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THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

INDIA.

THE PROGRESS OF THE REBELLION. The revolt in India is a subject fraught with so general interest, and may be followed by such important consequences, that it will not be deemed a waste of space to furnish some clear and comprehensive statements respecting its origin, progress and character.

1. *Its Origin.*—Religious fanaticism is neither the original, nor the only cause of the outbreak. The best informed writers from India, who have taken the pains to investigate the problem, attribute the revolt to various causes, prominent among which are the grasping policy of forcible annexation followed for years by the representatives of the East India Company; the abolition of the immemorial custom among the native princes of adopting heirs, in default of male offspring; the breach of faith towards portions of the Sepoy army, in compelling them to cross the sea on more than one occasion, in direct violation of a solemn pledge; the constant tendency to seize hold of the fortunes of rajahs and millionaires; the licentiousness of the native press, and, finally, the persistent efforts of the missionaries to force Christianity upon the natives. The story of the "greased cartridges," though true, is a mere incident in the history of the grievances of which the Hindostanee complain.

Its Progress.—The rebellion began in Bengal—the largest and most populous of the four provinces into which India is divided. The revolted country extends from the river Ghara, a tributary of the Indus, to Benares, and includes the kingdom of Oude. All this country is in arms against the English, whose sway extends only so far as their sword. We cannot give a more comprehensive idea of the progress of the mutiny than is contained in the subjoined passages from the London correspondence of the New York *Tribune*.

The citadel of Lucknow is still held by the European garrison; but their gallant leader, Sir Henry Lawrence, has fallen. In Agra and Allahabad the garrison overawes the town population; but at Cawnpore the troops were besieged by the natives, who had murdered the fugitives from several stations in Oude, until General Havelock, with his flying column, chastised the Rajah of Bithoor, who led the natives. General Havelock is on his way to relieve Lucknow. A second that greater force is assembled to relieve Delhi; but, in the face of the great army of Sepoys in the capital, it is merely a corps d'observation, *d'observer Delhi*. Since the death of General Barnard having died, it has no acting commander, unless Sir Patrick Grant, from Bombay, may have arrived to take the command. Van Cortland, a Dutchman, formerly in the service of Runjeet Singh of the Punjab, is another field officer, commanding a corps of Sikhs, the regiments of Sepoys now hold to Delhi. He has succeeded in detaching the sixth regiment of cavalry from the rebel army, and prevented it from reaching their destination, Bengal, from Anabadad to Calcutta, is quiet, though alarmed at the regimental body having revolted and marched away (Barrackpore, Marshedabad); still the natives are restless, and any serious reverse of the English arms in Delhi might rouse them to rebellion. West of Delhi and the native Mahratta States, under the sway family of the company, reigns the native Hindoo principes of the water course. The most important of these chiefs are the Holkar, the Scindia and the Guicowar of Gaeckwar. The former is the most strategical of these, and, if he were earnest in his intents, commanded by English officers. The Guicowar, an ally, daughter to the Queen, Victoria, remained faithful to the company, in spite of the national backwings with the resident and subordinate officers. The company, but the civil agent of the Holkar and Scindia, who have risen, and have expelled or murdered the company's officers, though the chiefs themselves dread this revolt could lead to such a catastrophe. They were powerless against the religious fanaticism of their troops. Saffrondt to Bombay, and the recently annexed Nagpur territory, which the mutiny has spread without being about to expel the British forces altogether. Here the company's sway is left for a time, and hopes are entertained that this important territory might yet be saved. It borders on the domicoes of the Nizam, who is the present moment holds the balance of power in his weak hands. The Nizam might destroy the India dominion of the company in a while, and strike a fatal blow against the English, and he is urged by his nobles to do it. But he is a miserable creature, without courage, hate, the English, who have robbed him of the third of his dominions, still allows to retain the remainder, and perhaps even to regain his power as a reward for his aid at such a critical moment. He is surrounded by a warlike population, by Hindoos of religion, by Mahrattas, and by Arabs, who are ready to furnish ten thousand soldiers at a week's notice. Should he take the side of the mutineers, the fate of the English seems inevitable; then the revolt would extend to Hyderabad, Madras, and perhaps even to Bombay. Such a result would be the most terrible reverse which we could imagine. The Nizam, however, is a timid creature, and, if he should be induced to take the side of the mutineers, it will be more from fear than from hatred to the English. Meanwhile, the Sikhs, who hate the Hindoos, are in the Punjab, and, if they should be induced to