

they could catch, particularly the women and children. The deeds perpetrated by them are too horrid to mention. But a very slight account of them, indeed could be put on paper or published in a newspaper. Now a little about myself. After nearly a month's sailing up the Ganges, we were dropped at a place called Ghazopore, to protect the locality, and to guard about nine millions sterling worth of opium in store. While there, our duty was very severe, being but eighty-one of all ranks. We had a native regiment there with us that could not be depended upon for one moment. We had but one night in bed for a considerable time. I had to do my regular duties of paymaster of the company, quartermaster sergeant (acting), room sergeant, &c.—in fact, I may say, do everything. After I left Bushire, I was sent to do duty with No 6 company, and have never got to join my own since, the poor fellows. As I write, they are failing fast, but conquering the rebels of Oude wherever they meet them.—They (the rebels) number 10 to 1 against us. We have been removed up here, and others took our place at Ghazopore, and here we are in the Persian fashion, always living in our clothes, night and day, expecting to be attacked each succeeding night; but now we fear them not, as we have thrown up formidable fortifications; just 101 strong, we defy over 1,000 of our drilled Sepoys. We disarmed the 47th Native Infantry, but they were afraid to offer any resistance, though well enough inclined to do so. It is a frightful sight to witness the dead bodies of Europeans floating down the Ganges, intermixed with those of natives; the former frightfully hacked and mangled, but showing that they did not die without making a desperate resistance. No! for our own sergeant-major's wife slew three villains with her husband's sword, after he had been killed, and then she slew herself rather than be inhumanly used. The station is on the Ganges, not more than 100 yards from that river. When it comes to our turn by and bye to exact vengeance for all that those dear to us have suffered, you will be likely to hear of our deeds. I would wish to be with my own company in front of the rebels (I will not call them an enemy) rather than with this company. But, perhaps, ere long, we may have enough to do here too; for there is a fire both above and below us, with old father Ganges strong in front. I have just heard while writing this, of three of my comrades being killed and fifteen wounded, on their march (with Gen. Havelock) towards Lucknow but those figures cannot be near the number of our loss, as the grenadiers and light company covered the guns. One of the grenadiers of my company, in entering the gate of a fortified village, got cut into a thousand pieces. Poor Paddy! God knows I am sorry for him.

August 8. — Good news; another engagement fought, but the British engaged with diminished numbers; they are pushing on, capturing their guns and slaying the rebels in hundreds. We are all right here, for we have got two large guns. I would not run to meet you, were you coming, with more joy than I did to meet those two lovely pieces to-day. Two thousand to our 101 (our present number), and the old Ganges shall have an extra freight of their lifeless bodies to float down, if they only attempt to try us. These boys of mine are roaring out for their grog before going to the trenches, so farewell.

To OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—Last month, (September) a very large number of our subscriptions became due, and as we have several liabilities to meet, and our stock of material to provide for the approaching winter, we trust our subscribers will endeavour to meet our demands against them. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," so runs the old adage, and so all work and but little pay, makes an Editor dull, fretful, and what is worse than all, deprives him of independence, as he must necessarily run in debt, and if so, his usefulness is much impaired. We trust these few hints will have the effect we intend, of inducing our subscribers to pay up, and hereby putting us in a position to carry out our business operations in a creditable manner.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Extraordinary Cure of Erysipelas.—Mrs Emma Rowcroft, aged 32, of St. Paul, Minnesota Territory, suffered severely from periodical attacks of erysipelas in the face, to which she appeared to have a constitutional predisposition. In July last she had a return of the complaint, with unusually violent and dangerous symptoms, and under the advice of a friend from New York, obtained a lot of Holloway's Ointment, and applied it according to the directions. The result amazed as well as delighted the unfortunate sufferer and her family. The inflammatory symptoms subsided; the redness faded in the course of a few days to a yellowish hue, and the cuticle, or scurf skin, on the parts affected came off in the form of a whitish scurf. A second box completed the cure, leaving neither scar nor blemish on the face. The Pills are as efficacious in subduing internal disease, as the Ointment is in removing all external disorders.

If you want an ignoramus to respect you, dress to death, and wear watch seals the size of a brickbat!

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI :

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1857.

TERMS.—New Subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old Subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 15s. 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, 244 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.

SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited November 2, 1857 £264 12 7
Withdrawn, including interest, 645 17 10

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

New Moon 16th 11 ^h 32 ^m A. M. HIGH WATER.			
16 S.	23rd Sunday after Trinity.	4h 55	5h 14
16 M.		5 31	5 48
17 T.	Lord Erskine died 1823.	6 3	6 21
18 W.		6 36	6 51
19 Th.		7 6	7 23
20 F.		7 39	7 58
21 S.	Ad. Hawke's Victory 1759.	8 13	8 31

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.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

LAST week we were only enabled to give a telegraph despatch of the news obtained by the steamer Canada at Halifax. On Sunday the mail was received here and we obtained our British papers, which are to the 24th October.

Two subjects claim the almost undivided attention of the people of England and the Press at the present time—the progress of the Mutiny in India, and the success of our armies in suppressing it, and the state of the Money Market.

With respect to the former, the news is as cheering, even more so, than might have been anticipated. It was generally admitted that the gloomiest period had passed over. There was but little change in the ground occupied by the contending parties, and no important or decisive blow had been struck, but the intelligence from all parts of the disturbed districts, was highly satisfactory. It was plainly visible that the fury of the mutineers was nearly spent, and that the rebellious spirit, if not quelled, had ceased to spread.—The number of the mutineers had not augmented, and they had no resources to fall back on. Not so with the British. If they were enabled with the small force which occupied the country at the outset of the rebellion, successfully to resist the mutineers, what will they be enabled to accomplish when their forces are augmented, and all the appliances and material of modern warfare placed at their disposal.

It appears that the apprehensions that were entertained for our brave countrymen besieged in Lucknow, were removed. They are strongly entrenched, and the efforts which General Havelock had made to relieve them, had failed, but they had the effect of drawing off the besiegers, which the garrison availed themselves of, and made successful forays on the adjoining country and the supplies of their assailants, thus furnishing themselves with an ample stock of provisions, fully sufficient to supply their wants until they were relieved, which General Havelock expected to accomplish at an early day, as he had received reinforcements. In another part of to-day's paper, will be found some highly interesting letters relative to the state of affairs in that distracted country. Below we copy from a late London Journal, an account of the progress of

events as they have occurred since the departure of the previous mail, a period of fourteen days:

"Following the route that we traversed last week, and starting from the lower provinces of Bengal, we find that Major Eyre had pursued his course of victory, and had driven the Dinapore mutineers before him. They ventured a second time to give him battle at a place called, in one account, Sasseram, and in another Judgespore, and they were utterly defeated.—Koor Singh, a native chief, who had volunteered to lead them, sought refuge in the Rewah territory, but the Rajah Marched against him, and his Sepoy adherents thereupon deserted. The remnant of the regiments that had revolted at Dinapore crossed the Tonse river, and it was supposed that they would attempt to make their way to Delhi, plundering as they went. A column composed of a wing of a European regiment, the 27th Madras Native Infantry, and some guns, had been sent out to clear the Great Trunk Road, and there was no doubt that the line of communication between Calcutta and the upper provinces would be made secure. There is a statement that Allahabad and Benares were threatened by mutineers from Oude, but we attach no importance to it, as it is incompatible with the known movements of our generals. In short, at the last dates, there was nothing in the state of Behar and the lower provinces to prevent the troops then daily expected from being pushed up at once to Lucknow, Agra and Delhi.

"Sir James Outram, who must have changed his original intention of ascending by the Gogra river, had arrived at Allahabad on the 4th of September with upwards of twelve hundred British soldiers, and some artillery. A portion had been pushed up at once to Cawnpore, and Sir James expected to be able to join General Havelock on the 11th or 12th. General Outram had sent forward directions to have everything ready for crossing the river on his arrival, and he was sanguine of being able to relieve Lucknow on the 15th. Soldiers like Outram and Havelock usually fulfil their promises, and remembering the wonderful achievements of the latter with the small force under his command, we cannot doubt that the two in combination have, before this time, given a good account of the Nena Sahib and his myrmidons. The reports previously received of the great service done by General Havelock's advance are confirmed by the present arrival. The garrison of Lucknow had been able to make two sorties, and to carry in a store of provisions. On the 2nd of September the garrison were in good spirits, and well provided with food; and we learn from the official intelligence that, shortly before that date, they had repulsed a determined assault, and had disabled the only heavy guns belonging to the assailants. No doubt was entertained but that they would be relieved about the middle of last month. The defence of Lucknow by a handful of British soldiers, against thousands of well-disciplined native troops, will live for ever in history amongst the heroic incidents of war. The little garrison, weakened by hunger, not only repulsed assault after assault, but again and again fought their way through surrounding thousands to find food for the famishing women and children under their charge. Although surrounded on all sides, and apparently cut off from the smallest hope of success, they never thought of surrender. They were indeed faithful to the death, and England has never received news more grateful than will be the intelligence of their release from the dire perils that they have so bravely withstood.

"The news from Agra is equally encouraging. Prudence confined the European inhabitants within the fort, but there was no enemy in the immediate vicinity. The garrison, tired with inaction, had sent out two expeditions. One of these, under Major Montgomery, came up with some of the insurgents near Allyghur, and defeated them. One of the native princes, who had joined the rebellion, was said to be posted between Allyghur and Cawnpore, with three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, but his discomfiture was only postponed until the relief of Lucknow should set Havelock free to deal with him.

"At Delhi the British force had begun to take the offensive. For more than three months the force before the place had resisted the attacks of the enemy, who outnumbered them by at least ten to one. At one time we had little more than two thousand men to resist the daily assaults of thirty thousand. The arrival of reinforcements under Brigadier Nicholson changed the aspect of affairs. The enemy became less daring, and their attacks were reduced to the dimensions of skirmishes. The British, on the other hand, were able to push on their approaches, and the final doom of the city was approaching. We had some slight hope that the present mail would have announced the fall of the place. It was in the possession of the rebels, however, on the 26th of August, and the besiegers were waiting for a siege train that was expected on the 2nd of September. Some accounts state that the numbers of the mutineers were reduced at the end of August to seventeen thousand men, while our force at the same period must have been augmented to about twelve thousand, and all in the camp were elated at the prospect of the assault, which was expected to take place in two or three days after the arrival of the heavy guns.

"Troops had arrived from the Cape, and the 23rd Fusiliers, who went out in the Transit,

had reached Calcutta. The last advices speak of two thousand five hundred men at the Mauritius, and the regiments from England must by this time be pouring in. The ring will be thickened and strengthened until there will be no place where the rebels can break through, and by the beginning of the coming year we are confident that the mutiny will be completely crushed.

"While the rebellious Sepoys were pressed in their stronghold at Delhi, and while the advance of Outram and Havelock promised victory in Oude, the condition of the provinces and districts surrounding the area of revolt was most satisfactory. The Punjab was not only tranquil, but contributed aid in men and money. Some of the Bengal regiments in that province, although disarmed, broke out into mutiny, but they were quickly hunted down and destroyed. The reinforcements sent to Delhi were supplied by local levies, and the good government of the Chief Commissioner was rewarded by the loyalty and attachment of chiefs and people who, but a few years ago, were arrayed in arms against us. The chiefs of the Sikh race on the Bengal side of the Sutlej have also exhibited the utmost friendliness, and but for their assistance it would have been impossible for our force to have held its position before Delhi. The official dispatches make honourable mention of one of these chieftains, the Rajah of Putteala, and his good deeds are more particularly detailed by Mr Forsyth, Deputy Commissioner.

"This is a prominent example, but there is no doubt that the native chiefs as a body, together with the peaceable people of India, are entirely with us. Scindia, of whom doubts were expressed, appears to have fallen a victim, for a time at least, to his loyalty. It is stated that he has been deposed by the Gwalior Contingent, and that a prince of the Delhi family has been placed on the throne. There cannot now be any hesitation as to the mode of dealing with the King of Delhi and his sons. The conduct of the Nizam's government at Hyderabad is described as admirable, and it is clear that therewith is circumscribed within a manageable boundary.

"There has been no further alarm in the Bombay Presidency, if we except the mutiny of the remainder of the Joudpore Legion, which, however, was not likely to be attended with any serious consequences. The army remained loyal, and as it had resisted the first fever of mutiny, we may rely on its remaining staunch now that it sees white regiments landing every day. Madras was tranquil, and troops from that Presidency were serving against the rebels in Bengal. We are justified in believing that the worst is over, and that the future intelligence from India will speak of the progress of restoration."

The next subject which claims an important share of the public attention, is the state of the money market. The intelligence of the disastrous state of monetary affairs in the United States, and the consequent depression of all branches of trade, had reached Britain, and created a great deal of uneasiness. Large inducements were held out for capitalists to invest their money in that country, and the export of specie urgently solicited, to remove the pressing demands of our neighbours in the adjoining Republic. The Government and Directors of the Bank of England saw immediately that a demand would be made on the Bank for Specie, and knowing the disastrous effects that would speedily follow—they at once rose the interest to eight per cent., a rate which has not been demanded for many years; and it was understood that if this did not check the exportation of the precious metals, a higher rate would be demanded. This prompt step, it appears, had the desired effect, and put an end to the preparations that were being made to ship the gold. It at once restored order, and prevented a panic. We give below, from Lloyd's paper of the 25th October, the following article on "Money and Commerce." Its perusal will put our readers in possession of the state of matters on those two important subjects.

"Governed by the position of affairs, in the United States, the Bank Directors on Monday felt themselves bound to again advance the minimum rate of interest, which now stands at 8 per cent.; and if this step does not check the efflux of specie, it will go higher. There has not, up to the present, been anything in the tenor of the advices from America which lead to a supposition that a favourable change is anticipated. On the contrary, they all enter into very gloomy details of the painful financial crisis from which all classes are suffering, and are accompanied by a large quantity of bills, urgently pressing for cash remittances, and offering most tempting terms for accommodation. At present, the greatest difficulty is experienced in negotiating even the best class of American securities, but still specie continues to go over there. No less a sum, it is said, than 200,000,000 is this week to leave our shores for the United States.

"Although the demand for money closes rather less pressing than it was at one period of the week, and the Bank directors separated at the usual weekly meeting without making any