

torious Akbar Khan on Peshawur had not taken place. The position of his father, Dhost Mahomed, was by no means satisfactory; his age, his infirmities, and the complicated state of the affairs of Cabool would, it was thought, induce him to resign his sovereignty into the hands of Akbar.

The news from Scinde is to the 16th of May. Sir Charles Napier was busy in making preparations for the meeting of the Beloochee chiefs, which was to take place on the 24th May, when it is said that upwards of 17,000 of them would attend, each having an unarmed attendant. Thirty thousand men assembled to deliberate would present an odd appearance. It was supposed that Sir Charles had some important measures to propose to their attention. In Upper Scinde, where General Simpson (who was to be succeeded by General Hunter) commanded, nothing remarkable had occurred. Preparations were going on for the purpose of putting down the freebooters under Beeja Khan, who had acquired new strength in consequence of the unsuccessful attempt made by the force under Captain Tait and Lieut. Fitzgerald to storm Poolajee, as mentioned last month.

The Bengal troops had arrived at Sukkur, where they were making arrangements for locating themselves. General Hunter was expected there from Ferozapore.

Great expectation was entertained respecting the meeting of two large corps of troops, which are to be collected towards the months of August and September on the Sutlege; the one to the west to be commanded by General Sir Charles Napier, and the other, near Ferozapore, by Sir Hugh Gough. The latter statement might be doubted, as it was said that the presence of the Commander-in-Chief was required at the Council Board at Calcutta. It seems, however, more likely that either this gallant General or Sir Charles Napier will attend the movements of the Governor-General; who was, it was reported, on the eve of going from Calcutta to the north-western provinces, and who would reach Meerut in September. The disturbed state of the Punjab is calculated to hasten the movements of the British Indian armies in that direction. The attempts lately made to corrupt the fidelity of the British sepoys, and the large sums sent to Ferozapore and its vicinity (£170,000) have excited a strong wish for punishing the unprincipled chiefs of Lahore. The large force of 80,000 men was therefore ordered, and it was thought Lord Ellenborough and Sir C. Napier would undertake the conquest of the Punjab, the former as diplomatist and a politician, and the latter as a general.

In Gwalior there were intrigues fomented by the Queen Dowager against the British and the Regent established there; but a caution and a threat had been given her on the part of the Supreme Government. Tranquility prevailed in the capital, and the people were satisfied, for an excellent police had been arranged there by the British officers. The ancient capital of Candeish, called Burhanpore, had been ceded to the British, and had been taken possession of by the troops from Mhow and Asserghur. The occupation of it by the British is satisfactory to its inhabitants, as it was going to ruin under the Mahratta yoke.

One of the freebooting chiefs of Boghilkund has had his castle levelled to the earth, and is himself a prisoner, in consequence of his refusal to obey the orders of the Supreme Government, and to restore some plunder which he had taken from some merchants, British subjects, who were travelling through the country. This decided act of the British authorities is highly acceptable to the ryots and tradesmen, who are delighted when those petty tyrants are punished for their robberies and insults.

The other parts of India were tranquil, and expected to be so during the rainy season.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal Soult has addressed an order of the day to the army, on the occasion of the attempt by the Legitimists to seduce from their duty the sappers of the corps of engineers stationed at Issy. The minister of war reminded the officers, sub-officers, and soldiers, of the oath of allegiance they had taken to the King and their drapeau.

The government papers announce the departure of the Prince de Joinville from Toulon, at the head of a squadron composed of three sail of the line, Suffren, Jemmapes, and Triton, the Belle Poule frigate of 60, Asmodeus man of war steamer, the steam corvette Pluton, and the steamers Phare and Rubis. Twelve

hundred troops, including a company of engineers and three companies of marine artillery, have been embarked. The destination of the fleet is Ovan, as the first duty of the prince is to put himself in communication with the commander in chief, now in the vicinity of Ovan, and act under the Marshal's orders.

A slight sensation was produced in the French capital, on Tuesday, by domiciliary visits having been paid to the Duke D'Escars M. de Lepinaye and other distinguished royalists by the Police. Nothing important resulted from these visits. For some time past small silver medals, with the portrait of the Duke de Bordeaux, have been distributed among the workmen of Paris, and possibly the government is alarmed lest some Carlist plot is in progress.

The troops of the Emperor of Morocco have made another irruption into the territory of the French in Africa. The event was announced by a Telegraphic despatch, dated Toulon, 23rd; and Lalla-Maghania, 16th June--

"The Governor General of Algeria to the Minister of War.—Yesterday, during a conference with the chief of the army of Morocco, his troops, to the number of 5000 horse, fired at us, and wounded an officer and two soldiers, ours having answered the fire. The conference was broken up and the Generals (Lamoriciere and Bedeau) were attacked by the Morocco troops.

"I have just arrived and have taken the offensive, and I have killed of the enemy 300 or 400 men. I also took from him several horses, and 300 or 400 stand of arms.

Never was a punishment better deserved. We have only six killed and 20 wounded."

The news of this second attack rekindled the war-furor in Paris; when it was considered by the opposition as equivalent to a commencement of hostilities between France and Morocco.

Private letters add that in well-informed circles it is believed the war will speedily be put an end to by the Emperor of Morocco acceding to all the demands of the French government; but among the public generally, it is believed that hostilities will still continue, and that if the emperor resists the wishes of his fanatical subjects, he will fall a victim to their rage.

ITALY.

The Gazette d'Augsburg of the 20th ultimo says, that the Papal government has addressed a note to the cabinets of London, Paris and Vienna, contradicting the assertion that the late troubles in the legations were caused by a vicious system of administration.

TURKEY.

According to the tenor of despatches received from head-quarters by the government, success has so far crowned the arms of the Porte, that the insurrection in Albania may be regarded as at an end. The main body of the army was at Uskup. The Sandjaks of Pirezin and Prestina were occupied. The chief of the rebels, Nessim Bey, who had forcibly taken possession of Vrania, at the head of a large body of men, fired on the approach of the Ottoman forces, without waiting for an attack. The other leaders, as well as the inhabitants of Kalkaudellen, had tendered their submission. Everywhere the appearance of the troops was hailed with joy, and all show of opposition has ceased.

The Sultan returned to Constantinople on the 11th, and was received with great enthusiasm. Everything appears to be really settled in Albania. With the exception of Mepih Bey, and a few others, all the chiefs of the late insurrection have been taken and brought to Constantinople.

The Turkish fleet, under the command of the Capudan Pacha, was at Mytelon, and intended to set out for Syria immediately.

Advices from Constantinople state that intelligence had been received from Albania on the 17th ultimo, stating that the insurgents had submitted to the arms of the Sultan, with the exception of a few who were likely to hold out, in the hope that terms might be thus secured which would grant to themselves and their adherents a free pardon.

SPAIN.

Rumours are plentiful enough of various conspiracies being in course of concoction but none of them, with the exception of a trifling plot at Seville, appear based on anything like probability. The four ministers who remained at Madrid after the departure of the court have set off for Barcelona.

A letter from Madrid of the 25th says—"Measures of precaution continue to be adopted to secure public tranquillity. Strong pickets of troops parade the streets and every precaution is adopted by the

municipal authorities to preserve the peace of the capital. These precautions are, doubtless, caused by the approach of the fete of St. Jean, during which time disorders frequently occur." The opposition journals continue to put forth articles expressive of the alarm which they feel at the visit of the other ministers to Barcelona, and of the measures which, according to them, are being concocted by the Cabinet assembled in the city of Catalonia.

PORTUGAL.

The most frightful depression prevails in the wine interests of Oporto and Madeira, and good wine is unsaleable at £5 per pipe. The tariff convention is coming.

The latest advices from Lisbon are to the 27th. A fellow who had deserted from the 8th infantry not long ago, was taken into Oporto by a detachment of soldiers, and lodged in the city gaol. The rogue, it appears, had contrived to live in clover for nearly two months, by passing himself off as Don Miguel to the people of the province of Minho and Beira, where he kept travelling about from place to place, honouring his faithful subjects with the charge of furnishing him with what he stood in need of, and, in return, bestowing titles, and dealing out promises, with the greatest profusion. His pseudo-Majesty was apprehended at the house of a gentleman of considerable property, at Lanhose, at the very moment when covered with the insignia of numerous orders of knighthood, he was holding a levee and giving his royal hand to be kissed by all those whose station in society entitled them to the enjoyment of so high a privilege.

The Royal order for the collection of the taxes has furnished the opposition papers with a theme upon which they expiate at a great length. The charter expressly ordains that the supplies for each year shall be voted by the Courts, and as this has not been complied with, there is no doubt that the measure is illegal. The *Patriota*, *Retolugao*, and *Tribuno*, all exhort the people not to pay their taxes, and assure them that in thus resisting they will be backed by the magistrates, many of whom have declared that they will not grant a single order to distraint any man's goods and chattels on that account. The last named paper having overstepped the bounds of discretion in preaching this doctrine, its editor was sentenced last week to fifteen days imprisonment and fine of 40 milreis (about £9). The Government still continues in great want of money.

Loss of the Steam Ship Manchester.—This vessel, sailing between Hull and Hamburg, has been lost, with every soul on board. She left Hull, under the command of Captain Dudley, on the 10th, with a miscellaneous cargo; and, on arriving on the opposite coast, stuck on the Marle Sand, on the coast of Holstein, about twenty-five miles from the shore, during a hurricane, and became a complete wreck. The sands are described as formed of quick; and are said to be as formidable to the mariner off that coast, as the Goodwin on the English shore. The numbers of persons who perished by this catastrophe is twenty-eight, twenty-two of whom formed the crew, the remainder being passengers. The passengers were Mrs. St. George Smith, Miss. Emily Smith her daughter, Mr. St. George Smith, Mr. Rothery, a wool-merchant of Leed, Mr. W. Frost, of Manchester, and another, gentleman whose name is unknown.

Communication.

TO TRAVELLERS.

Strangers travelling to the North by the Stage, on arriving at Dorchester, would do well, in order to guard against imposition, to pause before they adopt Mr. Heckman's advice as to the speediest and cheapest way of getting on to Miramichi. He willfully deceived me, by stating that an immediate conveyance could be had at the Bend of Petticoatic, in a stage that ran regularly with passengers on the arrival of the mail from Halifax. This I found to my cost, was not true—and instead of finding a regular stage, as Mr. Hickman stated I had to engage a private conveyance, at a heavy expense. I do not know whether Mr. Hickman derived any pecuniary benefit by misleading me, but I think his object was partly to gratify his own spirit of opposition to Mr. Weldon, by depriving him of passengers—for whose accommodation, he [Mr. W.] runs a stage through to Shediac, immediately on the arrival of the mail at Dorchester. Mr. Hickman should take some other method of venting his spleen than at the expense of strangers travelling the road.

Had I followed Mr. Weldon's advice, I would have been one day sooner in Miramichi, and at one half the sum that Mr. Hickman's friendly counsel cost me. Verily, a tug at a man's purse in these times, makes him feel sore.
Miramichi, July 19. P.

Real Estate by Auction.

To be Sold by Auction, on Friday, the 30th of August next, (if not previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given,) on the premises, at Richibucto, at 12 o'clock, forenoon:

The DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICES, and GARDEN, at present occupied by the Subscriber. These Premises are two stories high, with a Garret; and under the Dwelling House is a Cellar that would contain 3000 bushels of Potatoes. The building is so erected as to be made into three Tenements (if required.) The Dwelling House is 29 1-2 feet long, by 32 feet 9 inches, with a large kitchen in rear. The Store 22 feet 8 inches in front, is neatly fitted up, and has double counters, with a large apartment in the rear, (an adjoining apartment that would be suitable for a kitchen, is connected with the rear. The store and apartment in rear of it is from front to rear 33 1-2 feet. On the opposite end of the Dwelling House is an entry 14 feet in front by 57 feet in depth.

The Garden is well enclosed, and in the highest state of cultivation.

There is also a Lot of LAND in rear of the Garden, fronting Pagan street, that will be sold at the same time.—After the sale of the foregoing, will be sold, the Household Furniture, &c., cooking stove, Franklin do., and 13 feet close do. all in good order; with a quantity of Dry Goods, Ribbons, Jewelry, &c. A 4 year old Mare, a superior animal, and very tractable in harness; 2 Waggon, one of which is new; an excellent new Farming Cart; and a quantity of Harness.

Terms of Sale—for the Real Estate, as follows: £50 down at the time of Sale; ten per cent. with interest in three months; and the residue by two equal instalments with interest, in one and two years from the day of Sale, to be secured by Bond and Mortgage. For the Furniture, &c.—any sum of one pound and upwards, three months on approved joint notes, under one pound, Cash.

Further particulars made known on application to the Subscriber, (if by letter, post-paid.)

RICHARD M'LAUGHLIN.

N. B. As the proprietor intends leaving the country, every thing will be sold without reserve.

Richibucto, July 9, 1844.

H. C. D. Carman,

Has received by the Constance from London, Ant, from Liverpool, and Oxford from Glasgow—

His usual Supply of New and Fashionable

GOODS!

Also—HARDWARE, CUTLERY and IRONMONGERY, GLASS and EARTHENWARE.

Paints, Oils, Putty, Soap, Candles, Indigo, &c. &c. &c.

The above is now open and ready for INSPECTION.

—By the Hector from Halifax—

Hds. Molasses, Sugar, Brandy, Geneva, Kegs Tobacco, chests Tea, &c.

On hand, a general assortment of GROCERIES.
Chatham, June 19, 1844

In the matter of JOHN POND, a Bankrupt.

Public Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Creditors of the above Bankrupt will be held at the Commercial Buildings, in Chatham, on Wednesday, the twenty-first day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of accepting of or rejecting an offer of Composition, with security, made by the above bankrupt, on the second day of April last, and entertained by his Creditors, according to the Act of the General Assembly of this Province in force concerning bankrupts.
Dated this twelfth day of July, A. D. 1844.
MARTIN CRANNEY, Pr. Assignee.

In the matter of JOHN FIRTH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, that I appoint a Public Sitting to be held on TUESDAY, Twentieth day of August next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at my Office, in Chatham, for the allowance of a Certificate of conformity to the said John Firth, pursuant to the act of the General Assembly of this Province, in force respecting Bankrupts, when and where any of the Creditors of the said bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such Certificate, and the same will be allowed unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary, or such further order will be made as the justice of the case may require.

Given under my hand at Chatham, this 17th day of July, A. D. 1844.

WILLIAM CARMAN, JUNIOR,

Commissioner of the estate and effects of Bankrupts, in and for the County of Northumberland.

Steamer St. George!

The above Boat will leave Pictou for Miramichi, on *Thursday Evenings, the 18th July, inst., and 1st August*, immediately after the arrival of the Coach from Halifax with the Mails;—and will leave Miramichi on *Mondays, 22nd July, inst., and 5th August, at noon*—for Pictou; calling at Charlottetown and Bedeque and remaining one hour on her voyages to Miramichi, and will call at Charlottetown and remain one hour on her voyages to Pictou.
JAMES JOHNSON, Agent.
Miramichi, July 9, 1844.