

pers brought by the Indian mail is of a mixed character as it respects the military operations. No doubt is for a moment entertained about the ultimate subjection of the Affghan tribes, but it is not expected without the loss of many more lives. The policy of our operations being extended beyond the Indus has, therefore, again become a question which is warmly discussed, the great majority decidedly against it. The commercial accounts are in every point of view much more discouraging than was anticipated. The military operations have had a general influence on the Money Market throughout the whole three presidencies, which is adding very considerably to the other causes of embarrassment. The main cause of dissatisfaction, however, proceeds from the disproportion between the supply and the means of consumption, in almost every article of British production suited for the Indian market, in any considerable quantity. Hardware and soft goods are both in such excess that the private letters state that no price can be quoted for any leading article. This state of affairs has produced no inconsiderable degree of disappointment, for it was pretty generally expected that this mail would bring an account of a partial improvement, under the supposition that the exports from the mother country had been considerably reduced towards the close of last year, which should be now felt on the market. It appears however, that this supposition has had no just foundation, and that, compared with the means of purchase, the imports continued to be as much in excess as they were during any period of the bygone year. It is almost unnecessary to add, that under such circumstances prices are also lower beyond all former precedent.

The last advices from Alexandria afford satisfactory proof of the desire of Mehemet Ali to cultivate and promote the interests and conciliate the friendship of Britain. In compliance with the wishes of the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, he has allowed them to place steam vessels on the canal of Alexandria—a point on which he has been hitherto very tenacious. The Pasha has also given orders for clearing and improving the road between Cairo and Suez, for building transit depots, and hotel at Suez, and making other arrangements for facilitating intercourse with India via Egypt. The best feeling is understood to prevail between Pasha and the present Consul General, Burnett.

The weather continues delightfully fine, the hay harvest has commenced, and the wheat is in full ear.

We understand that the preliminaries of a matrimonial alliance are arranged between Miss Adelaide Kemble and a gentleman of large private fortune, named Sartoris, of Spanish extraction.

From the Liverpool European.

CHINA AND INDIA.—By the Overland Mail from India we have advices from Bombay of the 4th of May, Madras of the 13th April, Calcutta of the 21st, Cabul of the 12th, Candabar of the 5th, Lahore of the 10th, and from Delhi of the 30th of the same month; also from Chusar of the 3rd of March, from Macao of the 6th, and from Burmah of the 30th of that month. They communicate the surrender of the fortress of Ghuznee by Colonel Palmer, on the 1st of March, and the slaughter of the garrison by the Ghazees tribe as soon as they had marched out of the city. Colonel Palmer was aware of the murder of Sir William McNaghton, the seizure of General Elphinstone, and the destruction of the British army at Cabul; and yet he stipulated that the force should be conducted to a city the inhabitants of which were drunk with the blood of nearly ten thousand of his countrymen! When the

garrison surrendered, Colonel Palmer states that he had but 300 men, of whom 100 were wounded; that he had not more water than would have supplied him forty-eight hours, and that to escape massacre no other course was left him. As if apprehensive that all this would not form a sufficient justification, he adds that General Elphinstone had ordered him to abandon the citadel.

The gallant General Sale, besieged in Jellalabad by Akhbar Khan, at the head of 6000 Affghans, being apprehensive that Akhbar was about to raise the siege to attack General Pollock in the Khyber Pass, made a sortie in which he completely routed the Affghans, burned their camp, seized all their stores and ammunition, and recovered four of the British guns taken at the Cabul massacre. The victory cost the life of one of the bravest and best officers in India, Colonel Denmie. In a style equally gallant and daring, General Pollock forced the Khyber Pass, on the 5th of April, Lieut. Cumming, a promising young officer, was here killed. There was not the least doubt entertained of the junction of the forces under Generals Sale and Pollock being safely effected. Lord Ellenborough was commencing a course of vigorous operations. Accompanied by his secretaries he had proceeded to the Upper Provinces of Bengal, to be nearer the grand scene of action. The news of the murder of the Shah Sojah, by his own people, was confirmed.

From China we have a 'celestial' proclamation against the 'red-bristled barbarians,' which only served to amuse the plenipotentiary. The forts along the Canton river were nearly finished, and part of them had been unmasked. A proclamation had been issued by Sir H. Pottinger, in which it is declared that Hong Kong and Chusan will remain in the possession of England till her demands are complied with by the Emperor; and that they shall be considered free ports, equally open to the ships of all nations. The Chinese inhabitants are invited to return and reside under British protection. Amoy is also to remain a free port in our possession. The force with the expedition were in excellent health. The head quarters of the general staff was at Ningpo.

ALGIERS.—A Toulon paper states that by the last packets from Algeria, intelligence has been received of the re-appearance of Abd-el-Kader in the province of Algiers. The active and enterprising Emir having left the bulk of his forces at El-Berganne, and Sidi Emdarach, put himself at the head of 200 cavalry, with the intention of joining Ben Salen and Ben Saloud, and of attacking the French in the east. He is said to have already arrived at Fondok.

A despatch from Algiers, of the 10th instant, states that the Governor General arrived at Blidah on the 9th, where he was to be joined by the Oran and General Changarnier's divisions, and 2,000 allied Arabs. The powerful tribe of Mouzaia has recently made its submission.

FRANCE.—The Journal des Debats, of Tuesday, announces the intended augmentation of the duties on linen yarn in the most positive terms, adding that France will exempt Belgium from the effect of the measure.

The Moniteur contains a royal ordinance for the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, the convocation of the electoral colleges for the 9th of July, and the convocation of the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies for the 3rd of August. A second ordinance enumerates the towns and cities in which the colleges are to assemble. The late chamber was elected in March, 1839, and would consequently have died a natural death a year hence. The session which commences on the 3rd of August, will chiefly confine itself to the election of the definitive bureaux—that is, the president, four vice presidents, and four secretaries, and the verification of the election returns.

The Paris papers, of Wednesday, are mostly occupied with articles on the approaching elections, which it was generally believed, would give a strong majority to ministers.

THE EAST.—Letters have been received from Constantinople, dated the 27th ultimo, which announce that a meeting of the envoys of the great powers in the Turkish capital had been followed by a visit on the part of Baron Sturmer to the Grand Vizier, to remonstrate with him on the maintenance in power of Omar Pasha. The Vizier remained, however, perfectly unmoved. A previous letter from Constantinople, dated the 25th ultimo, states that the latest advices

from Persia are of a satisfactory nature. The Schah had formerly abandoned all intention of encouraging the Affghans by a march of troops towards Herat. The Russians are also said to have behaved with good faith in that quarter. Intelligence had been received in Constantinople that six British regiments had reached Candabar.

The negotiations regarding Syria are still in statu quo. The Maronites seem disposed to submit peaceably to the Turks, whose moderate administration pleases them much; but they strongly insist that the nation be no longer ruled by the house of Shahab, whose sway was both cruel and oppressive. Little is known of Circassia at Constantinople, communications being cut off by the blockade; but it was reported that the Russians were losing ground.

It was reported at Alexandria that the English government is making arrangements with that of Austria to convey her India mails from Ostend across Germany to Trieste, and from thence by the Lloyd steamers direct. They say also that the Danube company will soon be again plying from this to Constantinople. The plague was again on the increase at Alexandria.

IRELAND.

Extracts from a Letter to the Editor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal dated Islandeady, Monday Morning, 4 o'clock.

'My dear Sir—I have been at this early hour aroused by the piteous and doleful cries of hundreds, who congregated from all parts of the parish begging and craving for food, and unless there is some immediate relief from some quarter, I am confident that hundreds will become victims to starvation.'

'You may have an idea of the destitution and misery of the people here, when I assure you that there are at least five hundred families for the last ten days subsisting on green cabbage leaves, the only food under heaven they can procure. I ask can such a state of things continue? If it shall, those unfortunate creatures, I fear will be prematurely called to their graves. I fear I will in a few days have to inform you of the death of many from starvation. I have the honor to remain, Yours, &c.

Richard Henry.'

Afflicting intelligence from Ennis—the Military and Police called out—loss of lives—several wounded.—The city this morning was thrown into considerable excitement by a rumor having gone abroad that at a late hour last night, or an early hour this morning, some persons had been shot dead and several wounded in Ennis, by a party of military and police, which had been called out to resist an attack made by a throng of starving people on the flour mills of Mr. Bannatyne in that town. As usual on such occasion there was much of exaggeration in the accounts given of the circumstance—at one time it was said that many lives had been forfeited, and that upwards of twenty had been seriously wounded; but though the number does not amount so high, we are deeply pained to learn that two lives have been lost, and that no less than twelve or fourteen persons have been wounded, but we are in hopes, not dangerously. The facts, as well as we can glean them, of this melancholy transaction, are briefly these:—From the relations made to us, it appears that an attack had been made on Saturday on some boats belonging to Mr. Bannatyne, which lay in Clare river, and that quantities of flour had been taken, but that the police being promptly on the spot, the flour, for the most part, was re-taken, and the persons concerned in the matter were captured and committed to prison. This had not the effect of appeasing the hunger of the multitude, because the attack was repeated on the same evening, and signs of disturbance manifested themselves throughout yesterday. At twelve o'clock, however, last night, a very great crowd, consisting of men and women, the latter we understand, preponderating surrounded the concerns of Mr. Bannatyne, and were endeavoring to force them open when the police and military arrived and resisted the attempt.

From the Dublin Pilot.

DREADFUL RIOTS IN GALWAY.

Just as we were going to press we were favoured with the following extract from a private letter from Galway, received in town this morning, from which it will be seen that at the date of the letter (Tuesday, June 14) the town was completely in the hands of the population:—

Nothing can exceed the dreadful excitement here at present, in consequence of the high price of provisions. During the whole of yesterday the town was

perambulated by large body of fisherman, labourers, women, and boys. There was scarcely a store in the town, in which potatoes were thought to be kept, that was not broken up. The military and police were called out to check the people, but were obliged by overwhelming numbers to retreat to their respective barracks. The inhabitants were in constant apprehensions that some of the unfortunate people's lives would be taken as the commander of the military threatened several times to fire unless they desisted from flinging stones; but, though he had the Riot Act in his hand, he did not fulfil his threat, in consequence of the interference of several gentlemen of the town. At night the whole town was illuminated to celebrate the triumph of the destitute population. Though their conduct cannot be justified, still it must be admitted that they had considerable provocation, as potatoes were raised in the morning to the enormous price of eightpence per stone. The great majority, however, through want of employment, would be unable to purchase potatoes were they even to be had at one penny per stone! You will see by this to what a state of destitution the immense population of this place is reduced—all because the government have refrained from adopting those measures which would revive the trade of Galway, and give employment to the whole population. Had they adopted the suggestions of our representatives, of making Galway the packet station, none of the existing evils would prevail.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.—On Monday the 6th, in committee on the Customs' Duties' Act, Mr Roebuck proposed that the duties on foreign and colonial timber be rendered equal.—Negated by a majority of 243 to 15. Sir H. Douglas moved—that the duties on and after the 10th day of October next should be fixed at 30s on foreign timber, and 38s on foreign deals, both per load, and that no ulterior reduction, as contemplated, should take place in either.—Negated without a division. The schedule of timber duties was then agreed to.

On Monday the 13th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the depreciation of the gold coin did in no case exceed 3d in the pound. In committee on the Tariff Mr Mitchell proposed that the duty on cables should be £8 instead of £6 per ton—lost by 163 to 35. Lord Howick moved that the duty on foreign coffee be 7d instead of the government proposition of 8d a pound—rejected by 81 to 48. Lord Sandon then brought forward an amendment to admit all foreign coffee now in bond, and which shall arrive on or before the 1st of August next, at a duty of 7d in the pound—negated by 133 to 69. Mr T. Dancombe proposed that the duty on 'corks squared for rounding,' be assimilated to the duty on the raw material; namely—one shilling the ton—rejected by 137 to 82. Dr Bowring proposed an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent on straw hats and plating, instead of the government duty of 8s 6d per pound on straw hats, and 7s 6d on straw plating—negated without a division.

BLACKING.

A small quantity of Bryant & James' Superior INDIA RUBBER PASTE BLACKING—in Boxes, Tins and Casks, for Sale at No. 1, Commercial Building. C. J. COOKE. Chatham, June 14, 1842.

TO LET.

The HOUSES in Queen Street lately occupied by Mrs. Thomson, and Mr Blanchard, These will accommodate either two or three families, and will be Let to suit applicants, at a reduced rent—if immediate application be made to

W. CARMAN, jun.

TO LET,

And may be entered upon immediately. The BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, formerly occupied by Cameron & Barn, and latterly by C. B. Brymer, in the Town of Chatham, situated on the Public Lot Also, the HOUSE BARN, and FARM, at the Point, French Fort Cove, Parish of Newcastle. For particulars, enquire of Messrs. STREET & KERR, or

JOHN M. JOHNSON.

December 1, 1840.

TO LET.

For one or more years, as may be agreed on, the FARM, now in the occupation of Mr William Fiddes, in the parish of Newcastle, containing 300 Acres, together with the DWELLING HOUSES, BARN, STORES, BREWERY, &c. Possession given immediately; apply to

GILMOUR, RANKIN & CO.

Douglstown, 23th March, 1842.