

their persevering efforts to weather the trying long storm. Business in the warehouses is not so dismal, but there is no cause of boasting.

Bradford.—Although the attendance of merchants to day has been less numerous, we cannot report any better market, nor can we learn that more has been done during the week. The manufacturers are hoping that after the assembling of Parliament an impetus will be given to trade, so as to enable them to renew their avocation with the wonted ability that they have been accustomed to. We are unable to report any better things in the yarn trade. The manufacturers continue to buy with great caution, and the spinners, from the ruinous prices that the yarns are selling at, only produce what is to actual order, thus prohibiting any accumulation in stock. The demand for wool still continues on the deep stapled wether fleeces, and sorts of which the market is moderately supplied; prices are without alteration. The public sales in London of Colonial wools appear to have realized full prices.

The Morning Post says:—We announce with deep regret, on the authority of a communication received from Paris, by express, that the ratification of the treaty between the five Great Powers of Europe, for the suppression of the slave trade, which, according to the previous arrangement, was to have been accomplished on Saturday or Monday next, will be delayed, if not prevented, by the French government.

INDIA.

It has never yet fallen to our lot to communicate to our home readers such disastrous intelligence as that which we are now about to lay before them, and we earnestly hope that we shall never again have to record similar calamities. Our worst fears regarding the results of the Afghanistan expedition have been realized. On the 2d November the Ghilzie rose in open insurrection, and attacked our troops both within and without the town. We at present have a force of somewhere about 6,000 men quartered at Cabool. A queen's regiment (44th) with two regiments of native infantry and some artillery, occupied the Ballah Hisser or citadel, situated on a rocky eminence in the centre of the town; the remainder occupied a fortified camp, some distance without the walls. Cabool contains about 60,000 inhabitants. A greater part of the officers not on duty with their regiments seem to have lived in isolated houses, in a remote part of the town,—these were immediately surrounded, Sir Alexander Burnes and his brother with seven others, having been murdered at the outset. A heavy fire of artillery was immediately commenced, and the town set fire to in several places. Meantime the insurgents managed to destroy the principal part of our commissariat stores,—shortly afterwards they broke into and plundered the treasury.

Excited by the enthusiasm of early success, and infatuated but not dismayed, by the loss our artillery had occasioned them, a series of violent conflicts continued to be maintained throughout the sixteen succeeding days. On one occasion they contrived to capture a couple of our guns and turn them against us, and to seize upon a fort,—both of these were in a few days recovered by us. On the 3rd of the month a party of 150 sepoys were cut to pieces about 50 miles westward of Cabool, Captain Woodburn, the officer who commanded them, having been slain.

On the 4th, intelligence reached Cabool, that the Kohistanes were in arms to the northward, and that Lieutenants Wheeler and Maule had been murdered. About the 14th or 15th (the dates are uncertain) Major Eldred Pottinger and Captain Haughton escaped into Cabool, a detachment of 800 Ghoorkas, whom they commanded, having been cut to pieces. Our latest dates, which can be quite depended on, come down to the 18th, at which time the fury of the insurgents continued unabated, and the insurrection unabated. Our loss is unknown,—it cannot be less than from 2000 to 3000, including the casualties of Sir Robert Sale's brigade, amounting to 250, those of Captain Woodburn and Lieutenant Crawford, amounting to about as many more, and the Ghoorka regiment of 800, as already mentioned, as entirely cut to pieces. The slaughter we must have occasioned the enemy with our artillery must amount to very many thousands.

A report prevailed at Teerzpoore, according to our latest accounts, that a native had brought intelligence to Peshawar, as late as the 30th, from Cabool. According to this the enemy had been very severely handed by us some eight or nine days before, and that they were now suing for peace. That they have suffered most severely is very likely to be the case, but their suing for peace seems improbable on many grounds. They have no cause to sue for peace while they have us so entirely in their power. They require but to retire to a safe distance from our guns to maintain the blockade, and let famine do its work. Besides, if there had been any interruption or lull in the insurrection, the first use our people would

have made of it would have been, at all hazards and at any expense, to have forwarded despatches to the government. This they have not done, and I therefore infer that the native report is unfounded.

Sir Robert Sale and his party continue shut up in Jellalabad. They are unable to move from their present position, but they have no immediate occasion to do so, having now obtained supplies in considerable abundance. They do not seem to have sustained any loss of moment since they took up their present position. Six regiments are meanwhile hastening from the banks of the Sattledge to their assistance.

It seems doubtful whether they will be able to proceed beyond Peshawar at present, the defiles of the Kyber Pass are so frightful that 50 valiant men might obstruct the passage of 50,000. The celebrated Nadis Shah paid the Kyberhees £10,000 for permission to march his army through the country, and the Afghan kings have, from time immemorial, been in the habit of paying £4,000 for the use of this series of passages. We may purchase our way to Sir Robert Sale's camp, or even to Cabool, when the present phrenzy has somewhat cooled down among the Ghilzie. We could never force it so long as they please to resist us.

Ghuzni is occupied by 1000 men, with some guns, in charge of Col. Palmer: it is said to be invested by the insurgents. The garrison however is said to be well provisioned, and will probably be able to hold their own through the winter, provided their ammunition lasts them; they might then march out when the winter opens, and return by the Kyber or Bolar Pass, provided the enemy would let them. The fort of Khetlat a Ghilzie is 200 miles west of Cabool, and ninety east of Candahar: it is occupied by 500 men. The fortifications around it, lately in the act of being erected by us, are still incomplete, and should the insurgents move upon it in force, its garrison will likely share the fate of the slaughtered Ghoorka regiment at Cherkar.

The brigade of three Bengal regiments, under Colonel McLaren, ordered to march from Candahar towards Cabool, found the snow so deep when between Khetlat, Ghilzie, Ghizni, that when within four marches of the latter, they were compelled to march back again,—the consequences of this retrograde movement will, it is feared, turn out very unfortunate. In Candahar we have now 10,000 troops, and about 50,000 more are in the districts around it,—the whole have been ordered to concentrate in the city, which contains 100,000 inhabitants. Here our stores are well supplied, and we shall probably find no difficulty in maintaining our position through the winter. The whole army of Lord Keane only amounted to 10,400 men, when he marched through Candahar. This force can of course do nothing for the relief of Cabool, so long as the snow obstructs the way to Ghizni.

The Calcutta express has been received up to the 23d, and regular post to 22d. Up to the former of these dates no intelligence of any sort, beyond what had already been given, had reached the supreme government. The people of England will thus be left for a month more in a state of fearful suspense as to the fate of the 5,000 brave men cooped up in Cabool.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, 17th September next, in front of Hamill's hotel, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

All the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of ALEXANDER HENDERSON (of Moorfield's)—in and to certain Lands situate in this county, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of J. & G. J. Parker, against said Alexander Henderson.

Of GEORGE SUTTON—in and to a certain LOT OF LAND situate on the Little South West, on which he formerly resided—being part of the Beckwith Tract; the same being seized by me to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of John Cuppage against the said George Sutton.

J. M. JOHNSON, SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office, North'd }
March 8, 1842: }

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Begin respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Miramichi, that they have now opened their BOOK STORE, and hope to merit the approbation of an enlightened public.

They have just received an Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, Comprising large Family Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, Church Services, Albums, Atlas Maps, Steel Engravings, Lithographs, &c. Also, a great variety of cheap and entertaining Works.

G. & C. VARY.
Chatham, 12th October 1841,

COALS.

The Subscriber offers for Sale 100 TONS of excellent ROUND SCOTCH COAL, now lying on his Wharf.

WM. ABRAMS.
Newcastle, March 1, 1842.

THE LEVIATHAN NEW WORLD.

A few copies of the above handsome sheet are offered for sale by the Subscriber, at the reduced price of 1s. each. C. J. COOKE,

Female School,

MISS WYSE having been appointed to the FEMALE SCHOOL in Douglastown, in the Parish of Newcastle, begs to intimate that she has opened CLASSES in her father's residence, and is prepared to give Instructions in the following branches of Education, viz—English Reading, Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, and the French Language, together with plain and ornamental Needlework.

In reference to the above, Mr John Wyse begs to intimate that he has given up a House of Entertainment, and having comfortable accommodation, will be happy to receive into his family a few Female Boarders, to be placed under his tuition. Terms moderate. Douglastown, March 8, 1842.

A most desirable FARM To Let.

The FARM immediately above and adjoining the late residence of the Subscriber in Napan, will be Leased for such a period as may be agreed on. Upon this Farm a NEW HOUSE has lately been erected, and it has 20 acres of clear Land in good condition, and a considerable breadth of superior Land that may be easily cleared. As the proprietor's chief wish is to enlarge and improve this Farm, he will take the rents in clearing and otherwise improving the Land,—and will afford every other reasonable encouragement and facility to a capable, sober and industrious Tenant, (and none but such need apply). Possession may be had early in the spring, so as to lay down first crop, for which 8 to 10 acres are ploughed and in fine order. For all further particulars apply early to Mr Hugh A. Cair, Shippigan, or to the Subscriber, in Chatham.

ROBERT CAIE.
Chatham, March 14, 1842.

Chatham, March 8, 1842

places where she has been teaching. Halifax, Boston, New York, and several other the most respectable persons in St. John. Mrs. Jamieson can produce the most satisfactory testimonials of her capabilities from most modern and easy style.

Mrs. J. engages to teach the same in the Academies will meet with strict attention. Instruction on the Piano Forte and French Ladies wishing to learn, or receive further services to the public.

Lux, feels very confident in offering her Lessons. Mrs. Jamieson having been a pupil of that celebrated Vocalist and Master, Miss St. Those who cannot write, or who write ever so badly, may acquire a competent knowledge of that elegant accomplishment in about 12

WRITING, and VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CLASSES for the instruction of Ladies in Mission House, where she has opened a House as a Surgery, opposite the Wesleyan Hotel, to the house lately occupied by Doctor Ladies of Chatham, and its vicinity, that she Mrs. JAMIESON respectfully informs th

REMOVAL NOTICE.

FOR SALE, or to LET, for a Term of years That well known Property, belonging to Colin Rankin, situate on the great line of Road leading from Chatham to Halifax, at the Village of Kouchibouguac. On the Premises are a large two story STONE HOUSE, with a commodious Kitchen in the rear; a convenient DWELLING HOUSE, suitable for a small family; a large STABLE, sufficient to contain Twenty two Horses, with a forty foot BARN, a Blacksmith's Shop and Coal House—together with Out Houses and Sheds: LAND, cleared and uncultivated, consisting of about 700 Acres, of which from 35 to 40 Acres are under cultivation.

The above Establishment is one of the best adapted for a Public Business between Chatham and Halifax, from its local situation, being 27 miles from Chatham, and 12 from Richibucto, bounding on the Kouchibouguac River, and immediately in the neighbourhood of a first rate set of Saw and Grist Mills.

The above Premises are well worthy the attention of any person or persons desirous of entering into a Public Line. For further particulars apply to Wm. McLeod, Esq. at Richibucto, Alex. McBeath, Chatham, or the Subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN RANKIN.
Kouchibouguac, Feb. 14, 1842.

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY NEW-BRUNSWICK. FREDERICTON. Capital Stock £50,000. Committee of reference at Newcastle, and Chatham.

Thomas H. Peters }
John Wright }
William Abrams } Esq. &c.
Michael Samuel }
Charles J. Peters, Jun. }

AGENTS At Newcastle, C. A. HARDING, Esq. Chatham, GEORGE KERR, Esq. Bathurst, WILLIAM STEVENS, Esq. Dalhousie, DUGALD STEWART, Esq.

The Editor of the Gleaner having lent several FILES of that paper, requests those persons who have them in their possession, to return them to his office.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. PIERCE, The whole of the commercial community appear to be in a state of ferment, from the non-arrival by the Saturday's mail, of the English Letters, as well as those from Nova Scotia. What has caused the delay? I am creditably informed, that the English papers, by the last Steamer have come to hand, as well as those from Halifax, (then if this be the case, which I have no doubt of, having seen the European, detailing the accident which happened to the Caledonia,) where are the Letters? Could our Deputy Post Master General, Mr Howe, have been so negligent as to forward the bag containing the papers, and overlook the most important one containing the letters,—perhaps Tuesday's mail will account for the Missing Bag.

My present object, Mr Pierce, is merely to ask a simple question,—why can we, Sir, not have an Express Mail, after the arrival of every British Mail. Surely we are as much entitled to an Express Mail as Saint John, even admitting our commerce is not so extended. The Express Mail, on its route to Fredericton, comes as far as Dorchester, and the additional expense of forwarding it on to Miramichi, Bathurst, and Restigouche, would be but trifling. It would be well for Mr Howe to glance his eye over this communication, and from the general anxiety of that gentleman to meet the wishes of the country generally, I am confident he would at once see the propriety of carrying this desired object into effect. Let our merchants, as well as those from the adjoining Counties, send a memorial to Mr Howe on the subject, and I feel confident such a measure of vital importance, will be no longer withheld. Had an express mail been forwarded on the arrival of the Steamer, we should have had it here early on Thursday morning, and answers could have been returned to those letters to meet the mail which closed at Halifax on Saturday last. Arouse ye sleeping men, who were ye not to be styled merchants, would consider it a slur upon your character. At present I do not wish to extend this communication, there are many circumstances connected with the mail route that require to be brought to the notice of the Deputy Post M General Yours, &c. D. Miramichi, March 14, 1842.

[We are happy to state that the Missing Mail arrived here this morning.] —Ed. Gleaner.

LEATHER.

500 Sides SOLE LEATHER, 200 do. Upper Leather 100 Kips 8 Dozen English CALFSKINS 8 do. Native do. 20 do. SHEEP SKINS Black and Brown Harness Leather Skirt and Bridle Hides:

The Subscribers offer to their friends and the public, at their Tanyard in Chatham, formerly occupied by Johnston & Nicholson, the above Stock, and will constantly have on hand manufactured LEATHER of the best descriptions, which they will dispose of at the lowest rates for cash or approved credit.

JOHNSTONS & CO. Chatham, 21st June, 1841. N. B. HIDES purchased or manufactured on Shares.

MRS. MARTIN begs leave to return her most grateful thanks to the patrons of the Royal Hotel for their many and obliging favors; and solicits a continuance of their patronage in favor of Mr Gregory Layton, who she is quite assured will leave no exertions untried to give the utmost satisfaction. Royal Hotel, Chatham, } 30th Oct. 1841. }

ROYAL HOTEL.

G. LAYTON begs leave most respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Chatham and the Public generally, that he has taken the above named Premises of Mrs. MARTIN, and will be prepared to enter thereon by the first of next month, when he will be happy to accommodate Travellers as usual; and a few private Boarders; and hopes by strict attention to the comfort of those who may favour him with their commands, to merit a share of that patronage so liberally bestowed on his predecessor. Chatham, October 25, 1841

NOTICE.

The Subscriber informs all Persons wishing to take Passage with him to Fredericton, that they will be conveyed from Chatham to Newcastle, on the mornings of Monday and Thursday, by their notifying Mr. McBeath of each desire.

JAMES M. KELLEY. February 1, 1842.