

Cavalry and Porezapore regiments remained loyal, the fort garrisoned by European troops was safe. No European, however, remained outside the walls of the fort. Mr. Archer, the Commissioner's head clerk, was the only person saved out of his and his brother's family.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR.—Having already furnished you with a comparative statement of salaries paid to officials under the Tory and Liberal Governments, by which it was clearly shown that a greater sum was paid annually to a lesser number of officials, by the old party, than is now paid to office-holders who are responsible to the people; and that the Tory party, with Sir Donald Campbell at their head, endeavored to deprive the Island of its constitution,—I now proceed to redeem my promise of showing how things were managed in the Treasury under the old regime, as will be seen by the Assembly Journals of 1848.

Report of a Committee of the House of Assembly, Mr. N. Conroy, Chairman.—Your Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Treasury, since the appointment of Auditors under the Act of 1846, regarding certain indefinite rumors alleged by the Hon. George Coles in his place in Parliament, to be in circulation, unfavorable to the management of the Treasury, have to report,—That they attended at the Treasury on the last quarter day and found all correct, and that the Auditors state the business since their appointment has been conducted with the most scrupulous exactness. So much for the report of the Committee.

Now for the reverse of the picture. Mr. Rae moved to amend the first paragraph of the report, by striking out the words "regarding certain indefinite rumors alleged by the Hon. George Coles in his place in Parliament," &c., and insert the following:—"That Mr. Coles, one of the Committee, stated, that Col. Lane, one of the securities of the Hon. J. S. Smith, the Treasurer, told him, that at the time of the investigation of the Treasurer's Accounts, in 1846, he had to pay £500 towards relieving him of his difficulties at that time, and, therefore, determined to withdraw from being one of the securities of the Treasurer, but was induced by the Attorney General, who became security to him (Col. Lane) against further loss, to allow his name to remain; that about that time (Col. Lane) had to endorse bills drawn by the Treasurer on his brother in St. John, N. B., for a large amount, to enable him to make up the remainder of the deficiency. Mr. Coles also stated he was aware another person offered £100 sterling towards making up the deficiency,—the Committee having refused to enter into the consideration of these statements," &c.

Mr. Coles also stated that there were more Treasury Notes in circulation than appeared in the Public Accounts, and moved to have examined the Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. R. Hodgson and D. Hodgson, Esq., Commissioners for issuing Treasury Notes.

Mr. D. Hodgson, on examination, stated that he had been recently appointed Commissioner, and had not issued any notes, but had exchanged new for old notes; that he believed there had been issued £300 more than appeared by the Public Accounts (Query—Where did this £300 go to?) to be in circulation; but he could not give any certain account how the difference arose. When he became a Commissioner, the Commissioners were called upon to sign £1,200 of new notes, to be exchanged for old ones; and these notes, when signed, were handed to the senior Commissioners. Sometime after this, he (Mr. Hodgson) asked the senior Commissioner if he had exchanged the notes? He replied, "Yes." And when asked if he had burned the old ones? He replied, "No! that he had not received them from the Treasurer." He (Mr. Hodgson) then asked if the Treasurer had received the new notes? The Commissioners replied that he had; and to his (Mr. Hodgson's) great annoyance, nearly three months expired before the Commissioners obtained all the old notes from the Treasurer. Sometime after this, and in the year 1845, the Treasurer required from the Commissioners a further exchange of £3,000 of new notes. On the application being made, he (Mr. Hodgson) told his brother Commissioners, that as he was the junior one, he would sign the notes last; and when he got the old notes, he refused to give them to the Treasurer until the old notes were handed over to him; but, to his surprise, he found that the Treasurer had not £100 of old notes, or thereabouts, to give in exchange; and after frequent application for the notes made to him by the Treasurer and the other Commissioners, (Col. Lane and the late Hon. J. Brecken.) he (Mr. Hodgson) told them that if they persisted, they might have the notes; but he (Mr. Hodgson) would immediately resign his commission.

It appears from the above extract the Treasurer, under the Tory administration, could get as many new notes as he pleased, and destroy the old ones at his leisure; and this accounts for there being a greater number of five pound notes in circulation than allowed by law, for I understand several of them have been paid at the Treasury by an order from the Government; how many more may be presented it is impossible to say, but it is more than probable a great many more are in circulation through the facilities afforded by the system above quoted, of obtaining new Treasury Notes on demand and returning the old ones when convenient.

I have no doubt the Editor of the Examiner will deny the truth of my statement respecting the Treasury, as he did that respecting the salaries of public officers. Few, however, place any reliance on his assertions—his efforts being directed to the concealment, and not to the spreading, of truth.

I remain, &c., August 4, 1857. INCOLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

DEAR SIR.—Should you be kind enough to allow me space in the columns of your journal, I will endeavour to lay open to the eyes of a discerning public the undermining, deceitful and unscrupulous actions of the dying Tory party in this part of the community, in trying to revive their former supporters by crying down Liberalism to an awful extent, and using the utmost of their abilities to impress on the minds of the public the ruinous effects of the Loan Bill—saying it will prove such a catastrophe to the Island, by involving it in irredeemable debt,—but thanks to Providence, the people are endowed with too much common sense to pay the least attention to their thread-bare villainy.

The principal point in which I intend calling your attention is the ignorance and ungratefulness of a few of the country teachers, who are using all the means that ingenuity can devise, to render the present ministry unpopular, who have placed them, actually, in the position which they now hold; and these croakers are using their utmost, yet feeble, endeavours, to elect in their stead notorious extravagant, worthless and dishonest men. What are their reasons for supporting those Tory men and Tory principles? They are these: The Tories have raised a universal cry, "The Teachers' salaries shall be raised," and these poor soft-headed teachers have yielded to their sophistry, and become the victims of Toryism—never thinking of the noble Government who bore the burden of the day; withstood all opposition, and finally gained a triumphant victory for the tenantry and teachers of this Island. Their salaries may be small, but I for one am perfectly satisfied with it, taking into consideration the extreme difficulty of introducing such an unequalled Bill into the Colony at all, on account of the headstrong opposition offered to it by the old Tory party, who have opposed almost, if not every bill, that ever had a tendency to elevate or enlighten the people of this Island; to raise them to the standard of British freemen; to ameliorate the condition of the people, either in agricultural or commercial pursuits; in short, they have offered a desperate resistance, and endeavoured to blindfold the tenantry to any thing that would produce so-called beneficial results, or cause them to be distinguished in society. This Act has not, as yet, come into full operation to work so successfully as these teachers wish; but after a while, we may be certain of its successful operation, and will produce the most glorious results of any bill which could be invented, both to scholars and teachers. Had the old Tory party still remained in power, we should, as yet, be bound by the hands of bondage,—groaning under the

weight of supporting a domineering set of hungry officials; the banner of bigotry and intolerance would still wave over our heads; but the friends and supporters of Responsible Government have set us at liberty, and opened our eyes to the villainy and deception of a selfish and designing party, and gained an everlasting victory over despotic Toryism. Still these upstarts proclaim aloud, "Down with Responsible Government." Allow me to say that many with whom I have personal acquaintance have been pitchedforked from the potatoe basket to appear before the Board of Education, from thence to take charge of schools for which they are too well paid.

These remarks apply only to a few teachers who rise their feeble arm of rebellion against our popular Government. I am proud that the majority of them possess common sense, and will not be bribed by any particular party. Arise, then, fellow-professionals all, who are endowed with common sense, who have felt the effects of a Free Education, and who are not filled with bigotry, prejudice or partiality, and proclaim aloud, to the four winds of Heaven, Down with Toryism; hasten its speedy downfall, till not a fragment of it may be found remaining, or have a nominal existence; expose them through the columns of our public journals; eradicate their plots; extirpate their political villainy; and abolish it from the face of our fertile isle; cast it into oblivion, so that its foul stains shall never rest upon you; do more, if you possess enough moral courage to come forward undauntedly and say to Toryism, "Stand aloof from us, thou unclean thing; thou art in thy very nature impure; thou hast scattered too much of thy deadly poison among us before we took the alarm; no longer shall the foul stains of thy corruption spot the pure and unsullied insignia of independence."

Poor "Cerno" raises his feeble voice in the *Islander* about not being paid a "sufficient sum." What could "Cerno" do, "the beardless youth," to turn in as much any other way? Nothing. If he could, he would soon bid adieu to school-keeping, and would no longer teach his "hopefuls how to shoot."

The Tories cannot, in spite of all their ingenuity, raise enough men here to form an auxiliary to the "Political Alliance," nor can they make the tenants of the Selkirk Estate believe that Douce and Bourke can purchase the land before the Government. The people here are now getting their eyes open, and will believe no more of their absurdities.

Everlastingly thine, Lot 50, 1857. AGRICOLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR.—If you think the following worth the space it will occupy in your paper, you are at liberty to insert it for the information of your readers, who may, perhaps, at the present juncture, be interested in a brief abstract of the history of Delhi, as given by various writers, previously to the late outbreak. Yours, &c., August 29, 1857. WM. MURPHY.

The City of Delhi is situated in the province of Delhi, Hindoostan. The province is about 240 miles in length, and 180 in breadth—bounded on the N. by Lahore, N. E. by Serinour, S. E. by Agra, and W. by Ajmeer. This territory is rude, and but little susceptible of culture, although five parts of it enjoy the benefits of inundation and artificial irrigation; yet agricultural improvement has been almost annihilated by the successive desolating ravages, first by Nadir Shah, then of the Afghans, and lastly of the Maharrattas. Its superficies was about 5,808 square miles; but in 1814 it was divided into four districts—all to the east of the Jumna, while a district round the City of Delhi was possessed by the British; the country to the south-west by the Rajah of Alwar and several native Chiefs; and that to the north-west and south by a number of Sikh Chiefs and other native Princes—all of whom, more or less, were tributary to the British Government. At the present time, Delhi is one of the six administrative divisions of the North-west Provinces, and includes only a small portion of the former province; the area of which was 8,305 square miles, or 5,315,129 acres, of which only 2,410,266 acres are cultivated; and the population of this portion in 1846 was 1,488,556.

The principal rivers are the Ganges and the Jumna. Besides its metropolis of the same name, in the north part of the province, there are, eastward, the large and industrious towns of Bareilly, Meerut, Shahjehampoor and Kampoore—the two former are also important military stations; and at Meerut are some very extensive barracks. Previously to the wars of the eighteenth century there were many other cities of great note and wealth, but they are now little more than ruins.

The population of the whole is estimated at about 5,000,000. The City of Delhi was formerly the metropolis of the Patan and Mogul Emperors; it is situated on the west bank of the Jumna, in long. 77 deg 14 min. East; lat. 28 deg. 41 min. West. Its foundation is dated at three centuries, (B. C.) and it gradually rose to such extent and magnificence as to be ranked amongst the first cities of the world; and this reputation exciting the cupidity of neighboring princes, it was so often taken and pillaged that most of its ancient temples and edifices have been destroyed. It was in early times a great Hindoo metropolis, under the name of Indraput; but Sha Jehan, in the middle of the seventeenth century, made it the chief seat of Mogul dominion, and such it continued to be for many years. In 1738, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindoostan, he entered and pillaged the city, massacring nearly 100,000 of its inhabitants. Little more than twenty years afterwards, in 1761, it experienced almost the same calamities by the invasion of Abdalla, King of Candahar. The city continued from this period to be subject to the Maharrattas till 1803, when it was taken by the English under Lord Lake, and the emperor Sha Allum, who had been blinded during his captivity, was restored to the throne which he held till his death in 1806. He was then succeeded by his son, Akbar. Delhi, at the time of its greatest splendor, covered an area of twenty miles. The present city is north-east of the old one, and is about seven miles in circumference, surrounded on three sides by walls, and protected on the fourth by the Jumna, near which it is built. It is still a handsome city, and the streets, though narrow, contain many good houses of brick and stone. Amongst its principal buildings, spared by its invaders, are the Mosque, called the Jumna Musjed, built of red stone inlaid with marble. This is considered the finest structure in India, dedicated to Moslem worship—the Cuttab Minar, which stands 242 feet high, consisting of five stories, the lowest of which is of fine red granite, and the upper of white marble. It was built by Altumash, one of the Patan emperors, and is mentioned by Bishop Heber and other travellers, as one of the finest structures of the kind in India; the Palace of Sha Jehan is also a magnificent building, surrounded by a wall nearly a mile in circuit. Besides the Grand Mosque there are forty others of inferior size, and the splendid remains of numerous palaces, with baths, gardens, &c., attest the former grandeur of the place. The city contains some manufactories of cotton cloth and of indigo, and is the rendezvous of the caravans, which maintain the communication of India with Cabul and Cashmere, by which are imported great quantities of shawls, horses and fruits; the former being brought there to have borders sewn upon them, and to be embroidered in gold and silk. Precious stones and jewellery, of good quality, are to be had at Delhi; and the goldsmiths are much celebrated for the elegance and delicacy of the articles which they manufacture. Few cities of Hindoostan excel it, even now, in the wealth of its bazaars and the commercial activity of its inhabitants. It is distant from Calcutta, 960 miles—from Bombay, 880—from Madras, 1,274—and

from Lahore, 386. The population is estimated at over 200,000. About three years since a Company was formed in London to light it and other cities in India with gas—the Engineer, Sir D. Darnly, together with a considerable number of men, left England for that purpose; but a recent number of the *Journal of Gas Lighting* informs us that Sir D. Darnly, the fitters and retort-setters are all numbered with the dead. The Company has since sent another Engineer and staff, who, if arrived, have perhaps witnessed the downfall of this splendid city.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., SEPTEMBER 7, 1857.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

The scarcity of money and the consequent depression of business of all kinds, have for several months been the prevailing causes of anxiety with every class in the community. From our isolated position—the partially undeveloped state of our resources, and the want of a general export trade—our commercial transactions have always been conducted on a very limited scale; and grumbling and complaining about the dullness of the times, are things with which we are all familiar. We doubt, however, if there has been any period in our history when the cry of *hard times* has been so generally heard, and so well grounded as during the present season. Old mercantile establishments, as well as small trading shops, sensibly feel the gloom and pressure induced by a paralytic trade; and merchants, who, in former days, could boast of overflowing tills, and count hundreds of pounds as the returns of a week's sale—are fortunate if they can make ends meet, and exhibit a respectable cash account even once a month. Our monied men appear to be "few and far between." Those who happen to have a superfluity of the "root of all evil," keep a tight hold of it, or part with it very grudgingly, and at an exceedingly high rate of interest.

This is rather a discouraging view of our affairs, and it may be supposed, not conducive to the stability of our credit abroad. But it is an honest view. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that we have no such thing as a healthy and generally enriching commerce in active operation. We must admit that the balance of trade is dead against us,—that our imports greatly exceed our exports; and that every nerve is strained—every effort used to procure money requisite to meet the charges of the former; while we want energy and capital to strike out of the old beaten tracks, and inaugurate some new branch of export trade. The trade in ships—hitherto a lucrative investment for capital and labour, and one that gave speedy returns—has languished beyond the example of all previous years; and enterprise and activity in that direction are almost entirely suspended. Hundreds of thousands of pounds annually flowed into the Colony from the sale of our ships—which soon became distributed amongst all classes, merchants, farmers and mechanics—enabling the shop-keeper to present his customers with a larger stock and a greater variety of merchandise—giving the agriculturist a readier and higher price for his surplus produce, and the artisan a more encouraging reward for his skill and industry. Ship-builders are now not only without their former sources of supply, but many of them, we believe, are hard set to settle up old scores.

To the failure of our ship-building trade, we have to add the decay of our agricultural resources. The Island at one time enjoyed the reputation of being the granary of Canada, and the garden of North America; but we have now, alas, to look to the store-houses of other countries for our supplies of daily bread. The Collector for this port has obligingly furnished us with a statement of the quantity and value of Breadstuffs imported into Charlottetown since the opening of the navigation in April or May last, which we give below, and from which it appears that nearly twenty-nine thousand pounds is the price that one small section of an agricultural country has paid to its foreign and colonial neighbors for the staff of life. Putting down £11,000 for breadstuffs received at the out-ports—and that is not an extravagant estimate—it will be perceived that we have paid a sum nearly equal to our whole revenue for the year, in a period of about four months, for articles which it might be supposed we were capable of raising ourselves, and for which we have had nothing to give in exchange but the cash.

When people make up their minds to grumble about some public inconvenience or misfortune, there is always an unlucky individual, or class of individuals, who must be made the objects of their censure and vituperation. Complaints of the hard times are frequently heard coupled with complaints against the Bank—the Directors being held accountable for the general scarcity of money, because a few months since they deemed it necessary to limit the issue of their own paper; and the Government comes in for no small share of reprobation, because, money being scarce, Treasury Warrants cannot always be converted into cash without a loss to the first holders.

There can be no doubt that the stoppage of a general discount business at the Bank, after it had got fairly under way, and when it was believed to be paying a handsome profit to those who invested their money in its funds—has had a serious influence in checking trading transactions, by making money scarce and dear. There was nothing known to the community like the accommodation afforded by the Bank at the outset of its career. Discounts were easily had upon almost every kind of paper; and the 7½ per cent. per. an. was held to be a light shave, in comparison to the 10, 15 and 20 per cent. shaves practised by the private money dealers. Money being thus easy of attainment, speculation received an usual impetus. Ventures were made that never would have been thought of but for the Bank, and debts were contracted abroad that had to be discharged perhaps almost as soon as incurred. Where was the money to come from? We had nothing to export from which we could expect money in exchange, and there was no alternative but to send away what little specie could be raked and scraped amongst ourselves. The Bank was understood to have £15,000 in specie in its chest—indeed it was bound by its charter to have at least that sum, according to the amount of paid-up capital,—and as it could not refuse to cash its own notes, gold and silver taken from the Bank were made to supply the place of bills of exchange for remittances. A drain of this kind, on a new institution, would soon break it up, if suffered to go on; and the only way of checking it was to limit the issue of Bank paper. A recourse to this proceeding was no doubt severely felt by many who looked forward to discount days for a relief from their pressing necessities; but there was no alternative; it was impossible for the Bank to go on discounting—and find its precious metals day after day abstracted in return for its own notes, without bringing inevitable ruin upon itself, and others who might resort to it for temporary relief.

We have not space sufficient in our present No. to notice at any length the outcry that has been raised about the Treasury Warrants: but we will venture to say that a more silly and unfounded clamour was never attempted to be raised. What makes the uproar about the Warrants supremely ridiculous, is to find it emanating almost exclusively from parties who are themselves very far from standing A 1 in commercial circles. "O the Government is quite bankrupt," exclaims a Tory of the most malignant type, without stopping to reflect that he himself, and perhaps a dozen of his friends and fellow-partizans as well, are unable to satisfy their creditors to the extent of 3s. 4d. in the pound, and have thousands of pounds of unliquidated debts they have no earthly hope of meeting. We should be sorry to point to individual instances—such as many of them deserve exposure—but we are bound to say

that there was never a more glaring want of sense and decency than is exhibited on the part of many Tory merchants—(courtesy obliges us to retain the appellation)—in raising the cry themselves and encouraging it in others who are equally silly, about the assumed insolvency of the Government.

The Government is in no difficulty to meet its obligations. The revenue for this year will be found to be more than equal to the expenditure; and while this is the case there is no danger to apprehend. It is true the Government Warrants do not circulate as readily as they did a few years ago, and without loss to the holders; but that is no fault of the Government. Two or three causes can be assigned for the absence of a demand for Warrants. In the first place, the interest is too low; it should be six per cent., and in times of scarcity like the present, only few persons would be found to invest their money at that rate, when they can get a much higher price for it in various ways. In the next place, a large proportion of the floating capital of the country that found a safe, if not a very profitable investment in Warrants, is locked up in the Bank; and again, the general scarcity of cash all over the Island enables money-lenders to command more than double the rate of interest which Warrants bear upon whatever capital they can afford to lay out.

But the Treasury, we are informed, does not now call in the warrants, as was the case in other years. True, the warrants are not called in as formerly, because they are presented and paid without a call. The erroneous system which is tolerated—and which we hope to see abolished before many months—with regard to the payment of bonds given for duties,—defeats the intention of Government with regard to the calling in of long outstanding warrants. According to our present law, merchants are allowed fifteen months' credit on bonds for amounts exceeding one hundred pounds—twelve months without interest, and three months with interest, while the Government is obliged to pay interest on its own paper, in the shape of warrants, from the moment they are endorsed, which is generally as soon as issued. Now, it will scarcely be credited, but it is nevertheless the fact, which we state on the authority of the department itself, that there were in the Treasury on the 31st of July last, Merchants' Bonds to the amount of £29,184 16s. 4d., and more than one half of this large amount will not be payable for over twelve months. It is not possible for any Government to wait so long for the public revenue without serious loss and embarrassment. In no other country is such a system found to prevail; and the time must shortly come, if it is not now at hand, when the giving of bonds must be altogether done away with, or the period of credit upon large amounts diminished to one-fourth of the present time.

But had as the bonding system is in itself, it is rendered worse by the practice which prevails of allowing merchants to pay off their bonds, after 12 or 15 months' credit, in Treasury Warrants, with which, in some cases, they are enabled to drive a lucrative trade; and the Government, by an adherence to an unwise practice, is obliged to accept in payment of duties, instead of cash, warrants, often only a few days out, while others that are out for months, and do not find their way to the merchants' tills, must remain out. We have now a statement before us, from the Treasury, showing the amount of warrants paid in 1856, and in 1857 up to the 31st July; and although there has been no call since February or March last, and frequent calls of warrants during 1856, for the six months of 1857 there has been a much larger amount of warrants paid off than for an equal period in the previous year. The statement is as follows:—

Warrants paid from 1st February, 1856, to 31st January, 1857, £23,146 4 11½

Warrants paid from 1st February, 1857, to 31st July, 1857, 17,889 3 11

Now, a very large proportion of this £17,889 3s. 11d. were warrants of very recent issue, sold to merchants, in several instances at a heavy discount, and paid back to the Treasury before the ink was well dry upon them, in payment of duties for which long credit had been given. It is impossible for this practice to continue. Were all our impost duties paid in cash or notes, and paid at short intervals, the Government would always have plenty of ready money at its command for every department of the service—schoolmasters and road contractors would be saved the inconvenience of having to take warrants in payment of their services, when they might prefer another and more convenient description of money—private jobbing in Government securities would be checked—individual loss and great inconvenience to many who are ill able to bear it, would be averted; and Treasury Warrants would readily sell at par.

Our whole system of finance is in a wretched condition, and imperatively calls for legislative action. It will be a difficult subject to deal with; and there will be strong prejudices, and consideration for private and personal feeling to overcome, before the system can be remodelled. But an alteration must be made. No Government, however stable, can long withstand the inconveniences and drawbacks of the present state of things. We don't pretend to any intimate knowledge of finance, and have only glanced at a few of the more prominent features of the subject we have ventured to discuss, leaving others that require thought and study for more leisure, or for abler pens.

Quantity of Flour, Meal, Bread and Indian Corn, imported into Charlottetown, since 1st January, 1857.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity/Value. Items include Flour (10,314 bbls), Meal (2,890), Bread (443 bbls), and Indian Corn (1,561 bushels).

WILLIAM E. CLARK, Controller. Custom House, August 20, 1857.

THE HARVEST.

Accounts from all parts of the Colony report not only a favourable, but an abundant Harvest. The general impression is, that there will be more than an average crop of almost every kind of agricultural produce; and the universal feeling is, as it should be, gratitude to a beneficent Providence for thus bountifully and opportunely blessing the labours of the husbandman.

THE BENGAL MUTINY.

The last English mail brought intelligence that the previously announced rumour of the fall of Delhi had been premature—that although the several attacks made upon the comparatively few British troops in position before the fort occupied by the rebels, had invariably resulted in the repulse of the assailants with considerable loss to them, yet that General Barnard had not been sufficiently reinforced to justify him in adopting active measures against the city and fort held by the truculent wretches who have so foully disgraced themselves as soldiers and as men. That their doom has been sealed ere this, we cannot doubt. That summary vengeance has been taken, and that outraged humanity has instinctively vindicated its rights in "the wild justice of revenge," no man who has read, or who shall yet read, the soul-sickening accounts of the atrocities committed by the mutinous soldiery—parts of which we loathingly transfer to our columns—can hesitate to believe. We will not subject the feelings of our readers to unnecessary pain, by editorially reviewing the details of the fiendish acts of which our fellow-countrymen and women have become the victims. Never, during our experience as a public journalist, have we had to lay before our readers anything half so awful as the few extracts we have given to-day of the proceedings of the revolted soldiery of the Presidency of Bengal. With this passing reference to the attendant horrors of this (we are happy to believe, partial) emute, we proceed to lay before our readers some of the causes which, in our opinion, have induced the present disastrous state of affairs; and in so doing, we deprecate at once and in toto the supposition that our ideas are entitled to any more weight with our readers than they may carry to the minds of those whose acquaintance with the