

information through a private channel which induces us to believe, that, although the interception of the canal communication is likely to form a part of the plan of operations, an attempt will also be made to bring the war to a close by a movement upon Pekin.

As far as we can make out from the particulars given in the Canton newspapers, Sir Hugh Gough, before the arrival of the troops from India and England, had under his command a disposable force of about 4,000 men, including marines and sailors; and, with the reinforcements which had arrived, and the additional men which could be furnished by the fleet, he would be able to muster about 10,000 bayonets for an attack upon Pekin, where, it was understood, a large Chinese force had been assembled; and the banks of the river Peiho had been covered with fortifications intended to prevent or impede the approach of the British troops by that route.

We have not the least idea, however, that any army, which can be assembled in China, can resist a British force of 10,000 men, well provided with artillery; and it will most probably be found that the fortifications on the Peiho, like most of those erected by the Chinese, will be utterly useless for the purposes for which they are intended.

The reports contained in some of the newspapers of a difference of views between Sir Henry Pottinger and the military commander, are but too well founded. Sir Henry appears not to have approved of the way in which the military operations in the north have been carried on during his absence at Canton; and he seems to have been particularly averse to the virtual abandonment of Chusan to the Chinese (Sir Hugh Gough having merely left a garrison of 300 men in a small fortification) after the envoy had announced in a proclamation that the island would be retained under British authority; and that merchants might safely resort thither for purposes of trade.

In the south, the British authorities, probably averse to commit themselves to measures that might require the retention of a larger force, have permitted the Chinese to rebuild their defences; and from a little above Whampoa, upwards, Canton and the approaches are more strongly fortified than ever before.

At Chusan, the Chinese have resorted again to their old plan of sending down fire rafts amongst the shipping, and not content with conflagration afloat, have attempted to blow up some of the houses, in the occupation of Europeans, by undermining them with gunpowder. There had been some fresh cases of kidnapping on the island.

The new iron steamer Brigand, Capt. Hunt, on the 12th October, was wrecked near the Scilly Islands, and in an hour sunk in deep water. The ship's boats were employed in landing the people, all of whom were safely got on shore.

The French steamer Lavorisier, of 220 horse power, was lost off Corsica, near Ajaccio, about the beginning of the month. The crew were saved.

London Shipping Gazette, Oct. 17. Russia.—Riga, Sept. 29.—A multitude of reports are in circulation here, respecting the fire at Casan, which the alarmists ascribe to a conspiracy of the Tartars against Russia. Some troubles have taken place in the Ukraine, where it is said, a conspiracy against the Russian authorities has also been discovered. In our German Provinces in the Baltic, the discontent of the peasants continues, but it is kept in check by the military occupation.

St. Petersburg, October 4.—On the 3rd August, there was a dreadful fire in the town of Troitsk, in the Government of Orenburg. This town is celebrated for its extensive commercial intercourse with neighbouring Asiatic nations. The fire was caused by the long continued drought, and the great heat, during which a dry west wind blew without interruption. The barracks, the custom house, the school, the prison, and 246 private houses were destroyed. The principal Greek Church, and Mahometan Mosques were much injured. The high wind, which filled the air with clouds of sand, made it impossible to save any effects or domestic animals, which fell a prey to the flames.

London Shipping Gazette, Oct. 18. France.—The journals before us attempt a triumphant comparison between the state of the Revenue in France and in England, as set forth in the returns published in the two countries respectively, last week. The statement of the French Minister of Finance was apropos and adroitly put forward, but unfortunately it would appear that if the taxes be productive, the distress of the manufacturing interests exceeds that complained of in any part of England during the present year.

The National, for example, states that the manufacturing classes in Lyons, are in a deplorable state. The manufacturers receive no orders, and the few sales made are concluded at such a loss that this season is considered the worst that has yet been experienced.

Trade at St. Etienne, is likewise very dull. Cash is scarce, and the markets feel sensibly the general depression.

Servia.—The Augsburg Gazette states that letters from Belgrade represent the new government as having established a system of terror throughout Servia. Arres continued to be made, amongst others the Bishop Shabacz has been incarcerated. The persons arrested on suspicion of having conspired to poison Prince Michael, are Peter Miloskovic, Gloscha Terstbascha, and Stevesa Tersin.

Destructive Fire.—Manchester, Oct. 15.—Last night, about 11 o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the premises known as the Irwell Foundry, situate in Stanley street, Salford, and occupied by Messrs Ellis and Norton, millwrights and engineers. For full two hours the flames raged with uncontrollable fury, and there being no prospect of saving the foundry, Mr Rose took every precaution to prevent the conflagration extending farther, and his efforts were happily successful. The total loss of the stock and building is estimated at £10,000.

Funeral of the late Marquis Wellesley. On the 8th October, the mortal remains of the late venerable head of the Wellesley family, were consigned to their final resting place in the chapel of Eton College. The occasion created a universal feeling of sympathy.

It is rumoured that Lord Stanley will be elevated to the Peerage before the meeting of Parliament, to take the Ministerial lead in that house.

The Liverpool Timber Trade.—Colonial Shipping.—There is an immense falling off this year in the shipping employed in the Timber Trade between Liverpool and the North American Colonies. The amount so employed in the year ending on the 1st February 1842, was 174,948 tons, whilst the amount which has arrived since that time is only 49,095 tons. Very little more is expected during the winter months, so that the diminution in shipping will be nearly two thirds than one half, and that of timber in the same proportion. This great falling off has been partly occasioned by the recent change in the timber duties, and still more by the immense depreciation of 1841, and the cessation of all descriptions of building, owing to the distress of the country. We are glad however, to learn, that the decrease in the importations is beginning to produce some improvement in prices. The glut of colonial built ships still continues, the Brunswick Dock being crowded with large vessels of that description, most of which are unsaleable at present at any price, but as the building of ships has almost ceased in the colonies, they would soon recover some part of their value if trade should at all revive.

Affecting Anecdote of the Retreat from Ghuznee.—The death of Lieutenant Lumsden and his young wife is confirmed, and the details of their fate as now narrated are of a most melancholy and painful character. It is stated, that when he fell desperately wounded, his young wife threw herself upon his body, and implored him not to leave her to fall into the hands of the enemy; when he, with a last effort, drew his pistol from his belt and put an end to her sufferings, and then to his own.

The Euphrates Expedition.—A private letter dated Bagdad, August 25, 1842, says—

You will regret to hear of the total failure of the Euphrates Expedition, from the successful termination of which much good to these countries was anticipated. Its projects, it is to be feared, after so great an expenditure of the public money to little or no advantage, have at length seen that the impediments existing as to the navigation of the Euphrates and Tigris, to an extent are too numerous to be overcome.

Three of the steamers engaged in this unsuccessful adventure have already left for Bombay, and preparations are

being made for the speedy removal of the fourth.

TRADE IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

Manchester, Tuesday.—The demand for goods continues extremely limited, and prices of some descriptions, particularly 27 inch printing cloth, are now quite as low as before the commencement of the recent disturbances; whilst some other descriptions still command of not more than from two and a half to five per cent. over the rates then current. In the yarn market the cessation of the demand for Russia has caused a decline in the prices of mule yarn, which had previously been tolerably well supported; and at this decline the German buyers have begun their operations; but they do not willingly give the prices now demanded, and the market is very flat.

Rochdale, Monday.—The flannel market still continues brisk, and there has been a good demand for pieces, but no improvement in prices. The hands, at present, are fully employed, but at very low wages. In the wool market, there has been little or no change for some weeks past.

Kendal, Saturday.—There still continues to be a fair business doing in several descriptions of goods, but there are no signs of progressive increase, and no new hands are being taken on.

Manchester, Friday.—The demands both for cloth and yarn, this week, has been pretty general, and to some extent; arising perhaps from the fact that both spinners and manufacturers have, for the most part, readily met the buyers at prices current previous to the strike. In warps, however, a little advance on former rates is maintained; and there continues a good demand for them, more particularly by the shippers.

Bradford, Thursday.—We had a good attendance to day, and a good business done in merinoes and lower Orleans than for some weeks past; but prices remain unchanged. Fancy goods not so much in request, and as they have been selling for some time past at ruinously low rates manufacturers have turned their attention to other kinds. The demand for yarn is steady, but there are many mills still working short time.

Paisley, Saturday.—Trade here has, for the last few weeks, had a very gloomy appearance, and the shawl houses have been throwing their hands to rather a serious extent. A letter was received in town from Glasgow on Wednesday, requesting a 'good number' of weavers to be sent in to them, and several other houses in that city have been taking on hands. The work given but consists mostly 1,400 flushed imitation shawls, but the prices are very low.

A CARD.

To the Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children of Newcastle.

Having been incarcerated among you for the last Six Months, I beg leave to return my sincere thanks for your liberality to make us, Cage Birds, comfortable. To my host and hostess, family and servants, I cannot, with honor to myself, and justice to them, pass by unnoticed. The friendship shown me by them and family, while residing under their roof, was beyond my expectation. Even the children on the streets were ready at all times to accommodate the Cage Birds, which speaks volumes for the present and future generations.

W. L. SCOTT.

Douglastown, 7th Nov., 1842.

P. S. I hope all who have stood indebted to me, for years, will see by this day's paper, the necessity of my calling upon them to assist in relieving me from my present situation; by so doing, they will relieve themselves and I, from future trouble and expence.

W. L. S.

H. C. D. CARMAN,

Has now Landing, ex Diadem from London—Ladies Tuscan and Straw Bonnets & Bonnet Shapes,

- Boys and Infants Dunstable Hats,
Pronella 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,
Chalk and Fancy Handkerchiefs,
Silk Parasols and Umbrellas,
Womens color'd and white jean Stays,
Cotton Reels, Berlin Wools,
Ladies Rosewood Work Boxes,
Gosiery, Gloves, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

- 1 Cheval GLASS, 46x21 inches,
1 gilt Chimney do 34x18 do.
Dressing Glasses.

Chatham, June 27, 1842.

Transatlantic Newspaper General Agency Office,

LIVERPOOL.

CHARLES WILLMER, Newspaper, Forwarding and General Agent, supplies to order, with greater promptitude and regularity than any other house, and on the most reasonable terms, (a London Daily Paper for £6 10s per annum) Newspapers, Price Currents, Shipping Lists, Magazines, and Books, to all parts of the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by the Mail Steamers, sailing on the 4th and 19th of each month from Liverpool, as well as by those from Bristol and Southampton; and to all the West Indian Islands, Mexico and Texas, by the Royal Mail Steamers, sailing every fortnight from Falmouth.

C. W. will receive Consignments of goods, or small parcels sent to his care shall be punctually forwarded to their destination. Any description of Goods purchased and forwarded to order.

Next of Kin, and other description of Advertisements, received for insertion in all the European Papers.

N. B. All orders should be addressed 'Charles Willmer' in full, and none will be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment on some Liverpool or London House.

TO LET,

For One or more Years.

The STORES, WHARF and Dwelling HOUSE, lately occupied by Richard Blackstock, Esq. situate in the Town of Chatham. The DWELLING HOUSE is pleasantly situated—is well finished, and is capable of accommodating a large family—it would also answer well for a Boarding House. There is an excellent BARN and other OUTHOUSES near the House—which will be rented with, or distinct from the house.

The STORE is Four Stories high, fitted up very conveniently for carrying on an extensive Retail business.

The WHARF is now occupied as a Ship Yard—for which it has peculiar advantages. The Wharf, with the extensive Store standing thereon, will be let distinct from the other premises, if required.

The situation and advantages of this Property as a stand for Business, are too well known to require further description. For Terms and other particulars, apply to

STREET & KERR.

Chatham, 30th August, 1841.

British and Foreign Newspaper Office, and Colonial Reading Rooms.

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P. L. SIMMONDS, Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, supplies with promptitude and regularity and upon reasonable terms, all the London, Provincial and Foreign Newspapers; and Advertisements received for the London Gazette, and every Newspaper published, of which specimens can be seen at this Office.

Terms—a quarter's payment in advance or a responsible reference in London. All Letters to be paid. Agent for all the Colonial, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and other Journals, which with the Newspapers of every other British Colony, and the principal London and Foreign Journals are regularly received and filed at Mr SIMMOND'S NEWS OFFICES & READING ROOMS.

Commissions executed, and News Letters forwarded, to the Colonial Papers by every Packet, upon Reasonable Terms.

Flannels, Merinoes, Orleans Cloth, &c. &c.

The Subscriber, in addition to his former Stock, has received an assortment of the above Articles, for sale on reasonable Terms.

GEO. TAYLOR, Jun.

Chatham, 17th Oct., 1842.

JAMES R. COTTON,

Surgeon, Dentist, Accoucheur, and Occulist, M. R. C. SURGEONS, LONDON.

Respectfully informs the Public that he resides at McBeath's Hotel, Chatham, where he will remain for a limited period, to give advice and attendance in the above departments; and trusts from twenty four year's successful professional practice in these colonies, to give that satisfaction the public may be disposed to expect, as every attention will be paid to those confiding themselves to his care.

Advice to the Poor gratis, every Friday at nine o'clock, A. M.

Chatham, 3rd October, 1842.

N B A good supply of the most approved Medicine on hand.

Immigration Notice.

All persons having any Lands either wilderness or improved, FOR SALE, will please give an account of the same, with the situation and capabilities thereof, and the probable price of the respective Lots, to either of the Secretaries of this Society, in order that the said Lands may be offered to Emigrants wishing Lands for actual settlement.

EDWARD WILLISTON,

Recording Secretary

Newcastle, January 2, 1842.