

a fortune and liver complaint to carry back to England. When he had been a short time a soldier peace was concluded between France and Great Britain, Madras was given back to the English; and open hostilities ceased between the rival Powers.

It was but a temporary truce. The condition of India at this period inspired the ambitious soul of Dupleix with dreams of empire. Aurangzeb, the last of the Great Moguls in fact, though not in name, had been gathered to his fathers, at the patriarchal age of 94, in the year 1707. No sooner were his eyes closed in death than swift and sudden disorganization seized on his splendid dominions. "A succession of nominal Sovereigns," in the words of Macaulay, sunk in indolence and debauchery, sauntered away life in secluded palaces, chowing bang, fondling concubines, and listening to buffoons. A succession of ferocious invaders descended through the Western passes to prey on the defenceless wealth of Hindoostan. Delhi was taken and plundered by Nadir Shah, the Persian. The Mahratta robbers swept like a devouring flame over the peaceful plains of Bengal. Nowhere, save in the immediate vicinity of the French and English settlements, did law and order reign. These settlements, or stations, had necessarily been strengthened and fortified as the country became more insecure. The factory grew into the fort, the clerk into the soldier, and the intruder now aspired to empire. Dupleix saw the possibility of founding a European kingdom in India stronger than any native rule. His keen and cunning intellect also perceived that this might be done, not by open aggression, but by using the native princes as puppets, and playing them off against each other. An opportunity for interference soon occurred. The Viceroy of the Deccan died at the tolerably advanced age of 104, in 1748. To this prince had been subject the wealthy province of the Carnatic, on the shores of which the French settlement was planted. The Nabob, or ruler of the Carnatic, at this period, was called Anaverdy Khan, whose son, Mahommed Ali, figures so often in our Parliamentary debates as "the Nabob of Arcot." A Pretender made his appearance under French protection. Anaverdy Khan was defeated and slain, and the schemes of Dupleix approached fulfilment. He received his puppet at Pondicherry with all the splendour of oriental pageantry, and was invested with the government of Hindoostan from the river Krishna to Cape Comorin, the southernmost part of the peninsula. In the name of the French East India Company, the crafty Frenchman was now in possession of about six hundred miles of coast, and virtual lord of a country as large as France.

The success of Dupleix's scheme alarmed and annoyed the English. The inhabitants of Hindoostan have been always worshippers of prestige, and they now saw in the Frenchman the strongest of the strong men of the West; the putter up and putter down of princes; the marvellous warrior, whose "fire altars," as they called the artillery, nothing could resist. It was necessary, therefore, to make some stand in Southern India, if the settlement of Madras were deemed worthy of preservation. The emergency was great, and, perhaps, there was only one man in the world equal to it. That man was Clive. The descendant of Anaverdy Khan, who had been recognised as Nabob by the English, was cooped up, with the remains of his army, in the city of Trichinopoly, at the mercy of his enemies and their allies. At this crisis the English were determined to create a diversion by an attack on Arcot, the capital of the Carnatic. The command was entrusted to Clive, then only 25 years old. In the midst of a fearful storm, such as only can be witnessed in the tropics he entered Arcot, and the affrighted garrison fled without striking a blow. A more difficult and dangerous task remained, and that was to hold the place so easily taken. A large besieging army soon surrounded it, and the little garrison, after sustaining a siege of 40 days, was menaced with famine. Then occurred a touching incident, which proves that the poor Sepoy, under proper treatment, is capable of the most romantic fidelity and affection. The Sepoys, writes Macaulay, came to Clive, not to complain of their scanty fare, but to propose that all the grain should be given to the Europeans, who required more nourishment than the natives of Asia. The thin gruel, they said, which was strained away from the rice, would suffice for themselves. At length the assailants, instead of trusting to the surer arm of famine, stormed the place, and a bloody struggle ensued. Clive himself pointed the artillery, and, though the besiegers displayed all the fury of fanaticism and intoxication, they were repulsed with great slaughter, while the little garrison only lost five or six men. No longer compelled to stand on the defensive, Clive now met the French and their allies, face to face, and gained a signal victory. The fortunes of Dupleix, after this, began to decline. He was no soldier himself, and had no officer of distinction at hand on whom he could rely.—His European troops are described as "the sweepings of the galleys;" his policy was condemned by his Government, and his treasury empty. To complete his misfortunes he was recalled to Europe, where disgrace and poverty awaited him. Broken in health and fortune, he haunted, in vain, the anti-chambers of the great; in vain appealed to Royal clemency and justice; in vain complained to the world, of the undeserved indignities heaped on the head of one who had raised the name of France in the East higher than it had ever been raised before, higher than that of any other European Power.

Disasters and vicissitudes, more strange and

appalling than those encountered by the English in Southern India, were experienced by the servants of the Company in Bengal. By the rulers of this province our traders had, as we have remarked, from the first been regarded with jealousy and animosity. Through the exertions of a medical gentleman named Hamilton, who had performed a successful cure at the Court of the Mogul, early in the eighteenth century, additional privileges had been granted to the Company, and they exercised a certain jurisdiction within their limited domain. It will be recollected that this is the second time that medical science had rendered signal service to British commerce in the East.—Whilst their compatriots in the South, however, were converted by circumstances into soldiers, the English at Calcutta remained simply traders, and as traders, perhaps, among the most prosperous in the world. In 1756 this purely commercial station was the theatre of a fearful tragedy. A young savage, called Surajah Dowlah, in that year became Viceroy of Bengal, and his reign began with an act of atrocity which caused a thrill of horror to run through Europe. Hating the English with unreasoning hatred, he picked a quarrel with them on the most trivial grounds, and besieged Fort William, by which their factories and private residences were protected. Shamefully deserted by the military commandant, the fort was taken, and a number of English captives fell into the hands of the barbarian. There was only one prison in Calcutta, appropriated called the Black Hole. It was twenty feet square, with only a few air-holes. Into this den were thrust and locked in for one terrible night, 146 English captives. The heat of the weather was excessive even for the climate of Bengal; only now and then the strongest, by fierce fighting and struggling, could obtain the relief of a drop of water; whilst cruel faces, lit up with malignant passions, scowled or jeered at the sufferers through the bars. No wonder some went mad, and died raving; no wonder that some relapsed into melancholy despair. When day broke, and the charnel-house was opened, one hundred and twenty-three dead bodies were counted, and the survivors, as they walked forth in the air, could scarcely be recognised by those who knew them best. Tales of horror, dreadful, strange and terrible, have often since reached us from India, but none have made so terrible an impression as the story of the Black Hole of Calcutta produced on our ancestors.

(To be Continued.)

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 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, £337 10 11

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Full Moon 3rd 10h 47m A. M. HIGH WATER.		
27 S. 16th Sunday after Trinity	11h 5 11A42	
28 M.		0 30
29 T. St. Michael.	1 18 2 4	
30 W.	2 43 3 27	
1 Th OCTOBER.	3 57 4 22	
2 F.	4 43 5 2	
3 S. Archbh. Tillotson brn 1640	5 22 6 41	

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.—Lalhouseie, 2h50m from the above.

THE BRITISH MAIL.

THE British steamer arrived at Halifax about noon on Wednesday last, a few hours too late to be despatched by that morning's mail for this quarter. We understand the Postmaster General telegraphed that our Courier should remain at the Bend until the express to St. John came up, but learned that the mail was sent on to that city by the way of Windsor, and consequently we will not obtain our portion of the mail until Sunday.

We hope the Postmaster General will make the same arrangement as his predecessor did—cause the expresses to be sent to the Bend, and our Courier to be delayed until they come up. The public expect this, and are not a little disappointed that it has not been entered into before this.

COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

WE are indebted to the St. John Morning News, for the following presentation of the Grand Jury, presented to Judge Parker at the recent sitting of the Supreme Court. We should like to learn the reason why our friends in that quarter, did not send this document for publication to this paper, as we have hitherto been the channel through which documents of this kind in that quarter, have reached the public.

To His Honor Mr Justice Parker—
The Grand Jury now sitting at the present assizes conceiving it to be their duty to notice and present all things in which the interests of Her Majesty's subjects in this County are concerned, beg leave to notice a rumour now current in the County, that the present Sheriff is to be displaced on the grounds that the office of Register of Deeds and Wills, which that gentleman holds, is incompatible with the office of Sheriff, an expression of opinion it appears made by a majority of the House of Assembly at the last Session. The Grand Jury are confident that they are but reflecting the almost unanimous opinion of the people of this County, when they declare that such incompatibility has never been felt in this County—that the two offices held by the present incumbent have been attended to with diligence and punctuality by him, and that their being held by him has been found rather a convenience to the people than otherwise. The conduct of the present Sheriff on all occasions has been independent, unprejudiced and merciful, tending greatly to the good of the people and co-ducive to the honor of her Majesty's Commission. The Jury would most sincerely deprecate the appointment of so responsible an office as that of Sheriff, for the purpose of party, or because the individual has signalized himself as a strenuous political partizan. The law has of necessity placed a wide discretionary power in the office of Sheriff. In choosing of Jurors, in the appointing of Presiding Officers at Elections, in many other of the duties of that office, a discretionary power must be exercised, which ought to be not only above crime, but above suspicion—the peace and happiness of the people, and their confidence in the administration of the law must become materially impaired, if not altogether destroyed, by that want of confidence in that office, which the appointment of a political partizan must necessarily produce in the minds of the public. The Grand Jury request His Honor to convey this expression of theirs to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with their earnest prayer that no change be made in this County.

Signed in behalf of the Jury,
JAMES MCNUTT, Foreman.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE arrival of the steamers Baltic and Persia at New York, has put us in possession of some later news from the other side of the water.

It is gratifying to hear that the weather continued very favourable for all kinds of Agricultural work, and that the crops were very abundant, the only drawback was the potatoes, which in some localities were diseased, but nothing serious was apprehended.

There is some news from China and India.—The Correspondent of the London Times gives the following as the course which Lord Elgin intends to pursue in China.

"Lord Elgin has arrived in health. Two days were given to receptions on board. On the third he landed under salute from all the ships and from the fort, and the troops were turned out, and there was a gala day, and Sir John Bowring conducted him through a line of soldiers to Government House, where he now remains a guest, and where dinner parties, levees, and addresses, are the order of the day.

"We have, therefore, a plenipotentiary whom all parties hope and believe to be the man for the occasion; and we have leaders who, if ordered to do so, would take 10,000 men through China from the Yellow Sea to the Himalaya, but we have not got the 10,000 men.

"It was very evident that Lord Elgin's position would not allow him to remain idle in Hong Kong, and no one was surprised when the rumor spread that he was going northward. The course really resolved upon, however, is this:—The Calcutta, the Shannon, the Pearl, the Inflexible, the Hornet and two gunboats will proceed northwards, to rendezvous at Shanghai, and to proceed thence to the river Pei-ho, on which river Peking stands. Arrived at the nearest point to the capital, Lord Elgin will dispatch to the authorities, for transmission to the Emperor, a letter requiring the Emperor within a specified time either to recognize or to repudiate the acts of his officers at Canton.

"If the Court of Peking repudiate Yeh, and pay compensation for past injuries, and give

security against their recurrence—well. If, as is most probable, either no notice be taken of the letter, or a disposition be shown to entangle the ambassador in question of ceremonial, Lord Elgin will declare war, and thus relieve the relations of the two Powers from their present anomalous position. Canton will then be occupied, the trade of the northern ports will not be unnecessarily interfered with, but such further proceeding will be taken as may be necessary to bring the court of Peking to reason."

There is not much news from India, but the little furnished is satisfactory. The Bombay Correspondent of the London Times, under date of July 30, furnishes some interesting intelligence from Delhi, and among other things gives the following reasons why the city was not assaulted.

"For an attack would probably be successful—although that is to say an entrance would be, with whatever loss, effected by escalade—still the difficulties attendant upon the complete subjugation and occupation of a city nine miles in circumference, containing 150,000 inhabitants mainly hostile to the assailants, and large numbers of armed and disciplined mutineers are not lightly to be encountered. Let us for the present be content to know that our little force holds in check the great body of the mutineers of the Bengal army; that it will shortly receive further reinforcements of English and Sikh troops from the Punjab; that the enemy, though largely augmented in numbers, have never yet shown themselves outside the walls without being repulsed with heavy loss; that there are internal dissensions among them, and that they must be suffering severely, not only from our shot and shell, but from sickness, while our camp is comparatively healthy. I endeavour to write temperately, but I assure you it is no easy matter to preserve a uniform tone of unimpassioned narration when oppressed by the recollection of the treacheries and horrors unutterable that have been perpetrated by the rebels since the Meerut outbreak on the 10th May."

Our readers will recollect that at Cawnpore the British troops were compelled from starvation to submit to a capitulation, and surrendered with an understanding that their lives would be spared. The English papers furnish the following sketch of Nena Sahib, who acted so cruelly and treacherously towards the garrison.

"Years ago, the Peishwa of the Mahratta, Rajee Rao, after losing his throne in battle against us, was allowed to retire on a princely pension, which he actually enjoyed for some 30 years. Before his death he proposed to nominate this Nena Sahib—a person in no manner related to him—as a man who should receive from the British Government a continuation of the indemnity conceded to himself. The very reasonable refusal of this request, constitutes the wrongs of Nena Sahib at our hands. It must be understood that he was allowed not only to inherit without interference the private hoards of Raja Rao, but also to maintain a certain armed force, and with these qualifications he was raised, when the hour of treason arrived, to the command of all the mutineers of the vicinity."

This native Prince was subsequently attacked and routed by General Havelock after several severe engagements. The papers furnish the following letters from him, relating the particulars.

From Brigadier General Havelock to the Government or General, from Futteypore, by Telegraph, dated Allahabad, 13th July, 11. 35 A. M.

"I have to acquaint your Lordship that I have this morning attacked and totally defeated the insurgents, capturing 11 guns, and scattering their forces in utter confusion in the direction of Cawnpore. By two harassing marches I joined Major Renaud's advanced column 3 hours before daylight, and encamped 4 miles from Futteypore; where, pitching our tents, the enemy advanced out of Futteypore and opened fire upon a reconnaissance under Col. Tytler.

"I had wished to defer the fight until tomorrow, but, thus assailed, was compelled to accept the challenge.

"I marched with eight guns in the centre under Capt. Maude, Royal Artillery, forming the whole of the infantry in quarter distance column, in support.

"Capt. Maude's fire electrified the enemy who abandoned gun after gun, and were then driven by our skirmishers and column through garden enclosures and the streets of Futteypore in complete confusion.

"My loss is merely nominal; not a single European touched. My column had marched 24 miles up to the ground I write from; Major Renaud's 19 miles. The conduct of the troops in sustaining the fatigue of so long a march, and enduring the heat is beyond praise. The enemy's strength is said to have been 2 regiments of cavalry and three of infantry, and 11 guns."

"From General Havelock, dated Cawnpore Cantonment, July 17.

"By the blessing of God, I recaptured this place yesterday, and totally defeated Nena Sahib in person, taking more than six guns, four of them of siege calibre. The enemy were strongly posted behind a succession of villages, and obstinately disputed for 140 minutes every inch of the ground; but I was enabled by a flank movement to my right to turn his left, and this gave us the victory. The conduct