

strength on the cantonment of Mean Meer. One-third of the European artillery perished in a fortnight. It then turned on the city, but its fury was spent, and on its return march the mortality was much less and the disease not so fearfully rapid. At Mean Meer men died two hours after seizure. I can send you no certain statistics, but I have a very moderate calculation before me which gives the total loss of life at upwards of 90,000 persons. The second calamity was even more widely diffused. The rains this year have been universally severe. The downfall in Afghanistan was unprecedented, and in August its effects began to be visible. The torrent of water which at this season rolls down the water system of the Indus gradually increased, then overtopped the banks, and then burst on the plains with a force which swept whole towns from the face of the earth. The cantonment of Naosheers, only half built, was carried away. The great cantonment of Dehra-Ghazee Khan was totally ruined, the sun-burnt bricks of the building melting in the flood. The bund, or dyke which defends Leia burst, and Leia has disappeared."

Latest from China.—Dates from China, by the Overland Indian mail, are from Hong Kong Sept. 12, Shanghai Sept. 14, and Canton September 10.

The great floods over the country bordering the Canton River, have subsided.

Canton Imperialists admit that their forces have sustained serious and repeated defeats by the rebels in the adjoining Province of Kwang-si, and reinforcements were being sent daily.

The British merchants at Shanghai had petitioned Sir John Bowring to help to abolish the system of foreign inspectorships at the Chinese Custom House there.

The North China Herald of August 16th, thus sums up the present position of China.—Three points appear to be established by a variety of concurrent testimony—1. That over a region, equal in extent and population to some of the most powerful states of Europe, the people have discarded the Manchu costume, and reverted to that of the Ming dynasty.

Byrr.—The Earthquake in Egypt.—Three smart shocks of an earthquake was experienced in Alexandria at 3 a. m. on Sunday the 12th. The oscillations were from north to south.—The second shock is said by those who carefully marked the time to have lasted fifty-five seconds. The dogs which infest the streets howled fearfully, fled, and were seen no more that night. The European inhabitants abandoned their houses and assembled in the great square, the men in dressing-gowns and the ladies in their nightclothes. Among those who wept bitterly were Mademoiselle Rachel and her sister. The earthquake was preceded by a noise like that of distant thunder, the sky was bright and starlight, and the sea perfectly calm, but the air was excessively hot and oppressive.

The inhabitants, having remained more than an hour in the square and finding no repetition of the shock, returned to their dwellings. Fearing a return of the visitation several of the inhabitants slept on Sunday night on board the ships in the harbour, and other lodged themselves under tents in the great square. All the mischief done in Alexandria by the earthquake is confined to the walls of several houses rent, and to a quantity of china and glass broken.—Accounts from Cairo state that four houses were thrown down by the shock, and 134 damaged; six persons were killed and ten wounded. Houses were levelled at Fantah, and other villages, which is not surprising, when one considers the flimsy materials of which the houses were composed.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The recent Earthquake in the Mediterranean.—A Malta correspondent, under date of the 22nd October, mentions that the earthquake which was so severely felt at that island at forty minutes past one a. m., on the 12th idem, and when damages to the amount of some £40,000 are calculated to have been sustained by injuries to public and private buildings, has been not only very generally felt throughout the shores of the Mediterranean, but also on the high seas, at distances very wide apart.

At Pozzallo, in Sicily, at two a. m., many churches suffered very much from its effects, but happily without loss of life, as it was too early an hour for mass. At Syracuse it was felt at 1.5 a. m.; but although the shock was by no means slight, buildings were not seriously injured thereby—and so likewise at Messina and Catania, from which latter place Mount Aetna is described as having immediately after commenced to omit volumes of smoke after having been free from any for two months previous. The town of Gran Michele, in the valley of Palermo, is reported to have suffered greatly, with some loss of life. At Canca, in island of Candia, between half past two and three a. m., several mosques, minarets and houses were shaken into ruins, killing some half dozen people, and maiming and wounding many others. At Sudan, in the same island, a salt store had fallen in, and at a village on the sea-shore a mill, crushing eight individuals.—The steamer Empress, Captain Proud, in making for Canca, fell in with such a tremendously heavy cross-sea that they had to heave the vessel to, with her head to the eastward; whilst in that position a severe shock was sustained. The brigantine Tonth, Captain Scarborough, bound to Cork or Falmouth, for Orders, felt the shock likewise, about 180 miles south-east of Malta, whilst hoisted to in a heavy gale of wind, and the sea ran so awfully high as to heave the vessel on her beam ends, which bad-

ly shifted her cargo of barley, for the righting of which she put into Malta. Captain Orferin, of the steamer Arcadia, reports a slight shock at Smyrna at half-past eleven p. m., on the 11th of October, which lasted sixty seconds, and the British consul for the Cyclades mentions its having been very severely felt at Syra at about 3 a. m., on the 12th, its duration being forty seconds.

The Prussian steam corvette Dantzig, the Prince William of Hesse, and the French steam-packet Simois, on their voyage to Malta from Smyrna, also felt the shock, which for a time arrested the revolutions of their propelling machinery, but no vessels arriving from the westward of Malta have reported to have observed anything extraordinary, which throw a doubt on the rumour of Gran Michele having suffered. At Carigo it was also very sensibly felt by Her Majesty's steam-tug Wallace.

The last shock of earthquake of any importance in the recollection of any one now living at Malta, was in 1811, but there are records of like events in 1740, 1691, and 1659, when corresponding shocks were felt in Sicily. Since the earthquake there have been two or three fatal cases of cholera.

MALTA.—We have advices from Malta to the 31st of October, Admiral Dundas's squadron was still in port. According to a Smyrna paper, the shock of the earthquake so generally felt on the 12th of October seems to have been more violent at Candia than at any other place; upwards of 500 persons have been buried in the ruins, principally in the villages. In the island of Rhodes mountains have fallen down into the plains beneath, entire villages destroyed, and not a house in town has escaped damage. The loss of life is said to amount to some 100 souls. On the Islands of Halki, Cassos, and Scarpento the damages are very considerable, and the victims amount to 150. Marmarizzo, Daliani, and neighbouring villages have likewise suffered; but at Aidin (where its duration was fifty seconds), and at Mytelene the damage was trifling, while at Beyrout the shock was very light.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We have rather important news from this quarter, indicating that Admiral Fanshawe, who has just left this port, may soon find himself in active service. For some time past a dispute has been pending between Great Britain and New Grenada, upon a claim made by Mr James Mackintosh, a British subject, for an amount due him upon some New Grenadian State Bonds. The claim originated at a time when New Grenada, Venezuela, and Ecuador formed together the republic of Colomba; and the Government of New Grenada contend that their proportion of it has been liquidated, a statement of which Mr Mackintosh and the British resident Minister deny the truth. Consequently, on the 10th inst., diplomatic relations between the two countries were suspended; the British Minister having, on that date, informed the New Grenadian Government that, acting upon his instructions, he would immediately call upon the British naval commander on the West Indian Station to enforce the claim at the cannon's mouth.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

There is little from this quarter except details relative to the engagements at Massaya and Granada, mentioned in one of our late numbers. They turn out to be, for the Pilibusteros a rather singular species of victories. At Massaya, Walker, with a detachment of his forces, attacked a division of the Allies and fought for some hours without dislodging them from their position. He then received intelligence that Granada, where he had left a portion of his troops, had been surprised by another division of the allied forces which had reached it by forced marches along a route unknown to Walker, or neglected by him. Walker then fell back upon Granada; but before he reached the place, it had been seized upon and thoroughly sacked by the Allies, who then made good their retreat without any inconvenience. They took away with them from Granada everything that was portable, including the money, papers, and other personal effects of Walker himself. Still the issue of the war does not seem likely to remain long in doubt; for since the above occurrences, Walker has been, every week, receiving, from the United States, large accessions to his army, along with arms of a superior description and military stores, and is putting his men through a more effective course of discipline.

P. E. ISLAND.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has just received from the Colonial Secretary a Reply to an address recently presented to him by the Mayor and Council of Charlottetown, requesting that a detachment of troops should be stationed at the place as was formerly the usage. The reply states that—"The Secretary of State is unable to perceive any sufficient grounds to warrant Her Majesty's Government in departing from the rule which has been laid down, of not stationing troops in small detachments in particular Colonies for the purposes of Police, rather than of military defence—a practice which experience has proved to be injurious to the discipline of the troops and at variance with the real interests of the Colonies.

Her Majesty having given her consent to the new Bill for an increase in the Representation, the Islanders are speculating upon the probabilities of an early Dissolution of the House in order to try the effect of the new measure.

UNITED STATES.

The R. M. Steamer Canada arrived at 12 o'clock on the night of Thursday last, from Boston, having 86 passengers, 12 of whom were for Halifax, and £4000 in specie for this city.

It is now settled beyond all dispute, that Buchanan and Breckenridge are the successful Presidential candidates and by a large majority of the State electors, although singularly enough but not inconsistently with the beautiful Constitution of the United States, there is a clear majority of the people of the common wealth against him. President Pierce is, it is said, busy preparing his annual and final Message to Congress, a production in which he will review and vindicate the acts of his administration, particularly with reference to foreign affairs. Politicians of all shades and opinion, are, according to their several fancies, busily framing Cabinets for President Buchanan and defining his future policy.

The latest mails from the Pacific coast bring nothing of general interest from California.—But in Oregon we learn that the Indian war had broken out afresh and with no prospect of an early peace. The hostility towards the whites had become more general throughout the Territory; and the savages were conducting their operations with greatly increased confidence.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Railway.—We perceive by the handbills posted about the City, that the Contractors require several hundred men immediately, to commence operations at this end of the line. Tenders are advertised for, for Grading and Masonry, of the Railway between the third mile stake and the nine mile house. Between Saint John and the third mile stake, the line will be completed forthwith, so as to convey workmen and materials hence to the works. We are happy to be able to record this fresh advance towards the completion of a Railway in the Province.

Accident at Hampton Ferry Bridge.—We understand that last evening, a portion of the new Bridge now in course of erection at Hampton Ferry, gave way, causing the instantaneous death of two men who were working in a scow underneath the structure at the time. The names of the unfortunate persons were Morton and Baxter. Two others, named Belding and Campbell, were dangerously hurt.

Destructive Fire in Westmorland.—We regret to hear that the Mills of Mr Frederick Chapman, at Shemogue, in the Parish of Botsford, were destroyed by fire, on the night of the 14th instant, together with a Blacksmith's shop, a valuable horse, and other property.

The origin of the fire has not been ascertained, but there does not appear to be any reason to believe that it was otherwise than accidental.

Mr Chapman was uninsured, and had recently expended a considerable sum in the repair and improvement of his premises.

The whole neighbourhood deeply sympathize with Mr Chapman in his loss; more especially as his Mill, with its improvements, would have been a great public benefit. His obliging disposition, no less than his general character, had secured him the esteem of all his acquaintances.

Attempt at Incendiarism.—Between three and four o'clock on Thursday morning, the police discovered a man named Michael Cardigan, attempting to set fire to the lumber-yard of Mr. C. P. Dixon. He had entered a shed, and kindled a fire with some combustible materials, but two of the policemen timely discovered the fire, and arrested the incendiary, who had secreted himself under some deals on their approach. The prisoner was lodged in Goal, and yesterday the Grand Jury indicted for the offence. He will take his trial at the present sitting of the Court.—*Courier.*

Public Hospital.—A subscription list has been started, in order to raise funds for the erection of a public Hospital for St. John, an institution that we should have had years ago. One mercantile firm, we are gratified to say, has headed the list with £500. Success to the enterprize, and honour to the medical gentlemen who are taking the lead in this matter.—*News.*

William S. Wiles.
Calls the attention of the Inhabitants of Newcastle, Douglastown, Chatham, and the vicinity, to his enormous collection of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c., extended considerably by Fall arrivals, in which are new discoveries for diseases. Persons afflicted with Nervous Diseases or Rheumatism ought to try his improved Electro Magnetic Apparatus. N. B. Advice gratis.

BUTTER.
2 TONS PRIME MONTREAL BUTTER, per "PARIQUE," on Consignment.
W. J. FRASER & CO.
Chatham, November 7, 1856. 6w

The Northumberland AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF Grains, Domestic Manufactures, Dairy Produce, &c., For 1857.

The Annual Exhibition of the Northumberland Agricultural Society will take place in the Mechanics' Institute, Newcastle, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of JANUARY next.

The Society has resolved to pay for the Prize Samples of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, SOCKS AND MITTS, BUTTER AND CHEESE, and to sell these at Public Auction immediately after the prizes have been awarded.

GRAINS AND GARDEN SEEDS.

(Value and Prizes both included.)

Best sample White Bald Wheat, 2 bushels	£1 16 0
Second do., do.	1 10 0
Best sample Red do., do.	1 10 6
Second do., do.	1 5 0
Best sample Black Oats, 2 bushels,	0 15 0
Second do., do.	0 12 0
Best sample White oats, do.,	0 15 5
Second do., do.	0 12 6
Best sample Barley, do.,	0 15 0
Second do., do.	0 12 0
Best sample Peas, do.,	1 10 6
Second do., do.	1 5 0
Best Sample Timothy Seed, 1 bushel,	1 15 0
Second do., do.	1 10 0
Best Sample Jarret Seed, 2 lbs.	0 12 0
Second do., do.	0 10 0
Best sample Red Beet, do.,	0 10 0
Second do., do.	0 8 0
Best sample Yellow Turnip Seed, do.,	18 0
Second do., do.	0 8 0
Best sample Swedish Turnip Seed, do.,	0 10 0
Second do., do.	0 8 0
Best sample White Beans, 1 bushel,	2 5 0
Second do., do.	1 0 0
Best sample Windsor Beans, do.,	1 0 0
Best do., Buck Wheat,	0 15 0
Second do., do.	0 12 6
Best sample Cabbage Seed, 1 lb.	0 6 6
Second do., do.	6 5 0
Best Sage, 4 ozs.,	0 4 0
Best Summer Savory, do.,	0 4 0
Best Parsley, 1 lb.	0 4 0

PRODUCE OF THE DAIRY.

(Value and Prize both included.)

Best sample Butter not less than 30lbs., not more than 40lbs.	£0 1 6 per lb.
Second best do.,	0 1 5 per lb.
Third best do.,	0 1 4 per lb.
Best sample Cheese, not less than 20lbs., not more than 40lbs.,	0 1 6 per lb.
Second best sample do.,	0 1 per lb.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

(Value and Prize both included.)

Best sample of Woollen Socks, 6 pairs,	£1 5 0
Second best do.,	1 2 6
Best sample Woollen Mitts,	1 10 9
Second best do.,	1 5 6

Prize only.

Best Homespun Cloth, all Wool, not less than 10 yards,	0 15 0
Second best do.,	0 10 0
Best Homespun Cloth, cotton and wool	0 15 0
Second best do.,	0 10 0
Best piece Flannel, all wool,	0 15 0
Second best do.,	0 10 0
Best piece Flannel, cotton and wool, 10 yds.	0 10 0
Second best do.,	0 5 0
Best piece Plaid Tartan, all Wool,	0 12 0
Best Straw Bonnet,	0 4 0
Second best do.,	0 2 6
Best Straw Hat,	0 4 0
Second best do.,	0 2 6

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Rule 1st: No person who has not been a Member of the Society one month prior to the day of Exhibition, shall be deemed eligible to compete for any prize offered by the Society.

2nd. No premium will be awarded for any article of Domestic Manufactures, Grains, Seeds or Produce of the Dairy, which has not been wholly manufactured, raised or prepared for Exhibition, within the County.

3rd. All articles to be Exhibited, must have been manufactured, raised, or produced, within one year from the date of competition.

4th. All persons desirous to exhibit any article of Domestic Manufacture, Grains, Garden Seeds, or Dairy Produce, must 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 Show 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.

5th. That no person who has been awarded the 1st prize for any article, shall be entitled to a second prize, for the same description of article.

6th. The Judges shall not withhold any premium on the ground that the article is unworthy.

7th. All articles intended for exhibition to be delivered into the hands of the Receiving Committee, on the morning of the Exhibition, by half-past 9 o'clock, and none will be admitted after 10 o'clock.

8th. 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 for competition.

JAMES CAIE, Secretary.
Chatham, 22nd November, 1856.

WOOL CARDING.

The Subscriber would hereby intimate to the Public that his CARDING MACHINE is in full operation, and that Wool left with Mr George Johnson, at Chatham Ferry; with Robert T. Miller, at Douglastown; with Moses M. Sargeant, or Richard Davidson, at Newcastle; will be carded and returned without delay, and good work warranted. Terms as usual, Three Pence per lb. for Greased Wool, and Four Pence if ungreased.
WM. WILSON.
Upper Nelson, July 11, 1856.