

The Colonial Herald,

AND

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ADVERTISER.

NEW SERIES.]

CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1841.

[No. 206.]

Militia General Order.

Head Quarters, Charlottetown, June 7th, 1841.

HIS Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to order the ANNUAL INSPECTION of Militia, to take place as follows:

Monday, 19th—Charlottetown Ferry, Meeting House, Lot 49, Cross Road to Cherry Valley, Vernon River and Orwell.

Tuesday, 20th—Belfast and Flat River.

Wednesday, 21st—Cross Road to Brudenell Point and Georgetown. Lewellin's Cross Road, Murray Harbour, and Captain Goff's Company at Cardigan River on the same day, by the senior Officer present.

Monday, August 2d—Tracadie Cross Roads, Saint Andrew's and Morel.

Tuesday, 3d—Saint Peter's Bay, Goose River, Saint Margaret's and Tulloch.

Wednesday, 4th—Surveyor's Inlet and East Point.

Thursday, 5th—Souris and Bay of Fortune.

4th Queen's County Regiment; Captain John Large, from the 4th Prince County Regiment, to be Captain, vice Lawson, Promoted.

By Command,
A. LANE,
Lieut. Colonel and Adjutant General.

Commanding Officers are requested to send to the nearest Post Office for Orders and Returns.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, 1st June, 1841.

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, intitled *An Act for levying an Assessment on all Lands in this Island*—I do hereby publicly notify the Owners or Occupiers of Land within this Island, for which the Annual Assessment charged thereon by the said Act, of Four Shillings, lawful money of this Island, for every Hundred Acres of wilderness or unimproved Lands contained in the several Townships, and the several Islands belonging thereto; and the sum of Two Shillings for every Hundred Acres of cultivated or improved Land in the said several Townships and Islands as aforesaid; and the sum of Four Shillings for each and every uncultivated or unimproved Town Lot, Pasture Lot, Common Lot and Water Lot, granted in the Town and Royalty of Charlottetown; and the sum of Two Shillings for each and every cultivated or improved Town, Pasture, Common and Water Lot as aforesaid; and the sum of Two Shillings and Eightpence for each and every Town Lot, Pasture Lot and Water Lot, granted in the Towns and Royalities of Georgetown and Princetown; and the sum of One Shilling and Fourpence for each and every cultivated or improved Town, Pasture and Water Lot, granted in the said last-mentioned Towns and Royalities, and so in proportion for a less quantity; and the sum of One Penny per acre on each and every acre of cultivated or improved Land in the Royalty of Georgetown, called reserved Lands; and the sum of Twopence per acre on each and every acre of such Lands as may be deemed uncultivated or improved Lands, is payable, that unless the Assessment for the current year be paid into my hands, or the hands of my Deputies, on or before the Twenty-first of December, 1841, I shall, on the last day of the next Hilary Term, at Charlottetown, make Proclamation of all such Lands as shall then be in arrear for non-payment of the sums charged thereon, agreeably to the directions of the said Act.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, June 1st, 1841.

In compliance with the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly, for levying an Assessment on all Lands within this Island, I have appointed the following persons to be Receivers of the said Assessment:

Prince County.

Joseph Pope, Bedeque;

Thomas C. Compton, St. Eleanor's;

James Yeo, Port Hill;

Allan Forsyth, Cascumpeque.

Queen's County.

James Pidgeon, New London;

Thomas Fairbairn, Sable;

Solomon Desbrisay, Charlottetown;

Allan Macdougall, Belfast.

King's County.

John Jardine, St. Peter's;

Alexander Macdonald, St. Margaret's;

William S. Macgowan, Souris;

Hugh Macdonald, Three Rivers;

James Richards, Murray Harbour.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

ALLIANCE COMPANY.

The Subscriber has removed his Office to the premises lately occupied by Mr. JAMES H. DOWN, near to 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 Ships on 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.

KENNETH MACKENZIE,

WATER-STREET,

Opposite Mr. Peake's Brick Building,

HAVING been appointed AGENT for the ALBION IRON FOUNDRY, PICTOU,

will be enabled to supply all descriptions of Castings, in Iron, Brass, Copper or Composition, for Ships, Mill Gear, Plough-mounting, or other purposes, with certainty and dispatch, and at prices quite as low as they can be imported from England.

Terms—Cash, on delivery of the Goods

Orders from the Country will be punctually attended to.

Charlottetown, June 11, 1841.

To be Sold or Let,

That very desirable and beautifully situated Farm, called Brighton, fronting on York River, and immediately in the rear of Government House and Lands. It consists of about 40 to 50 acres of good Land, in a good state of cultivation, and is enclosed by a handsome belt of wood. There are on the premises a convenient DWELLING HOUSE, well finished, four rooms on each floor, and two halls, back kitchen, and frost proof cellar under the whole House—a good Barn, in which is a Thrashing and Winnowing Machine, a superior Poultry House, and other out houses, a good Well with a Pump, and a garden. Large quantities of sea manure can be collected annually on the shore. The stock, Crop, and Agricultural Implements, can be had, with immediate possession if required. Apply to the Proprietor, on the Premises.

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Brighton, June 28, 1841.

To be Sold, and immediate possession given,

A FREHOLD FARM, about 1½ mile from Charlottetown, fronting on the Princetown Road, as well as that leading to the Chief Justice's. This Farm consists of Sixty Acres of excellent Land, Thirty-six of which are under cultivation. The Crop, consisting of Wheat, Oats, Potatoes and Hay, will be also disposed of, either with or without the land. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES COLLINGS.

Princetown Road, July 2, 1841.

LONDON PORTER.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber. One hundred dozen prime LONDON PORTER, in casks of four dozen each.

JOHN DAVIS, Jun.

Queen Street, June 14, 1841.

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Committee of the Bible Society have received from London a small supply of large and elegant Bibles, which are now on sale at their Depository, Mr. H. Stamper's Book-Store, Queen Street. June 3, 1841.

NEW, CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, For 1841.

GEORGE HEARD begs leave most respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlottetown, and the Island in general, that he has just received, ex Barque Em. B. Heard, a choice and well-selected assortment of

British Merchandise,

which has been selected by the proprietor's father, in the best English markets, and which is now ready for inspection, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. White, Printer, Queen-street, the door above Mr. Gates', Saddler, consisting of—

Mouslin de Laines, best London Prints, Saxony's, Silk, Satin, Crape, Gauze and Cotton Handkerchiefs and Shawls, Simister's Patent wave elastic Stays and Gentlemen's Braces, Merinos, Orleans, Lasting, silk, cotton and kid Gloves, ladies' and gentlemen's silk and cotton Stockings, French Parasols and Artificial, Lace Veils, Ladies' dress and bonnet Caps, Straw, Dunstable, Leghorn, Velvet, Silk and other Bonnets, Bed Furniture Cottons, Lining Cottons of various colours, Christy's London Hats and Caps, of all descriptions, gentlemen's Cravats and Stocks, Silk Velvet, of various colours, Doeskins, Moleskins, Broad Cloths, Beaverreen, Trimmings of almost every sort, Book Muslin Handkerchiefs, French Lawn do., Book, Mull, Jaconet and Figured Muslins, a rare assortment of French Worked Collars, Capes, Habit Shirts, Bodies for Children's Frocks, Toys of every sort, a few superior silver-keyed German Flutes, a few dozen cane-seat London Chairs; Leather, consisting of Sole, Calf, Cordovan, Sheep, Morocco and Seal Skins, Steel Pens, Black Lead Pencils, Blanketing, Serges, Paint Brushes, Oils and Paints of all sorts, Groceries of all descriptions, Bar Iron of all sizes, a large assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, a few superior Turkey Oil Stones still on hand, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention. The whole will be sold Cheap for Cash.

Charlottetown, 23d June, 1841.

Prime Sole Leather, &c.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, 500 Sides of prime SOLE LEATHER, and a quantity of Neats' Leather and Calfskins, Roans and Lining Skins.

THOMAS DAWSON.

June 11, 1841.

SADDLERY.—The Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, and the Island at large, that he has lately commenced business in Sydney-street, next door to Mr. Joseph Macdonald. Saddles, Harnesses, &c., of all descriptions, will be executed with neatness and dispatch; and the subscriber hopes, by punctuality and attention, to merit a share of public patronage. Orders from the country will be strictly attended to.

ALEX. M'KAY.

Charlottetown, June 28, 1841.

MR. THOMAS DENNIS, Tin Plate Worker, and Copper Smith, begs leave respectfully to inform his friends in Charlottetown, and the Public in general, that he has opened a Shop in Prince Street, opposite to Mr. Martin Dogherly's, where he hopes, by diligence and attention, low prices, and punctuality, to ensure a share of their patronage.

Charlottetown, June 17th, 1841.

100,000 MERCHANDABLE DEALS for Sale at Three Rivers.

ALSO,

A SCHOONER of about 100 Tons.

T. B. TREMAIN.

CHINA, INDIA, AND EGYPT.

CHINA.

The negotiations between the British and Chinese Commissioners were broken off a few days after the date of the last despatch (February 12,) and hostilities recommenced, which ended in the capture of all the Bogue Forts (30 in number, mounting 800 guns;) the destruction of all the defences and batteries up to the walls of Canton; "taking, sinking, burning, or dispersing the enemy's flotilla," in the words of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, who conducted the operations, and on the 18th of March "hoisted the Union Jack on the walls of the British factory."

This intelligence was contained in two despatches from Macao to Calcutta; the first, by the *Waterwitch*, on the 28th of February, contains the explanation of these extraordinary and eventual proceedings. Keshen, the Imperial Commissioner, had delayed the execution of the treaty concluded with Captain Elliot to obtain the Emperor's confirmation. Instead of approving, the Emperor has rejected the treaty, and issued four edicts breathing scorn and defiance of the English, delivering Keshen over to the board of punishment (though without depriving him of his command,) divesting the Admiral Kwan Teenpei of his button, sending flying orders for the march of 8,000 of his best troops, to defend Canton, "to subdue and recover the places on the coast," "to exterminate and drive out the English," "for it is absolutely necessary that the rebellious foreigners must give up their heads, which, with prisoners, are to be sent to Pekin in cages, to undergo the last penalty of the law." The fourth edict clearly betrays the deceptive policy pursued by the Chinese—viz., "To-day, the 11th of February, Keshen has reported that the English foreigners have usurped possession of the batteries, and it is difficult to defend and keep the province. He further reports, in a supplementary document, in which he with intense earnestness begs that favour may be bestowed on the English &c. On looking at the report, I am altogether filled with indignation and grief. The said great minister, because of the importance of the city of Canton and its granaries of rice, and also because the inhabitants are exceedingly numerous, became apprehensive that commotions would ensue, and made this a cause for temporary expedients, and deceptively acceded to the requests (of the English,) and for the present they have not been surrounded or exterminated." This Imperial Edict continues—"Hasten, then, your consultations and schemes; attack and exterminate, &c."

Before these hostile edicts had appeared, Captain Elliot, confiding in the good faith of Keshen, had sent orders to General Burrell to restore the island of Chusan to the Chinese, and to return with the Bengal Volunteers to Calcutta. This order had been promptly obeyed. Chusan was evacuated on the 25th of February. Three vessels, with the volunteers on board, had reached Singapore on the 16th of March, but it was expected

they would be ordered back to Macao. The others had fortunately put into Hong-Kong for water, and were detained there. Of the 1,700 European troops belonging to the 26th and 49th regiments which landed at Chusan in high health in July last, 190 only were left fit for duty. The British imprisoned by the Chinese at Ningpo had been liberated upon the evacuation of Chusan. An arrangement had been made by the friends of Colonel Anstruther to facilitate his escape, but he refused to avail himself of it, as he might thereby have exposed his friends in captivity to greater hardships.

Captain Elliot, in pursuance of an arrangement with Keshen, sent, on the 14th of February, the iron steamer *Nemesis*, up the river with a draught of a treaty respecting the "details which remained matter for negotiation," under orders to wait till the 18th. The *Nemesis* found the channel obstructed by barriers, large batteries erecting on shore and on the central island, and herself fired on by the Bogue forts while yet two leagues off. She therefore returned at once to Macao, where Captain Elliot, at length comprehending Keshen's duplicity and the Emperor's inveterate hostility, prepared to recommence hostilities. He set sail on the 20th of February up the river; on the 24th, Commodore Bremer attacked and destroyed the fieldworks, disabling 80 guns they mounted; on the 25th and 26th, he attacked and captured three adjoining Bogue forts without losing a single man, killing about 250 Chinese, and taking 1,300 prisoners, who were subsequently liberated at the opposite side of the river. The whole British force was on the 28th of February proceeding to attack Canton, at which date the *Waterwitch* was despatched from Macao express with the news to Calcutta. Vessels had also been sent to stop the passing transports from Chusan, and recall those arrived at Singapore. The supreme Government of India was making every exertion to send more troops to China. The above intelligence was despatched from Calcutta by express overland to Bombay, but only arrived three hours after the departure of the steamer for Suez on the 1st of April. It was therefore necessarily detained at Bombay till the 27th of April, when the steamer sailed for Suez with Sir James Carnac. The primary error and cause of delay in the transmission of this and the previous Chinese despatches is attributed to the opinion expressed by Captain Elliot, when, on the 27th of January, he despatched the *Enterprise* steamer to Calcutta, "that she might stop there, as all was settled in China!" He had at the same time ordered his family to join him, in the conviction that he had re-established peace.

By the arrival of the *Queen* steamer at Calcutta, on the 20th of April, with Commodore Bremer himself on board, we learn the continued successful result of the operations of the British squadron while ascending the Canton river, subsequent to the 28th of February, capturing forts, destroying barriers, and blowing up junks, till the final success at Canton on the 18th of March. The reports of Commodore Bremer to Lord Auckland contain ample details of the daily and almost hourly operations of the British squadron. The casualties on its side are stated to be inconsiderable; 25 men and 1 Lieutenant killed, and 26 men wounded. All the factories at Canton were occupied by the British troops. Captain Elliot had, on the 20th of March, issued a "circular to her Majesty's subjects," announcing that a suspension of hostilities had been agreed on between the Imperial Commissioner Yang and himself, "that the trade of the port of Canton is open, and that British and other foreign merchants who may see fit to proceed there for the purpose of lawful commerce shall be duly protected. No bond will be required by the provincial Governor, but there will be no objection on the part of the British authorities to the like liabilities for the introduction of prohibited merchandise, or for smuggling duly proved, which would follow such offences in England, detention of person, or penal consequences of all kinds excepted." The circular winds up thus:—"Notice is hereby given, that British and foreign merchant vessels have permission to proceed to Whampoa; all consequences arising from the possible and sudden resumption of hostilities of course remaining at the risk of the parties."

Subsequently, another violent proclamation had been issued by the Emperor. The notices posted by the Canton authorities on the walls to announce the reopening of trade had been torn down, all communication with the English ordered to be cut off, and Keshen had been sent a prisoner to Pekin by order of the Emperor.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* says, "We have heard upon good authority, that the Bengal Volunteers, who had been detained at Singapore, have declared their unwillingness to return to China, and threatened a general mutiny if an attempt were made to compel them."

The 55th European regiment had been embarked at Calcutta as a reinforcement for the troops at Canton. The island of Hongkong had been evacuated by orders of Captain Elliot, on his discovery that Keshen's treaty was merely a deception.

INDIA.

The Auckland steamer left Bombay on the 27th of April, with Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart., and family on board, en route for Egypt and England. Sir James has resigned the governorship of that presidency on account of his health, being threatened with paralysis. His departure had elicited feelings of regret and sympathy amongst the natives of Bombay, and a subscription of 36,000 rupees had already been made for the purpose of presenting him with a piece of plate—of having a scholarship established in his name in the medical college—and of having his bust taken after his arrival in London. He landed with his lady and family at Suez on the 15th of May, and proceeded thence by Cairo to Alexandria, where they arrived on the 21st ult., and set sail in the *Oriental* on the 22d. Captain Harris, of the Engineers, also sailed in the Auckland steamer from Bombay, and was landed at Aden, to proceed on a mission into Abyssinia.

The *Berenice*, which left Bombay on the 1st of May, conveyed the important despatch of the arrival of the

victorious British squadron at Canton, and all its successes since the 28th of February. This mail arrived at Alexandria at midnight on the 21st of May, and the *Oriental* sailed therewith next morning.

A university at Madras had been opened by Lord Elphinstone, who continues to retain the government of that Presidency three years longer.

The Supreme Government had opened a new loan at 5 per cent., a circumstance which had caused much speculation throughout India. The old loans of 4 per cent. have become depreciated, and would evidently have not been adequate to an emergency such as was contemplated in reference to new operations at Herat.

The Bombay army is marching towards Quetta and Candahar. Major Todd had arrived safely at Gorisk. Generals Brooks and Nott, each at the head of 6,000 men, were waiting for further orders. The rumoured advance of the Persians on Herat is now found to be somewhat premature. All was quiet in Nepal and Scinde.

The Punjab continued in a very disturbed state. The murder of Colonel Montero, Captain Fowkes, and Paymaster Ford, by their own Sheik troops, near Peshawar, has been confirmed. The same mutinous body of soldiers have also murdered 119 of their own native officers. General Lumley, with his troops, were preparing to cross the Sutledge at Ferozepore as soon as it might be necessary; but it appeared that no decisive course of British interference had yet been entered on within the Punjab; meantime it had become a prey to the ravages of lawless troops, amounting to 80,000 men.

The Hill tribes in the Cutch were threatening to avenge their recent defeats. Musseer Khan had been induced by Colonel Stacy to enter into arrangements, and to proceed with him to Quetta, to meet Mr. Bell, and ratify the treaty.

Dost Mohammed was at Meerut on the 28th of March, and left it for Calcutta next day. Calcutta and Cuttack had been suffering severely from cholera; the deaths were, for some days up to the 19th of April, 50 in the former city alone, not counting its populous suburbs. The Rev. Mr. Backhouse, chaplain at Agra, had been carried off by it. The 32d Regiment of Native Infantry was attacked by it on the 8th of March, between Dacca and Dinapore, and 100 sepoy, and about an equal number of boatmen and followers, carried off in eleven days.

The great discussion in Bombay, respecting the contempt of the Supreme Court, committed by two sets of merchants, has ended by the Judges allowing the rules to be discharged against those proprietors. A great sensation was caused thereby, and a subscription of 300l. collected to present a piece of plate to the barrister who pleaded on their behalf. The whole of the bar has condemned his conduct, and the public has allowed the matter to drop into oblivion.

EGYPT.

Letters from Alexandria, to the 22d ult., state that the Pasha had relaxed nothing in his preparations for defence. He had sent 16 additional guns to strengthen the Pharillon fort, which he had visited in state, with the French engineer, Galise Bey, &c., on Louis Philippe's birth-day. The powder carriers were again busy at midnight, carrying supplies from the magazines to the Pharillon, and to the other fort near the gate of Rosetta. The promised freedom of commerce has led to great loss and disappointment to the merchants, for, just as they were, on the 19th ult., on the point of shipping large quantities of flax seed, an order was issued detaining it, and taking it to the account of Government at "Pasha's" price. The explanation given was, that it would be wanted for seed next harvest, but it was known that the Pasha wanted to fulfil a linseed sale of his own to a large amount, and could not find sufficient, as the merchants had been first in the market with cash. The cotton grown by Europeans is also impounded under a ruinously high export duty. Nobody dared to complain, for the extent of each man's business depended altogether on the goodwill of the Pasha, who is still the sole salesman for export. On the same day that he laid hands on the linseed he had received an address from 200 of the merchants, bankers and others, of the city of London, complimenting him on his high-mindedness, liberality, &c., praying that he may long continue to develop the commercial energies of Egypt, unfolding in their fullest extent the blessings of prosperity and civilization, &c. The Pasha's reply was not expected by the Oriental.

Ibrahim Pasha had left Cairo for Middle and Upper Egypt to enforce his new regulations for the more effective service of the Government in military, financial, and agricultural matters. His father was urgent for supplies of men, money, and produce. The ferocious Albanian mercenaries stationed near Damietta had a serious quarrel with the regular troops in their vicinity, and some blood was shed. These foreigners were quartered in great numbers in the villages on the banks of the Nile, and were universally feared and hated.

The plague continued in Alexandria and Rosetta. In the latter the cases were 25 per day in a population of only 8,000. The cases at Alexandria varied daily from 13 to 31. The official returns since the plague began there in December, 1840, to the 13th May, 1841, amount to 1,084 persons attacked; of these 530 are dead. Captain Cotton, son of Sir Willoughby, died on the morning of the 21st ult., at Alexandria, of an illness which he had been suffering under since he left Bombay.

The Vizier of the Abyssinian Sultan Obdie had arrived at Cairo to solicit the Copt Patriarch to send them an Abouna, or missionary bishop, as usual.

As the *Oriental* was preparing to sail, intelligence arrived that a regiment of artillery, stationed at El Arich, had deserted into Syria; that Mehemet Ali had sent to recall Ibrahim Pasha down the Nile to Alexandria, and had also ordered down two more regiments from Cairo. The National Guards of that city were much dissatisfied at being draughted into regiments of the line (Nizam) per force.