

official reports from the committees explanatory of the various comparatively new items, while it has also insured economy in the whole system.

In the interior of India tranquility prevails, with the exception of the mountain districts of Buldenkund, whether a strong force was about to be sent in order to put down the disturbances effectually, by destroying the forts of the petty chiefs.

The rains were most plentiful throughout India in the month of September. The much talked of apprehensions entertained of a famine in the districts near Delhi have vanished. The army of reserve has been ordered to assemble on the Sutlej, in the month of November, preparatory, as it is said, to some demonstration against the Sikhs. Their Government at Lahore appears to dread the appearance of the army of reserve, and had given orders at its powder mills to prepare a quantity of that article as quick as possible for the emergency.

There have been some serious losses in her Majesty's 50th and 62d regiments while proceeding up the Ganges. A boat was swamped near Cawnpore, and eighteen men of the 50th were drowned. A wing of the 62d, going in boats near Bhagulpore, was overtaken by a storm at night, which forced the boats from their moorings, and eighty eight men, including Lieutenants Scobell and Gason, were lost.

The bark Ricardo, on her voyage from London to Calcutta, struck on a sand-bank in the Hooghly and heeled over, and in one minute went down. Ten persons were drowned.

The Delhi Gazette, of the 21st September, the latest paper received at the closing of the mail from the northwest of India, states that Akbar Khan had resolved to abandon Cabul, and to take the prisoners to Hindoo Koosh.

The failure of the house of Ferguson, Brothers and Co., at Calcutta, was much talked of. The amount of their liabilities in India was stated to be little more than £10,000.

The cholera was making great ravages among the soldiers lately arrived in Bombay from Europe.

CHINA.

The news from China comes down to the 28th of July, and affords grounds for forming hopes of an approaching termination of the war there. After the arrival of the reinforcements, the expedition on the 13th of June entered the Yang-tze-Kiang, the most magnificent river of China, on the banks of which the Chinese had erected many strong fortifications, and garrisoned them with large bodies of their best troops. Having passed three days in making observations and in taking soundings, which were seen and permitted by the Chinese, the fleet, at daylight on the 16th, prepared for action, and on the ships taking their stations the batteries from the shore opened. The progress and results of this conflict have been officially published in the following terms:—

CIRCULAR.

'The gratifying duty of announcing further highly important successes of her Majesty's combined forces again devolves on her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China.

After the necessary delay in destroying the batteries, magazines, foundries, barracks, and other public buildings, as well as the ordnance, arms, ammunition, captured at Chappo, the troops were re-embarked, and the expedition finally quitted that port on the 23d of May, and arrived on the 29th off the Rugged Islands, where it remained until the 13th of June, on which day it crossed the bar, which had been previously surveyed and buoyed off, into the Yang-tze-Kiang river to the point where the river is joined by the Woosung.

At this point the Chinese authorities had erected immense lines of works to defend the entrances of both rivers, and seem to have been so confident of their ability to repel us, that they permitted a very close reconnaissance to be made in two of the small steamers by their Excellencies the Naval and Military Commanders in Chief on the 14th instant; and even cheered and encouraged the boats which were sent in the same night to lay down buoys to guide the ships of war to their allotted positions of attack.

At daylight on the morning of the 16th, the squadron weighed anchor, and proceeded to take up their respective stations, which was scarcely done when the batteries opened, and the cannonade on both sides was extremely heavy and unceasing for about two hours; that of the Chinese then began to slacken, and the seamen and marines were landed at

once, under the fire from the ships, and drove the enemy out of the batteries before the troops could be disembarked and formed for advancing.

253 guns (42 of them brass) were taken in the batteries, most of them of heavy calibre, and upwards of 11 feet long. They were mounted on pivot carriages of new and efficient construction, and it was likewise observed that they were fitted with bamboo sights.

The casualties in the naval arm of the expedition amounted to two killed and twenty five wounded, but the land forces had not a man touched. It appears almost miraculous that the casualties should not have been much greater, considering how well the Chinese served their guns. The Blonde frigate had fourteen shot in her hull; the Sesostri steamer eleven; and all the ships engaged more or less. The loss on the part of the enemy is supposed to have been about eighty killed, and a proportionate number wounded.

On the 17th of June some of the lighter vessels of the squadron advanced up the Woosung river, and found a battery deserted, mounting 55 guns, of which seventeen were brass.

On the 19th two more batteries close to the city of Shaug hai opened their guns on the advanced division of the light squadron, but on receiving a couple of broadsides the Chinese fled, and the batteries, which contained 48 guns (17 of them brass) were instantly occupied, and the troops took possession of the city, where the public buildings were destroyed, and the extensive government granaries given to the people.

His Excellency the Admiral proceeded up the river Woosung with two of the small iron steamers on the 20th instant, about fifty miles beyond the city of Shang hai, and in this reconnaissance two additional fieldworks, each mounting four heavy guns, were taken and destroyed, bringing the total of ordnance captured in these operations up to the astonishing number of 364, of which 76 are of brass, and chiefly large handsome guns; many of the brass guns have devices, showing that they have been cast lately; several of them have Chinese characters signifying 'the tamer and subduer of the barbarians,' and one particularly large one is dignified by the title of the 'barbarian.'

The Chinese high officers and troops are supposed to have fled in the direction of the cities of Soochow, Wangchow, and Nankin. The same high authorities have made another indirect attempt to retard active operations by an avowed wish to treat, and have also given a satisfactory proof of their anxiety to conciliate by the release of sixteen of her Majesty's subjects (Europeans and natives of India) who had been kidnapped; but as the overtures were not grounded on the only basis on which they can be listened to, they were met by an intimation to that effect.

'God save the Queen.'

'Dated on board the steam frigate Queen, in the Yang tze Kiang river (off Woosung,) the 24th of June, 1842.

HENRY POTTINGER,

'Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.'

The name of Lieutenant Hewett, R. M., on board the Blonde, has been published as one of the two killed, his head having been cut off by a round shot.

The results of this victory have been remarkable. The Mandarins in the two most fertile provinces of China were dreadfully alarmed lest Wang chow Foo and Nankin should be taken and sacked and the mouth of the Great Canal seized. They sent a flying express for a son or some other relation of Howqua, the old Hong merchant of Canton, in order to interpret between them and the English. They exhibited a wish to make terms, but whether with the object of merely gaining time, does not appear certain. The approach of the expedition to the mouth of the Great Canal, and the dangers that threaten Nankin would, it was thought, induce the Emperor to make an equitable arrangement, but doubts were still entertained of his being exactly informed of the truth. The efforts of the Chinese authorities to make resistance have hitherto been very great. A proclamation issued by the Emperor in the beginning of June breathes the most decided hostility to the 'barbarians,' but does not brag of the valour of his generals and soldiers. This proclamation it ought to be remarked, is dated prior to the attack on Shang hai.

London Shipping Gazette, Nov. 18.

Affairs of the Levant.—Our advices from Alexandria of the 26th ult. announce the departure of the British Consul General Barnett for Cairo on the preceding day. The last despatches re-

ceived from Mehemet Ali were dated Zagazik. The mortality amongst the oxen continued throughout Egypt. Letters from Damietta and from Siout in Upper Egypt give some melancholy accounts of the misery prevailing in that province, in consequence of the destruction of their cattle. The oxen are described as dropping dead suddenly as if struck with a musket ball.

Letters from Cairo of the 17th of the Ramadan announce that the unexpected and unseasonable rising of the Nile had carried desolation throughout the country. The floods had carried away the corn stores at Boulac, which had been but lately filled. Persons wishing to pass from Old Cairo to the new town were obliged to make use of boats, and the houses of Cairo were flooded by the waters of the canal of Halie, a circumstance unparalleled in the annals of Egypt.

As respected Persia, the Porte received on the 23d, via Trebizond, intelligence of the most pacific nature from that country. No recent engagement had occurred, and a Persian corps of army assembled on the frontier, near Bajazid, had consented to withdraw to a considerable distance into the interior, on an assurance from the Ottoman authorities that the Turkish forces collected in the neighbourhood would likewise fall back. The roads, however, in that quarter continued to be infested by Kuds, who plundered indiscriminately the caravans and travellers of both countries.

JAMES R. COTTON,

Surgeon, Dentist, Accoucheur, and Oculist, 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.

To Let,

And immediate Possession given, The SHOP and HOUSE adjoining, lately occupied by Mr Vary, as a Book Store, situated in the Town of Chatham. The above premises will be let at a reduced rent. Apply at the Gleaner Office. Chatham, October 15, 1842.

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY NEW-BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON. Capital Stock £50000. Committee of reference at Newcastle, and Chatham.

- Thomas H. Peters
- John Wright
- William Abrams
- Michael Samuel
- Charles J. Peters, Jun.
- J. A. Street.

Esqir's.

AGENTS

At Newcastle, A. A. DAVIDSON, Esq. Chatham, GEORGE KERR, Esq. Bathurst, WILLIAM STEVENS, Esq. Dalhousie, DUGALD STEWART, Esq.

Notice.

All persons indebted to Messrs. JOHNSTON & CAIE, of Miramichi, Merchants, are hereby requested to make payment forthwith at the Office of Mr. James Johnson, in Chatham.

James Johnson, William Mackenzie, Gavin Rainnie.

Chatham, 4th July, 1842.

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.

New Brunswick, Northumberland, SS

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable within the said County, Greeting;

Whereas John Percival, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Thomas McCullum, late of Nelson, in the county of Northumberland, Farmer, deceased, hath represented to me that the Personal Estate of the said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts due by the said deceased, and hath prayed that Licence may issue to authorize him to sell such parts of the Real Estate of the said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of his debts.

You are therefore required to cite the heirs and devisees of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at a Court of Probate, to be held at my office, in the Parish of Chatham, on Wednesday, the fourth day of January next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why License should not be granted to the said Executor to sell such parts of the Real Estate of the said deceased, as shall be necessary to pay the debts due. And you are further required to cite and require the said Executor, and all and every the creditors and other persons interested in the said Estate, personally to be and appear before me, at the time and place aforesaid, with their vouchers and papers, in order that I may then and there proceed to hear and examine the proofs of the said parties, or the validity or legality of the debts and demands alleged to be existing against the said Estate.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the said Court, this twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and forty two.

(Signed) W. CARMAN, Surrogate, Judge of Probates, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates for said County.

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.

The New World.

Subscribers to the above Journal in this section of the Province, whose Subscriptions commenced with the present year, and who wish to continue the same, are required to pay in the advance—as all names are erased from the Proprietor's books unless previously renewed, and the Subscription paid.

C. J. COOKE, Agent.

Miramichi, Dec. 6, 1842.

Stray Sheep.

The Subscriber has had in his possession for some time past, Seven Stray SHEEP. The owner can have the same by proving property, and paying all expenses incurred. JOHN FORREST.

Rock Heads, Dec. 5, 1842.

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, situate 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.

Winter Seed Wheat.

The Subscribers daily expect from New York, a quantity of superior Genesee

White Winter Seed Wheat,

a trial of which they recommend to the farming community. To be had on reasonable terms at their Stores in Douglastown and Chatham

GILMOUR, RANKIN & CO.

Miramichi, 10th September, 1842.