

ed with complacency either by the English or by his fellow chieftains.

An opportunity for striking a blow at his dominion soon occurred. Whenever the British in India have had anything to accomplish for their own aggrandisement and advantage, they have always found some virtuous pretext for undertaking it. In the true spirit of the Cockney melodrama, there has always been a 'rightful king' to support against a 'wrongful one'; a dispossessed innocent, an injured monarch, who claimed the broad shield of British protection, and the sharp sword of British justice. Such an individual now presented himself in the person of the Peishwa, or Mahratta Sovereign of Poonah, who had been driven out of his dominions by the powerful Scindiah. With this Peishwa the authorities at Calcutta concluded a treaty, and hastened to support his pretensions by force of arms. On the other hand, Scindiah found an ally in the renowned Mahratta ruler named Holkar. His own army was large and well disciplined, many of his battalions being officered by Europeans. But nothing could withstand the fortune and the prowess of England. A second Clive took the field—General Wellesley, the conqueror of Seringapatam—who speedily dashed upon Poonah, and restored the Peishwa to his dominions. After the accomplishment of this feat, the English General hastened to encounter the Mahratta allies, who had collected a huge army, consisting principally of cavalry—the far famed "Mahratta horse." On the 23rd of September 1803, at the head of a comparatively small force, General Wellesley beheld stretched before him, in threatening array, near the small village of Assaye, the whole Mahratta force, 50,000 strong. He had expected to have seen in this position only the enemy's infantry, but, to his surprise, he found himself opposed to their terrible cavalry as well. Nevertheless, no thought of retreat crossed the hero's mind; and with his accustomed coolness he led his troops into action, careless of the odds against him, and determined on victory. The conflict was severe and bloody. Scindiah's artillery thinned the British ranks, and once the Mahratta horsemen boldly advanced and attempted to charge through them. They were then beaten back, and then, as on many other well fought fields, the cool, steady advance of the British infantry determined the fortune of the day. The troops of Scindiah would not face the glittering steel, and on the field of Assaye, Wellesley learned to rely (and many glorious battle grounds remind us that the lesson was never forgotten) on the British bayonet. Before his compact band of heroes, Scindiah's forces fled in disorder, leaving all their artillery on the field.—Thus was won by the English, their third great battle in Hindoostan, reckoning Plassey and Seringapatam as the two other most important triumphs.

(To be Continued.)

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 play, 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 thereby of putting us in a position to carry out our business operations in a creditable manner.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The family medicine chest that is furnished with these two powerful remedies needs nothing more. Eruptions, sores, wounds, ulcers, tumours, and stiff joints are infallibly cured by the Ointment; and all affections of the bowels, stomach, and liver, by the Pills. To avoid purchasing penurious counterfeits of these invaluable remedies, which may be in the market, look narrowly to the Water-mark in the book of directions. Unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible in semi-transparent letters, on holding the leaf to the light, the same is spurious.

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

To the Chatham Reading Room.

New York, Oct. 12.

Atlantic arrived this morning.

Indian intelligence two weeks later.

Delhi, August 12, rebels still held the place. European reinforcements arriving. General assault it was expected would be made on the 20th. General Havelock left, and after severe fighting, had reached Lucknow, but from weakness his force was compelled to return to Cawnpore.

Garrison at Lucknow and Agra are reported as still holding out, but in a precarious condition. Admiral Seymour has proclaimed the blockade of Canton River.

European news unimportant. Meeting of Parliament talked of.

Consols closed on the 28th, 89 7-8 to 90.—Flour and corn unchanged.

Wheat more active. Molasses dull. Sugar steady but slightly lower. Coffee quiet. Tea firm.

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 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 October 6, 1857 £478 0 0  
Withdrawn, including interest, 408 4 3

### WEEKLY CALENDAR.

No change this Week. HIGH WATER.

18 S.	19th Sunday after Trinity—	5h58	6h15
19 M.	[St. Luke.]	6 29	6 44
20 T.		7 00	7 18
21 W.	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.	7 29	7 44
22 Th.		8 0	8 14
23 F.		8 31	8 47
24 S.	Pennarv'd in America, 1682	9 0	9 25

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.

### UNITED STATES.

THE intelligence we still receive from this quarter, is of the gloomiest description in reference to the money crisis, as well as the distress among the commercial classes. The papers are filled with accounts of the effects of the present state of affairs, and still continue to record the names of a long list of firms, some of them of the highest standing, in all parts of the union, who have been compelled to succumb to the pressure. We perceive that a number of large manufacturing establishments have ceased operations, and others have partially closed. The consequence is, that large bodies of men are out of employment, and much distress must follow. Amidst all this gloom and uncertainty, there is something to cheer us. The price of provisions, breadstuffs, in short, all the necessaries of life, which have been kept up to famine prices through the manoeuvring of selfish speculators, are all rapidly coming down. This, it is said, will entail a heavy loss. So much the better—there has been entirely too much speculation; too many have lived by their chicany, scheming and their wits, instead of by their industry; and the world is now reaping the bitter fruits. And so it will ever be. The present crisis will be hard to stem, and bear heavily upon all, but important benefits will be derived from it.

Yesterday morning we obtained a copy of the New York Herald of the 8th instant, from which we copy the following paragraph relative to the state of affairs in that city.

"The financial pressure took a tighter turn yesterday. Among the suspensions were Harper & Brothers, book publishers, and Bowen & McNamee, silk merchants. In Wall Street stock of all kinds declined in price. The city of Brooklyn has been in the market for \$1,700,000 to carry on the water works, but not a dollar offered. Unless some public spirited citizens step forward there is a strong probability that the work will be temporarily suspended. The bids for the loan of half a million dollars to make up a deficiency in the sinking fund of the State, were opened at Albany yesterday, but not proving satisfactory the loan was not taken. In Philadelphia yesterday the action of the Legislature—or rather the want of action—created an intense excitement. An impromptu mass meeting was held in the afternoon, and resolutions adopted urging the Legislature to immediately pass measures of relief. A meeting for a similar object was held at Harrisburg. It is not at all likely, however, that the Legislature will yield to the clamour. The election for members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania takes place on Tuesday next, and these meetings have doubtless been got up as much with a view of influencing that event as relieving the business community. Reports of meetings in Philadelphia, St. Louis and Chicago, together with a list of the failures that have occurred

during the past week, are given on the first page of to-day's issue."

The same Journal in a previous issue, gives the following as an illustration how some of the solvent and best disposed men in business must and do fail in times like the present.

"A city merchant mentioned yesterday, that he had \$10,000 due him in Chicago, which the debtor had on hand, and was anxious to pay, but he found it impossible to buy a bill of exchange on New York. If he were to send the money in bills by express, it would only be received here at a ruinous discount, and perhaps half the banks would break meanwhile; and if he were to present it for specie at the banks, it might start a run upon them which would lead to their suspension. So for mere lack of means to transmit it, this merchant must forego the receipt of his dues. The same difficulty prevents the receipt of money due here from all parts of the country; and in consequence of it, merchants here with hundreds of thousands of dollars due to them by men perfectly able and willing to pay, are obliged to ask their creditors to wait a little longer."

### INDIA.

IN the absence of more important matter, we have copied several Letters of a late date from parties engaged in suppressing the formidable revolt in India. The tales they relate of the suffering endured, and the horrid cruelties of the inhuman and treacherous mutineers, beggars all description; we question much if the history of any previous outbreak in any other country, furnishes such a record of treachery, cool-blooded, and inhuman atrocities as those perpetrated by the Sepoys, particularly on the defenceless women and children. The Press of France and the whole of Europe, as well as the United States, all speak in glowing terms of the patience and fortitude manifested by the sufferers during the trials through which they were called to pass. The valour displayed by the handful of British troops, and the indomitable perseverance manifested by them in confronting the enemy, and beating them in almost every encounter, regardless of their numbers, as well as the skill and vigour displayed by several of the officers in command, had elicited the highest commendation from them.

We are in hopes the worst has passed over, and that intelligence of the fall of Delhi, and the relief of Lucknow will soon reach us. Reinforcements are rapidly arriving, which must cheer the spirits of the British, and add strength to the weary soldiers, who have had to withstand the assaults of the disaffected.

### THE BANKS.

It is reported in the papers, and we hope it is the case, that the Government of the Province intend to draw Specie from Britain instead of Bills, for their Railway operations. This will be a great relief to the Banks, which just now must find it rather up-hill work to meet their engagements. It is a pleasing feature in our Banking Institutions, that we do not hear even a rumour of a difficulty existing among any of them to meet their liabilities. That they should be cautious and curtail their discounts is nothing more than the aspect of the times demand, and the community ought to exercise a little patience and forbearance in the present extraordinary commercial and monetary panic. The times just now are dark and gloomy, but there is a better time ahead of us.

### COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

LAUNCHED from the Building-yard of Messrs. William Fruing & Co., at Shippegan, on Tuesday, the 6th instant, a fine clipper built Brig called the JANE, of the burthen of 213 tons, new measurement. She was inspected by S. Laphorn, Esq., Lloyd's Surveyor, and will class A 1, for 7 years. This vessel is all hatched and fully finished with iron knees, and fastened in every respect in a very superior manner, and reflects the highest credit on Mr James Henry, the Master-builder, for the masterly manner in which she is completed.—Her enterprising owners have spared no expense in making her as fine a vessel as ever left the Province, to which it will add additional credit.

To a Correspondent at Bathurst we are indebted for the following account of the Ploughing Match and Cattle Show which took place on the 6th instant:

The Gloucester County Agricultural Society's Cattle Show and Ploughing Match took place on Mr Matheson's Farm, near Bathurst, on Tuesday, the sixth of October, at which there were considerably over one hundred animals of all kinds on the ground.

At no previous Show have there been anything approaching the present in the number and quality of colts and calves. The progeny of the Society's horse, now getting numerous, continue to excel, and carried off the principal prizes, although opposed by some fine bred animals.

There were very few Ploughs on the ground, not enough to carry off the premiums offered.

On the whole, however, the Show was a good one, and indicated vast improvement in the quality of the Stock since the commencement of the Society's operations.

Subsequent to the Show a sheep, bred by Mr Ferguson, from the Society's imported Leicester Tup, was killed, and weighed upwards of 36 lbs. a quarter.

Mr Ritchie of New Park, New Bandon; Mr Weldon of Bathurst; and Mr Chalmers, Beresford, were the Judges, and awarded the following premiums:—

### PLOUGHING MATCH.

First Prize—Robert Moody. Second Prize—George Wilson. Third Prize—Robert Ferguson. Fourth Prize—Joseph M. Hachey.

### CATTLE SHOW.

Best Stallion, 3 years old and upwards, George Wilson.  
Best Stallion 2 years old, Alex. Cantley.  
Best Stallion 1 year old, William Molloy.  
Best Colt of 1857, Robert Ferguson.  
Second best, William Molloy.  
Third best, William Payne.  
Best Mare 3 years & upwards, William Eady.  
Second do. do., John Waterson.  
Best Mare 2 years old, Robert Ferguson.  
Second do. do., Joseph Kent.  
Best Filly 1 year old, John Waterson.  
Second do. do., Thomas Gosnell.  
Best Filly of 1857, Robert Barbour.  
Second do. do., John Miller.  
Third do. do., John Waterson.  
Best Ram 2 shears & over, Hugh A. Caie.  
Second do. do., John T. Carter.  
Best Shearling Ram, Robert Ferguson.  
Second do. do., John Miller.  
Best Ram Lamb, Robert Ferguson.  
Second do. do., John Ferguson.  
Best Ewe, 2 shears & over, S. L. Bishop.  
Second best, Robert Ferguson.  
Third best, John Miller.  
Best Shearling Ewe, John T. Carter.  
Second best, John Ferguson.  
Third best, S. L. Bishop.  
Best Ewe Lamb, Thomas Miller.  
Second best, John T. Carter.  
Third best, Robert Barbour.  
Best Bull 3 years & upwards, William Molloy.  
Second do. do., William Eady.  
Best 1 year Bull, Hilirun Hachey.  
Second do. do., Joseph Read.  
Best Bull Calf, 1857, John Ferguson.  
Second best, John Nicol.  
Third best, William Molloy.  
Best Cow 3 year & upwards, John T. Carter.  
Second best, Robert Barbour.  
Third best, John Ferguson.  
Fourth best, Corn. Hotchkies.  
Fifth best, Robert Ferguson.  
Best Heifer, 2 year old, John Ferguson.  
Second best, Robert Ferguson.  
Best Heifer, 1 year old, Robert Barbour.  
Second best, William Molloy.  
Third best, James Meahan.  
Best Heifer Calf, 1857, John Ferguson.  
Second best, Robert Barbour.  
Third best, William Molloy.  
Best Spring Boar, Robert Ferguson.  
Second best, John Ferguson.  
Best Sow 1 year & upwards, John Ferguson.  
Best Spring Sow, William Napier.  
Second best, Anthony Rainey.  
Third best, WILLIAM NAPIER, Secretary.

### AMERICA AND BRITAIN.

THE New York Tribune has been contrasting the Mechanical skill of the two countries. It appears that Mr Collins built the steamer Adriatic for the purpose of eclipsing the Cunard line. She was laid down the same month as the Persia was. The latter has been running successfully for eighteen months, but the former has not yet been able to leave her dock, owing to some defect in her build and also in her machinery. We give below the remarks of the Tribune, they speak for themselves:

"The 'Adriatic' like the 'Persia' was to have been completed in the year 1855. In their legitimate rivalry for excellence, the Cunard and the Collins Companies were to produce each a specimen of naval architecture regardless of expense. Nothing was to be neglected; the most skilful engineers and mechanics of England and America were to do the work.—The best patents were to be applied; the best officers were to be put in command. National feelings were soon excited; and in January, 1856, the two commercial companies were forgotten, and the contest was looked upon on both sides of the Atlantic as a first move towards the supremacy of the sea. Exact to a day, the Persia sailed; she crossed and recrossed the Atlantic, leaving everything behind her, while failure after failure kept the Adriatic bound to the dock. It is said that this vessel will cost her owners a million of dollars paid down, and a million more for loss of profits during nineteen months. What she costs the community by casting discredit on American builders, and damping the spirits of our enterprising merchants, many millions would not repay. At the present time our shipbuilders have no work, while three hundred steamers are building in the shipyards and machine