

that consequently in the ensuing quarter no sum of money can be appropriated in aid of the Sinking Fund.

In the Lords, on Thursday, the 30th, the Earl of Mountcashel drew the attention of the House to the vast number of emigrants from this country and America to Canada, and asked if the government would guarantee the fulfilment of the pledge given by the House of Assembly, in 1841, to execute certain public works in Canada? The Duke of Wellington said there was no intention on the part of the government to desert from any of the pledges given on the subject referred to.

Great Britain and Texas.—The ratifications of the long passing treaties between Great Britain and Texas were exchanged at two o'clock on Tuesday; the 28th inst., by the Earl of Aberdeen, plenipotentiary of Great Britain, and the Hon. Ashbol Smith, plenipotentiary of the republic of Texas.

These treaties are three in number;—a treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce,—a treaty undertaking mediation by Great Britain between the republics of Mexico and Texas, and a treaty granting reciprocal right of search for the suppression of the African slave trade. They were negotiated in 1840, and concluded in November of that year by Viscount Palmerston and General James Hamilton. The powers to ratify the two first have been a considerable time in England but their completion has been delayed until the ratification of the treaty granting the right of search could be simultaneously exchanged.

From the London Shipping Gazette, July 4.
CHINA, AFGHANISTAN, AND INDIA.

We have received, via Marseilles, files of Indian and China papers, in anticipation of the overland mail, which left Bombay on the 23rd May. It will be remarked that, in order to avoid the monsoon, the mail was despatched ten days earlier than usual, and the period over which our intelligence usually extends is therefore considerably diminished. We rejoice to state that, although the events which have occurred since the dates of our last advices are not of so striking a character as those of which the news has been communicated by the last six mails, the intelligence is, on the whole, highly satisfactory, and fully bears out the brief statement of the telegraphic dispatch which we published on Friday and Saturday.

Our news from China is to the 4th of April. The preparations for the defence by the Chinese of the river between Whampoa and Canton were still in progress, although now nearly completed, and their officers were unremitting in their exertions to practise their artillerymen in the use of great guns.

Ningpo had been attacked on the 18th March by a Chinese force, estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 men. They were allowed to enter the town without opposition, but upon reaching the market place were attacked on all sides by our troops, and instantly routed. About 250 are said to have been left dead on the field, while on our side not a single casualty took place.

This appears to have been only part of a concerted attack, as at the same time fire-boats were launched against our ships, and an attempt was made upon the garrison of Chinhae, but in each case with signal ill success.

Several skirmishes had also taken place along the coast, but with no decisive result, although in each the enemy had suffered considerable loss. More vigorous measures were, it is said, in contemplation, and a movement to the northward was intended upon the arrival of the expected reinforcements.

Trade appears to have been carried on as usual, but, with the exception of cotton, not upon remunerating prices. Barter was the only means of commercial intercourse.

From our armies in Afghanistan the news is of a most cheering character. General Pollock had arrived at Jellalabad, relieving Sale and the heroic garrison of that fortress, on the 16th of April. He had experienced but little opposition on his march, except from

some roving tribes, who had only succeeded in cutting off a few camels, and had even been able, when assured of Sale's safety, to detach a part of his forces to the assistance of a friendly chief. Colonel Bolton's brigade also, which had been unable to overtake General Pollock in time to accompany him through the Khyber passes, had, with the assistance of our Sikh auxiliaries, and a reinforcement detached from Jellalabad, reached Ali Musjid without difficulty, and would probably arrive at Jellalabad about the 5th May. Colonel Bolton had under his convoy a heavy commissariat train and some artillery, all of which had threaded the passes in safety. The system of purchasing the aid of the Afredis and other predatory tribes appears to have worked well.

The combined forces would, it was supposed, have maintained their present position until about the end of June.

The intelligence of the force lately under Colonel Palmer at Ghuzni is scanty, but prepared as we were for its utter destruction, it is in some degree satisfactory. It appears that he left the citadel on the 26th March, and took up his quarters in a portion of the town. There, as in the case of Cabul, the Ghazees, apparently without orders, attacked the troops, and a frightful slaughter ensued. The leader of the insurgents, Shumshoodeen, interfered, and took the officers under his protection, and they are described as now living as prisoners in the citadel. About 100 only of the sepoys are supposed to have escaped.

General England had, it was believed, succeeded in relieving General Nott at Candahar. At Hykulzie, the scene of his former rebuff, he had attacked the enemy's position, and carried it without the loss of a single man.

Major Reid had reached Dadur, with a valuable convoy of treasure and 4,000 camels, with which he was to ascend the Bolan pass on the 3rd or 4th of May.

The news from Cabul corroborates what we had before stated respecting the death of Shah Soojah, although nothing certain was known of the nature of the authority by which his rule, such as it was, was succeeded.

With respect to the survivors of the Cabul force, who are prisoners in the hands of the Afghans, the most satisfactory intelligence had been received. Captain Mackenzie, one of their number, had been permitted by Akhbar Khan to visit the camp at Jellalabad on parole, as the bearer of a dispatch from Major Pottinger, and to treat for the ransom of his companions. He brought news of the death of General Elphinstone on the 23rd of April. The other prisoners were doing well, and had been treated with considerable kindness. It is said that an enormous sum had been demanded for their ransom, but the terms were not known, although Captain Mackenzie had returned to the Afghan camp with the answer to the proposals with which he had been entrusted.

India itself remained in the most profound tranquility. The measures of Lord Ellenborough appear to have given much satisfaction, and with the army especially he was extremely popular.

We subjoin extracts from the Indian papers.

From the Bombay Courier.

CHINA.—We have received, via Calcutta, intelligence from Macao to the 4th April, and from Singapore to the 19th of the same month. The news from China is both important and satisfactory. On the morning of the 10th March, the Chinese troops, estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 men, attacked Ningpo. The enemy scaled the walls, and advanced to the market place, in the centre of the city, before they met with any opposition from the British troops. This did not, however, arise from any neglect on the part of the garrison, all the necessary preparations having been made some time previously. Indeed, the arrangements appear to have been excellent, and reflect much credit on Sir Hugh Gough. It seems that his excellency was desirous of allowing the Chinese to advance a considerable distance unmolested, with the hope of punishing them severely for their temerity. Neither was the general deceived in his expectations. The enemy were quickly routed, and compelled to quit the city, leaving 250 dead in the streets. The artillery rendered good service in the pursuit, the guns being drawn by a number of ponies which had been previously trained for that purpose. Her Majesty's 49th Regt. were sent a considerable distance after the Chinese, and had not returned to Ningpo on the 12th March, the date of our latest intelligence from that place.

An attack was made on Chinhae si-

multaneously with that on Ningpo. This also proved a failure, the Chinese having been repulsed with great loss.

The Mandarins also contemplated an attempt upon Chusan, for which purpose they had collected a considerable force on the island of Taisam. Their intentions were, however, frustrated by the Nemesis having been sent to reconnoitre, and ascertain the extent of their preparations. A boat having been dispatched from this vessel was fired on by the Chinese, when pulling into a creek. The steamer's crew were immediately landed. They succeeded, after killing many of the enemy, in capturing 30 junks, supposed to have been intended to convey troops to Chusan.

It was remarked that all the Chinese soldiers left dead at Ningpo and Chinhae had a few dollars about them. It was supposed from this that a gratuity was issued to them immediately before they attacked the city, in order to induce them to advance. It is said that the Emperor has ordered that the provinces which are the seat of war shall defray the whole of its expenses. We may conclude, therefore, that the cabinet of Peking do not consider it necessary to make a great national effort against their foes. The inhabitants of the invaded provinces are naturally disinclined to bear the whole of the heavy pecuniary charges necessary for carrying on hostilities. The consequence is that the Chinese army to the south of the Hangchow river is in want of pay and destitute of supplies, from which cause the troops were in a state of insubordination, and it was expected they would shortly disband themselves.

The whole of the operations above referred to were effected without the loss of a man on the side of the British.

AFGHANISTAN.—General Pollock arrived at Jellalabad, and effected a junction with the troops composing the garrison of that fortress, on the 16th April. The British force met with no opposition or annoyance after passing Ali Musjid, except those arising from the attempts of a few marauding bands of Khyberites to plunder and carry off the baggage. With the exception, however, of a few camels, everything belonging to the troops were brought in safety to Jellalabad. General Pollock would have arrived there two or three days sooner, but as the defeat of Akhbar Khan on the 7th April had secured the safety of Jellalabad, and rendered rapid movements on the part of the advancing force unnecessary, the general, halted on the bank of the Cabul river, and sent strong detachments of cavalry and infantry to Lallopora, on the opposite side, for the purpose of restoring Torabaz Khan in his rights over that place. This chief has invariably been friendly to the British. He supplied General Sale's force with provisions for a considerable time. By this means he drew on himself the enmity of Akhbar Khan, and was compelled to fly to Peshawar. The worthy chief was reinstated in his possessions without difficulty, but we regret to say that three men belonging to her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons were swept away by the current, and drowned in attempting to cross the river.

On the 23rd April, Captain Colin Mackenzie, of the Madras army, arrived at Jellalabad. This officer had been released on his parole by Akhbar Khan, and was the bearer of proposals from that chief and Mahomed Shah Khan, the Ghilzie, to General Pollock, for the release of the ladies and other persons taken in the disastrous retreat from Cabul. How far the negotiation has progressed, or what may have been the nature of General Pollock's reply, has not yet transpired. The whole of the prisoners were confined in two small forts in the Tezeen valley, and were tolerably well treated by their captors. Captain Mackenzie brought intelligence of General Elphinstone's death, which took place on the 24th April. The general's remains were to be brought to the British camp for interment. Akhbar Khan having offered to forward the body to Jellalabad, which place it was expected to reach on the night following Captain Mackenzie's arrival. The day previous to his death the unfortunate general signed a document containing a detailed account of the proceedings connected with the Cabul insurrection. This narrative cannot but prove highly interesting and as Lord Ellenborough seems laudably desirous of giving publicity to every thing connected with the recent transactions beyond the Indus, we trust ere long to be able to lay the deceased general's account before our readers. All doubt as to who took the most active part in the assassination of Sir William Macnaghten is now at an end; Captain Mackenzie having asserted that he saw

Akhbar Khan perpetrate the murder. The brigade under Colonel Bolton, consisting of her Majesty's 31st Foot, one troop of horse, and a half battery of Foot Artillery, the 6th Bengal Native Infantry, and the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, having under their charge a large quantity of treasure, together with the whole of the ordnance and commissariat stores, as also the greater part of the private baggage of General Pollock's army, reached Ali Musjid on the 20th of April, without having experienced the slightest molestation from the Khyberites. On the following day Colonel Bolton effected a junction with Colonel Monteath: the latter officer having been detached by General Pollock with the 33rd and 35th regiments Native Infantry, for the purpose of assisting in guarding the passage of the stores and treasure through the defiles. It was generally understood at Jellalabad that, immediately the convoy arrived, preparations would be made for the advance of the army towards Cabul. There is no doubt of Shah Soojah having been murdered. The city and adjacent country is in a state of anarchy consequent on the dissension between the rebels and the partisans of the late King. It is not probable, therefore, that the British will meet with any serious opposition in their progress to the Afghan capital. The numerous followers who formerly adhered to the standard of Akhbar Khan have dwindled down to a small party of about 100 horsemen.

H. C. D. CARMAN,

Has now Landing, ex Diadem from London—Ladies Tuscan and Straw Bonnets & Bonnet Shapes, Boys and Infants Dunstable Hats, Prunella Boots and Shoes, Childrens Kid and Leather do, Gents Clarence Boots, Mens and Boys ready made Clothes Bonnet & Cap Ribbons, Fancy Belts, Silk Bandanas, Color'd Satin and Persians, Challi and Fancy Handkerchiefs, Silk Parasols and Umbrellas, Womens color'd and white jean Stays, Cotton Reels, Berlin Wools, Ladies Rosewood Work Boxes, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c. &c.
—ALSO—
1 Cheval GLASS, 46x21 inches,
1 gilt Chimney do 34x18 do.
Dressing Glasses.
Chatham, June 27, 1842.

Flour, Indian Meal, Hard Bread, &c.

The Subscriber hourly expects by the Schr. Isabella, Martin, master, from Halifax, the following Articles, which he will dispose of cheap for Cash—or in barter for ALUMINA, and SALMON:
Barrels Wheat FLOUR,
Barrels Superfine RYE do.
Barrels CORN MEAL,
Barrels NAVY BREAD
Barrels PORK,
Chests of Congo TEA,
Barrels SUGAR,
Kegs TOBACCO,
Punchons MOLASSES,
Punchons Demerara Rum,
Hhds. Hollands Gin,
Boxes SOAP,
Boxes Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.
GEORGE TAYLOR, JUN.
Chatham, 5th July, 1842.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The Co-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers, Merchants, carrying on business at Chaleur Bay Dalhousie and Restigouche, in the Province of New Brunswick, under the style and Firm of ARTHUR RITCHIE, and company, has this day been Dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said Firm are hereby required to pay the same to ARTHUR RITCHIE and ROBERT RITCHIE, who are fully authorized to receive the same, and give discharges therefor. And all persons having any Claims or Demands against the said Concern in America, will render the same to the said Arthur Ritchie and Robert Ritchie, who according to the terms of Dissolution, are to pay and discharge the same.

JOHN POLLOCK, }
ARTHUR POLLOCK, } By their
ALLAN GILMOUR, } Attorney,
ROBERT RANKIN, } Alex. Rankin.
ALEX. RANKIN,
ARTHUR RITCHIE,
ROBERT RITCHIE
Dated at Misamichi, this first day of May, 1842

A L E, & c.

Lately received, ex Columbus, from Leith. EDINBURGH ALE, } in Casks of 3½ dozen.
LONDON PORTER, }
Both of Superior quality.
For Sale by
DUNCAN & LOCH.
Newcastle, 18th July, 1842.