

India.

ARMY OF THE INDUS.—Extract of a letter recently received from India:—

"Sir John Keane's army left Candahar on the 20th May and by the 20th June it would reach its destination, if not seriously opposed by the Insurgent Barakze Chief, Dhost Mahomed. The army had got into a land of plenty.—The whole population had risen in favour of their legitimate and long exiled King, Shah Shujah; so that the advance of the force will now be more like a triumphant procession, than the inroad of a foreign army. It appears that the Sikh force under the command of the grandson of Runjeet Singh, Now Nihal Singh and General Ventura in Peshawar, are mutinous. The Ghoorkha battalion have declared they will not act against the Afghans, or assist in re-installing Shah Shujah, and several of the dependent Sikh Chieftains and Rajahs have also declined advancing; notwithstanding this, Colonel Wade, with the troops that have been assembled by Shah Tymoore the eldest son of Shah Shujah, is now pushing on, via Ali Musgid and we shall very soon learn if he meets with any opposition. As Sir John Keane's force and Shah Shujah's army will take all the Reverse's positions in the Khyber pass, in reverse they must abandon them or be placed between two fires. All India, east of the Indus, is quiet.—The Nepaulese have given up all idea of annoying the British government, and the Burmese Usurper must have time to consolidate his power ere he can have the least hope of any success by a rupture with us. In fact, Lord Auckland and his advisers have made an excellent move, in the very nick of time, and if he will only increase the strength of the army to meet the contingency of Runjeet Singh's death, (which has just occurred), and the numbers of regiments that will be required for active service in the Punjab, he may defy all his enemies—Russians, Persians, or Chinese—if they please to try conclusions. I should hope that during the approaching rains new regiments of all arms will be raised; if not, and matters do not go so smoothly in the Punjab, we shall have every reason to think he can annoy our government setting us at defiance."

DEATH OF RUNJEET SINGH.

At length authentic intelligence of the demise of the Maharajah Runjeet Singh has been received. Thus the most important state on our exterior frontier, whether we consider the character of its people, its resources, or the position of the country itself, may become the scene of civil war and broils; unless the happy proximity of our forces stay the ruthless hands who have long desired the death of the Maharajah, that their schemes of plunder might be put into effect. The question of succession has, we believe, been long since settled with our government; and one of the implied or understood conditions of our recent treaties has been, that we should support the cause of the heir—Kurruck Singh. The rivals in the field against him may be divided into three classes—the followers of Now Nihal Singh, and those of the European Generals. This latter class, had M. Allard been alive, would have been the most formidable; but whether General Ventura has obtained the degree of influence and power to be able to settle the question of succession, may be doubted. We do not mean to say that the gallant general himself looks to the gudgeon, but it has of late years been believed, that whoever of the rivals should have the support of Allard or Ventura would, without British troops opposed, ascend the throne, and become the ruler of the Punjab. By recent treaty we are pledged to support the heir of Runjeet, in the possession of the territories guaranteed to the Maharajah, as a stipulation for his support of us in our Candahar schemes. The treaties published in the world do not state who is the heir, and the late Maharajah, was particularly careful in avoiding all allusions to a person. Our troops at Ferozpoore and Ludiana will doubtless advance; and the energy and firmness of Mr. Clerk, in charge of our political relations with the court is a warranty that British influence will not be lost sight of in this important affair. The death of Runjeet, at such a juncture, is another of the lucky events which attended Lord Auckland, who is undoubtedly "a most fortunate man;" for it has opened to us a direct route to Candahar, through a country abounding in supplies, and free from the impediments which, though they have been surmounted by our army, will offer serious interruption to its efficiency. Had not our troops been surrounding the territories of the deceased Rajah, some of the rival tribes might have sought for succour from their neighbours. Dost Mahomed would assuredly have made an incursion to recover Peshawar, and the ruler of Cashmere would have declared himself independent. These events cannot now take place. The death of Runjeet Singh will enlarge our sphere of diplomacy; by it all our ties, as far as the Maharajah's personal feelings and treaties were concerned, are absolved—and we are free to enter into such engagements with his heir as may best please ourselves—and with a conviction that he must grant his assent, as the price of his throne. The revenues of the Punjab are estimated at two crores of rupees; but the late Maharajah is supposed to have been immensely rich. Naturally most avaricious, he had for years boarded up his gains, collected from every quarter of his dominions, while his expenditure was restricted to a Ben-tinck parsimony. The private character of Runjeet Singh was immoral and vicious. Addicted to the indulgence of every appetite, unknown to restraint, and never subject to any curb but that of sickness—the result of debauchery, he lived for himself alone. His name will not be handed down to posterity, except for his martial qualities; he was a good soldier, fearless of his own person, quick at discerning an advantage, and ready to apply his resources. The neciities of political economy were not studied or thought of at his council board. If a portion of territory was backward in revenues, a farmer was sought who would pay down a certain sum, fixed by the cupidity of the Rajah; in consideration of which he was placed in possession, his tenure depending on the will of the Maharajah, who was not proof against intrigue, if supported by an offer of money, jewels, shawls,

or horses. His passion for the latter was notorious; and the stratagems to which he would resort to obtain possession of the animal he coveted would better belong to the highwayman or swindler, than to the ruler of a mighty nation. We have not heard of any events within the Punjab, consequent to the demise of the Maharajah; the news had reached the Governor General, but time has not elapsed for the arrival of the regular daks.—Agra Journal, July 6.

BOMBAY TIMES, July 27.

Among the remarkable incidents connected with the death of Runjeet Singh, none is more worthy of being recorded and noted than the fact of four princesses, his wives, and seven slave girls, having been permitted to burn themselves on his funeral pyre. The sacrifice of his slaves is indeed an atrocious cruelty, enacted apparently for no other purpose than that of adding dignity to the funeral pageant; and we hope that the British Government, in its communications with Kurruck Singh, or Dhan Singh, who seem to have been the real director of the obsequies, will not fail to convey a strong intimation of its sense upon this most barbarous proceeding. Which of us, when reading in Southey's wild poem, the *Curse of Kehama*, the description of Arvalan's funeral, the burning of his two queens, and of the whole train of female slaves, could have imagined that he would live to behold the incredible fiction realized to the death, at the obsequies of a prince in close alliance with Great Britain? Yet so true is it, that the poetic description of Arvalan's imaginary funeral becomes, with a very trifling adaptation, the most exact historical record of the real obsequies of the late monarch of Lahore.

Even as regards the four princesses, Guden, Baant-Alice, Rajkover, and Haider, there are circumstances which seem to render their sacrifice inexcusable. We are aware that suttee in the abstract is not that altogether black and unredemable barbarism, wholly founded in a cruel jealousy, which the refined feelings and more softened views of life and death entertained by the Christian nations of the West lead them to suppose it. On the contrary, we are convinced that suttee was an institute originating in a principle of the most heroic devotion in a heroic age; that it was to one sex, under a perverted view of human duty, what the equally suicidal custom of duelling is at this day to the other, under a similar perversion—the guardian of their honor. This, at least, from every reference to the custom in Hindoo books, appears to be conception of suttee. But its practice has been far different. Divest it of publicity, of the religious enthusiasm by which it is artfully sustained, of the odour of sanctity with which the admiration of the multitude surrounds it as with a cloud of incense—of the gorgeous pageantry that attends it—of the physical intoxication by narcotics, which, to our knowledge, is frequently applied to support, stimulate, or stupefy the lagging victim—take away all these, and how few out of 1,000 suttees would ever take place! for all practical purposes, therefore, and in the present most unheroic age, all such sacrifices must be held as so many murders—to the commission and abatement of which the rich property distributed as gifts by the departing heroine, and the absorption of that maintenance which must otherwise be allotted to her, are unfortunately, but too powerful incentives. In the case under consideration, it appears that, with the princesses (not with the slaves, be it remarked, they were not worth the ceremony) the form of dissuasion was gone through. But how happens it that the same multitude, which succeeded in restraining Dhan Singh in his pretended attempt at self-combustion, could not move hand or foot to prevent the Ranees? The reason is too clear. Dhan Singh was wanted: he had a living part to play, both for himself and the Court of Lahore; and those who looked forward to reap benefits from his power were too wise to allow him to carry his pretended wish into execution; they would have received little thanks from him living, little reward from him dead, had they taken him at his word. But the Queens were not wanted, their jewels, their jaghires, their pensions—all these were wanted, and they themselves were in the way.

The perpetration of this tragedy shows in the first place, how low our moral influence is even where our political influence is most powerful. It shows, in the second, how futile is the hope that India would ever regenerate herself under her native rulers. The moment the Mahomedan power was shaken off, and the Maratta state become consolidated, the people began to revert to the superstitions which they had partially abandoned and Brahminism, with suttees, and a thousand other sanctified evils in its train, began again to culminate. Here, too, is the Sikh nation, in full independence, power, and wealth, with all the elements of progress in its possession—professing, to a new and freer creed, untrammelled with caste or any other venerable fetters derived from antiquity; yet the present tendency of the national mind is evidently to retrograde towards the ideas and customs of past ages.

Great Britain.

ANTICIPATED BLOCKADE OF CANTON.—A Bristol paper states that it was the intention of the British Government to blockade Canton. It will be remembered that the opium seized was chiefly on board of British ships at the time, and that the whole of it was afterwards destroyed. It is probable that payment will be demanded for the opium, and that a blockade will only take place in the event of a positive refusal.

A deputation from the inhabitants of Verdun, in France, has just arrived in London to claim payment of 3,500,000 francs, (£140,000.) the amount of private debts contracted by English prisoners detained in that city during the war.

Mr. Sherman Crawford has published a plan for the melioration of Ireland, which seems to meet with general favor. The principle of it is the division of land into small farms.

The Sheffield Iris says that numbers of Charist mechanics, such as cutlers, grinders, file makers, &c. have emigrated to America, and that many others are preparing to follow. The Iris names two individuals who have thus aban-

doned their country—Mr. Wostenholme, one of the delegates to the National Convention, and Chatterton, Secretary to the Working Men's Association—both excellent workmen.

The Lord Mayor of London gave an entertainment at the Mansion House, on the 8th of October, to Mr. Webster, Mr. Alexander Stewart, of Nova Scotia, and others. Major Van Buren was invited, but sent an apology. Subsequently Mr. Webster left London for Paris.

The British packet Hope arrived at Falmouth Oct. 4, from Vera Cruz, with the large freight of \$1,303,000, under the command of Lieut. F. Polwhele. The Imogene, Capt. Bruce, was daily looked for from the Brazils, with a large freight of dollars on merchants' account. She had nearly \$2,000,000 on board.

Letters had been received at Portsmouth from Singapore to May 22, from which it appeared that Rear Admiral Maitland intended to proceed forthwith to Macao, with the whole of the East India Squadron.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 20, 1839

Central Bank of New Brunswick. WILLIAM J. EDELL, President. SAMUEL W. BARRIS, Cashier. Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays. Director this week.....J. A. BECKWITH. Bills or Notes offered for discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier before two o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

Commercial Bank of New Brunswick. FREDERICTON BRANCH. ASA COY, Chairman of Directors. ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Cashier. Discount Days.....Mondays and Thursdays. Director this week.....W. D. HARTT. Hours of business from 10 to 3. Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed to the Cashier, before 3 o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

Bank of British North America. FREDERICTON BRANCH. ALFRED SMITHERS, Manager. Discount Days.....Wednesdays, and Saturdays. Director this week.....SPAFFORD BARKER. Hours of business, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

Saving's Bank. Trustee for next week.....B. WOLHAUPTER.

Central Fire Insurance Company. Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House opposite the Parade, (Sunday excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.

B. WOLHAUPTER, President. Committee for the present month. W. D. HARTT and T. T. SMITH.

Alms House and Work House. Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow. C. P. WEMORE.

With reference to an erroneous list which has been inserted in the New Brunswick Almanack for the year 1840, published at Saint John, headed "Staff of the Army," and in order to prevent mistakes in conducting official correspondence intended to be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor and Major General Commanding, the names of the Officers attached to His Excellency's Civil and Military Command are published by Authority, viz:—HENRY JOHN HARVEY, ESQUIRE, Private Secretary. CAPTAIN S. TRYON, 43d Lt. Infry. Aid de Camp. CAPTAIN A. NUGENT, 36th Regiment, Acting Brigade Major. The Provincial Newspapers are requested to give insertion to the foregoing.

A strong solicitude appears to be felt about the further proceedings which are to grow out of the investigation of the Boundary Commissioners. We learn that the party from the Metis River arrived in town on Saturday evening, and therefore suppose every thing connected with the exploration closed, at least for the season. We perceive that some of the Maine papers represent the Commissioners as having merely crossed the Disputed Territory, and gone to Quebec, without visiting their famous North West Angle. These sneers appear to us injudicious, as they certainly are premature. Our editorial brethren in Maine must have had but indifferent means of knowing what Her Majesty's Commissioners were doing. We think it might have occurred to them that ill-tempered paragraphs, drawn up without information, can mislead the public but for a short time, and then serve only to damage their authors and the cause they espouse. We have never ventured any of our own conjectures about the proceedings of the Commissioners, being in fact without any authentic information respecting them. In August last we stated that we had heard their plans tended "to elucidate facts interesting to both countries," and such as might facilitate the friendly settlement of our boundary with the United States. Such appears to have been the general understanding about this mission, and upon these grounds we have always thought the labours of the Commissioners entitled to the respect and good wishes of our neighbours as well as ourselves. To judge from what we have heard of these labours, they deserve the approbation of all interested in preserving peace and good neighbourhood between the two countries. In the short space of three months since the arrival of Lieut. Col. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh in this Province, they, with well organized and efficient parties, have examined the surface of the country, from the western termination of the Bay of Chaleur to the western sources of the Penobscot and Chaudiere; the whole of the Allegash country, from its source to its junction with the St. John's; the line of the Roostock from its extreme sources to its mouth; and that of the Saint John's river from its sources in the Highlands which divide it from the waters of the Penobscot, along its whole course to the sea. To this laborious investigation they have added a critical examination of the

line claimed by Maine as the true boundary intended in the Treaty of 1783, from Etchemin River to the Metis Lakes; this last portion of the work being effected under circumstances of great difficulty, and attended with personal sufferings. The line of country comprehended in this description, extends to about seven hundred miles, along the whole of which Barometrical admeasurements have, we understand, been carefully taken. The great number of interesting facts thus, for the first time collected, must, we think, have an important influence on the final decision of a question that many able men have in vain attempted to settle for nearly sixty years.

We do not pretend even to guess at the nature of the results the Commissioners will be prepared to lay before Her Majesty's Government. The want of accurate information respecting the physical geography of the unsettled Country we have spoken of, has been the principal cause of the failure of every attempt to establish our boundary. This want, we hope and believe, will now be supplied. We may reasonably suppose that our Metropolitan Government will soon be in possession of such information as will enable them to understand clearly the nature of our own rights, as well as that of the claims of our neighbours. That regard for justice and the sacred character of Treaties which has always distinguished Great Britain, will, we have no doubt, constitute the rule of her action upon this momentous occasion. Asserting no right that is at variance with honesty and truth, denying no right founded on the same high considerations, valuing no acquisition—the attainment of which would be inconsistent with her character for integrity, we are not afraid to believe that the people of the United States will respect the decision Great Britain shall come to on this subject, as soon as they have an opportunity of seeing that that decision rests upon her sense of justice, and that she asserts her right only to that which she can clearly prove to be her own.

We hope in the meantime that there will be no rash and precipitate action from any quarter; that our neighbours of Maine notwithstanding their rather feverish inclination to Legislate the question into new difficulties, will be as solicitous as we are, that matters should remain in their present quiet state, until the Governments of the two Nations—to whom it alone belongs—have had sufficient leisure to weigh well the new evidence which ere long may be laid before them, as we have reason to know that the Commissioners proceed immediately to England.

THE CONCERT.—Our readers will perceive by the advertisement in to-day's Gazette, that the Concert which was to have taken place on Monday last, has been postponed until this evening, (Wednesday,) when Mrs. Gibbs, (late Miss Graddon,) will give her Farewell S. FREE MUSICALS, in the National School Room, when the lovers of Song will have another opportunity of being gratified by the musical talents of this accomplished and delightful songstress. Particulars may be seen in the bills published of the evening's entertainment.

St. John, Nov. 13.

SHAM FIGHT.—A very interesting sham fight took place yesterday, in the vicinity of Fort Howe and Portland Bridge, in which the 69th Regt. and several companies of the City and County Militia, were engaged: the former under the command of the gallant Major BROOKS, and the latter under Lieut. Colonel PETERS. The hills and elevated sites in the neighbourhood were covered with spectators both male and female—and the scene was indeed animated in the extreme. Such exhibitions are well calculated to cement that good feeling which should always exist between the civil and military bodies, as well to promote that spirit of Military zeal which is so openly exhibited in our uniform companies.

We understand that the North American Colonial Association of Ireland have appointed and empowered M. H. Perley, Esq. of this City to Act as their Agent and Commissioner for New Brunswick. This Association is incorporated by Act of Parliament with extensive powers and privileges for the purpose of promoting the settlement of the British North American Provinces, by means of extensive emigration from the United Kingdom of persons of all classes and conditions. The Right Honorable Earl Fitzwilliam is the Governor of the Association, and takes an active and prominent part in all its proceedings. The Directors is composed of men of high standing, both as large landed proprietors in the United Kingdom and as connected with eminent Banking and Mercantile establishments in London and Dublin.

The high price of labour and the large quantity of vacant land in New Brunswick have particularly directed the attention of the Association to this Province as offering a wide and profitable field for their operations, and we learn with pleasure that Mr. Perley is authorized to make all necessary arrangements for commencing the business of the Association without delay.

It is not by any means the intention of the Association to confine themselves to promoting the emigration of the laboring classes only. It is their wish to induce persons of good standing and some capital to become settlers in New Brunswick. Among the younger branches of the nobility and gentry and persons of small capital with families who are barely comfortable in the United Kingdom but who would be quite independent here, they expect and have every reason to believe they will find a numerous body prepared to emigrate, provided they could do so in a mass and on certain and fixed principles.

In the list of Directors we notice the names of the Right Hon. Lord Milton, M. P., the Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, Sir Josiah Coghill, Baronet, Sir James Duke, M. P., Aldermen Prince, Colonel Bruen, Colonel North, E. St. Chapman, Esq. of London; Robert Latouche, Esquire, of Dublin; and other gentlemen of note. It is said that many noblemen and gentlemen have taken stock largely in this Company in order to provide for friends and relatives in these Colonies, now about to be

come closely connected with the Mother Country by means of Steam Navigation. It is to be hoped that the intentions of the Association, with respect to New Brunswick, may be fully carried out and add another step to its prosperity and advancement.—Saint John Courier.

The officers of the 34th Regt. have presented Mr. John Hayden Crozier with a splendid Tea Service of massive Silver, some articles of which, bore the following flattering inscription.

Presented to Mr. Crozier by Lieutenant Colonel Airey and the Officers of the 34th Regiment, as an acknowledgement of the capability, zeal, and unremitting attention, he has displayed during a period of twelve years, as music master of that Regiment. Fort Malden, U. C. Oct. 15. 1839.

Married.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. R. Shepherd, Mr. Putnam F. Jones of the Parish of Lincoln, to Miss Olive Sole, of the same place.

On the 15th inst. by the same, Ross Currie, Esq. of the Parish of Douglas, to Miss Mary McCauley, of the same place.

Died.

At St. John, on the 12th inst. after a short illness, Mr. Thomas Smith, aged 50 years.—At the same place on the 13th inst. after a short but distressing illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, in the 60th year of his age, Mr. Benjamin Gale, a native of Groulton, Wiltshire, England. Mr. G. has been nearly thirty years a resident of this city, and has ever borne the character of an honest, upright man. He has left a wife and four children to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and an indulgent parent. At the same place on the 15th inst. Rachel Cecilia, daughter of Mr. Gabriel Straug, Portland, aged 2 years and 5 months.

HUE AND CRY!!!

Twenty Pounds Reward, and Ten Pounds more.

WHEREAS one WILLIAM BYRNES confined in the Jail at Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, on a charge of Robbing the Mails, did, (with the assistance of some person or persons unknown) on Saturday night last, make his escape from the said Jail, by burning and cutting.—The above Reward of £20 will be paid to any person apprehending the said WILLIAM BYRNES, and lodging him in any of Her Majesty's Jails in this Province: And the above Reward of £10 will be paid to any person for the discovery of the person or persons aiding and assisting in said escape.

N. B.—The said WILLIAM BYRNES is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark hair, dark eyes, heavy brows and lashes, hard faced and slightly pock marked; a small scar on his forehead; was for several years a Courier and Coach driver between Saint John and Dorchester.

W. P. SAYRE, Sheriff of the County of Westmorland, Dorchester, 18th Nov. 1839.

FAREWELL CONCERT.

MRS GIBBS' Farewell Concert is postponed, through the inclemency of the weather, until this evening, (Wednesday,) November 20, 1839.

TICKETS—Five Shillings. A Family Ticket, to admit four Persons, Fifteen Shillings. Family ditto, to admit six Persons, Twenty Shillings. Children, under Fourteen years of age, half Price. Fredericton, 20th Nov. 1839.

ANNIVERSARY OF SAINT ANDREW.

THE MEMBERS of the Fredericton Society of SAINT ANDREW intend celebrating their Annual Festival, by dining together, at JACKSON'S HOTEL on Monday the 2d December.—The Members, and others of Scotch descent, who may wish to join them on that occasion, will please leave their names, and those of their guests, with the Stewards, who will furnish them with tickets, on or before Monday the 25th instants.

Dinner on the table at six o'clock, precisely. WILLIAM FRASER, WM. A. MLEAN, GEORGE A. MUNRO, GEORGE W. TURNER, WILLIAM GRIGOR, Fredericton, 15th Nov. 1839.

LOST.

BY the Subscriber two promissory Notes drawn by ROBERT DOUGLAS in favor of JOHN WALKER for £100 each, dated the 15th instants, payable at twelve and eighteen months, and endorsed by JOHN WALKER and P. E. W. MITCHELL.

All Persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, as payment is stopped, and any person finding and returning the same to the Subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded.

THOMAS CREIGHTON, Dated 18th November, 1839.

NOTICE.

LOST by the Subscriber on the 15th inst. a Note of Hand, drawn by EPHRAIM LOMBARD, as Agent for the *Tobique Mill Company*, for £77 16s. payable to the Subscriber, or order, on the 15th October last, and bearing date in September previous. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving or discounting the said Note, as it has not been endorsed by the Subscriber, and payment thereof has been stopped.

JAMES X FRASER, mark. Fredericton, 18th Nov. 1839.—3w

FLOUR, HERRINGS, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received, in addition to their former supply, 50 Brls. Superior FLOUR, fresh ground, 50 Brls. best No. 1 HERRINGS, a quantity of Sheet IRON, which will be sold low for cash. Also,—on hand a small Scotch FRANK LIN STOVE.

J. & A. SMITH, Fredericton, November 12, 1839.