

storm which occurred at the Bermuda Island in the latter part of October, alluded to by some of our cotemporaries, are appended, more property was destroyed. We quote from the Bermudian.

VIOLENT GALE.—Since the hurricane of 1839, these Islands have not experienced a storm equal in duration or in destructive effects to the violent gale which raged here during the greater part of Saturday night last and throughout the forenoon of the succeeding day, Sunday. The unsettled aspect of the weather, or perhaps we should say, the premonitions of this gale, may be said to date back to Wednesday last. It blew with considerable force on that day, both from the North and North-east. Rain fell frequently, and strong gusts were felt as the squalls broke upon the land. It rained excessively on Thursday, and a fresh northerly breeze prevailed throughout that day. Similar weather was experienced on Friday. At ten o'clock A. M. on Saturday the strong wind from the N. E. which had been felt since daybreak, began to increase in force, and heavy squalls of rain followed each other in quick succession. The barometer had very perceptibly declined since morning, and it continued to fall as the day advanced. So dense and low were the clouds that the sun was obscured throughout the whole day. At five P. M., the squalls began rapidly to follow each other and the wind waxed stronger in each succeeding squall.

At 8 P. M., a tempest of extreme violence raged all over the country, from the Eastward. Beyond the shores the huge billows of the ocean rolled with great grandeur over the reefs that environ the Islands, and sped onwards until they broke furiously against the rocky cliffs of the coast. Within the harbours and sounds the waters rose to an extraordinary height, and incessantly flung showers of salt spray far over the land. Between the hours of nine and ten a terrific gust of wind, stronger than any that preceded or followed it, swept over the whole length of the Island, and left unmistakable proofs of its destructive power.

The gale continued to rage with unabated fury until half past one o'clock on Sunday morning, when the wind, which had veered to S. E., gradually died away to a comparative calm. Shortly before the dawn of Sunday, a light breeze sprung up from the West, it rapidly increased in force; and about nine it jumped into the N. W., from which quarter the gale raged as violent as it had done in the preceding night. The weather continued in this state until one o'clock on that day, when the tempest had very perceptibly began to decline; and before evening set in, the wind had fallen to the strength of a usual autumnal Nor-Wester.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation that no lives were lost during this severe gale. With the exception of the sloop *Attempt*, the shipping at anchor in our harbour rode out the storm in safety. But the planters are the greatest sufferers by this visitation. Their prospects for the fall crops are irretrievably ruined.

ATTACK ON PETROPOLVSKI.

New-York, Nov. 10.—The accounts of the engagements at Petropaulovski, a Russian fort and own in Kamschatka, are vague and conflicting. The following brief summary is from the San Francisco Times: On the 1st and 4th of Sept. an attack was made upon the Russian fortress of Petropaulovski by the combined fleets. The English vessels of-war were the *President*, the *Pique*, and the *Virago*. The French vessels were the *Forte*, *Eurydice*, and *Obligada*. The action was a very severe one, the English alone firing three thousand balls against the walls. Two of the Russian batteries were destroyed, and two others crippled. The Russian frigates *Aurora* and *Diana*, of forty-four guns each, were moored inside the harbour, and protected by sand banks, behind which they operated as batteries, beyond the reach of the French and English. One of the English vessels suffered severely in the fight, having had her foremast carried away.

But the fleet is expected to arrive in a few days, and we suppose will be recruited by the addition of the British frigates *Amphitrite* and *Trencombe*, and the French corvette *Artemise*, now cruising on the coast. The combined fleet of five British and four French vessels, will then proceed to Petropaulovski, and complete the work. When leaving the port, and but a short distance outside, the Russian merchantman *Silka* was captured and sent to Vancouver's Island: A Russian supply ship was also taken and burnt.

Throughout the siege the Russians fought with great courage. The defence of Petropaulovski renders its capture quite a formidable undertaking. The death of British rear admiral Prince occurred on the 21st August, and was not caused by a wound received in the siege. As we gather the facts, it was caused by the discharge of a pistol he was picking up. There is no reason to suppose that the act was premeditated, and the conclusion is that this unfortunate occurrence was purely accidental.

The object of the fleet is said to have been,

not to take Petropaulovski, but to ascertain where the Russian fleet was. It is supposed that about one hundred Russians were killed and about sixty French and English, among whom were three French officers of the Eurydice.

LATEST.—On the second day of the bombardment, three of the forts—the town protected by eight batteries—were silenced, and a detachment of 600 marines were sent on shore for the purpose of dismantling them and spiking the guns. They were surprised by an ambuscade of Russians, and a great slaughter took place. The fortress of Petropaulovski had recently been reinforced from Siberia, by way of the Amour river, and was defended by 120 guns and 1200 men.

UNITED STATES.

ANOTHER RIOT IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Attack on a Catholic Church.—New York, Nov. 10.—A serious riot occurred at Williamsburg last night. The funeral of Mr Harrison, who was killed at the polls on Tuesday, took place yesterday, and was productive of considerable excitement, but quiet was maintained until half past 10 o'clock, when a procession of about five hundred men was formed, all armed with revolvers. They marched through the principal streets, and badly beat some Irishmen, with whom they came in contact. Numerous shots were exchanged, and one young man named Bennett was wounded in the shoulder. About 12 o'clock an attack was made on St. Peter and St. Paul's church, in Second street. A cross was torn down, windows smashed, &c., and a call was made for straw and matches to fire the edifice, but the mob were prevailed upon to desist.

About one o'clock another party gathered around the church, with the avowed intention of burning it down, but the military, who had been called out, were furnished with ball cartridges, and marched to the scene of disturbance, and the rioters quietly dispersed, and the streets were soon after deserted.

Mayor Wall and Mr Geo. H. Andrews, of the *Courier and Enquirer*, frequently addressed the crowd, urging them to disperse and retire, and were doubtless the means of preventing much bloodshed and destruction of property.

Pittsburg, Nov. 9.—Money difficulties.—Hugh D. King, a large banker in this city, failed to day, and there is a complete panic in the money market.

Cleveland, Nov. 9.—Bank Suspended.—The Canal Bank has failed. It is paying its billholders but not its depositors. Its affairs have been assigned to W. J. Gordon and J. L. Hewitt, who are paying specie at the counter. The other Cleveland banks are receiving the Canal Bank bills on deposit, et par. The Canal Bank is an independent concern, and state stock is pledged for its circulation.

Cincinnati, Nov. 9.—More Failures.—Messrs. Ellis & Sturges and T. S. Goodman & Co. have made assignments. There is no run on other bankers this morning, but a large number of people are assembled round the doors of the suspended parties.

Mr. Bodley, clerk in the banking house of Messrs. S. W. Torrey & Co., has absconded with \$15,000 or more. The amount is not certainly known, and may be much more.

Messrs. McMacken & Co., private bankers closed their doors to-day. There has been no run on other houses to-day, and the deposits are now concentrating in favour of four or five leading establishments. The Trust Co. Bank has been crowded all day with depositors.—Money matters are beginning to improve.

Buffalo, Nov. 9.—Failure.—This is a blue day in monetary circles. The Exchange Bank of Robert Dodd has suspended payment, and we learn from a private source, that the suspension of at least one large house on the dock must take place soon.

Late despatches, received in London, say that the British miners before Sebastopol have discovered and destroyed several galleries of submarine mines.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Quite a financial panic is prevailing here to-day. Three dry goods houses have suspended payment, and there have been a heavy run on the Exchange Bank of Messrs Selden, Withers & Co.

The failures at Montreal occasion some large losses in New York by those who bought Canada exchange on London. The principal failure at Montreal was that of a large exchange house, whose liabilities reached over a million of dollars.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The business heretofore carried on by the Subscriber, on the Richibucto River, under the style of Hector McDonald & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against the said firm, will present the same for payment to Mr McDonald, and those indebted to them will make immediate payment to him, as he is authorised to settle and receive all accounts due by or to the said concern.

HECTOR McDONALD,
JAMES CAMERON.
Richibucto, 16th September, 1854.

**NEW STORE.
"GOLDEN FLEECE."**

The Subscriber has received from the best manufacturing houses, in Great Britain and the United States, a large, cheap, and well-selected stock of

BROAD CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Beaver Cloths, Satinets, Mohair, Esquimaux and Pelisse Cloths for Ladies' Cloaks; Vesting Velvets.

200 pieces BLANKETS,
150 pieces FLANNELS, of all colors;
300 pieces DRESS GOODS, new styles,
500 SHAWLS, in every desirable material and Style;
460 pieces Cottons, Calicoes and Sheetings;

SILKS AND SATINS,

Of all colors and styles, Persians, Ribbons, black and colored Velvets, Veils, Collars and Habit Shirts, Stays, Corded Robes, Pelkas, Woolen Slaves, Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds, Druggets, Moreens, Saetings, Fringes Table Cloths, Linen Damasks, Irish Linens and Lawns, Hollands and Towellings, Book, Mull, Jaconet and plain Muslins, Osnaburges, Oil Cloths, Lining Cottons, a good stock of Boas, Muffs and Cuffs, Laces, Edgings and Blonds, Crapes and Orace Trimmings.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Over Coats, Reefing Jackets, Fine Cloth Coats, Rich Velvet and Satin Vests, Fine and coarse Pants, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Waterproof Clothing, Plush Cloth and Fur Caps, Travelling Bags, Portmonies, Braces, Silk Handkerchiefs, Shirt Fronts and Collars.

Tea and Tobacco.

The whole of the above Stock will be found upon inspection, the cheapest in the place, every article warranted to be what it is represented or the money returned.

ANDREW ANDERSON,
Chatham, November 17, 1854.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

The Subscribers have just received per *Facile*, from Glasgow, Highland Chief, and Wallace, from Liverpool, a large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Consisting of:—

Long and square Paisley, and Wool SHAWLS; Brab and Black Indiana do.; Coburgs, Lustres, Dolaines, Cashmeres, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Prints, Gingham, Flannels, Blankets, Furs, Stripes, Irish Linens, Linen and Union Towellings, Duck, Osnaburk, Linen and Worsted Table Cloths, Rolled Linings, Plain and Printed Silicias, Hollands, Canvas Carpeting, Broad Cloths, in black, blew, brown, and drab, Beret and Pilot Cloths, Whitney and Reversible Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Molekins, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c., in an endless variety suitable for this and the coming season.

ALSO,

A large Stock of **READY-MADE CLOTHING**, in Over Coats, Dress do., Froek do., Pants, Vests, Shirts, Neckties, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs. Also, a few Seal Skin Coats, of a superior quality, all of which are now open, and ready for inspection. The above mentioned Goods are of a superior quality, and they are determined to sell them lower than any other in the market.

To arrive—300 bundles assorted **COTTON WARPS**
BURKE & NOONAN.
Chatham 3rd November, 1854.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

His Valuable Farm,

situate on the South Side of Richibucto River, opposite the Town of Richibucto, on which he now resides, containing 100 acres of Excellent Land, together with the Dwelling House, Out Houses, Barn, &c., &c. Also, One Mare, 4 years old; one Heifer, three years old; Ploughs; Harrows; Waggon; Harness; a quantity of good Upland HAY; Oats and Straw; one Boat, and a great variety of other Articles.

As this sale is positive, great Bargains may be expected.

Terms—for Real Estate, $\frac{1}{4}$ down, $\frac{1}{4}$ in six months, the remainder in twelve months. For the Personal Property, to be made known at time of Sale, or by application to S. H. WATSON, Auctioneer, or to the Subscriber.

JONATHAN OSTLE.

Richibucto, 1st November, 1854.

List of Letters for September

Received at the Post Office at Chatham and Newcastle, &c. and remaining for delivery 20th October, 1854.

CHATHAM.

Alexhead William	Manderson Joseph
Barns Peter, Rigger.	Moran Martin
Concylan John	McKay David
Calders Susan	McMurray Hugh
Crosby Eliza A	McPike Henry
Craig William	McGowan Patrick
Daviva Thomas Mon-	McQuinn Thomas
siou	Nash George
Eaten William	Pollock James
Edy William	Rie Lester
Grubly Nathaniel	Reid William
Greaves Edward	Ross John
Gines J. Ware	Timo Peter
Hanfan Patrick	Tusket Big
Hall John	Tracy John
Laggie Margaret Miza	Wallace James
Leary James	Woodworth William
Miller William	Vidar Eric
Morrison James	Y Bar, J. Adamu

P. S. Persons asking for any of the above will please say "Advertised."

JAMES CAIE, P. M.

SITUATION WANTED.

Wanted by a YOUNG MAN, who has just arrived from Ireland, a situation as Shop Man, &c. Advertiser has served his time to the General Grocery, Tea, Wine and Spirit Business, in Dublin. Also, understands the Provision Business, in all its different branches. For particulars apply at the Gleaner Office.

Chatham, 9th November, 1854;

**THE
Northumberland Agricultural
SOCIETY'S
Annual Exhibition of
Grains, Domestic Manufactures,
Dairy Produce, Garden Seeds,
&c., FOR 1854-5.**

The Annual Exhibition of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, will take place at Newcastle, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of JANUARY next.

Besides offering premiums for the best samples of Field and Garden Seeds, the society has resolved to purchase such Seeds, and sell them at Public Auction, immediately after their Exhibition.

The unmentioned Premiums, are offered to competition, by members of the society, for articles the produce of the Dairy and Domestic Manufactures:—

PRODUCE OF THE DAIRY.

Best sample of Butter, not less than Thirty Pounds,	£0 15 0
second do,	0 10 0
third do,	0 7 6
Best Cheese, not less than 20 lbs.	0 12 6
second best do,	0 7 6

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the best Homespun Cloth, all wool, not less than 10 yards,	£0 15 0
second do,	0 10 0
For best Homespun Cloth, cotton and wool	0 15 0
second best do,	0 10 0
For the best piece of Flannel, all wool,	0 15 0
second best do,	0 10 0
For the best piece of Flannel, cotton and wool, 10 yard,	0 10 0
second best do,	0 5 0
For the best wove Counterpane,	0 10 0
For the best sample woolen Socks, not less than 6 pairs,	0 7 6
second best do,	0 6 0
For the best sample Mitts, not less than 6 pairs,	0 7 6
second best do,	0 5 0
For best Plaid Tartan, all wool, 10 yds.	0 12 0
For best Straw Bonnet,	0 4 0
second best do	0 2 6
For best Straw Hat,	0 4 0
second best do,	0 2 6

GRAINS, &c.

Prizes (including prices also.) offered for GRAINS AND GARDEN SEEDS.

For the best sample White Wheat, 2 bushels,	1 10 0
second best do,	1 5 0
For the best sample Red Wheat, do,	1 10 0
second best do,	1 5 0
For the best sample Black Oats, do,	0 12 6
second do do	0 10 0
For the best sample White Oats, do,	0 12 6
second do do	0 10 0
For the best sample Barley, do,	0 15 0
second best do do,	0 13 0
For the best sample White Peas, do,	1 10 0
second do do,	1 5 0
For the best Green Pease, do	1 10 0
For the best Timothy Seed, 1 bushel	1 10 0
second do do,	1 7 6
For the best sample Clover do, do,	3 10 0
second do do,	3 0 6
For the best sample Carrot Seed, 2 lbs.	0 12 0
second do do	0 10 0
For the best sample Red Beet, do	0 10 0
second do do	0 8 0
For the best sample Yellow Turnip, do	0 10 0
second do do	0 8 0
For the best sample Swedish do, 2 lbs.	0 10 0
second do do	0 8 0
For the best White Beans, 1 bushel	1 5 0
second do do	1 0 0
For the best Windsor's Beans, do	1 0 0
For the best Buckwheat, do	0 15
For the best Green Buckwheat, do	0 15 0
For the best Early York Cabbage Seed, 1 lb.	0 6 0
Best Sugar Loaf do	0 4 0
Best Drumhead do do	0 6 0
Best Sage, 4 ozs.	0 4 0
For the best Summer Savory, do	0 4 0
For the best Parsley 1 lb.	0 4 0

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st. No Premium will be awarded for any article of Domestic Manufacture, Grains, Seeds or Produce of the Dairy, which has not been wholly manufactured, raised or prepared for Exhibition, within this County.

2nd. That all articles to be exhibited, must have been manufactured, raised, or produced, within one year from the date of competition.

3rd. That the prizes for Domestic Manufactures, shall be open to general competition, but persons having won prizes to the amount of 10s. and upward for Manufactures, shall pay the Annual Subscription of 5s. out of said prizes.

4th. That no premium shall be awarded for Grains, Garden Seeds, Produce of the Dairy, &c., to any person not a Member of the Society.

5th. That all persons desirous to exhibit any Article of Domestic Manufactures, Grains, Garden Seeds or Dairy Produce, shall accompany the same with a statement setting forth that the Exhibitor is the owner of the article in question. If Domestic Manufactures, that the materials were produced, and the articles manufactured, and prepared within the county during the past year. If Grains or Seed that they were raised by the Exhibitor, on the premises occupied by him during the previous year, and were not exhibited for a premium, at this Society's Shows on any former occasion. And if Dairy Produce, a similar statement, subscribed by the owner. These certificates to be handed to the committee, when the articles are presented for competition.

6th. That no person who has been awarded the 1st prize on any article, shall be entitled to a second prize, for the same description of article.

7th. The Judges shall not withhold any premium on the ground that the article is unworthy.

8th. All articles intended for Exhibition to be delivered into the hands of the Receiving Committee, on the morning of the Exhibition, by 9 o'clock, and none will be admitted after 10 o'clock.

9th. No article of Grain or Seed, which has undergone any chemical, kiln, or fire-drying process will receive a premium, or be allowed to enter competition.

JAMES CAIE, Secretary
Chatham, 10th October, 1854.