The Press.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1857.

EDITORIAL ON FIRST PAGE.—"A Daniel Come to Judgment."

IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS.

The mails of the America, full extracts from which we publish this morning, bring most important news.

The insurrection in India has spread like fire in the prairies. The natives fight like their own wild beasts; and rain and sickness come to their aid in retarding the operations and thinning the ranks of their unacclimated rulers. There are vast preparations in England to crush the head of the rebellion. The militia are called out; thirty thousand fresh levies are on their way to the seat of war; and the duties on tea and sugar are to remain as at present for two years. This looks like another Crimea; and Russia, who is said to be secretly at work in the war, is resolved that there shall be no English Balaklava, and no Malakoff or Redan; or if the latter, that the India troops shall carry off the honors. All this looks like a wide-spread and bloody complication.

Lord PALMERSTON has sustained another defeat on the bill to give £10,000 for a British chapel for English residents in Paris. The motion failed by 88 ayes to 185 noes. The money is wanted for India and China!

The crops are heavy, south, east, and west, in England. From Ireland and Scotland the harvest news is also good.

Of the war in India, one writer says:

"The news is bad. There is not one cheering item in the story, as far as the telegraph states it. In nine more stations the mutiny has spread. An army of eighty thousand soldiers has disappeared. The smoking ruins of camps, the mutilated corpses of officers, with their wives and children, cities sacked and plantations devastated, families fleeing for their lives or trembling for fear of the very servants, without whom they cannot live, wealth melted away like lava, and the opulent in May, beggars in July, are what is left of English rule over 181,000,000 of Eastern population. The *Times* says: 'We have seen the worst.' Undoubtedly. But that word is the loss of an Empire. Unless a native army can be kept on foot, the Indian Empire cannot be maintained. The mutiny may be suppressed, but the country cannot be held by English troops. Whether a native army can ever again be employed, it needs no prophet to tell:

ROGER B. TANEY.

In the character of ROGER B. TANEY, Chief Justice of the United States, we have a combination of qualities rarely concentrated in a single individual. A member of General JACKSON's Administration at a period when the party fever had risen into a delirium of passion, and filling an office which had just been vacated by one who refused to carry out the views of the Executive—views which Mr. TANEY fearlessly seconded—he passed through that era of political violence as calmly as if the trust committed to him had not required some of the sternest talents of manhood. Having successfully encountered this ordeal, it is a circumstance scarcely less surprising that he should so soon have commanded the confidence of his country in the high office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In that sacred position he was called upon to meet, face to face, the giants of those fearful struggles in which not only antagonistic views of the Federal Constitution were constantly in collision, but in which personal feelings soon crystallized into rancorous hatred. How he bore himself in this new trial is known to this country and to the world. Neither MARSHALL nor JAY, surrounded by an atmosphere of sanctity, which has committed their names to posterity as models of spotless integrity, judicial and personal, was more profoundly respected. His intellect, his manners, his history, his studious isolation from the walks of public life, and the quiet purity and dignity of his example, have made ROGER B. TANEY a character that after generations will gladly seek to make their great men imitate. In his presence the chiefs of party have bowed their lofty heads. Those who had been in the habit of denouncing him as the instrument of a despotic party will, beheld in him the conservator of the law, the just judge, the consistent citizen, and the profound philosopher. Every day seems to have strengthened his hold upon the confidence of the country; every day seems to have thrown around his opinions and his character additional testimonials of the respect and the veneration of his former opponents.

And yet this is the man against whom Fanaticism is now directing its calumnies! With strange forgetfulness of the relation he bears to the people, and of the sincere affection entertained for his example by every class of American society, his opponents appear to be resolved to cover themselves with odium, and to furnish new weapons for their adversaries. The pretext for this assault is the opinion pronounced by Justice TANEY in the Scott case—an opinion which, we have no doubt, is more generally approved, and more fully up to the public sentiment, than any decision which has been made by the Supreme Court in twenty years—a fact, however, indisputable and gratifying as it is, that had no more effect, we need scarcely add, upon the high Court making this decision than it would have had had the law been otherwise. It is, indeed, a new phase of political warfare, when prejudiced partisans and reckless candidates arraign the utterances of our highest judicial tribunals, and supply the worst motives to those grave men who have been selected to fill these elevated stations, because of their learning, experience, and probity. When the decisions of our courts of justice, and especially those of the last resort, become the text of political harangues, and the pretexts for calumnious comments, there can be no safety for private rights or public order.

The most current charge against Chief Justice TANEY is that he is a slaveholder, and that the majority of the Supreme Court are slaveholders; and that this "cruel decree" against the negro was a result in accordance with slaveholding prejudices! Such are the familiar accusations of some of those who have taken umbrage at the action of the Supreme Court. The justice of that decision, in law as well as in morals, the long course of acquiescence in the sentiment that the negro cannot be the political or social equal of the white, the fact that most of our State Constitutions exclude the blacks from the ballot boxes and from other civil rights, and the wide current of national legislation, in that no colored man is ever naturalized, and no law recognising him as a citizen is ever passed by Congress, are points so well settled, that to argue them anew would be a sad waste of material, at least in this article. Our purpose is rather to speak of Mr. TANEY in connection with the complaints of those who think themselves wronged by his opinion.

Chief Justice TANEY is not a slave holder. Many years ago, when his whole stock of worldly goods was small—it is not very large now—he set all his slaves free. This act of philanthropy was not for a political end; for it is notorious that no man ever cared less for station, or took it more reluctantly. Surrounded in Maryland by a host of friends, and wielding an immense influence at the bar, he was, by his profession, and in his nature, a most independent man. The reasons which led to the manumission of his negroes were those of the Christian and the patriot, and go far to answer the accusation that he is the foe of the colored race.

A characteristic anecdote is told of one of Judge TANEY's negroes. During Gen. JACKSON's Administration, a number of gentlemen dining together at Baltimore, one of the party undertook to assail Mr. TANEY, and employed in the course of his assault some very hard names. The waiter happened to have been one of the servants of Judge TANEY. He immediately called the gentleman to account, and told him, respectfully, that he knew "Massa" TANEY very well; that he had lived with him a long time; that he was a good man, and that he could not help telling the gentleman that he was wrong. The party were so much struck with the colored man's simple vindication of his beloved master, that they at once dropped the subject. This incident is related upon the best authority.

Judge TANEY has attained to a great age. He is in feeble health, but preserves all his faculties in a wonderful degree. His life is now, and always has been, after the simplest and most regal fashion. He declines all invitations, except once a year, when he dines with the President. His habits are strict, abstemious and regular. Having given himself up to the sublime duty of filling his high office, unawed or unaffected by wordly opinions and passions, he is in a course of preparation for the Future, with a far better temper to meet his Maker and his God, than those who delight in assailing him. Theirs is indeed an unenviable task. He does not see their scandals; he does not know of them. Conscious of the integrity of his course, and far above the prejudices of the hour, he has become so accustomed to do right, to fear God, and to love his country, that he may well console himself in the belief that he does not deserve to have an enemy.

THE LATE SENATOR RUSK.

An intelligent gentleman residing in this city, but who is now on a visit to the capital of Texas on business, writing to a friend, attributes the lamentable suicide of the late Senator RUSK to a motive, which, if true, (and he states it as widely credited in Texas,) reflects great credit on his character as a man possessed of a sensitive honor, and tends to soften the harsh judgment that usually follows the fate of the self-destroyer of life. It seems that Senator RUSK's whole nervous system had become terribly shattered by the uncontrollable sufferings the death of his excellent and loving wife had occasioned him. It is said that, while occupying his seat in the Senate, during the pendency of the debate on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he had made an arrangement with his colleague, General SAM HOUSTON, by which it was agreed that both HOUSTON and himself should vote for the bill. Notwithstanding this positive agreement, Gen. HOUSTON voted AGAINST the bill. In the recent gubernatorial contest in Texas, General HOUSTON being the opposition candidate, both political parties commenced questioning General RUSK so closely that he felt it was impossible longer to resist the public exposure of Gen. HOUSTON. For many years General HOUSTON had been his friend and companion—his old comrade in arms during the bitter trials of the war of independence—they had served together in the United States Senate; and he became haunted with the idea that to live longer would occasion him dishonor. He became the victim to the impression that, under the circumstances, his death was a measure of overruling necessity. It was, of course, an unfortunate mania; but all this evinces the honorable feelings and manly instincts of one who would not hesitate to yield his most precious possession to a sense of duty, however mistaken.

THE FRAUDS ON THE CUSTOMS.

The New York papers have been busy for the past few days, circulating a report that some large frauds upon the customs have been discovered in this city, and promising revelations in regard to them. It seems that the frauds have been committed by a New York agent through whom one of our mercantile firms have been transacting their business with the New York custom house. The facts of the case are simply these: The firm in question have been in the habit of shipping their goods through New York, and having their invoices forwarded to Philadelphia, as is usual, from their foreign correspondent. These invoices are sworn to here before our collector by the firm, and transmitted to New York to their agent or broker. It appears that this agent has been in the habit of substituting fraudulent invoices for the genuine ones furnished him by the firm. The surveyor of New York is himself satisfied, from an examination of the books of the firm in this city, that the amount of duties called for in the genuine invoices has been regularly paid by them, and that their New York broker has been in the habit of pocketing the difference between the amount received by him and that he accounted for to the officers of the customs in his false invoices.

TRADE.

We are gratified to learn that our jobbers are doing an active business. Western buyers are daily arriving, and furnish favorable views with regard to crops and prospects for fall and winter trade. Our connections with the West and South afford such transporting facilities as cause necessarily a later trade than heretofore, but we feel a confidence that our fall trade will be fully equal to expectation, and that the better class of purchasers will present themselves, supplied with everything needed. Stocks of goods were never better than at present, and buyers cannot go away unsatisfied, in prices or terms.

We notice a very encouraging condition of the boot and shoe trade of our city, a branch of business not properly estimated by those uninitiated. Stocks of boots and shoes in this market are unsurpassed in any city in this Union; the superiority of Philadelphia "work" is so well known among the knowing ones that it is useless to comment. We hope, when time will allow, to pursue this topic, and prove that leather is leather, whether it is pegged or sewed together.

The London Times on Slavery.

On the 1st of the present month of August—the anniversary of West India emancipation—when our American free negroes were celebrating the event and singing hosannahs to Queen Victoria, the London *Times* used the following language:

"*The worthy men who extinguished slavery and ruined our West India possessions are very touchy, very obstinate, very incontrovertible on that tender point.* It is not our business to deny them much justice and truth on their side, or to stand up for the planters, who took a line which repelled all reasonable advocacy. But, confessedly taking that grand summary view of the question which we cannot help taking after a quarter of a century, the process was a failure; *it destroyed an immense property, ruined thousands of good families, degraded the negroes still lower than they were, and, after all, increased the mass of slavery in less scrupulous hands.* After many attempts at indirect discouragement, we have been obliged at last to recognise and admit persistent slave owners to an equal rank in our commerce. Every-body who comes fresh into the question, uncompromised and unbiased, admits the failure, and asks why we did not attempt gradual or spontaneous emancipation. It was, indeed, utterly impossible to improve the practice of slavery into something more like that we read of in sacred as well as classical antiquity. The more these questions are asked, and the more these doubts abound, the more positive we are the men of the past that they did right in their day, and that they cannot be improved upon in our days.

☞ The death of W. MAGILL, Esq., long and well-known as a prominent member of the editorial and typographical corps, has elicited sincere expressions of regret and condolence from the various journals of the city. We have known him for years. He was possessed of many excellent personal qualities, and died regretted by a large circle of friends.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR PRINTERS.—We invite the attention of publishers or printers to an advertisement in this paper, offering for sale a one-half interest in a western newspaper. The opportunity we believe to be one worth improving.

DR. GRISWOLD.

Rufus W. Griswold, a well-known American *litterateur*, died at New York on Thursday evening, in his 43d year. He was born in Vermont, and educated for the church. Though he became a clergyman of the Baptist denomination, and a Doctor of Divinity, he never distinguished himself in the pulpit, and soon, self-conscious of his inefficiency, he retired from the ministry, and devoted his life to literature. He was a plodding, industrious, and careful writer, extremely well-informed on American literature, but by no means an elegant, or even a correct, though very ambitious writer. He was inclined to be metaphysical and transcendental, but would get out of his depth, and become unintelligible.

Though he had no genius whatever, Dr. Griswold has done some service to literature. He will be remembered by his compilations—*The Poets and Poetry, The Prose-Writers*, and *The Female Poets of America*. His *Republican Court* has been, and will be, popular as a gift-book, but its fine engravings made the attraction. Nothing else, among his numerous publications, has any chance of reaching Prince Posterity.

Dr. Griswold was thrice married, and the circumstances of his domestic life were unhappily prominently before this city, in consequence of judicial proceedings in our courts not long ago.

He left, partly published, an illustrated *Life of Washington*. His literary executors are Mr. John William Wallace, of this city, and Mr. Geo. H. Moore, of New York.

In manner he was somewhat distant, speaking in a low voice, in an uncertain and doubtful manner, and never looking any one in the face. He was under the medium height, and very bald. In person he was spare and attenuated, and during the last four years looked over sixty. Latterly a scorbutic affection made his face by no means pleasing to look at.

Dr. Johnson, who liked "a good hater," would have much liked Dr. Griswold, a man of strong antipathies, violent resentments, and unforgiving hatreds. Notwithstanding, he had many friends.

AMUSEMENTS.

The promenade concert at the Academy of Music, last evening, was crowded. This delightful place of resort closes on Tuesday evening, and we advise those who have not yet paid it a visit to avail themselves of the opportunity.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of THE PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1857.

The Treasury Department is making up the report on the finances for the present year, which, under law, will be submitted in January next. It is not generally known how various and important are the facts from official records embraced in that report. It exhibits our export and import trade, its different component parts, their relative value and whether carried on in foreign or American bottoms. It is, in short, a grand balance sheet of our country's gains and losses, affording material which if diligently conned over and reflected on by our merchants, must enure to their pecuniary benefit and the prosperity of our commerce.

Clerks and Heads of Bureaux work long into the night, with headache and tired fingers, drilling the figures into their respective ranks and places, in readiness for the Congressional review. The Secretary, who is at his desk at all hours almost, has, in addition to his ordinary onerous duties, to prepare a codification of the revenue laws, to be submitted for the action at the next session. This is under special resolution of Congress. For four years past, both houses have made ineffectual efforts to arrange and classify the multitudinous acts and resolutions on the subject of revenue collections. There was some hope of action in the matter at the last session, but Congress finally, unwilling themselves to encounter the tedious and uninteresting consideration of paragraph after paragraph, chapter after chapter, and book after book, through three hundred pages, turned the labor into the hands of the Secretary. He, I am led to believe, will prepare and submit the codification in separate branches, taking them up in their proper order.

The topic that excites just now the greatest share of attention is the appointment for Commissioner of Patents. All the aspirants have their backers here, and press them with much spirit. They are all good men, and inventors can at least depend upon a worthy successor to Judge Mason.

The Secretary of War has appointed John Hughes inspector of army clothing at the United States Arsenal, Philadelphia, vice Neal Campbell, removed, and J. B. Montague, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, inspector of boats and shoes at the same place.

In the revenue cutter service, Isaac J. McKinley, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed to a third lieutenancy, and third lieutenant George Walden has been promoted to a second lieutenancy.

I understand that the selection of the sections of public lands within the six miles limits of the Alabama and Florida railroad have just been certified by the General Land Office to the State of Florida, amounting in the aggregate to 86,760 acres.

This grant was made by the act of Congress of the 17th of May, 1856. The road extends from the line dividing Florida from Alabama to Pensacola.

On the 5th of next month, Lieut. J. C. Ives, under orders from the Secretary of War, will leave N. York for San Francisco, to make preparations at the latter place for an exploring expedition up the Colorado river. Lieut. Ives takes with him a small steamer, to be employed in making hydrographic surveys. A party of some forty or fifty men will be enlisted in California.

This is one of the most important movements for some time undertaken by the Government. Little or nothing is known of the Colorado, of its fitness for navigation, or the country through which it runs, although it is the second river in size west of the Rocky Mountains.

Lieut. Ives will ascend the river as far as possible in his steamer, and then endeavor to reach the head waters with horse and pack mules.

It is well enough to state, as there seems to be misapprehension in regard to it, that the engineer by whose station the Lieut. Ives telegraph cable was broken, was not the engineer of the Niagara, but the Civil Engineer of the Telegraph Company.

X. Y.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Important Despatch from Washington.

[SPECIAL FOR THE PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The prospect of a fair election for delegates to the September Convention in Kansas increases.

The work of the Convention will, it is said, be quickly done. It will probably be submitted to the people on the day that a Legislature is elected, and the chances are that the Constitution will be in Washington, with a member of Congress and two Senators to back it, by the first of December.

It is supposed that the Constitution, like that of New York and Pennsylvania, will be *silent* as to slavery.

This programme will prevent an attack on Governor WALKER's nomination in the Senate. He can resign, and may come as a Senator from the new State.

Rest assured there is some hope that this plan will be carried out. SOLITAIRE.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

The Gubernatorial Election.—Destructive Fire at Clarksville.—The Cotton Crop, Etc.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—Papers at all Southern ports, as late as due, have been received.

Galveston, Texas, dates are to the 19th inst.

The *News* says the returns of 90 counties give Mr. H. R. Runnels (Dem.) a majority for Governor of 8,000 to 9,000 votes.

White's majority over Crosby, for representative of the Western District, was 4,000.

In Eastern Texas, Reagan's vote over Evans was nearly 5,000.

A fire which broke out at Clarksville, on the night of the 5th inst., caused a loss of from $15,000 to $20,000. The principal sufferers were Rhine & Brothers, and McDonna & Rhine.

The state of the cotton crop in Washington county, exceeded the most sanguine anticipations. The crops in Colorado county were tolerably fair. Abundant rains had fallen in the vicinity of Fort Belknap.

Mexican farmers were sending large quantities of corn into Texas, for a market.

Advices from Kansas—The Sound Dues—Mail Extension in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—R. O. Perrin, Esq., Private Secretary of Governor Walker, has arrived from Kansas with despatches. He left the Governor's camp, at Lawrence, ten days since, and reports that peace and quietness prevailed there; nor was there the least intimation of war or bloodshed. Governor Walker is using the army as a posse comitatus, when the civil authorities cannot make arrests for breaches of the peace. The fifteen hundred troops in Kansas will remain there till after the October election.

A letter from Frankfort, received at the State Department, says that the Sound Dues having been abolished by the exertions of all the governments interested, the United States have entered the lists, the attention of the commercial public in Germany is now attracted to the removal of the restrictions of the navigation of the German streams, especially the Rhine and the Elbe.

The Postmaster General has established a daily mail between Kansas City and Lecompton, and a tri-weekly mail from Lecompton and Marysville. Other similar improvements are also to be made.

National Emancipation Convention—Third Day—Evening Session.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 28.—A "National Compensation Emancipation Society" was organized last evening, with the following officers:

President—Prof. B. Silliman. Corresponding Secretary—Elihu Burritt. Treasurer—Robert Lindley Murray.

The resolution to make the General Government the agent for the people in emancipating Slaves, was under discussion during the day, and was finally adopted.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Non-Arrival of the Illinois.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Midnight.—The steamer Illinois, due at this port, with California advices to the 6th, two weeks later than previously received, has not yet arrived.

From Havana.

Arrival of the Cahawba at Charleston—Decline in Sugars.

CHARLESTON, August 27.—The United States mail steamship Cahawba, from Havana on the 24th instant, has arrived.

Sugars were dull and declined. No's. 12, 13, and 14, declined ¼ real.

Freights were nominal. Exchange on London 9@10 per cent. premium; on Paris 2 per cent. discount; on the United States, *par*.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Aug. 28.—The barque Casper, from New York, for Charleston, arrived here to-day in distress, having been run into on Sunday night, off Little Egg Harbor, by an unknown schooner, carrying away the barque's bowsprit and cutwater.

SANDY HOOK, August 28.—The ship Roswell Sprague, of Bath, from Cardiff, and bound to New York, was sent ashore near Squan by a gale which prevailed this morning.

Another, unknown ship, is also ashore near the same place.

LATER.

The name of the other ship ashore at Squan has been ascertained as the Clara Brookman, from Liverpool.

The Attachments against the Michigan Southern Railroad Lake Boats.

BUFFALO, August 28.—The affairs of the Michigan Southern Railroad line of passenger boats continue in an embarrassed condition, the attachments against them being not yet released. No boat left to-night.

The Tiverton Bank of Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, August 28.—The Tiverton Bank has been temporarily enjoined, on application of the bank commissioners. It is owned by parties out of the State, and has a circulation principally in the West.

Cincinnati Affairs.

CINCINNATI, August 28.—There is nothing new to report in bank matters.

The river is falling slowly at this point.

The thermometer indicates 76 deg.

For The Press.]

Delegate Elections for Judges and Inspectors.

THE PRESS has very properly stated that the ward elections in each precinct will be held on Monday, August 31, at seven and a half o'clock. These elections are to be held according to the rules by ballot, and the polls are to be kept open for an hour. These regulations should be strictly adhered to, or the elections will probably in some precincts be contested. The election of the judges and inspectors is of very great importance, and in many of the precincts it will determine who will be the delegates. The most important offices appear to be in some measure lost sight of. They are that of judge, senators and assembly. The Judge of the Common Pleas is of great importance to all our citizens; through that Court estates of large amounts are constantly passing, and the lives, rights, and privileges of the people are constantly subjected. Let, then, every Democrat attend the meeting on Monday.

DETAILS OF THE AMERICA'S NEWS.

The mails by the steamship America reached here at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. In looking over our files of foreign papers, we find the following details of the news, a brief synopsis of which we have already given in THE PRESS, by telegraph, from Halifax:

(From the Bombay Times of the 14th July.)

In the last fortnight we have probably passed "the flood" of the insurrection, and may now hope that our future advices will be chiefly occupied with a recital of the subsidence of this great rebellion, and the restoration of order in the disturbed provinces. The truth is that there are no more regiments to mutiny, unless they are to be those of Bombay and Madras, concerning the fidelity of which there is not the slightest ground of suspicion.

Delhi had not fallen up to the 27th of June, the date of our latest advices via Lahore. There has been a good deal of fighting outside the walls, the rebels being defeated on every occasion with great slaughter, and it is matter of great congratulation that the apparent hopelessness of their cause has effectually checked the disposition of the mutineers at other stations to proceed to their assistance. The only attempt which has been made to reinforce them seems to have been on the part of the Nusseerabad mutineers, who were cut up dreadfully on the occasion by Gen. Barnard's force. Whether any of them got inside the walls or not we cannot say.

During the fortnight just elapsed we have received intelligence of the mutiny of the troops at Moradabad, Eyzabad, Seetapore, Saugor, Nowgong, Banda, Futtehghur, Mhow, and Indore, and we proceed briefly to relate the particulars of each so far as they are known to us.

It is now evident that an arrangement existed between the troops at Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Lucknow, and Moradabad to effect a simultaneous rising. A glance at the map will show the proximity of these stations to each other, and the outbreak occurred at each on the morning of the same day.

The mutiny at Bareilly, which we reported in a few words in our last issue, seems to have been attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity and treachery. Only the day before their outbreak the Sepoys appealed to their officers to recall their wives and families from the hills, where they had been sent for safety, and even to the last moment these miscreants swore to protect their officers from all harm. The regiments rose *en masse* on Sunday morning, the 1st of June, a shotted gun being fired as the signal about eleven o'clock. The men at once rushed upon their officers' lines, and opened a fusillade upon the bungalows. Such officers as were able immediately got on their chargers, and made for the rendezvous previously agreed upon among them—the cavalry parade ground. An ineffectual effort was made to bring back the troops to their allegiance, but the scoundrels opened upon them with grape-shot, and they had to ride for their lives.

The country flying risen in all directions, it was with extreme difficulty, and only by a ride of seventy miles, that the little band at last found safety at Nynee Tal, in the hills, where they had previously sent their families. Here the refugees are congregated in numbers which will probably awe any attempt to attack them; and, as the place is of very difficult approach, we may hope they are in security. At Moradabad the desire of plunder seemed to prevail over the murderous propensities of these miscreants, and they gave their officers two hours' grace to make their escape, in which they fortunately succeeded, the whole of the officers (29th Regiment) and the residents, with their families, escaping to Nynee Tal the day after the arrival of the Bareilly refugees. We stated in our last that it was hoped that a fear was entertained that the whole of the station at Shahjehanpore had been massacred. We are happy, however, to learn that a good many have escaped, but we are unable as yet to give the particulars.

The rising at Fyzabad occurred on the night of Sunday, the 8th ult., the 6th regiment Oude Irregular Infantry giving the signal, which was immediately answered by the 22d regiment Native Infantry. They at once took possession of the battery, and would not allow the officers to approach, but do not seem to have offered them any violence. Fyzabad is in the very heart of Oude, and is situated upon a branch of the Ganges. The officers determined to endeavour to escape by boat, and were allowed quietly to embark. About ten miles down the river they met some 800 or 900 mutineers encamped, who fired upon and pursued the fugitives, killing a number of them. We have reason to believe, however, that a considerable number of the officers have effected their escape from this station, and, whatever may have taken place after leaving it, the conduct of the Sepoys at the time seems to have been characterised by the strangest moderation. We cannot resist the temptation of quoting from a letter on the subject:

"The account of the mutiny of the 22d Regiment beats any romance; they guarded their officers and their bungalow after mutinying, placed sentries over magazines and all public property, sent out pickets to prevent the towns-people and servants from looting, held a council of war, in which the cavalry (Fisher's Irregular) proposed to kill the officers, but the 22d objected, and informed the officers that they would be allowed to leave, and might take with them their private arms and property, but no public property, as that all belonged to the King of Oude.

"Their officers asked for boats, the rebel Commissary General, a Rossaldar, was ordered to provide them. He did so, but merely small dingies, so that they could only bring away a bundle each, and then they were presented with 900 rs. which the rebels took from the treasure-chest to give them. When the officers tried to recall them to their duty, they respectfully assured them that they were now under the orders of their native officers, and that the Soubahdar Major of the 22d Regiment had been appointed to the command of the station, and that each corps had appointed one of its officers to be their chief."

We are yet without particulars of the mutiny at Saugor, the news of which reached us on the 8th inst., from our correspondent at Kamptee, who was able, however, to inform us that no atrocities had as yet been committed, and the officers and families, with the European Artillery, having taken refuge in the fort. Saugor is the chief station in the district known as the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, and must have a considerable European population in the shape of writers, conductors, and others, concerning whose safety, after what has transpired at Jhansi, in these same Territories, uneasiness must be felt. It is to be hoped that these men and their families have taken refuge in that fort also.

Concerning the mutiny at Nowgong, we simply know the fact that the head-quarters of the 12th Native Infantry and of the 14th Irregular Cavalry stationed there have followed the examples of the left wing of the corps which was stationed at Jhansi, but that the officers are safe. The news of the Jhansi mutiny we communicated by last mail, with an account of the bloody tragedy enacted on that occasion, the massacre of all the Europeans in the place. We now learn that, besides Mrs. Skene and family, Mrs. Browne, Miss Browne, and Miss Davidson, were killed. Altogether twelve of our countrywomen and women were slaughtered in this small station. The only persons known to have escaped are two customs officers, who have reached Agra.

The only particulars we have of the mutiny at Banda are contained in a letter from Nagode, dated June 19, of which the following is an extract:

"We have escaped from Banda to Nagode, and through God's mercy have been miraculously preserved. On Sunday, the 14th, the Nawab's troops mutinied, as well as the native infantry. The Mahomedans planted their flag, and wanted to kill us, but the Nawab stood by us, and we got into buggies and on horses, and got off. The place was in a blaze before we got a mile; it was a fearful scene. We start again to-night for Mirzapore, and hope to reach it safely, but the country is very much disturbed. We have in our party Mr. and Mrs. Edmonstone, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, and Messrs. Mayne, Sherer, Clark, Bews, Cousins, Hutchinson, Oswin, and Flyn. We are staying with Major and Mrs. Ellis, at Nagode. Their kindness is extreme, and we have rested two days."

Of the whole country of Rohilcund, Futtehghur (Furruckabad) was the last station to rebel. The 10th Regiment has unquestionably given in simply to the force of the dangerous example all around it. The Sepoys of this corps continued for weeks to guard the treasury and maintain discipline, while every station near them was in open mutiny. They do not appear to have offered any violence whatever to their officers, but a most melancholy rumor prevailed in Allahabad on the 23d instant, as to the fate of the unhappy fugitives after they left the place.

The Government have received the following intelligence from a Bombay newspaper by telegraph from Nagpore, dated June 27:

"We have just received private letters from Ajmere, confirming the intelligence we gave you some days ago regarding the fall of Delhi. 'I am sorry to tell you,' says our correspondent, 'that Delhi is at last in our possession. Mutineers fought like fiends, contending for every inch of ground with unquestionable valor; they were, however, beaten on every side, until they found themselves compelled to seek for safety in the palace; this refuge, however, did not serve them long; they were driven out with great slaughter: upwards of 7,000 of the scoundrels have been slain. The whole city is in our possession.'

"News was received at Nagpore that the Chief Commissioner in the Punjab had published that the mutineers escaped from Jullundur had been overtaken by the pursuing force under Brigadier Johnstone at Leodianah, which place they hurriedly evacuated. They were sharply pursued by the above force, and a part of the Alowalla Horse, under Captain F. Farrington. The mutineers of the 55th had been sentenced, consisting of one subadar, six havildars, 11 naiks, and 22 privates, shot away from guns on the 10th. The two Native Infantry regiments at Mooltan have been disarmed under arrangements admirably made by Major Chamberlain. From all parts of the Punjab the accounts are satisfactory."

[From the Englishman of 29th ult.]

Did the report reach you of the massacre of the Futtehghur fugitives? It surpassed in atrocity all that has hitherto been perpetrated. One hundred and thirty-two Europeans, men, women and children, in fifty boats, left Futtehghur for this place.

They were all the non-military residents of the place. On arrival at Bhitoor, the Nana Sahib fired on them with the artillery the Government allowed him to keep; one round shot struck poor Mrs. ——, and killed her on the spot. The boats were then boarded and the inmates landed and dragged to the parade ground at Cawnpore, where they were first fired at and then literally hacked to pieces with tulwars. Report says not one escaped.

Bhitoor is a little place a few miles to the north of Cawnpore, and we sadly presage a confirmation of this intelligence, in view of the state of matters in that neighborhood. A bloody reckoning will surely be exacted of these fiends in human shape.

At Mhow the 23d Bengal Native Infantry have mutinied; the number of Europeans slain is at present unknown, but it is said to be four. The officers are holding a fortified square in the place, where the ladies and all the other Europeans have taken refuge. If the 3d Nizam's cavalry prove staunch, they will soon be relieved, as Captain Orr was within fifty miles of Mhow some days ago.

General Van Cortlandt, who is marching upon Jhansi and Hissar, with the Bottlanah Irregular Force, has had two engagements with the rebels in the neighborhood of Sirsa, defeating them in each instance with severe loss—the last action a very decided one—and the rebels fled in disorder, leaving 200 men dead upon the field, besides many prisoners in our hands. The troops of the Bikanir Rajah, 2,700 men of all arms, have joined General Cortlandt's force, though what reliance can be placed on these men remains to be seen. Major General Nicholson's movable column was at Jullundur at the date of our last advices, via Lahore.

The whole Punjab remains quiet, thanks to the energetic conduct of the Commissioner and the men in command. Many of the disarmed native regiments have begged the restitution of their weapons, and to be led against Delhi; but it would be madness, after what has transpired, to listen to such prayers. The men may be loyal in their present mood, but, in the presence of an example such as that offered now at Delhi, would yield to the dangerous influence to a certainty.

To overawe the Mewar territory, and keep the Gwalior contingent in check, a considerable force is on the march from Deesa, and must now be in advance of Nusseerabad. It consists as follows: 3 horse artillery guns (Europeans;) 500 men of her Majesty's 83d regiment of foot; 400 men 12th regiment Bombay native infantry; two squadrons 2d Bombay light cavalry.

To quell the mutiny which is now general along the valley of the Nerbudda, from Mhow to Bundelkund, a light field brigade has been ordered to assemble immediately at Mattigaun, under the command of Col. C. H. Somerset, and the troops are already on their march thither. This force will be composed as follows: Half-troop Horse Artillery, (Europeans,) a squadron of her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, a wing of her Majesty's 50th Regiment Foot, 5th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, 3d Regiment Nizam's Cavalry, a detachment of the Poonah Horse, and a detachment of Sappers and Miners.

General Woodburn's column has already crushed the rebellion at Aurungabad, where our readers may remember a regiment of the Nizam's cavalry mutinied, and the presence of the force at the station will, doubtless, overawe effectually any open disaffection in that quarter for the future.

As some uncertainty seems to exist as to the real force of General Barnard's force before Delhi, we may as well state that it is composed as follows:

General Woodburn's moveable column, originally ordered to Mhow, stands fast at Aurungbad, and this arrangement is doubtless a judicious one, in view of the unsettled state of the Nagpore territories and the doubtful temper of the Nizam's troops. We regret to learn that the general has been compelled to resign the command through severe sickness. Colonel C. S. Stuart is appointed to succeed him. This force is composed as follows: Two squadrons her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, a Battery European Horse Artillery, 25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, 24th ditto (one wing,) and the Light Infantry Battalion (Persian.)

There cannot be fewer than 7,000 Europeans now before the place, if indeed they are not already inside. The native portion of this force has proved itself trustworthy; and, considering the powerful artillery now at General Barnard's command, and the strength of his cavalry arm, ($3,500 sabres,) we shall have room to express the deepest dissatisfaction if the blow which is here struck be not final, so far as the mutineers of Meerut, Delhi, and Nusseerabad are concerned. The miscreants are fairly caged, and will find their grave in the spot they have polluted by their bloody and atrocious crimes.

Europeans, (About 8,000 men of all arms.)—Her Majesty's 8th Carabineers, her Majesty's 9th Lancers, her Majesty's 8th Regiment of Foot, her Majesty's 61st Regiment of Foot (one wing), her Majesty's 60th Rifles, her Majesty's 75th Foot, hon. East India Company's 1st Bengal Fusiliers, hon. East India Company's 2d ditto (6 companies.) Five troops Horse Artillery (about 600 men) 20-pounders, 4 9-pounders, 2 18-pounders, 5 howitzers. Artillery Recruits, 120 men. The siege train from the Sutlej.

Natives, (about 5,000 men of all arms.)—One squadron 4th Regiment Light Cavalry; two Light Field Batteries, each five 20-pounder, one 24-pounder, a detachment of Sappers and Miners; the Sirmoor Rifle Battalion—700 strong; the Punjab Guides—250 sabres, 500 bayonets; 1,000 men Punjab Infantry Irregulars; 1,200 sabres Punjab Cavalry Irregulars; the Rajah of Jheend's Force. (strength unknown.)

DELHI.

[From the Delhi Gazette—Extra.]

The following letter, dated Camp before Delhi, June 18, will be found highly interesting:

Rather a brisk affair occurred here yesterday. During the day, but particularly in the afternoon, the enemy was observed outside the Lahore gate in large numbers, evidently planning and carrying out some special project. At half-past four o'clock, P. M., our troops were turned out to ascertain, if possible, what it might be, and in a very short time they were busily engaged in the most laudable musketry practice. Tombs (Major) with his troop of horse artillery was, as usual, upon the ground.

The Rifles (H. M's 60th) and the Ghoorkas being the other principal dramatis personæ. After a time it was observed that a large Serai, called "Rod Ghah," opposite the Ajmere gate, was being occupied by the enemy, and that it had been strengthened from without by the defences which had been constructed during the day.

It was resolved that the said Serai should be ours; though I must tell you that it was an exceedingly strong position, which a dozen Sepoys stout-hearted men might hold in the face of thousands. It was attacked accordingly, and taken in glorious style. The enemy stood up for a time; but their show of resistance was, on the whole, brief. The gates of the place were smashed, the enemy's ammunition (two hackney loads) blown up, and the only gun, (a nine-pounder) which they had time to bring to the scene of action, spiked, taken and walked off with *tout de suite*. Their loss was probably considerable. I should think at least 100 killed—whilst, I rejoice to say, we only lost three or four men in all, exclusive of a small number on the list of wounded.

CAMP BEFORE DELHI, June 24.

I am sorry it is not in my power to give you any news from this quarter. Yesterday the enemy attacked us in great force from the Subjee Mundee side, and fought most desperately the whole day long. They had a strong position in the village and among the garden walls. Our loss has been great for us, but the loss of the mutineers has been very considerable. We have been quiet to-day; how long it will last it is impossible to say. Ever since the day we arrived here have the troops been more or less knocked up by the exposure to sun and fatigue, &c.; but the men, notwithstanding, keep up their truly British spirit, and it is surprising how cheerfully all endure this harrassing work, and how manfully, through God's blessing, we have repulsed every one of their attacks. We have now been here sixteen days. A small portion of the reinforcements arrived yesterday, and Brigadier Chamberlain came in, I hear, to-day.

CAMP BEFORE DELHI, June 21.—About our two attacks, yesterday and the day before—the second was made early in the morning. They plied us with round shot, but halted as soon as we began to advance. Our reports from the city to-day are much better; they are said to be distributing and deserting in great numbers, and to wish to make overtures. They say, "What's the use of going out to fight; they always are the best of it!" We certainly did them considerable damage in the attack on the 19th—the ground was horrid to look at.

THE DEFEAT OF PRIORESS AT THE LEWES RACES.

The London *Star* thus comments