

there was no hurry in getting through them till they would have an opportunity of examining them; but when the accounts had been gone through, they wanted to examine some matters, and to have time to concoct something else. As to threats, he was said to have used, there had been no threats. Such a thing had never been heard of, as that an office-holder would vote for a resolution to condemn his own Government, and still hold office. He defied him to show that there was such a thing.

Mr. CLARK said, he knew what the hon. member alluded to. He knew that he had threatened him several times. The question had been to adjourn the debate; and he had no alternative. Did the hon. member think that he should vote against his conscience?

Hon. COL. SECRETARY declared, that the hon. member was wrong. There had been no motion to adjourn. His motion was for the Speaker to take the chair, and the chairman to report the report agreed to.

Mr. CLARK still maintained the position he had taken. Hon. Mr. MOONEY did not know what hon. members were desirous of doing; and he really thought, though he might be wrong, that the minority would be glad to get clear of the matter. If there was time, he would allow them forty-eight hours longer to inquire into it. He had been surprised, that they had not been making much noise about the Public Accounts. But the thing now was, the time was advanced—the spring was coming on; and an hon. member had asked leave of absence for the remainder of the session. The minority might think to dodge the question, till that supporter of the Government had gone home.

Mr. T. HEATH HAVILAND said, the hon. member talked about dodges, but not with the majority. The hon. member for King's County, Hon. Mr. Whelan, said the minority should submit to the majority; but he (Mr. H.) thought the minority would do their duty by raising their voices to the House, and making inquiries into all matters that came before it. He said he was willing to submit to the report of the Committee; and he (Mr. H.) would be very willing also, if he had such a large salary as that hon. gentleman received from the Government. That hon. member also asked, was the state of the Public Accounts to be altered; but he (Mr. H.) presumed they were not like the laws of the Medes and Persians, and that where the majority had been extravagant in expenditure, the minority might inquire into it, and check their expenditure in future. He had also said, that the majority had the right to dictate who should be on the Committee of Public Accounts; he need not have said so; but he (Mr. H.) could tell him that no other majority, either in Great Britain or Her Majesty's Colonies, was ever guilty of such a tyrannical act as that majority on the first day of the session. They would not allow a member of the minority to be on the committee of Public Accounts. It was all very fine to say that the minority might ask the chairman of the committee on Public Accounts to show them those accounts; but the House knew that a member of a committee had much more facility in examining into those accounts than a member who was not. Hon. Mr. Whelan seemed also to be astonished that hon. members who wished to oppose the Bill to-day, should be so anxious to continue on those accounts; that, however, was just one of the reasons why they wished to oppose them, because they wished to have more time to devote to the Public Accounts. It had been remarked, that when the committee rose the public would have a full account of the expenditure; it might be added, whether contrary to law or not, judiciously or injudiciously; and that was the reason why they should devote a little more time to the Public Accounts. The Hon. Col. Secretary said, what was the use of having Auditors; but if no further inquiries were to be made, they might as well have empty chairs, and hand over the accounts at the end of the session, and say all was correct. He (Mr. H.) considered that their duty was not superseded by those Auditors, and that they were still bound as representatives of the people to inquire if those accounts were correct, and to see if the auditors did their duty. The Hon. Col. Secretary took it for granted, that because the Auditors were opposed to the Government, the House ought to take all for right. Though those gentlemen agreed with him (Mr. H.) in politics, and one of them was a relative of his, yet he considered it his duty to examine into the Public Accounts; and if they should have examined them, he did those gentlemen no wrong by examining them likewise. He was convinced of one thing by what had taken place, that they wanted no Bill as much as the one to secure the better independence of the Legislature. When a member of the House—an office-holder—had been threatened, he said the time had arrived when they should have all office-holders excluded from the House; and then they might have independence. They might as well have empty chairs as men bound to a certain course, and not allowed to exercise independent votes when they were on the floor of the House, or bound to resign their offices.

R. LAIRD, Reporter.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR:—It is gratifying to find that the ignorant and improper conduct of a few Catholics, respecting Mr. Barker, has failed to fix on the religious community to which they belong the stigma of intolerance, and that their senseless behaviour has been promptly repudiated by the better disposed and better informed of their body, it may indeed be said of their entire community. The public are well aware that the contest is yet recent when a strong attempt was made to introduce the holy Scriptures, by authority, into the district schools. This attempt met with defeat because a large body of liberal Protestants conscientiously believed that their introduction would militate against the best interests of education, and that, notwithstanding that such a thing was desirable, the difference between Roman Catholic discipline and the fanatics of Protestant sects rendered it impracticable. In such matters we do but follow the Scriptures in respecting even the prejudices of all from whom we differ, and imitate not merely the recognized policy of the day in Great Britain, but likewise, in my mind, the truest interpretation of holy writ. But though the liberal Protestants fearlessly acted on this conviction, they would as fearlessly oppose any attempted invasion of the religious liberties of any of their Protestant fellow subjects.

Now, there can be no difficulty in finding where the barrier is between opposite persons on these subjects. We have the law of the land for our standard, and Mr. Cephas Barker's ministrations, provided no interruption is offered to the public thoroughfare, and no sedition uttered, are perfectly legitimate, and he is as much at liberty to inculcate his religious tenets in the highway, as another is to give a lecture on heads, or to puff a quack medicine, or to cry notices of a sale; and though he did not at first meet with that prompt protection that the law entitled him to, yet the public opinion of all, and the good sense of the Roman Catholic body have rescued him from the dread of interruption, which would have been an act of unmitigated tyranny. In this every one must rejoice, and no one less than myself, for I should have felt it hard to have been obliged to separate from those in union with whom I have contended for the substance and not the name of civil and religious liberty.

Yours truly, W. S.

Ch. Town, July 20th, 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—In the list of trials at the last sitting of the Supreme Court published in the Royal Gazette there appear two indictments preferred against me for larceny, at the suit of William Heard and William C. Bourke. As the public generally are pretty well conversant by this time with the merits of the case, I do not deem it necessary to give a very lengthy explanation of the affair. For the last three or four years I have bought at different times, in large and small quantities, iron, junk, &c., for the purpose of exporting the same to the United States. William Heard, the principal prosecutor, and inciter of the other prosecutors (or rather persecutors), who is so fond of persecuting the wolf in sheep's clothing, came to me at different times and with a very courteous, bland and Pharaesical smile, so peculiarly his own, resembling the rattlesnake which facilitates before it swallows its victim, asked me if I had any objection to his examining iron that I had bought. I told him I had not; that he had my full consent at any time for so doing.

Previous to the sitting of the Court last January he again came to my shop and asked and obtained leave to examine iron, &c., at which time he got some iron, which he claimed as his. On doing so, he said, "I intend to have you brought up and reprimanded by the Grand Jury for that term, who, upon inquiry referred to the Grand Jury for that term, who, upon examination of the facts of the case, (which were the same as the evidence before the late Grand Jury,) after mature deliberation, came to the conclusion "that it was a fair and open traffic." But that was not sufficient for this teacher in Israel, leader of a Bible class and defender of the Protestant faith, root and branch. In direct opposition to that spirit of charity "Which hopeth all things, endureth all things," (which, in spite of his veneration for the Bible, he believes to be good in theory but bad in practice,) he must bring the matter before the Mayor's Court, and from thence to the Grand Jury, who, with wisdom that would put King Solomon, or any of the sages of the Eastern Magi in the shade, came to the grave decision—that I must have stolen the articles. Their united wisdom very much resembles that of the medical student who, because he saw a saddle under the bed of one of his master's patients, came to the conclusion that the patient had swallowed a horse. The cases, as reported, resulted in a trial on one of the indictments against me for larceny, at the suit of William C. Bourke, who, very reluctantly indeed, swore that he did not believe that I stole the articles in question, although he, perhaps, would have no qualms of conscience in swearing to the moon being made of green cheese, if he were told so. The verdict resulted in an acquittal, notwithstanding my not having called any evidence to rebut the charge, although prepared to do so, I deemed it not necessary. The other indictments were quashed by the Crown Law Officers, (who were assisted by Edward Palmer, Esquire, he being retained by the prosecutors in this important case,) they not deeming it necessary to go any further—and, as one of our legislators would say, this great exposition of wholesale robbery "ended in smoke." Yours, &c., Wm. CRABB, jun.

Ch. Town, July 17, 1857.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., JULY 20, 1857.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

"Therefore, although the mail was carried between Charlottetown and Pictou, by a steamer, twenty-five years ago, the Government has, this season, found itself compelled—from straitened means, we presume—to forward the Foreign and Colonial Mails, by a sailing schooner."—Islander, July 10.

THERE is no subject in connection with which the Tory press and party have dealt so freely in misrepresentation as that of the Mail Packet Service, and there is none with which strangers are so easily imposed upon, because indeed there is nothing connected with our local affairs in which strangers are so much interested as in the sort of communication established between this Island and the neighbouring Provinces. The Opposition do not, for a moment, hesitate to assert, that the absence of a steamer to carry mails and passengers, is entirely owing to the improper management, or rather the want of management, on the part of the Government, with regard to such an important service. The *Islander* informs us, that the Government are too straitened in their means to forward the mails by any other conveyance than "a sailing schooner," and boasts that twenty-five years ago there was a steamer between Charlottetown and Pictou. We shall dispose of the question of "means" in a few moments. Let us ask, in the meantime, what kind of a steamer we had here twenty-five years ago? Was it the filthy *Pocahontas*—not half so decent a boat as Mr. Bourke's *Ino* or Mr. Walsh's *Ora*? or was it the lumbering *St. George*? If the latter, it must be remembered that that precious specimen of Naval architecture was owned by what was called a Steam Navigation Company. The owners put her on the route between Charlottetown, Pictou, and Miramichi, thinking that she would be a paying concern; and the Government at that time allowed only the small sum of six hundred pounds for carrying the Mails. The "Company" soon found that they had made a great mistake as to the paying part of the speculation; and when the old *St. George* was sent to Canada as a tug boat, those who had taken shares in her lost their money. We all know that she was succeeded by "a sailing schooner"—the *Peri*, if we mistake not, owned by Mr. B. Davies, which vessel kept the line for several years. Was it owing to "straitened means" on the part of the Government, that a steamer was not then employed in the mail service? Was it owing to the same cause, when, some years after, Mr. Peake took the *Rose* off the line between Pictou and Charlottetown—finding it also a losing concern—and the Government—the Tory Government, be it remembered—had to engage the services of "a sailing schooner?"

A person ignorant of the history of our mail communication in this Colony might suppose, that while the Tories were in power we always had a steamer at our service, but that under the Liberals the Colony has been so impoverished as to be unable to provide for one. Now, every person at all acquainted with the subject, knows that the general rule under the old regime was to have no steamer—the *St. George* and the *Rose* were merely exceptions to that rule. The amount given to the former was a very small sum in comparison to what has been paid of late years; and the sum with which the services of the latter was rewarded, was equally insignificant. Both steamers proved a heavy loss to their owners, and had to be taken out of the service.

In 1854, when the Tories, by means of treachery and apostasy, succeeded to the administration of affairs, they found the Colony in a prosperous condition—the Treasury well supplied with means, and the public debt almost liquidated—what provision did they then make for steam communication? We remember that a mighty fuss was made in the Assembly on the subject—the Attorney General (Mr. Palmer) leading off a tiresome debate by a speech of most unconscionable length, which ended in recommending the House to place at the disposal of the Government the munificent sum of nine hundred pounds, "as a contingent fund," says the resolution, (*Journal* 1854, p. 61) "for obtaining the services of a good and sufficient Steam Packet, for the conveyance of the Government Mails, for the present year, between Charlottetown and Pictou, and Charlottetown and Shediac; and that provision be made for a like sum yearly, in case a contract be entered into by the Government, for such public service, for the term of three years." The £900 were appropriated for the service, but we do not remember that a steamer was obtained. Now, every year since the Liberals came into office, a highly respectable provision has been made for the mail service. Last year the *Lady de Marchant* had £1150, and was not on the route the whole season. This year the Government offered the owner of that vessel a larger amount for her services. They advertised for a steamer in January or February—there was no offer of one made. The *Lady de Marchant* arrived here about the 1st of June—more than a month after the navigation had opened. The Government then offered to give the owner £1300 for the use of his boat for the remainder of the season, to go on the same route as formerly. Although this was £150 more than he received last year, Mr. DesBrisay refused it; and did not, as we understand, state what amount he would be satisfied with. The *Lady* having returned to Richibuctou, the Government, still desirous of getting a steamer on the route, entered, shortly after, into negotiations with Mr. Boultenhouse, of Shediac, the owner of a new and powerful steamer called the *Westmorland*. He offered to sell this boat for £7,500, or to place her on the mail route for £2000 N. Brunswick Currency, per year, for five years. The Government declined, of course, but offered Mr. Boultenhouse £1200 N. Brunswick Currency,

and a guarantee that Nova Scotia would advance £300, leaving Mr. B. to look to the Government of his own Province for the remaining £500. This Mr. B. declined—being doubtful, we presume, of getting the £500 from New Brunswick. Since then the Government have offered the present owner of the boat, the *Westmorland*, or any persons who might purchase her, and place her on our mail route, the sum of £2000 N. B. Currency, for the present season, on condition that she would run for five years after, for £1200 same currency, and make up, the year following, the time lost in the present season—these sums to be independent of any grants which might be received from the other Provinces. On this offer having been communicated by telegraph, Mr. Boultenhouse came over to Charlottetown, and has been in consultation with members of the Government for several days during the past week, but we believe that no arrangement has yet been concluded.

The recital of these facts must convince every unprejudiced person, that it is not from want of "means," and the disposition to use them liberally for the public service, that we are now deprived of the advantages of a steam communication between this Island and the neighbouring Provinces. And it must be borne in mind that while our Government have made such liberal offers for a steamer to ply between Charlottetown, Pictou and Shediac, they are paying £400 for the *Rosbud* to run between Bedouque and Shediac.

Since the above was written, we learn that the terms proposed by the Government have been this day accepted, and the steamer will be put on the line in the first week in August next. It is the intention of the owner to embrace Shediac in his route twice a week, although not bound to do so more than once in the week.

OUR NAVAL CADET.

IT is not, perhaps, generally known that the boon granted to Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, of sending Cadets into the Imperial service—the nominees of the respective Governors of the Provinces—has been, through the application and influence of our Lieutenant Governor, extended to Prince Edward Island. This mark of distinction must be highly gratifying to all Colonists, and to ourselves in particular, inasmuch as it not only recognises the equality of the Prince Edward Islander, but places him on the high road to honour in one of the most distinguished branches of the service of the Empire; and we have no doubt that the young gentlemen who have been selected by the several Colonial Governors, and approved of by the Admiralty, will prove themselves worthy of the choice; and hereafter, yielding to the impulses of an honourable ambition, and exercising the talents which a beneficent Creator has bestowed upon them, so elevate themselves in the ranks of their profession, as not only to reflect credit upon their own admiring countrymen, but show that the Colonist in the New World is not inferior to his great progenitor in the Old, and that the one can emulate the achievements which sheds so much glory round the annals of the other.

These observations have been suggested to us by the announcement which we have the pleasure to make, that Master Robert Watts Davies, son of Benjamin Davies, Esq., of this City, having been nominated as the Cadet from this Colony, and approved of by the Admiralty, has been appointed to the North American and West Indian Fleet, under the command of His Excellency Admiral Sir Houston Stewart. We are informed that our Cadet passed his examination in the most creditable manner before the Naval Board at Halifax, and is mentioned in the books of H. M. S. *Indus*. The young officer is only thirteen years of age. His selection at such a time of life must be a source of much gratification to his relatives and friends, and indicates no common mind in preparing himself thus early for his professional duties.

TREASURY WARRANTS.

The *Islander* of the 10th inst. coolly informed its readers that the Government had ceased to pay off Treasury Warrants. This statement is like a great many others from the same source—entirely untrue. On making enquiry at the Treasurer's Office, we find that since the commencement of the financial year, 1st February, 1857, there have been warrants paid at that department to the very large amount of £13,510 0s. 5d. In February the Warrants paid amounted to, £3131 9 10d. " March do. do. 2162 18 4d. " April do. do. 2351 0 0d. " May do. do. 2704 2 6d. " June do. do. 3160 9 7d. £13,510 0 5

Of course the editor of the *Islander* will contradict this statement, and assure us that he knows more about the state of the Treasury Department than the Treasurer himself.

FLOUR—A SOURCE OF REVENUE!

As an additional proof of the *Islander's* correctness in financial matters, we were entertained with the astounding news in that paper of the 10th instant, that the large revenue for this quarter is "mainly derived from" "importations of flour!" The Reciprocity Treaty with the United States admits flour and all other breadstuffs duty free; and the reciprocal regulations now subsisting between all the North American Colonies, admit the same articles into each, also duty free. But the *Islander* says there is a duty on flour, and as that venacious paper has frequently challenged the whole world to prove that it ever published a falsehood, why we must conclude that all our treaty stipulations have been revoked, and our Colonial tariffs altered, without the knowledge of the people concerned! Who does edit the *Islander* now? It surely cannot be Mr. Maclean—for he ought to, and does, know better.

SANCTIFIED JOURNALISM.

THE last No. of the *Protector* contains some remarks on the subject of street preaching, in which an attempt is made to identify the whole Catholic community with the interruption offered to Mr. Barker on Sunday week. The *Protector's* premises are entirely false, and the sneers and insinuations with which they are coupled are not merely unchristian, but disgraceful to the last degree. The Sanctified Press has attained to great proficiency, in a wonderfully short time, in the practice of slander and defamation. So-called religious journals generally outshine their secular cotemporaries in this sort of work. We shall more particularly notice and expose the falsehoods of the *Protector* in our next No.

ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE, CHARLOTTETOWN ROYALTY.—The midsummer examination of the above institution took place on Wednesday last. His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, and a considerable number of Catholic Clergymen from various parts of the Island, were present, together with many gentlemen from Charlottetown, among whom were the Hon. Col. Secretary, Hon. Col. Treasurer, &c. The examination evinced great assiduity on the part of the pupils and their preceptors—the lads readily answering every question put to them, and acquitting themselves in the various departments of learning to the admiration of all present. The number of pupils in attendance is steadily increasing, many of them being from distant parts of the Colony; and the institution bids fair to take a high rank amongst the Collegiate establishments of the Lower Provinces.

H. M. Sloop *Netley*, Tender to the Flag Ship *Boscawen*, arrived here yesterday from a cruise, to be at the service of the British Fishery Commissioner, M. H. Perley, Esq., who is hourly expected here.

The *Halifax Sun* has passed from the hands of Mr. Richard Nugent into those of Mr. A. J. Ritchie, lately printer of the *Royal Gazette*—the former proprietor not being able to attend to the business on account of long continued ill health. The *Sun* will in future be issued tri-weekly instead of daily. We are glad to perceive that it is under the able superintendence of Mr. J. S. Thomson, a veteran editor, and one of the most chaste writers in the Province.

The *Sun*, of the 6th instant, has the following paragraph in reference to our local affairs:—

"P. E. ISLAND.—In a recent political contest Mr. Pope was elected in opposition to Mr. Lord by a considerable majority. Mr. Whelan, Queen's Printer of the Island, takes ground very vehemently against Mr. Pope, in reference to the election. If we understand the matter right, Mr. Pope, on certain disputed points, may be considered as in a measure representing the 'outs' of Nova Scotia, and Mr. Lord the 'ins.'"

Your understanding, friend Thomson, is altogether astray. Mr. Pope does not represent the "outs" of Nova Scotia on any disputed points; nor does Mr. Lord represent the "ins." There is no affinity whatever between the Howes and the Youngs and Mr. J. C. Pope, and there is far less between Mr. Lord and the Johnstons, Marshalls, and Wilkins's. If Mr. Pope represents any thing, he represents the old effete Tory party. He was supported by them at all hazards. He is bound to give them his support in return. Mr. Lord has been always a staunch and consistent member of the Liberal party.

SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—St. John's, N. F., papers were received here by the last Colonial mail. Latest dates are to the 6th instant. We observe from these that Sir Alexander Bannerman, whose arrival on the Island was hailed with much enthusiasm, has had to undergo the ordeal of receiving addresses from several societies, and was under the necessity of promising to become the patron of each and all. The path of a Governor may, in some instances, be strewn with flowers, but in the first steps he takes, he is almost sure to find a considerable number of thorns, in the shape of attacks, for patronage, on his patience and his pocket.

SUPREME COURT.

The following statement shows that a considerable amount of criminal and civil business was disposed of during the Term:—

CRIMINAL CAUSES.

The Queen vs. George Heartz.—Prisoner tried for larceny. Verdict not guilty. The Queen vs. Robert Aimour.—Indictment for larceny. Verdict not guilty. The Queen vs. Artemas G. Sims.—Indictment for receiving stolen goods. Verdict not guilty. The Queen vs. William Crabb, the younger.—Indictment for larceny. Verdict not guilty. The Queen vs. Andw. Robertson.—Assault. Verdict guilty. Sentence four months imprisonment. The Queen vs. Alex. McDonald.—Larceny. Verdict guilty. Sentence three months imprisonment with hard labour. The Queen vs. same.—Larceny. Same sentence. The Queen vs. Sarah McPherson.—Larceny. Trial put off until next Term. The Queen vs. Pat Bearney.—Indictment for deceit. Bill ignored. The Queen vs. Daniel Brennan.—Nuisance. Bill ignored. The Queen vs. Christy McDonald.—Larceny. Bill ignored. The Queen vs. John Ormond.—Larceny. A true bill. Not tried. The Queen vs. Artemas G. Sims.—Receiving stolen goods. A true bill. The Queen vs. William Crabb, the younger.—Larceny. A true bill. Not tried.

CIVIL CAUSES.

Samuel J. Lovett and another vs. George Welsh, an absent debtor.—Action of assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff for £187 0s. 3d. Henry Pope Welsh vs. William Smallwood, absent debtor.—Action of assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff for £703 7s. 1d. William T. Paw vs. Henry Bowditch, absent debtor.—Action of assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff for £98 3s. 8d. James Anderson vs. David Young.—Action of assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff for £20 4s. 9d. Charles Forbes and others vs. John Moynagh.—Judgment by confession for plaintiff for £11 1s. 1d. Doe Dem. Charles Forbes and others vs. Patrick Mooney and another.—Judgment by confession for plaintiff for the term, and according to terms agreed on. Joseph McDonald vs. Angus McDonald.—Action of assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff for £600. Subject to award by Arbitrators approved of by the Court. Thomas Freedy vs. Donald Stewart.—Action of trespass. Plaintiff non-suited. Patrick Bearney vs. Patrick McKenna.—Action of assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff for £41. John A. McDonald vs. Daniel J. Roberts.—Action of assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff for £51 17s. William Dodd vs. Daniel Beaton.—Action of assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff for £27. Charles Palmer vs. Michael McAulay and another.—Action of assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff for £56 16s. 5d. William Welsh vs. L. C. Worthy.—Action of assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff for £45 14s. James Caffrey vs. Wm. Dawson.—Verdict for plaintiff for £12 2s. 7d. Alexander McMillan vs. Alexander Halliday and another.—Action of trespass. Jury could not agree to a verdict, and were discharged by the Court. John H. Gates vs. Andrew Doyle.—3d trial. Verdict for plaintiff for £7 3s. 3d.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.—GREAT REBELLION IN INDIA.

THE British and Colonial Mails arrived here on Saturday evening last by the Mail Packet. The English papers furnish most calamitous details of the insurrection amongst the Sepoy troops in India, for which we were partly prepared by former advices. The insurrection has spread to an alarming extent, and fearful atrocities had been committed. We can make room to-day for a few extracts only.

THE MUTINY IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

MASSACRE ON THE BRITISH, AND PREPARATIONS FOR A TERRIBLE RETRIBUTION.—At the commencement of the month of May, the native force at Meerut consisted of the 3d Light Cavalry, and the 11th and 20th Regiments of Native Infantry. Among the men of the cavalry corps the question of the greased cartridges, which had previously been mooted at Barackpore and other stations, was freely agitated. The result of the movement was that 85 men of the regiment refusing to handle the cartridges found themselves, in the early days of the month, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment with hard labor. On the 9th their sentences were read out on parade, and the offenders marched off to gaol. Up to the 10th, disaffection had shown itself only through incendiary fires in the lines, hardly a night passing without one or more conflagrations. But then it appeared at once all in its unsuspected strength. Towards the evening of that day, while many of the Europeans were at church—for it was Sunday—the men of the two native infantry regiments, the 11th and 20th, as if by previous concert, assembled together in armed and tumultuous bodies upon the parade ground. Several officers hurried from their quarters to endeavor to pacify them. Col. Finnis of the 11th, was one of the first to arrive, and was the first victim of the outbreak. He was shot down while addressing a party of the 20th, which is said to have been the foremost