

concluded. The French interest, which largely preponderates in Egypt, is exerted to its utmost to defeat the purposes of the English mission.

M. Laurin, the Austrian Consul General has, it is understood, given the Egyptian government notice that his countrymen are about to navigate the Nile with steamers. To this notice the Pasha has demurred; but the Consul General argues his right upon the provisions of the treaty whereby the Sultan vouchsafes to Austria the privilege of navigating all seas, rivers and waters belonging to and within the Ottoman empire.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

News from India, China, and Egypt.—Advices from Cabool mention, that an engagement had taken place on the 2d August, between Ackbar Khan and Abdool Sumund, in which a great deal of bravery had been displayed on both sides. The issue was frequently doubtful during the contest; but at last the former came off the victor, capturing, among his prisoners two generals of the enemy. The loss on the side of the people of Cabool was estimated at 3000, while that of the enemy was stated to 5000, besides prisoners.

Disturbances had again taken place at Canton. The English last year repaired the walls of the Company's garden, which had been broken down at the fire in 1842. They put on a gate, and were in the habit of walking, playing at quoits and otherwise amusing themselves. On the 15th of July the Chinese endeavoured to force themselves into the garden, but were opposed. Upon this they threw brickbats, and broke down the gate, compelling the Englishmen to take refuge in a boat, in which they made their escape to the Consulate. On the following evening a party of Chinese went armed with brickbats, and attempted to take possession of the other garden. Resistance being offered, they commenced an indiscriminate attack upon all the foreigners who came within their reach. Several American gentlemen immediately armed themselves, and drove them from the front of the factories. Still continuing to throw brickbats, they were fired upon, and one man was killed, and another was wounded in the arm, which ended the affair for the day. The English and American Consuls applied to the Chinese authorities for a sufficient force to protect the factories and a message was sent to the American man of war at the Bogue, to request assistance. Intelligence of the 21st informs us, that no further rioting had taken place, nor was any likely to occur at present, though it was quite certain that the authorities at Canton were either unable or unwilling to adopt measures sufficiently vigorous to check the riotous disposition of the communal-ty.

Commercial matters in China were dull.

Advices from Alexandria of the 19th of October, inform us that nothing further has been done by the government commissioners towards the settlement of the India mail question. The Pacha desires time to consider the proposition submitted, but this appears only to be a manoeuvre to secure to himself greater advantages.

The Hindostan arrived at Suez on the 24th Sept. with a considerable cargo of silk goods and about 50 passengers; she sailed from Calcutta on the 18th of September.

THE CHINESE DISTURBANCES.

The following is the account of the affair we have been able to collect.

The English last year repaired the walls of the Company's Garden which had been broken down at the fire of December, 1842. They have put on a gate, and are in the habit of walking, playing at quoits, and otherwise amusing themselves there. On the evening of 15th of August a party of Chinese tried to force themselves into the garden. They were opposed and the gate shut against them by the gatekeeper and two gentlemen who came to his assistance. Upon this they threw brickbats and broke down the gate, forcing the gentlemen to take refuge in a boat which was fortunately lying in front of the garden. In this they made their escape to the consulate, where inquiries were instituted, and as some of the Chinese were known it was expected measures would be taken to have them punished.

On the following evening, a party of Chinese came, armed with brick-bats, and attempted to take possession of the other garden. Being opposed, they commenced an indiscriminate attack upon all the foreigners who came within their reach. A party of American gentlemen armed themselves and drove them from the front of the factories. Still continu-

ing, however, to throw brick-bats they were fired upon, and one man killed and another wounded in the arm, which ended the affair for that day. The district magistrate had been applied to for a force to keep the peace, but none arrived until some time after quiet was restored.

Next morning a meeting of the mob leaders, patriots, and others of Canton was held, and a placard was stuck about the streets, informing the foreigners that unless 2,000 dollars were paid on account of the man who was shot the factories should be burnt down. Treasure, books, and papers of value, &c., have consequently been sent away, and measures adopted for defence. The English and American consuls have applied to the Chinese authorities for a sufficient force to protect the factories, and a message has also been sent to the American man-of-war, at the Bogue, to request assistance. That day however passed off quietly, partly, it was believed, in consequence of a considerable number of sailors arriving from Whampoa, and partly from the effects of a very high tide which flooded the front of the factories.

On the morning of the 17th a large number of sailors and marines from the St. Louis arrived, and the sailors belonging to the merchant vessels were withdrawn. A good deal of petty mischief had been done, but nothing requiring the interference of the marines. Every one there, however, is in expectation of an attack, when they must either maintain themselves by force, or be again burnt out; they are fortunately said to be well prepared for defence, and the respectable part of the Chinese community seem to have no sympathy with the mob.

It is pretty evident, however, that the authorities at Canton are either unable or unwilling to adopt measures sufficiently vigorous to check the riotous disposition of the communal-ty. We stated recently our conviction that it would be found necessary to strengthen the small guard posted at the consul's residence, and that a vessel at Whampoa was too far off to give protection and security against an unexpected attack. So far from this being done, however, the Wolverine has been withdrawn, and no other sent in her place, and in consequence the British residents and British consul have been obliged to apply to a foreign power for protection; and while a number of our vessels are crowded in the roads here, they owe their safety to the presence of an American guard.

Letters of the 19th, subsequently received, speak with apprehension of the 20th which, being the "Dragon's Festival," was considered a time likely to be taking advantage of by the rabble to create a riot. We are happy to state further intelligence, of the 21st, informs us of continued quiet and returning confidence, several of the houses bringing back their books and valuables.

From Canton we learn that up to the 25th no further disturbances had taken place; though confidence is by no means restored, and business continues to be interrupted. The Chinese guard of the factories have been considerably increased, but their cowardice is too well known to allow them to be trusted to, as they would either desert their posts, or mingle with the crowd, in case of an attack. The Chinese authorities have paid 500 taels to the widow and family of the person who was shot. Mr. Forbes, the American consul, has been applied to deliver up the person who shot him, and to order the St. Louis to leave Whampoa, neither of which is he likely to comply with. This application is reported by some to have been made by Keying; but as he would more naturally address Mr. Cushing, it probably proceeded from the local magistrates.

Her Majesty's ship Wolverine has returned to Whampoa, with directions, it is said, to proceed to Canton and lie off the factories, should that be considered necessary. This is as it should be; and though such a measure would probably be remonstrated against by the Chinese, it is proper they should be made to understand that England will not allow herself to be obstructed by the bare letter of the treaty from defending the lives and property of her subjects when these are endangered in the territories of an ally either too weak or too faithless to protect them. Indeed, we consider our government ought to assume higher ground, and plainly intimate to the Imperial Commissioner, that a riot occurring by which any of our countrymen shall suffer in person or property, and which they, the Chinese, well knowing it was threatened for weeks, yet took no adequate measures to prevent, will be considered a breach of the peace existing between the two nations, and lead inevitably to a renewal of hostilities. We are satisfied such a de-

claration would be productive of the best effects, and it is what the occasion sufficiently justifies.

The British residents at Canton have, through our consul, F.C. Macgregor, Esq. forwarded a letter of thanks to Captain Tilton, of the United States ship St. Louis, for the protection afforded them, and the consequent 'feeling of security,' when they had "but slender means of self-defence against the outrages of a violent mob."

A few days ago the wife of one of the Dockyard Police, Devonport, was safely brought to bed of four children making six with which she has presented her loving spouse in eleven months.

Russian Steam Vessels.—Accounts from St Petersburg mention the great progress making daily by steam navigation in the Russian Empire. The Baltic fleet numbers 17 steamers; the Black sea possesses 13, and 5 for the service of the ports; on the Caspian Sea there are four. There are likewise steam boats on the Neva and Wolga, the Dnea, Denieper, the lake of the Peipus, and the Kama. Even in Siberia there is a steamer upon Lake Baikal.

CIRCASSIA.

The Russians and Circassians.—The campaign of the Russians against the mountaineers of Daghestan is terminated for this year. The Commander-in-Chief, M. Neidhar, has returned to Tiflis, to enjoy some repose after the extreme fatigue of the last expedition. The following is the result of the summer campaign of 1844:—The Russian reinforcements which arrived during the last winter in the Caucasus from Southern Russia amounted to 30,000 men, commanded by Gen. Luders. Another Russian division consisting of 20,000 men, was despatched, from the Trans-Caucasian provinces to attack the left flank of the insurgents on the rivers Sindaa and Koisu. Before those troops had arrived at their destination Schamyl quitted the district of Anden in the mountains of Daghestan, his usual place of refuge, and with 20,000 men attacked the fortress of Chunsak. The Russian garrison of this fortress being in want of provisions made several sorties, and on the third attempt to procure supplies, the mountaineers entered the fortress pell-mell with the Russians, and Chunsak was captured. The strong fortress of Temir-Chantchusa met the same fate. The garrison, being enfeebled by disease and hunger, and not being able to resist the assault of the Circassians, surrendered at discretion to Schamyl. The latter removed the cannon and military stores which he found in those fortresses, destroyed the fortifications, and retired into the mountains. His lieutenants, Hadji Murat and Hadji Mollah, attacked with a strong body of Lesghians the towns of Tarki and Dechent, on the borders of the Caspian Sea. Tarki was captured, and plundered, and burnt. Dechent resisted. A few days after these events occurred in Daghestan, numerous Russian reinforcements arrived, commanded by Generals Gurko and Freitag. They were followed by 30,000 men under the orders of Genl. Neidhart, Commander in Chief. The Russians entered the mountains of the province of Tschetschia where Schamyl had withdrawn with all the plunder he had procured at Chusak and Temir Chantchusa. Some sanguinary battles were fought with serious loss to both parties. Several of the mountain villages were burnt and much cultivated land laid waste by the Russians, but they obtained no material advantage during the campaign. Schamyl still remains master of the mountains, where he had concentrated his partisans.

Whilst these battles were being fought in the Tschetschia, a Lesghian chief, named the Sultan Daniel, entered Kachetia and captured the town of Cheki, which is the principal market of the country for silks and wines. The town was pillaged, and about 100 Russian soldiers massacred. The Lesghians advanced to within 22 leagues of Tiflis. The population of the capital of Georgia being destitute of troops, trembled at the approach of their terrible enemy. Tiflis was saved by General Schwartz, who, with 5,000 infantry repulsed the Lesghians; but the loss of the Russians amounted to 1,600 men. The Russians themselves confess that their campaign of this year has completely failed.

All persons indebted to Phineas Williston & Brothers, are requested to pay the sums they respectively owe, to the subscribers, or to one of them, without delay, otherwise legal steps will be resorted to, to enforce payment.

J. Cunard,

M. Samuel,

James A. Pierce,

Assignees of the Estate of P. Williston and Brothers. Chatham, 22nd November, 1843.

Wreck at Auction,

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Wharf of Messrs. Joseph Cunard & Co., Agents for Lloyds, in the Town of Chatham, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the BENEFIT of the Owners, Underwriters, and all concerned:

The Standing and Running Rigging; Anchors Chain Cables, Blocks, Rope, Camboose, Boats, Sails, chain topsail Sheets and Ties bowsprit Shrouds and Bobstays, Provisions and Groceries, Cabin Furniture, with many other articles: saved from the wreck of the barque Tweed, of Hull of 447 tons Register:—also

The HULL, Coppered and copper Fastened as she now lies stranded near Euseminac.

Also—The CARGO now on board the said Vessel, consisting of White Pine and Birch TIMBER, steam mill and country cut Deals, and L. thwood. Terms at sale.

P. WILLISTON, Auctioneer. Chatham, 30th November, 1844.

New Brunswick,

COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND, SS.

[L.S.] To the Sheriff of the County of Westmorland, or any Constable within said county, Greeting:

Whereas Samuel Oulton and Thomas Oulton, Administrators of all and singular the Goods, Chattels and Credits, which were of the late Thomas Oulton, deceased, at the time of his death; have prayed that the creditors and next of kin of the said deceased, and all persons interested in the said Estate, may appear and attend the passing and allowing of the accounts of the said Administrators. You are therefore required to cite all the creditors and next of kin of the said deceased, and all others interested in the said Estate; and they are hereby cited to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at my office in Dorchester, within and for said county, on Wednesday, the Eleventh day of December next, at twelve of the clock, at noon, to attend the passing and allowance of the accounts of the said Administrators.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the said Court, this eighteenth day of October,

E. B. CHANDLER,

Surrogate Judge of Probates, county of Westmorland.

THOMAS S. SAYRE, Register of Probates for said county.

For Sale.

The LOT OF LAND lying on the north side of the South West branch of Miramichi River, in the parish of Ludlow, known as the Lot No. 67, granted to Peter Duff, with the whole of the ISLAND No. 21, and the upper part of the Island No. 22, lying in front of the said Lot, the whole containing 180 acres; along the front of which there is a considerable body of INTERVALE. The Property will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further particulars apply at the office of

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, 24th October, 1844.

Sheriff's Sales:

On the 4th Saturday in MAY next, in front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, p. m., will be sold by Public Auction:—

All that certain Lot or Tract of LAND, situate on the south side of the south west branch of Miramichi River, in the Parish of Nelson, known and distinguished as LOT No. 4, granted to William Clarke, bounded easterly by Lot No. 3, and westerly by Lands occupied by Thomas Doyle.

Also—all other the Real Estate of William McMaster, situate in the county of Northumberland: the same having been seized by me, under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, against the said William McMaster, at the suit of Alexander Rankin.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Northumberland, } 19th November, 1844.

On the 4th Saturday in MAY next, in front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, between the hours 12 and 5 o'clock, p. m., will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION:—

All that certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of LAND, situate, lying and being on the northerly side of the south west Branch of the Miramichi river, in the parish of Blissfield, bounded on the lower side by lands lately in the occupation of Nathaniel Moors, and on the upper side by lands granted to William Mitchell, being the lands on which Daniel Small lately resided.

Also—all that other Lot or Tract of LAND, situated on the south side of the said River, in the parish of Blissfield, known and distinguished in the original grant thereof, to William Green, as Lot No. 11, bounded westerly by Lot No. 12, granted to William Green, easterly by Lot No. 10, granted to Andrew Green, and in front by the river. Also—all other the Real Estate of the said Daniel Small, situate within the county of Northumberland—the same having been seized by virtue of Executions issued out of the Supreme Court against the said Daniel Small.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Northumberland, } 19th November, 1844.