# Civil Intelligence.

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## FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA. From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

We have this afternoon to announce the arrival of the steam ship Caledonia, at Boston. She left Liverpool at 3 o'clock of the afternoon of the 4th, arrived at Halifax at 3 o'clock in the afterternoon of the 17th, and at Boston vesterday the 19th at 1 o'clock P. M., thus making the passage two hours short of fifteen days, notwithstanding the weather was very boisterous almost the whole

passage. The Columbia was expected to be ready to leave by the 4th.-She had arrived at Liverpool, but it was deemed the most prudent course to send off the Caledonia, although she had been in port but five days. She arrived out after a passage of eleven days from Halifax, and was three hours less than thirty-four days absent from

Our London and Liverpool papers are to the 4th of November inclusive.

The Great Western which left New York on the 10th of Oc-

tober, arrived at Bristol on the 24th. The British Queen departed from Portsmouth on the 2d, and has been compelled to put into Stirling, Scotland; so we learn from our Boston correspondent.

## FRANCE.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY .- This event took place on the 22nd of October, not unexpectedly except as to time; it was looked for, but not before the meeting of the Chambers. The immediate cause is said to have been a difference of opinion be-tween the King and M. Thiers, in relation to the speech from the throne. The particulars are thus given by the correspondent of the Times :

On Thursday night a Cabinet Council was held at St. Cloud, On Thursday night a Cabinet Council was need at St. Cloud, under the presidency of the King, to consider the terms of the speech with which it was proposed that his Majesty should open the session of the Chambers. The passage in it which referred to the crisis that has been produced by the treaty of the 15th of July, was couched in terms of hostility, defiance, and even of menace. On this the King observed, that it would be highly inexpedient to introduce into the discourse expressions calculated to alter the pa-cific character which the Eastern question had within a few days M. Thiers persisted in his view of the subject, contend assumed.

assumed. M. Thiers persisted in his view of the subject, contend-ing, with much animation, that it was necessary France should assert her independence and maintain her rank in the world. The King agreed with him in that sentiment, but remained of opinion, that "the proposed mode of declaring it was objectionable and dangerous." Passing to another paragraph in the draught of his speech in which dimet reference was made to Event and Mehis speech, in which direct reference was made to Egypt and Mehemet Ali, Admiral Roussin, minister of marine, objected that "it went to bind France to the maintenance of the government of Egypt in the family of Mehemet Ali for ever;" that "nobody ever heard of hereditary claims to a Pachalic or Government by any subject of the Porte;" that "with the possessor perished the office," &c. These arguments were concurred in by the King, and supported by the ministers of war and finance (General Cubieres and M. Pelet de la Lozerre,) and, at midnight, M. Thiers

Marshal Soult was sent for by the King, and a new Ministry was quickly formed as follows ;-

Marshal Soult	President and Minister of War.
M. Guizot	Foreign Affairs.
M. Duchatel	Interior.
M. Humann.	Finance.
M. Villemain	Public Instruction.
M. Martin (du Nord)	Justice.
Admiral Duperre	Marine
1. Cunin Gridaine	Commerce
M. Teste	Public Works.

Another account says that the difference between the King and M. Thiers was not upon the tone of the speech, but upon a dis-tinct proposition introduced in it, for a vote sanctioning a farther addition of some 100,000 men to the army; this the King ob-jected to, as almost equivalent to a declaration of war, and the minister persisted.

### TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The latest intelligence from the scat of operations was by telegraph at Paris on the 1st instant, from Toulon the 31st of Octo-ber. Beyrout had been taken possession of by the allies; the Emir Beschir had abandoned the cause of Mehemet Ali and surrendered to the English. He arrived at Malta on the 27th, on board the English steamer Cyclops, with fifteen members of his family and a suite of one hundred and fifteen persons, on his way to England The revolt against Mehemet was spreading throughout the moun-

The following despatch from Lord Palmerston to Lord Ponsonby, shows that we were right in supposing that the deposition of the Pacha by the Sultan would not be enforced by the allied

Powers: My Lord-Her Majesty's government having taken into con sideration the act by which the Sultan deprived Mehemet Ali of the Pachalic of Egypt, the bearings of that act upon the present state of pending questions, and the course which it may be expedient to take thereupon, have invited the representatives of Aus tria, Russia, and Prussia, at their court, to submit to their respec-tive governments that undoubtedly there is much force in the reasons which, according to your excellency's reports, induced the Sultan to take this step; and that while, on the one hand, this

kind of address or manifesto, promising the withdrawal of the mu-nicipal law, as well as the submission to the future Cortes for discussion of that modification of the regency for which certain par-ties elamoured. Her Majesty was averse alike to any statement of disapprobation of the municipal law, or to any allusion to the question of the regency. She demanded from the ministers pre-sent a note in writing of these their recommendations and de-mands. This, with some hesitation, was drawn up, it being the wish of the ministers to merely allude to the regency question, and not to offend the Queen with conditions which the Cortes might reject.

On receiving and perusing the note of her ministers, the Queen-Regent withdrew and sent for Espartero, with whom alone she had a short conference. Espartero quitted the Queen with a countenance full of emotion, brought the ministers instantly to his apartments, and there informed them that she had already his apartments, and there informed them that she had arready drawn up and signed her abdication of the regency, which she seemed determined to persevere in. After some consultation among themselves, Espartero and the ministers returned to the Queen and used their utmost efforts to dissuade her from the extreme of a revolution. All represented to her that the difficuties and disagreeableness of the moment were not so great as she imagined. Her Majesty remained unmoveably determined. Seor Ferrer then observed that, if Queen Christina insisted on abdicating, and on retiring to Naples, as she proposed, she must leave the young Queen Isabella to the guardianship of the nation, and must also give up the public property vested in her as Queen and Regent. Queen Christina made no difficulties with respect to Queen Isabella, but the demand of her resigning her right all property seemed to cause her some hesitation. She said she would reflect upon it till next day. The next day, however, she was resolved on abdication and withdrawing to Naples at all events; and she handed the act of abdication, which had been ready on the first day, to Senor Ferrer. The ministers accordingy announced the event to the nation. They themselves are, y the constitution, invested with the regency till the meeting of he Cortes. And the ordonnances for the dissolution and convocation will be published immediately.

The same correspondent adds:-

"Her Majesty's desire appears to have been so great to quit Gaviria, her banker; Bouchi, a sort of private secretary; and Acevedo, one of the Camarilla, accompanied her Majesty with some other of the household. The Duchess of Victoria, it is understood, will take charge of the young Queen Isabella and the Infanta. Public opinion already points out the virtuous and venerable Quintana, so well known in the literature and in the political struggles of Spain for freedom, as the future tutor of Isabella. The court, government, and diplomatic body, it is expect ed, will return here immediately after her Majesty's departure.--It is obvious from the manner in which she admitted ministers and the programme, and subsequently expressed her intention of leaving the country, that she had already resolved upon this course. No thinking or well informed person here thought other-wise for some time; for however they might be shaken by recollecting her versatility, still it was clear to them that the regency was virtually extinct.

Even the lowest classes, to whom her private and political conduct was made known through the press of late, declared that her return as Queen was impossible. By the constitution of 1837,

the regency devolves upon the existing government until the new Cortes are assembled, and a new one appointed." Most of the leading men among the Moderado party would, it was thought, emigrate from Spain. M. Martinez de la Rosa arrived in Bayonne on the 16th, travelling under a false name, and left on the next day for Paris. M. Gaviria had likewise

and left on the next day for rans. In our day we have a sought a refuge in that city. The comments of the press and the people upon the now well known fact that the Queen Regent has been for some years privately married to Munoz, a soldier of the guard, have no oubt exercised great influence in causing her abdication. The Queen arrived at Port Vendres on board a Spanish ship, escorted by a French and an English frigate. M. Mathieu de la Redorte, the French Ambassador, had left Valencia, having been accredited to the Queen Regent only. The English Ambassa-dor remained, his credentials having been to Queen Isabella.—

The Capitole states, that although Louis Philippe had expected Queen Christina in Paris, and had fitted up the Palace of the Elysèe Bourbon for her reception, which had been formerly oc-cupied by her sister, the Duchess of Berry, she had determined to embark from Marseilles to join her husband, Munoz, who had preceded her to Italy some time since. The Janta of Madrid had dissolved itself, leaving the govern-ment to the undiremited possession of the provide the govern-

ment to the undisputed possession of the new regency. The Cortes was summoned for the 18th of March.

Barcelona papers of the 28th of October announce the death of he celebrated canon Tristany, who was called the Merino of Ca-remained, carrying on a guerilla warfare in the mountains. Purwas a man of herculean proportions, and very bigoted. He was a devoted Carlist, and his fidelity to the cause, in the midst of the greatest privations and difficulties, was surprising. He held at one time the chief command in Catalonia, but was more adapted to lead small guerilla expedition

ceded by a dissolution of the Cortes. The following account is given by the correspondent of the London Chronicle: "The Queen had made up her mind toquit Spain before Espar-tero and her new ministers arrived. It is known that she con-sented to their appointment. When they reached Valencia, and proceeded to an interview with the Queen, they stated to her the situation of the affairs at Madrid, the anxious and excited ex-pectations of the people, and the necessity of calming them by a kind of address or manifesto, promising the withdrawal of the mubeing in a very precarious state he resigned in 1808, and was succeeded by Alderman Plomer, whose death in 1812 made room for Sir William Heygate, in Coleman-street ward. Mr. Lee did not serve the office of Sheriff on account of the fatigues of the office. Of late years, the under-sheriffs have taken the chief labours off the shoulders of the sheriffs, so that the duties can be performed the shoulders of the scenary, so that the duries can be performed without much trouble, excepting a breach of privilege take place, when the under-sheriffs very prudently get out of the difficulty as fast as possible. There are several of the present governors of Christ's Hospital who were brought up in the school. Lord Seaon, who was a little while ago presented with the freedom of the City in the Court of Common Council, was a Blue-coat boy for three years and a half. He had been presented by the deputy of the ward of Portsoken, of which the Lord Mayor elect is alderman. He was removed from the school before his education was half finshed, in consequence of his father's marriage to a lady of large fortune in the city.

A NOVELTY .- At present there is only one French craft in the port of London, the Odin, Tessell, loading for Caen.

THE PRINCE ROYAL OF HANOVER .- "The Prince Royal," says a letter from Hanover, "still keeps his apartments, into which the light is gradually allowed to be introduced. It is supposed that the second operation will not take place for nine months

The Turkish ships are for the most part framed of oak, and stouter built than the Egyptian, which are principally composed of Syrian fir, so badly put together that the planks start and yawa with each salute, so that the guns and pumps are kept going in unison. They sound the leak after a broadside. It is no wonder, for the majority are put together with trenails of cast-iron brought for England as a great improvement in the art of ship-building by the Pacha's architect, who had a handsome per-centage on the purchase, whereas he could have nothing in the way of commission if the Pacha's carpenters in the arsenal had been employed to shape them out of oak. Then they are badly caulked, and altogether such ricket y concerns (being got up in haste to frighten the late Sultan,) that it is feared they will not bear hauling up on the in-clined plane which the Pacha is building. In the present era of naval architecture they are just tolerable to look at in their status quo, as floating batteries, being kept very neat, and fully manned quo, as noting very whose daring, perseverance, and fortitude are undoubted; but the moment they are moved out into proximity with British line of battle snips, we shall see and havoc made of them. In the first place, only five of the large Egyptian and three of the Tarkish liners can sail out with their guns, water, and provisions in, the reef is so shallow at the harbour's mouth. Unless favoured by a very accommodating wind, the Asia and Implacable would suffice to cripple them singly as they came out, and put each and all *hors de combat* in the old Curiatii style. Their knowedge of naval tactics is in its infancy, and their ideas of naval di cipline in its school boyhood. Every man in the shin talks as pline in its school obynood. Every mion on things in general, ud as he pleases, and gives his own opinion on things in general, hatever is going on. The noise in the fleet may be heard diswhatever is going on. The noise in the fleet may be heard dis-tinctly every day all along the shore. Imagine what a buzz there would be in the hive if one of their many hooped masts came down with a chain-shot! The confusion created would be irretrievable. -Correspondent of the Times.

THE EASTERN QUESTION .- M. THIERS'S NOTE TO M. GUIZOT.

### (From the Morning Herald.)

We have received from an occasional correspondent in the French capital the following important communication, consisting of a copy of the note recently addressed by M. Thiers to M. Guizot, the Ambassador from Louis Philippe to this country :---

### "Paris, Oct. 8, 1840.

"Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,-The grave question which preoccupies at this moment the attention of all parties, has assumed an aspect altogether new, since the reply made by the Porte to

the concessions offered by the Viceroy of Egypt. "Mehemet Ali, in reply to the summons of the Sultan, declar-ed that he submitted himself to the will of his august master; that he accepted the hereditary possession of Egypt; and that he placed himself, with respect to the remainder of the territories actually in his occupation, entirely at the magnanimity of the

"We have made known to the British Cabinet the interpretation which must be put upon this mode of expressing himself; and although Mehemet Ali would not consent to declare immeand although Mehemet Ali would not consent to declare imme-diately the full extent of the concessions to which he had been led to agree by the pressing recommendations of France, we have taken it upon ourselves to make them known, and we have an-nounced that the Viceroy resigns himself to the necessity of ac-cepting the hereditary sovereignty of Egypt, and the posses-sion during his life of Syria; at the same time consenting to abandon immediately Candia, Adana, and the Holy Cities. We must also add that had the Porte adhered to this arrangement we would at once have consented to guarantee its fulfilment in con-cert with the powers which are occupied in determining the future condition of the Ottoman empire. Every enlightened mind was struck by the loyalty of France, who, notwithstanding she was forced to proceed on a separate path, never censed to exercise her remained, carrying on a guerilla warfare in the mountains. Pur-sued night and day, for months, by various detachments of the Queen's troops, he managed with extraordinary activity, to elude pursuit till October 19th, when he was overtaken about a league from Cardona, on the river Cardener, between Manresa and Solsona, and fell under a shower of balls, fighting to the last. A priest who was with Tristany was taken prisoner. Tristany was a man of hereulean proportions, and very bigoted. He was taneously, or else swayed by hasty and inconsiderate cou proffered on the spot at the moment-the Porte, I repeat-before any reference could be made to the allied powers, replied to the submissive answer of the Viceroy, by declaring his deposition.— Such a step, equally outrageous and unexpected, goes beyond even the spirit of the treaty of July 15, and exceeds also the most extraordinary results which might have been expected to arise very anxious for her removal to Buckingham Palace, where Captain Reynolds, court-martialled by his colonel, the Earl of Cardigan, has been cashiered. The sentence of the court, being approved of by the Queen, was promulgated in general orders on the 20th of October. It made a great sensation, and called forth severe and indignant comments from the news-The great incention of the sentence of the newsout of that document. This treaty, which France was not able volved in this treaty-namely, an absolute and peremptory refu volved in this treaty—namely, an absolute and peremptory retu-sal on every one of the points contained in it, on the part of the Viceroy, and aconsequent reference to the Four Powers for advice. Nothing of the kind, however, has taken place. The Viceroy has not offered an absolute refusal, and the Sultan has not even given himself the time to concert a reply in conjunction with his He met unboped-for concessions by an act of deposition allies. "The Four Powers could not approve of such conduct, and we know in effect that several of them have already expressed their disapprobation of it. Lord Palmerston has caused a communicato be a revenue cruiser, and the conduct of her officer in com-mand is severely censured by the Liverpool papers. From the Liverpool Standard. Our reporter has been on board the South America, and was shown one of the cabin dead-lights, of the starboard side, which bears a deep indenture, or hole, evidently made by a ball, appa-rently considerably larger than a musket-ball. It has perforated a piece of canvass outside of the dead-light, or shutter. The size tion to be made to our Cabinet, that we must only look upon this "France has declared that she will use every means in her power to preserve the peace and the balance of power in Europe. Now is the time for her to explain clearly what meaning this declaration is the time for her to explain crearly what meaning this uccatation is to have. In accepting, with a religious fidelity, the state of Europe, such as is settled by existing treaties, France has under-stood, that during the general peace which has happily prevailed since 1815, this state should not be changed either for the profit or It has been Besides, it is rather sharp practice to the to on being summoned into ships, unless they have refused to lie to on being summoned to do so, and are making sail to escape, and thus affording strong ground of suspicion that they are engaged in illicit traffic. As the under this impression that she has always declared in favour of matter stands, investigation on the part of the proper authorities preserving the Ottoman empire; the Turkish people, by their national qualities, amply merit, on their own account alone, respect for the independence of that kingdom; but apart from this espect for the dearest interests of Europe were bound up in consideration the dearest interests of Europe were bound up in the continued existence of Turk-y. This empire, in being pros-trated, could only be made subservient to the aggrandisement of the adjoining states, to the detriment of the general equilibrium, and her fall would have occasioned such a change in the existing proportions of the great powers as to have altered the aspect of the proportions of the great powers as to have altered the aspect of the globe altogether, France, and the powers in common with her, so strongly felt this contigent result, that she in concert with her allies, has constantly and loyally united in maintaining the Otto-man empire, however deeply their respective interests might be man empire, involved relatively to the preservation or fall of that kingdom. "But the integral portion of the Ottoman empire spreads itself from the shores of the Black to those of the Red Sea. It is as esfrom the shores of the Black to those of the Red Sca. It is as es-sential to guarantee the independence of Egypt and Syria, as the site of the building, it would be well for the Church Corporation sential to guarantee the independence of Egypt and Syria, as the independence of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. A prince vassal has succeeded in establishing a firm rule in two provinces, which during a long period the Sultans of Constantinople were This prince. This prince are then able to a second the present insuperable difference of the prince of the prince of the period. which during a totage of the second s unable to govern. This prince vassal, if he has not been able to introduce into the countries which he governs the humanity which distinguishes European civilisation, and which probably would ill comport with the present manners of the countries he administers, he has, at least, introduced a greater degree of regularity in them than exists in any other part of the Turkish empire. He has found than exists in any other part of the Turkish empire. He has found than exists in any other part of the Turkish empire. He has found than exists in any other part of the Turkish empire. He has found than exists in any other part of the Turkish empire. He has found the part of the part of the part of the building that the part of the part of

disobelient to their masters, and who will be the dependants of every foreign influence. In a word, one portion of the integral every foreign influence. In a word, one portion of the integral Turkish empire will be compromised, and, together with this, the general equilibrium will be endangered. In the opinion of France the existence of the Viceroy of Egypt, in the provinces which he governs, and in the seas where his power is exerted, is essential for the purpose of ensuring the proportions, as they actually exist, between the different parts of the globe. "In this conviction, France, equally disinterested in the Ori-ental question, with the Four Powers who have signed the protocol of Sentember 15, believes herself to be under the necessity of

of September 15, believes herself to be under the necessity of declaring that the deposition of the Viceroy, if put in force, will

be, in her estimation, a blow given to the general equilibrium. "The question with respect to the limits which ought to be established in Syria in order to divide the possessions of the Sultan from those of the Viceroy of Egypt, might with safety be left to the chances of war now actually in progress, but France cannot prevail upon herself to abandon to such a chance the existence of Mehemet Ali as prince vassal of the empire. Whatever territorial limits may ultimately separate the two powers, by the fortune of war, their continued double existence is necessary to Europe, and France cannot consent to admit the suppression either of the one or of the other. Disposed as she is to enter upon and take part in every acceptable arrangement which shall have for its basis the double guarantee of the existence of the Sultan and that of the Viceroy of Egypt, she confines herself at present to the declaration on her part that she cannot consent to the carrying into execution of the act of deposition pronounced at Constantinople.

"In other respects the spontaneous manifestations of several of the powers who have signed the treaty of July 15, prove to us that in this respect we understand the term 'balance of Europe' in the same sense that they do, and that in this respect their views are not at variance with ours. We should regret this disagreement, which as yet we do not perceive, but we could in no wise swerve from this manner of comprehending, and of assuring the maintenince of that equilibrium.

"France entertains the hope that Europe will appreciate the notives by which she has been induced to break the silence hithmotives by which she has been induced to break the sine centrifi-erto preserved by her. Her love of peace may be relied upon, as that sentiment has constantly animated her, notwithstanding the proceedings of which she believes she has a right to complain. Her disinteresteduces may also be relied upon, for it is not possible even to suspect her of aspiring to any acquisitions of territory in the East. What she does aspire to is the maintenance of the equilibrium of Europe. This is also the care of the great powers in common with her, and it ought to form at once the object of their glover and of their ambition — Accent. See their glory and of their ambition.—Accept, &c. (Signed) "A. THIERS."

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

## From the St. John's, N. B. Courier.

On Wednesday morning, His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia embarked on board the steamer Maid of the Mist, for Digby, on his return to the sister Province. His Lordship was accompanied to the steamer by the Clergy, Heads of Departments and Military Officers, and a number of respectable citizens. During His Lordship's short visit to this Province, besides performing a variety of other duties appertaining to his high office, in other places, of which we have not the particulars, His Lordship held a Confirmation in St. George's Church, Carleton, on Saturday last; consecrated St. Luke's Church, Portland, on Sunday morning, and held a Confirmation in that Church the same evening; held a Confirmation in Trinity Church in this City, on Sunday afternoon; and on Tuesday consecrated a new Church at Loch Lomond.

On Wednesday morning, previous to the embarkation of his Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia, the following address was presented to him by the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry of Trinity Church :-

Address from the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Nova

My LORD,-In the closing remarks of that excellent address which was delivered to the persons confirmed in this Parish on Sunday last, your Lordship intimated that in consequence of ar-rangements which are now in progress for the appointment of a op for this Province, it was probably the last of asion on which your Episcopal functions would be exercised in this part of your Diocese.

We cannot, my Lord, after such an intimation, permit this occasion to pass without expressing, as we can with full sincerity, our sentiments of respect towards your Lordship, as the warm friend and zealous advocate of the interests of that Church, over a part of which, by the Divine permission, it has been your Lord-ship's province, for a period of nearly twenty years, to preside. It has been to us a subject of regret that, from causes that have

required a residence in another country, as well as from the bither-to great extent of this Diocese, we have enjoyed, of late, so little of your Lordship's presence amonget us. We are deeply impressed with the belief, that to advance effectually the interests of our Church, and give full efficiency to her ministrations, we need the frequent visits and constant supervision of one of her Chief Pastors. Under this conviction, we should regard the appointment of a pious and judicious person, as the Bishop of this Province, as a measure fraught with important benefits. At the same time we cannot but regret that we shall thereby lose the advantage of

John Macdonald, Esq., Captain Fenlayson, Captain Ogilvie, and Robert Brodie, Esq.—a deputation from the Censitaire of the Seigniory of Beauharnois, waited upon His Excellency the Governor in Chief yesterday with a petition, praying that His Excellency would take into consideration the high rents which the Censitives had to pay, and, if possible, to devise some means for their reduction. His Excellency received the deputation most graciously, and regretted that he had not the power to interface with the tenure of lands, but told them that he subject would be submitted to the consideration of the Legislature of the United Provinces, whose duty it would be to fix the rates of commuta-tion.-Montreal Herald.

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## UPPER CANADA.

RESOLUTIONS adopted at a Meeting of a number of the Princi-pal Agriculturists of the Home District, held at Finch's Tavern, on Yonge Street, on the 19th November, 1840, for the purpose of taking into consideration the depressed value of Agricultural Produce.

John W. Gamble, Esq., M. P., being called to the Chair, and John Durie, Esq. appointed Sccretary, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That a requisition be forthwith put in course of sig-nature, calling upon the Sheriff to summon a General Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Home District, for the purpose of petition-ing Her Majesty to give the Royal Assent to the bill passed by the House of Assembly and Legislative Council, during their last Session, imposing a Duty upon Agricultural products, when im-ported into this Province from the United States; also praying that Her Majesty may be pleased to recommend to the Immerial hat Her Majesty may be pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament, the admission into the United Kingdom of Canadian Wheat and Flour, duty free; and also bringing under the notice of Her Majesty the serious difficulties under which Her Canadian Subjects labour, in the transmission of their exports and im-

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be now appointed, to draught Resolutions, and a petition in conformity with the foregoing Resolution, to be submitted for adoption at the General

Resolved, That the following gentlemen do constitute the Com-Resolved, That the tollowing gentlemen do constitute the Com-mittee, —John W. Gamble, Esq., John Browne, Esq., Benjamin Thorne, Esq., Charles Corbould, Esq., Richard C. Gapper, Esq. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in several Newspapers of the City of Toronto. That the thanks of this Meeting are due to John W. Gamble,

Esq., for his able conduct in the Chair

JOHN DURIE, Secretary. A requisition, numerously signed, was then addressed to the Sheriff, who replied to it, as follows:

In compliance with the above Requisition, I hereby call a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Home District, at Richmond Hill, Yonge Street, Township of Markham, on Wednesday, the 9th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purposes above mentioned. W. B. JARVIS,

#### NOTICE.

HENRY ROWSELL wishes to give notice to the Subscribers to his CRECLATING LIBRARY, and to the inhabitants of Toronto generally, that he is about making a large and valuable addition to his Catalogue of Books, consisting of Voyages, Travels, Historical Works, as also Works of Books, consisting of Voyages, I revers, finitorical works, as also works of Fiction, all of which have just arrived from London, where they have been carefully selected. To enable him to arrange his Catalogue, it is necessary to suspend the issue of any volumes from his Library, for two or three weeks from this date, and he respectfully requests that all persons who may have any of his books at present, will return them with s little delay as possible. King Street, Nov. 28, 1040. 21

## ST. GEORGE'S SOCHETY.

SE. CEECECE'S SUCCESSON THE Members of ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY, and Englishmen generally, are requested to assemble at the ONTARIO HOUSE, on MONDAY next, 30th instant, at ONE o'clock, for the purpose of joining in procession with the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, in bonour of the Anniversary of Scotland's Patron Saint. (By order,) G. A. BARBER, Sccretary. 21

To the Electors of St. Lawrence Ward.

To the Electors of St. Lawrence Ward. GENTLEMEN,—The period being about to expire for which you electron in January, again to solicit a renewal of the trust which, for years, you have so kindly confided to me. I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, ALEXANDER DIXON.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public in general, The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has recommenced business in the premises recently occupied by Mr. F. C. CAPREOL, (No. 144, King Street, directly opposite Messis. A. Oglivic & Co.), which have been considerably enlarged and improved. He is now prepared to transact any business with which he may be entrusted by Country Merchants, or others, either for the purchase or disposal of Merchandize or Country Produce. He has on hand the following GOODS, viz:— Port Wine, in hhds. and qr. casks, 1st and 2d quality, Sherry "

Sherry "Best English Vinegar, in hhds. London Bottled Stout, in casks, 4 doz. each, Cherry Brandy, in pint bottles, English Printing Ink, in kegs. an assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of—

English Frinance Beaver Cloths, new style, Pilot Cloths, Flushings, Superfine West of England and Yorkshire Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Buckskins, and Kerseys, Plaid Shawls, Canadian Kerseys, Baddings, Flannels, Britannias, The w

Toronto, Nov. 26, 1840.

Sheriff, Home District.

easure in no degree prevents the Sultan from reinstating Mehemet Ali, if he should speedily make his submission to his sovereign; on the other hand it may operate as a powerful instrument of moral coercion upon Mehemet Ali, by making him aware that, if the contest between him and his sovereign should be prolonged, and if it has a sovereign should be prolonged. and if the issue of that contest should be unfavourable to him, he might lose every thing by his too obstinate resistance.

That in this view, and in order to make the recent exercise of the sovereign authority of the Sultan useful towards effecting an early and satisfactory settlement of pending questions, it is the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that it would be expedient that the representatives of the four powers at Constantinople should be instructed to proceed to the Turkish Minister, and state to him that the instructed components in pursuance of the to him that their respective governments, in pursuance of the stipulations of the seventh article of the separate act annexed to the treaty of 15th July, beg strongly to recommend to the Sultan that, if Mehemet Ali should at an early period make his submission to the Sultan, and should agree to restore the Turkish fleet and to withdraw his troops from Syria, from Adana, Candia and the Ho-Withdraw his troops from Syria, from Adana, Candia and the Ho-ly Cities, the Sultan should not only reinstate Mehemet Ali as Pacha of Egypt, but should also give him an hereditary tenure in that Pachalic, according to the conditions specified in the treaty of July, and liable, of course, to forfeiture by any infraction of those conditions on the part of Mehemet Ali, or his successors. Her Majasty's Coursent here areas to home that this suc-

Her Majesty's Government have reason to hope that this sug-gestion will meet the concurrence of the Governments of Austria, Prussia and Russia, and your Excellency will accordingly take the steps pointed out in this despatch, as soon as your colleagues shall have received corresponding instructions. If the Sultan should consent to act upon this advice tendered

to him by his four allies, it would be expedient that he should take immediate steps for making his gracious intentions in this respect known to Mehemet Ali, and your Excellency and Sir Robert Stopford should afford the Turkish Government every facility which they may require for this purpose. I have, &c.

(Signed) London, Oct. 15. PALMERSTON.

To His Excellency Lord Ponsonby, at Constantinople.

A Cairo letter of the 3rd October in the Sémaphore, states that the vice-consuls of the four powers resident in that city had been ordered by the authorities to take down their flags and leave the country in three days. This they had at first refused to do, on account of not having had orders from the consuls, but in the end they submitted. Not only had the English hotels at Cairo and been closed, but orders had been given that no travellers should be allowed to go to the latter city; so that the India route was virtually closed by order of the Egyptian authorities. Most of the English families at Cairo were quitting the place. All the regiments from the Hedjaz were moving into Lower Egypt; and becomes imperative. a levy of camels was making.

Orders had been given to fortify several points on the Red Sea, and ammunition in considerable quantities had been issued from the arsenals for that purpose. An Alexandrian letter in the Sun contradicts the statement that the Egyptian government had orcontradicts the statement that the Egyptian government and of dered the stations for travellers along the route to Suez, erected by the English, to be destroyed. The English hotel at Cairo was closed, because the English were said to assemble there to plot against the government; but it was believed that in this respect years in the service. the authorities of Cairo had gone beyond their instructions.

## From the Malta Times.

ALEXANDRIA, OCT. 7. The Pacha left yesterday for Cairo. He told Mr. Larking that he should not molest the India mails, but to allow them to pass on as usual. The overflow of the Nile has produced the greatest disasters; whole villages have been swept away. The gardens of the Isle of Roda are completely under water, and ruined. 4,500,000 ardeps of grain, belonging to the Pacha (kept in magazines), have been washed away. Several Europeans, who occupied land, have suffered severely. The Turco-Egyptian fleet has partly mutinied. The sailors of the ships No. 2, No. 9, and No. 7, have refuged to arts the sailors of the ships No. 2, No. 9, and , have refused to go to their quarters, and much fighting has taken place.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

John Holman, an under-graduate at Cambridge University, killed himself with laudanum, in consequence of failing to pass his examination. He was studying for the ministry. The Queen was still at Windsor on the 4th instant, but was

papers. The grand jury having found a true bill against the Earl of Cardigan, for his felony in fighting a duel with Captain Tuc-kett, his lordship will be capitally tried by the House of Lords.

Among the deaths we notice the names of Lord Holland, Admiral Fleming the recently appointed Governor of Greenwich hospital-Major Jenkins of the 11th hussars-and Mr. Sparkes, hanker of Guildford.

The packet ship South America, from New York for Liverpool, was fired upon on the 2d inst. just as she was entering the Channel, by an English yacht full of men. The yacht proved to be a revenue cruiser, and the conduct of her officer in com-

a piece of canvass outside of the dead-light, or shutter. The size of the gun or guns fired is not known, but some of those on board conjecture that the weapon was a swivel gun. The first officer of the ship suggests that she might have been a revenue vessel; but this is not very probable, inasmuch as she did not show a pennant. Besides, it is rather "sharp practice" for revenue vessels to fire

## FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM OUR FILES BY THE BRITANNIA.

DEATH OF MAJOR GENERAL MANN, OF THE ROYAL ENGI-DEATH OF MANON OF MANON OF MANON OF MANON ALL ENGI-NEERS.-This gallant officer died at his villa on Shooter's-hill, Blackheath, on Monday last, in his 61st year. He had been 46

FEVER IN LONDON .- At the meeting of the London Medical Society on Monday evening, Dr. Clutterback, the president, stated that fevers were now more prevalent in London than for many They were, however, very mild, and did not at all years past. partake of a malignant character, a circumstance he attributed to the improvements in ventilation, cleanliness, and diet in the metropolis, as well as to better and more certain modes of treatment. tropolis, as well as to been allow now rarely seen, and in the gene-rality of cases which proved fatal, it was generally owing to improper medical treatment, or to advice not being had in proper

me. Great alarm is felt in Lincoln from the general prevalence of ty-Great alarm is teit in Entone income the general prevalence of ty-phus fever; several persons in the last few weeks have fallen victims to it, and numbers of families are now suffering. Scarcely a mem-ber of a family amongst whom it makes its appearance escapes,

your Lordship's counsel and assistance for the time to come. We are desirous, my Lord, to tender our thanks for your present visit, which, though short, has afforded an opportunity for the discharge of many important duties, and, we trust, for the promotion, in no small degree, of the interests of religion.

We could have wished, my Lord, that the period of the visit had been of longer duration; but as we understand that duties of an urgent nature require an immediate return to Nova Scotia, we beg. in terms of sincere respect, to bid your Lordship farewell; and, in doing so, to express our cordial wish, that you may long enjoy health and happiness, and retain, for the benefit of our revered Church, those energies of mind and body, which have hitherto been exerted in her cause.

I. W. D. GRAY, Rector of Trinity Church. R. F. HAZEN, G. D. ROBINSON, Church Wardens. [In behalf of themselves and the Vestry.] St. John, 4th November, 1840.

To which his Lordship was pleased to make the following

To the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, in

the Parish of St. John. GENTLEMEN,—The kind address with which you have honoured me has a claim upon my grateful acknowledgement, and I beg you to accept my affectionate thanks for the respect which it ex-

Whoever has the interest of the Church at heart, must desire to see her carried forth in her integrity, wherever she may be, and therefore must rejoice that a happy feeling prevails in the land of our fathers, in favour of increasing the number of the Colonial Bishops, and sending one to every Colony.

I have done the little that I could, in aid of the object in New-Brunswick, and I trust it will shortly be accomplished. That it may be favoured with the Heavenly blessing is my fervent prayer. I cannot, however, be separated from the members of the Church in this Province, for whom I have long cherished the warmest af ection, without regret; but when I reflect on the benefit they will gain from the cause of this separation, it becomes my duty to rejoice and be thankful.

It will still be permitted me to entertain a lively interest in every thing that can affect your spiritual welfare, and it will be my joy to continue my daily prayers for the richest blessings upon yourselves, upon those whom you represent, and upon your chil-dren and upon your children's children.

Suffer me then to bid you on affectionate farewell, and com on to the exhaustless mercy, and unceasing care of the Most High.

Saint John, November 4, 1840.

After giving the above reply His Lordship remarked that it was After giving the above reply His Lordship remarked that it was impossible to pay even a transient visit to this city without per-ceiving that the rapid increase of its population was making an urgent demand for further Church accommodation. He was aware how much had been done by the Parish already to promote the desirable object. Still when he considered the vast importance of it, and more particularly as it regarded the poorer classes in the munity, he could not refrain from alluding to it.

His Lordship expressed his joy in reflecting that there was both the will and the ability in St. John to make such a provision. to exercise a prudent foresight, in reference to the necessity which might, at a future day, exist, for the division of the Parish. It was a measure, to the accomplishment of which there were, at present, insuperable difficulties, and which could not, in fact, take SPAIN. ARDICATION OF THE QUEEN REGENT.—Intelligence of this event was received in London on the 20th of October. The auto-graph act of abdication was signed on the 12th, having been pre-ter at Christ's Hospital. It is singular, that within the memory Alter many cases whole households are laid up.—*Lincoln Mer-*ter at Christ's Hospital. It is singular, that within the memory After some further suggestions as to the part of the building that the means to levy a public force; he has raised troops, and he has readiness to afford any further information or assistance in his power, to promote this desirable object. After some further suggestions as to the part of the building that the means to levy a public force; he has raised troops, and he has readiness to afford any further information or assistance in his power, to promote this desirable object. After some further suggestions as to the part of the building that the means to levy a public force; he has raised troops, and he has readiness to afford any further information or assistance in his power, to promote this desirable object. After some further suggestions as to the part of the building that the means to levy a public force; he has raised troops, and he has readiness to afford any further information or assistance in his power, to promote this desirable object. After some further suggestions as to the part of the building that the means to levy a public force; he has raised troops, and he has readiness to afford any further information or assistance in here power, to promote this desirable object. After some further suggestions as to the part of the building that the means to levy a public force; he has raised troops, and he has readiness to afford any further information or assistance in here power, to promote this desirable object. To CORRESPONDENTS.—N. U. has been received.

Plaid Shawls, Canadian Kerseys, Threads, Braces, Paddings, Flannels, Britannias, And a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention. The whole of which will be disposed of on the most favourable terms. FRANCIS LEWIS, FRANCIS LEWIS, Commission Merchant, 144, King Sreet. 20

Commission Merchant, 144, King Sreet.

### HENRY ROWSELL,

## STATIONER AND BOOKSELLER, KING STREET, TORONTO,

HAS just received from London a large assortment of ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY, of every description. His stock of Printed Books also is unusually extensive, and comprises a great variety of Theological and General Literature, Illustrated Works, the latest volumes of the Church of England and Saturday Magazines, &c. &c. The English Annuals, Pocket Books and Almanacs for 1841. Toronto, Nov. 19, 1840. 20

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE.

THREE SQUARE PIANO-FORTES by STODART, London, just arrived. For Price, &c. enquire of FRANCIS LEWIS. Commission Merchant, 144, King Street, or of HENRY ROWSELL,

Nov. 20, 1840.

G. BILTON, Woollen Draper and Tailor, 123, King St. Toronto. G. BILTON, Woollen Draper and Tailor, 123, King-street.-Alwsys meres, Tweeds, &c. &c. Clergymen's and Barristers' Robes made on the shortest notice. Macintosh Waterproof Coats made up in the neatest style. Naval and Military uniforms. Toronto, Nov. 13, 1840.

#### WATERLOO HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now received his assortment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for this Season, consisting of French and English Merinos, Mousseline de Laine and Chaly dresses, Plain and Shot Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Bleached and Fancy Shirting, Cottons of every quality, and an excellent assortment of best West of England Black and Invisible Green Cloths. In addition to his usual business, he has made arrangements with a first-rate Shirt-Maker, by whom Gentlemen can have their Shirts made to any pattern. A large supply of Cotton and Linen Shirts always on hand.

W. M. WESTMACOTT.

# Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 17-t Toronto, October 30, 1840.

#### BIRTH.

Nov. 1, 1840.

At Brockville, on the 16th ult. the lady of the Rev. H. Casvall, of a daughter

At Guelph, on the 12th inst. the wife of Alfred Turner, Esq.

#### MARRIED.

On the 20th October, John H. S. Drinkwater, Esq. of Northrook, North Orillia, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Hallen, of Penetanguishene.

#### DIED.

At Clifton, England, on the 16th ult. deeply and universally regretted, Dora, wife of William French, Eq. of Clooniquin, County Roscommon, Ireland,-eldest daughter of Michael Harris, Esq. of Merrion Street, Dublin, and sister of the Rev. W. Harris, Rector of Perth in this Province.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Nov. 27 :--

Revd. Job Deacon, add. sub; Revd. A. N. Bethune, (3) add. subs. and rem.; A. Turner, Esq; Revd. George Hallen; Revd. Mr. Harris; Revd. H. Patton, rem; A Davidson, Esq., add. sub; J. G. Hodgins, Esq; Revd. R. J. C. Taylor, add. subs. and rem; C. R. Niver, Ever. R. Nixon, Esq., rem.

The following have been received by the Editor :---

Rev. W. Lee Street, rem; T. A. Tarner, Esq. rem; Rev. H.

JOHN NOVA-SCOTIA.

KING STREET. THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an exten-sive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their ine, among which are handsome China. Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest o call.