

The Colonial Herald,

AND

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ADVERTISER.

Vol. V.]

CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1842.

[No. 283.]

FALL, 1842.

THE Subscriber has received, by recent arrivals, a very considerable addition to his STOCK, which now comprises a large and general assortment of

BRITISH & FOREIGN MANUFACTURES,

All of which will be sold very low, for Cash, viz: Waterproof, Beaver and Pilot Cloths; figured and plaid woollen Cloakings; worsted Plaids, Pelisse Cloths; Parisienne Lustrés; Merinoes; superfine Cloths; Cassimeres; Doeskins; Tweeds; Vestings; Giraffe Cloths; Moleskins; black and coloured Silk Velvets; and Persians; black Silk and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Satin Mantillas; black and white Lace Veils; white and coloured Flannels and Serges; Bed Ticks; printed Cottons; cotton Handkerchiefs; Furniture prints; white and coloured glazed Linings; grey cottons; white cottons; white and coloured shirtings; regatta shirtings; Scotch gingham and homespuns; netted yarn shawls and handkerchiefs; woollen plaid shawls and handkerchiefs; filled shawls; worsted and yarn comforters; lambskin, Poland fur, Thibet, and Cashmere gloves; Blankets, from 8-4 to 11-4; white and coloured Counterpanes; Lambswool and worsted Shirts and Drawers; striped cotton and regatta shirts; cotton Warp and cotton Batting; Umbrellas; glazed and covered Hats and Caps; fur Caps, and fur Gloves and Gauntlets; steel Pens, Ink powders, writing Paper and Slates.

Hardware.

Bar and Bolt Iron; Cast, German, and Blister Steel; cast steel Axes and Adzes; a large assortment Carpenters' Tools; worked and cut Nails; Spikes; Locks and hinges; Coal-scuttles; Belows; Sad Irons; Box and Italian Irons; Coffee Mills; window Glass; Putty; Paints; raw and boiled Oil; Turpentine; sole Leather; Stoves, from 20 to 36 inches; American mill Saws; pit, cross-cut and hand Saws; Gunpowder in kegs, do. in half and pound Cansisters, Shot, &c., &c.

Groceries.

Souchong and Congo Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Spices, Tobacco, Candles, Soap, Currants, Raisins, Rice, No. 1 Tobacco, Castor Oil in half pint and pint bottles, Congreve Matches, &c.

JOHN DAVIS.

1st December, 1842.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber, by Bond, Note, or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the same forthwith, to prevent their being handed over to his Attorney.

No. 1—QUEEN STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for Sale, a large and well assorted STOCK of BRITISH and FOREIGN MANUFACTURED GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, consisting of the following, viz:—

Black, blue and coloured Superfine Cloths, Beavers, Doeskins, Vestings and Tweeds, Plain and figured Alpaca Lustrés, Plain and figured Orleans and Saxony Cloths, Chene, Chusan and Parisian Cloths, Fine Woollen Plaids, Mouslin-de-Laine Dresses, Silk Velvets, black and coloured Gros-de-Naples and Satins, Chene Coullias and Veloute for Bonnets, A large assortment of Ribbons, White, grey and printed Cottons and Gingham, White, red, and yellow Flannels, Salisbury and Printed do., White and coloured Cotton Warp, Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Gloves and Hosiery, Rose Blankets, Quilts, and Bachelors' Comforters, Lambswool Vests and Pantalons, Beaver Hats and Fur Caps, Braces, &c.

Rum, Spirits, Brandy, Gin; Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines; Cider; Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars; Tea, Sugar, Molasses, and a large assortment of Groceries; Earthenware and Hardware, the whole of which will be sold at low prices, for cash only.

LYDIARD & FINLAYSON.

GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having commenced the above business, in the premises adjoining Mr. Dennis Reddin's, Queen Street, will keep constantly on hand

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS OF THE BEST DESCRIPTION,

CONSISTING OF

Hyson, Gunpowder, Souchong and Congo Teas; London double refined and crushed Loaf Sugar, and a variety of other Sugars; Sperm and Tallow Candles; Matches; Olive and pale Seal Oil; Soap; Peas, Raisins, Currants, Nuts, Apples; Indigo, Blue, Starch, Washing Soda, Saleratas; Mustard, Vinegar; whole and ground Pepper; Green and ground Coffee; Chocolate; Spices of different kinds; Paste and liquid Blacking, Blacklead; Polishing Paste; Bath Bricks, Brooms, Oatmeal, Flour, Barley, Pickles and Sauces of various kinds; Isinglass, Macaroni, Vermicelli; English and Annapolis Cheese; Port, Madeira, Sherry and other Wines; Gin; pale and dark Brandy; Cherry Brandy; Jamaica Spirits; Rum; Lemon Syrup; Shrub; Peppermint; Bitters; Ale, Porter, Cider; Tobacco, Cigars; Essence of Smoke; And a variety of other articles, which he now offers for Sale, at low prices, for Cash.

R. BEAUMONT BOGGS.

November 24th, 1842.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to acquaint the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, and the Island generally, that he has REMOVED to his New Building, in Queen-Street, where he has received, per late arrivals,

A general and well selected Assortment of BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS, AND EAST AND WEST INDIA PRODUCE, Which he offers FOR SALE, cheap, for CASH only.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment. Such Accounts and Notes as were due and payable on the 1st of May last, will be handed to an Attorney, for recovery, on the 1st January next, if not previously settled.

A. MACLEAN.

Charlottetown, 8 Dec. 1842.

FALL GOODS.

JOHN T. THOMAS

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

EX ELIZABETH, from PLYMOUTH,

A CONSIDERABLE ADDITION TO HIS STOCK OF

GENERAL MERCHANDIZE,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

THE Subscriber announces respectfully to the Public, that he has opened business, as

COMMISSION AGENT AND AUCTIONEER,

In the Premises of the late Mr. D. RAMSAY, King Street, And is now ready to receive Consignments, either for Private Sale or Public Auction, as may be required—for the latter, an Auction Bazaar will be weekly held on each Saturday, at Two o'clock—hoping, by his usual strict attention and punctuality, to merit continued favors. Reference can be given to the most principal Merchants in London, Liverpool or Bristol, or in Newfoundland. Account Sales and remittances immediately made after Sales.

He has now on hand Ironmongery, of various descriptions; a choice assortment of Nails, of the very best quality; Windlass Rings, Palls and Plates; Haulropes; Axle Arms and Bolts; Tinware, assorted; Rum, Brandy, Gin, Cider, in bottles or draught; Peppermint, Anniseed and Clove Apple Cordials; Shrub; Masonic Punch, of delicious quality; sundry articles of Drapery; an excellent Spy Glass; a Gentleman's superior Dressing Case, complete; a superior Double-barrelled Gun, Percussion Locks; Gold and other Seals, Gold Rings, Watch Keys; Snuffs; Tobacco; Scouring Bricks, Blacking, Saltpetre, Saleratas, &c. The whole of which will be sold at surprising low prices, for Cash.

Old Rope, old Copper, and Bones, received in Barter for some of the articles.

THE Sale by Auction, on Saturday, the 31st December, at Two o'clock, will comprise—

Various sorts of Ironmongery; A set of Palls and Plates, and Windlass Ring; Tinware; 20 dozen of prime Liquid Blacking; One dozen neat Chairs; a Gentleman's Dressing Case; 3 kegs Black Paint; 3 do. Red Paint, &c.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

Charlottetown, Dec. 23d, 1842.

THE Subscribers having entered into Partnership, under the Firm of IRVING & M-KAY, beg leave to notice, that they have just received from Halifax, per Schr. Waltron, a neat supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

consisting of—

Black, blue and coloured superfine Cloths, Pilot and Beaver Cloths and Vestings, Orleans, black and coloured, Mouslin de Laine Dresses, Black and coloured Gros de Naples, Figured, gauze and satin Ribbons, White, red and yellow Flannels, White, grey and printed Cottons, Cotton Warp and Candle Wick, Beaver and Gossamer Hats, Fur Caps, Braces, &c.

Rum, Spirits, Brandy and Gin; Port, Madeira and Malaga Wine; No. 1 Tobacco; Snuff; Gardiner's mixture, plain and scented Rappee; Tea, Sugar, Molasses, and a large assortment of Groceries; Earthen and Glass Ware; Upper and Sole Leather—the whole of which will be sold at a very small advance, for cash, at their Shop in Queen Street, (two doors above Mr. R. Longworth's.)

EDWARD IRVING, DAVID M-KAY.

Dec. 15th, 1842.

FALL GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received, from Manchester and Leeds, via Halifax, per Schooner New Messenger, and other recent arrivals, a general assortment of

BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

ALSO,

8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits, 2 pipes Brandy (Martell Brand), 8 lbs. Sugar, 3 casks Wine, 3 puncheons Molasses, 25 chests best Souchong Tea.

The whole of which will be disposed of cheap, for cash only.

J. & W. M-GILL.

N. B.—All accounts due Mr. J. M-Gill, prior to their entering into partnership, if not paid before the First January next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, to be recovered without further notice.

29th Nov., 1842. 4v.

FALL GOODS.

THE Subscriber offers FOR SALE, at the Old Store of R. & F. LONGWORTH, in Queen-Street, A NEAT AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the season, together with a supply of EAST AND WEST INDIA PRODUCE;

the whole of which will be sold at extremely low prices for cash.

R. LONGWORTH.

Queen Street, Dec. 5, 1842.

WILLIAM HEARD

HAS JUST RECEIVED, Ex Mary Ann, from England,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND OTHER GOODS,

Suitable to the ensuing season.

Great George Street, 27th October, 1842.

THE Subscriber has just received his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS,

which, together with his STOCK on hand, he is selling at reduced prices.

JOSEPH M'DONALD.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment of their Accounts, otherwise legal proceedings will positively be adopted for their recovery, without further notice.

J. M'D.

Charlottetown, Dec. 9, 1842.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support he has hitherto received since he commenced business—and begs to inform them that he has REMOVED to the store of Mr. Joseph Pippy, Queen Street, where he has constantly for Sale a supply of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Earthenware, &c. &c. which he will dispose of cheap for Cash.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Charlottetown, Dec. 15, 1842.

THE Subscriber begs to return thanks for the liberal support extended to him since his commencement in business, and hopes, by the arrangements which he has made, to merit a continuation of their favours. In connection with the Shoemaking, he is prepared to Sole India Rubbers, having just received some of the only Composition that will ensure a permanent adhesion.

JOHN PIDWELL.

J. P. has constantly on hand, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, of his own manufacture, which he offers cheap for cash, good Wheat, Flour, Oats and Oatmeal.

Also, a neat SLEIGH for sale.

J. P.

Late and Important Intelligence.

THE VICTORIES IN CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN.

The Gazette of Friday night contains dispatches from the official authorities in China, India, and Afghanistan. Those from China contain the correspondence between the Chinese Commissioners and Sir Henry Pottinger, Admiral Parker and Sir Hugh Gough, on negotiating the treaty of peace, together with ample details of the operations at Woosung and Shanghai, the storming of Kinsan and Chin-Keang-foo, and the assembling of the land and sea forces before Nankin. These dispatches leave no doubt that the bold and successful attack upon Chin-Keang-foo, one of the strongest cities in the Empire, and the appearance of the British fleet and army before the ancient capital, left the Emperor no other alternative but unqualified submission. The force under Sir Hugh Gough amounted to 4,500 effective men, chiefly Europeans, and the fleet consisted of about 70 sail, accompanied by powerful steam-vessels of war, and fully equipped for any daring enterprise. To meet this combined force, after the fall of Chin-Keang-foo, the Chinese had no fleet whatever, and their troops were so scattered and disheartened that the General gave up all hopes of successful resistance. The Commander of the garrison at Nankin, in one of his dispatches to the Emperor, gives this melancholy picture—"At the present moment, the provincial capital is in the utmost emergency of pressing danger, and the forces sent to it by the terror-spreading General, are for the most part the remnants of such as have already been defeated and scattered, while all the best and fresh troops are at Changchow, to be ready to act in such way as circumstances shall point out. But," he adds, "Changchow is more than 500 li distant from Nankin." This place is situated on the Imperial Canal, distant at least 190 miles from the scene of operations, (a li being reckoned equal to 632 yards,) and had been occupied by the Chinese General for the purpose of obstructing the approach of the British forces to Peking. Of doing this effectually, he could not have the slightest hope, and, on the desperate condition of the troops, and the rapid movements of the English, being communicated to the capital, orders were issued to Newkeing, the Governor of the two provinces, to enter into negotiations for peace, as the only means of safety. It would appear from these results, as well as from the accounts given by Sir Hugh Gough, that the number of regular troops in China has been greatly exaggerated. The total force that could be mustered at Nankin, did not exceed 9,000 men, besides the militia—a garrison totally inadequate to protect a city containing 1,000,000 of inhabitants, within an extent of at least twenty miles in circumference. "It would not be easy," says Sir Hugh Gough, in addressing Lord Stanley, "to give your Lordship a clear description of this vast city, or rather of the vast space encompassed within its walls. I shall, therefore, only observe, that the northern angle reaches to within about 700 paces of the river, and that the western face runs for some miles along the base of wooded heights, rising immediately behind it, and is then continued for a great distance upon low ground, having before it a deep canal, which also extends along the southern face, serving as a wet ditch to both. From the great extent of the walls, although generally too high to escalate, (from about 70 to 28 feet in the lowest part,) and from the canals, suburbs, swamps, and lake, in most places difficult to approach, it was evident that I could take the city whenever I pleased." Fortunately, however, he was spared the necessity, and averted those scenes of slaughter and self-destruction which the British had witnessed with such horror at Chin-Keang-foo. Our abridgment of the dispatches of this gallant and humane officer relative to the storming of Chin-Keang-foo, and the operations against Nankin, will be read with great interest.

CHINA.

STORMING OF CHIN-KEANG-FOO.

Chin-Keang-foo, with its walls in excellent repair, stands within little more than half a mile from the river; the northern and the eastern face upon a range of steep hills; the west and southern face on low ground, with the Imperial Canal serving in some measure as a wet ditch to these faces. To the westward, the suburb through which the canal passes extends to the river, and terminates under a precipitous hill, opposite to which, and within 1,000 yards, is the island of Kinsan, a mere rock, rising abruptly from the water; a small seven-storied pagoda crowns the summit, and a few temples and imperial pavilions, partly in ruins, and only occupied by Chinese priests, run round its base and up its sides, interspersed with trees.

I determined to make the assault as soon as Major-General Bartley's brigade should join me, as I felt assured that my guns would soon clear the ramparts of the Tartars, and I was given to understand that the canal was fordable, a ridge of earth evidently thrown up on the original excavation, giving me perfect cover to within fifty paces of the walls.

As soon as the 18th and greater part of the 49th joined me, every thing was prepared for the assault. I directed, however, the Deputy Quartermaster-General, Major Gough, to ascertain the correctness of my information as to the canal. Three officers rushed down the bank with him, and I think it but right to mention their names:—Captain Loch, Royal Navy, who being an amateur in this expedition, has acted most zealously as my extra Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant Hodgson, of the Cornwallis; and Lieutenant Healty, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, who has ever been forward where he could be useful. These four officers swam the canal, thus ascertaining its impracticability and the incorrectness of my information.

I was now equally distant from the west and south gates, but perceiving that the suburbs would give me cover, I decided on forcing the former; we soon reached this point, and covering parties were pushed on close to the banks of the canal. Major Malcolm, of the 3d Dragoons, who acted throughout the day as my Aide-de-Camp, and Brevet Captain Balfour, Brigade Major of Artillery, were very active in discovering the approaches to the gate. Two guns, under Lieutenant Molesworth, of the Madras Artillery, were also judiciously placed, so as to take the works in flank.

Under this cover Captain Pears, the commanding engineer, with great spirit and judgment, placed the powder-bags, and effectually blew in the gate, giving the troops a clear entrance through a long archway, not, as it proved, into the body of the place, but into an out-work of considerable extent. In this out-work we met Captain Richards, of the Cornwallis, who had most promptly landed the marines of that ship, on hearing that two gun-boats, with artillery, in proceeding up the canal, had unexpectedly approached the walls, and were severely pressed; finding, however, the attention of the enemy diverted, he escalated this work in the re-entering angle near a sallyport. All further difficulties at this point were cleared, as we found Major-General Schoedde in possession of the inner gateway.

This officer, with his wonted decision, taking advantage of his discretionary power, converted his diversion into a real attack, escalated the city walls at the north angle, cleared the whole line of rampart to the westward, and carried the inner gateway, which was obstinately defended. I cannot too strongly express my approbation of the spirited and judicious way in which Major-General Schoedde fulfilled my orders; nor can I better convey to your Lordship the operations of his brigade than by forwarding his report.

By these combined movements a body of Tartars was driven into one division of the western outwork, without a possibility of retreat; and as they would not surrender, most of them were either shot or destroyed in the burning houses, several of which had been set on fire by the Tartar troops themselves, or by our guns. As soon as I could collect a sufficient body of the 3d Brigade, I directed Major-General Bartley to proceed with it along the west face, and occupy the several gates to the south and east of the city. The sun at this time being nearly overpowering, I was anxious to keep as many of the men as possible under the cover until towards the evening, when I proposed moving into the Tartar city, and occupying the principal positions; but the troops under Major-General Bartley, consisting of the 18th and part of the 49th regiments, were soon hotly engaged with a body of from 800 to 1,000 Tartars, who, under cover of some enclosures, opened a destructive fire upon our men, as they were filling round the walls. The leading division of the 49th dashed down the rampart on their left, while the 18th pushed forward to turn their right; they were soon dispersed, although some of them fought with great desperation. It afforded me much satisfaction to witness the spirited manner in which Major-General Bartley performed this duty, with a small force of exhausted men. The Admiral, who was moving with the marines of the Cornwallis along the line of the wall which had been cleared by the 55th, hearing the heavy firing, with his usual anxiety to afford assistance, attempted to move across the city, and was strongly opposed at several points in the streets where the Tartars had collected.

The sun now became so overpowering, that it was impossible to move with men already fatigued by their exertions, and I regret to say that several died from the intense heat. We remained therefore in occupation of the gates until six o'clock, when several parties were pushed into the Tartar city and to the public offices. The Tartar General's house was burnt; that of the Lieutenant-General (Hai), it appears, had been set on fire by his own orders, and he was destroyed in it; his secretary, who was found the next morning by Mr. Morrison, principal Chinese interpreter, related this event, and pointed out the body of the unfortunate chief. Finding dead bodies of Tartars in every house we entered, principally women and children, thrown into wells, or otherwise murdered by their own people, I was glad to withdraw the troops from this frightful scene of destruction, and placed them in a commanding position at the principal public offices in the northern quarter of the city. The following morning search was made for arms, ammunition, and treasure; about 60,000 dollars' worth of Sycee silver was found in public offices, and all the arms and arsenals discovered were destroyed.

It would appear that the Tartar soldiers did not calculate on the rapidity of our movements, and considered the city impregnable; a great number of those who escaped our fire committed suicide, after destroying their families; the loss of life has been therefore appalling, and it may be said that the Mantechoo race in this city is extinct. As in all other places we have taken, the respectable inhabitants have fled, as well as the local authorities. The suburbs are larger than the city, which is about four miles in circumference; plunderers flocking in by hundreds from the country have joined the populace, and such is their systematic mode of proceeding, that in one instance which came to my knowledge, they set fire to both ends of a street in the western suburb, where there was a large pawnbroker's shop (uniformly the first object of pillage,) in order to check all interruption, while they carried off their booty by the side lanes. I was most anxious to put a stop to these scenes of devastation, but it would not have been practicable in so wide a labyrinth of streets and lanes, without constant harassing exposures to the troops, during the hottest season of the year. Cholera has made its appearance; Ensign Weir, of the 49th Regiment, died this evening, and several men of the same corps have been attacked by the disease.

OPERATIONS BEFORE NANKIN.

British Cantonment before Nankin, August 21. It has pleased Almighty God to crown her Majesty's arms with complete success, and compel the Emperor of China to recognise the claims of Great Britain, and, by accredited Commissioners, to enter into a treaty of peace, dictated by the long lightly-esteemed foreigner, whose power is henceforth acknowledged. The display of our military and naval force in the heart of the country, the interruption of all commercial intercourse by the Imperial Canal, the fall, within a few hours of our landing of Chin-keang-foo, one of the strongest, and, from its position, one of the most important cities in China, and the investment by a victorious force of the ancient capital of this vast empire, have, under divine Providence, been the happy means of effecting this great change in the Tartar councils, and are, I have no doubt, destined to produce results of no less importance to the civilised world than to our own country.

On the 29th I embarked the force intended to act against Nankin, leaving Major-General Schoedde with her Majesty's 55th and one company of the 98th, the 2d and 6th regiments Madras Native Infantry, and a proportion of artillery and sappers, to occupy Chin-keang-foo, or rather the heights commanding it, and the mouth of the Imperial Canal. The city had become uninhabitable from the number of dead bodies in the houses that were occupied by the Tartar troops near the several gates, and in the whole of the Tartar town. From the decomposed and scattered state of these bodies, it would have been impracticable to bury them without much risk to the health of the troops employed, and without breaking into numerous houses, which might have led to consequences scarcely less objectionable. I regret to say that, notwithstanding every precaution, I have lost several officers and men by cholera.

Previous to our leaving Chin-keang-foo, anxious to avert the calamities consequent upon an assault, and a repetition of the scenes of Tartar self-destruction, and universal plunder by a Chinese rabble, which we had witnessed with so much horror at that city, the Admiral and myself had forwarded by the Secretary of the Tartar General, who told there, a summons to New Kein, Viceroy of the two Keang provinces. Had not the terms been accepted, the fleet and army would have been disposable for the immediate prosecution of active operations, the army against Soochoo and Hangchow, while a portion of the fleet might have proceeded to blockade the Peiho, and stop the trade in the Gulph of Pe-che-le.

Finding it unlikely that we should gain our object unless some strong demonstration were made, and having carefully reconnoitred the river line of defences in one of the small steamers, the Admiral and I made our arrangements accordingly, for such demonstration and for the assault, should neither our terms be accepted nor a negotiation commenced, which we had some reason to expect from the announcement of the approach of the Imperial Commissioners. I shall here beg leave to give some particulars of this demonstration, as I conceive the alarm to which it gave rise hastened the event that we most desired.

It would not be easy to give your Lordship a clear description of this vast city, or rather of the vast space encompassed within its walls. I shall, therefore, only observe, that the northern angle reaches to within about 700 paces of the river, and that the western face runs for some miles along the base of wooded heights, rising immediately behind it,