

court-martial, arrived shortly before the prisoner and were received by a roll of the drums. Shortly after the van was seen the extremity of the ground, and it caused a thrill of emotion to run through all the ranks. It advanced slowly—so very slowly that it was fully 10 minutes in reaching the platoon. Eight o'clock having been fixed for the execution, the van was not opened until that hour boomed forth from the clock of the old fortress. Sureau then descended with a firm step, but when he saw the platoon of old soldiers, looking stern and terrible, he seemed stricken with stupefaction.—When he had somewhat recovered, which he did in a few moments, a gendarme offered him a pocket handkerchief to bandage his eyes, but he twice refused it. He then (addressing the platoon) requested them to keep from drink and bad women. Afterwards, taking off his jacket, he said, "I have been a soldier, like you, and am so still! Take a good aim at me—do not tremble. And putting his hand on his breast, he said, "Fire here! do not miss me!" He was then placed on the spot indicated for him, and the judgement condemning him was read aloud. As this was done he knelt, and the priest with him. When the reading of the judgement was concluded one of the officers deputed by the court-martial cried, the judgement must now be executed. The priest therefore kissed the criminal on the forehead and retired, and the man exclaimed in a firm voice, "Aim well! Do not miss me, and take care not to hit my head!" at the same time folding his arms on his breast. An adjutant who was in command of the platoon then struck his hands together, and immediately the 12 muskets of the men were levelled at the criminal. There was a moment's pause. The officer again clapped his hands, and at the same instant a report was heard, and the man fell, pierced with 12 balls. It was taken for granted that he was killed, but the surgeons on going up to him found that he was still alive, his frame being agitated by spasmodic movements, and his eyes being wide open and starting from their sockets. A sergeant who had been placed in reserve with a loaded musket was accordingly summoned, and he gave the man the coup de grace by discharging the musket in his ear. The troops then filed off slowly before the body, which was left lying on the ground. The Mayor of Vincennes afterwards drew up a minute of the men having been executed in his commune; and the body was conveyed in an artillery waggon filled with straw to the cemetery to be interred.

A Paris letter, in the Presse Belge, says:—M. de Rothschild, in the expectation of obtaining the concession of the Transatlantic line of steamers, has purchased for £3,000,000 one of the principal ship-building yards of Havre.

GERMANY.—According to the Moniteur du Loiret, the water of the Loire, since the river has returned to its bed, has become so changed in its chemical composition that, on being analysed, it has been found exactly to resemble seltzer water.

Such a low state of water in the river Vistula has not been known during the remembrance of any person as that of the present summer, which has caused serious injury to trade, since steamers have ceased plying, and even flat-bottomed boats have not water enough. The Hamburg Nachrichten declares that the British and French Governments have at length consented to settle the Sound question, by agreeing to the capitalisation of the duties, more or less in the manner proposed by Denmark.

CHINA.—Probable Destruction of the Great City Soochow.—Again is Soochow threatened, and great alarm prevails there, many of the inhabitants leaving the place under an apprehension that the Nanking rebels are about to invade the low country. The death of Keihurh-ang-ah, the governor of this province, and lately commanding the army besieging Chingkeang-foo, although it did not raise the siege of that place, has evidently inspired the rebel leaders at Nanking with fresh enterprise.—They have also, it is probable, received an accession of strength from the south-west. Thus they have been able to break through the army besieging Nanking, and if the accounts may be credited, old Heang-yung, the Imperial general, is actually in danger of being besieged by them in his own head-quarters, and has solicited reinforcements to be sent to him from the eastward. One of the rebel bands, after forcing the passage from Nanking, took the town of Lee-shwuy on the 9th of June, and still holds it. We need not impress upon our local readers, what a frightful calamity the sacking of Soo-chow would be both to foreigners as well as to the Chinese, nor attempt to disguise our apprehensions of the reality of the danger. The rebels are not likely to try a second advance to Northern China, their first essay in 1853 proved sufficiently disastrous to them. But Soo-chow offers a most tempting prize. It is perhaps the richest city in all China that remains unpillaged. It is this great city, then, having a population of about a million of souls, the centre of one of the finest districts of China, that is now menaced with devastation; and it is upon its safety that the prosperity of this port hinges. We shudder to think of the consequences of a descent from Nanking, murder and pillage for the Chinese, and total stagnation of trade for foreigners. Since the above was in type we hear that Heang-yung has gained a victory over the rebels at Nanking; on the other hand, it is reported that Eleang, the viceroy of those provinces, had committed suicide.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.—In India a treaty is being negotiated with the Momund chiefs, hitherto the only disturbers of the peace

on the north-west frontier. Burmah is to be made over to the Madras army. Oude is perfectly quiet, and our forces there are to be reduced.

Lord Canning is at Calcutta; his health has improved.

In China, the rebels took possession of Tanyang on the 6th of July, a step which brings them close to Soochow, the capital of the province and outlet of commerce from Shanghai. The Imperial fleet of 40 sail is cooped up near Nankin. The American house of Westmore & Co. had suspended payment.

Mr Howard Cunningham had been killed by the Chinese.

At Mauritius the crop has been unprecedented, amounting to 125,000 tons. The balance in the treasury was £300,000., and the revenue flourishing. The cholera ceased on the 28th of June.

From Australia we learn that heavy rains had hindered diggers, but nevertheless the yield of gold continued good. The total gold received at Melbourne by escort from the beginning of the year to the 19th of June was over 900,000 ounces. The Joseph Tarratt sailed from Melbourne on the 14th of June, with 21,000 ounces, for Liverpool. In the week ending the 9th of June, 58,000 ounces had been shipped, chiefly in the Sardinian, to sail for Liverpool on the 25th of June.

The balance of trade continued largely in favor of the colony. In the week ending the 19th of June the value of exports was £305,000; imports £243,000. The surplus exports over imports for the expired portion of the year was about two millions pounds. At Forest Creek two tons of quartz had yielded 533 ounces of gold. The Shalimar had arrived on the 23rd of June, damaged by a gale. The Atalanta, from Liverpool, had arrived in 79 days, The James Baines had not arrived. Agriculture and domestic manufactures were largely extending.

From New Zealand we learn that at Naranaki, on the 3rd of May, the natives had fought with the British troops, when 18 were killed and wounded. Gold has been discovered near Nelson, and a large lode of copper at the height of 1,800 feet on the Dun mountain. Uninsured property valued at £25,000 had been destroyed by fire at Wellington.

SPAIN.—The Madrid Gazette of the 3rd contains the royal decree for dissolving the Cortes and the report on which it is founded. The latter is of great length. It accuses the Cortes of having extended their powers, of being wanting in wisdom and modesty, &c. It also says, that the present is a favourable opportunity for acting energetically with regard to the Parliament.

TURKEY.—Twenty-six English engineers and land surveyors have just arrived in Turkey. They are to proceed immediately to Syria to continue the surveys for the railway in the valley of the Euphrates.

The Smyrna Railway has been conceded to Mr Wilkins, the representative of an English company. The concession is for fifty years, with the permission to work the coal mines on the line. Mr Wilkins is also a candidate for the concession of the railway to Adrianople.

Pirates in Torres Straits.—The following extract has been handed us from a letter written by Capt. Henry Hutchinson, of Sunderland of the barque Secret. The letter is dated Batavia, July 19, 1856, at which place the ship had arrived from Feolong:—In coming through Torres Straits the natives attempted to board; there were about 30 of them in two canoes. They advanced with the most frightful yells and howling, and perceiving two more canoes coming off, I was obliged to fire my bow swivel into the nearest one, which was only about 40 feet distant. What life was lost I cannot say, as I jumped to my side swivel to give the second one a dose, but he sheered off. I immediately up anchor, with about 70 natives in pursuit. The ship going about six knots, and the breeze increasing, we fortunately got clear of them.

UNITED STATES.

Startling News from the Plains.—Three Persons Murdered and one Lady taken prisoner by the Indians.—Secretary Rabbitt's team broken up and plundered.—By the arrival on Saturday last, of D. B. Cleghorn, Esq., from California, via Salt Lake, which latter place he left on the 2nd August, ultimo, we have news of a terrible tragedy in the murder and robbery of Col. A. W. Rabbitt's train of Government property by the Cheyenne Indians.

Mr Cleghorn met Mr Rabbitt in camp at Wood River, some 15 miles from New Fort Kearney, of whom he learned the following painful particulars of the murder of his men and breaking up of his train.

On Monday night, the 25th of August, the little train, with Alexander Nichols, (one of our citizens) as captain and conductor, and Mrs Wilson and infant, (from St. Louis) a young man named Orren Parish, a man from Pennsylvania, and another, name unknown, accompanying, were encamped upon Prairie Creek, ten miles east from Wood River, neither fearful nor dreaming of danger, when they were suddenly attacked and driven by a band of Cheyennes (which for some cause had been attacked and driven by the soldiers at Kearney.) Orren Parish only escaped uninjured to the fort, whilst the other young man received a dangerous wound from a bullet in the leg.

Some days later, a detachment was sent from the fort, (twenty miles) who found the dead body of Mr Nichols some twenty yards from the wagon, also the dead body of the gentleman

from Pennsylvania close by, and the dead body of the child, with its brains dashed out, and horribly mutilated. The pillow where the child and mother slept was bloody, and a portion of the torn wardrobe of Mrs. Wilson on the ground, but her body was nowhere to be found.

The oxen (ten yoke) and all the mules were gone, and the waggons rifled of much of their contents.

It seems, however, that a band of Omaha hunters happened near soon after the murder, and in time to stop the pillage and recover the money and some other valuables stolen, which were honestly turned over to the Colonel in command of the corps.

Mrs Wilson has, doubtless, been wounded, and then carried away captive. The young man who escaped with the wound is in the hospital at the fort; and the wagons and what property remained were also taken to the fort. These are the particulars as far as we can gather them. In a few days we shall, however, no doubt, get a full detailed account of the matter from the pen of Mr Rabbitt himself, which we will lay before our readers.

The Cheyennes are a warlike and cruel race, numbering several thousand, who inhabit some of the wild and almost impenetrable valleys in the fastnesses of the Rocky mountains, southwest from Fort Laramie, and seldom come out, except to rob, plunder, or go to war with other tribes. Our emigration will never be safe until these merciless pirates are exterminated.

New York Markets.—Flour, Grain, &c.—Sept. 27—6 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Flour 10c to 15c. better; common to strait State \$6 to \$6 40; common to good Ohio \$6 50 to \$6 60; Southern better; mixed to good brands \$6 90 to \$7 25; fancy and extra \$7 30 to \$7 90; Canadian firm; sales small; superfine \$6 20 to \$6 35; extra \$6 50 to \$7 60.—Grain—Wheat 2c to 4c, better but quiet at the close; Canadian white \$1 65 for fair; Tennessee red \$1 55 to \$1 56; Ohio red \$1 50 to \$1 52 Illinois white \$1 65 for fair; Illinois red \$1 55 to \$1 56; Southern white \$1 65 to \$1 67; Southern red \$1 45 to \$1 55; Corn better and active; mixed 65 1-2 to 67c.; white 69c to 72; yellow 68c to 70c; round yellow 68c to 70c. Provisions—Pork market firm; mess \$20 12; prime \$18 to \$18 12; Beef steady; county mess \$8 to 9 25; country prime \$6 to \$7; repacked Chicago \$10 to 11; prime mess \$14 to 17.

California dates are to the 5th, by steamer Illinois which arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon, with \$1,187,148 treasure, and 636 passengers. The events which have happened since our last advices are comparatively unimportant.

Judge Terry had assumed his official position.

Highway robberies increase throughout the State.

Indian difficulties continues.

Mining continue favorable.

San Francisco is quieter than for the last four months.

Herbert, the murderer of the Irish waiter, has been requested by the public not to return to California.

Another warning against spirit rappings and kindred delusions, may be found in the death by starvation to which he believed the spirits directed him, of a Mr Upson, Universalist Minister, at Dayton, Ohio.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Crimean Heroes of all ranks are rapidly giving way before the charms of our Halifax girls. Several marriages have already taken place, and more are on the tapis.

Messrs. Lordy & Stimpson's store was broken open on Tuesday night, and about £7 abstracted—a daring act, considering that the place is about a stones throw from the Police Station. Happily such feats are rare in Halifax.

Installation of a Chief.—On Wednesday morning last a beautiful ceremony took place at St. Mary's Cathedral, viz:—the Installation of a Chief of the Mic-Mac Indians by his Grace the Lord Arch-Bishop of Halifax. High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Mr Power. The Indians sung the Responses and Hymns of the Mass with sublime effect, their rich wild and deep-toned notes struck the hearer with that sublimity of thought which cannot be easily effaced from the memory of those who had the pleasure to be present.

After High Mass the Very Rev. M. C. Hannan read the Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia—that he ratified and approved of the appointment (by election) of Francis Paul to be Chief of the Mic-Mac Indians for the Western Counties of Nova Scotia.

His Grace the Lord-Archbishop then invested the Chief and his Squaw with the Regalia of their Offices, with much ceremony. Many others of both sexes of the tribe were invested with badges of minor offices. His Grace the Arch-Bishop was assisted in this beautiful ceremony by the Very Rev. M. C. Hannan, the Rev. Messrs Power, Hannigan, Woods, Dumphy Blanchet, Quinman, and Daly.

A Windsor correspondent of the Colonist pronounces that the population of that place has nearly doubled in 12 or 15 months. If that be correct what will it be when the Railroad is in working order?—Morning Journal.

A requisition signed by about 170 freeholders of the county of Hants has been presented to the High Sheriff, requesting him to appoint a day for taking the sense of the people on the question of applying municipal government to that county, under the authority of the acts—British Colonist.

BY TELEGRAPH.

We are indebted to the St. John's papers received by yesterday's mail for the following despatch:

New York Sept 29.

The steamer Baltic arrived this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 17th inst.

The Markets present little change. Breadstuffs were firm at the highest quotations by the Canada. Wheat had slightly advanced. Money in active demand. ConsoIs 94.

The European news generally is dull. The Chartist Associations were being revived in England.

The state of affairs in Naples was causing considerable concern.

It was reported that the numerous questions arising out of the treaty of Paris will lead to another Congress to be held during the coming winter.

E. W. COCK & CO., DRY GOODS.

NO. 35 WAREN STREET.

CORNER OF CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK.

Mr James Montgomery, of Dalhousie, will be happy to attend to any orders from his friends.

PLOUGHING MATCH AND CATTLE SHOW

OF THE Northumberland Agricultural SOCIETY,

FOR 1856.

The Ploughing Match and Cattle Show of the Northumberland Agricultural Society will take place near the Town of Newcastle, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of OCTOBER next.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Ploughing Match of the present year will consist of two classes of Ploughmen.

Class No. 1, to be open to all who are Members of the Society. 1 Prize of £3 0 0.

Class No. 2, to be open to all, except such as have taken the first prize two years.

6 Prizes—viz:—1st Prize	£1 5 0
2nd "	1 2 6
3rd "	1 0 0
4th "	0 17 6
5th "	0 15 0
6th "	0 12 6

RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF THE PLOUGHING MATCH.

- 1st.—Teams must be on the ground by nine and ready to commence work by 10 o'clock, A. M.
- 2nd.—No person shall be eligible to compete for a prize who has not been a Member of the Society at least one month previous to the day of competition.
- 3rd.—Three Judges will be appointed by the Board, and their names will be announced by the Secretary on the morning of the Ploughing Match.
- 4th.—The Society will provide for the Ferrriage of all Horses that have been actually engaged in the competition of the day.
- 5th.—That no person shall be allowed to assist the ploughmen, or in any way interfere with, or accompany them, after the Ridges have been staked off, and the first furrow or round completed.

CATTLE SHOW.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

- 1st.—No person will be deemed eligible to compete for any prize, who has not been a member of the Society at least one month previously to the day of competition.
- 2nd.—All Cattle and Horses must be on the ground and ready to be entered for competition by 11 o'clock, A. M.; after 12 o'clock none will be admitted.
- 3rd.—To render any animal admissible for competition, it will be necessary that its owner shall have been a member of the Society as above; that the exhibitor be prepared to prove that he is the owner of the animal, and its breed and age.
- 4th.—Three Judges will be appointed on the morning of the Show, and their names will be announced by the Secretary.
- 5th.—The decision of any two of the three judges shall be final. But except in the case of bulls and swine, the judges shall not withhold any premium or prize, on the ground that the animal exhibited was not worthy of it.
- 6th.—The Ferrriage of Cattle and Horses entered for competition having crossed the River will be provided for by the Society.

PREMIUMS FOR CATTLE AND HORSES.

Best Bull, 3 years old,	£1 10 0
Second do, do,	1 0 0
Best Bull, 2 years old,	1 5 0
Second do, do,	0 15 0
Best Heifer, 2 years old,	1 0 0
Second do, do,	0 15 0
Best Heifer, 1 year old,	0 15 0
Second do, do,	0 10 0
Best Ram, 2 years old,	0 15 0
Second do, do,	0 10 0
Best Ram, 1 year old,	0 10 0
Second do, do,	0 7 6
Best Ewe, 2 years,	0 10 0
Second do, do,	0 7 6
Best Ewe, 1 year old,	0 10 0
Second do, do,	0 7 6
Best Boar, 1 year old,	1 5 0
Second do, do,	1 0 0
Best Sow, 1 year old,	0 15 0
Second do, do,	0 12 6
Best Colt or Filly, 3 years old,	1 10 0
Second do, do,	1 0 0
Best Colt or Filly, 2 years old,	1 0 0
Second do, do,	0 15 0

By Order of the Board
JAMES CAIE, Secretary
Chatham, 14th August, 1856

BRICKS.

The Subscriber has a quantity of SUPERIOR BRICKS, for Sale.

HENRY CUNARD.

Chatham, 18th August, 1854.