

The Quebec Mercury.

EXTRA.

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1857.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP



NORTH AMERICAN.

Four Days later from Europe.

Highly Important News from INDIA.

Large reinforcements to be sent out.

Acquittal of Miss Madeline Smith.

Further fall of English and French Funds.

The steamship *North American*, Capt. Grange, arrived at this port from Liverpool, at 4 o'clock, this morning, bringing four days later news from Europe.

Her news is of the highest importance. The mutiny in the Indian army had assumed that extent which those acquainted with the country had anticipated. It had become no longer a question of mere mutiny. When we heard of whole Regiments marching off from distant stations with drums beating and colors flying! to join the Delhi Insurgents, and when we hear of those Insurgents offering battle outside the walls of Delhi—we may augur that though defeated they will form a formidable obstacle to the restoration of tranquillity in India. Lord Ellenborough stated in the House of Lords his opinion that the insurrection would not be put down till April next. Will it be put down? Who can say?

We think it noteworthy that the present Governor General Canning & his predecessor Lord Dalhousie are both of the Peel section of politicians—Lord Aberdeen being their preceptor and guide.

It will be observed that the Funds have fallen—we shall hear something more on this head by and by.

The acquittal of Miss Madeline Smith, on the charge of poisoning her lover, Mr. L'Angelier, is an event which could hardly surprise those who had attentively read the address of the Lord Advocate for the prosecution. The case seems to be one of the most remarkable ever produced in a court of justice. Guilty or not guilty, very little compassion would be felt for L'Angelier, whose conduct in retaining, or even keeping for an hour, the letters written by the unfortunate girl, which so deeply compromised her—prove him to have been one of the most heartless and worthless scoundrels that ever existed.

THE MUTINY OF THE BENGAL ARMY.

From the *Times* of 14th July.

We have received by express from Marseilles, in anticipation of the overland mail, our letters and papers from India and China.

The following is from our correspondent in Bombay, and is dated.

JUNE 11.—The intelligence of the fortnight from the Bengal presidency may shortly be summed up as follows:—Many more regiments have mutinied, with more or less violence, but the military authorities have been, for the most part, ready and alert, and the crisis may be said to be past. Delhi has not yet fallen, but we are in daily, almost hourly anticipation of hearing that such a blow has been struck at that centre of revolt as will annihilate the display, if not the spirit of disaffection throughout the country.

ACTIONS AT DELHI.

On the 30th of May a detachment of the European force at Meerut, the carabineers, 60th rifles, and artillery, under the command of Brigadier Wilson, took up an advanced position at the village of Chazee-ood-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 on the further side of the stream, and a smart engagement followed. The brigadier took his artillery and dragoons across 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 the 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 June, the brigadier, whose loss on the first day had been about 40 killed and wounded (that on the second day is as yet unknown), was reinforced, and no further attempt was made to contest his position of the bridge and ford. The mutineers have no doubt been busily occupied 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 Seindia 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.

CIVIL VIOLENCE.

The Rao or petty chief of Burtorolee, near Aylghur, 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 Aylghur, with a few troopers and the volunteer horse, made a sudden sloop upon 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.

NEWS FROM DELHI.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12.—Two telegraphic messages from the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra reached the Government yesterday, and were immediately made public. The first ran thus:—

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

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

“Mr. Groathead, agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, writes of Delhi, June 8th.—We have made good our point to-day, and are now encamped on the parade ground, with the heights between the cantonments and the city in our hands, and in a position to com-

mence the siege at once. The enemy had taken up a strong position at Badulla Serai, which was carried, with the capture of all the guns. The pursuit was so sharp that the gunners threw themselves off their horses and left the field pieces standing in the road. The heavy guns remain in position. Twenty-six guns in all have been captured to-day, and large quantities of ammunition and intrenching tools.”

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

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

THE INDIAN NEWS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 13.

Mr. DISRAELI, in consequence of the various statements as to the news from India, asked the Government to give some authentic information as to the intelligence they had received on the subject. He wished also to ask whether it was the intention of the Government to lay the papers relating to the transactions in India upon the table of the house.

Lord Palmerston was not surprised that the reports which had recently been made public should lead to the question the right hon. gentleman had put to him; but he was only able to say that all the information which the Government had received was that of a telegraph message. That information was as well known to the public as to her Majesty's Government, and nothing further would be known till the arrival of the mails from Marseilles, which were expected tomorrow. The general outline of the telegraphic information was that they had had the misfortune to lose the commander-in-chief; that in the next place the disaffection, which had existed only in a few regiments, had spread to a large extent amongst the Bengal army; and that a large number of the Bengal troops had dispersed, as he expected, to their homes. On the other hand, the troops that had remained faithful, with some of the British force, had made a successful attack upon the mutineers under the walls of Delhi, taking 26 pieces of cannon, and had driven them to seek refuge within the walls. It was expected that the town would immediately be assaulted. When the despatches arrived he should certainly be ready to lay before Parliament any portion of the communication which would give to Parliament and to the public full information as to the course of events. There might be many reasons and explanations which it might not be for the interests of the public service to make public.

Mr. Disraeli did not wish the information to be limited to a narrative of the events of the last few weeks, but had referred in his question to papers before occurrences. He wished to put a question with regard to the city of Herat—whether the noble lord received information that the Governor of Herat had sworn allegiance to the Shah of Persia, that the Shah had accepted and had empowered him to coin money, such proceedings being at variance with the treaty with Persia.

Lord Palmerston said, with regard to the first question, that the Government would select such papers as they thought would give full information to the house. With regard to the other question, the Government had received no information tending to confirm the report which the right honorable gentleman had heard. By the treaty the Persians were to evacuate Herat, and England was to send an agent to see that the evacuation was complete. At the date of the last accounts that agent had not arrived there.

Sir J. Pakington had seen it stated in the newspapers that in the engagement before Delhi, the mutineers were 7000 strong, and the British force only 1800, consisting principally of Sepoys. He wished to know what statement was correct.

Lord Palmerston said that the telegraphic message gave no details of the kind. It merely stated that the encounter had taken place, that 26 guns had been taken, and that the mutineers had been driven into the city. He would give a general outline of what the Government thought it right to do in consequence of the information received. Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence steps were taken by his noble friend at the head of the war department, in conjunction with the commander-in-chief, to select a commander-in-chief in place of General Anson. The offer was made to Sir Colin Campbell. [Hear, hear.] He was asked how long it would be before he would be ready to start, to which he replied with his usual promptitude, “Tomorrow.” [Loud cheers.] And he was off by the train yesterday evening. A telegraphic communication was then sent to Marseilles to stop the steamer, which had recently sailed, so that General Campbell would not lose a single hour in starting for his destination. Fourteen thousand men were ready when this news was received, and additional troops would be sent, and preparations made to meet any emergency that might arise. Lord Canning had written to Lord Elgin to request that he might divert for Indian service part of the forces destined for China. Her Majesty's Government had taken steps to provide a sufficient force for the operations in China if the troops already sent out should be so directed.

Sir Charles Wood, in reply to Admiral Walcott, said the troops for India would be sent out in hired transports.

Intelligence (says the *Globe*) has been received from India that the mutineers had been defeated, with the loss of twenty-six guns, outside the walls of Delhi. They had retired into Delhi, which was about to be assaulted immediately. Large numbers of the native troops in Bengal and the north-western provinces had deserted. General Anson died of cholera on the 27th ult.

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

The *Observer*, of yesterday, says the news from India is certainly serious, but will probably not turn out so alarming as it looks. There is no reason to doubt the desertion of 30,000 Sepoys in Bengal; they have, however, gone without leaders, concert, arms, or warlike stores. Still the disaffection must be regarded as wide-spread, and it is possible that many of the deserters may reach our

military stations, and disseminate the panic still further. The Governor-General and the authorities at Calcutta feel less alarm, and write in confident terms as to the result. The movement is now confined to Bengal, and there are no fears for the general safety of all our possessions. The mutineers who sought refuge in Delhi, having ventured outside the walls, being joined by other deserters, were defeated after some partial success, and retired into the city. General Anson died at Kurnaul, on his road from Umballah, to take the command before Delhi. Sir Colin Campbell leaves London for Marseilles this morning, to take the command.

The Government received the news from the Port-Admiral at Malta, on the arrival of the India mail. A special steamer was sent from Malta to Cagliari, and thence by telegraph.

On Saturday the Cabinet Council met at two, instead of three, as originally fixed. Sir Colin Campbell at once consented to go out without twenty-four hours' notice. He said he would not wait to take anything out with him; he could get all he wanted in Calcutta as well as in London. The steamer for India about to start was stopped by telegraph, and will await Sir Colin's arrival at Marseilles with any further instructions necessary in the emergency. The 14,000 troops under orders for India are gone or going immediately. Other reinforcements (European troops) will be sent as soon as ships and stores can be got ready.

The *Sunday Times* says the news created great activity in all public departments.

DEATH OF GENERAL ANSON.

May 27, of cholera, General the Hon. George Anson, commander-in-chief of the British army in India. Deceased was son of the first Viscount Anson, and uncle of the present Earl of Lichfield. Born in 1797, he entered the army at an early age, and was present at the battle of Waterloo and many leading engagements of the peninsular war.

He married, in 1830, one of the four beautiful daughters of the first Baron Forester, who followed her husband to India on his appointment to the command of the Bengal army, and has not long returned from the East. General Anson was clerk of the Ordnance from 1846 to 1852; sat in the House of Commons for Great Yarmouth from 1818 to 1835, for Stoke-upon-Trent from 1836 to 1837 and for South Staffordshire from 1837 to 1853. There are many points of similarity in the characters and careers of the late lamented Lord Raglan and General Anson, and not the least impressive is that both have died in the service of their country.

General Hearsay has been made a K. C. B., for his services in suppressing the mutiny in the Calcutta District.

THE MILITIA.

The *Gazette* contains an order in council suspending the calling out of the militia of certain quarters of the United Kingdom for training and exercise for the year 1857. The following are among the English Regiments named:—1st and 2nd Cheshire; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Lancashire; Lancashire artillery; and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Stafford.

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

Miss Madeleine Smith, the Glasgow lady accused of poisoning her lover, has been liberated by the jury rendering a verdict of “not proven.”

We have detailed intelligence brought by the overland mail from India and China. The telegraphic anticipation did not at all exaggerate the importance and gravity of the news. Thirty-two regiments of Bengal army, with some companies of Artillery and Sappers and Miners, have mutinied. The force at Delhi has not been driven within the walls after one defeat only; they have repeatedly ventured out to give battle to the assailants. At Murdaun, the 55th, deserted their colours; they were assailed by Europeans and irregulars, cut to pieces, taken, and dispersed.

NAPLES.

A boy 13 years of age, a non-commissioned officer, and two other persons have died in prison of torture; they were charged with being concerned in Milano's attempt on the King's life.

The Queen's health is very bad; she is not likely to recover.

General the Hon. George Anson, commander in chief of the British Army in India, died May 27 of cholera, aged 60.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Monday Evening.—It is officially announced in Paris that the Queen of England will visit Fontainebleau for ten days in September.

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

The French ministerial organ *Pays* learns from London that orders have been sent to Admiral Lyons to send several of his ships to China. The Brunswick, now at Leghorn, is to go to Calcutta. Fresh appeals are to be made to England by Austria, Prussia, and France.

Private letters from Damascus state that French consuls have again been meddling in religious matters in the East. The actual result of this intrigue is to benefit Russia indirectly.

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

MARKETS.

Flour was not much improved for, and is quoted 1s. per barrel and sack lower. Oats and oatmeal were a slow tale and the turn in favour of buyers. Indian corn was not in such active request but was held firmly at 38s. 6d. for mixed American, making the improvement on the week 2s. per quarter.

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

Consols opened lower on details of Indian news, and closed without recovery. Closing prices—Consols for money, 91½; ditto for account, 91½.

MUSIC HALL.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 27th.

FIRST NIGHT,

OF THE

GREAT ENGLISH VOCALIST,

Delineator and Imitator,

EMMA STANLEY,

WHO has been pronounced by all who have witnessed her wonderful performances to be

the Most Extraordinary Artiste

that has ever visited this Continent, will appear for the first time in Quebec as above, in her celebrated

MONOPYLOGUE

entitled the

SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN.

ALSO,

POLYMELOS,

In EIGHT COSTUMES and LANGUAGES she will also sing

20 BEAUTIFUL SONGS.

LA MARSEILLAISE HYMN,

AND

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION 2s. 6d. (50 Cents.) Reserved Seats, 3s. 9d. (75 Cents.) Office open at the Hall from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M. where seats and tickets may be secured.

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