

INDIA.

The lamentable intelligence which agitated every bosom at the beginning of last month has been confirmed by the last arrival from India, with Bombay letters to March 1, and Calcutta to Feb. 21. The extent of the disaster greatly exceeds our original apprehensions. Thirteen thousand men, women, and children perished in the retreat from Cabul, and of these five thousand five hundred were British soldiers well armed, many well mounted, carrying with them several field pieces, and having a fair share of ammunition. The remainder who were slain, or perished in the snow, in a country six thousand feet above the level of the sea, were servants and camp followers, men, women and children.

After the assassination of Sir William McNaghten negotiations were resumed by Major Pottinger, and a convention (for the fulfilment of which on the part of the British, six hostages were given) was agreed on for the evacuation of Jellalabad, Ghuznee, Cabool, and Candahar; and in pursuance thereof the troops to the number of 10,000 (including camp followers) and of those who left Cabool, only one European, Dr Brydon, of the 37th native infantry, lived to reach Jellalabad. The safety of the ladies, who originally accompanied the evacuating army, but who were induced to return under an escort from Akbar Khab, has happily been assured. At the period of the last accounts from Cabool they were prisoners, with several officers, in the Ghilzie fort of Lughman. General Elphinstone, it appears, was not killed, but made prisoner after being wounded.

An attempt of the insurgents to seize Ghuznee is said to be so far successful that the town is in their power, but Col. Palmer, with his regiment and six months provisions is stated to be safe in the citadel.

Jellalabad was still held by Sir Robert Sale, and reinforcements were daily expected.

From Candahar the accounts were also more satisfactory; General Nott who is in command there, having repulsed the enemy before it, with a very trifling loss on his part.

The supreme government at Calcutta has issued a circular, making an increase to the Indian army of 10,000 men, by the addition of a tenth company to each regiment of the line. This arrangement will give 8000 men to the troops in Bengal, 5,400 Madras, and 2,500 Bombay.

The condition of many of the native regiments on the Madras establishment presented a serious aspect, particularly at Belgaum, Assenghaur, and Secunderabad, where the troops refused to parade in consequence of being deprived of batta.

The Governor general, Lord Ellenborough, touched at Madras on the 21st February. His Lordship, it was expected, would reach Calcutta about the 1st of March.

CHINA.

The latest intelligence from China is to the 2d January. The British expedition there appears to be waiting for the reinforcements from England and India. Nevertheless, a sort of hybrid warfare was carried on. The British naval commander at Hong Kong was continuing the seizure of the Chinese junks. The Chinese of Canton were busy in making the defences of that river as effective as possible. They had three Dutch engineers, for whom they sent a junk to Java some months ago. It is not stated if those engineers belong to the Dutch army, although it is presumed that they do. Their names are Van Schoite, Van Braam, and Van Schroek.

The Chinese emperor is represented as incensed and alarmed with the proceedings of the foreigners. Some of the reports from his lieutenants in the provinces he had read 'with fast falling tears.' Great preparations are said to be made in the province of Pekin, which is under his own imperial jurisdiction, to resist the invaders, who are expected there.

Large forces were collected in the neighborhood of Ningpo, and as Sir Hugh Gough thought more troops necessary in order to maintain that position, the admiral dispatched a ship to take about 800 Europeans from Hong Kong. Her Majesty's ship Cornwallis had proceeded from Hong Kong to join the expedition. The Clio had arrived at Macao.

In Amoy on the 2nd January, and at Chusan on the 24th of December, the dates of the latest letters, all was quiet.

The Steamer Madagascar had been destroyed by fire, the crew having taken to the boats, landed on the Chinese coast and have been saved by the interposition of the Hong merchants. There was some alarm respecting the iron steamer Ariadne but intelligence has arrived of her safety. The ship Viscount Melbourne, Capt. McKerrlie, was lost between Singapore and Macao. Some of the crew reached Singapore, from whence an armed vessel has been sent to Sambus in quest of the remainder, who are supposed to have preceded thither.

Colonial.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown Gazette, May 3.

On Friday last a meeting of the shareholders of the Steam Navigation Company was held at the court house, when Charles Hensley, Esq. was chosen chairman, and the Hon.ables T. H. Haviland, James Peake, and W. Swabey; F. Longworth, A. Duncan, Samuel Nelson, and W. Lord, Esqrs. Directors for the ensuing year, in addition to the two Directors already chosen by the Government. The Hon. T. H. Haviland, was appointed Treasurer to the company. On Saturday the Board of Directors had a meeting, when it was ordered, that 25 per cent be paid upon each Share, by Thursday, the 5th May inst.

We understand Mr Longworth, goes to England in the steamer which leaves Halifax on the 19th inst, for the purpose of selecting a vessel suitable for the company.

A Meeting had taken place at Miramichi for the purpose of considering the propriety of combining the exertise of the inhabitants in promoting the weekly communication by Steam, between that place Prince Edward Island, and Pictou. A letter has been received from the chairman, requesting to know (if any) and what number of shares were allotted for New Brunswick. We understand that the letter has been answered and states that as Miramichi did not seem interested in the undertaking when it was first projected, that there were no shares specially allotted, but that it was probable that fifty shares might be still obtained if there should be an anxiety manifested in that place, to co operate in the enterprise.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax Gazette, May 4.

Coincidence.—Who that might have thought twelve years ago, could have hoped to see realized that three of the finest steamers in the world should have arrived within the space of three hours in Halifax harbor. This incident has occurred this morning—in the arrival of the Medway, of the West India line, of the Britannia from Boston, and the Caledonia from Liverpool, England, of the Cunard line.

Latest accounts from Sydney, state the harbor to be yet completely blockaded with ice, and more than 20 vessels are reported at Louisburgh, waiting for a chance to go for coal.

NASSAU, N. P. April 16, 1842.

A special session of the Admiralty Court convened this day to hear the charge of Piracy against the 17 negroes imprisoned from the Creole. The Atty. General made his motion for delay of trial on the ground that it was impossible to obtain the necessary evidence here, and offered for the perusal of the Court a number of affidavits of the captain, mate and crew and passengers of the Creole, showing that sufficient evidence could be procured from the United States if time was allowed.

After an examination of the testimony offered, the Court replied, that were the captain, crew and passengers, as set forth in the affidavits, here present to testify in this case, they should consider them as not entitled to belief or credit, and should charge the jury to that effect; and that no evidence could be procured to convict the prisoners at the bar, for they were perfectly justified in the course pursued on board the Creole, and were now about to be set free.

The Chief Justice then addressed the negroes something in this style.—It has pleased God to set you free from the bonds of slavery; may you hereafter live the lives of good and faithful subjects of her Majesty's Government. They were then set at liberty by proclamation.

United States.

Boston, April 26.

British Colonial Trade.—An important

Report was made on Thursday in the course of Representatives, by Mr. Cushing, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, upon the memorial of Jabez Mowry and others, citizens of Lubec, in the state of Maine, complaining of the existing arrangements on the part of the United States and Great Britain in regard to the commercial intercourse between the United States and the colonial possessions of Great Britain in the West Indies and on the continent of America.

The report is of so great length that we cannot pretend to give it entire, (for the present at least,) and we are glad therefore to be able to lay before our readers the following paragraphs, forming the conclusion of it:

In fine, upon a deliberate examination of the whole matter, the committee lay down these propositions as the conclusion to which they have arrived:—

1st. That it is the policy and desire of the United States to observe, in the regulation of the commercial intercourse between the United States and other countries, principles of equity, reciprocity, fair competition, and mutual advantage to both parties.

2d. That the existing arrangements regulating the commerce between the United States and the British colonies in the West Indies and on the continent of America, are unequal, and injurious to the interests of the United States.

3d. That so long as Great Britain persists to apply to the vessels and productions of the United States peculiar regulations of commerce, other as such as regulate the commerce between the United States and the British territories in Europe, it is the right of the United States, and the necessary consequence to apply peculiar regulations of commerce to British vessels and their cargoes in the ports of the United States, entered from or proceeding to the British colonies in America.

4th. That the continued imposition by Great Britain discriminating duties upon the productions of the United States, imported into the British colonies in America in vessels of the United States will justify the imposition by the United States of discriminating duties on the productions of the British colonies in America imported into the United States in vessels of Great Britain or her colonies in America.

5th. That if Britain see fit to adopt and pursue a system of prohibition and restrictions as against the United States, it behoves the United States to protect our citizens, their commerce and navigation, by counter prohibitions, duties and regulations, and to decline to give free commerce and navigation in exchange for restrictions and vexatious measures.

6th. But that, before having recourse to measures of legislative restrictions as the certain means of effectually guarding and securing the rights of the United States in our commerce with the British colonies, it is due to national courtesy to recur, for that purpose, to friendly negotiation with Great Britain. And in conformity with these conclusions, they submit the following resolution the adoption of which they recommend to the House:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is requested to enter into negotiations with the British Government for the purpose of effecting a permanent, equitable, and just conventional arrangement of the commerce between the United States and the British colonies in America.

Boston, April 30.

Terrible Disaster!—We copy from the Daily Advertiser of this morning, the following details of a most distressing accident which occurred in the harbor, yesterday afternoon, by the upsetting of a boat, by a flaw of wind:

Yesterday afternoon, at about four o'clock as the large boat belonging to the Farm School, on Thompson's Island, was returning to the island from below, under charge of Mr. Oakes, the boatmen, with Mr. Peabody, the teacher, and twenty seven boys belonging to the school, she was unfortunately upset by a flaw of wind, while tacking, and immediately sunk, and all on board except four of the boys were drowned.

On the day before there had been a visitation of the school, by the directors and the parents of the boys, when the school was found to be in excellent order, the boys forty one in number, were all in fine health and condition, and they gave the most satisfactory evidence of good conduct. As a reward for their good behaviour, they were yesterday allowed a holiday, and twenty seven of the number were permitted to go below, a fishing under charge of Mr. Oakes, an experienced boatman, in the regular employ of the school, and Mr. Peabody, an excellent and highly esteemed young man from Boxford, lately employed as teacher of the school. They had caught several fish, and were on their return to the island in fine spirits, beating against a head wind, and passed so near a point of the island, that they were cheered by

the boys who remained, and the boys on board returned the cheer. Having stood off towards Spectacle Island, the boat was in the act of tacking, for the purpose of making towards the landing place, when she suddenly upset and sunk. Three of the boys sustained themselves by clinging to a box which held the bait, and were picked up by the schooner H. B. Foster, and brought up to town, one of them when taken up being in state of insensibility.

Mr. Morrison the Superintendent, on seeing the disaster, proceeded to the spot in a small boat, assisted by the two farmers, and succeeded in picking up one alive (Jeremiah Lynch,) and the body of one who was lifeless. All the rest, twenty three in number, with the boatmen and teacher, were buried in the deep. The boys who were saved by the H. B. Foster were Wm. E. Wallace, F. S. Simonds and G. F. Gould. We understand that the boat was a fine large slooprigged boat in perfect order.

Colonial Building.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, 2nd May, 1842.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until Friday, the first day of July next, for the Erection and Completion of the COLONIAL BUILDING.

Tenders to express the several departments of Work and Materials—as under:

Nova Scotia Stone for the Outside Walls—in one Tender.

All Stone Cutters' Masons' and Bricklayers' Work and Materials (except Nova Scotia Stone as above) in one Tender.

All Sawyers', Carpenters' and Joiners' work and materials—in one tender.

All Plasterers' work and materials—in one tender.

All Painters' and Glaziers' work and materials—in one tender.

All Slaters' work and materials—in one tender.

All Plumbers' work and materials—in one tender.

Plans, Elevations, Sections and Specifications of the whole may be seen on application as above.

Ample security will be required for the due performance of each Contract.

Phoenix Foundry.

Under the special Patronage of His Excellency Sir H. V. Huntley, Lieut. Governor.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

The Phoenix Company beg to announce to the Public, the Establishment at the old and well known premises of Messrs. Waters & Birnie, in Charlottetown, of a

BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY,

and soon after the Spring arrivals will be happy to receive orders for all descriptions of Castings for Mill-work, Farming Utensils, Stoves, and Machines for various purposes, Fire and Garden Engines, on the most approved principles for effective operation.

The services of Mr William C. Hobbs, a native of this Island, who is well skilled in all these various branches, have been engaged.

GEORGE BIRNIE,

Superintendent.

Charlottetown, March 15, 1842.

Tenders Wanted.

The Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Chatham, will receive Tenders, until Saturday next, at noon, for the supply of the following ARTICLES for the use of the Poor of said Parish, from that date, until the next appointment of Parish Officers, which will take place at the January Sessions next:

FLOUR, (equal to Quebec fine) per stone,

Do. Pr. Ed. Island do.

OATMEAL, do.

CORNMEAL, do.

CODFISH, do.

TEA, per lb.

COFFEE, do.

SUGAR, do.

MOLASSES, per gallon,

POTATOES, per barrel,

SOAP, per lb.

CANDLES, do.

BUTTER, do.

Any person contracting must supply all the Articles specified as required, or the Overseers purchase where they can, on the credit of the Parish, charging the Contractor with the difference of price.

Five Pounds in Cash will be required upon acceptance of the Contract in the usual way, and the party contracting will be bound to furnish any further amount of Cash which the Overseers may require in connexion with their office, not exceeding Twenty-five Pounds in the whole, for which Cash interest will be allowed from the time advanced until paid: a larger amount than Five Pounds of said Cash will not be applied for at any one time, and two days notice thereof will be given to the Contractor, and in case of his not supplying it upon such notice, ten per cent. will be deducted from the amount of his account against the Parish for supplies under the contract.

JOSEPH SPRATT, } Overseers

BEN. MILLER, } of

JOHN HEA } the Poor.

Chatham May, 10, 1842.