dering all the Europeans at the place they were stationed, marched into Delhi with the band at their head, playing 'Cheer, boys, cheer!' The heat of this place for the last few days has been fearful—the thermometer upwards of 100 in the house. I am obliged continually to put my head in a basin of water to cool it. Many officers with their families, from Sealkote, are expected at Lahore daily. The number of ladies, women, and children that are here already is immense; they all flock to Lahore as the only safe place, and now we shall shortly have the fugitives from Jhelum. We have just sent 100 men of the 81st to reinforce the garrison at Umristir."

SICKNESS AMONG THE BRITISH BEFORE DELHI.

The following extract is from a private letter dated "Delhi, July 10, 1857" :—"We can hardly recognise in the infuriate savages—Pandys we term them—who rush on us like demons, the quiet mild looking Sepoys, who we never thought would have had pluck to attack Europeans. Attack, however, they do with a vengeance, and between you and I, once or twice it has been a toss up whether we were not driven pell-mell through the cantonments. Mere sheer hard fighting and brute force kept them back; any manœuvring or head-work seems quite obsolete. Yesterday we were nearly in a mess, and after many hours' hard fighting barely held our own. How it is to end I cannot see. We are daily losing our best men, and the rebels seem to increase. When you hear of the Siege of Delhi vote it a humbug. We are besieged ourselves; just in the way of their immense artillery. Had I been general, with my small, but well disciplined and brave army, I would have encamped a few miles from Delhi. The fool-hardy devils would have come out in force to fight, and, away from their walls and guns, our cavalry and artillery would have slaughtered them by thousands, and Delhi would be ours. Now they fight chiefly under cover, and we have to stand as targets. Very pleasant. Our best men are dying fast by disease and the sword, and our very existence depends upon the Sikhs. If the Punjaub were to rise, and it is not impossible, we should be cut off to a man."

SUFFERINGS AND CONSOLATIONS OF THE LADIES AT JUBBULPORE.

"JUBBULPORE, JULY 20, FROM OUR INTRENCHMENTS.—On the morning of the 4th inst., Major E—— came to me and said he had just received a crumpled pencil note from N—— at Dumoh, saying that he and the two officers in charge of the detatchment of the 42nd, and a lady, the wife of one of them, had been obliged to fly for their lives; that a number of the irregular mutinous cavalry had galloped over from Saugor to plunder the treasury, which contained a lac and a quarter of rupees. It was feared these troopers would come on here and try to get the 52nd to join them, so it became a question what was to be done with the ladies and children. In the first place it was resolved to send them off to Nursingpore, and an express was sent off to order some of the Madras Sepoys and a couple of guns to the Nerbudda at Jhansi Ghaut. In the course of the forenoon it rained heavily, and we all knew how impracticable the roads would be after it. So it was determined that we should all, regimental officers also, take up our abode in the Residency, Major E——'s house, which I and others declared we could fortify so as to resist any attack of mere musketry. Accordingly, in the evening we all moved into the Residency. We were obliged to show confidence in the 52nd, even to the extent of having a guard of them near the house, and they were informed that we had merely moved into the Residency as a precautionary measure against the Bundelas, who were up and plundering. It was too late that evening to do anything in the way of defence, and few of us dared to hope that night would pass without an outbreak. Thankful, oh! how thankful, were we all to see the dawn of another day. Posts were assigned to all. I was appointed Garrison Engineer, with two artillery officers here on the staff to assist me. We set to with a will, and on the evening of the second day we felt that we could hold our own so long as artillery was not brought against us. We have been gradually strengthening our position, replacing our hurriedly-constructed works by defences of a more permanent nature. We have six months' provisions stored, and hope to get water inside in the course of a day or two. What we have now to guard against is a surprise, but we do our best to prevent that. All of us, except the commissioner and two others, take our turn of sentry duty—two of us on sentry at a time. We have a number of non-commissioned and uncovenanted, who also furnish a couple of sentries. I have been on duty every night except one. We muster about 50 at dinner, 10 of whom are ladies, and we have 15 children in the house. Our numbers are nearly 100, including the uncovenanted. We have included some spacious outhouses in our intrenchments, which gives them accommodation. We are lucky in having a small room to ourselves. In our room three ladies and a child sleep in one bed. If you could look in upon us you would not think we were a very lugubrious set, but rather that we were met on some festive occasion. At this moment I hear the piano and singing. We are a queer lot, we Britons; day after day we hear of atrocities too horrid to write about, and of the murder of friends and relatives, and never seem to think of our own fate. Laughing, talking, eating, drinking, music, singing—all seems to go on much as usual. For a day or two we really had a cloud over us when we heard of the death of Sir Henry Lawrence—the uncertain fate, too, of Cawnpore is disheartening. To return to our neighbourhood, the Subadar Major of the 42d, left with the companies at Dumoh, wrote in to say that he had removed the treasure into the fort and that he would protect it for Government. A few days after some villains belonging to the Shaghur Rajah came down, but a Havildar went into the village after them and killed 11, driving the rest off. Things at Saugor after the move into the fort went on quietly for a few days. At last the 31st and irregular cavalry quarrelled, and the 42nd who had seized the morning gun joined the cavalry and fired round shot into the lines of the 31st. The 31st replied with musketry and the 42d took it up. They fought at intervals for a day and a night, and at last the 31st gallantly charged and captured the gun, driving the 42d out of the cantonment. The officers of the 31st wished to join their men, but as treachery was feared they were not allowed to do so. The 31st immediately sent the gun into the fort and next day pursued the 42d, but could not overtake them. When the news of this fight reached the detachment in the fields, the whole of the 42d men and some 30 of the 31st quietly bolted, taking with them their arms. The 31st returned to Saugor, bringing back the two guns and delivering them up. Three companies with their officers were then allowed to go to Dumoh with Captain P——, deputy commissioner, and this morning we have news of the arrival of the detachment at Dumoh, and peaceable delivery of the treasure. It is said the two companies at Dumoh of the 42d were the greatest rascals in the corps, and the old Subadar an old scamp. However, I suppose he will be rewarded; for we must now judge him by his acts. The Nagpore authorities would do nothing for us. An order was sent by the Governor-General to send a moveable column into the Saugor territory, so now we have the Madras 33rd, a squadron of the 4th Cavalry, and the horse battery of the Irregular force manned by our European artillerymen, all under Colonel Miller. The 52nd will give a quota of 200 men; already they have sent out three detachments of 40 men to protect our most exposed roads, so I am in hopes the 52nd will prove staunch after all. Captain L—— had a narrow escape at Indore; they were all dressing for breakfast when the mutineers opened fire on the Residency from three guns which had been put in position for the defence of the place. Luckily there were two guns nearer the house, and these being manned a regular cannonade commenced, under cover of which the ladies were placed in vans, and then the party retired with their guns under a heavy fire, but too high. Not a soul was injured, and after many hardships they arrived at Hoshungabad. The Sehore folks had to follow, and then the Augur people, 27 in all, came in. Mrs. W—— writes that all the ladies were almost destitute of clothing, and she has scarcely a change left. The W—— house is full of fugitives. One lady of the Augur party had a baby a week old, and another had a baby only a fortnight old. These poor ladies had frequently to wade up to their waists in water. Some of the mutineers of the 42d joined some of the Shaghur folks and looted a village; they quarrelled about the plunder, and some Shaghur people were killed. The Rajah seized the men of the 42d, stripped them, and turned them adrift. The villagers did the rest—they killed all they could lay their hands on. Hurrah!"

THE SURVIVOR FROM CAWNPORE.

Letters have been received from Ensign Robert Browne, of the late 56th Bengal Native Infantry, who arrived in General Havelock's camp on the 15th of July. He did not escape from the intrenchments at Cawnpore, but was on detached duty at a short distance with two companies of his regiment; they mutinied on the 6th of June, but the Sepoys allowed their officers to escape. From that date he wandered about the country disguised as a native, until he reached the English camp, one march above Futteypore, where he immediately joined the volunteer corps of cavalry composed of officers, and was advancing with the army on Cawnpore.

THE LOSS OF THE "CENTRAL AMERICA."

The American papers devote much space in detailing all the incidents connected with the melancholy loss of this unfortunate steamer, which have been derived from the surviving passengers.

The Central America sailed from Havana on Tuesday the 8th September, with 525 passengers and 104 officers and crew. On the following day a gale sprung up, which increased in violence until Friday, when the vessel was found to have sprung a leak, which continued to increase, notwithstanding the exertions of those on board, until the water put out the fires, leaving the vessel at the mercy of the waves.

Captain Badger, one of the rescued passengers of the Central America, states that the gale increased until two o'clock on Friday the 11th, when it was perceived that the engine had stopped, and the ship fell off into the trough of the sea, which caused her to make considerable water around the lea abaft and the lea lower dead lights. It was afterwards ascertained that the cause of the stoppage of the engines was the neglect of the fire and engine department of getting coal along from the bunkers to the fire room fast enough to keep up the fires, consequently all the engines stopped, as well as all the pumps attached to the engines.

The deck pumps were out of order, and at Capt. Badger's suggestion companies were organized, whilst the steward's gangs and deck hands went down to pass the coal along. By this time the fires were put out, and the water became so heated in the hold of the ship, and the steam engendered was so great that they were compelled to abandon passing the coal. The ship then lay at the mercy of the waves, but she did not labor hard. We then started several gangs at bailing, as the only chance of saving the ship. At my suggestion the captain ordered the foremast to be cut away, which was done about six o'clock.

From four o'clock till eight the water was kept at bay. An attempt was made to raise steam in the donkey boiler. Berths were torn down and thrown into the furnace to raise steam to start the pumps, but all to no avail. The cause I could not learn. A drag was prepared, but failed, and the ship continued in the trough of the sea. Bailing still went on vigorously, and was kept up all night by gangs, who were changed as they became exhausted.

Towards morning the men were beginning to fail, and the water to increase and grow up in the hold of the ship. At four o'clock on the morning of Saturday the 12th, the gale abated, with a heavy sea running.

They were encouraged by myself and others with the assurance that the ship would hold out. Every passenger remained cool, and seemed to forget his danger in the united efforts to save the vessel. There was no weeping or exhibition of despair, even on the part of the females. At eight o'clock another attempt was made to raise steam in the donkey boiler to pump the ship, but without avail.

One proposed to box the pumps, but on enquiry no carpenter or tools could be found, and the water gained rapidly. The ice shaft was shrouded in heavy blankets to stop the leak, but the water burst through.

At two o'clock on Saturday a sail was reported to windward, and at half-past three she was under the stern. Boats were immediately lowered, but two were stove instantly by the sea. Three boats still remained, one in a bad condition.

At four o'clock the work of removing the ladies and children to the deck of the Marine was commenced. The brig being much higher than the ship, had by this time drifted away to leeward.

The distance was considerable, and the boats were long in making the trips, and there being a heavy sea, but few could be carried at a time. After sending the ladies and children, the engineer and some fifteen others were embarked on the brig.

By this time it was dark. The work of bailing was still kept on, but the water gained faster upon the vessel. As the boats successively approached the ship, a simultaneous rush was made by the passengers to get aboard, and it was apprehended that the boats would be filled and stove.

It was now dark. About two hours before the sinking of the ship a schooner ran down under her stern, but could not render her any assistance for want of boats.

The work of bailing went on until within an hour of her going down. Two lights of the above vessel were now seen far to leeward. Rockets were fired from the wheel, but went downward. The immediate sinking of the ship followed.

Capt. Herndon remained on the wheel up to the moment of her going down, which was eight o'clock Saturday night. I was standing on the quarter-deck.

Some jumped over and put out from the now rapidly descending ship, and seized on whatever they could. No one shrieked or cried, but all stood calm.

The captain behaved nobly, and said he would not leave the ship. I promised him I would remain with him, as also did the second officer, Mr. Frazer.

All at once the ship, as if in the agony of death herself, made a plunge on an angle of 45 degrees, and with a shriek from the engulphed mass, she disappeared, and five hundred human beings floated out on the bosom of the ocean with no hope but death.

At a quarter-past one o'clock in the morning the Norwegian bark Ellen came running down with a free wind. The cries of distress reached those on deck, and they hove to under short sail. The task of rescuing the passengers was nobly commenced, and by nine o'clock the next morning forty-nine had been picked up. Diligent search was made until twelve o'clock, but no more could be seen. They then bore away for Norfolk with a fair wind, and arrived at Cape Henry on the 17th, when myself and four others embarked in the pilot boat and arrived in Norfolk.

It would appear from some of the statements that the steamer was unseaworthy, as her pumps were out of order and the donkey engine unserviceable at the critical moment when it was needed. It is thought that if steam could have been kept up, the ill-fated vessel would have survived the gale.

The Central America was built in 1853, and was originally named the George Law. She was of the burden of 2600 tons.

The steamer Empire City arrived at New York on Sunday, via Norfolk, with thirty-one of the passengers and crew of the lost steamer, saved by the barque Ellen, and sixty saved by the brig Marine. The Empire City met the above vessels in Hampton Roads, on their way to Norfolk, when the passengers were transferred to her.

A DISTRESSING AFFAIR. — Letters were received in this city by last steamer, conveying the following sad intelligence concerning the family of Mr. William Ley, who left Halifax for the antipodes a few years since, and has since resided at Adelaide, South Australia. His eldest son, about twenty-one years of age, having gone to the Ballarat gold diggings, was killed, at the bottom of a mining shaft, by the falling of some part of the windlass upon his head. Upon the sad news being conveyed to his parents, their eldest daughter, about eighteen or nineteen years old, became so affected by the occurrence, that she took a dose of poison, causing death before medical aid could be made available.—*Halifax Recorder.*

The missing of the wreck of the Central America are stated at 413. Gold was cheap on board the vessel in the crises of danger. It lay about the cabin, free to all who wished to take the once much desired glittering ore. The conduct of the captain of a steamtug, who refused to bring in the suffering passengers, except exorbitantly paid, has been subject of severe remark.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

DEAR SIR,—I beg, through your paper, to request the Editors of the *Protector* to inform the serious generally, which London cabmen they are that are alone to be hailed by the piously inclined, supposing they should be rather late for the Exeter Hall meetings in "the merry month of May."

Beyond an earnest desire for the spread of the truth on this subject, I may confess to my having a personal object in view, as I heard the acceptable number mentioned by a young man lately from London, and if my memory fails me not, he announced all cabs bearing plates numbered by figures below "1010" to be positively proscribed by the truly "called."

As I am fully aware, dear Sir, that your valuable journal is ever open to the spread of truth and information, I will but subscribe myself as Yours very truly,

Oct. 5, 1857. ENQUIRER.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., OCTOBER 5, 1857.

THE EDITOR OF THE *ISLANDER* ON HIS HOBBY.

THE stupid malignity of the *Islander*, which sacrifices to faction every consideration of public decency and duty, found vent, in its issue of the 25th ult., in another of those curious diatribes, on the assumed insolvency of the Government, by which the patience of its patrons has been tested for several successive weeks. Burdened with no public character of its own, the *Islander* would fain rob the country which allows it an existence of every vestige of reputation. The editor's imagination evidently exulteth in conjuring up scenes of wretchedness and destitution. Having attempted to write down the credit of the Colony in detail, by numerous and frequent misrepresentations regarding the failure of all our agricultural crops, he labours to give a finish to his picture by proclaiming to the world that there is not a shilling in the public Treasury. That cause must be a desperate one indeed which requires such tactics for its support.

We have not space sufficient at our disposal to notice all the illogical arguments put forth by the *Islander*, but we shall offer a few observations on the high-sounding and authoritative proposition with which they are introduced :—

"When a Government, a corporate institution, or private individuals, issue paper money, which falls to a heavy discount in consequence of the inability of the issuers to convert it into cash, they are absolutely *insolvent*, be they who they may, though they may possess assets to liquidate the whole ultimately."—*Islander*, Sept. 25.

We are well aware that the "paper money" referred to in this extract is Treasury Warrants, and without stopping to dispute the point, and to shew that they are not money, in the usual acceptation of the term, but securities for money, we may be allowed to put the very reasonable question—Did Treasury Warrants never fall to a discount under the old Tory Government, and was that Government always enabled to convert them into cash? It would be impossible for the *Islander* to answer this question in the affirmative; and since he seems to be so enamoured of the word *insolvency*, he will please to direct its application to the party which he is labouring to restore to power, as descriptive of *their* long career in the conduct of public affairs in this country. While the Tories were in office, warrants were invariably at a heavy discount—not merely at 2½ or 5 per cent., as may be the case at present, in some instances; but 10, 15 and 20 per cent., and this was the case with all warrants. Under the Liberal Government, warrants were never at a discount before this year; and although the interest had been reduced, they were eagerly sought after by parties who had money to invest. Now there is no money to invest in such securities, and warrants, like every other kind of paper, when money is scarce, must suffer depreciation. Two of the largest items of expenditure connected with the public service are for the support of education, and for the repair and construction of roads and bridges. About five thousand pounds sufficed for both these services under the Tory Government. At that time a schoolmaster was never known to get his £7 10 warrant cashed without a "heavy discount"—the Treasury never did, or never could pay them on presentation; and as for the unfortunate holders of certificates for work performed on the roads, the service was so shabbily and disreputably conducted, that even a twenty shilling order was often deemed too heavy a draft on the funds of the Road Correspondent, who, in such cases, *obliged* the holders by giving them "truck." Under the present Government the expenditure for education and for roads and bridges has risen to about £25,000; and, until lately, no schoolmaster was ever compelled to have his warrant discounted, which, instead of being for £7 10, rose to £25, for which he got the cash, as soon as he presented it at the Treasury. The inconvenience of his having his warrant endorsed for interest has occurred to each individual schoolmaster—with, perhaps, not half a dozen exceptions—*only once;*—and as the Government will shortly recur to their former practice of paying all such warrants at the time of their presentation, the inconvenience is not likely to occur again, so long as they remain in power. As for the road service, we challenge the *Islander* to show that a Commissioner's certificate was ever yet suffered to go a begging for payment, as in former times. Road orders, unless for very heavy amounts, passed from hand to hand as readily as Bank notes, because cash was obtained for them as soon as demanded; and it was only where contracts for large amounts had been taken that warrants have been issued.

The *Islander* sets itself up as a great authority in financial matters, and has, from time to time, given the public some very original views on the abstruse question of currency. But the dictum so pompously propounded at the commencement of the article under notice, as to Treasury warrants being paper money, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, throws all its former speculations into the shade. Hitherto, in our simplicity, we regarded warrants as securities for the payment of money rather than money itself, to be classed in the same category with debentures, promissory notes, impost bonds, and other paper of a similar description, on which interest was chargeable; and as a consequence or condition of such interest charge, had a certain or uncertain time to run. But in all courtesy we bow to the superior wisdom of our cotemporary, and, in doing so, he will permit us to congratulate the fortunate holders of promissory notes on the possession of so much money as those notes represent, not hitherto taken into their cash account. The Government entertain, we trust, a due appreciation of the felicitous discovery made on their behalf; and as they have merchants' bonds to the amount of about thirty thousand pounds in their possession, to say nothing of the gold and silver in their chest, they may rejoice in the comfortable reflection, that no Government in this Colony was ever so flush of money. To be sure there might be some little damper put upon their exultation, if they tried the experiment and found it much harder to pass off a bond than a warrant in the payment of a debt. But the latter was issued on the faith of the former being made good—just as a man in trade will give his own note to pay a debt on the faith of his being paid by others whose notes are in his possession; and the *Islander* assures us, by implication at least, that all such paper *is money!*

The *Islander* furnishes another scrap of information not generally known. It assures its readers that the present Government—at the commencement of their career, we suppose—promised to abolish the warrant system altogether, and substitute a specie currency. We should like to have some better testimony on this point than the mere assertion of the *Islander*. Certain we are, that neither in the records of the Legislature, nor in the parliamentary debates, nor in the public journals, nor in election speeches, can any such promise be traced to any individual member or supporter of the present Government. Such promise would be childish and absurd, because its fulfilment would be impossible in the circumstances of the country. If we were prepared to abolish the credit system, the issuing of warrants might be stopped, not otherwise. If merchants could sell their goods for cash and cash only, and pay their duties in cash before their merchandize came to their shelves or ware-houses, there would be no necessity for issuing warrants for the ordinary service of the Government—the circulation of Treasury notes could then be increased to at least the full amount of the probable revenue, as there would be no scarcity of gold and silver to make such notes payable on demand, and an important saving in the way of interest would be effected. But there is no use in speaking of such a thing so long as merchants have to give and get credit.

As the last *Islander* contains some further misrepresentations and positive untruths regarding the monetary affairs of the Colony, which we have not space to notice in our present issue, we shall return to the subject in our next No.

MR. DOUSE AND THE SELKIRK ESTATE.

MR. DOUSE has published in the *Examiner* and some other papers, an advertisement addressed "to freeholders, merchants, mechanics, and also the tenantry on parts of Townships Nos. 53, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 62," from which we make the following extract :—

"The local Government not being in a position to purchase the above property, I now offer, on advantageous terms, at private sale, twenty thousand acres of fine fertile lands on these Townships, in lots from fifty to five hundred acres each," &c.

While we are always ready to recognize and applaud every effort made by a landed proprietor or an agent to increase the number of small freeholders in the Colony, and thus promote its prosperity and independence, we cannot suffer to pass unnoticed mere sham and pretence when an agent sets himself up as the vendor of land. If Mr. Douse really desired to sell the estate with the management of which he is entrusted, he could surely accomplish his object without seeking to damage the credit and influence of the Government. He informs the public that the local Executive are not in a position to purchase the Selkirk property. On what authority does he make this assertion? The local Government have given him no assurance of their inability or unwillingness to purchase. On the contrary, the Commissioner of Public Lands not long since intimated to him in writing the readiness of the Government to treat with him for the purchase of Lord Selkirk's estate. What was his answer? That he had received the proposal, and would give it due consideration, or something to that effect. But he has never yet told the Land Commissioner that he was prepared to commence negotiations for the sale of the property. He will probably attempt to justify his slur upon the Government, by saying that the Loan Bill has not received the royal allowance, and that the local authorities have, therefore, no funds with which to purchase. But this excuse will not avail him. The Loan Bill has not been—and will not be—disallowed. The royal assent is merely suspended until such time as the Colonial Minister shall be enabled to carry through Parliament a Bill to sanction the Imperial guarantee for the Loan; and as to the passage of such a Bill there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. So that, if Mr. Douse, or any other agent or proprietor, had the slightest intention to sell lands to the Government, there is nothing to prevent the carrying out of such intention, as, by the time the necessary arrangements for the transfer of the property can be completed, the Loan Bill will, undoubtedly, have become the law of the land. Besides, Mr. Douse is well aware that the powers and resources of the local Government, under the Land Purchase Act, are far from being exhausted; and that, under the operation of this Act, they are in a position to treat for the purchase of any estate, without reference to the Loan Bill at all.

But it is quite evident that Mr. Douse does not want to sell to the Government; and by saying that they are not able to buy, he hopes, no doubt, to increase his own popularity and that of his party with the tenantry on the Selkirk estate—to damage the influence of the Government—to weaken or extinguish the hope, indulged by the tenantry, of getting public lands at moderate prices—and, what is of far greater consequence to Mr. Douse and other speculators, to shut out the Government from competition in the sale of township lands, and to secure to themselves a monopoly of the market. Mr. Douse informs the tenants and others that he will sell twenty thousand acres "on advantageous terms." But the extent of the advantages to be derived from his private sales of Lord Selkirk's property, may be inferred from the fact, that he has not hitherto been willing to part with his own, unless he received a price that may be well deemed exorbitant, in comparison with that at which the Government has sold the public land in their possession. If Mr. Douse had offered to sell the Selkirk property at 10s. and 12s. 6d. an acre, and give the purchaser ten years to pay for it, we should readily give him credit for an earnest desire to increase the number of freeholders on easy terms. But judging from his recent operations, the only parties to whom his terms are likely to prove "advantageous," should they be accepted by the tenantry, are the Earl of Selkirk and himself.

NEW YORK ALBION.—Mr. E. L. Snow, Travelling Agent of this excellent and popular periodical, is now on a visit to this Island, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the *Albion*, and extending the circulation of that journal. Mr. Snow has brought with him for distribution a large collection of the beautiful and elegantly-finished engravings which are issued annually to the subscribers of the *Albion*—each of which is