

their arms and legs sticking out through the ground. They had all been thrown in a heap in the well.

The Special Correspondent of the Times gives some further particulars of the state of affairs before Delhi, and the movements of General Havelock. Bombay, August 31.

My letter of the 15th of this month, brought down, the narrative of the siege of Delhi to the 27th of July, when four successive days of quiet had followed the latest engagement with the enemy, that of the 23rd. For three days more, making in all the unprecedented number of seven, that is to say, up to the evening of the 30th, our pickets remained unmolested, and an occasional shot from the bastions, alone testified to the presence of the enemy. Friday, the 31st, was the anniversary of the Mussulman festival, called the "Buckree Eed," and it was reasonably anticipated in camp, that on that day the long silence of the mutineers would be broken. It was true that our spies from that city had at one time reported the existence of an ill feeling between the Hindoo and Mahometan Sepoys, which tended towards a refusal by the former to join in the celebration of a feast day of the latter. But later and more correct intelligence represented that the jealousies of the Hindoos had been allayed by the watchful care and unsparring promises of the King of Delhi and his principal Mussulman advisers, and that for the present at least no want of unanimity was to be looked for in the proceedings of the rival races. On the morning, then, of the 31st, it gave little surprise to see the enemy issuing from the city in force.— One large body, coming out of the Cashmere gate, moved rapidly to the right, to avoid the fire of our left battery at Hindoo Rao's house, and maintained throughout the day a desultory fire at long range upon our left pickets at Metcalf house, and upon the centre battery. At the same time a powerful force of all arms moved out by the Ajmere gate, and took the road to Rhotuk, in our right rear, as far as Bussy, on the canal, where they made an attempt, rendered abortive by a rise of the water, to replace the bridge at that point, which we had blown up. The fire from the walls was hot and well sustained throughout the day, especially from the Moree bastion, at the North-Western angle of the city, which mounted 24 pounders. Towards evening the party from the canal returned, and a general attack upon our advanced posts commenced, which lasted all that night, all the day and night and day of the 1st, and well into the morning of the 2nd. Never before did the enemy display so great an amount of determination as in this prolonged engagement. Covered by the fire of several field-pieces and animating each other with loud cries of "Chelo bhai" (Oh, brother!), they came nearer to our breastworks than they had ever done before, though their courage failed them for the final rush. Our men were kept well under cover, and with slight loss to themselves inflicted heavy punishment upon the enemy. When about noon on the 2nd the rebels at length drew off and the firing ceased, their dead and wounded lay in heaps before our works, and long strings of carts were employed all the rest of the day in removing them to the city. On our side fell Captain Travers, of the Punjab Rifles, an officer of note in the warfare with the tribes of the Afghan border and nine men. Thirty-six of all ranks were wounded. On the day following that of their bloody repulse, the 3rd, the enemy, dull and dispirited, their enthusiasm, due mainly to potent physical stimulants, chilled and dead, never fired a shot. So on the 4th and 5th. On the 6th they exhibited a little renewed vitality. Their attack on the pickets was but feeble, and the party that made it soon returned to the city, but the fire from their artillery lasted some hours, and cost the life of an officer, Lieutenant Brown, of the 33rd Native Infantry, attached to the Kumaon Battalion. Their principal and most annoying discharges came from a battery of heavy guns, which they had just erected in a portion of the suburbs, and which is now known as the Kishnagunge battery. It is in advance, and to the left of the Moree bastion, which we have greatly damaged, and being skilfully placed, in a manner enfilades our right battery at Hindoo Rao's house and the batteries on the ridge generally. It was at first so troublesome that on the 8th, Brigadier Wilson had almost determined to attack it with the bayonet, but eventually abandoned an idea, the carrying out of which would have cost him many men, and bringing numerous guns to bear upon the obnoxious point, succeeded in reducing the fire. For the next two or three days there were desultory skirmishes. On the 10th the enemy opened another new battery outside the walls; this time in front of our left, bearing upon Metcalf house, and the picket stationed at that point. The fire from these guns proving troublesome, it was resolved to take them, and a force under Brigadier Showers, did so on the morning of the 12th, with slight loss. Three officers were wounded—one Lieut. Sheriff, of the 2nd Fusiliers, mortally. The captured pieces were one 24 pound howitzer and two 9, and 16 pounder guns. This, at present, is the latest news that has reached Bombay from the camp.

The strength of the army before Delhi on the 31st of July, is given in a little paper printed at Roorkee for private circulation, and called

the Roorkee. Garrison Gazette, as 6,200 effective and 1,000 sick and wounded. There had been sent away 340 sick and wounded. In the 23 actions that had been fought up to that date, there had been killed 22 officers and 296 men, and wounded 72 officers and 990 men.— To the numbers shown as effective by this statement, which I apprehend to be accurate, would be added by the 20th of this month of August, at least about 5,000 men. I know that it was the expressed hope and belief of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, that at the date I have given, the Brigadier in command before Delhi could muster 11,000 men. The Kumaon Battalion, with a large convoy, reached the camp on the 1st. Brigadier Nicholson arrived on the 8th, having pushed on in advance of his column, which was expected about the 13th, and which consisted of the 52nd Light Infantry, the remaining wing of the 61st, Bourchier's field battery, a wing of the 6th Punjab Regiment, and some Mooltan horse and foot, the whole escorting a powerful siege train from Ferozepore, which included several 10 inch mortars and howitzers. The remaining wing of the 8th Foot, three companies of the 24th, with three horse artillery guns of Captain Paton's troop from Peshawar, and the 2nd and 4th Punjab Infantry and the other wing of the 6th, complete the present tale of the reinforcements supplied by Sir John Lawrence. It is thought very probable here that, with his hands thus strengthened, General Wilson would make preparations for a speedy assault, and many are sanguine enough to hope that in a very few days we shall hear that the place is at last in our possession. If all that we hear be true, the mutineers themselves were of opinion that the attack would not much longer be delayed. The King of Delhi is said to have sent away his zenana to Rhotuk, or, according to another account, to Kutuh, on the road to Muttra.— One report asserts that this latter station will be the next resort of the insurgents, and that they are fortifying it, or the approaches to it, in advance. But this I do not credit, and rather anticipate that the flight of such of the rebels who survive the fall of the place, will be across, rather than down the bank of the Jumna. Either course is perfectly open to them, as far as our power to intercept them is concerned; but I imagine that they would most naturally make for Rohilcund and Oude, and, unfortunately, the bridge of boats is still in existence for their passage across the river. An attempt recently made by us to destroy this means of communication between the city and the further bank of the Jumna was unsuccessful.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Delhi, things are looking well. The district of Hissar is becoming tranquilized. Among other prisoners have been apprehended the supposed murderer of Mrs Wedderburn, for whom as I mentioned in my last, the authorities were on the look out. He was sent into Hissar for examination, and has no doubt, ere this been executed. Near Meerut a detachment of the 60th Carabineers and volunteers, routed and slew a marauding leader named Sak Mull, and afterwards destroyed a village whose inhabitants had been engaged in an attack upon a Government post. At the date of the last accounts they were still in the field, doing good service towards the restoration of order. Agra when last we heard from it, was safe and unmolested, awaiting the upward march of Grant and Havelock. It is doomed, I fear, to wait long and anxiously. Sir Patrick, indeed, has returned to Madras, to resume his command of the army of that Presidency, now that Sir Colin Campbell has arrived, but circumstances of a most untoward nature have occurred to interfere with and delay the advance of General Havelock.

Communications.

SOLITUDE.

I love to sit alone and muse,
In twilight's pensive hour,
When hallow'd joys of by-gone days,
Return with two-fold power.—

Fair forms, long lost to earth and love,
In memory's glass I view,
And to my loving eyes they seem,
More beautiful and true.—

Music of voices hush'd in death,
Again with joy I hear,
Breathing once more affection's words,
To faithful memory dear.—

Thus thought flies back on rapid wing,
To scenes too bright to last;
I live again those happy days,
Now numbered with the past!—

But ah! too soon the magic chain,
With which fond memory bound me,
Is severed—and the broken links,
Lie scattered all around me!

But though the pleasing vision fade,
And rising hopes decay,
Though shadows darken memory's light,
And bright dreams pass away;

I love to muse in solitude,
For God a hope has given,
That we shall meet the loved and lost,
Around His Throne in Heaven!

Chatham. THERESE.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1857.

TERMS.—New Subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old Subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 16s. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a large saving, we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it. To Clubs of five and upwards, to one address, Ten Shillings a year in advance.

This paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pills and Ointment Establishment, 24 Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

CENTRAL BANK AGENCY, CHATHAM.

Discount days TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, Hours for business from 10 to 3 o'clock. Notes for Discount to be lodged at the Bank before 3 o'clock, on the day immediately preceding the discount day.

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WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Full Moon 1st, 8h 35m P. M. HIGH WATER.

1 S.	21st Sunday after Trinity.	4h 48	5h 5
2 M.	[All Saints.	5 48	6 11
3 T.		6 27	7 2
4 W.	Lord Tenterden died 1832.	7 25	7 53
5 Th.		8 18	8 43
6 F.	Princess Charlotte died	9 8	9 35
7 S.		10 10	10 27

The above Tides having been calculated with regard to the moon's horizontal parallax and angular distance from the sun, will be found to be correct, due allowance being made at times for high winds and freshets. For Richibucto, subtract, 2h 30m.—Bathurst, 2h 45m.—Dalhousie, 2h 50m from the above.

AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

WE have during the week, been enabled to read carefully over our British papers received by the Europa at Halifax. We find a very large portion of these devoted to the state of affairs in our East India possession, and to the publication of extracts of Letters from persons residing in the disturbed districts, and from others actively engaged in the death-struggle.

The heart sickens while we read of the cruelties inflicted on the poor women, children, and helpless Europeans, by those fiends in human shape. Had they slaughtered them by wholesale by grape shot, the bullets of their muskets and rifles, or decapitated them, this would have been bad enough, but to subject them to the indignities they did, and put them to torture by mutilating their poor bodies before life was extinct, shews that they are utterly dead to every impulse of humanity, and deserve at the hands of the British a prompt and bloody retaliation. We much mistake the feelings which now animates the European troops if they do not exact from the treacherous and cruel perpetrators of these horrid outrages, a fearful reckoning.

In the absence of more important matter, we have made copious extracts from the Correspondence and Private Letters. They are extremely interesting, as they develop the state of affairs in that country, and furnish us with an account of the sufferings endured by the British population, the hair-breadth escapes of parties, and the indomitable courage and perseverance manifested by our countrymen in the trying scenes through which they have been recently called to pass.

A London paper thus alludes to the state of affairs in that country at the latest date. It is somewhat cheering:—

"Lucklow held out to the 14th August, and the accounts then dated from it report all well. The announcement is invigorating enough in itself; but the proof that a correspondence can be maintained with the besieged, and was maintained up to such a date is almost as acceptable as the intelligence conveyed. Sir Colin Campbell is in power now, really in power as the representative of the Queen of England, while Sir Patrick Grant was unfortunately only the servant of the East India Company, and bound to respect the crude crochets of the inexperienced Lord Canning, and his civilian council. Some brave idea will rise to such a man in such an emergency. And Capt. Peel, so long the Commander of the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol, is gone up the Ganges with 400 seamen and Marines, and 16 34 pounders. They may have very little chance of getting

within a hundred or more miles of Lucklow; but the moral effect of great deeds in such a war as this is full as great as the physical one. The Sepoys, it is quite clear, are unsupported by any part of the population, except a few discontented or ambitious Rajahs and that scum of society which welcomes all disorder as an opportunity for cruelty and pillage. It is well remarked by the Journal des Débats, that not a single levy has been attempted to be raised on behalf of the revolted Sepoys. Not a volunteer has come forward to recruit the ranks; not a rupee has been offered to their treasury. All is momentary compulsion and robbery on their side. Not a touch of patriotism vibrates in any heart. Our perjured native soldiers stand alone, a pretorian band in rebellion, without officers, and with no hold on the sympathies of the population. Captain Peel and his Marines and Blue-jackets will strike some blow that will ring in the ears of these isolated murderers and marauders. Let the dismay of such deeds ring round them and appal them. The time is past for far distant when they will be subdued by their own fears."

SYMPATHY FOR THE SEPOYS.

THE London Dispatch thus indignantly rebukes the efforts of a few individuals in the neighbouring republic, who for political purposes, and an innate antipathy to the British Government, have met together to sympathise with the revolted in India, and passed resolutions to that effect, as well as condemnatory of the course pursued in our Indian possessions.

At such a time, it is with an amused scorn that we look upon the bull frog faction in America, calling their meetings and expressing their sympathy with Sepoys, and denouncing all British enlistment in the United States. They may rely upon it, that the last thing we should dream of, would be to accept aid from such recruits as would be likely to tender themselves in the Republic. Its true citizens, its people of Anglo-Saxon birth and traditions, we welcome, indeed, as allies, wherever they will be at one with us in any good cause, but the scum, offal and outweepings of corruption, laziness and riot, such as make up the Mitchellite gang, are to us mere loathsome. The man who broke his own word may of course be expected to sympathise with the oath breaking, canting, nauseous hypocrites of the East. Nor do we expect so much consistency from the patriot, as that he should remember that the Sepoys have been petted servants of the British rule, with rather fewer grievances and oppressions than his own Alabama negroes would be—if he could get them. But that any mob can, in the face of facts, identify the Sepoy mutiny with the solemn uprising of a nation, the breaking of a chain forged by a foreign oppressor; that these ruffians in arms can be considered the representatives of the people they are destroying and the land their atrocities are laying waste, is a confusion of ideas possible only to brains obfuscated by American drinks. Some of the Hindoos were imposed upon through the wicked blander of the greased cartridges. We make large allowance for these unhappy and most ill-used dupes. But the leaders who misled them are as arrant rascals as ever the earth bred, and could be exalted into heroism by no applause but that of an outcast mob in a mock American assemblage.

NOVA SCOTIA.

YESTERDAY was set aside by order of the Governor and Council of this Province, as a day of "solemn Fast, Humiliation, and Prayer," for imploring the Divine blessing and assistance on our arms for the restoration of tranquility in India.

The Mayor of the City of Halifax has offered a Reward of £800 for the apprehension of the party who set on fire the outhouses of the Hon. W. A. Black, on the morning of the 17th instant, by which a large amount of valuable property was destroyed.

The Halifax Recorder thus notices the Reforms that are necessary in the Province of Nova Scotia. They are equally called for in New Brunswick:—

"There are numerous measures of reform essential to the continued welfare of the country, which have, for years past, been urged upon the attention of our legislators. We do not say that these cannot be carried as Government measures, by the existing Government, if it is so disposed; but even if they can, it is for the interest of the country that such measures should be matured and carried by the joint action of parties. These measures would be cheaper, more efficient, and would operate more harmoniously. Such reforms as the Equalization of our Parliamentary Representation, the providing of an efficient School Law, the establishment of Municipal Incorporations, and many others which we could name, are essential to the prosperity of Nova Scotia. The curse of a wide spread faction spirit may protract our realization of them; but sooner or later, they will be obtained. Whatever preliminary measures, may now exist, the party which will give them to the country will, by that act, lay the foundation of the general esteem of the country, a firm foundation for future power which will last as long as they continue to deserve it by the advocacy of like patriotic measures."