

them off to protect the other ladies. We had hardly been gone 50 minutes when these 50 sowars bolted, after firing a volley into the Europeans we had just left. Galloped back as fast as we could to our dear ones. The firing had by this time ceased, and thinking that the worst was over, I put off my sword, &c., and ordered dinner. Hardly a dish had reached the table when bang, bang went the guns again—this time at the Sikhs, who had joined the 37th. The same scene of flying Sepoys; for you must know we had two 4-pounders pounding the muskils with grape, which they could not stand. Shortly after in came Colonel Gordon with 30 European soldiers, and carried us off to the Mint. It was a fearful time, and enough to sober one for life; such a scene met us at the Mint, which was choked with refugees. Every one had some one to enquire for, but no one could say where any one was. It was a long and anxious night. With dawn more courage was plucked up. The panic among the mutineers, however, had been so great that not a man could be heard of, and even the thieves and badmashes had mizzled; for, notwithstanding every bungalow had been left to take care of itself, not a pin had been stolen, or even a thatch burnt. Every refugee was busy removing valuables, and all got something. Our treasury was safe. The treasure was removed by 12 o'clock at noon to the Artillery Barracks, but not a man budged out for the next twenty-four hours; yet the fear and funk had been so wholesome that all our property remained untouched. On Saturday, seeing all quiet, we determined to spend the day at home, but all of us returned to the Mint at night. How long these things are to last God knows. I see no chance of any amendment, but must hold on till more European soldiers come in, and the weather less hot—100 degrees indoors. We had long known that the 37th were mutinous, but were waiting for more soldiers to disarm them. The mutiny at Azimghur, however, precipitated matters. On the news reaching us a parade was ordered for the evening. The hour came, the fellows smelt a rat. Instead of obeying orders, they began popping at the soldiers, (viz., the 37th Native Infantry did.) The Britishers went at them. The blackies retreated into their lines, and from that shelter kept up firing.—The 4-pounders were then brought to play, and graped them. The lines were then set fire to drive them out, which was done. All this time the Sikhs stood spectators, drawn up in open parade. They then wavered, first attempted to murder their commandant, Col. Gordon, who was saved by one of his own men, who received the ball in his arm, and was immediately removed to the Mint. The Sikhs then sent a volley at the gunners, who wheeled their guns round and hammered them with grape; they were mowed down like rotten carrots, and bolted like the 37th. Meanwhile Captain Guise, in command of the 13th Irregulars, called upon his troopers to charge, and went off at a gallop. Not a man stirred. Captain Guise was shot by the 37th, and it is said had his head split open afterwards by some of his own troopers. Two other officers of the 37th, youngsters of only 16 and 18 were desperately wounded; one given up since. A third was wounded severely. Ten or 12 rank and file were killed and wounded, of whom we have buried three.

George Seffert, a young artilleryman, at Peshawar, writes home to his mother:—
I am sorry to say that they [the mutinous Sepoys] committed fearful ravages before we could put any check on them, committing the most brutal acts on defenceless women and children, not one of which they spared when they gained the upper hand, which was in those stations were little or no European soldiers were quartered, the worst of which is a city called Delhi. In this city they massacred all hands. Officers' ladies were disgraced by them by all the means in their power, and afterwards brutally murdered, their breasts cut off and thrown away, and lastly their heads. Children not seven years old suffered before their mothers and fathers. They even cut the unborn babe from its mother's womb, and threw it in her face. Clergymen suffered the same fate; it mattered not as long as you were white. But they are paying for it now. I have only a day or two since been at the blowing away of 40 Sepoys from the muzzles of our guns. We killed 400 the other day, chasing them for eight or ten miles, after marching 20 miles before we came up with them; all night, all day, crossing rivers in boats, taking our guns to pieces to get over, in a dreadful sun. This was day after day for two weeks, yet revenge urged men on, officers and all, and we bore it all without a word. . . . We are again in quarters, hanging, shooting nearly every day. At Delhi, however, our troops have more of the mutineers to settle. . . . This is the place that the mutineers made the grave of so much beauty and innocence; it will now be their own grave, for the Britons before it and round it will not let one escape with life who had so disgraced manhood as to act as they have done. The paper says they wanted blood; they shall have it, but—its now our turn—it must be their own.

Another Correspondent says:—The representative of the Mahabta has set himself up as king—the very man I wrote about when I was at Cawnpore. This man has committed the most fearful atrocities. A boat load of 126 women and children were passing down from Nynnee Tal to Calcutta to be out of the way. They were near Cawnpore when he got hold of them, tied them together one by one and mutilated them.

Communications.

APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT, ON BEHALF OF THE FAMILIES OF THE FISHER- MEN OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY, LOST IN THE STORM OF 22nd JULY LAST.

Between the night of the 21st, and sunrise of the 22nd July, the Bay de-Chaleur and North Eastern Shore of the Gulf, was visited by one of the most terrible storms within the memory of the oldest living inhabitant.

It was the height of the Cod-fishing season; the weather for some time previously had been most propitious, and fish abundant. About 400 boats were out on the fishing-grounds, at a distance varying from 5 to 15 miles. The crews were rejoicing in the prospect of securing a profitable week's labour, and were prepared only for the ordinary hazards of their calling. Thus unexpectedly, and without giving sign or token of its approach, the hurricane came down upon them about 10 o'clock p. m., the 21st, increasing in violence till 2 o'clock a. m. of the 22nd, when it very gradually began to subside, having raised in the meantime an appalling sea that art and skill were powerless to contend with. Many of the boats that started on the first appearance of danger, were graciously permitted by Divine Providence to reach the shore, and the lives of the crews were saved—but nothing more—others went down at their anchors. A few of these poor people were crushed to death on the beach after reaching it in safety, while many, alas, were engulfed in the angry waters, unnoticed and unseen by mortal eye.

Gloucester has chiefly suffered by this calamity; the number of her inhabitants lost is ascertained to be 60, viz.—Single—34; Married—26; Total—60. Leaving Widows—25; Orphans—67; Total—92.

Many of these families are left in a destitute condition, and ill prepared to meet the rigours of the approaching winter season.

At a Public Meeting held at the Court House, Bathurst, on the 29th inst., it was Resolved—That an effort should be made to raise sufficient means by subscription throughout the Province, to relieve the pressing necessities of the most needy, so that none if possible shall perish through want of food and clothing—and the following Committee was appointed to carry the same into effect, viz:—

JOHN FERGUSON,
HENRY W. BALDWIN, } Esqrs., Bathurst.
JOHN MCKENNA,

Who will cheerfully receive contributions, however small, of money, food, or clothing, for this object.

Bathurst, August 31, 1857.

A PRACTICAL CRICHTON.

TRUTH CONQUERS ALL ASSAILANTS.

The admirable Crichton, the greatest logician of his day, was accustomed to seek a controversy with the Sophists of the French and Italian Colleges, by nailing challenges to the gates of those institutions. Thomas Holloway, the inventor of the popular medicinal remedies that bear his name, has adopted a more public and comprehensive method of defying Error and establishing Truth. He has advertised his Pills and Ointment in nearly every newspaper in the world, and fortified his proclamations with a mass of authentic testimony which no disputant has thought it prudent to assail. Crichton was a great theorist. Holloway is a man of facts. He takes for his premises twenty years of successful practice, and innumerable well attested cures, and asks the world to draw its own conclusions. He has a simple and perspicuous theory of the common origin of all diseases, and upon this theory the composition of his famous remedies is based; but he rightly deems that the experimental proofs of their efficacy constitute a better passport to public confidence than a thousand philosophical essays upon the causes which lie at the root of their astonishing effects. In argument, the ingenious and subtle caviller, may sometimes prove an overmatch for plain reason; but there never lived the man, however eloquent, that could overcome a solid array of facts. They present the same sort of impenetrable barrier to the attacks of the most brilliant declaimer, that a square of infantry presents to the charge of light dragoons. In the centre of his *chevaux de frise* of facts, stands the hero of countless victories over disease, Professor Holloway, invulnerable to the shafts of envy and prejudice.

What are his credentials? Have not his preparations relieved tens of thousands of victims in every clime, upon whom an ante-mortem inquest of the "profession" had been held, and a verdict pronounced of "utterly incurable?" For a response to this question, consult the press, everywhere, the volumes of private testimonials, the records of hospitals, the complimentary letters of princes and nobles, the archives of governments, and public opinion throughout the world. These are Holloway's vouchers. Who is prepared to question them?—*London Dispatch.*

WANTED.—As soon as convenient, at the Gleaner Office, the amounts due the Establishment, for subscription to the paper, &c., &c., to enable the Proprietors to procure their stock of material for the long winter season that is fast approaching.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 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 First Qr, 26th 4h 36m A. M. HIGH WATER.		
20 S.	15th Sunday after Trinity	7h 0' 7h 15'
21 M.	St. Mathew.	7 30' 7 44'
22 T.		7 59' 8 13'
23 W.	Autumn commences.	8 26' 8 41'
24 Th.		8 57' 9 14'
25 F.	Nelson born 1758	9 32' 9 50'
26 S.		10 11' 10 35'

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.

THE FISHERIES.

WE would recommend to the careful perusal of the inhabitants of the districts bordering on the Gulf and Bay de Chaleur, the accompanying extract copied from a late American Journal.—If our American neighbours can yearly visit our shores, after a voyage of considerable length, frequently fraught with danger, and in vessels, the building and fitting out of which involves considerable outlay, surely they, being in the immediate vicinity, with every material around them to build such craft as are necessary for carrying on the Fisheries, ought to be able to enter into successful competition with them.

This is a question which deserves the serious attention of our merchants and traders, and we are pleased from what we see and hear in our own neighbourhood, and from accounts from Correspondents residing on our shores, that the matter has of late created a good deal of discussion, and what is still better, several persons have determined to embark in the trade. What, we would like to ascertain, is to prevent a Joint Stock Company, say of three persons or firms, from building a suitable craft, to keep her engaged during the spring, summer and fall, on the fishing grounds, taking such fish as are in season, and then, in the winter, with an assorted cargo, proceeding to the West Indies, and bringing home a return cargo of sugar, molasses &c.; or she might proceed to the Mediterranean, or Spain, as the vessels belonging to the Jersey firms do, and bring home the cash. One thing is evident, if we wish to maintain our present position and retain our population, we must withdraw a large portion of our capital and labour from that most precarious and unprofitable Lumber business which has absorbed too much of our attention and means, and seek for other channels of industry. There are two that stand prominently forward—Agriculture and the Fisheries, and we feel persuaded, that had a tithe of the capital and labour bestowed on the Lumber trade been devoted to either of them, the country would have been in a much more thriving condition than it is at present. We throw out these imperfect hints hoping they will receive that attention their importance deserve.

The following is the extract we have alluded to.

"Sunday the 6th inst., was a joyful day for

Gloucester, in arrivals of fishing vessels. One after another they came in all day with colors flying, and with fares from 500 to 200 barrels. About thirty-five thousand dollars worth came in. A great many more are now due, as not nearly all of the first vessels have yet arrived. Their stay in port is now short, as they must be back to the bay before the boisterous weather occurs, which seriously interrupts the fisheries, and breaks up their voyages. The latter part of October and November in the Bay of St Lawrence is rather a dangerous and uncomfortable place, as the gales and storms are very severe, and good harbours scarce. As late as the 12th of November last year more than 100 Gloucester vessels were in the bay, and such was the remarkable and sudden exit of the mackerel, and the bad weather, that they returned home with about 60 barrels each, of poor mackerel, and thus caused the fishing season to terminate unfavorably."

Since the above remarks were penned, we obtained the Westmoreland Times of Thursday last. It contains some useful hints on the same subject, which we with much satisfaction publish below.

"We have on many occasions called the attention of our readers to the character and qualifications of this Province as an Agricultural country. We have now to bring under their notice one or two facts in reference to the Fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. We may premise in the first place, however, that although we can communicate nothing new to many of our readers on this subject, yet we are quite certain that to many at a distance, the value and extent of these fisheries, and the facilities which will hereafter be afforded for prosecuting this business are almost, if not entirely unknown. This idea is suggested by a hint thrown out lately by one of the opposition papers in reference to the future trade and prospects of our Railway to Shediac becoming a losing speculation to the public. We remark then, that the Gulf of St. Lawrence is perhaps one of the best supplied fishing grounds on the broad side of North America. This fact requires neither illustration or argument; it is known and admitted to be the case by all who have taken the trouble to enquire; but hitherto, obstacles of a somewhat insurmountable nature have tended to retard the progress and prevent the development of this valuable branch of business. In the spring of the year, as soon as the ice is clear, thousands of barrels of the finest description of herrings can be caught and cured on the Gulf's Shore, and a profitable business could have been done had there been sufficient facilities for getting the article to market. These facilities we are now in possession of. The fish may be put up and packed at the Railway terminus at Point de Chene, and in 48 hours afterwards may be in the Boston market. Vessels may have an opportunity of being safely moored in any harbour, from Shediac to Gaspé during the winter, and as soon as the ice breaks up may be ready to leave the shore and commence the season's operations, and instead of having first to make a voyage of some weeks after the Gulf is clear of ice before getting on the ground, and then having to make a return voyage of the same extent with a cargo on board, vessels can be in readiness to leave at once and be on the ground in a few hours, returning and landing cargo in like manner, and thus accomplish, at all events, three voyages in the time formerly occupied in making one. Parties who make Point De Chene their station for packing and curing will have the advantage of being at the Railway terminus, and others whose locations are further up, will be accommodated by a steamer which will undoubtedly be placed on the route between Shediac and Quebec next season. But we have only as yet spoken of the herring fishery; we must also name salmon and codfish—both of which are abundant and of the finest quality;—and last though not least, there is at this moment, an ample supply of the best description of mackerel to be had by any one who will take the trouble even to go out in a boat and bring them in. (We used some of them the other day and can pronounce them No. 1.) There is no exaggeration in stating these facts; they are patent to any one who will take the trouble to enquire; and the advantages of this valuable trade are open to all who will avail themselves of them. The business has hitherto lain dormant in consequence of the obstacles to its successful pursuit; by the opening of the Railway and the connection of the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with those of the Bay of Fundy, these obstacles are removed; and with the commencement of another year, we look for the opening of a new era in this part of our Provincial resources. We must not omit, however, to mention, that our friends in Miramichi, with a degree of public spirit and commercial enterprise which is really commendable, have launched a small vessel and employed her in this business during the past season. We understand also, that it is their intention to build others of a similar description for the same purpose. The success of this undertaking cannot admit of a doubt if properly managed; and in this respect we believe the parties interested will shew themselves deserving of every confidence, and they will be sure to meet with a handsome remuneration. We may assert also, that as far as Agricultural capabilities are concerned, the Counties of Kent and Northumberland are second to no other in British North America, and only require the application of industry to become known. Here then the means of opening up a new branch of business, and bringing a large tract of valuable land under cultivation, are clearly pointed out, in which the chief agen-