

lumn under General Greathed, and after a sharp action with the mutineers at Bolundshuhur, was left with Lieut. Lang, of the Engineers, and two companies of the Sappers, to destroy the defences of the fort of Malaghur. In the performance of this duty, the fatal accident occurred which terminated his promising career. This sad event cannot be better described than by quoting the words of his companion, Lieut. Lang, writing, on the day it occurred, to his younger brother, Lieut. Robert Home, of the Engineers, now serving at Sarempore:—"For the last three days we have lived in the fort, blowing up and destroying its defences. Yesterday and to-day he had exploded five mines with his own hands. One important one only remained to blow in the counterscarp, and thus connect the exterior with the interior of the fort. He laughed as he called to us to clear away. I scrambled up a ruined bastion, and saw him run up to the slow match with the port fire in his hand. Heaven only knows how, but instantaneously, to our extreme horror, the mine sprung. We rushed down and set the men to dig, but on looking about I discovered your brother's body about 15 yards off. Life was quite extinct, and fortunately so, as both legs were broken and his arm almost torn from the body. Poor fellow! Think of his escaping unhurt from the Cashmere gate, where he and Salkeld earned the Victoria Cross, now to meet his death in this manner. It only remains to add that, from the kindness of his disposition, unassuming manners and high principles, he won the esteem and regard of all who knew him, and that his untimely death is most deeply and sincerely regretted."

THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF DELHI.

Of the whole country between Delhi and Agra, I may say, upon the authority of a most intelligent officer of long experience in the Upper Provinces, that "the subsidence of the revolt has been even more rapid than its rise;" that the crops are everywhere excellent, and that almost incredible as it may appear, this year's revenue is likely to be almost entirely saved to the State. The peasants during all the commotions, have, for the most part, gone about their ordinary labour, and when the time comes for making their accustomed payments they will make them as of old. This is a very noteworthy feature of the insurrection.

THE RANSOM OF DELHI.

The *Englishman* says:—"A private letter from Delhi states that a crore of rupees has been demanded of the inhabitants as the ransom of the city, and that they have already offered eighty lakhs."

THE GALLANT LITTLE GHOORKAS.

Several engagements have been reported during the week. The greatest occurred in Jaunpore. Col. Wroughton, who was moving towards the eastern frontier of Oude with some 1,500 Ghoorkas and two guns, was met by some 5,000 of the enemy with seven guns. The mutineers deployed with beautiful accuracy, displaying at last a solid line nearly two miles long. They did not, however, charge, but opened a heavy fire on the Ghoorkas. The little men—they are not above five feet—disapproved the proceeding, and with their usual pluck flung themselves forward on enemies three times their own number. The curved knives made quick work. Ten minutes after their charge the enemy had disappeared, leaving four guns, and 700 bodies on the field. These Ghoorkas are the men whom Sir Charles Napier had so strong, and, as it has proved, so well grounded an admiration. Both they and the Sikhs despise the Sepoys, and close in with them at once, without any attempt at tactics. One thing is quite clear. We can never use Sepoys against native levies again. Their prestige has disappeared for ever, and a Sikh, an Arab, an Affghan, or a Ghoorka, will now charge a Sepoy regiment as readily as an Englishman would do. They have thrashed them at odds of three to one, while fighting with our discipline, on our tactics, and in our uniforms.

THE "SURPRISE" AT AGRA.

Referring to the mutineers attack on Agra, on the 10th of October (related by the last mail) our Bombay correspondent writes:—"Of this action I have read further accounts in letters of officers present, but they add little to what I gave you in my last. The surprise on the part of the enemy was complete, and upon troops less injured to war than the men of the storm of Delhi it might have operated very unfavourably. But the veterans, English and Sikhs, readily recovered themselves. A desperate charge of a party of the Lancers, and a rolling fire from the 75th and 2nd Punjabees in squares, checked and repelled the enemy's horse, and then the troops formed in line and attacked his infantry. So complete was the rout that the mutineers of Indore and Mhow have ceased to resist as a body. For a time a party of them held together, and occupied some buildings at Futtehpoor Sikri, but when a small force moved against them from Agra, under Col. Cotton, all fled and dispersed but a few desperate men, who were cut to pieces. "How many of the enemy were wounded?" asked an engineer officer at Agra of a soldier, when the force came back. "There were none wounded" replied the man, with a look that could not be mistaken.

AZIMGHUR AND MIRZAPUR.

The Ghoorkas at Azimghur have also done good service, and have recovered captured boats on the right or southern bank of the river against the day when their united forces, aided by Europeans from Benares, shall cross the stream and advance to wrest Goruckpoor from the Mussulman rebel who now holds it. Mirzapore, lying as it does on the Ganges, between

Benares and Allahabad, has also been strengthened, I imagine, by Europeans. At any rate, it is strong enough to spare from its garrison a considerable portion of the Madras column which has marched down to the hills that border the territory of the Rajah of Rewah, to guard the passes, and to hold in check the ill-affected Jageerdars, for whom their Rajah is no match unassisted.

THE HIGHLANDERS IN INDIA.

En passant, I may remark the extraordinary effect produced on the native mind by the appearance of the Highlanders. The Sepoys on this side of India have never seen them. At first they took them for women sent out to avenge the massacre of the ladies at Cawnpore. The battle of Onao disabused them of that idea, and the Highlanders were pronounced "petticoated devils." Still they were a puzzle. The Sepoys could understand the existence of devils but could not comprehend why they should be barelegged. At last the truth came out. The devils were barelegged in order more conveniently to break Sepoys across their knees! A Sepoy of the 73rd, who happened to be in Calcutta on their arrival, reported on his return to his regiment that the English were sending out monsters, with legs like elephants, faces covered with hair like wild beasts, and blood red eyes. The Highlanders are, in truth, a singular contrast to the people of the low country. On the arrival of the 42, a sircar or Bengalee clerk had occasion to go on board the vessel. A Highlander stepped up to him, and looked at him long and curiously; then catching him by the waist, he held him above his head, exclaiming, with a chuckle of amazement, "Sandy, be thae the things we're to fecht wi'?" I need scarcely say that a Sepoy is very different from a Bengalee, being usually taller than an Englishman, though he weighs less.

Communication.

Newcastle, January 8, 1858.

To the Editor of the Colonial Times.

SIR.—I have perused your paper attentively since your first number was issued, and observe of late, that the political principles that you advocated so strongly heretofore, and especially some eight months since, appear now to sit heavily upon your conscience.

In your paper of the 7th inst., you inform us that you intend to pursue "a more moderate course in Politics than heretofore"—and threaten the Liberal Party with the loss of your invaluable support.—Ye Gods! What a loss they will experience—they must fall, when Sepoy like, you hoist the standard of revolt, and ally yourself to their opponents.

What an acquisition to the ranks of any Party, Mr Editor—you will be; a man who cannot write one column or even two sentences without contradictions and misstatements, and proving yourself utterly incapable to be the defender and exponent of the views and principles of any one particular party.

The accidental result of the late Election was truly startling,—but to lose the support of the "Colonial Times," the Editor of which is so intelligent and thoroughly versed in Politics and the constitutional history of our Country, is irreparable—"The unkindest cut of all"—The censure of that Editor who could pen in so masterly a style, such an article as that in your number of 30th ult., headed "Ousting Officials"—must certainly lead the Government to repentance, and cause them for the future to "exhibit more zeal" and "less selfishness."

You say "that the Official who canvasses against a government, and is a partizan with its enemies, should on the accession of that Government to power, be immediately removed from his Office,"—that "both Conservative and Liberal acknowledge this to be reasonable,"—and that "no Government CAN EXIST very long, while the Offices under its immediate patronage are filled by men actively and openly engaged in its destruction."—And yet in the very face of those sentiments and opinions, you advise the Government not to act on the principle of self-defence.

And again—"That no Government could or ought to be blamed for the immediate removal of such official," "Liberal and Conservative acknowledge this to be reasonable,"—but mark what follows.—"The fewer dismissals (you say) that are made the better." I have heard of cross reading, by way of amusement,—but you have treated the public to some rare specimens of cross writing: and in a single article proved that both sides of a question may be at once right and wrong.

Yours,

A LIBERAL.

SEND FOR IT.—The most superb Magazine ever published in America, is the December number of the COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL, containing over sixty splendid Engravings, and giving full particulars of the benefits of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, two dollars a year; single copies fifty cents. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who wish to subscribe on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

See Advertisement headed "Brilliant Prospectus," in this paper. Address C. L. DERBY, Actuary, C.A.A. 548 Broadway, New York.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1858.

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 December 7, 1857, £372 9 5
Withdrawn, including interest, December 8, 331 14 11

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Moon First Qr. 22nd, 0h34m, P.M. HIGH WATER.

17 S.	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	7h31	7h48
18 M.		8 4	8 22
19 T.	Garrick died 1779.	8 39	8 57
20 W.		9 14	9 34
21 Th.	Louis 16th beheaded 1793.	9 52	10 13
22 F.	William Pitt died 1806.	10 32	10 55
23 S.		11 17	11 42

The above Tides have 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.

OUR ELECTION.

THE papers from all quarters of the Province come to us this week filled with reports of, and comments on our Election; and though differing materially in the conclusions they have arrived at, with respect to the feelings which moved and actuated the Constituency of the County in returning Mr Williston in preference to Mr Sutton, all agree in condemning the language that was used by several of the speakers on Declaration day.—The Western Recorder, an independent Journal, printed in Carleton, under an article headed "Gross Indecency," makes use of the following sensible and judicious remarks:

"While the Provincial Press is daily becoming less the avenue for abusive language, and in imitation of the British Press becoming more and more reconciled to view a public man through the medium of his public acts rather than through a private and often jealous pique; we regret that some of the 'statesmen' of the country are falling into the cast off errors of the press.

"For instance, let us give one or two brief extracts from the 'scenes' which characterized Declaration day in the County of Northumberland.

[Here follows Messrs. Williston and Johnson's Speeches as reported by the Colonial Times.]

"Now, irrespective of party lines, can our readers fancy anything more disgraceful than this language?

"We can make allowance for a hotly inflamed crowd of voters becoming excited—but when we find the leading men of the County, one holding a high and leading office in the Province, indulging in these gross indecencies and scurrilous allusions, we have no sympathy to restrain our complete disgust; nor do we wonder that the assemblage became riotous and unruly.

"But thus it is—that while great political questions are allowed to be sacrificed on the altar of rabid party, the 'statesmen' of the country can find no better employment than the making of 'Breen caps' and 'Slavin caps' for their opponents. A righteous occupation most varily.

"Do our readers, of any political or religious creed, blame us then, that we persistently protest against the blighting partyism, and deplore its unrighteous fruits wherever and whenever they appear.

"We are glad the Gleaner boldly says:—"

The Editor here quotes our concluding remarks on the Election in which we enter our protest on behalf of the Freeholders against much that was said and done on Declaration Day.

We recommend the following well-timed and sensible remarks to the Constituency of this County; they are copied from the Saint Andrew's Standard, being the concluding re-

marks of an article on the Elections that have just taken place in this and the County of Westmorland:

"We trust the time is at hand, when the Representatives will be elected for their ability, honesty, independence and power to develop the resources of the Country, and not because they are either whig or tory, conservative or what is termed liberal.

"The interests of the country are overlooked in the desire to elect certain men; qualification and ability have too often been neglected at the shrine of party feeling or personal motives.—The mere fact of any man giving employment to a large number of men, in his business—or that he is generous, does not qualify him for a seat in the Halls of Legislation; such a person may be called a Member,—a Representative he is not—there is a wide difference. A man of good common sense with a plain education—a general knowledge of the country and its requirements—whose integrity is undoubted, and who could express himself, would, if elected, be more correctly termed a representative; but were such an individual to come forward at the hustings, and declare that he would support any party which he believed was legislating for the benefit of the country, whether conservative or liberal, he would receive just sufficient number of votes to remain at home, and the hungry office seeker, with not a tithe of his ability would be elected."

SEASONABLE HINTS.

AN exchange paper furnishes the following seasonable and sensible remarks and suggestions on the present times, taken from a Sermon delivered by Dr. Wayland:

"But suppose the worst to come? Let us look at it calmly, that we may estimate it aright. Suppose you lose half your property, and your neighbours all are unfortunate as yourself; what then? Suppose that point lace, sables, diamonds, and pearls, and jewelry were thrown aside for ever. Suppose that dresses at a hundred dollars were exchanged for dresses that cost only ten dollars, that woolen goods were substituted for silk, and calico for woolen that instead of spending two or three months of the year in fashionable folly, we and our families remained at home—suppose that our sons, instead of becoming idle and dissipated, were inured to honest labor, and that our daughters, instead of being fashionable play-things, were taught to be intelligent, useful, and self-reliant women—would this, after all, be a calamity too insufferable to be endured? Should all this happen, wherein would it touch the essential springs of happiness in the bosom of any reasonable being? It is not half so bad as the doing of a wrong, or even a mean action. We could endure all this."

TO MECHANICS.

WILL our Mechanics mark, and inwardly digest the following hints suggested by the following paragraphs which we copy from a late paper. They convey some useful information, which it would be well for them to consider.

"Evening Hours for Mechanics.—What have evening hours done for mechanics who had only ten hours toil? Harken to the following facts:

"One of the best editors the Westminster Review could ever boast, and one of the most brilliant writers of the passing hour, was a cooper in Aberdeen. One of the editors of the London Daily Journal was a baker in Elgin; perhaps the best reporter of the London Times was a weaver in Edinburgh; the editor of the Witness was a stone mason. One of the ablest ministers in London, was a blacksmith in Dundee; and another was a watchmaker in Bauff. The late Doctor Milne, of China, was a herd boy in Rhyne. The principal of the London Missionary Society's College at Hong Kong, was a saddler in Huntley; and one of the best missionaries that ever went to India, was a tailor in Keith. The leading machinist on the London and Birmingham Railway, with £700 a year, was a mechanic in Glasgow; and perhaps the very richest iron founder in England was a working man in Morab, Sir James Clark, her Majesty's physician, was a druggist in Bauff. Joseph Hume was a sailor first, and then a labourer at the mortar and pestle in Montrose; McGregor, the member from Glasgow, was a poor boy in Ross-shire, James Wilson, the member from Westbury, was a ploughman in Haddington, and Arthur Anderson, the member for Orkney, earned his bread by the sweat of his brow in the Ultima Thule.

"Genius of Energy.—There is no genius of life, like the genius of energy and industry. You will learn that all the traditions so current among very young men—that certain great characters have wrought their greatness by an inspiration, as it were, grows out of a sad mistake.

"As you will further find, when you come to measure yourself with men, that there are no rivals as formidable as those earnest, determined minds, which reckon on the value of every hour, and which achieve eminence by persistent application.

"Literary ambition may inflame you at certain periods; and a thought of some great name will flash like a spark into the mine of your purposes; or dream until midnight over books; you set up shadows, and chase them down—other shadows and they fly. Dreaming will never catch them. Nothing can make the