The Colonial Herald.

CHINA AND THE EAST.

THE overland India Mail, bringing intelligence from Bombay to the 1st of January, and from Macao (China) to the 15th of November, arrived on Monday morning. The news received by mail is on all sides most important, but not on all sides satisfactory.

CHINA.

The China war, indeed, proceeds most gloriously for the British arms, whatever is to be its ultimate effect upon the interests of the empire. The Island of Chusan, with Tinghae, the capital, was re-occupied on the 1st of October, with comparative ease and trifling loss, notwithstanding that the eight months' interval from its evacuation had been employed with great assiduity in providing for defence, and that the Chinese troops manifested more spirit and firmness than upon any former occasion. On the 10th, the city of Chinhae, at the mouth of the Ningpo, was as promptly and gallantly reduced, with as little comparative loss, in defiance of obstacles no less formidable than our troops encountered at Chusan; and on the 13th, the still more important city of Ningpo, a city of the first order, surrendered without offering resistance—the Chinese troops absolutely refusing again to face the terrible line of British bayonets. The road is thus open to Pekin, if the British commander should think it prudent to leave the safe and friendly neighbourhood of the sea. At Canton, however, there were indications of a disposition to renew the war in the South,—proof of the futility of any attempt to make a permanent impression upon the Continent of China. A vast quantity of artillery and other arms, of ammunition, and of provisions, have fallen into the hands of our troops.

We subjoin the proclamation issued by Sir Henry Pottinger on the re-occupation of Chusan:—

"TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

"Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China has the utmost satisfaction in announcing, for general information, that the city of Tinghae, the capital of the Chusan group of islands, was yesterday re-occupied by her Majesty's forces. During the eight months that have elapsed since the Island was evacuated, by her Majesty's forces in February, 1841, the Chinese government appears to have exerted itself greatly to strengthen the defences. The whole sea-face of the city is now one continued line of fortification, extending for nearly two miles, and redoubts and entrenched camps have been thrown up in every direction. The Chinese troops made a better attempt at resistance than they have hitherto done, but nothing could withstand the intrepid valour and discipline of her Majesty's combined forces, and in less than two hours the batteries were cleared, the city escaled, and the enemy flying in all directions.

Great quantities of ordnance, (amongst which are about forty pieces of brass cannon,) other arms and military stores of every description, besides magazines of gunpowder and large granaries of rice, have been found, and, from a variety of concurrent circumstances, it is evident that the Chinese authorities had no conception that the place could be taken in such rapid and gallant style. Arrangements will be made immediately for establishing a provincial government, and her Majesty's Plenipotentiary deems it advisable, after what has already happened, to intimate to her Majesty's subjects and all others, that, under no circumstances, will Tinghae and its dependencies be restored to the Chinese government until the whole of the demands of England are not only complied with, but carried into full effect.—Dated on board her Majesty's ship Blenheim, in Chusan harbour, this 2d day of October, 1841.

(Signed) "HENRY POTTINGER,
"Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary."

After taking Chusan on the 1st, several days appear to have been spent, waiting for the winds to moderate. On the 8th, the weather had become mild and fair, Chinghae, a strongly fortified place at the mouth of the Ningpo river, was reconnoitered; the ships moved on towards it the next day, and the place was taken on the 10th. The British troops were landed at different points, so as to take the Chinese in the rear and flank, while the ships attacked the forts in front. Ningpo, which is described as a beautiful city, and fully two-thirds the size of Canton, was occupied on the 13th. It appears that the Chinese, considering Chinghae, from which it is distant only a few miles, on the same side of the river, as impregnable, had prepared no defence at Ningpo, except some men with jingalls and matchlocks, who fled as soon as they ascertained that the British forces were advancing. The following proclamation of the British Plenipotentiary was issued on these further successes:

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

"Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China has the renewed extreme gratification of announcing, for general information, the further brilliant and important successes of her Majesty's combined naval and land forces, in the reduction and occupation, on the 10th and 13th inst. respectively, of the cities of Chinghae and Ningpo. The city of Chinghae is situated at the mouth of the Tahea, or Ningpo river, and was covered so strongly by its citidel, (a fort built on a lofty headland jutting into the sea,) and a number of heavy batteries and outworks on each bank of the estuary, that the Imperial Commissioner, Yukien, who had come especially to defend it, and the other civil and military Chinese authorities, appear, from their proclamations, to have flattered themselves, even after their past and recent experience of the power of the British arms, that the place could not be taken; but they were, as on all previous occasions, speedily undeceived; and although the Chinese troops displayed considerable bravery, and, in many individual instances, would neither retreat nor surrender, though deserted by their officers and comrades, the main bodies were driven from one rallying spot to another, and at length routed and entirely dispersed; whilst the fort and works were demolished or rendered entirely untenable by the overwhelming and beautiful practice of the squadron. It is reported that a great many of the Chinese officers of rank have fallen, with a large number of men, but no precise information has yet been obtained on this point. The Imperial Commissioner is stated to have attempted to drown himself immediately after the battle, and to have since died at a short distance inland, from the effects of that attempt, or some other unexplained cause. About 150 pieces of brass ordnance, exclusive of iron cannon, many hundred jingalls and wall pieces of various calibre, and some thousand matchlocks and other warlike weapons, were captured; besides which, several extensive magazines of gunpowder have been blown up, or otherwise destroyed. It affords her Majesty's Plenipotentiary the highest additional satisfaction to add, that this achievement has been happily effected with a much smaller loss on our side than could have been almost hoped for, there being only five killed and about 30 wounded of all arms of her Majesty's forces. The necessary arrangements having been made, and *reconnaisances* had during the 11th and 12th inst., the following squadron—the Modeste, carrying the flag of his Excellency the Admiral; Cruiser, Columbine, Bentinck, Queen, (steamer,) Sesostris, Nemesis, Phlegethon, carrying the troops, marines, and extra seamen from the ships left behind, moved on the 13th up the river to Ningpo, which was found undefended, the Chinese soldiers having positively refused to face our troops again, in consequence of which the civil mandarins and military officers fled from the city about two hours before the squadron reached it. The city was therefore peaceably occupied by the troops, under his Excellency Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., and the ships moored in the river within 100 yards of the wall. Dated on board the steam frigate Queen, in the river Ningpo, this 15th day of October, 1841.

(Signed) "HENRY POTTINGER.
"Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary."

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Force under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., at the Storming of the fortified Heights and Citadel of Chinghae, on the 10th of October, 1841.

Head-quarters, Ningpo, Oct. 16, 1841.

Royal Artillery.—One private severely wounded.

18th Royal Irish Regiment.—One rank and file killed, two rank and file severely, and one slightly wounded.

49th Regiment.—One rank and file dangerously, one officer, one sergeant, three rank and file severely, and four rank and file slightly wounded.

Royal Marines.—One drummer killed.

55th Regiment.—One camp follower severely wounded.

Rifle Company 36th M. N. I.—One private killed.

RECAPITULATION.—Three rank and file killed, two rank and file dangerously wounded, one officer, one serjeant, and six rank and file severely wounded, five slightly wounded. One camp follower severely wounded. Total—Three killed, 16 wounded.

Name of officer wounded—Lieutenant J. M. Montgomery, 49th Regiment.

A. S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieut. Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General, Expeditionary Force.

We subjoin some of the most interesting passages of the official accounts.....Referring to the re-capture of Chusan, Admiral PARKER says—

"Preparations being completed, the disembarkation was ordered on the morning of the 1st November, in two columns—the first, about 1,500 strong, to take possession of the heights, and then to move on the city; the second, (to which the royal marines and a party of seamen were attached,) altogether 1,100 strong, to carry the sea line of battery, by pushing round on their right, and proceeding to make a lodgment in the suburbs to attack the Joss-house Hill.....Our resources in boats did not admit of more than one column being landed at a time, including a portion placed in the Phlegethon and Nemesis; and, finding these small vessels had scarcely power to tow the boats with the troops against the tide, I was compelled to keep the Sesostris, to facilitate their disembarkation. With this additional assistance, it was nearly half past ten o'clock before the first column, under the gallant commander-in-chief, reached the shore, when they were assailed by a heavy discharge of gingalls and matchlocks from the heights, but immediately formed, and, supported by the fire of the ships, the advance quickly ascended the hill, and gallantly carried everything before them, although a more resolute stand was made by the Chinese than had been previously experienced in any encounter with them....The howitzers on the Island were opened simultaneously with the advance of the troops to the shore, when the Queen endeavoured to tow the Blonde into a favourable position against the Joss-house and eastern batteries; the strength of the spring tide, however, baffled every effort to place her satisfactorily, but the exertions of Captain Bourchier throughout entitles him to my best thanks. The lighter draft of water of the Modeste and Queen enabled them to get into good situations, and by the excellence of their fire, in conjunction with that from the mortar battery on Trumball Island, the Joss-house battery was silenced, and the Chinese troops driven from that post and the batteries to the eastward of it.....The marines and part of the seamen were landed as fast as the boats could return for them, but before the second column got on shore the Chinese abandoned the western end of their sea defences, which were entered by part of the troops of the first column, who completely cleared the line of batteries, and took possession of the Joss-house Hill.....The steam vessels moved into the inner harbour as soon as the troops were landed, to assist in the reduction of Tinghae, on which the main body was rapidly advanced; the walls were escaled without opposition, and by two p. m. the British colours were flying in every direction.....Thirty-six new and well-cast brass guns are mounted in the batteries, and will be shipped in one of the transports. I believe a considerable store of Government rice has been found in the city.....I fear the troops have suffered a loss of one ensign and one private killed, and about 24 men wounded. The casualties in the squadron are confined to one seaman in the Cruizer severely wounded, (since dead,) another slightly wounded, and one man of the Phlegethon slightly wounded. The Blonde had one of her quarter-deck guns disabled, but no further mischief was sustained."

Gen. GOUGH's dispatch furnishes minute details of the military operations, but they are too lengthy for insertion. In reference to the occupation of Ningpo, and the disposition of the inhabitants, he observes:—

"Having left the 55th, with the exception of the light company, 100 of the Royal Marines, with the detachments of Artillery and Sappers, in Chinghae, the rest of the force, about 750 bayonets, exclusive of the Artillery and Sappers, embarked in steamers by eight a. m., on the 13th, and we reached Ningpo at three o'clock. No enemy appeared, and it was evident that no ambuscade was intended, as the inhabitants densely thronged the bridge of boats, and collected in clusters along both banks. The troops landed on and near the bridge, and advanced to the city gate, which was found barricaded, but the walls were soon escaladed, and the Chinese assisted in removing the obstructions and opening the gate. The little force of soldiers, seamen, and marines drew up on the ramparts, the band of the 18th playing "God save the Queen." The second city of the province of Che-Keang, the walls of which are nearly five miles in circumference, with a population of 300,000 souls, has thus fallen into our hands. The people all appear disirous to throw themselves under British protection, saying publicly that their mandarins had deserted them, and their own soldiers are unable to protect them. I have assembled some of the most respectable and influential of the mercantile class that have remained, and have assured them of my anxiety to afford them all protection consistent with our instructions to press the Chinese Government. Proclamations have been issued, calling upon the people to open their shops, which I have engaged shall not be molested. This they have done to some extent, and confidence appears to be increasing. It affords me very great gratification to be enabled to report to your lordship, that the orderly conduct of the troops calls for my warmest commendations, evincing the constant attention of the officers, and the true British feelings which exists in this little force."

INDIA.

We are sorry to state, that the brilliant news from China is, in a great measure, counterbalanced by the painful advices from India. It has never yet fallen to our lot (says the *Bengal Harkaru*) to communicate to our home readers such disastrous intelligence as that which we are now about to lay before them. Our worst fears regarding the results of the Affghanistan expedition have been realized. Disaster has trodden upon the heels of disaster rapidly within the last two months, and we are even now in a state of the utmost anxiety and suspense, fearing that the worst has yet to be told. The countries beyond the Indus are still in a most unsettled state, and are fated long to continue so. Risings and rebellions, and wars and tumults, first in one part of the country, and then in another, we knew to be inseparable from our position in Affghanistan, and the extraordinary system of local administration which has been pursued. But we have now to relate, that almost the entire country is up in arms; that rebellion is most rampant at the very Palace gates of the Shah; that a new sovereign has been declared by the people; that all our efforts as yet have availed nothing to quell the insurrection; that we have suffered heavy losses both in officers and men; and that the whole of our troops beyond the Indus are in a most perilous position.

Our readers are aware that, consequent on certain reductions made in the tribute paid to the Eastern Ghilzie tribes, for keeping open the passes between Cabul and Jellalabad, the people rose and took possession of the passes; and that thereupon General Sale's brigade, which had been under orders for the provinces, was sent out to drive them from their position, and to re-open the communication. This, however, was an arduous duty, and attended with loss of life. The brigade fought its way to Gundamuck, much harrassed by the enemy from the high ground on either side of the passes, and after eighteen days, during which our men were almost incessantly engaged, they reached the above place, much shattered and exhausted, and thence, after further annoyances from the enemy, moved upon Jellabad*.

In the meantime, while Sale's force was at Gundabuck—on the 2d of November—an alarming insurrection broke out at Cabul. Singular to relate, it was so wholly unexpected, that letters written on the preceding day by the Envoy and Minister speak of affairs being in a prosperous condition, and every thing quiet and peaceable at the capital. He himself (Sir W. H. Macnaghten) was about to leave Cabul at that very time, to proceed with all haste to Bombay, to assume the Governmanship of that presidency. The occupation of the Koord Cabul pass, and the subsequent opposition which General Sale had met with, had ceased to cause any anxiety, as it was supposed that the insurgents to the eastward had been effectually put down. But in the midst of this supposed security the storm broke over Cabul with terrific fury.

As far as we can gather from the disjointed accounts which have yet reached us, the first manifestation of the popular anger consisted in a murderous assault on a party of our officers, who were then leaving the Dunbar. Sir A. Burnes, his brother, Lieutenant C. Burnes, and Lieutenant Broadfoot, of the European Regiment, were massacred; and another officer, Lieutenant Sturt, of the Engineers, cut down, in the very presence of Shah Soojah himself. Soon the whole city was up in arms, the bazaars were plundered, the houses of our officers ransacked and their property destroyed, the Treasury pillaged, and other depredations committed in the town, whilst another large party, chiefly Kuzzibashes, we believe, attacked the British cantonments, which are situated about two miles from the town. The rebels are said to have declared one of Shah Remaun's† sons king, but whether the outbreak originated in the intrigues of this party, or whether it was a religious movement, having for its end the extermination of the British, is not very clearly known; but the rebellion was of the most alarming character, for the whole population were up in arms against us, and our troops being divided—a portion of them in the contonments, a portion of them in the Balah Hissar—and the enemy holding the town which lies between the two positions, we could make but little stand against the heavy current of the insurgents. The rebellion, at the date of the last advices received from Cabul, for one or two Cossids had made good their way to Peshawor, had raged during 17 days, but the force of it was unbroken. We cannot pretend to give anything like a substantial narrative of the events of those days, for we have nothing beyond fragments of intelligence, which it is difficult to put together, in due consecutive course. The British force at Cabul was weak, and the enemy most multitudinous. Several engagements had taken place, and our troops had distinguished themselves on various occasions, but all to very little purpose. The enemy, unfortunately, at an early stage, got possession of the Commissariat godowns—two horse artillery guns had been sent to their defence, but the ammunition failing, the stores were captured. Two of the Shah's guns were also taken by the enemy and turned against our party, and one of our magazines destroyed. On the 18th, the insurrection, in spite of a partial victory achived by us a few days before, was at its height, and, though there seemed at one time some little hope of the Ghilzie portion of the confederacy being bought [illegible] the date of the last intelligence, affairs were still wearing a fearful aspect. We are not only beset by enemies on every side, but our troops are sadly straitened for supplies.

Whilst these sad events were befalling us at the capital, our principal outposts were being attacked by the enemy. Charekur, which is to the north of Cabul, was besieged, and the single corps there posted, the Shah's 4th regiment, after a gallant defence, cut to pieces. All the officers attached to it, with the exception of one who escaped severely wounded, were killed, and Lieutenant Rattray, the political agent at Kohistan, fell there also. About this same time, Captain Woodburn, with a party of 120 men, was proceeding from Ghuznee to Cabul, when he fell in with a large body of the insurgents, and the whole of his little band were massacred. Ali Musjid and Pesh Bolak, which lie on the eastern front of Affganhistan, between Peshawar and Jellalabad, were attacked also, but with no calamitous result; and Ghuznee, only garrisoned by a single regiment, had been beleaguered by the enemy, but although evil reports are rife concerning it, we may hope that it is yet secure. In this posture of affairs, a brigade from Candahar has been sent, under Colonel Maclaren, to the relief of Cabul—an ill-judged and impolitic measure, for it could scarcely under any any circumstance, reach its destination in time to render the required assistance, and it is apprehended that the brigade, marching at such a season of the year, through a line of country beset by our enemies, will be exposed to a series of disasters, fatal perhaps to the entire force. In addition to this, the weakening of the Candahar post is in itself a measure fraught with danger. At the date of the last advices from that quarter all was quiet, but it was feared that the departure of one-half of the force to the northward would be a signal to the Western Ghilzies to revolt. Whichever way we look, beyond the Indus, clouds are bursting over our heads, and it is impossible to regard the present aspect of affairs without the most painful apprehensions. Strong reinforcements are now being sent from the provinces, but they have a long and wearisome march before them, and it is scarcely to be expected that they will penetrate further than Peshawar before their progress is checked by the snows of winter.

* At the date of the last advices, the 27th of November, Sale's brigade was in perfect security, and well supplied at Jellalabad. They had moved out on the 15th, and routed a large body of the enemy, amounting, it is said, to 5,000.

† Shah Zemaun is the elder brother of Shah Sooja'—a blind old man. He was known, some months ago, to have been intensively intriguing against the reigning Monarch

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LAND ASSESSMENT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island, 18th Jan., 1842.

IN pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Seventh year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *William* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for levying an Assessment on all Lands in this Island*—I do hereby give Public Notice, that I have made Proclamation, according to the terms of the said Act, of the undermentioned TOWN LOTS and PASTURE LOTS, and parts of LOTS or TOWNSHIPS in this Island, in arrear for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the before-mentioned Act, viz:

Town Lot in Charlottetown.

¼ Lot Number 11, Second Hundred, for 6d.

Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty.

LOTS Number 210, 271, 324, and 538, each 4s.

Town Lots in Georgetown.

Number.	Range.	Letter.	£	s.	d.
8	1st	A.	0	2	[illegible]
2	"	B.	0	2	[illegible]
1	"	C.	0	2	[illegible]
7	"	F.	0	2	[illegible]
5	2d	B.	0	2	[illegible]
1	"	F.	0	2	[illegible]
2	"	"	0	2	[illegible]
7	"	"	0	2	[illegible]
16	"	"	0	2	[illegible]
2	"	G.	0	2	[illegible]
5	3d	A.	0	2	[illegible]
16	"	"	0	0	[illegible]
16	"	E.	0	2	[illegible]
4	"	F.	0	2	[illegible]
8	"	G.	0	2	[illegible]

Georgetown Royalty.

PASTURE LOTS Numbers 10, 32, 33, 91, 137, for 2s. 8d each.

Prince County.

Grover Island, 245 Acres, 9s. 9d.
Connelly Island, 100 Acres, 4s.
Murray Island, 165 Acres, 6s. 7d.

TOWNSHIPS.

Number.	Acres	£	s.	d.
8	5735	11	10	[illegible]
15	1500	8	0	[illegible]
25	693	1	7	[illegible]
37	581	1	3	[illegible]
38	1813	3	12	[illegible]
44	1000	2	0	[illegible]
52	7515	15	0	[illegible]
55	1000	2	0	[illegible]
65	801	1	12	[illegible]

And the owners of the said Lots and Tracts of *Land so in* [illegible] and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby *notified*, that in case the sums charged on them by the said Act, together with the costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid within Ten Days before the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court of Judicature to be held at Charlottetown, which will commence on Tuesday the Third day of May next, application will be made to the Supreme Court during the said Term for Judgment against the said Lots and Tracts of Land respectively.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, 14th Feb., 1842.

WARRANTS from No. 222, of the date of the 7th May, 1840, to No. 468, of the date of 1st October, 1840, will be paid at the Treasury on demand, together with the Interest due thereon.

J. SPENCER SMITH,
Treasurer.

FOR SALE,

By order of the Honourable the House of Assembly,

THE CHART of HILLSBOROUGH BAY and the HARBOUR of CHARLOTTETOWN—a CHART of CARDIGAN BAY and the HARBOUR of THREE RIVERS in this Island, surveyed under the Colonial Statute, 2d Victoria, cap. 5, by the Hon. George Wright, Surveyor General, and George Peacock, Esq., R. N., Commissioners appointed under the said Act. Said Charts are now on Sale at the Office of the Surveyor General, at the Royal Gazette Office, and the Store of Mr. Henry Stamper, Charlottetown, and at the Custom House, Three Rivers.

ALLIANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscriber has removed his Office to the premises lately occupied by Mr. JAMES H. DOWNS, near the Catholic Chapel, where the assured in the above Company will please apply to have their Policies renewed, and where persons can have Fire Insurance effected at moderate rates of premium, on Buildings, Furniture, Stock in Trade, and Shipping, or the Stocks—A share of the profits allowed to the assured. The Subscriber is empowered to settle losses in all ordinary cases without reference to London.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

Charlottetown, June 29th, 1841.

BIRCH TIMBER.

FOR SALE.—From 100 to 400 Tons very large well squared BIRCH TIMBER—deliverable either in Crapaud or Charlottetown, as may be agreed on—can be purchased for Spring exportation, on application to Mr. C. C. Davison, Charlottetown, or to Mr. John Hall, Tryon.

March 2d, 1842.

STEWART HALL.

TO BE SOLD, with immediate possession, that well known superior Royalty, freehold House, "STEWART HALL," situate in Princetown Royalty, built at the expense by the late Charles Stewart, Esq., for his own residence, together with the Land adjoining, and Out-buildings thereon, as purchased at the late Sale, under an Order of the Court of Chancery. Apply to

S. DESBRISAY.

13th Dec. 1841.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

130 BARRELS primale TERRIN'S, imported late in the Fall, and [illegible] the Subscriber.

THOMAS PLEADWELL.

Kent Street, Jan 20th, [illegible]

Two Gentlemen [illegible] accommodated with Board and Lodging on moderate [illegible] as above.

WANTED [illegible] Wish on delivery, a quantity of OATMEAL [illegible] 5,000 bushels WHEAT, of good quality, [illegible] deliverable at Charlottetown; or parcels of [illegible] and upwards, deliverable at Messrs. Joseph [illegible] Steam Mill, Chatham. Apply to

JOHN DAVIS, Jun.

Wharf [illegible], 10th December, 1841.

CHARLOTTETOWN: Printed and published by COOPER & BREMNER [illegible] to the Honorable the House of Assembly, at their Office, [illegible] corner of Pownal and Water Streets.—TERMS, 15s. per annum, payable half yearly in advance.