due encouragement. See his advertisement.

SCOTCH CAUTION.

The Members of the Kingston St. Andrew's Society have abandoned the idea of a St. Andrew's Dinner on this coming 30th of November, and intend instead to celebrate the day by a Conversazione and a Soiree Musicale, ending with a Dance.—The Members, with characteristic caution, remember the "Ode to St. Andrew's Day," got up and circulated by some of their own officers last year, and are apprehensive that the majority of the gentlemen then lampooned (members of the Society) might possibly refuse the usual invitation to a Dinner, if tendered.

THE UNFORTUNATE IRISH.

The 'News' of yesterday gloats with much pleasure upon a statement that the great majority of those punished for drunkenness in New York are Irishmen! Will he tell us how many Welshmen get drunk?

London Assizes.

THE POISONING CASE.

The prisoners, Neil Beaton and Janet Beaton, were then brought into court to receive sentence. The female prisoner seemed very depressed, and was weeping very much. Neither did not seem out of his ordinary way. His Lordship having asked if they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on them, they answered by handing in the following statements:—

STATEMENT OF NEIL BEATON.

I am not guilty of the crime of murder, whereof I have been improperly convicted; nor have I any knowledge of the cause or the manner whereby Edmund Russel came to his death. There was no evidence adduced to show