Summary.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Papers have been received from Cape Town to the 5th of August, and from Graham's Town to the 23d of July.

The question of erecting a lighthouse on Cape Agulhas still attracted public attention. A public meeting was held on the subject, on the 11th July, and a very copious report of the proceedings appears in the *South African Commercial Advertiser* for July 18th. The colonists were urged to exert themselves to obtain assistance, both from the Government and the public at home. The grounds on which the assistance might be claimed were thus set forth by the Chairman, the Hon. W. Porter:

"A glance at any map will show, that along the southern coast of Africa, one point of land projects beyond the rest. That point is Cape L'Agulhas. On the outward voyage, vessels, generally speaking, stand considerably to the southward, in order to catch the western breezes; while, on the contrary, it is the interest of all ships, homeward-bound, to keep as close as possible to the coast, so as to be sheltered from the strong winds and heavy seas which, particularly in the winter season, they would otherwise be necessitated to encounter. It so happens that the shore at L'Agulhas, and the whole country for a considerable distance inland, is decaitfully depressed, and that mistakes are made at sea with respect to the true distance and character of the mountains of Swellendam and Caledon. The results have been terrific; and to put a period, if possible, to the many and melancholy losses of that ocean Golgotha, Cape L'Agulhas, is the purpose for which we are this day met. I am not quite a twelvemonth in your colony, and yet, since my arrival, there have been no fewer than three shipwrecks at this destructive point. I cannot say that I am in possession of sufficient data from which to calculate, with accuracy, the amount of the property lost upon these several occasions; but it must have been immense. I am persuaded that I am guilty of no exaggeration—that, on the contrary, I keep far below the mark—when I assert that the cargo of one vessel alone, the Northumberland, would itself have amply sufficed to erect a lighthouse upon every headland which requires one round the entire coast, from Oliphant's River on the West to the Keiskamma on the East. It would have built, ay, and maintained for ages, a lighthouse on L'Agulhas, ten times over, and far, far more."

The *South African Advertiser* of July 11th says, "As connected with the subject of labour and emigration, we refer to the prices of the first necessaries of life at Graham's Town. Beef is selling at twopence per pound, and mutton at twopence halfpenny. At this end of the colony, Government have published a clean bill of health for Cape Town Our prices here will consequently fall also, as it is known that many farmers have been prevented from bringing produce to our market by a dread of a recent epidemic." The Kafir depredations continued.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 30.

1st or Grenadier Regt. of Foot Guards—Capt. the Hon. C. J. Fox Stanley, to be Captain and Lt. Col. by purchase, vice Johnson who retires; Lieut. H. Hopwood, to be Lieut. and Captain by purchase vice Stanley; R. Bradford, to be Ens. and Lieut. by purchase, vice Hopwood.

11th Foot—Lieut. J. Tobin to be Capt. without pur. vice Richardson, who retires upon full pay; Ens. V. F. Story, to be Lieut. vice Tobin.

60th—Lieut. T. Rainsford, to be Capt. without pur. vice Clark who retires on full pay.

Nov. 3.—11th Dragoons—Capt. T. Lovett, from half pay of the Regiment to be Captain, vice R. A. Reynolds, cashiered by the sentence of a General Court Martial.

AN AERIAL VOYAGE IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Green, with 6 passengers, ascended from Norwich, in the Nassau balloon; and after reaching an altitude of 8000 feet, made a descent at Motton. The grappling iron caught a tree, but the aeronauts suffered not the slightest concussion.

RUMOURED ABDICATION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—The *Magdeburg Gazette* and the *Universal Gazette of Leipsic* publish the following correspondence from the banks of the Danube, dated the 14th inst.;—"It is announced that an European Sovereign of the first order has an intention of imitating the example of the King of Holland by abdicating. Other reports with more probability qualify this report by asserting that this Monarch merely intends to divide the sovereignty with his brother, under the title of co-Regent, in order to be able to act with more energy at a period which requires the greatest firmness." The *National* says that "the Monarch alluded to in the German journals is the Emperor of Austria, who has always been of a feeble constitution both of mind and body, and whom a family disagreement had disinherited many years before his father's death. The non-execution of this treaty is explained by the peaceable state of Europe at the late Emperor's demise. The state of affairs has now assumed a warlike appearance, and the treaty of London menaces the peace of the world, and M. Metternich, the Atlas of Austria, has been much enfeebled by an attack of apoplexy. Those circumstances have suggested to the Aulic Council the wish of confiding the helm of the State to younger and more vigorous hands. The successor of the present Emperor is his brother, the Archduke Francis Charles Joseph. The Prince is but 38 years of age, and has issued three sons and one daughter."

NEWPORT (MONMOUTH), Oct. 27.—I beg to inform you that a Chartist meeting took place here last night, by two delegates from Bath. It caused great excitement here. About 500 or 600 persons assembled in Victoria-square, near the Westgate Hotel. The meeting dissolved very peaceably. Special constables were sworn. Sir Thomas Phillips and other Magistrates sat here the greater part of the night. Phelp and the other delegate leave this place to-day for the surrounding hills, Pontypool, Abersychan, &c. I believe it is their intention to agitate as much as ever.—*Ministerial Paper.*

The military have been continually on the move throughout all the quarters of Paris for several days, which fact excited a feeling of uneasiness among commercial people. The passage through the streets of whole regiments, with their Colonels at their head, naturally called forth the question "Is there an *emeute*?" We understand, however, that all these evolutions are part of the strategy of Marshal Gerard for instantaneous occupation of Paris in the event of such a step at any time becoming necessary.—*French Paper.*

The Ministry of March 1, observes the *France*, if it now retires, will have lasted seven months and 23 days, being five days more than the average duration of the 18 preceding Ministries.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

The Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry, after passing a month at Vienna, have embarked in a steam-vessel on the Danube, for Constantinople. It is gratifying to hear of the distinguished reception and treatment of this British Nobleman and his excellent lady in the Austrian capital. Prince Esterhazy gave them his palace, with the disposal of all his carriages and horses; and, on Lord Beauvale asking an audience of the Emperor in order to present Lord Londonderry, the reply of his Imperial Majesty was, that the Marquess of Londonderry was too well known and appreciated by him to require this formal introduction, and that he desired the Noble Marquess to come to his audience alone.

The Grand Duke Alexander of Russia intends to set up an extensive racing stud. His Imperial Highness has engaged George Taylor as trainer and jockey, and he sailed from Hull in the *Manchester* on Wednesday, in charge of the following thorough-bred horses:—Alderman, Marchioness, Rose, Bradwardine, Lalla Rookh, Revolution, &c. Four lads accompanied him to ride light weights.

GUERNSEY, October 22.—Her Majesty's packet *Cuckoo*, which arrived this morning, brought information that Government have issued orders for the immediate arming the Post Office steamers. The *Dasher* is to go to Portsmouth on Friday for this purpose. We understand the packets on this station will each be armed with two 32-pounders, and that their crews will be adequately increased.—*Guernsey Star.*

THAMES TUNNEL.—On Tuesday the first stone of this gigantic undertaking was laid on the Wapping side of the river, at which interesting ceremony M. Brunel, the engineer of the works, took occasion to make a few remarks to the miners and others who have been engaged in its construction. He observed that they might soon expect to open a door for the shield on the south side, and that they could already hear the knocks, as it were, at the door. They might form an appropriate idea of the vast work they had accomplished, as the tide was then at high water, and he was cordially thankful to them for their conduct and perseverance through difficulties and dangers without example, having had to contend with the four elements in their worst shape, viz., water under immense bodies, the earth occasionally in fluid condition, fire formed by explosive gases and air with the occasional force and power of thunder. Many of their companions had suffered from those causes, but he trusted they would concur with him in allowing that their sufferings had been attentively alleviated and liberally relieved. Mr. Brunel concluded by drinking the healths of those who had assisted him by the labour of either their hands or their heads—a sentiment that was responded to with enthusiasm by all present.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—Information has been received at all the station-houses of the metropolitan police of a most extensive robbery of Bank of England notes, to the amount of £1,500, having been committed at the Custom-house, Liverpool, by William Redknap, the landing tide-waiter's messenger, who has absconded. A letter has been received from him, which has been posted at Croydon, so that he is supposed to be in the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

ADDRESS OF THE ENGLISH RESIDENTS IN PARIS TO LOUIS PHILIPPE.—Sir John Doveton, who was commissioned to present a congratulatory address from the English residing in Paris (what business have they to *reside* there!) to Louis Philippe, on his recent escape, met with a very gracious reception from the King, with whom were the Queen, Madame Adelaide, and the Duke and Duchess de Nemours. He began by expressing his regret that the gentlemen whom he represented could not, from circumstances, share the honour which his Majesty had conferred upon him, but added his conviction that they would fully appreciate the motives of His Majesty. The King replied that the disappointment of the British and American gentlemen, who had so kindly come forward to congratulate him on the merciful interposition of Providence in his favour, could not be greater than his own. Sir John Doveton then read the address, and, having done so, observed that it was very short, but was very sincere. "Of that I am sure," replied the King, "from the feeling manner in which you have read it, and I shall judge of all who signed it by yourself." His Majesty desired that Sir John Doveton would convey to the meeting the expression of his grateful sense of their kindness, and the Queen begged that her acknowledgments might be added.

A second edition of the *Brighton Herald* of Saturday announces the melancholy event of Major Jenkin's death, at five o'clock that morning, in the 63d year of his age. The gallant officer was 35 years in the service, 13 of which he was on service in the Peninsular and France; he was at the battle of Waterloo, and afterwards served for 20 years in India, assisting at the capture of Bhurtpore. The Major was taken ill on Wednesday, and his malady terminated in a fit of apoplexy. The deceased was a widower, and has left a son, aged 19, at the University of Oxford, and four daughters of tender age. He had intended to sell out, and it is feared that his circumstances were anything but good. The Major's remains will be buried with military honours in Preston Church, but no day is named.

We have to announce the demise of Admiral the Hon. Charles Elphinstone Fleeming, which took place on Friday rather suddenly at Lymington. The *Courier* of Saturday says—"It is very generally supposed in naval circles that Admiral Sir Robert Stopford will be his successor in the Hospital, and that Sir Charles Adam, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and cousin of the deceased Admiral, will be invested with the command of the Mediterranean Fleet, for which, it is well known he was destined, if not actually nominated, some time since, although the Ministry were scared out of the intention and avowal by the indignant remonstrances of the press against the flagrant injustice about to be perpetrated against that distinguished veteran Admiral Stopford."

The Earl of Seafield died on Monday last, at Cullen House, county Banff, after an illness of some weeks. His Lordship, who was in his 74th year, is succeeded in his titles and estates by his brother, the Hon. Col. Francis William Grant.

The Earl of Clarendon was to be sworn in on Saturday as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, *pro tem.*, but without receiving the fees or salary of the office. We understand that the entire office is to undergo a complete revision.—*Globe.*

The Marquess of Chandos, and Marquess of Blandford, eldest sons of the Duke of Buckingham, and the Duke of Marlborough, have recently matriculated, at Oriel College, Oxford.

The total number of cases of mortality for the metropolis, registered in the week ending Saturday, October 24, were—males, 422; females, 413. Weekly average, 1,838: males, 520; females, 493.

THE NEW MAYORALTY.—The state liveries of the new Lord Mayor are of a very splendid description, and are regarded by his fellow citizens as a good indication of the Mayoralty. The colours are light blue, with white facings and silver laces, interspected with a costly chain also of silver, worked on Genoa velvet. The epaulettes are the richest bullion, surmounted with an embroidery of his Lordship's crest.

LIVERPOOL REGISTRATION.—The Conservatives have gained by the revision to the extent of 95 votes. The good cause is steadily progressing, in spite of all the machinations of the Protector Society.—*Liverpool Standard.*

ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH.—Tickets have been placed on the doors of the various departments of this great naval depot, prohibiting the public who might be admitted to the grounds, from entering any place where workmen are employed, and to which they had easy access, until the intelligence was received of the late calamitous fire in Devonport Dock-yard. The most careful measures are now taken in every department of her Majesty's service here, and strangers are ordered to withdraw from every place both in the Dock-yard and the Royal Arsenal an hour before the men leave work. Parties visiting the Dock-yard must now remain at the gate until a policeman can be spared to accompany them, and, consequently, the numbers applying for admission are not near so great as they were during the last month. The same prohibition extends to Chatham.

LONDON, October 24.—The Irish Repeal demonstrations recorded this week have been on a scale of unusual magnitude. If any reliance can be placed on estimates varying from twenty thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand, the meeting at Kilkenny was the largest collection of people ever assembled to listen with empty stomachs to hollow speeches. Taking the number at half Mr. O'Connell's estimate, it shows that the Repeal agitation has raised the hopes of the people for some prospective advantages, to an extent which the Agitator may find it troublesome to satisfy. They may possibly push Mr. O'Connell, rather faster than he likes, to act upon his own suggestions. That the people dispersed without rioting and outrage on that occasion, was not from the ignorance of their power; for he gave them to understand, that if they chose to use violent means, they had physical force enough to carry Repeal at once. There has been also an effervescence of the Repeal sentiment at Drogheda; a meeting which, if less extensive, was more enthusiastic than the Kilkenny one. Both were remarkable for the absence of persons of property or distinction in the country. Mr. O'Connel himself seemed to feel this falling off among the ranks of the upper classes; who fought shy of Repeal since the Government denunciation. The anti-patronage threat from Doblin Castle seems to be working wonders among the place hunters.

THE INSTRUMENT OF DESTRUCTION.—Having had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the operation of the fearful instrument of destruction, the discussion relative to which has almost led the public to doubt the existence of the engine altogether, so marvellous has been the account of it, we are bound to state that no description can adequately picture its most awful power. It is small, about twice the size of a cricket ball, and somewhat pear shaped;—it is fired without either flash or smoke, and without the aid of gunpowder. In the case of which we are cognizant, it was projected, a distance of three miles, into a vessel prepared and strengthened by iron girders and clamps and extra timbers. The effect was instantaneous: the vessel was blown into a thousand fragments in less time than it takes us to describe it! And thus would it be with even the largest ship of the line. Yet the inventor of this tremendous weapon of war is absolutely denied admittance at the Treasury and Admiralty, although he most nobly refuses £400,000, which has been offered to him by Louis Phillippe. Were he not one of the most honourable, as well as one of the most gallant of her Majesty's Naval Officers, he would have accepted the French King's munificent offer, especially when it is considered that he spent £20,000 in perfecting his invention. But he who has served Sir Sydney Smith does not revenge himself upon his country for the wrong done him by its government.—We have called attention to this subject because we know it to be as fearful as it is real, because we firmly believe that were an enemy to get possession of the secret, our dominion over the sea would be at an end; and further, because we are persuaded that even for sake of the interests of humanity the inventor's silence ought to be purchased at any cost.—*Age.*

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.—The threats which the French so lately made, that they will attack Jersey in the case of a war, have been met by the natives, both men and women with indignation and scorn. The statement that a steamer could subdue the island is most absurd. Its shores are defended by Martello towers, which are within gun-shot of each other. There are also 3,000 native militia. This force, if necessary could be increased to 5,000. They are well disciplined; they are enthusiastically loyal; they are proudly fond of their fatherland. There have been, I admit, complaints that our whig government is remiss in not sending more force here, in order that if war should suddenly declared, and the French were to make a dash at the Island, they might not with the native troops to prevent it for even an hour falling into the hands of an enemy. Our lieutenant governor who is a wise and brave man, has the most perfect confidence in loyalty and courage of the people. He has already taken the precaution to have all the French enrolled, with a view of sending them to the opposite shore as soon as war is inevitable. Should a rupture take place between England and France, and a propagandist army to be sent here in 20 steamers, they will find no sympathisers with French principles, but they will meet with such a demonstration in favour of old England against young France, as will send them back, as heretofore, to their shores, defeated and disgraced.—*Correspondent of a daily paper.*

A company of sappers and miners are to be forthwith employed in repairing the embrasures of Pendennis Castle, Falmouth, and in restoring the dilapidations at St. Maw's Castle; also to erect a battery on St. Anthony's Hill. Orders have been issued to cause two of the packets in harbour, to proceed, one to Liverpool and the other to Ireland, for volunteers for the Britannia flag-ship.

Miss Burdett Coutts's fortune received from the Duchess of St. Alban's amounted to £1,800,000. This is also the exact sum left by old Jemmy Wood, of Gloucester; and it has been calculated that, if turned into sovereigns, placed so as to touch each other, it would extend to the length of 24 miles and 260 yards.

Last week there was landed at the New Shore from one of the lighters which convey goods from the London steamer, a mirror, consisting of one sheet of plate glass, measuring 16 feet by 9! The package weighed 16 cwt. Its destination is Dublin Castle.—*Perth Advertiser.*

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MY DEAR CHRONICLE,—I am gratified to find that your paper continues to be the medium through which almost every clever original essay is communicated to the public. You will readily perceive that this remark has reference, more immediately, to the letters of "A Tyro in Geology." It would be difficult for me to give you any adequate idea of the interest with which those letters have been read by every man of science, every lover of truth. Whether from an innate abhorrence of deception, or from some other cause, I know not, yet there is, I believe, in all mankind, a disposition to rejoice in the exposure of presumptuous ignorance, and to feel gratified in seeing an impertinent pretender reduced to his proper level. Nor is this all; for those who have been deceived by a person of this description, are likely to feel no small degree of *indignation*, when, by the assistance of a man of science, they are made aware of the deception. I frankly confess that these are the feelings with which I have read the letters of "A Tyro in Geology." Is it possible that a person so ignorant of the first principles of the science which he professes, and whose letters evince a singular want of *gentlemanly* feeling, should be employed by the Legislature of New Brunswick as Provincial Geologist? For the honor of the Province, I trust that those who are employed by the Government may have something to recommend them.

In the mean time, I think the public are much indebted to "A Tyro in Geology" for his inimitable exposure of pompous ignorance. Although he modestly calls himself a Tyro, yet is he not only a giant, but absolutely a Sampson, as any one may know by observing the admirable skill with which he uses the *Jaw* bone of the *Ass!* This skill is so great, indeed, that notwithstanding the boasted "*resources*" of which we have heard, the *learned* Geologist seems quite annihilated.—"Gesner's big bones"! Why, so far from being fossil, they create "an unpleasant effluvium" even *without* the aid of "fire"! I am my dear Chronicle,

your ob't servant,

NEANSIKES.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—The congratulations which pour in upon you from all quarters, in consequence of the triumphant result of your late trial for an alledged LIBEL, proudly shows the justice of your cause. The PRESS, throughout Britain and her Colonies joins in the plaudits of applause, for your success forms an era in its history, and establishes the freedom of opinion and discussion of public men and measures, achieved by the signal overthrow of a faction, falsely said to "enjoy the confidence of the People;" but which sprang up during turbulent times and public agitation; was nourished by concessions extorted at such a period from a timid and incompetent Minister;—a faction, which had insulted and grossly calumniated the late Representative of the Crown: and which, intoxicated by the arrogance of growing power, has been making rapid advances towards the most odious and execrable sort of tyranny ever known on the face of the earth. You touched the serpent with your spear—the reptile felt its power. An address was presented to the Lieut. Governor Sir John Harvey, and he is thrust forward to sustain the shock; and, in an evil hour listening to the glowing flattery of his deceitful foes, stands foremost in the battle—a crusade against the PRESS!

Nothing in politics can be more dangerous and more injudicious than to call men without education from the lower grades of society, and invest them with power; and the experience of all ages furnishes ample proof that they are oppressive as well as prodigal. The dizzy position they had attained disturbed their vision and their judgment; and it is not surprising that suspicious, always characteristic of ignoble minds, were entertained against all who had been friendly to the person or measures of Sir Archibald Campbell, the former Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick; and many were really *accused* on the most frivolous pretences, of writing for the "*Chronicle*," for it was held to be a crime to expose, through the medium of your paper, the unjustifiable expenditure of the public money. They, meanwhile, amused their constituents with their miserable twaddle about "liberal principles" and "responsible government," whilst they distributed the Revenue of the Province among themselves and relations. In every instance, accusations followed suspicions, and were as insulting as they were unjust; and served only to expose a very desperate cause, and an internal canker and disquietude deserving of pity. It is well known that all the officers of the Government (who had been the firm friends of Sir Archibald Campbell,) and all over whom the present local Government had any control, through hope or fear, were interdicted the liberty of reading your paper; and were *peremptorily forbid* to subscribe to it, or to countenance it in any way, under pain of dismissal from their situations!

But the PRESS in its strength, has asserted its legitimate rights. It has placed your enemies at your feet, and given them a lasting and unenviable celebrity in every corner where the sun shines.

Also! honorable Executives, *responsible* government! your days are numbered! you have appealed to your country and are found wanting. There may still be some solace remaining for you. You cannot mourn for the loss of what you never did possess, that chimera of your wild imagination, "*the confidence of the people;*" but, you may retire from public view; and being unseen, you will cease also to observe the finger of scorn, though disturbed by the reproaches of the monitor within.

I am, yours, &c. N.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 11, 1840.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The new building of the Institute was opened on Monday evening last, agreeable to the announcement, when Doctor GESNER delivered an appropriate Lecture on the occasion. It is supposed that there were between seven and eight hundred persons present. The Mayor, and members of the Corporation, public officers and heads of departments generally were all invited to witness the opening of the Institute, which is a large and handsome spacious building, measuring fifty-five feet in width, and ninety feet in length, being three stories in height. The Lecture room is fifty-five feet square.

TEXAS.—It is currently reported that Great Britain has recognized the Sovereignty and Independence of the *Republic of the Texas.*

CHINA.—News from this quarter to the 4th of July have been received by way of New-York. The whole of the British forces under Admiral Elliott, had arrived off Canton, but no decisive action had taken place.

A fine new ship named the *Caliope*, 630 tons, built at St. Mary's Bay, N. S., and owned by J. T. Hanford, Esq. of this city, was towed into this port by the steamer Nova-Scotia, a few days ago.

LITERATURE.—We take pleasure in directing attention to an advertisement in another column, from Mr. R. SHIVES, announcing his intention of undertaking the publication of a Literary Magazine, monthly, in this city. As a great number of literary periodicals, printed in the United States, are taken in this Province, the postage on which alone exceeds the price intended to be charged for the proposed publication, we think Mr. S. has every reason to expect that the *Amaranth* will be extensively patronized.—*Courier.*

BIBLE ILLUSTRATIONS.—The very flattering reception which the first volume of the "*Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible*" has met with, has induced the publisher, Mr. R. Sears, of New-York, to announce his intention of publishing two additional volumes on the same interesting subject, in the course of next year—one of them will be ready in April, and the other in October.—*Ib.*

SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—The meeting of the Society for the Annual election of Officers took place on Monday evening at the *St. John Hotel*, when the following Gentlemen were declared duly elected:—

M. H. Perley Esq. *President,*
John W. Smith, Esq. *Vice-President,*
Wm. Hutchinson, Esq. *Treasurer.*
Mr. Wm. Mills, *Secretary.*
Mr. John B. Patterson, *Assistant Secretary.*

At a meeting of the "*Friendly Sons of Erin Society,*" held on Wednesday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—Mr. J. Gallivan, President; Mr. Fergus M'Carthy, Vice-President; Mr. Jas. Gilday, Treasurer; Mr. James White, Secretary; Mr. James Nethery, Assistant Secretary.

At a meeting of the "*Protection Fire Club,*" held on Monday evening, the following Gentlemen were chosen office-bearers for the ensuing year:

Mr. George Thomas, *President.*
Mr. Thomas Nisbet, Jr. *Vice-President,*
Mr. George M. Robertson, Secretary.

[*From the Royal Gazette, December* 9.]

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to the fourth Tuesday in December instant; I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to Wednesday the twentieth day of January next, then to meet at Fredericton for the despatch of business.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the fourth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, and in the fourth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

WM. F. ODELL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

The Rev. I. W. D. Gray, to be added to the Board of Education, for the City and County of Saint John.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 5th *December*, 1840.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased upon the recommendation of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and the expression of a due contrition on the part of Mr. William M'Kenzie, to consent to his restoration to his Commission in the 1st Battalion Carleton County Militia. Captain William M'Kenzie is accordingly restored to his former rank and position in that Corps.

PROMOTIONS, &c.

2d Battalion Saint John County Militia.

Daniel Gallagher, Gent., to be Lieutenant.
William Ball, Gent., to be Ensign.

The Artillery Company attached to the 2d Battalion Charlotte County Militia, will form a part of the New-Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, and the Officers belonging thereto will take rank in the Regiment according to the date of their respective commissions.

By Command.

GEO. SHORE. A. G. M.

IN THE SUPREME COURT,

MICHAELMAS TERM, 4th VICTORIA, 1840.

It is ordered. That Tuesday the fifth day of January next, be appointed for the examination of Students applying to be admitted Attornies at the ensuing Hilary Term, to be holden at the residence of Mr. Justice Parker, in St. John.

W. BOTSFORD,
J. CARTER.
R. PARKER.

The New-York Herald of the 16th ult. contains a splendid description of a Dejeuner a-la-fourchette, on board of C. J. Stevens, Esqr.'s Yacht, the Oula-ly-e. This is the vessel that was built expressly to beat all those belonging to the Royal Yacht Club, or to any other Club in England. She has, it seems cost her owner, who is exceedingly enterprising and very rich, $50,000. She has thrice attempted to proceed to sea, with the intention of going to England, but has as frequently been dismasted, before she could get far enough out to discharge her pilot. Her model is said to be quite different from any other Vessel ever seen in America; she is very sharp, is about 200 tons burthen, and her masts are full ninety-five feet long. She has what is termed a centre-board or sliding keel, which runs down from ten to fifteen feet below the keel, to keep her from wearing off before the wind when sailing.

HALIFAX, December 5.

HENRY ROSSELL, Esq., the distinguished vocalist and musical composer, arrived in town per steamer Britannia from Boston, and remains for about a week. His talents are spoken of in the American papers in the highest terms; and his concerts, in Boston, elicited from the large audiences he drew in that city unqualified applause. Nor were these mere *puffing* paragraphs, as we have ascertained, not only by private letters received in town from gentlemen in Boston who express high opinions of the talents of Mr. Russell, but also letters of introduction brought by that gentleman from Sir John Caldwell, and from the British Consul at Boston, H. Grattan, Esq., the talented autnor of "High ways and bye ways"—both of whom speak of Mr. R's. talents in terms of the highest eulogium.—*Morning Post.*

TORONTO, Nov. 19th.—Last night about 8 o'clock the *Gore* steamer arrived from Rochester, bringing the intelligence that a gang of thieves were seeking to destroy the boat. Timely notice was given to the Capt. by an officer of the U. S. Army, and the Gore escaped without any damage—she will run from Toronto to Hamilton for a short time.

We are requested to state, for the information of the public, that the Merchants will close their stores between the 1st October and 31st March, at seven o'clock in the evening, to afford leisure to their clerks and others for study and improvement.

MONTREAL, Nov. 24.—Snow fell in great abundance on Sunday, and yesterday the joyous sound of the sleigh-bells was again heard in our streets.—We are happy to learn that a number of individuals who drove sleighs n a manner contrary to the regulations of the Ordinance were summarily fined by the police magistrates. This is as it ought to be, and we doubt not there will be a wide field open on this subject for Mr. Delisle's necessary evils—common informers.

We mentioned in our last, that Mr. Kinear, Stipendiary Magistrate, had succeeded in arresting a band of robbers in the neighbourhood of Henryville. The following are the names of the persons arrested:—Jubil Wheeler, Ephraim Wheeler, Alan Wheeler, John Zadin, W. W. Williams, Jas. Vandyke and James Drew.

Mr. Baker, 73rd Regt. we understand, has received the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor General, in the room of Captain Le Marchant, who has proceeded to England.

The weather has been fine and clear yesterday and to-day, and the sleighing through the town is beautiful. We have no cabots, and the inhabitants in general have their winter carriages altered agreeable to the Ordinance. The Police continue to take up *all* those who have them not altered. Yesterday His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief happened to be passing along the street, and saw that Capt. Warren, of the 7th Hussars, was driving a sleigh not altered. He asked a Policeman if the sleigh was not liable to be taken up, and being answered in the affirmative, he ordered the man to do his duty, and Captain Warren was instantly stopped."

The steamer *Canada*, which left for Three Rivers yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, returned to port this afternoon at one o'clock, with one hundred men of the 56th Regt., (Light Company,) and we understand that they will cross over to Point Levy to-morrow, on their way to Madawaska. The following are the names of the officers accompanying the detachment:—

Colonel Eden, Captain Walmsley, Lieut. Smith, Ensign L. C. Couran and Surgeon Campbell.

QUEBEC, Nov. 16.

THE CITY GATES.—The communications between the Corporation and the Commandant of the Garrison, on this subject, will be found in this day's Gazette. We, most respectfully, recommend moderation in this matter. It is a question upon which it is easy to raise ill-feeling, which we would be sorry to see. Since September, 1759, Quebec has been garrisoned by British soldiers: they distributed their rations in the following winter among the starving citizens, and during eighty years there has been no serious misunderstanding between the Civil and Military authorities. The citizens, with the few soldiers in town, defended the place together, in the winter of 1775-6. They marched and fought under the same colours, in the war of 1812; and they have enjoyed one another's society since. During the late outbreaks the British army were not the most harsh to the population. It is not, indeed, in their general character to be so. They have seen too much of the world to be the victims of vulgar prejudices. They obey orders, observe strict discipline, and do not interfere in local politics.

Small misunderstandings between distinct classes of men, grow and spread, and leave durable and mischievous impressions. We, therefore, say to all, be considerate, and all difficulties will soon vanish.—*Gazette.*

QUEBEC CORPORATION.

At the meeting of the Council, on Friday evening the Mayor reported the following documents on the subject of the City Gates. We copy from the *Mercury*:

To Major General Sir James McDonnell, Commanding at Quebec.

The undersigned Delegates appointed by the City Council on the 7th September last to wait on the Commandant of the Garrison, embrace the earliest opportunity afforded them to enter on the mission entrusted to them, to expose:—

1st. That serious inconveniences result to the Citizens of this City from the gates thereof being closed during a portion of the night.

2d. That this measure, at a distant period considered necessary, has long since become and continues to be unnecessary, and is consequently deemed arbitrary and oppressive.

3d. That the undersigned, delegated by the body to whom it more immediately pertains to look to the safety of the City, and the maintenance of peace and good order within its limits, do not for a moment hesitate, as well for themselves as in the name of the body they represent, to protest against the inexpediency and uselessness of the said measure, and to give the most unqualified assurance that no inconvenience or danger would result from its discontinuance.

4th. The undersigned hope that the time that has elapsed since the desire of the Council of this city, on this subject, was submitted to the Military authorities, has been employed in obtaining information on the present state of the population of this city, and that such information has been of such a nature as to convince the above authorities of the expediency and justice of discontinuing without further delay, a measure for the continuance of which no well-founded cause now exists.

(Signed) E. CARON, Mayor,
JOS. MORRIS, Alderman.
ROBT. SHAW, Councillor.

REPLY,

Quebec, 9th Nov. 1840.

1st.—The measures long ago taken by the Commandant to prevent serious inconvenience to the citizens of Quebec from the Gates thereof being shut during a portion of the night, he has had every reason to believe were perfectly successful, inasmuch, as till now, no instance has been brought under his notice of such inconvenience, which having occurred from misunderstanding of orders or other causes, he would instantly have rectified if represented. The measures taken by the Commandant to ensure the result arrived at were those of granting permanent passes to all Clergymen, Physicians and Surgeons, and persons in public employ, the nature of whose duties made such passes desirable. These passes gave egress and ingress at either of the City Gates at any hour during the night. Persons also seeking religious or medical aid have admittance, and on application passes have been constantly granted for the night, or a specified time of it, to individuals either for the purposes of business or pleasure.

2nd.—The Commandant will not enter on a discussion as to whether "the measure, at a distant period considered necessary, has long since become and continues to be perfectly unnecessary," but in closing the gates for a portion of the night he has been guided by the rules of the service, the custom in all fortified towns, and a consideration of his own responsibility. The Commandant will refrain from remark on the terms arbitrary and oppressive, by which the Deputation has chosen to characterise the measure.

3d.—It is the undivided duty (in a military point of view) of the Commandant to look to the safety of the town; he cannot, therefore, cede to the Deputation, or to the body they represent, the right of judging as to the expediency or usefulness of the measure, or let his charge depend on the assurance they hold out.

4th.—The Commandant does not doubt, but receives with much satisfaction, the reiterated assurance of the good disposition of the population of the city, and he concludes by assuring the Mayor and the Council, that he will ever be ready to cooperate with the civil authorities, and to make such arrangements as will meet the concurrence of the citizens, although the interests of discipline, and a sense of duty, prevents him from going the whole length of their wishes by altogether throwing open the gates of this important military post and fortified town. J. McDONNELL, M. Genl.

From the New York Emigrant.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM CANTON.

By the ship *Globe*, which arrived at this port on Saturday evening, we have dates from Canton (Macao) to the 4th of July, being nine days later than those brought by the Anne McKimm, which we published in our last.

Since that time the remaining part of the expedition has arrived, and the naval force in the China Seas consisted on the 4th of July of the following vessels:—the Wellesley and Melville, 74; Druid, 44; Blonde, 42; Alligator, Conway, and Blonde, 28; Larne, 20; Pylades, Algerine and Hyacinth, 18; Cruiser, 16; the schooner Rattlesnake, War Steamships Enterprise, Madagascar, Atalanta and Queen, together with 25 transports.

The Druid, Volage, Hyacinth, Larne, Pylades and Madagascar, remained to enforce the blockade of Canton; the others had proceeded northward. Nothing, however, was known of their destination, but the supposition was, that it was for the Island of Chusan.

The blockade of Canton was not enforced until the 3d of July, and two American vessels had entered the river. It is thought that all the foreign ships would be allowed to take in their cargoes and depart.

The following from the Canton Press, gives the proceedings of the British squadron since the notification of the blockade was made:—

Commodore Sir J. G. Bremer arrived here with a powerful naval force and 15 transports on the 21st of June. On the 22d he issued a notice of a blockade to be established on and after the 28th of June, of the river and port of Canton by *all* its entrances, and the following day he proceeded to the northward with a considerable portion of the force, leaving Captain Smith, the senior officer, here with one large and one small frigate, and two sloops of war with an armed steamer. The announcement of this blockade was hailed generally as a long desired and absolutely necessary measure, and as a sign that matters were now to be conducted in earnest, although there is no doubt some more decisive blow was expected, and from all we can collect had been fully determined on, but for some motives of expediency deferred for the present. Amongst the Chinese authorities and people generally, both in Canton and here, we know that the alarm and excitement was very great. The 28th arrived, and no blockading squadron made its appearance, but remained in Capsin-moon, 40 miles distant from, and out of sight of, the Bogue forts, and nearly ten miles from, and we believe out of sight of, the regular and indeed only channel for ships proceeding into port, and, as far as we know, there it remains inactive still. Meanwhile two American ships entered the port on or after the 28th, and Chinese salt and grain junks are entering daily. On the morning of the 28th, a sloop of war appeared in Macao-roads, announcing the approach of Admiral Elliot, and sailed away to rejoin him. The Admiral's ship itself, with the others in company, anchored in Macao-roads about half-past 3 P. M. of that day, and left again early on the morning of the 30th, also for the northward, supposed to be Chusan, accompanied by Captain C. Elliot and his Secretary, and Mr. Morrison, the Chinese interpreter.

We have mentioned the arrival of the Admiral on the 28th, because we have heard it surmised that Capt. Smith's operations were controled by his arrival; indeed there is a report that the blockading squadron was under way for the Bocca Tigris, and was recalled by orders from the Admiral. This we consider improbable, nothing new being promulgated. A far different course do we expect from Admiral Elliot, and in a very few days we feel quite certain that accounts from the East coast will furnish convincing proofs of his decision of character, such as will electrify Lin and his self-sufficient advisers, and make the shock felt from one extremity of the Empire to the other.

3d July, 7 P. M.—We have received the gratifying intelligence that part of the blockading squadron moved up yesterday to the Bocca Tigris, consisting of the Volage, the Hyacinth, and Madagascar steamer, and that a salt junk has been already seized and sent to the Capsing-moon. The great advantage of the steamers is already proved, as the junk would most probably have managed to escape, had not she been out maneuvered by the steamer. The insection of the Blockading Squadron hitherto is involved in some mystery, but now that Captain Smith is enabled to act, we have much mistaken him if he does not act with energy and carry things with a high hand, and we need not say that there is little doubt of his being ably seconded by Capt. Warren. This measure will, we have no doubt, make Lin furious, and we fully expect to hear that he has choked the river up, and put an end to all trade. It is only the first, we may assure him, of a series of operations, each subsequent one more seriously affecting the welfare of China.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

The following is a Notice to the Inhabitants of the coasts of the Province of Canton:—

MACAO, 25th June, 1840.

The High Officers Lin and Tang having visited the English Superintendent, and people of Canton with perfidious violence, in contemptuous disregard of the Imperial Command that they should be treated with justice and moderation, and having shamefully deceived the Emperor with false reports it has been determined by the Gracious Sovereign of England to send