

the eye that has been touched with dimness, in the general spirit of delight forgets, or fears not, the shadows of the grave.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Papers received by the Cambria.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland mails have arrived since the 16th ult., the first dated from Canton to the 23rd, Hong Kong to the 25th May, Calcutta to the 3rd June, and Madras to the 9th.

The state of affairs in China was still unsatisfactory. Up to the 23rd May when the last accounts left Canton, all business remained suspended, and fresh disturbances were anticipated. The mob had menaced the Governor, Keying, for his recent concession to foreigners, and threatened to burn his palace if he attempted to give effect to the terms of the late treaty especially in so far as regarded a concession to the English of adequate lands for dwellings, warehouses, &c., on the Honan side of the river, a site for the erection of a church in the vicinity of the present factories, and space for the formation of a cemetery at Whampoa. Mr. Pope who had been appointed to inspect the grounds for these purposes had been obliged to abandon the attempt. Under these circumstances a fresh expedition against Canton was expected. The Pluto was stationed opposite the British factory, and the Scout was ordered to approach as near as possible to the city.

From Madras, June 9, information has been received of a fresh breaking out of insurrection in Goomsoor. The substance of it is simply, that Chokra Bishye has managed somehow to muster a force of 5000 strong, at the head of which he has perpetrated several outrages, and that the sacrifice of four human victims had been made by some of the hill tribes, as a proof of their sincere resolution to stand by this arch-reveller. Colonels Doyce and Campbell are represented as preparing all the counteractive measures the emergency allowed of. With this deception India remained tranquil.

It was reported that the present peaceful times were to furnish an opportunity for further reduction of the military establishment of the country, by diminishing the number of European troops of the royal army serving in the three presidencies. It is mentioned as confirmatory of this rumour, that her Majesty's 21st Foot and 3rd Dragoons were to be sent home during the next cold season.

From the North-west it is reported that Colonel Lawrence proposed to visit Cashmere with Gobab Singh, who had expressed a desire to make it his residence. The sultan Mahamoud Khan, brother of Dost Mohammed, had obtained permission to return to Peshawar, of which he was formerly the governor. The Dost had returned to his capital. His differences with the Ghilzee had been arranged.

At Calcutta it had been reported that a plot had been discovered at Lahore, having for its first object the assassination of Colonel Lawrence, the resident. It appeared from the accounts received, that the queen mother was at the bottom of the plot, and that several discontented chiefs about the court were the elected instruments of her murderous designs. The resident was to have been put to death on his next appearance at Durbar; but, though more than the time had elapsed from the time the alleged conspiracy was first heard of till the departure of the mail, no confirmation of the report had taken place.

In the territories of the Nizam matters continue unsettled. The farther advance of troops upon the Hyderabad, had, however been countermanded, by orders from the supreme government of India.

Lucknow remained quiet. The banditi, Doonghoor Singh, had disappeared in the wilds of Beckaneer. The Khoond insurrection had been suppressed.

Mr. Brook (the Rajah of Sarawak), had received his commission of Consul General for the Indian Archipelago, and sailed from Singapore in the steamer Nemesis on the 10th of May for Sarawak and Brunei. The recent treaty with the sultan of Borneo was regarded at Singapore as most satisfactory, and the progress of British interests in that island was an engrossing subject of attention. In a private letter it is mentioned, 'We have recently had an arrival from Brunei. All was tranquil on shore, and commercial dealings were progressing.

The number of emigrants from China who landed at Singapore between the first of January and the 5th of May, 1847, was by 16 square rigged vessels, 1976; by 91 junks, 7593 in all 9569. They came principally from Amoy, Canton, Mecca, Chonglin, Hong Kong and Kong Hay. In the beginning of May a supply of new copper currency was brought to the settlement, but none of it had as yet been issued. The mercantile community at Singapore, warmly seconded by the governor, are making exertions to procure the detention of the mail steamers for a minimum period of 48 hours.

By the latest arrival we have from Bombay dated to the 20th, and Calcutta to the 8th June. A new reduction had taken place in the army. The Goomsoor was on fire from one extremity to the other. The affairs of the Nizam continue to be in the greatest confusion. The governor general and the commander in chief were at Simla. The former was to return to Calcutta in October. All was tranquil in the Punjab. There was an appearance of tranquillity in Afghanistan. Dost Mohammed was desirous of contracting an alliance with the overruler of India. There was nothing new

from Scinde. The well known British hotel had been destroyed by a frightful conflagration which broke out in Fort Bombay on the 19th June.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—On the 21st ult., the marine storehouses situated at the extremity of the arsenal of Rochfort were destroyed by explosion. 14 artillerymen and eight civilians were in the stores at the time of the accident. Two artillerymen and four civilians escaped without serious injury. Thirteen dead bodies were conveyed to the hospital, together with four wounded, one of whom died immediately.

M. Pallapra, one of the confederates of M. Teste, who, it will be recollected absconded to Brussels before the trial of his accomplices, has since surrendered himself, and having undergone a formal trial, was declared guilty, and sentenced to civil degradation, with a fine of 10,000fr.

SPAIN.—Recent advices from Madrid state that the palace quarrel continues in statu quo. The attempts made to bring about a better understanding between the royal couple having failed, people think no longer about the matter.

PORTUGAL.—By the Iberia steamer we have accounts from Lisbon to the 19th and Oporto to the 21st ult. When the Iberia left Lisbon all was quiet. A squadron had sailed from the Tagus for Madeira and the Western Islands, consisting of the Sidon and Geyser steamers, the Amazon, 19, and Recruit brig, the French Frigate Armide, and the Spanish frigate Ville de Bilbao, with the intention of vindicating the sovereignty of the queen in the foreign settlements of Portugal. Colonel Wyld has returned to England.

The Spanish general, Concha, arrived at Lisbon on the 14th, on a visit to the queen, and on the 18th resumed his command at Oporto, from whence the Spanish troops would retire immediately, with the exception of two brigades, which would remain in the city till the close of the two months, assigned by the protocol. The forts and batteries of Oporto are to be dismantled, and the artillery and munitions of war shipped to Lisbon. The junta of Faro had submitted to the queen; Vinhaes was in occupation of the town. Marshal Saldanah was at Braga, establishing order in the northern provinces. The political prisoners, including the Count das Antas, have all been set at liberty without any of the obnoxious conditions sought to be imposed on them.

RUSSIA.—The authorities of St. Petersburg have just received a report of the operations in the Caucasus, which opens with an account of the failure of the storming of the fortified village of Gangebil, in Daghestan, on the part of the Russians. Count Woronzow himself led the attack, which consisted of ten battalions of infantry, several divisions of dragoons, cossacks and militia. The commanding generals under him were Count Augustinske Dolgorwiski, Count Beluto Cotezbu, &c. The attack was made after lengthened preparations, and after several breaches had been made on the previous day. On the morning of the 16th of June, two columns, one under the command of Colonel Oberliam, penetrated simultaneously into the village, but at length, though supported by the reserve, were driven back by the Murides, and were compelled to retreat into the camp, when the second column commanded by Colonel Jeudokimow, was also compelled to retire without having been able to penetrate even as far as the first column. The encounter is described as sanguinary in the extreme. The mountaineers permitted the Russian troops to come close to the walls before they opened their fire, and when the latter had forced their way into the interior of the village, they found unlooked for obstacles; for example, loggements concealed in the earth, from which a deadly discharge was fired, fortified caverns, dwellings which were covered with sham roofs, and which gave way beneath the besiegers, who clambered up and fell upon the swords of the Murides. The obstinate resistance of the mountaineers convinced count Woronzow that the place can only be taken by the irresistible force of artillery, and he has therefore for the present, given up any farther attack upon Gangebil. There fell in the fight of the 16th June, two majors, six superior officers, and 119 privates; wounded, twenty eight staff and superior officers, and 463 privates. The Augsburg Gazette states that on the 8th June a terrible combat took place between a Russian division, commanded by general Lepiski, and the mountaineers under the orders of Mahommed Juba. Nearly 5000 fell on the field, neither party claiming the victory. The Circassians are greatly in want of gunpowder: paying it is said 300 Turkish piasters the pound for it.

SWITZERLAND.—The deputies of Lucerne, Uri, Schwytz, Unterwalden, Zug, Fribourg, and Valais, have issued a protest that they feel it their duty to make preparations so as to oppose any attempt of the other cantons against their rights and privileges. The Federal Diet, on the other hand, has issued a decree, forbidding any officer or subject of the confederation to enlist in the ranks of the Sonderbund, and preventive measures have been taken to this effect. At Geneva a body of free corps has been enrolled to maintain the order of the Diet. A collusion seems almost inevitable. On the 20th ult. the Helvetic Diet decreed the dissolution of the seven Catholic cantons as contrary to the compact of 1815, and that obedience to that decree would be enforced by ulterior measures. Twelve Cantons and a half voted in favour of the decree, which will, no doubt, be resisted to extremity.

ty. Advices have arrived from Berne to the 22nd, inclusive. The delegates of the several cantons had presented to the Diet a formal protest against the resolution which had been passed for the dissolution of the league, in which the legality of that compact and its necessity as a measure of self defence are insisted on. The Genese delegates have proposed a resolution, that every officer who shall enter the service of the separate league shall be dismissed the service of the Confederation. This was to be discussed on the 23rd, and would no doubt be adopted. It is said that the deputies of the seven cantons quitted Berne after signing the protest. The patriotic society of Lausanne, on becoming acquainted with the resolution of the Diet, pronounced the dissolution of the Sonderbund, published a virulent proclamation, engaging the inhabitants to enroll themselves as volunteers in the corps franc. The council of the State of Vaud immediately took the energetic resolution to dissolve that society, and to attain that object, published in ordinance, which has created great sensation in Switzerland.

ROME.—A conspiracy against the Papal government has been discovered at Rome, which was to have taken place on the 17th, the anniversary of the amnesty. Paid agents were to have created an alarm among the multitude assembled on the occasion, and to have thrown daggers at the feet of the soldiers, to induce a belief that it was intended to murder them. Fifty malefactors were to have been let loose from the prisons into the Piazza el Popolo, shortly before the fireworks, in order to occasion confusion. The popular chief Cicciacchio discovered the whole on the 15th. The people immediately demanded the suspension of the feast. And the Pope having ordered the immediate armament of the national guard, upwards of 2000 of the most respectable citizens applied to the authorities for arms, and succeeded in maintaining public tranquillity. Cardinal Ferretti, the new Secretary of state, arrived at Rome on the 16th, and judged with his own eyes of the terror and indignation prevailing in the capital. The people received him with acclamation, and in the evening there was a general illumination. The first act of Cardinal Ferretti was to dismiss the exile, Monsignor Grassellini, the Governor of Rome, allowed him only twenty four hours to quit the city. M. Grassellini opposed no resistance, and immediately set out for Naples.

Colonel Freddi escaped at the moment some national guards entered his house to arrest him. They found his servants burning papers with so much precipitation that they set on fire the curtains of his bedchamber. Captains Muzzarilli and Bartola were apprehended, and the former would have been murdered by the populace had not prince Alexandro Torloina, and prince Rospigloisi interfered. The brothers Galanti had made their escape. Various other persons had been arrested, and the disclosures of the prisoners, and the papers seized in their possession, had already thrown much light on the conspiracy. The National guard was armed and equipped in all haste, and several princes offered the ground floors of their palaces to establish temporary posts. The troops of the garrison, and even the gendarmes, in whom the conspirators placed every confidence, fraternised with the people. Colonel Bini, commanding a battalion of chasseurs, several officers of whom were compromised in the plot, had visited all the posts of the National guard, and declared with tears in his eyes, that he was totally ignorant of the designs of these officers.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1847.

The Subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, and incur considerable expense, in his too often fruitless endeavours to collect his far-spread Outstanding Debts, hereby notifies all persons to whom he is not indebted, and with whom he has not a running account, that orders for advertising in the Gleaner, and for Printing, in future, must be accompanied with the CASH, otherwise they will not meet with attention.

JAMES A. PIERCE.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Royal Mail Steamer Cambria, in a passage of 124 days, arrived at Halifax on the morning of Tuesday last.

The papers thus obtained, furnish us with some news of interest. Parliament was dissolved on the 23rd ult., and the elections were proceeding. The Harvest was being gathered in, and all accounts agree in stating, that the yield of all kinds of bread stuffs, was most abundant. The same satisfactory account regarding the harvest, was received from all parts of the continent. The price of flour in consequence had rapidly declined, and at the latest dates, was selling at Liverpool for 27s. a barrel.

Trade in the Manufacturing districts is reported as being very satisfactory.

We have made copious selections from

our files, which will be found under the proper head.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND DEPUTATION.

A Correspondent at Dalhousie has furnished us with some further particulars relating to the proceedings of the Deputation in the Northern Counties, which we copy below.

Altho' some friend has anticipated us in furnishing you with an account of the visit of the Deputation from the Church of Scotland to this place; but as it is not so full in detail as might be expected, and believing that these distinguished individuals will be followed with increasing interest in every step of their christian mission, in addition to the information which you have already received, we further add:—That having learned that the Rev. Messrs. Fowler and Macintosh were expected to arrive at Belle Donne, on Thursday, 29th ult., the Rev. James Steven, and the Rev. D. Wallace, Missionary, and Adam Ferguson, Esq., hastened to meet them there.

According to previous arrangement, on the following morning, (Friday, 30th) the Rev. Mr. Fowler, in company with the Rev. D. Wallace, crossed the Bay to New Richmond, in the district of Gaspe. Mr. McIntosh, accompanied by Mr. Steven, proceeded to New Mills, where he was to preach at 11 o'clock. Here he delivered a discourse in English, another in Gaelic, and dispensed the Holy Sacrament of baptism in the same language, all of which services seemed to afford the highest delight and spiritual comfort to the minds of the audience, who have not been favored for some time, in hearing the words of eternal truth addressed to them in their vernacular tongue.

Immediately after divine service, Mr. McIntosh proceeded onwards to Dalhousie, and was met some miles from town by the Hon. J. Montgomery, D. Stewart, P. Stewart, and J. McKedie, Esquires, who conducted him in-Soon after his arrival, he met a large congregation in church, and received and answered an address.

On Saturday morning the 31st, W. Hamilton, Esq., drove him in his gig to Campbellton, accompanied by Robert Ferguson, Esq., of Athol House, Messrs. J. Duncan and Robert Adams, Elders, and John Fraser, Esq., of Cross Point, who came to meet him at Dalhousie. In the afternoon met in the church at Campbellton, and received and answered an address there. Preached on Sabbath forenoon to a large congregation a most eloquent discourse, and delivered an address on the present state and prospects of the church. Returned to Dalhousie, a distance of sixteen miles, in Mr. Ferguson's carriage, and preached to a full congregation two sermons, one in English and the other in Gaelic, and gave an address in each. On Monday morning, 2nd instant, left on his return to the Southward, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Steven, the Hon. J. Montgomery, D. Stewart, P. Stewart, J. McKedie, and John Fraser, Esquires, who parted with him at Mr. John Chalmers's, after joining Mr. Fowler on his return from New Richmond, both in good health, and delighted with the scenery and general appearance of these but little known parts of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Canada, and the hearty welcome, and above all, the assurances of sincere attachment to the Church of Scotland they had received from the very respectable congregations assembled in the places they had visited.

From thence they proceeded towards Bathurst, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Wallace, and F. Ferguson, Esq.; the latter gentleman having come from Bathurst to meet them there.

The enclosed are copies of the addresses presented at Dalhousie and Campbellton; answers will be forwarded next week.

To the Rev. SIMON MCINTOSH, of the Deputation from the Church of Scotland to the British North American Colonies.

Reverend Sir,

We, the Minister and Trustees of St. John's Church, Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche, in the Province of New Brunswick, hasten to greet you with a hearty welcome to this place; and to express our gratitude to the General Assembly of our Parent Church, for the affectionate solicitude manifested by them for the spiritual welfare of those who claim connection with her, in sending you on this mission of grace, and our thanks to you for undertaking so arduous a duty as to visit your brethren in this extreme point of the Province, never before so favored, personally to collect and communicate information that must prove highly useful, and enable her the more effectually to carry out her schemes of christian beneficence; objects that we regard as worthy of the church you represent.

We take this opportunity to express our strong attachment to the venerable Church of our Fathers, and Father land; and beg to assure you, that we feel a lively interest in your mission, and shall be happy to further the attainment of its objects; and we fervently pray that the Almighty Disposer of all events, may crown your labors with signal success, and that all may redound to the honor and glory of Him whose dominion and power are from everlasting to everlasting.

JAMES STEVEN, Minister,
J. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman of Trustees.

Dalhousie, 30th July, 1847.