

They had come over from Meerut during the night, and were evidently prepared to perpetrate the most awful crimes, as they were fully armed and apparently wild with rage and excitement. They entered the Calcutta gates without opposition from any of the police, and made their way directly towards Deriowunge, shooting down in their progress all Europeans they met with. Among the first victims were Mr Simon Fraser, the Governor-General's agent, Captain Douglas, his assistant, and Mr R. Nixon, chief clerk in their office. Notice was immediately sent to the Brigadier, and a regiment, (the 54th N. N.,) with two guns from De Tessier's battery, was sent down. The 54th marched through the Cashmere-gate in good order, but on the approach of some of the sowars the sepoys rushed suddenly to the sides of the road, leaving their officers in the middle of the road, upon whom the troopers immediately came at a gallop, and, one after the other, shot them down. The officers were, with the exception of Colonel Ripley, unarmed; the colonel shot two of them before he fell, but with this exception, and one said to have been shot by Mr Fraser, none fell. After butchering all the officers of the 54th, the troopers dismounted and went among the sepoys of the 54th, shaking hands with them, and, it may be supposed, thanking them for their forbearance in not firing on the murderers of their officers. The troopers were perfectly collected—they rode up to their victims at full gallop, pulled up suddenly, fired their pistols, and retreated. The countenances of the troopers wore the expression of maniacs; one was a mere youth, rushing about, flourishing his sword, and displaying all the fury of a man under the influence of *hang*. They were in full uniform and some had medals. Had the officers of the 28th, 54th, and 74th Native Infantry been armed with revolvers, they might have shot some of them; but had they done so, it is still a doubtful question whether their own men would not have bayoneted them. The 54th made some show of firing their muskets, but the shots went, of course, over the heads of the troopers, who had evidently full confidence in the reception they were to meet with. Their plans must have been well matured. Meanwhile the people of the city were collecting for mischief; several bungalows at Deriowunge had been fired, and as the day advanced the goojurs of the villages around Delhi became alive to the chances of loot, and were ready for action. The whole city was up in arms, every European residence was searched, the troopers declaring that they did not want property, but life, and when they retired the rabble rushed in and made a clean sweep, from the punkahs to the floor-mats.—It is difficult to form an estimate of the number killed; most of the lists already published are incorrect. Happily, several persons said to be killed are still in existence, and some who escaped are not down at all. As soon as the extent of the outbreak was known, it became necessary for the residents to seek some place of safety, and most of them made their way to the Flagstaff Tower, where the gun is fired.—A company of the 38th Native Infantry and two guns were stationed here, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen, including the Brigadier, Brigade-Major, &c., were here well armed, with the intention of defending themselves against the troopers. The tower is round, and of solid brickwork, and was well adapted for the purpose—better, in fact, than any other building in Delhi. In selecting this spot, the Brigadier displayed considerable judgment, but he did not then know the extent of the catastrophe; for, although the general demeanour of the troops was anything but subordinate, the actual state of the case was unknown. Many of the officers of the 38th still had confidence in their men, and endeavoured to reason with them when they showed symptoms of insubordination; but, on Colonel Graves haranguing the company stationed at the Flagstaff Tower, it became evident that they were in a state of mutiny, and that the slightest thing would induce them to turn at once against their officers and the other Europeans assembled on the hill. About a quarter to four the magazine in the city exploded; a puff of white smoke and the report of a gun preceded the cloud of red dust which rose like a huge coronet into the air; the explosion that followed was not so great as might have been expected, but the effect was complete. It was soon known that the explosion was not accidental, but the gallant act of Lieut. Willoughby, Commissary of Ordnance, Delhi, and it is pleasing to be able to add that this brave young man escaped with a severe scorching. About 1,500 persons, rebels, are said to have been blown up with the magazine. On the appearance of clouds of dust in the air, the company of the 38th made a rush to their arms, which were piled near them. The object they had in view is not clearly defined, but it is supposed that they were influenced by a sudden desire to attack those within the tower.—Soon after this the 38th took possession of two guns sent up to reinforce the party at the tower and on this becoming known, the brigadier advised all who could leave to do so, intending to follow when the rest had all departed. Conveyances being in waiting most of the ladies got away, the gentlemen following on horseback; and thus a safe retreat was effected through Kurnaul for some, while many others branched off to Meerut. Many hairbreadth escapes have been related to the writer, ladies remaining eight and ten days in the jungle, trusting to the natives for protection, in several instances freely given, and it is gratifying to know that several persons supposed to have fallen victims are now safe at Meerut, Kurnaul, Umballah, or Simla. The escape of Sir T. Metcalfe was most providential. After being three days in Delhi after the outbreak, he escaped into the

jungles, hiding wherever he could, and at length, after ten days, found his way to Hansie. Several Europeans, (said to number forty-eight) were taken to the Palace, or perhaps went there for protection—these were taken care of by the King of Delhi; but the sowars of the 3rd Cavalry, whose thirst for European blood had not been quenched, rested not till they were all given up to them when they murdered them one by one in cool blood. The troopers are said later in the day to have pointed to their legs before they murdered their victims, and called attention to the marks of their manacles, asking if they were not justified in what they were doing. This may or may not be the case, but it is certain that the severe sentence on the mutineers of the 3rd Cavalry was the immediate cause of the Meerut massacre, which preceded that at Delhi by only a few hours. In both stations the people of the city and the Bazaar appear to have been very active, and to have aided the mutineers in their bloody work.

Hitherto the accounts of recent mutinies in India have related solely to regiments of the Bengal army. The Calcutta Englishman, now announces that the 10th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, stationed at Burmah, resolutely refused to receive the new cartridge and Enfield rifle. The date is not given, but this occurrence took place a few days before the last mail from that place left for Calcutta.

The Commander-in-chief died of cholera on the 27th at Umballah. He never should have been here. If the Albert interest is again to prevail, or that of ladies-in-waiting, we shall some day find ourselves taking to our ships.—It is said His Excellency was waiting for a siege train—a siege train to force his way into Delhi, any one whose gates might be blown up with a bag of powder.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 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.

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SAVINGS' BANK. Deposited August 3, 1857, £714 12 9 Withdrawn, including interest, August 4, £210 7 2

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

| MOON LAST Qr. 12th, 1a 19m P.M. HIGH WATER. | 7h57i 8h26i |
|---|-------------|
| 9 S. 9th Sunday after Trinity | 8 44 9 4 |
| 10 M | 9 22 9 43 |
| 11 T. Dog Days end | 10 4 10 26 |
| 12 W | 10 50 11 17 |
| 13 Th | 11 47 |
| 14 F. | 0 25 1 6 |
| 15 S. Bonaparte born 1760 | |

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 ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE.

IN our issue of to-day we give a detailed account of the mutiny in India. It appears that this unhappy state of affairs has been brought about by a dread on the part of the natives, that their religious ordinances, &c., &c., were about being interfered with by the Government; although this may have been the primary cause, we cannot help thinking that Russia has had a hand in the matter, to inflict injury upon England by striking a blow at India, has long been a cherished object of Russia, and when the whole affair comes to be sifted, we shall not be surprised if it is found that Russia has cunningly and stealthily taken advantage of some mismanagement on the part of our officials in India, and studiously fanned those embers of discontent which have suddenly burst forth into a flame. It is asserted that the late General Anson gave a promise to Her Majesty, that in twelve months he would convert the whole of India to Christianity, we consider this assertion too absurd for belief, for we cannot believe that any man, even if he occupied the position

of Governor General of India would be so utterly mad, such an abominable fool, to make such a promise, and we are quite sure Her Majesty has too much sense to listen to such a promise—even if it was made. That there has been some interference with their religious opinions their can be no doubt, but not to the extent the above report would lead us to believe.

It will be seen that the mutineers have been defeated outside of Delhi, and their guns captured. With the fall of Delhi which was hourly expected, the power of the insurgents would be broken, and the most imminent danger over; if however, contrary to expectation, Delhi, should hold out any length of time, and thereby encourage those to revolt who are now in a state of vacillation, the most direful consequences may ensue. We, however, have no fears for the result, we believe that the mutineers will speedily be made to repent their temerity, and by the time that old veteran Sir Colin Campbell arrives, (who by the way deserves the greatest credit for the prompt manner in which he responded to the call of the Ministry), the crisis will be past.

Let us now glance at the extent of the British Empire in the East. Over the whole peninsular of India, British sway, up to the time of this sudden outburst, predominated, British power was supreme, and from Attock, on the north-west, to Comorin in the south, two thousand miles of territory was under the guardianship of Lord Canning; the defence and imperial government of India rests with Britain, but British India, the territories actually taxed and ruled by her, comprises only one half of the Peninsula, in round numbers 690,000 sq. miles, and a hundred millions of people are directly under British rule; while 670,000 square miles and fifty millions of people are ruled by native princes, protected for the most part by the East India Company. The gross revenue of British India, amounts to twenty-nine millions sterling, the cost of collecting is about four millions, and the pensions to native princes, two-and-a-half millions, leaving a net revenue of twenty two and-a-half millions. The Bengal Presidency, the scene of the present insurrection, and which might be termed the garden of India, yields a net revenue of sixteen millions, leaving a surplus of fully five and-a-half millions over the expenditure, in fact, Bengal is the best paying of all the Presidencies, and trouble in that quarter is consequently the more to be deplored. The public debt of India amounts to fifty-eight millions, and there is also a bond debt at home, of four millions, and the interest of these, forms an annual charge on the Revenue, of two and-a-quarter millions. One half of the net revenue of India is absorbed by its military establishments, a vast army of 350,000 fighting men is maintained to guard this Empire of a hundred and fifty million souls; of this force, 44,000 are pure British troops, and the remainder Sepoys, or native troops. These native troops were formerly drilled and led solely by British officers, but the rule has, unfortunately, in some cases been departed from, we find in those regiments, many natives holding subaltern commissions. We do not believe that the natives are so deeply attached to British rule to make it wise or expedient to place them in offices of trust.

There cannot be a doubt that British rule in India has been most beneficial to the natives, they have been relieved from the tyranny of their own princes who ruled them with an iron hand, order, security, and improvement have taken the place of rapine and murder; those bands of murderers, the Thugs, to whom murder was not only a regular profession, but also a religion have been utterly exterminated, likewise the systematic gang robbery which had been carried on for ages is now well nigh extinguished; the infamous crimes of female infanticide, the sale of women, and the awful rite of Suttee, or widow burning have been all swept away; the immolation of human beings to propitiate their Idols has finally been put a stop to; all these reforms required no small degree of moral courage on the part of the Government of India, and no doubt if troubles had broken out, consequent upon any of those reforms, the Indian Government would have been as soundly rated for their meddling propensities as they are at present—failure always meets with reproof, success with applause.

Care has also been taken by the Government for the moral and social improvement of the people. In 1813 it was provided that £10,000 should be annually applied to the revival and improvement of Literature, a native race of Schoolmasters has been reared, intelligence has been diffused among the natives, Medical Colleges have been established, and finally a great Educational scheme has been promulgated, the main feature of which are the establishment of vernacular schools throughout the Districts, with Government Colleges of a higher grade, and a University in each of the three Presidencies, with grants &c., in aid to all educational establishments, subject to Government inspection.

Turning now to Public Works, we find standing first and foremost in the rank of improvements, the great Ganges Canal, a work unparalleled in the world; it is over 525 miles in length, measuring 10 feet in depth, and its extreme breadth 170 feet, no canal in Europe has attained one half the magnitude of this Indian work; besides this, there are smaller works of irrigation in the Punjab, and 600 miles of canals in the district of Mooltan. In Scinde, and the Madras Presidency canals have likewise been constructed, for the purpose of developing the resources of the country, and augmenting the well being of its inhabitants.

The next thing that claims our attention, is its steam navigation, the waters of India are dotted with safe and commodious steamers, catering to the wants and luxuries of the people; the Ganges is covered with a flotilla of steamers conveying the trade which seeks passage on its waters. Steam communication has been established between the Indus and the rivers of the Punjab, in fact in all the waters pertaining to the Empire, steam communication is both rapid and constant.

Turn we now to railways; four great trunk lines are in course of construction. These lines when completed, will knit together in close union, the vast centre points of this great Empire. In the four years between 1853 and 1857 nine million pounds sterling, have been spent in public works; between four and five thousand miles of electric telegraph have been placed in working order, notwithstanding the difficulties encountered in laying down the lines were greater than in any civilized and cultivated country of Europe. A uniform system of postage inferior to none in Europe, has been established over the whole Empire, thereby adding to the happiness and convenience of the people.

From the foregoing brief and rapid sketch, it will be seen that British rule in India has been productive of the most beneficial results, and we sincerely trust that its power may be speedily and firmly re-established, and as time rolls on, Paganism will gradually pale before the advancing light of Christianity, until finally, the whole of India will be covered with the glory of God, even as the waters cover the sea.

THE NORTH.

THE intelligence we obtain from the Northern Counties, respecting the growing crops, is very cheering. Haying has commenced, and the yield will be most abundant. The potatoes look healthy, and promise well. Wheat, oats, barley, in fact, everything has a most luxuriant appearance, and if not struck with some noxious or withering blight, must yield an abundant harvest. The accounts of the Fisheries on the coast, are very cheering, except Salmon, which as in Miramichi and in Richibucto, has been nearly a failure. Large quantities of Mackerel are in the Bay, and a number of American craft are reaping a large harvest, but the inhabitants are doing nothing, not being prepared to engage in this fishery. Cannot something be done to remedy this folly, one thing is certain, something *should* be done, and that speedily too, to enable us to reap our share of the benefits Providence so lavishly throws in our way.

Nothing is said about extending the Telegraph to Restigouche. Keep it before the public and we have no doubt that in time it will reach the Restigouche, when it will speedily be carried through to Quebec. Efforts are now being made by the parties who purchased the sunk-ship, opposite to Dalhousie, to raise her.—Opinions differ respecting the result. They have incurred considerable expense, and we hope they will succeed.