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SUPPLEMENT TO THE DAILY CRESCENT.

The Babis of Persia.

A paragraph in relation to an attempt upon the life of the Schah of Persia has recently gone the rounds of the press, and the criminals were said to belong to the sect of the "Babis." We find in one of our German exchanges an account of the founder and of the progress of this sect, from which the New York Tribune has prepared the following:

A man named Mullah Sadik, an inhabitant of Schiraz, prophesied some years since that in the year of Hegira 1265, (1849) a prophet would appear by the name of Bab—a name implying the possession of all the knowledge and moral and religious excellence of the prophets. He taught that the great prophet would destroy all the creeds founded by his predecessors, by enlightening the world in respect to the real doctrines promulgated by them, and the whole world would embrace the system which he should make known. Bab was to be in possession of a "Heavenly book," and all the treasures of the world—both those which are already known and those still undiscovered—were to be at his command.

Not long afterward Mullah Sadik declared himself to be this great prophet Bab, exhibited his "heavenly book," and soon drew after him a large body of adherents, mostly from the lower and middle classes of Persia. The late Schah of Persia, Mohammed, succeeded the most learned men of his time to examine and decide upon the pretensions of the new prophet. He was subjected to a long investigation, and finally declared to be a deceiver and false prophet. The Schah was in retiring granted full liberty, if on condition that he would destroy his pretended "heavenly book," and make a public profession of his guilt and penitence.

Mohammed died Sept. 5, 1848, and the present Schah, Nasreddin, ascended the throne of Persia. Now appeared Mullah Sadik again from his retirement, and announced that at length the full time for his appearance as a prophet had arrived. He gave out, in fact, a decree, addressed, for appearance before the tribunals of Persia even, and summoning to the presence of Ardebeel, the home of the ancient Parthians, in the hope of raising an excitement in favor of the new religion. It was not long before Sadik succeeded in surrounding an armed multitude of three or four thousand men, and began to follow the example of Mohammed, in spreading his creed by fire and sword.

The cruelties of Babis of the occupied villages are said to be indeed, scarcely credible. They say that any who hesitated to receive the new religion were burned with their families in the flames of their own dwellings; and that untold numbers of people were thus destroyed. An attempt was made upon the life of the uncle of Nasreddin; but he fortunately escaped. A younger brother of the Schah was, however, so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the followers of the "Heavenly Book," and was by them burned alive. The insurrection increased in strength and importance, that a division of the army was sent to the borders of Asterabad and other provinces whither the exultant and bold extended. It put down the prophet by the force of arms, compelled to flee with the rebels, by peaceful means, to their allegiance, were in vain. The only answer was: "Our religion is the only true; through the help of God and our Prophet, shall we, must we be victorious, and shall purify the Mussulman faith."

A bloody battle followed in which at least 4,000 persons were left on the field. Those followers of Mullah Sadik who fell into the hands of the Schah, as prisoners, were, according to the testimony of the friends of the Persian Government, not executed but condemned to imprisonment for life. No long time passed, before one of the principal followers of the new religion, Mulla Mohammed Ali, raised a new outbreak, seized up in the town of Zanjan, near Teheran, drove out the principal magistrate, seized upon the magazines and all the military stores, established himself some months in open revolt against the Schah, and after defeating the attacks of several bodies of troops, was finally overcome by superior numbers. Again, according to the reports of the Persians, more than 1,500 persons fell in battle against the rebels and not much under the death of Mulla Mohammed Ali, were the chiefs themselves, and forced to fly for refuge into the neighboring regions.

Now at last the patience of Nasreddin became exhausted, and in accordance with the repeated prayer of the Persian Government, he issued the decree for the execution of Mullah Sadik and the complete destruction of his followers. Such is briefly the story, as told by the opponents of the new sect.

The Babis have, during the last few years, spread through all the provinces and dependencies of Persia and, still appear, beyond the limits of that kingdom, across Turkestan, even to the countries bordering upon the Indus. The doctrines promulgated by them are said, in those countries, and even of the rise of Great Britain, the creation of the followers of the new prophet from their present condition of oppression and contempt, and the establishment of a new and independent power, a counterpoise to the great object of this great movement among the Mussulman races. Mohammedans west of the Indus, as we learn from the latest Indian papers, have addressed several letters to some of the Babis, in which, after mentioning them to a general order against their subsequent oppression, "These strangers," say they, "hated by God and man, should be driven into the ocean wherein they came."

The English authorities within the territories of The Five Rivers regard this call to a general revolt as a matter of serious importance. The Mohammedan regiments in their service are ordered to be prepared to march to Peshawur to disperse how far the disposition to revolt has extended. All efforts, however, are vain; the hidden thread is easily undiscovered. One partial exception may be mentioned. The regiment of Sikhs, which was stationed with the Fourth regiment at Lahore was searched and certain letters from Mussulmans of Allanah, a place at the head of the Indus, near Attak, were seized, which seemed to prove evidently that the Sikhs were also in add