Summary.

SPAIN.

The *Moniteur* of Friday contains the following telegraphic announcement :—

"*Bayonne, Oct.* 10.—The question of the fueros has just been unanimously decided by the Cortes, as follows :—

"Art. 1. The fueros of the Basque provinces and Navarre are confirmed.

"2. The Government as soon as possible will present to the Cortes, after having heard the Basque provinces and Navarre, a project of law relative to the modification of the fueros, and conciliating the interest of the provinces with that of the nation, and with the constitution and the monarchy. The Government is authorized to decide provisionally the difficulties which might arise with the charge of rendering an account to the Cortes."

We are enabled to announce that two couriers have left Bourges for the head quarters of Cabrera and of the Count d'Espagne, conveying to these two chiefs a positive order from Don Carlos to dismiss their followers, and desist from all further enterprises against the established government of Queen Christina. This decisive, and it is to be hoped conclusive step, we are informed, was not taken by Don Carlos until he had acquired the conviction that it was the intention of the French Government to detain him in captivity at Bourges as long as his partisans kept the field in Spain. Although we utterly abhor the treachery which has been practised towards the Pretender to the Spanish Crown, we congratulate our readers on the prospect of the immediate and total cessation of the civil war in Spain.—*Courier, Oct.* 10.

Madrid papers of the 5th instant state that on the 4th General Espartero arrived at Saragossa at the head of 12,000 men, where he found as many more troops cantoned in readiness to march against Cabrera. Espartero is accompanied by Cabanero, one of the bravest of Cabrera's companions in arms, and intimately acquainted with his mode of warfare. General Valdèz was at Olot, preparing to march against the count d'Espagne, at the head of 7000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and twelve pieces of cannon. D'Espagne was at Bergara, preparing for war and treating with the Queen's generals about surrendering.

CHINA.

A report has reached Calcutta from Canton that Lin, the Chinese Imperial Commissioner, had declared that as soon as the whole of the opium should be given up the Chinese Government would pay for it at the rate of five hundred dollars per chest. "Whether this declaration," say the *Bombay Times*, "refers to the stock on hand in India, as well as the growing crop, we have not heard, but we should think the whole ought to be included, as the cultivation here and the accumulation of stock has been entirely owing to the tacit consent given to the trade for so many years by the Chinese authorities." Such reasoning as this will be sure to pass current with the poppy cultivators, but we rather doubt that it will not appear quite so conclusive to the Chinese Government. It is, however, not a whit more preposterous than the bargain by which Captain Elliot has pretended to bind the Government and people of this country to make good the loss sustained by the opium smugglers from the breaking up of their nefarious traffic.

The latest accounts from Canton are of the 9th of May. The *Singapore Press* states that the accounts received by the Nymph, from Canton, do not corroborate the intelligence previously received of the intention of Captain Elliot to prevent the access of British shipping to Wampoa, but that the superintendant has promised to address such a letter to the Canton authorities before leaving the country as will make the factories too hot to hold any British subject, or indeed any other foreigner. The Siamese are following the example of the Chinese, and are seizing and confiscating opium, and fulminating edicts to purify the land of the baneful drug. They also threatened to invade the state of Calanton. The French ship Denise, Capt. Thibout, was treacherously attacked by a body of Malays, at the port of Soosoo, on the west coast of Sumatra, by whom the Captain was slain, and the vessel plundered.

EAST INDIES.

A private letter gives the following particulars relative to the movements of the army in the East :—

"Sir John Keane's army left Candahar on the 20th May, and by the 20th June it would reach its destination, if not seriously opposed by the insurgent Barukzge chief, Dhost Mahomed. The army had got into a land of plenty. The whole population had risen in favour of their legitimate and long-exiled king, Shah Shujah, so that the advance of the force will now be more like a triumphant procession than the inroad of a foreign army. It appears that the Sikh force under the command of the grandson of Runjeet Singh, Now Nebal Sing and General Ventura in Peshawur, are mutinous. The Ghoorkha battalion have declared they will not act against the Affghans, nor assist in re-installing Shah Shujah, and several of the dependent Sikh Chieftains and Rajahs have also declined advancing; notwithstanding this, Colonel Wade, with the troops that have been assembled by Shah Tymoor, the eldest son of Shah Shujah, is now pushing on, via Ally Musgid, and we shall very soon learn if he meets with any opposition. As Sir John Keane's force and Shah Shujah's army will take all the usurper's positions in the Khybeer pass, in reverse they must abandon them, or be placed between two fires. All India, east of the Indus, is quiet. The Nepaulese have given up all idea of annoying the British Government, and the Burmese usurper must have time to consolidate his power ere he can have the least hope of any success by a rupture with us. In fact, Lord Auckland and his advisers have made an excellent move, in the very nick of time, and if he will only increase the strength of the army to meet the contingency of Runjeet Singh's death, (which has just occurred,) and the numbers of regiments that will be required for active service in the Punjaub, he may defy all enemies—Russians, Persians, or Chinese—if they please to try conclusions. I should hope that during the approaching rains new regiments of all arms will be raised; if not, and matters do not go on smoothly in the Punjaub, we shall have every rascal who thinks he can annoy our Government setting us at defiance."

Bombay papers to the 30th of July inclusive have been received. A conspiracy had been discovered at Poonah to murder all the Europeans resident there, and to restore the Mahratta Government. Fortunately it was made known to the authorities in time to prevent it from being carried into effect, otherwise the massacre would have been dreadful.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 9th inst., contains a letter from Alexandria, dated the 16th ult., in which Mehemet Ali is represented as more than ever resolved not to abate one jot of his pretensions. The letter states that one of the Pacha's couriers arrived on the 14th at Alexandria from Constantinople, bringing letters to the Viceroy from the Sultan, the Sultana Valide, the Grand Vizier Chosrew, and Halil Pacha. The two Ministers in their letters earnestly entreat the Viceroy to restore the fleet, and overwhelm him with titles and compliments. They style him the father of the Turkish empire, faithful servant of Allah and the Prophet, sword of Islamism, defender of the Caliph and the Caliphate, whose patriotism will never permit the dismemberment of the empire, which would infalibly take place were he to persist in detaining the Ottoman fleet at Alexandria. The writer further states that the letters of the Sultan and his mother satisfied Mehemet Ali that they both detested Chosrew, his old enemy, and convinced at last that the whole Turkish empire was in his favour, he sent off couriers on the 16th with orders to Ibrahim to march at once upon Constantinople. Ibrahim, it was said, had issued proclamations setting forth that he fought under the banners of the Prophet to restore the glory of Islamism, and that all Europe was consequently against him.

Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart., K.C.B.—This gallant and universally esteemed officer breathed his last, yesterday week, at his residence in Greenwich Hospital, in the 71st year of his age. The gallant Admiral, who was the flag captain, companion, and friend of the immortal Nelson, was a native of Northamptonshire. The following fact, which proves the strong attachment of Sir Thomas Hardy to the memory of his distinguished commander, Lord Nelson, came to the knowledge of Mr. Behnes, the sculptor, on taking a cast from the face of the deceased for the purpose of preparing a bust:—Mr. Behnes discovered on Saturday a miniature of Lord Nelson suspended from the neck of Sir Thomas, whom he had worn ever since the time he had received it from his lordship as a present. The miniature is to be placed in the coffin of Sir Thomas, and buried with him, pursuant to the directions to his family during his life time.

The Wooden Pavement a Failure.—The numerous accidents which have occurred in the Old Bailey since it has been paved with wood, has at length awakened the slumbering of our City authorities to the expediency of making some alteration in that particular, and workmen were this morning employed in "notching" the wooden blocks, which will in future render the footing good both for persons and cattle, and will thereby, in a great degree, prevent the recurrence of those accidents which it has been our painful duty to record.—*London Paper.*

Important to Shipowners.—The following resolution has been lately passed at a special meeting of the general committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, namely,

"That it will be made a regulation that every ship, after her return from a voyage beyond the Cape of Good Hope, or Cape Horn, shall, previously to her departure upon another *distant* voyage, be required to be placed in dry dock, or on the ways, for the examination of her bottom."

And notice has been given that the regulation will be adopted and carried into effect forthwith.

The President steam ship.—This noble vessel building at Limehouse, London, for the British and American Steam Navigation Company, is nearly finished, and will be launched in the course of November. She is a much larger vessel than the British Queen, as will be observed by the dimensions which are as follows:—Extreme length from stem to taffrail (including the figure-head,) 267 feet; extreme breadth of her deck, 41 feet; including paddle boxes, 67 feet; depth in the hold, 31 feet 6 inches; and her tonnage about 2500 tons. Her engines will consist of two, each of 250 horse power. Her upper or main deck is constructed in a different manner from that of the British Queen, being similar to a double-banked frigate, and not "flushed" as it is nautically termed. Her paddle wheels are to be 90 feet in circumference.

Don Carlos and Don Sebastian.—We are enabled to announce that Don Sebastian has received his passports for Naples. This prince has fallen out with his uncle, Don Carlos, and applied to the Tuileries for a passport, promising most formally not to interfere any more in Spanish affairs. The King, on receiving this assurance, ordered passports to be delivered to him. This intelligence thunderstruck Don Carlos and the rest of his family. It is not known whether Don Sebastian will pass through Paris or proceed to Naples by the direct road. "It is not easy to comprehend the conduct of the Chatean, unless the demand of the prince was backed by foreign diplomacy. Don Sebastian violates his word of honour with the greatest facility—it is no tie upon him. He has already sworn allegiance to Queen Christina, with the Infante Don Francisco de Paula, and he subsequently repaired to Naples where he joined the party of his uncle, whose armies he twice commanded in chief.—[National.]

The *Guienne* of Bordeaux publishes the following:

"Answer of the Count of Morella to the English Commissioners sent to him by Lord Palmerston.

"As soon as the English Colonels presented themselves at the head quarters of Cabrera, this chief gave them to understand that he was already informed of the object of their visit. During the dinner the conversation turned on different subjects. When they began to speak to him of the termination of the war by means of treaties, Cabrera replied; 'I will not hear of politics. I know well that your treaties, and all your acts are to increase your commerce. If you will sell me muskets I will pay you ready money. This is my diplomacy and my speculation.' After the dinner the Englishmen retired, quite astonished to see the firmness of the student of Tortosa."

"Answer to Espartero:—

"An Extraordinary courier was sent by Espartero to Cabrera to communicate to him the treaty signed by Rafael Maroto. He invited Cabrera to profit by the advantages which might result from it. Count Morella tore the treaty to pieces before the courier, informing him at the same time that if he was not out of the King's domains within twenty four hours he would shoot him. 'This is, said Cabrera, 'the answer you may carry to Espartero.'"

Bourges, the town fixed upon by the French Government as the place of retreat for Don Carlos is situate in the very centre of France, and is about 160 miles south of Paris. It stands on a rising ground in the midst of a marshy country, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. The only public buildings of note are the fine Gothic Cathedral and the Great Tower formerly used as a state prison, and perhaps destined again by Louis Phillippe for that purpose.

The Courier de Bordeaux of the 17 says:—"It was reported on Change that a republican movement had taken place at Madrid. It is affirmed that this event is connected with the question of the *fueros.*"

Death of Runjeet Singh.—By the overland mail from India, arrived this morning, bringing Bombay papers of the 1st of August, we learn that the "Old Lion of the Punjaub," Runjeet Singh, died after a protracted illness, at Lahore. Runjeet Singh was one of the most extraordinary of the many distinguished characters who figure in the modern history of India. From an origin still more obscure and less respectable than that of Mehemet Ali, he raised himself by the force of his genius to the throne of one of the most powerful kingdoms on the Indus. His death, at the present moment, is an event of considerable importance.—[Sun.]

Her Majesty's vessels of war Volage and Conway were to leave Calcutta for China, but whether with the view of coercing the Chinese was not known. It seems pretty evident, however, that their departure was connected with the protection of British interests at Canton.

"We learn that the death of Runjeet Singh took place on the 27th of June, at which time he was in the 60th year of his age. By an order of the Governor-General, dated Simla, July 4, the obsequies of Runjeet Singh were observed by the English troops and residents with the utmost respect. Among the remarkable incidents connected with the death of Runjeet Singh, none is more worthy of being recorded and noted than the fact of four princesses, his wives, and seven slave girls, having been permitted to burn themselves on his funeral byre. The sacrifice of the slaves is indeed an atrocious cruelty, enacted apparently for no other purpose than that of adding dignity to the funeral pageant; and we hope that the British Government, in its communications with Kurruk Singh or Dhian Singh, who seems to have been the real director of the obsequies will not fail to convey a strong intimation of its sense upon this most barbarous proceeding."—[Bombay Times.]

Paris, Oct. 16.—*News from the East.*—We have some interesting intelligence from Alexandria of the 26th of September. It would seem that Mehemet Ali is fully aware of the increasing unpopularity of Khosrew Pacha, and of his therefore declining influence. Not only are the Ulemas, the Sultan's mother, and the harem against him, but the Sultan himself begins to be opposed to him. The Viceroy has also learnt, in the most indisputable manner, that the Great Powers were by no means agreed—no, not on any one point, as to the affairs of the East, and that Russia had refused in the most formal manner to be any party to a Congress at Vienna. The Pasha had also learned that France had separated from England as to the Egyptian portion of the question, and that no expedition would be made to constrain the surrender of the Turkish fleet. The Viceroy had been much delighted to hear of the "split" between France and England on the subject of Egypt. Mehemet Ali was more resolved than ever not to yield to the demands of Lord Palmerston, and the English Consul at Alexandria despaired of bringing the Pasha to listen either to the threats or persuasions of his lordship.

A conspiracy had been discovered at Poonah to murder all the Europeans resident there, and to restore the Maharrata Government.

Turkey.—According to a letter from Constantinople published by the *Augsburg Gazette*, Admiral Stopford was said to have declared that he would force an entrance into the Dardanelles—1st, if Ibrahim Pacha marched upon Constantinople; 2d, if serious disturbances took place in the Turkish capital; and, 3d, if a Russian fleet appeared in the Bosphorus.

Young Italy.—That hand that roused Italy from the desolation of the middle ages, that stamped in the serene brow of that queen of nations 'Esto perpetua,' is hastening to her rescue. Italy, has more than once languished and revived, and she never sank from her glories without rising younger and greater. The phœnix has been consumed upon her funeral pyre. Her last breath has vanished in the air with the smoke of her ashes; but the dawn breaks; the first rays of the sun are falling upon the desolate hearth; their ashes begin to heave, and from their bosom the new bird springs forth with luxuriant plumage, displaying her bold flight, with her eyes fixed on that sun from which she derived her origin.—[Metropolitan Mag.]

Riots on the Chester and Birkenhead Railway.

It appears, that for some time past, considerable jealousy has existed amongst the labourers employed in this railway, the Irish portion of them having taken offence, because Mr. Graham, a sub-contractor, has employed none but Englishmen on his portion of the line, and on account of other grievances, real or supposed. On Monday se'nnight, the Irishmen assembled at Childer Thornton, to beat off the Englishmen so favoured, and by dint of superior numbers and the employment of dangerous weapons succeeded in their object. On the following day, the English mustered their forces and went along the line, from Childer Thornton towards Chester, with a determination to drive the Irish from the field, by way of retaliation. Near the former place they met the Irish, and a battle ensued between them. The Irish mustered about three hundred, the English about two hundred and fifty. The former were armed with pick handles, shovels, (a kind of sharp spade,) and bludgeons. The English having only sticks, were overpowered. The neighbourhood was in great alarm, and several of the belligerents were severely hurt. Information of the disturbance having reached the magistracy of Birkenhead, Mr. Palmer, the active superintendent of the constabulary force of the district, was dispatched to the scene of disturbance, with the comparatively few officers under his command. They reached Childer Thornton at about four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon; but Mr. Palmer, finding his force altogether inadequate to surpress the ferment amongst the disturbers, busied himself in ascertaining the ringleaders, until further assistance could be procured, and against these he obtained warrants. On Wednesday, Mr. Palmer was active in obtaining further information, and on that day the rioters (the Irish) paraded the village in military array, vowing vengeance against every Englishman who should work with the obnoxious contractor. Between Sutton and Childer Thornton they met a party of English labourers, who, being fewer in numbers, were obliged to retreat. On this occasion, too, several of them were severely injured. On Thursday, in consequence of the still excited feeling and conduct of the victorious party—the Irish—and the necessity to serve the warrants against the ringleaders, it was deemed desireable on the part of the magistrates, to send for the aid of the military to Liverpool and Chester. We should premise that the rioters had previously taken possession of the beer-houses in the hamlet of Childer Thornton, and helped themselves *ad libitum*, to whatever of the good things of this life they could lay their hands upon. With this exception, they committed no depredation, nor (as has been rumoured) inflicted any indignity or personal injury beyond what occurred in the conflict with their "fellow" workmen. The military came to the scene of riot on the application of John Dean Case, Esq., J. P. They consisted of a detachment of the 14th foot, from Chester, under the command of Capt. Wilson, and a detachment of the 95th foot, from Liverpool, commanded by a Major. Such were the arrangements, that both detachments reached Childer Thornton nearly simultaneously. Mr. Case was present, and, as we learn, contributed much to the restoration of tranquillity, by his coolness and determination. The village where most of the Irish lodge, was, at this time, apparently in a state of siege, and the inhabitants in great alarm. The doors of the cottages in which some of the rioters had ensconsed themselves, were closed and barricaded. Mr. Palmer however, backed his horse against several of them, and, the animal being a "knowing one," kicked out, so that his heels became an effectual battering ram, and the boards gave way. Though many of the aggressors fled across the fields, he was enabled, with the aid of the military, to apprehend twenty-six of the ringleaders, who were brought to Birkenhead the same night. They were examined before Mr. Case. Sixteen of them were committed for trial at the sessions, the remainder were summarily dealt with, by being fined or held to trial. It is to the credit of the military and the constabulary of Birkenhead, that none of the prisoners were hurt in their capture, though three of Mr. Palmer's men were much beaten in the cottages before the military came up. Amongst those who suffered in the several conflicts between the belligerents was a labourer named Oxton, of Bebbington, who was so severely injured by kicks and blows all over his body, that his life is despaired of. Another man, (also an Englishman,) whose name we could not ascertain, was left in an equally deplorable condition.

The *Chester Courant* of Tuesday gives the following account of the origin of these disturbances:—"On the evening of Saturday week one of the contractors for the completion of the works on this railway absconded with the wages which were entrusted to him to distribute among the men he employed. On the followng Tuesday another contractor was appointed to succeed the defaulter. The gang of men stoutly insisted that he should reimburse them for the loss they had sustained in consequence of the dishonesty of his predecessor. To this preposterous demand he resolutely refused to accede, and the men, until his consent should be wrung from him, obstinately resolved not to work. Unfortunately, in a moment of excitement, he declared that not one Irishman should be engaged in his employ. One story has it that forthwith a gang of Irishmen sallied in a body to a place at which a number of English labourers were at work, mutilated the hands, arms, and bodies of those who refused to strike; and eventually compelled them to do so. Another account states that the Englishmen were the original aggressors. Perhaps the truth may be, that the original depredators, and those whom they assailed, were composed indefinitely of Englishmen and Irishmen; and that the actual incentive to the onslaught was the determination of the recusants to oblige all who were inclined to continue their labour to abandon it. We are not disposed to attribute the occurrence of it to the ebullition of any national animosity existing between the labourers themselves, but rather to the invariable turbulence of temper which the class of men by whom the excavations of railways are conducted usually, as the termination of their labour approaches, display."

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—Being an old military character, and having heard that a sham-fight was to take place on Tuesday last, composed of the gallant 69th Regt. and our brave City and County Militia, I was induced to follow the crowd, until I reached the road leading to the Marsh, when I halted, and saw the different positions taken up; the supposed enemy lining the road from the lower road leading from Otty's Mills, to that of Mackay's; the opposing party stretched its front from the road leading up to Sheriff White's farm, and across the Marsh opposite the new Church in Portland. I think about one o'clock the firing commenced on the enemy from the infantry, and some guns placed on a commanding point at Fort Howe, under the militia artillery. The moment the enemy saw they were attacked, they commenced a heavy fire of musketry and great guns, but in a short time were overpowered and retreated; they were shortly reinforced by the party from the Woods, who assisted, rallied, and drove the others to nearly the brow of Fort Howe, when a fresh attack was made, and after a few vollies, the enemy surrendered.

Too much praise cannot be given to the gallant Major Brooks, who made the necessary arrangements for the attack and defence, and the manner his distinguished corps, (the 69th,) acquitted themselves, and our gallant militia, deserves the highest praise.

I observed a most soldier-like veteran leading some of the Divisions, whose appearance bespoke the soldier, and whom, upon inquiry, I found to be Colonel Peters, of the 1st Battalion City Militia. I must here observe, that had I not been told the militia were out, I certainly would have taken them to be regular troops, from the precision with which they went through the different evolutions, and the steadiness of their officers; and the City and County of St. John may be proud indeed to see such a body of men under arms, ready and willing to defend their soil. A few days like the above would make your militia (should their services be required) much more efficient than any other mode that might be adopted. Your's, &c.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

P. S.—I understand the high state of discipline, and interior economy of this gallant corps, the 69th Regiment, is not surpassed in the service.

The Mammoth Lottery.

WE have very respectfully to call the attention of such as mean to invest in this Lottery, to loose no time in purchasing tickets. We are gratified in being able to state, that by letters, yesterday received from New-Orleans, no doubt exists as to the drawing taken place on the day fixed upon, and that it is the Managers' settled determination on no account to permit the drawing to be deferred.

SYLVESTER & CO.

New York, Oct. 1. 156 Broadway.

NAVIGATION, &c.

THE subscriber purposes teaching, at Bragg's Buildings, King street:—Navigation, with the method of determining the latitude by Meridian; single or double Altitudes; finding the Longitude by Lunar observation, and Time keepers; Practical Geometry, Trigonometry, Globes, Maps, Ephemeris, &c. &c.

Terms made known on application at the Class Room. I. G. HOYT.

October 11, 1839.

MILLINERY.

MRS. MILLAR has received her WINTER SUPPLY of fashionable Silk Velvet BONNETS; also, plain and figured Satin Bonnets; with a variety of Velvets, Satins, and Flowers to match, to which she respectfully solicits the attention of the Ladies of St. John and its vicinity.

Market square. October 4.

Boot & Shoe Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the Public, that having lost by the late Fire his old stand in Dock Street, he has removed his Establishment to Prince William street, in those premises next but one to the Bank of New-Brunswick, and solicits a continuance of that liberal patronage he has always enjoyed since his first commencement in business.

Sept. 6. DAVID PATERSON.

Lunars, Chronometers, &c.

MR. MILLS continues to give instruction in Navigation, comprising the latest improvements in Solar, Sidereal and Lunar Observations, also the use of Chronometers, and the Practice of Maritime surveying.

Commercial & Mathematical school, German street, Oct. 18, 1839.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOV. 15, 1839.

Liverpool dates to the 18th of October have been furnished by the arrival of the steamer *Great Western*, at New-York.—The Great Western brought out 128 passengers. The steamer *British Queen* performed her passage home in 13 days, 20 hours; was to leave England again on the 1st day of November, and had 200 berths engaged when the Great Western left.

It is not expected that the Imperial Parliament will re-open before February.

The various branches of Commerce and Trade in general are in a depressed state.

The report is again revived of the early marriage of Queen Victoria to Prince Albert of Coburgh, who is now in England.

Orders have been received at the Royal Dock yard at Woolwich, from the Commissioners of the Lords of the Admiralty; to build a steam ship of 200 horse power, to be named the *Lizard*. She is to be constructed with all possible expedition.

Some miscreant recently threw a stone through the plate glass window of her Majesty's sitting room, at Windsor Castle, although a sentinel was on duty close by, he heard nothing of the occurrence.

Sir Hussey Vivian, Master-General of the Ordnance, has dismissed fifteen senior students from the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich as a punishment for brutal conduct towards their "fags," and for general insubordination.

Mr. Brunel is reported to have discovered a mode of obtaining railway speed equal to 200 miles an hour!

Orders have been received at the Royal dock-yards at Chatham to build, without delay, two 80-gun line-of-battle ships to be called the Majestic and the Mars.

Lieut. the Earl of Caledon is ordered to join the 2d Coldstream Guards in Canada.

Capt. Grey, 52d, appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir C. Campbell at Nova-Scotia, is son of the Earl Grey, and brother of Lieut-Colonel Grey, 71st.

Captain M'Beath, 68th, is ordered to join headquarters at Jamaica.

The 11th and 15th will be the next Regiments home from Canada.

An increase of £1 is made to the bounty for recruits of the Royal Artillery, same as the Cavalry Regiments, making a sum of £4 13s.

Two of the Queen's household, Mr. Judd and Mr. Cavendish, expired quite suddenly this week.

The Government Police in Manchester.—A public notice has been placarded throughout the borough, that Sir C. Shaw's active official duties commence on the 17th inst. The police force will consist of 450 men.

It is stated that a sum exceeding 50,000*l.* was furnished out of her Majesty's privy purse, to pay the debts of her late royal father.

Col. Wildman has expended 200,000*l.* in restoring Newstead Abbey.

It is stated that thirty-eight architects will compete for the building of the New Royal Exchange. Sir R. Smirke, Mr. Gwilt, and Mr. Hardwick, have been requested to select five plans from those transmitted, and the committee will then decide upon the one to be adopted.

Gold, it appears, is returning from the Continent to this country.—A remittance was received on Tuesday at the Bank of England of from 75,000*l.* to 100,000*l* specie. In addition to the above, within a short period, some large amounts in specie have been received from Mexico and the United States, and further large remittances are expected.

The Sham Fight.—This splendid Military *fete*, took place on Tuesday last, when as we expected, the whole City appeared in motion to become spectators of the imposing scene. The gallant 69th regiment, as well the uniform Companies of the City and County Militia engaged on the occasion, were divided into the attacking and retreating parties. The attacking party was commanded by Major Brookes, and the supposed enemy by Capt. O'Halloran: Lieut. Col. Peters, of the Militia, also bore a conspicuous part, and was energetically supported by his brother Militia Officers, who performed all their respective duties in high military style. Major Brookes, again deserves the thanks of the whole Province for the high state of discipline in which the gallant 69th now stands, and also for the very many able and useful Military tactics made known to the Militia of this Province.

Programme of the Sham Fight.

The Enemy were represented by Three Divisions of the 69th Regiment, and Three Companies of the Militia and of Militia Artillery. The whole were under the immediate command of Captain O'Halloran, 69th Regiment.

In continuation of the Manœuvres performed on the 1st inst., it was supposed that the Right of the enemy's Rear Guard was in position covering their retreat and passage over the River on Pontoons at Indian Town.

The Position taken up with this object was as follows:—The Right resting upon the Heights rising in rear of the road passing by the Ship Yard to the short Ferry, and flanked by the River; their centre on the continuance of the Ridge extending across the high road to Indian Town, occupying the Church on the left of it in force, their left resting on the small fir wood and Ravine, flanked by the morass, which extends from the rear of Fort Howe in that direction. The enemy had an outpost on the heights of Fort Howe, and also a detached Picquet in advance of their centre, to watch the Bridge of Portland and the roads leading thence to the City, and some Videttes on the high ground above Portland, to give information of any movements in their front; a Picquet was also sent a little advance of the left, to watch that part of the ravine which debouches on the Morass.

The attacking Force under command of Major Brookes, advanced in two columns, the Right by the road in rear of the Attorney General's house, to the pass leading to Fort Howe—after possessing itself of this, and leaving a Division to attack the heights in front, proceeded under cover of the broken ground and wood, to the left of the Kennebeckasis road, to gain the passage at the head of the Morass; this being effected, it continued to skirt the opposite side of the morass till it arrived where the Indian Town mill stream empties itself, where it halted.

The left Column proceeded by the road in front of the Chief Justice's residence to the head of Portland. When the Skirmishers of the right column commenced their attack on the enemy's outposts on the Heights, the left passed the Bridge, driving back the enemy's Picquet, (which being intended only for observation,) after exchanging a few shots with the skirmishers retired.

The Column then proceeded up the main street of Portland, till it arrived at the point where it is intersected by the road leading to the River and that leading up to Fort Howe—It here divided, one division of it was detached and posted on the lower Road running parallel with the River, and near the ship Yard; the other remaining in rear of the buildings to the left of the high road to Indian Town, when the skirmishers of the Right column possessed themselves of the heights of Fort Howe, captured the Guns planted there, and turned them on the enemy. The left commenced a sharp skirmish with the enemy, and drove them back from the ship Yard and buildings in front of their position; having succeeded in this, it attempted to force the right and centre of the position—but this attack from the heavy fire of Artillery and Musquetry, and the natural strength of the ground failed: the attacking party fell back followed by the enemy to the ground they occupied previous to the attack, which they maintained.

The attack on the Right and Centre having failed, the right column (which by this time had arrived on the extreme left of the Enemy,) after crossing the Mill stream, commenced a vigorous attack upon it, and having gained possession of the fir wood and crossed the head of the Ravine, turned the position, and continued the attack by an Echellon movement to their right, gained the High Road and cut off the retreat of the enemy from their pontoon Bridge at Indian Town—In the mean time the left Column having made dispositions preparatory to a renewed attack upon the centre and right, commenced as soon as it was perceived that the enemy's left had been turned, and after a severe contest gained the Heights, and captured the enemy's Guns. The enemy being thus defeated and cut off from their Main body, fell back on the Ridge in rear of the Grave Yard, and their whole force being thrown on the Peninsula formed by the bend of the River, was left without the means of escape, and surrendered.

Sacred Music Society.—The Concert was given by this Society as announced, on Wednesday evening last, a numerous and respectable number of visiters were admitted by tickets, and very many more would gladly have attended, if there had been sufficient room for their admittance. The audience was delighted with the various performances, and all were much impressed with the manifest improvement made by the respective members since their last public Concert. A collection was taken up between the first and second parts of the Concert, but we regret to find that the liberality of the lovers of *Sacred Music* fell far short of our expectations.

We are glad to hear that the repairs recently making in Trinity Church having been completed, the Organ has been tuned, and will be ready next Sunday. Several important improvements have been made in its tone and internal arrangement, amongst which are the addition of two "Couplers" and thirteen "Pedals."

An Organ has been procured for the new Wesleyan Chapel, and an accomplished organist appointed.

Child Lost.—We are informed that a fine boy, about 3 years old, belonging to parents at Grand Bay, strayed from home about eight days since, and has not yet been discovered.

At a meeting of the members of the *Saint Andrew's Society* in this city on Thursday evening last, the election of Office-bearers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the undermentioned Gentlemen:

The Hon. John Robertson, *President.*
Thomas Nisbet, Esquire, *Vice President,*
John Wishart, Esquire, *Treasurer,*
Mr. James Robertson, *Secretary.*

New Vessels.—A beautifully modelled and substantial ship of 603 tons, called the "*Rical*," owned by Mr. John Walker of this city, was launched on Friday from the building yard of Messrs. Wright, near the Aboideau. She is pronounced by judges to be a first class vessel, and does much credit to the builders.

On the 3d instant, the splendid new ship "*Oromocto*," of 609 tons, built by Messrs. Scoullar & Partelow, at the Oromocto, was towed through the Falls by the steamer Maid of the Mist. The *Oromocto*, we are informed, is really what she appears to be—a well modelled ship of good workmanship and materials, with abundant and strong fastenings.—*Courier.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

James Gilmour, Esq. Commissioner, to expend the sum of £25, granted towards erecting a Slip at Rennie's landing, in the Parish of Newcastle.

Henry B. Allison and William Loch, Esquires, to be Fire Wards at Newcastle, County of Northumberland, in the room and place of Archibald Duncan, deceased, and J. A. Street, Esquire, who has resigned.

The Reverend Henry J. Jarvis and the Reverend James Hanney, to be additional Trustees of the Grammar School at Richibucto, in the County of Kent.—*Royal Gazette*

From the Colonial Gazette, of Sept. 18.

The Canadian Prisoners.—The Government had, on the 2nd of July, notified to one of the counsel of the prisoners, its intention to release them; and repeated it to their legal agent, on the 9th. Some days afterwards they were released upon condition not to return to Canada. On the 22nd of August, Lord Normanby addressed the following letter to Lord Durham, and confirmed the statement of the *Chronicle* as regarded the *reasons* of the release of the prisoners—

"Downing Street, 22nd August, 1839.

"My Lord—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 27th ultimo, enclosing a petition from Jacob Beemer, one of the individuals convicted in Upper Canada of treason, and sentenced to transportation, praying for a remission of his sentence.

"I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant. "Normanby.

The Earl of Durham, G. C. B."

Quebec, October 23.—Mr. Featherstonhaugh and Col. Mudge, proceeded in the Ringdove Sloop of war yesterday. They are to be landed at Rimouski, from whence they proceed into the interior towards Lake Metis.

November 4.—His Excellency Sir George Arthur and suite left Montreal on Thursday on their return to Upper Canada. It appears to be now pretty certain that His Excellency the Governor General will proceed to Upper Canada, this month, and several accounts agree in stating that his stay in the Upper Province will extend to six weeks. Rumours of the retirement of Sir George Arthur from the Administration of the Government of Upper Canada have been afloat, but we are unable to learn any thing positive on the subject.

The Kingston, (U. C.) Chronicle of the 30th ult. says:—Nothing certain has transpired regarding the Governor General's visit to this Province: it is believed it will not take place before next season. Lt. Gen. Sir R. D. Jackson may be daily expected. The gallant general is on a tour of inspection throughout his extensive military command

New York, Nov. 2.

The Crisis.—Busines affairs have at length reached a crisis.—The merchants are on the brink of a general bankruptcy and call loudly on the Banks for relief. The Banks are required to extend their discounts and receive Safety-Fund bills. Some are willing to do so, if all will; others hold out pertinaciously against it. Can any possible advantage arise to the banks, to the merchants, or to the community, in disguising, any longer, the truth? Is it advisable, when the plague is in our houses, to conceal the fact? Is *that* a way to smother the pestilence? One thing is pretty certain. The Banks will be compelled to satisfy the demands upon them, and this is the only way to avert for a time the calamity that overshadows us. But the consequence must be a suspension, sooner or later. If the Banks should not accommodate as required, there must be a sudden and overwhelming bankruptcy, in which the Banks themselves must inevitably be involved. This is the plain truth of the matter, and it is time the public began to realize it. Of what possible use are the Banks in their present condition? They offer no facilities for business, while they cripple the movements of trade. Think of business men paying sixty per cent. for money, merely to keep their heads out of water for a day or two longer! Men are afraid to speak the truth to each other: but they dare not confess the truth to their best friends. They shut their eyes and would fain believe that they are not in danger. But they are, notwithstanding, in the utmost danger; they cannot avoid the storm, and in their se-

To Correspondents.—"
of "The Picture" can
this week's Chronicle, it

MA
On Wednesday evenin
rson, M. John F. Gon
land, to Annabella, only
McMackin, of this City.
On Thursday, 14th in
Bancroft, Mr. John F. M
Elizabeth, second daug
ters, all of this City.
On the 5th instant, by t
Mr. James Johnston, to M
land, both of this city.
Same day, by the same
to Miss Margaret McAul
On the 7th inst. by th
Mr. William Phelan, to
of Mason's Bay, St. John
On Monday evening,
Germain Street, by the
James Lemon, to Miss
this City.
On the 15th ult. by th
John Matthews, to Miss
Saint George.
At Londonderry, N. S
Rev. John Brown, Mr.
chant, of Maitland, to Su
ter of John Wier, Esquire
At Fredericton, on the
Birkmyre, A. M., Mr.
Douglas, to Miss Jane W
rish.—At Christs Church
deacon Coster, on Sunda
H. R. N. Tibbits, to Mis
daughter of Mr. J. B. Pa
by the Rev. J. Birkm
Scribner, to Miss Sara
Parish.

DI
On Wednesday night
tressing illness, which he
tude, Mr. Benjamin Gale
ble citizen, in the 60th
widow and four children
affectionate husband and
neral to take place on S
after morning service, f
Duke street.
On Tuesday morning
Mr. Thomas Smith, aged
On the 7th inst., aged
son of Mr. Michael McG
On 6th inst., of consu
his age, at the residence o
Loudoit,) in Digby, N. S
Mr. James McKenzie, M
of Caithness.
On the 28th ult., at K
Douglas, Mr. Daniel Ye
age, leaving a family of
his loss.

SHIPPI
Port of St. John, arri
rine, Crowell, Halifax
9th, ship James Lemon,
Lockwood & Co., mer
Brig Ocean, Lennerton,
Stewart, flour, staves a
Ann, O'Brien, Donegal,
passengers.
Schr. Meridian, Crowell
Brothers & Co. sugar,
Triumph, Potter, Quebe
thers, beef and pork.
Constant, Young, Philad
cargo.
Lilly, Greenwood, Labra
Snowball, Burns, Halifa
10th, brig Collyria, Card
ritt, wheat &c.
Schr. Eliza Ann, Dannis
bertson, bricks.
ship John Craig, Pettin
lows & Ketchum, ballas
Branches, Walker, Dem
mers, ballast.
13th, ship Emanuel, De
McPherson, ass. cargo.
Brig Friends, McLean,
last.
14th, Sarah, Wilson, Syd
Schr. Eliza Ann, Covil,
Co. rum and fish.
Britannia, Smith, Halifa
15th ship Liverpool, Sin
lows & Ketchum, ass.

CLE
Ship Flora, Cowan, Live
Ganges, Broderick,
St. Martins, Pitt, N
Ruby, Westcott, L
Elizabeth, Sinclair,
Brothers, Daniel, L
Brig Kentville, Daly, St.
Energy, Irvin, Gree
Rapid, Cook, Berbi
Peri, Field, New Y
Schr Compeer, Lincoln,
Armide, Smith, Hal

We regret to state that
from Boston, bound to t
the Breakwater, entrance
gale on Wednesday the
feared that the vessel is a
extent of dam