

that 'the receipt of presents was lawful, and a servant of the Company was rather entitled to commendation than blame, who exercised his opportunities with moderation.' When Clive returned to India in 1765, he was himself very much astonished at the rapacity and rascality of the English officers. 'The confusion that we behold,' he says, in one of his letters, 'what does it arise from? Rapacity and luxury; the unwarrantable desire of many to acquire in an instant what only a few can or ought to possess.' In fact, not merely the successful General, but the lowest European clerk was now the licensed plunderer of the unresisting natives. On every side was exhibited what Macaulay happily calls, 'the most frightful of all spectacles, the strength of civilization without its mercy.'—Everything was put up for sale from the throne to the pettiest office. In the pursuit of wealth all the dictates of humanity and of all social obligations were ignored. Both the Company and its servants seem to have recognised as sound morality the old Quaker's alleged advice to his son, 'Get money, my boy; get it honestly if you can, but, at any rate, get it.'

(To be Continued.)

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 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 September 7, 1857, £433 15 2
Withdrawn, including interest, September 8, £387 10 11

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Moon Last Qr. 10th, 0h 59m A. M. HIGH WATER.

4 S.	17th Sunday after Trinity	5h57	6h16
6 M.		6 34	6 53
6 T.	Peace with the U. S. 1783.	7 14	7 32
7 W.	Gr Fire at Miramechi 1825.	7 53	8 13
8 Th.		8 36	8 58
9 F.		9 22	9 47
10 S.		10 14	10 46

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, 2h30m—Bathurst, 2h45m—Dalhousie, 2h50m from the above.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

LAST week we announced the arrival of the mail steamer, and could only learn by telegraph that there was no news of consequence to communicate. By the mail on Sunday we obtained our papers, which are to the 12th September, and after a careful perusal of them, find the telegraph report correct—there is no news of importance.

There was no mail from India, but one was expected in a few days. The papers still continue to be occupied with letters from the scenes of the recent disaster, and the tales they report of the treachery of the natives, and the horrid cruelties perpetrated on the defenceless, particularly the women and children, makes one shudder while they peruse them; and what must be the feelings of the British there, who witnessed them, and of those who have been bereft of wives, children, fathers, mothers, relative, and friends. There is a day of retribution not far distant, and we are apprehensive but little mercy will be shown the monsters who have thus outraged every feeling of humanity.

We perceive that subscriptions have been opened in India, Britain, and other places, for the relief of the sufferers, many of whom have not only suffered in person, but have lost every thing they possessed. Calcutta, it is stated, is crowded with the fugitives, which are augmenting every day. All the varied classes of the European population, are to be found

among the scared and destitute throng assembled there. One of the London papers reporting the circumstance says:—"There are ladies and children delicately nurtured, who have escaped through a thousand labours and a thousand perils. Bareheaded and barefooted, almost without clothing, they have made their way through pestilential jungles and over parched sands. Many have suffered so severely that even time and care cannot restore them, and more bear upon their mutilated bodies the marks left by their fiendish torturers." The inhabitants of Calcutta, it is reported, have behaved nobly to the fugitives; they have opened their houses to them, and are doing all they can to assuage their griefs and relieve their distresses. Not satisfied with this, they have opened subscriptions for their benefit, and their example has been followed in Madras and Bombay. The amount subscribed was considerable. Our readers will recollect that the people of India contributed largely to the Patriotic Fund during the Crimean war. A gentleman writing to one of the London papers on the subject, says—"Not seldom have we in India done much for subscriptions originated in England. We have now one opened here, which offers an opportunity of some return. In the course of a fortnight the people of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, have put down £8,000 for the immediate relief of the sufferers arriving there from the disturbed districts."

A large amount has been subscribed in London, and the Lord Mayor had informed the Governor General of India, that the handsome sum of £20,000 was at his disposal in the Bank of Calcutta, being the amount realized in a few days in that city, for the relief of the sufferers in India. The Emperor of the French, as well as the Imperial Guard, have contributed a noble sum towards the same object. The Lord Mayor of London has obtained the following despatch from the Emperor through the French Ambassador:—

"I send you £1000 sterling as my subscription in favour of the officers and soldiers so cruelly afflicted in India. I also send you £400, the result of the subscriptions of the Imperial Guard. We have not forgotten the generous subscription of the Queen and the English people at the time of the inundations."

The Lord Mayor also acknowledges the following sums—Her Majesty, £1,000; Prince Albert, £300; Duke of Cambridge, £100; Lord Palmerston, £100. Subscriptions were being opened throughout the country for this object.

Our readers will remember that the Europeans at Cawnpore surrendered themselves to a native Prince, named Nena Sahib, who promised to protect them, but no sooner had he got them into his power than he barbarously slaughtered them. We give below a brief sketch of this inhuman monster, and the manner in which he carried out his diabolical act:

"The rebels had at this time conferred the supreme command on Nena Sahib, of Bithoor, the author of the massacre perpetrated on the Futteyghur fugitives, an old pensioner of the British Government, and the adopted son of of Bajerow Peishwa, at Poona, where the Maharrule existed. A reference to Indian history will show you the treachery of Bajerow, his unceasing efforts to subvert our Government in the Deccan, and his hatred to everything British. England generously gave him Bithoor, and eighty lacs of rupees yearly, and allowed him to keep a small park of artillery. These privileges were partly extended to Nena Sahib, who was deprived of the pension of 80,000 rupees. He seems to have inherited all the williness of a genuine Brahmin. He professed delight in English society, invited English officers to shooting parties at Bithoor, and concealed under these appearances of friendship a deadly hatred and more than usual ferocity.

"The English force, shorn of its strength by the death of its officers, received overture from the Nena Sahib, on Sunday the 28th of June, and although I can scarcely believe it possible that Englishmen should so far trust to the faith of a Hindoo as they are stated to have done, the details of the surrender are given as follows: The Nena swore, by the baths usually binding on a Brahmin, that if the garrison would trust him and surrender, their lives would be spared and should be allowed to embark themselves and treasure (2 1-2 lacs of rupees) on board of boats and depart down the river to Allahabad. These terms were accepted by the British, who were accordingly supplied with boats, in which they stowed themselves and embarked their treasure. They were allowed to push out into the middle of the stream, when, at a signal from the Rajah, guns were opened upon them from the right bank of the Ganges. The people in the boats, thus treacherously assailed, made for the left bank, where some of them succeeded

in landing, but death met them in another shape. A body of Cavalry placed there for the purpose, charged and cut them to pieces. Rumor is silent as to the number of those who were allowed to take to the boats."

The papers furnish some information relative to the Patriotic Fund.

Number on the Books.

Widows,	3,704,
Children,	3,900,
Orphans who have lost parents,	156.

The above are the only cases eligible for relief, but there are cases coming on in consequence of men dying from wounds or from disease contracted in the Crimea. The present rate of expenditure, it is said, is nearly £80,000 per annum.

We have, under the proper head, copied a few items of news from our files.

Since the arrival of the Steamer at Halifax, the following important and gratifying intelligence has been received by the Steamer Jura at St. John. By her we learn that the monster Nena Sahib, after murdering all his wives and family, put an end to his own existence. It is a pity the scoundrel did not fall into the hands of the parties whose friends had suffered through his treachery, that they might have conferred on him that punishment which his cruel acts so justly entitled him to receive at their hands.

We copy the following late intelligence from the Morning News:

The Screw Steamer "Jura" arrived here on Sunday night in a little over 10 days from Cork bringing dates to the 17th inst. The Indian news had been received. The following summary is from the Cork Examiner of the 16th inst:—

The mutineers at Sealkote were destroyed on July 16th, by Nicholson.

Gen. Reid was ill, and succeeded in his command by Brigadier Wilson.

Detachments of European troops had been sent to Bombay, and the panic which existed at Bombay a fortnight ago, had completely subsided.

Neill joined Havelock on the 23rd, and was in full march on Lucknow. A wing of the 33rd, from the Mauritius, had arrived at Bombay.

At Tinbulpore, the 31st, and 40th Foot and Irregular Cavalry, under natives only, Aug. 7, attacked the mutineers, consisting of the 52nd N. I., and 3d Irregular Cavalry and completely routed them.

PATNA.—A plot was discovered and two chiefs were arrested. There was also a plot discovered at Benares.

It was reported that Agra had fallen into the hands of the mutineers.

Accounts from Delhi are to July 29th.—Three sorties had been held on the 14th, 18th, and 23rd, with loss on the side of the besiegers, of about 500 killed and wounded. The rains had set in heavily.

In the despatches received by the Times from its correspondent, it is said that General Havelock, leaving Gen. Neill at Cawnpore, was marching on Lucknow, thence to proceed to Delhi, also, that Brigadier Nicholson's column, and Van Courtland's were marching on Delhi.

The following is from the despatches received at the India House:—

Sir Colin Campbell assumed the command of the army.

Col. Stewart's column has reached Indore. Tranquility is completely restored in Central India.

The 7th, 8th, and 40th regiments which mutinied at Dinapore on the 23d, threatened Benares.

The 12th Irregular Cavalry, which mutinied at the same station, murdered their commanding officer, Major Holmes, and his wife.

The 26th Bengal N. I. mutinied at Meenmeer, July 30, and murdered their commanding officer, Major Spencer.

Dinapore.—The three regiments that mutinied, were dispersed by the 10th regiment, (Queen's.)

Calcutta and Hyderabad were quiet on Aug. 14th.

Mhow.—Indore.—Brigadier Stewart arrived at Mhow on Aug. 2nd. Holker remains faithful.

Bombay.—The mutiny of the 27th regiment at Kulpore was suppressed by six companies of the 33rd (Queen's). One company of artillery arrived from the Mauritius.

Marseilles, Monday, Sept. 14.—The French boat Mersey has just brought the Bombay mail to Aug. 15.

Delhi was expected to fall in about a fortnight, and General Havelock's troops were expected.

The 7th, 8th, and 40th regiments of Bengal N. I. had revolted and fled to the Soan River, pursued by her Majesty's 10th regiment, under Gen. Lloyd. 800 of the mutineers were killed.

The Punjab is tranquil, as well as the country round Delhi, Meerut and Agra. At Bandelcund, there were signs of disturbance. Little news from Gwalior.

The subjoined we take from the Cork Constitution of the 17th inst:—

The Bombay portion of the Indian Mail had arrived. The mail steamer from Calcutta had not reached Suez on the 7th.

General Havelock's operations.—Frightful Massacre of Europeans at Cawnpore.—General Havelock's force for the re-occupation of Cawnpore, had in 8 days marched 126 miles, fought four actions with Nena Sahib's army, against overwhelming odds in point of numbers, had taken 24 guns, and that too in the month of July, in India.

On the morning of the 17th July, the fierce marched into Cawnpore. The soul-harrowing spectacle which then presented itself beggars description. A wholesale massacre had been perpetrated by the fiend Nena Sahib. Eight officers and 90 men of Her Majesty's 84th regiment, 70 ladies and 121 children of H. M. 34th foot, and the whole European and Christian population of the place, including civilians, merchants, pensioners and their families, to the number of 400 persons were the victims of this Satan. The Court-Yard in front of the Assembly room in which Nena had fixed his head quarters, and in which the women had been imprisoned, was swimming in blood. A large number of women and children who were cruelly spared after the capitulation for a worse fate than instant death, had been barbarously slaughtered on the previous morning, the former having been stripped naked and then beheaded and thrown into a well, the latter having been hurled down alive on their butchered mothers, whose blood reeked on their mangled bodies. Only four escaped—the wife of a merchant and three others.

The diary of a lady is said to have been found at Cawnpore, written on the day on which she was killed, and containing information of great importance, on which the General is acting.

Further operations of Gen. Havelock's Force.—The small but victorious army of retribution harassed and worn out by their unprecedented exploits of the previous eight days, rested a day or two at Cawnpore, and then moved off (their numerical strength after this last engagement had been reduced 1 in 15 of their whole force) to meet the enemy who had gone to Lucknow. After arriving at Bithoor, which they found evacuated, and which they burned to the ground, they met the force on the 29th July.

The last accounts by letters from Gen. Havelock's camp, dated 30th July, the day after the fight, state that the enemy were about 2 miles in front. The force was at Buteer Guate (some think Bupoor-a-Guage is meant), six miles from Cawnpore. The force expected to reach Lucknow on the 31st, when the little garrison would be relieved. It is the intention of Gen. Havelock to press on to Delhi, a distance of about 170 miles.

Gen. Havelock's despatches to the Governor General.—Cawnpore, July 21.—Nena Sahib's force at Bithoor is entirely dispersed. We have got from the place 16 guns, have set fire to his palace, and have blown up his powder magazines. Gen. Neill has joined me with a strong reinforcement of British soldiers.

Camp at Cawnpore, July 22.—We had a little sharp work coming up to this place. The first, at Futtehpore, where we had nine 12-pounders opposed to us, as well as two 24-pounders; but we took the whole from the insurgents, with not a single scratch among the Europeans. The native Irregular Cavalry did not charge, although the order was given three times, and when they did charge among the enemy, they fired their carbines over their heads. They are now all disbanded.

The second encounter we had was at 20 miles on this side of the Futtehpore, when we took four guns, and on the same evening we had another brush, when we took three 14-pounders, without any loss of life amongst us, and only 5 or 6 wounded.

The fourth and last fight we had was about 2 miles out of Cawnpore, when we took seven 26-pounders and howitzers. We had severe firing on the part of the enemy from 2 o'clock P. M. until 7 o'clock, P. M. The loss in killed and wounded is about 150 Europeans and Sikhs. We had to encounter about 12,000 of the enemy with 2000 Europeans and Sikhs.—The latter behaved most gallantly. The same evening of this affair we encamped outside Cawnpore, and the next morning we fired the town.

Havelock's Operations subsequent to the Relief of Cawnpore.—Camp Bupoor, Al Gunge, July 30.—Arrived at Poonah, 29th inst. Houses loopholed and defended by 15 guns. I attacked and captured it, with all the enemy's guns and halted four hours, and then pushed on to this town. Enemy's loss heavy, my own loss being 88 killed and wounded.

Private Kavanagh of the 64th regiment would have been recommended for the Victoria Cross, but he was cut in pieces while setting a brilliant example. I desire his relations may be pensioned.

The Madras Fusiliers greatly distinguished themselves. Lieut. Angerfield (or Dangerfield) being first over the barricade. Lieut. Boyle, (or Bogle) of the 73th Highlanders, was severely wounded while leading the way into a loop-holed house. The entire field battery of arms was captured without cavalry. I cannot secure horses or equipments. My volunteer horse improve daily.

In the last despatch of General Havelock, he says that Nena Sahib has drowned himself, with his family. He had an intention of going to Lucknow, but when he got as far as the river, the cavalry and infantry deserted him.—They are all gone off, after destroying their arms, to their different homes. Cawnpore is now quiet as Allahabad.