

the guns taken away into the fort. At Shikarpore, some days later, some fifteen of the artillerymen got hold of the guns one very dark night and blazed away at nothing or anything till driven away by the police, who fired at the flashes of the guns. One or two were killed, and the others decamped, only to be brought in dead or alive by the police and the villagers. Here, and everywhere throughout Scinde, the police have behaved admirably.—An affair at Kurrachee was more serious.—There, one evening a plot on the part of his regiment was disclosed to Major Macgregor, of the 21st Native Infantry, to rise that very night, murder the Europeans, and make off for Hyderabad. Everything seems to have been admirably well managed. The 2nd Europeans (two companies only) and the Horse artillery were ordered out at once, and the regiment was surprised. Some twenty seven were missing, all of whom have since been executed or slain by the police or the villagers, and about the same number, whose firelocks were found to be loaded, are to be transported for life. Elsewhere throughout the Presidency we have been quite quiet, if I except the case of the 2nd Grenadiers, to which I have already alluded, but which has hitherto exhibited nothing worse than a few desertions and consequent imprisonments. By this time, General Roberts, who commands in Guzerat, has got the 89th Foot at Ahmedabad, which will keep everything quiet; and at Kurrachee, the wing of the 4th, from the Mauritius, has arrived. Here we have the left wing of the 95th, but the head-quarters are not yet heard of.—They had not reached the Cape when the left wing sailed from it.

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 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.

Full Moon 1st, 6h 34m A. M. HIGH WATER.

29 S. Advent Sunday.	3A16	3A42
30 M. St. Andrew.	4 8	4 32
1 T. DECEMBER.	4 59	5 22
2 W	5 48	6 11
3 Th Belzoni died 1823.	6 27	7 2
4 F.	7 25	7 53
5 S. Mozart died 1792.	8 18	8 43

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, 2A30m—Bathurst, 2A45m—Dalhousie, 2A50m from the above.

### EUROPEAN NEWS.

SINCE the arrival of the mail we have had leisure to peruse our British papers. Their contents are not particularly interesting, if we except the pleasing news of the fall of Delhi. The intelligence of the failure of many respectable and long-established firms in all parts of the kingdom, and the advance in the rate of interest—ten per cent—a price beyond all precedent, has had a most crushing effect on all branches of trade, but more especially on those two in which we are more immediately interested—shipping and lumber. The papers contain the names of a very great many firms who have been compelled to give way under the pressure, and it is highly probable many more will follow. The present monetary crisis, we anticipate, is as severe as one as has ever been experienced in the Commercial world.

The citizens of London have been making the Duke of Cambridge a present of a sword, and the Lord Mayor has been feasting him at

the Mansion house. All the Diplomatic corps were present. The American Minister on the occasion delivered the following sensible remarks:

"My Lord Mayor, my lords, ladies, and gentleman, the distinguished member of the diplomatic body who has just addressed this meeting has discharged his duty so ably, in a language not familiar to all, that I had hoped, while he was proceeding, I should be spared the necessity of inflicting upon you another address. At the suggestion, however, of the Lord Mayor, and feeling desirous of explaining two or three thoughts that have passed through my mind in the course of the present day, I ask your attention for a few moments. You all know that I represent a republic, the constitution of which forbids to its government the creation or adoption of kings, princes, peers or lords—not that it prescribes individuals who may be in other lands eminently entitled to those high sounding titles. You will perceive, therefore, that circumstances connected with my uniform republican rearing and education have in a measure unfitted me for what at first appeared the interesting and appropriate ceremony of to-day. There is one rule that is equally applicable to all countries, let the system of policy be what it may, and that rule I will take upon myself to extract from the fifth on the list of the great English poets:—

"Honour and shame from no condition rise,  
Act well your part, there all the honour lies."

"It was mainly on that admirable and universally-recognized principle that, to my delight, I saw the ceremony of this day conducted. I can well imagine that a peasant or a yeoman, 'acting well his part,' might find in the acclamations of his countrymen and the applause of those under whom he had served, 'where all the honour lies.' I can imagine that even a prince may be a working patriot—that he may devote his high intellect, his energy of mind and body, to the zealous and persevering discharge of important and interesting public duties—I can imagine, as I have said, that even a prince may be so little dazzled by the luminous atmosphere in which he moves as to be able to see and to distinguish a meritorious comrade in the obscurest ranks of the private force; and I can imagine that even a prince, not bound by the dignity of chief command, may, at a moment of State exigency, sound with his breath the bugle for recruits. These are things that, republican as I am, I can imagine possible. Whether the imagining in your better knowledge of men and things can be made a fact among British princes it is not for me to determine. I am not one of the jury for the trial of that fact. I am, as I have said, a stranger. You are the panel, and if you find that there happens to be among British princes one of whom all these imaginings of mine in reference to individual merit become a plain fact, why your finding as jurors of such a verdict would be conclusive upon the judgment of those who hear it. Reference has been made this evening to one or two points to which I may be allowed to allude. Sympathy has been invoked from foreign nations in reference to the state of affairs in India. I am not here to speak as to the extent to which my government or the people of the United States sympathise with the struggle of England against India. That is not the thought I wish to express. The thought that I wish to express is in reference to the treatment that is to be dealt to those who have distinguished themselves in the field of crime in that unhappy region. Now, crimes are of various descriptions. Mutiny and murder are heavy crimes; they are dark and gloomy crimes; but they are crimes known to us all, and they are crimes committed in almost every community and under almost every government. Penalties are specifically provided for these crimes in the respective criminal codes of various countries. Let such crimes be punished, wherever they occur, according to the law. That is the first and clearest principle of action. But there are other crimes—crimes, at least, of another character—which become so monstrous as to assume the attitude of enmity to the human race; not merely crimes committed with reference to the power of India, not merely crimes inimical to England, not merely crimes inimical to Europe and its civilisation, but crimes that constitute their perpetrators what pirates are, what cannibals in the Feejee Islands are—enemies of the human race—and meriting, not from one nation, not from one people, but from the whole of the human race, summary and peremptory extirpation. This, as it appears to me, is not the language of any particular individual or any particular country, but the language of human nature; and although I am unable to say how far such language may be concurred in by the great body of my fellow-citizens on the opposite side of the Atlantic, yet I think I know them well enough to say that no language can be too strong, no words too impressive, no force too sudden, no blows too severe, for crimes such as those which have been perpetrated in India."

### UNITED STATES.

OUR neighbours, we are glad to perceive, are gradually recovering from the recent monetary and commercial panic. The Banks are receiving money, and resuming specie payments. Many of the large manufacturing establishments are again in full operation, and many others intend shortly to commence work. The Corporate Bodies, the Charitable Socie-

ties, and benevolent individuals throughout the Union, have been actively engaged providing for the destitute, and all such persons as require aid and assistance. The papers we have seen from Boston and New York, seem to think the crisis has been passed, and that brighter times are a-head.

The New York Herald of the 16th instant, under its head of Money Market reports:

"The stock market closed yesterday, buoyant at the current quotations. The advance of the previous few days was well sustained, and buyers appeared to be disposed to take stocks any way sellers offered. Cash transactions form the bulk of the business at the board.—Money is very abundant where the right kind of securities are offered, and the banks find it difficult to employ all their idle funds. For the first time for many weeks, the banks at the close of the week, discounted all the right kind of paper offered.

"The Arabia brought upwards of a million and supplies from other sources will swell the receipts to nearly two millions of dollars. The St. Louis will add nearly a million and a quarter to our supplies. The total export last week was less than seven hundred thousand dollars. Thus far this month the importation of specie has been upwards of four millions of dollars, against a little over a million exported. The banks on Monday must show a great increase in their specie reserve. The last returns showed about sixteen millions and a half upon a rising average. It was estimated, immediately after the last weekly statement, that the specie reserve was equal to seventeen and a half millions of dollars. It cannot now be less than nineteen millions of dollars, although the weekly average may show a smaller amount. The resumption of specie payments by our banks is merely a matter of form. The slight difficulties apprehended with some of the weak country banks, in relation to the uncurrent money movement, may act as a check upon some of our banks and put off resumption a few days, perhaps weeks, but they are all in a condition to resume at once."

### FUGITIVES FROM INDIA.

THE Wives and Children of the officers and men who were so cruelly butchered in India, are constantly arriving in Britain. The mail steamer Colombo, which brought the news of the fall of Delhi, had on board a number of these as passengers. A late London paper thus notices her arrival and the proceedings which took place on board during the voyage.

"Several refugees from India have come home by this steamer, some of them have had very narrow escapes from sharing the melancholy fate to which so many hundreds of the British residents have been doomed, while others are the immediate relatives of those whose lives have been sacrificed. Among the most prominent of these cases, the following may be mentioned:—Miss Graham, whose father, it will be remembered, was shot by her side as they were making their escape, when, by climbing over the side of the vessel, the young lady miraculously succeeded in saving her life; they had been residents at Sealote, in the Punjab. Mrs. Baker, who was burnt out at Cawnpore, and narrowly escaped with her life. Mrs. Banbury and Mrs. Norris, who were secreted and hunted about in the jungle for a month, and finally freed themselves from the dangers to which they had been so long exposed. Mrs. Warden, the widow of Major Warden, who died at sea, on board the steamer that was conveying them from Calcutta to Suez. Mrs. Owen, the wife of Sergeant Owen, of the 53rd Queen's Regiment and late Superintendent of Roads between Peshawur and Lahore; in the month of May they were compelled to fly for their lives, their youngest child being at the time only 14 days old. The Sergeant, who is come home also, is suffering from mental affliction, caused by a sunstroke. Miss Clara Dunbar, aged 10 years, daughter of Captain Dunbar, of the 10th Queen's, who was killed by the mutineers at Arra on the 29th of July. Miss Nina Bailey, aged six years, the daughter of Captain Bailey of the 7th Bengal Native Infantry, which regiment mutinied at Dinapore, and her mother has since died. The two last named young ladies have come home in the care of attendants. The cases of Mrs. Bunbury and Mrs. Norris excited great sympathy in Calcutta, and Lord Canning tendered them every possible assistance in his power.

"A meeting of ladies on board the Colombo was held in the saloon on the 23rd ult., at sea, near Malta, Mrs. Baker, the wife of Major Baker, of the Bengal Cavalry, in the chair. They were addressed by Captain Field, the Commander of the ship, who recommended the formation of a Committee of ladies on board each voyage to make inquiries among the passengers with a view of discovering any parties requiring assistance and relieving them. He handed over to them a box of clothing which he had received from the London Ladies' Committee, and also a box of warm clothing from the ladies of Southampton; and further stated that a lady and gentleman of Southampton were anxious to adopt an orphan child whose father had fallen in India. The meeting adjourned to the following day, the 24th, when it was reported that three cases had been discovered requiring relief, which was accordingly administered to the parties, who subsequently in the most grateful manner expressed their thanks.

"On the arrival of the Colombo in dock the Mayor and other members of the Local Relief Committee went on board, and the three cases in question being brought to their notice, they availed themselves of the first opportunity which has yet occurred by appropriating two £10 and one £5 notes to the assistance of the respective parties."

### CANADA.

THE Hon. Mr. Terrill, Provincial Secretary, has resigned his situation and seat at the Council Board. The Hon. Robert Spence, Postmaster General, and Isaac Buchanan, Esq., are both named as candidates for Hamilton, to succeed Sir Allan McNab. An opinion is very prevalent that there will be a dissolution of the Assembly. The Governor General, by Proclamation, set aside the 27th instant, (yesterday) as a general Day of Fast and Humiliation, and of Prayer to Almighty God, for the success of our arms in restoring tranquility to India.

### INDIA.

THE last British mail received at Halifax, put us in possession of the gratifying intelligence that the British forces had assaulted Delhi, the strong-hold of the mutineers, and after a protracted and sanguinary engagement, had succeeded in effecting a lodgment in the city. Subsequent intelligence (a fortnight later) received by steamers at New York, confirms this news, as well as that of the capture of the King of Delhi and his two sons previously reported on the strength of intelligence received from a native.

It appears that after the city was finally captured, all the Sepoys and population found therein, were put to the sword; women and children only, were spared. The British and their allies suffered severely—their loss is estimated at 1,200 killed and wounded, including 60 officers. The number killed on the part of the mutineers and residents of the city, is not stated, but it must have been very great. The amount of booty, as well as of warlike stores that has fallen into the hands of the victors, is reported to be immense. General Havelock had succeeded in relieving Lucknow, but it appears that he had no sooner effected this important object, than that they were again besieged by Nena Sahib, with a numerous host of mutineers which was reported at 50,000. As the British were relieved from Delhi, we have no doubt ample forces will be sent to the relief of our brave countrymen, and we expect the next Indian mail will put us in possession of the pleasing news that this body of the disaffected has been scattered, and that monster Nena Sahib, has become a prisoner, or paid the just penalty of his demoniacal acts.

### GRAIN TRADE.

SOME idea of the extent of the above trade can be formed from the following paragraph which we clip from the Buffalo Advertiser of the 10th instant. It says:

"We see that 200,000 bushels of wheat were shipped yesterday from Chicago to Buffalo. This, with what was previously on the way, would add 600,000 bushels of wheat, 13,000 do. corn, and 26,000 do. oats. There has arrived here, within the past eight days, 800,000 bushels of wheat, 67,000 do. corn; 45,000 do. oats, and 3,000 do. barley. The aggregate, therefore, of grain placed in transitu to a market, via Buffalo, within the past eight days is 1,500,000 bushels. The shipment of wheat alone, hence by canal within two weeks were 1,300,000 bushels. The sales of flour, corn and oats have also been pretty good. Considering the times, this is a trade not to be ashamed of, and what is better it shows the activity with which the country is making up for "lost time" in getting produce forward. We have not taken the receipts of flour into this account at all. They were large during the last two weeks, aggregating 140,000 barrels."

A late Western paper furnishes some further intelligence respecting the Grain in that region. It will be thus seen that Providence has furnished us with the means of being supplied with the staff of life at a cheap rate, but such is the avaricious disposition of the producers, that they will not allow their fellow man to reap the advantage.

"In Champaign County, Illinois, and at West Urbana, wheat is only worth according to weight and quality from 40 to 50 cents a bushel, and the farmers will not market it, but hold it back for higher prices. The same paper says the corn yield of Illinois is without a parallel for quantity—one of the exceptional crops which are said to come once in five years. A Champaign farmer says it will not command above twelve, fifteen, or eighteen cents a bushel, and