

throughout the day, under the influence of which the remaining snow and ice on the roads in town and the surrounding country had nearly disappeared. On Friday night last an easterly gale set in, which continued all Saturday, terminating in the evening by a violent storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with hail. Yesterday and during the past night we have had a considerable fall of snow; and this morning the streets and the roofs of the houses again presented their recent wintry appearance. To-day it has snowed at intervals, but from the warm temperature which again prevails, it melts as fast as it falls.

The strong easterly wind of Saturday last and the spring tides had the effect of breaking up the ice bridge at Carouge, and the westerly wind which we have had since yesterday, has carried it nearly all past the town.

Nova Scotia.

Halifax Times, April 38.

Fire on Sunday.—A fire broke out on Sunday afternoon, in the cooorage of Mr. McGill in Lower Water Street. The quantity of combustible matter caused it to rage furiously, and the flames almost immediately communicated to the house of Mr. Story, adjoining, which was soon consumed. In this direction the fire was stopped by the brewery of the Hon. Alex. Keith, which is built of stone, but to the southward, it communicated to the roofs of the adjoining houses, and made much havoc in the interiors, though two of these buildings being of brick, the damage was not so great as might have been had the houses been of wood. The fire was stayed at the third house south, by the exertions of the firemen, aided by the military and inhabitants, to all of whom much praise is due. There was no scarcity of water, the harbour being within a few rods, and to its judicious application is mainly to be attributed the preservation of a vast amount of property. There is no insurance on the property except that of Mr. McGill, to the amount of £400, which will not cover his loss.

Halifax Morning Post, April 23.

Arrival of Troops.—Her Majesty's Ship Canopus, (one of the Experimental Squadron,) Captain Fairfax Morseby, C. B., arrived yesterday afternoon, in 18 days from Jamaica, with the Left Wing of the 77th Regt. This noble ship presented a most attractive spectacle to our citizens as she came up our harbour yesterday afternoon. The Canopus is one of Nelson's trophies, having been captured from the French and added to our Navy. Her capabilities as a man-of-war have been highly spoken of; and having been selected to perform the voyage round from England to Gibraltar and Halifax, is satisfactory evidence of the estimation in which she is held by the Admiralty. The Canopus was, if we mistake not, built at Toulon, in 1796, and is 2257 tons measurement. She was captured at the Nile.

Piracy and Murder!—Seven colored men were apprehended on board the Barque Cactus, off the Port of New York, last Tuesday evening, on a charge of mutiny at Sea, and the murder of the second mate, in a desperate conflict, during which the mutineers endeavoured to get possession of the vessel, when three days out from Gibraltar.

This extraordinary mutiny is almost equal to the Piracy of the Saladin. The particulars are too lengthy for our paper of this morning. We shall give the whole story in full to-morrow.

EAST INDIES.

TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, &c. Head-Quarters, Camp Kussoor, Feb. 13.

Right Hon. Sir,—This is the fourth despatch which I have had the honour of addressing to you since the opening of the campaign. Thanks to Almighty God, whose hand I desire to acknowledge in all our successes, the occasion of my writing now is to announce a fourth and most glorious and decisive victory!

My last communication detailed the movements of the Sikhs and our counter-manceuvres since the great day of Ferozeshah. Defeated on the Upper Sutlej, the enemy continued to occupy his position on the right bank, and formidable *te de pont* and entrenchments on the left bank of the river in front of the main body of our army. But on the 10th instant, all that he held of British territory, which was comprised in the ground on which one of his camps stood, was stolen from his grasp, and his audacity was again signally punished by a blow, sudden, heavy, and overwhelming. It is my gratifying duty to detail the measures which have led to this glorious result.

The enemy's works had been repeatedly reconnoitred during the time of my head quarters being fixed at Nihalkee, by myself, by my departmental staff, and my engineer and artil-

lery officers. Our observations, coupled with the reports of spies, convinced us that there had devolved on us the arduous task of attacking, in a position covered with formidable intrenchments, not fewer than 30,000 men, the best of the Khalsa troops, with 70 pieces of cannon, united by a good bridge to a reserve on the opposite bank, on which the enemy had a considerable camp and some artillery commanding and flanking his field works on our side. Major General Sir Harry Smith's division having rejoined me on the evening of the 8th, and part of my siege train having come up with me, resolved, on the morning of the 10th to dispose our mortars and battering guns on the alluvial land within good range of the enemy's works. To enable us to do this, it was necessary first to drive in the enemy's pickets at the post of observation in front of Koddeewalla, and at the little Sobraon. It was directed that this should be done during the night of the 9th, but the execution of this part of the plan was deferred, owing to misconceptions and casual circumstances, until near day-break. The delay was of little importance, as the event showed that the Sikhs had followed our example in occupying the two posts in force by day only. Of both, therefore, possession was taken without opposition. The battering and disposed field artillery was then put in position in an extended semi-circle, embracing within its fire the works of the Sikhs. It had been intended that the cannonade should have commenced at day-break; but so heavy a mist hung over the plain and river that it became necessary to wait until the rays of the sun had penetrated it and cleared the atmosphere. Meanwhile, on the margin of the Sutlej on our left, two brigades of Major General Sir R. Dick's division, under his personal command, stood ready to commence the assault against the enemy's extreme right. In the centre, Major General Gilbert's division was deployed for support or attack, its right resting on and in the village of the little Sobraon. Major General Sir Harry Smith's was formed near the village of Gutah, with its right thrown up toward the Sutlej. Brigadier Careton's cavalry threatened, by feigned attacks, the ford at Hurrekee and the enemy's horse under Rajah Lall Singh Mir on the opposite bank. Brigadier Campbell, taking an intermediate position in the rear, between Major General Gilbert's right and Major General Sir Harry Smith's left, protected both. Major General Sir Joseph Thackwell, under whom was Brigadier Scott, held in reserve on our left, ready to act as circumstances might demand, the rest of the cavalry.

Our battery of 9-pounders, enlarged into twelve, opened near the little Sobraon with a brigade of howitzers formed from the light field batteries and troops of horse artillery, shortly after day-break. But it was half past six before the whole of our artillery fire was developed. It was most spirited and well directed. I cannot speak in terms too high of the judicious disposition of the guns, their admirable practice, or the activity with which the cannonade was sustained; but notwithstanding the formidable calibre of our iron guns, mortars, and howitzers, and the admirable way in which they were served, and aided by a rocket battery it would have been visionary to expect that they could, within any limited time, silence the fire of 70 pieces behind well constructed batteries of earth, plank, and fascines, or dislodge troops covered either by redoubts or epaulements, or within a treble line of trencher. The effect of the cannonade was, as has since been proved by an inspection of the camp, most severely felt by the enemy; but it soon became evident that the issue of this struggle must be brought to arbitration of musketry and the bayonet.

At nine o'clock Brigadier Stacey's brigade, supported on either flank by Captains Horsford's and Fordyce's batteries, and Lieutenant Colonel Lane's troop of horse artillery, moved to the attack in admirable order. The infantry and guns advanced each other co-relatively. The former marched steadily on in line, which they halted only to correct when necessary. The latter took up successive positions at the gallop, until at length they were within 300 yards of the heavy batteries of the Sikhs; but, notwithstanding the regularity, and coolness, and scientific character of this assault, which Brigadier Wilkinson well supported, so hot was the fire of cannon, musketry, and zoomorucks kept up by the Khalsa troops, that it seemed for some moments impossible that the entrenchments could be won under it; but soon persevering gallantry triumphed, and the whole army had the satisfaction to see the gallant Brigadier Stacey's soldiers driving the Sikhs in confusion before them within the area of their encampment. The 10th Foot, under Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, now for the first time brought into serious contact with the enemy, greatly distinguished themselves. This regiment never fired a shot till it got within the enemy's works. The onset of her Majesty's 53rd Foot was as gallant and effective. The 43rd and 59th Native Infantry, brigaded with them, and emulated both in cool determination.

At the moment of this first success, I directed Brigadier the Hon. T. Ashburnham's brigade to move on in support, and Major General Gilbert's and Sir Harry Smith's divisions to throw out their light troops to threaten their works, aided by artillery. As these attacks of the centre and right commenced, the fire of our heavy guns had first to be directed to the right, and then gradually to cease, but at one time the thunder of full 120 pieces of ordnance reverberated in this mighty combat through the valley of the Sutlej, and it was soon seen that the weight of the whole force within the Sikh camp was likely to be thrown upon the two brigades that had passed its trenches, it became necessary to convert into close and seri-

ous attacks the demonstrations with skirmishers and the artillery of the centre and right; and the battle raged with inconceivable fury from right to left. The Sikhs, even when at particular points their entrenchments were mastered with the bayonet, strove to regain them by the fiercest conflict sword in hand. Nor was it until the cavalry of the left, under Major General Sir Joseph Thackwell, had moved forward and ridden through the openings of the entrenchments made by our sappers, in single file, and re-formed as they passed them; and the 3rd Dragoons, whom no obstacle usually held formidable by horse appears to check, had on this day, as at Ferozeshah, galloped over and cut down the obstinate defenders of batteries and field works, and until the full weight of three divisions of infantry, with every field artillery gun which could be sent to their aid, had been cast into the scale, that victory finally declared for the British. The fire of the Sikhs first slackened and then nearly ceased, and the victors then pressing them on every side, precipitated them in masses over their bridge and into the Sutlej, which a sudden rise of seven feet had rendered hardly fordable. In their efforts to reach the right bank, through the deepened water, they suffered from our horse artillery a terrible carnage. Hundreds fell under this cannonade; hundreds upon hundreds were drowned in attempting the perilous passage. Their awful slaughter, confusion, and dismay were such as would have excited compassion in the hearts of their generous conquerors, if the Khalsa troops had not, in the early part of the action, sullied their gallantry by slaughtering and barbarously mangling every wounded soldier whom, in the vicissitudes of the attack, the fortune of war left at their mercy. I must pause in this narrative especially to notice the determined hardihood and bravery with which our two battalions of Ghoorkhas, the Sirmoor and the Nusseree, met the Sikhs wherever they were opposed to them. Soldiers of small stature, but indomitable spirit, they vied in ardent courage in the charge with the grenadiers of our own nation, and, armed with the short weapon of their mountains, were a terror to the Sikhs throughout this great combat.

H. GOUGH, General.

After describing the heroic and gallant conduct of the officers and men engaged on this memorable day the Commander in Chief says:—Right Hon. Sir, you must permit me to speak of yourself. Before the action I had the satisfaction of submitting to you my plans of attack, and I cannot describe the support which I derived from the circumstance of its having in all its details met your approbation, when a soldier of such sound judgment and matured experience as your excellency assured me that my projected operation deserved success, I could not permit myself to doubt that with the blessing of Divine Providence, the victory would be ours. Nor did your assistance stop here; though suffering severely from the effect of a fall, and unable to mount, on horseback without assistance, your uncontrollable desire to see this army once more triumphant carried you into the hottest of the fire, filling all who witnessed your exposure to such peril at once with admiration of your intrepidity and anxiety for your personal safety, involving so deeply the interests and happiness of British India. I must acknowledge also my deep obligation to you for having, whilst I was busied with another portion of our operations, superintended all the arrangements that related to laying our bridge across the Sutlej near Ferozeshah. Our prompt appearance on this bank of the river after the victory, and advance to this place, which has enabled us to surprise its forts and encamp without opposition in one of the strongest positions in the country, is the result of this invaluable assistance.

Surrogate Court.

County of Kent, Province of New Brunswick.

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

Whereas MATTHEW SULLIVAN, Administrator, with the will annexed, of SAMUEL BROWN, late of Weldford, in the county of Kent, Farmer, deceased, hath filed an account of his administration on the said Estate, and hath prayed that the same may be passed and allowed,—

You are therefore required to cite the creditors and next of kin of the deceased, and all others interested in the said estate, to appear before me, at a Court of Probate to be held at my office, in the parish of Richibucto, on MONDAY, the first day of June next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowing of the said account of administration on the said estate.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the said Court, this twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1846.

WM. CHANDLER, Surrogate, and Judge Probate, County Kent.
J. W. WELDON, Register of Probates for Kent county.

Valuable Work!

For Sale, a Copy of the LONDON ENCYCLOPEDIA, or Universal Dictionary of Arts, Science, Literature, and Practical Mechanics, comprising a Popular view of the present state of Knowledge; in 22 volumes, half bound in calf. For particulars enquire at the Gleaner Office, where several volumes of the work may be seen.
Chatham, *Ms* 1, 1846.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Newcastle Post Office March, 1846.

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|--------------------|---------------------|
| Anderson Johnstone | M'Lean Niel |
| Auckland James | M'Isaac John |
| Bannerman Joseph | M'Arthur Charles |
| Baxton Jeremiah | M'Tavish Duncan |
| Coakley John | M'Kendrick Duncan |
| Cain John | Murphy James |
| Carr Charles | M'Lenan John |
| Cromwell Aea | M'Cormick John |
| Cowie Andrew | M'Cormick Mary 2 |
| Campbell Marshall | M'Mahon Richard 2 |
| Cushman Isaac | M'Donald Angus |
| Croker Harriet | M'Kerron Donald |
| Dunn Maria | M'Phee Alex |
| Dummet John | Orsin Edward |
| Dalton Edward | O'Donnell James |
| Davidson Wm | O'Hindley Ronald |
| Dalton Wm | O'Brien Mary C. |
| Emerson Robert | Ridout Henry |
| Egan Barbara | Ryan William |
| Gillaspie Robert | Russell Alex. |
| Gorman Bernard | Redmond Thomas |
| Gowan John | Sherwood William |
| Harigan Denis | Stuart John |
| Harper James | Squire Anthony |
| Johnson Nancy | Spaulding Nathaniel |
| Kelly John | Simpson William |
| Keheo James | Smith Stephen |
| Lewis John | Sturgeon Peter |
| Looney John | Towzer Jared |
| Lynch Edward | Wright Francis |
| M'Graw Margaret | Waiting John |
| M'Gregor Thomas | Waters James |
| M'Kendrick Michael | Waters Jonathan |

HUGH MORELL, Post Master.

Sheriff's Sale:

On SATURDAY, 26th September next, in front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M., will be Sold at Public Auction:

All the Real Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim and Demand of NICHOLAS MURRAY, late of the Parish of Glenelg, in the county of Northumberland, deceased; or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, and now in my hands, at the suit of Mr JAMES JOHNSON, against the said Nicholas Murray.

J. M. JOHNSON,

Sheriff of Northumberland.

Sheriff's Office, Northumberland,
10th March, 1846.

Auctioneer

The subscriber being now an Auctioneer for the County of Northumberland, begs leave to solicit a share of public patronage. He expects from Dublin in a few days, a large assortment of CATHOLIC and other BOOKS, highly important and interesting; also MOONEY'S

Celebrated History of Ireland.

From 1300 years before Christ, to 1845. As but a few copies are expected, an early application only will secure one.

M. CRANNEY.

Miramichi, 24th April, 1846.

NOTICE,

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber for transactions at his Store in Chatham, are hereby informed that he has placed their Notes and Accounts in the hands of GEORGE KERR, Esquire, Attorney at Law, for Collection; and they are requested to call and pay Mr Kerr without delay, otherwise legal steps will be adopted to enforce payment.

JOSEPH RUSSELL.

Chatham, 17th April, 1846.

The subscriber also offers For Sale that TRACT OF LAND, lying on both sides of the Post Road, leading from Chatham to Richibucto, and adjoining the rear of the Lands formerly owned by the Joint Stock Company, comprising about 30 acres, about 10 of which are cleared. This property is advantageously situated for persons residing in Chatham. For terms and other particulars apply at the office of Mr Kerr.

JOSEPH RUSSELL.

Wednesday, the 11th day of March, A. D. 1846.

By His Honor the Master of the Rolls.

On reading the Petition of GEORGE TAYLOR, of Chatham, in the county of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, Trader, setting forth a statement of his affairs, as therein particularly detailed, and declaring that he is Insolvent, and praying that an Order may be made for calling a meeting of his creditors, pursuant to the act of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to afford relief to persons unfortunate in business in certain cases." It is hereby Ordered, that the Clerk of the Peace for the said County of Northumberland, to call a Public Meeting of the Creditors of the said petitioner, to be holden at the Court House in Newcastle, in the said county of Northumberland, on FRIDAY, the eighth day of May next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of enabling the said petitioner to offer a composition to, or make terms with, his creditors, and to render an exposition of his affairs.

[Signed] N. PARKER, M. R.

I hereby give notice, that in pursuance of the foregoing Order of His Honor the Master of the Rolls, a Public Meeting of the creditors of the said George Taylor, will be held at the Court House, in Newcastle aforesaid, at the time and for the purposes in the said Order mentioned.

Dated the thirteenth day of March, A. D. 1846.
THOMAS H. PETERS,
Clerk of the Peace for the county of Northumberland.