

into Aurangzabad, surrounded the mutinous regiment, which almost all surrendered, and consented to be disarmed. One squadron alone refused. General Woodburn gave them five minutes to consider, and then fired into them with grape. Several were killed, and almost all the rest were taken.

Symptoms of disaffection have shown themselves amongst the Madras Sepoys at Hyderabad. A commotion took place there on the 12th. The chief Moulvee was during the performance of worship at the Mecca Masjid, called upon by one or two of the rabble to urge upon his hearers the duty of extirpating the Feringhees; and placards containing similar sentiments were found posted in several places. The people at the Masjid were speedily dispersed, and the placards at once removed. As a measure of precaution, however two guns and a squadron of cavalry from the Contingent at Bolarum, and three guns from the Horse Artillery at Secunderabad, were summoned to the Residency on Friday night: the morning came and with it peace and quietness.

On the 15th there was a display of force at Hyderabad. All the troops including the 1st, assembled for brigade exercise with blank ammunition. The Resident was present, and at the conclusion of the parade he rode up to the 7th Cavalry and told them it had been reported to him that, in the event of a disturbance, they had declared to join the city people. He added that he considered it his duty to inform them of what he had heard, and left them to settle the same with their officers.

Another letter says:—The next news we have to chronicle is very melancholy. A troop of Major Gall's Irregular Cavalry (Oude) which had been detached on duty against the insurgents in the Mynpore and Etawah direction has mutinied, and killed three out of four officers attached to them—Lieutenants Barbar and Fayer and Captain Fletcher Hayes, military secretary to Sir H. Lawrence. The mutineers were supposed to have gone off in the direction of Futtyghur. The 45th and 47th had been disarmed at Agra, and the 5th and 6th were reported to have been blown to pieces by the force with the Commander-in-Chief, for mutiny. Captain E. Hayes was one of the most accomplished men in the service. The following particulars are contained in the Englishman of June 10. The 2nd Cavalry have sent off their families; their officers are uneasy. Poor Capt. Hayes had left for Futtyghur with his irregulars. He had 16 sick amongst them, but they were divided eight in the front and eight in the rear. One told him to fall back amongst them, but he said he did not like to show want of confidence. Lieutenant (name not legible), as he was drinking at a well, one of his men struck off his head; then Captain Hayes was shot through the stomach. Captain Bailey was attacked and killed three troopers with his own hand before he yielded up his life. Lieutenant Cary got off by hard riding, but no one knows whether he has escaped. He rode off across the country. This intelligence was brought to us by a Sikh. The man had been urged to join the rebels but feigned sickness, and after rolling on the ground for some time bounded into his saddle, and thus returned to the station. Captain Gall's Irregulars have also mutinied; he has escaped. A portion of his command came here, not choosing to go with the mutineers. They brought in two guns. Then Captain Gall there is no better cavalry officer in the three services. He is a Madras officer, and his corps the 5th Madras Light Cavalry.

There have been mutinies in the Punjab, but, so far as can be learnt, unattended with loss of life on our side. At Murdan the 55th Bengal Native Infantry mutinied, and a force under Lieut. Nicholson marched against them. He killed 100, took 150 prisoners, and the remainder (about 500) have escaped into Swat, where they have been received by the people. At Simla, too, there has been a startling exhibition of mutiny on the part of the Goorkhas, in whom it was thought as much reliance could be placed as upon Europeans, and of consequent panic on the part of the residents. It appears that this regiment of Goorkhas was ordered, and refused to march to the plains alleging as a reason of disobedience that a company had not been left for the protection of their families. The residents, having the massacres of Delhi and Meerut before their eyes, took refuge in the bank, around which an impromptu fortification was constructed, and which was defended by 150 Europeans—military men and civilians. It was stated that three times did the men commence to march against the Europeans, and three times did they fall back intimidated by the preparations which had been made. Be this as it may, the mutineers dictated and received their own terms. At their demand the Europeans laid down their arms, and they were put in charge of the Treasury. These terms appear to have been submitted to by Lord William Hay, the deputy-commissioner, much to the disgust of the Europeans, for the purpose of pacifying the mutineers, who pretended indignation at the want of confidence in them that had been displayed. The mutineers, having thus become masters of the situation, calmed down, we are glad to say, without committing any atrocities; but it is feared, should European troops march to the relief of the residents, that the Goorkhas will rise and massacre them. During the panic many persons fled from the station—gentlemen and ladies; and it is said that some of the latter walked as many as 30 and 40 miles without bonnets and in a burning sun, sleeping, when exhausted, on the bare earth.

The following supplement to the Overland

Englishman, published at Calcutta on Saturday June 20, professes to contain the very latest news which had reached Calcutta:—"The detention of the mail enables us to add the following intelligence, which had reached us this morning. The following is from Allahabad Fort, dated the 13th of June:—"A party of us went out of the fort this morning to reconnoitre, and fell in with some thousands of the rebels, strongly posted, in arms, about a large pookah house. Brasyer and his Sikhs made a good fight of it, but were called upon by our new commanding officer, Colonel Neil, to retire, and to-morrow we storm and take the rascals position. We sadly want supplies, attah, &c., here, and we must have more Europeans. I have not had my sword off for a moment, night or day since the 6th instant; no more time." Later accounts up to the 15th report all well at Allahabad on that day. A Sikh Sepoy has been murdered in the town. The regiment was let loose on the place and thoroughly avenged itself. On the 16th, at Baroul, half way between Allahabad and Gopee-gunge, three zemindars, who had set themselves up, one as rajah and the other two as nabibs, were seized by a detachment of the Madras Fusiliers and a party of the 13th Irregular Cavalry, who have done excellent service under Lieutenant Palliser, accompanied by Messrs. Moore and Chapman, were brought in to Gopee-gunge and hanged. The bridge of boats at Allahabad is in our hands, and defended by five guns. We have received the following cheering news from Mirzapore: the letter of our informant is dated the 15th:—"The dour of our magistrate, St. George Tucker, against the village of Gawrah, has been most successful. He and the deputy-magistrate, with 50 Sepoys of the 47th Regiment, arrived at the village early yesterday morning. The steamer with 100 Europeans had not yet reached the ghat, but was in sight. The villagers, not seeing our small force, assembled to the number of some 3,000. In the meantime the steamer anchored and landed the English bulldogs, who, to a man, without orders, rushed to the insurgents, fired into them, and killed 30 or 50; the rest took to their heels. The village, which was quite deserted, was burnt to the ground. Mirzapore is perfectly quiet, and all on this side of the river. The factories of Comerooly, Pallee, Cutchowa and Solah, are perfectly quiet, and ready to take advantage of a fall of rain to sow. Our assistant magistrate has gone to Gopee-gunge to clear and keep the Allahabad-road. No news as yet of the arrival of the Charles Allan at Allahabad, or of the garrison there."

The following is from Major Holmes's Irregulars, Segowlee:—

"June 15.
"We have been very busy making arrangements for the march of the Goorkhas, but now they are not to come. We have saved Goruckpore, and have patrols out all over the country. We have sent two detachments to recover Azinghur, one by Allunge, the other from Goruckpore. That country is one scene of pillage. We hung two Sepoys of the 37th mutineers the night before last. This part of the country is kept in perfect order, but every one now knows that he will be hung for one word of treason. The Legislative Council have passed a law to-day whereby summary powers over all deserters are given to the local authorities."

TERRIBLE PUNISHMENT OF THE MUTINEERS.

A letter from Ferozepore, dated the 13th day of June, says:—

This morning 12 of the mutineers of the late 45th Regt. N. I. were executed. All the available troops and public establishment were convened to witness the scene, which took place at the South-East of the Suddar Bazaar and North of the Old Fort, the side at which the mutineers had got in. A gallows had been erected during the night previous, and around it were the troops drawn up. A squadron of 10th Native Light Cavalry, remnant of the disbanded 67th Native Infantry, and Commissariat and Magazine Establishment on the East; H. M.'s 61st Foot and Artillery with 12 guns, on the South; and the city and cantonment police on the West. The mutineers (24 I think) were brought into the centre by a guard of H. M.'s 61st Foot; one of the mutineers was brought in a doolie, as his left arm had been amputated in consequence of a fracture caused by a musket-ball fired at him by H. M.'s 61st Foot, when, with the mutineers, he was in the fausse braie of the fort. Lieutenant Hoggan, by order of Brigadier Innes, read out the proceedings of the general court-martial which tried the mutineers, and the sentence awarded them, to the troops and establishments. He then informed the mutineers that if any would become Queen's evidence, the Brigadier would relieve them. I believe 12 accepted the offer, and were marched to the rear of the Artillery. They stated their willingness to inform upon the ringleaders, and to further divulge secrets, to show whence the mutiny originated, and with what view. Of the remaining 12, two (one being the man with the amputated arm) were taken to the gallows. They ascended the ladder with firm steps and never betrayed any emotion of fear. On gaining the platform they adjusted the nooses with their own hands; their eyes then were bandaged and their arms pinioned. Another second and they were launched into eternity. Death was instantaneous with one, but the one armed culprit lingered out for a considerable time, as the knot slipped under his chin. The hangman had to read-just the knot, and, giving him another drop, the throes of the body rapidly ceased, and the vital spark soon became extinct. The other

ten mutineers were led away to the artillery guns; but while their irons were being struck off, some cried out, "Do not sacrifice the innocent for the guilty." Two others, "Hold your snivelling; die men and not cowards. You defended your religion; why, then, do you crave your lives? Sahibs! they are not Sahibs they are dogs." Some more began to upbraid their commanding officer. He released the Havildar Major, who was the chief of the rebels. The ten men were fastened to the muzzles of the ten guns, which were charged with blank cartridge. The commanding officer directed portfires to be lit. "Ready!" "Fire!" and the drama was played out. The scene and stench were overpowering. I felt myself terribly convulsed, and could observe that the numerous native spectators were awe-stricken, that they not only trembled like aspen leaves, but also changed into unnatural hues. Precaution was not taken to remove the sponge- and-loadmen from near the muzzles of the guns, the consequence was that they were greatly bespattered with blood, and one man in particular received a stunning blow from a shivered arm.

A letter from Peshawur, dated June 14, says:—

We have no outbreak here, but we have had to disarm three native infantry regiments and one of cavalry, having discovered that they intended to massacre us all on the 22nd (May). It was done at the same moment in all the regiments, though at different points of the station, a small European force, guns and cavalry, being told off to each. That night the disarmed men began to desert in numbers—a proceeding it was actually necessary to stop lest they should raise the city and neighbourhood; so they were taken and brought back, and 13 or 14 hung *pour encourager les autres*. None have gone since. All their private arms, which every soldier has, were also taken away, guns kept constantly pointed towards their lines, with bodies of Europeans ready to turn out at a moment's notice, and a station flooded with a host of levies brought up from Mooltan, by the foresight of Edwards, who raised them to the last Punjab campaign. One of them offered to polish off all the Sepoys at 6d. (four annas) a head. The crisis may be said to have been over on the 22nd; but our position then was a most dangerous one, from which the hand of Providence, using as his instrument the best soldiers and politicians in India, has rescued us. Fancy 2,000 Europeans in a station with seven regiments, all, with one exception, prepared to rise on us, backed up by a cantonment populated with the greatest scoundrels, a city full of ruffians ready to join the mutineers, and a chain of forts surrounding us, garrisoned by four more regiments, ready to combine and march down upon us! Further on we were encircled by the hills, full of fanatics, thirsting for our blood, and in open concert with the mutineers. To add to our troubles, the country people knowing what was impending on that day (22nd), would not bring supplies, nor would the Mooltan levies take service till it was seen how we should fare. The immediate disarming of the regiments above-mentioned was imperative, and done accordingly with effect. Confidence was at once restored, and supplies and levies came in the next day. A force of Europeans with guns was sent round the fort, one of which, Meedan, was held by the 55th Native Infantry in open mutiny; they tried to escape when our forces appeared, and some got off to Swat; the others were made prisoners, 150 were killed on the spot, nine tried by drumhead court-martial, and instantly shot, including a native officer of a regiment not in mutiny, who would not act as he was ordered. Others were driven into the hills and killed by the hillmen, a price of ten rupees being set on their heads. The Colonel of this regiment blew out his brains in disgust at the mutiny. The villains kept their officers in confinement, and told them if they tried to escape they would roast them alive. They did, however manage to escape. The force then went, and disarmed all the other regiments in the forts and quieted the district. Some of the 200 prisoners of the 55th have been tried, and we blew 40 of them away from our guns in the presence of the whole force three days ago, a fearful but necessary example, which has struck terror into their souls. Three sides of a square were formed, 10 guns pointed outwards, the sentence of the court was read, a prisoner bound to each gun, the signal given, and the salvo fired. Such a scene I hope never again to witness—human trunks, heads, legs, arms, &c., flying about in all directions. All met their fate with firmness but two, who would not be tied up; so, to save time, they were dropped to the ground and their brains blown out with musketry. Trials are going on, and the mutineers will never forget the lesson taught at Peshawur. It is not my business to contrast or compare with scenes elsewhere. I trust and believe we have done what duty demands.

AUCTION.

To be sold at Auction on the Premises in Nelson, on the 19th of September next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE PROPERTY,

at present occupied by Alexander Davidson, Esq., in Lots laid out by the Hon. Jas. Davidson, as shown by Plan, and sold by order of the Executors of the late James Dempsey.

Terms—one third down, one third in three and six months. Deeds to be delivered when paid. For further particulars apply to Messrs Gilmour, Rankin & Co., or

WM. LETSON, Auctioneer.
Chatham, 27th August, 1857.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1857.

TERMS.—New Subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old Subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 15s. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a large saving, we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it. To Clubs of five and upwards, to one address, Ten Shillings a year in advance.

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CENTRAL BANK AGENCY, CHATHAM.
Discount days TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, Hours for business from 10 to 3 o'clock. Notes for Discount to be lodged at the Bank before 3 o'clock, on the day immediately preceding the discount day.

SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited August 3, 1857, £714 12 9
Withdrawn, including interest, £210 7 2
August 4, £210 7 2

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Moon last Qr. 10th 6h 28m P. M. HIGH WATER.

6 S.	13th Sunday after Trinity	7 5 7 24
7 M.		7 41 8 6
8 T.	Northumberland Circuit	8 19 8 37
9 W.		8 57 9 16
10 Th.		9 37 10 1
11 F.	Battle of Brandywine 1777	10 26 10 55
12 S.		11 27 11 1

The above Tides having been calculated with regard to the moon's horizontal parallax and angular distance from the sun, will be found to be correct, due allowance being made at times for high winds and freshets. For Richibucto, subtract, 2430m—Bathurst, 2446m—Dalhousie, 2450m from the above.

REVOLT IN INDIA.

KNOWING the anxiety that exists on the part of our readers to be made acquainted with the particulars of the disastrous revolt among the Native troops in India, we have devoted a very large space to-day to that purpose. We have given a lengthy official report of this affair. The cruelties indulged in by the Mutineers, particularly to the women and children of the Europeans, were of the most brutal and barbarous nature, and calls for, and no doubt will receive prompt requital. Next week we shall publish extracts from the Letters of Officers and others, who had been engaged in the fearful work.

Sad and exciting are the tales they tell of the murders perpetrated, of bitter sufferings endured, and hair-breadth escapes, told by the persecuted themselves, still breathless and horror-stricken from the terrible and unnatural chase.

All eyes are now turned towards Delhi, the famous city of the Great Mogul, whose name was once a terror throughout the East. This city the mutineers have taken possession of, and up to the latest dates, had made a successful stand, but it was anticipated they would be ultimately overcome.

We give below an interesting account of the city, by which it will be seen that the revolted soldiers have made choice of a strongly fortified place as a rallying point.

The following is taken from a late number of Smith, Elder & Co's Homeward Mail:—

"All readers of Indian history are aware that so long back as 1804, when the defences of Delhi were in a very imperfect and ruinous state, the city was successfully defended by a small force of native troops under Colonels Ochterlony and Burn against Holkar's army of 20,000 men and 100 guns. No doubt the besieged showed as much spirit as the besiegers did cowardice and incapacity, but the fact remains that a garrison of about 2,000 sepoy and irregulars were able to defend Delhi against an army which had a few days previously destroyed Monson's force of five regular battalions, with artillery in proportion, and 2,000 horse.

"After this siege, up to 1837, large sums amounting to several lakhs of rupees, were spent by the British improving the fortifications. In that year Lord Auckland visited Delhi, and with the singular infelicity which seems to have attended all his counsels, recommended additional works. It is remarkable that the hostile feelings of the inhabitants did not escape his observation. In consequence of his views further sums were expended in repairs and improvements, which may be fairly regarded as rendering the city impregnable to a force unprovided with a siege-train. In par-