

them immediately to sustain its drooping energies, theirs will be the loss.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES CAIE, Secretary.

News of the Week.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Accounts from Burmah continue contradictory; according to some, the dacoits were disappearing and confidence being gradually re-established, while others state that we are on the eve of another and a defensive campaign. The only certain facts appear to be, that the King himself, having more to lose than any one else, dreads the resumption of hostilities, and endeavours to maintain peace, but that there is a strong war party at Ava, headed by the King's younger brother, Meng-dat-Meng, which is in communication with the various dacoit chiefs in our territories, and that the latter, either from a diminution of their numbers, or from the exhaustion of the country, or from motives of defence, have discontinued their depredations in many districts, and are concentrating at particular points; Moung-yong-gye and another dacoit chief, with a force amounting, it is reported, to 10,000 men, having stockaded himself near Meaday, while Moung Beau, with another large force, is in the jungles near Pegue. The number of these dacoits is probably grossly exaggerated, but there is no doubt that they are strongly stockaded at the parts mentioned, and that they must be dislodged and dispersed before the settlement of the country can be considered complete; and, under such circumstances, rumours of war are naturally very prevalent. A letter from Prome says, 'There is a report that the Burmese have collected 140,000 armed men, with whom they are going to attack us in the course of next month.'

The operations against the Affreedes, between Peshawur and Kohat, have been successful. They had persisted in closing the pass, though we paid their chief blackmail for keeping it open. It was therefore resolved to occupy the defile, with a line of posts, and to build a fort in the middle of it; for this purpose a strong force was despatched from Peshawur, portions of which blockaded both ends of the valley, in which the principal Affreede villages are situated, while the remainder protected the workmen employed in building the fort.

The Affreedes attempted to break through at one end, but were driven back, and in a few days the valley was invaded, and their villages and stores of grain destroyed. The latest news is that they have been starved into submission, and have come into the Commissioner's camp and entered into engagements for good behaviour in future. What such engagements are worthy remains to be seen, but it is thought that the new fort will prevent our communications with Kohat from being again interrupted. The force at Peshawur, though still called only a garrison in the *Army List*, is rapidly assuming the calibre of an army of observation. From a list recently published in the *Lahore Chronicle*, it appears that the strength of the forces is as follows:—Infantry—European, 2,700; Native, 7,100; total, 9,800. Cavalry—regular, 450; irregular, 2,000; total, 2,450. Artillery—Horse, 400 men and 24 guns; foot ditto and mountain teams, 700 men and 24 guns; total, 1,100 men and 48 guns; and 160 sappers and miners; altogether, 13,250 men and 48 guns, a force, it is remarked, sufficient to sweep Afghanistan from Kyber to Khorassan and back again. In the event of a Russian war, it is reported that the Peshawur force will be augmented to an army of observation, which will be placed under the command of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence. The means of so augmenting it are close at hand, as it appears from an official document, lately published by the Bengal government, that there are at present 60,000 troops in the Punjab, and the whole of them, with the exception of a weak brigade at Mooltan, are massed at large stations along the Lahore and Peshawur road.

The greatest activity prevails in the Bombay army. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence has assembled a camp of instruction at Poonah; he has instituted military schools for officers and men, offered prize medals to all three arms for firing at a mark, has ordered examinations of officers in their duty on promotion to each grade, and altogether by his personal activity and thorough knowledge of detail, is doing more towards raising the efficiency of the army than any other Indian Commander-in-Chief has done for 20 years.

The railway and the electric telegraph are attracting many native chiefs from the interior to Bombay. The young Holkar has just been here *incognito*, and we have now encamped on the island, with 2,000 of his followers, the Rajah of Dwar—Rao Jeswunt Powar, a Rajpoot chief with a revenue of about 65,000*l.*, but principally remarkable for being the head of the great family of Power, of which (as antiquaries suppose) Porus, the antagonist of Alexander, was a member. He has been admiring the gunnery practice of the Indian navy, the war-steamer now ready for launching in the dockyard, the steam machinery

of the Factory and Mint, and, above all, the railway, and will return to his capital impressed with a high idea of the arts and resources of the British in India.

CHINA.—The following is our correspondent's letter, dated Hongkong, November 27, 1853:—

The intelligence of the rebellion and disturbances by this mail is of a more interesting and exciting nature than we have been able to communicate for some time past, giving the progress of the rebels north, an attack on Shanghai, and the recapture of Amoy.

Our advices from Shanghai are to the 20th inst.

The reinforcements of the Imperial naval force, noticed in our last, induced the imperialists to make a general attack on the city with the combined forces on the 10th inst. They succeeded in capturing two of the rebel fleet, purchased from foreigners, and several junks, but were vigorously repelled by the rebels on the land side and with great loss.

Being unsuccessful in their land attack and unable to capture the batteries on shore, the crews of the Imperial junks landed up the river, and commenced pillaging the neighbourhood and setting fire to the houses, which led to the destruction of a considerable portion of the south eastern suburbs. Much valuable property and treasure was seized and carried off, after which the force retired, and since then no important attack has been made.

A disagreeable collision however, has taken place between Imperial troops and the guard and volunteer corps. Late on the evening of the 14th 400 to 500 Imperial troops entered the British settlement to intercept some guns about to be conveyed, it was said, to the rebels, and were discovered by the guard of Her Majesty's ship Spartan, which, with the volunteer corps, who promptly assembled, drove them out. Two of the Imperial troops were killed and several wounded.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul complained to the criminal judge and commander of the Imperial forces. A reply was received in explanation, which has not been published, acknowledging the attack, but stating that the troops were repulsed by a party of rebels dressed as foreigners, and that they did not fire, fearful that some real foreigners might be shot or hurt. This is perfect Chinese diplomacy.

The insurgents in the city are said to be short of provisions, and, as no sympathy is shown towards them, some crisis similar to that of Amoy may be anticipated; and, if Shanghai be retaken, fearful vengeance will be dealt out to the people of the city.

Canton remains quiet, but a large force has been sent to Tong-Koon, not far distant, where vigorous resistance has been shown to the Government, which will have some difficulty in quelling the disturbance.

EUROPE.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Constantinople, Jan. 2.—The English frigate *Retribution* has been despatched to Sebastopol to reclaim the English engineers captured on board the two Egyptian steam-ships. It is said that the Sultan has pardoned the Softas.

Letters from the shores of Black Sea state that the Russians are establishing at different points, and more especially in the Crimea, defensive entrenchments and coast batteries.—They have changed the direction of the fires and lighthouses constructed to protect vessels arriving from the offing, and have also reinforced the garrisons of the towns beyond the maximum of war. The news of the entrance of the fleets has produced great terror in the Russian ports. It was only on the 4th inst that the two fleets entered the Black Sea, under the chief command of Admiral Dundas. It was rumoured that the whole Russian fleet had sailed from Sebastopol. Admiral Dundas has decided on not dispersing his men-of-war as had previously been resolved upon, and he has accordingly entered with the whole of his forces.

Telegraphic despatches from Constantinople of the 9th, make it appear probable that the English and French commanders will find Russian vessels before Batoum. That Turkish port, the best anchorage on the Anatolian coast of the Black Sea, had been occupied for several days by the Russians at the date of the last accounts received thence at Constantinople although there was no reason to suppose that the fortress had fallen into their hands.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna, Jan. 14.—On the evening of the 12th, a ministerial council was held, at which the Emperor presided. It is understood that the military preparations were the subject of deliberation. The mobilisation of a corps of from 30,000 to 40,000 men to be sent to the frontier, was again projected, and Field-Marshal Coronini and General Schlick were each spoken of as its probable commanders.

DENMARK.—Overtures have been made from St. Petersburg to the cabinet of Copenhagen for the cession of the island of Bornholm to Russia. Bornholm is an outlying possession of Denmark in the Baltic, and within a day's sail of the Sound and Copenhagen. We hope and also believe that these proposals have been rejected, the more so as

such an alienation could never receive the sanction of the Danish Diet.

LATEST FROM THE CONTINENT.

RUSSIA.—Advices have reached Paris from St. Petersburg, of the 12th January, which describe the position of affairs as affording little hope to the maintenance of peace. The Emperor is described by those who have an opportunity of observing his movements, as living in a state of religious exaltation, regarding himself as the chosen instrument, under the hand of God, to drive the Moslem from Europe, and only regretting that he should have allowed so many years to pass without fulfilling his destiny.

The populace of St. Petersburg have worked themselves up to the highest pitch of fanaticism, cheering the Emperor whenever he appears in public with the wildest enthusiasm, and denouncing as traitors all who dare to speak of peace.

The only Minister who is supposed to advocate a peaceful course is Count Nesselrode, and he has entirely lost his influence with his Imperial master. Count Orloff, on the other hand, who is the Emperor's dearest friend, is eager for war.

The Russian Court Gazette has lately teemed with articles abusive of England and France, who are described as having invented for the Turks the word "independence," a term hitherto unknown in the Turkish vocabulary, and as teaching the Porte to desert its best friend, Russia—the only Power which is able "to protect the East against the tempests of the West."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Letters from Vienna state that it was reported in that city that the division of the Russian army under General Luders had passed the Danube at Braila, and was directing its march towards Schumla.

A Vienna correspondent writes thus on the 16th:—I am bound to express my conviction that war has become almost inevitable. We may possibly have to witness a few weeks more of diplomatic manoeuvring, but I take it the die is cast at last. The three great powers—that is England, France and Russia—have gone too far to retreat or to yield.

Details of the different periods of the conflict at Citala continue to reach this country. The following is what is now positively known in reference to the different engagements:—After the conflict of the 6th instant, which ended in the withdrawal of the Turks from the field, the Russians remained in possession of Citala, which, however, they abandoned on the 7th, having first reduced it to ashes. On the 8th the Turks, 16,000 strong, attacked the centre of Aurep's corps (strengthened by the right wing) at Pertschop, in the vicinity of Radovan. The conflict was as sanguinary as that of the 6th. The Turks remained in their position. On the 10th the latter were attacked by the Russians and compelled to retire towards Kalafat. The Russians were strengthening themselves from all sides. Omer Pacha and Lord Dudley Stewart were in Widdin.

A private telegraph from Vienna purports to bring intelligence from Constantinople of the 9th inst. It mentions that an order was sent from Constantinople to the fleets after having gone to sea, to change their route, and proceed with the Turkish convoy to Varna instead of to Batoum, and then to cruise part before Sebastopol and part before Sinope. It is supposed that news had been received of some design on the part of the Russians to land troops at the latter place, or to attempt to force the Bosphorus and attack Constantinople itself.

Attention appears to be somewhat turned from the Danube to the Black Sea, and from one day to another it is believed that we may hear of some decisive affair taking place. The matter is now in the hands of the Admirals, and it is pretty certain that, if the moment for hostilities arrives, Dundas and Hamelin will be quite as expeditious with their guns as the diplomatists have been with their notes and protocols.

FRANCE.—On Wednesday the Council of Ministers, held at the Tuileries, resolved on several measures necessary for the embarkation of troops for the East; but the details are not known.

It is said that M. de Kisseleff has received despatches informing him that he must consider the entry of the fleets into the Black Seas tantamount to a declaration of war. If so, his stay will not be long in Paris. About two o'clock on Thursday the Austrian Minister visited the Russian Ambassador in Paris. They remained some time together, and then proceeded to the Foreign Office, and thence to the Tuileries. They appeared, observes a person who saw them, to be in a state of agitation.—It is consequently inferred that the moment for M. de Kisseleff to take the step which has been so long anticipated is at length come and that, unless some new and unforeseen incident arrive, he will not remain long in Paris.

UNITED STATES.

MORE RIOTING IN ERIE.—We learn from Erie, Jan. 31, that on the previous evening the repairs on the road were completed, but on the next morning, when the company commenced removing a platform for the purpose of making a connection of the two roads, a

number of persons being assembled along the line, the rioters immediately raised a yell of defiance, as a signal, fell to work and tore up the track on Sassafras and Chestnut streets. The police took possession of the ground as speedily as possible, but most being in favour of the mob they did not do so until they tore up two squares of the road. Until exterior aid is called in, the rioters must triumph.

STEAMBOAT BURNED.—Great Loss of Life.—New Orleans, Jan. 29.—The steamer *Georgia* from Montgomery, Alabama, caught fire on Saturday night, was totally destroyed, with most of her cargo, consisting of upwards of one thousand bales of cotton. Sixty persons were drowned or burned on the *Georgia*. All the baggage and money were lost. The Boat was valued at \$28,000.

Two Boston vessels arrived at New York on Monday, with the small pox raging on board. The *Bark Grand Turk*, Hinchborne, Master, for Matanzas, was the first one. All hands on board, except the captain, mate, and two seamen were sick with the maledy.

The schooner *Mary Mills*, Captain Laws, had one case on board.—*St. John New Brunswick*.

On Saturday last the ball cartridge factory on Long Island, New York, exploded, causing terrible loss of life, blowing the bodies into fragments and scattering them in every direction.

It is believed that from twenty to twenty-five persons were killed, as thirty hands were usually employed in the building, and all who were inside at the time were killed, except two.

They were mostly boys and girls, employed in filling the cartridges. Three girls belonging to one family are among the victims.

All the buildings within circuit of two miles were violently shaken, and the windows in the vicinity smashed.

The scene at the ruins was terrible. The building itself was blown to atoms, the fragments and machinery with mutilated bodies and disjointed limbs of the human victims, being scattered about the fields.

The remains of thirteen bodies were so far recovered and fitted together as to be identified.

There were over fifty thousand ball cartridges in the factory besides a considerable quantity of powder. The balls flew in all directions. No person out of the building was seriously injured.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The rents of Stores in the principal streets continue to advance enormously. A few days ago a small shop on the Market Square was rented at Auction by Mr Millar, at £215 a year.—*Freeman*.

Daguerreotype Likenesses. For One Dollar.

The Subscriber would inform the citizens of Chatham and vicinity, that he has fitted up the Band Room, where he will remain for a short time, Ladies and Gentlemen, are respectfully invited to call and examine Specimens, and favor him with their patronage, and he promises to use every exertion to please and give entire satisfaction.
DAVID LAWRENCE.
Chatham, 4th February, 1854.

Valentines! Valentines! !

As the 14th of February approaches, parties will do well to secure their VALENTINES—A splendid assortment on hand.

DAVIS P. HOWE.

h February, 1854.

TEA! TEA!

4) Chests best CONGOU TEA, imported from Liverpool.

ALSO

50 Barrels No. 1 HERRINGS,
10 Barrels CRUSHED SUGAR,
For Sale by

W. J. FRASER.

25th January, 1854.

FOR SALE.

That Very Valuable Lot of Land.

Known as the *MARIA PROPERTY*, situated at Maria, County Bonaventura, containing upwards of

50 Acres of Land,

more than one half under cultivation.

With *DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and a NEW STORE*, erected last spring, fronting the King's Highway—being in one of the most business places of Maria, being also a splendid *FISHING GROUND*, either for Salmon or Herring, &c.

For further particulars enquire of John Meagher, Esq., Arleton Bay De Chaleur, or to the subscriber by Letter, addressed to

JOSEPH R. MICHAUD,

Batiscan, Canada East, District 3 Rivers
2nd February, 1854

NOTICE.

All Persons having just claims against the Estate of the late *DAVID SWAYNE, Esq.*, of Chatham, Deceased, late of H. M. Customs, are requested to render the same to *Jas. M. Johnson, Esq.*, within Three Months from this Date, duly Attested; and all those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment of the same to him.

AMELIA SWAYNE, Administratrix.
Miramichi, October 29, 1853.