THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 7, 1841.

☞ The Chronicle Office is removed, in consequence of the late Fire, to the store of N. Merritt, Esquire, in Water street, over the store of Messrs. Milby & Thomas.

Arrival of the Mail.

The Steam Ship BRITANNIA arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, in 13½ days from Liverpool. Several of her passengers reached here yesterday morning, by way of Windsor, in the steamer Maid of the Mist. The Britannia's mail has not yet reached this City, but through the politeness of Mr. MILBY, who came passenger in the steamer, we have been favored with English papers to the 20th April.

CHINA.—The most important news brought by the English Mail is the settlement of the Chinese question. The Chinese have ceded the Island and Harbour of Hong Kong to the British Crown, and to pay an indemnity of 6,000,000 dollars, 1,000,000 payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual instalments.

Private letters state, that the Chinese consider that they have got the best of the bargain—that the island is barren, and is 100 miles distant from Canton, the seat of business.

COMMODORE NAPIER.—This gallant officer arrived at Liverpool in the steam ship Oriental, on his return from the Mediterranean, and was entertained at a public dinner in the Amphitheatre, on Monday the 19th April.

We regret to state that no intelligence of the steam ship President had reached England when the Britannia left. The President was then out nearly 40 days from New York.

The Imperial Parliament was adjourned to the 22nd April.

COLONIAL DUTIES BILL.—Mr. Labouchere's series of Resolutions for the regulation of foreign trade in the British possessions in America and the West Indies, have been passed in the House of Commons.

SUMMARY OF BRITISH NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

An extraordinary express, in anticipation of the overland mail, which reached London on Thursday, has brought a mass of important intelligence from China, India, and Egypt. The dates are, from Chusan to the 20th of December, from Macao to the 27th of January, from Singapore to the 25th of Jan. from Calcutta to the 18th of Feb. from Scinde to the 22d of Feb. from Bombay to the 1st of March, and from Alexandria to the 25th of March.

CHINA.

The steamer Enterprise had arrived at Calcutta from Macao on the 14th of Feb. bringing despatches for the Home Authorities, which were forwarded to Bombay by express, and thence transmitted to Suez by the Victoria steamer. It appears, that in consequence of the insincerity and tardiness displayed by the Imperial Commissioner preparations were made on the morning of the 9th January for attacking the outposts of the Bogue forts. About 700 Seapoys, 200 European soldiers, and 400 seamen and marines were embarked under the command of Major Pratt, of her Majesty's 26th Regiment, in the steamers Enterprise, Nemesis, and Madagascar, and landed in the vicinity of the fort of Chuenpee. At the same time her Majesty's ships Calliope, Larne, and Hyacinth opened a cannonade on the lower battery of the fort, while the steamers Nemesis and Queen threw shells into the upper tower which commanded it. The latter was soon taken possession of by the British troops, who poured down a heavy fire of musketry on all the lower works, and quickly drove the Chinese from their guns. In two hours the fort was in possession of the English, with a loss of only 3 killed and 23 wounded; that of the Chinese is estimated at from 500 to 700. Many were killed in the attempt to escape by jumping down from their own embrasures, a depth of 20 feet, to the rocks below. The ships and crews escaped unhurt, although the fort mounted 35 guns.

At the same time the fort of Tycookstow was attacked by another squadron operating about three miles to the southward, under command of Captain Herbert, of the Samarang, supported by the Druid, Modeste, and Columbine. A heavy fire was opened on the fort, and promptly returned, but the Chinese guns were speedily disabled, and a party of seamen landed to seize the fort. The Chinese made a spirited resistance, but were soon overpowered, and the fort captured. The first lieutenant of the Samarang was wounded in the assault.

The steam-vessels then attacked the fleet of junks lying in Anson's Bay, but owing to the shallowness of the water, only the Nemesis could approach them, towing 12 armed boats from her Majesty's ships. Her first rocket set fire to the powder magazine of one junk; 18 others were blown up by their own crews, and the rest escaped into the inner waters. Next morning her majesty's ship Blenheim began to throw shells into the batteries at Wantong, and was preparing to attack the chief fort of Annunghoy, when the Chinese commander-in-chief made a communication to Captain Elliot, who thereupon desisted from further hostilities.—On the 20th of January, a circular was addressed by the British Plenipotentiary to her Majesty's subjects in China, announcing that preliminary arrangements between the Imperial Commissioner and himself had been made to the following effect:

"1. The cession of the island and harbour of Hong Kong to the British Crown. All just charges and duties to the empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid as if the trade were conducted at Whampoa.

"2. An indemnity to the British Government of 6,000,000 dollars, 1,000,000 payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual instalments, ending in 1846.

"3. Direct official intercourse between the countries upon an equal footing.

"4. The trade of the port of Canton to be opened within ten days after the chinese New Year, and to be carried on at Whampoa till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement. Details remain matter of negotiation."

INDIA.

No intelligence of importance has been received from Scinde or Affghanistan during the present month. Nusseir Khan is still at large, but there are strong reasons to hope he will surrender himself.—Dost Mahomed had, on the 10th of Feb. proceeded from Ferozepore to Loodeanah. He was desirous to go to Calcutta to see Lord Auckland, but it was doubtful if this would be permitted.

The Panjaub is in a very unsettled state. Sheir Sing had deposed the Rajee after an attack on the citadel of Lahore, which lasted three days; but the authority of this new Rajah is far from being generally recognized. General Court had been obliged to make his escape from Lahore to Ferozepore, in consequence of a mutiny among his troops.

The Governor-General of Bengal has issued an order breaking up and disgracing the natives of the second Light Cavalry, which recently deserted its European officers, while leading them against Dost Mahomed's cavalry.

Major-General Sir Robert Dick has arrived at Madras from Bengal, and assumed the command of the army of the former presidency.

EGYPT.

Letters from Alexandria state that the Pasha was awaiting the decision of the Divan, but had declared his determination to concede nothing beyond the payment of a fixed yearly tribute, and to allow no interference in the details of his government.—As if in defiance of the butti-scherifi of the 22d of January, he had ordered the army to be increased to 70,000, was daily bringing in conscripts in fetters to Cairo, had stopped the supplies of corn shipped at Suez for the Holy cities, from their yearly tribute from Egypt, and had raised the French Colonel of Engineers, M. Galise, who recently fortified Alexandria, and was now strengthening Cairo, to the rank of a Bey on full pay, 150 purses (£750) pr annum. Three regiments had been ordered from Cairo to garrison Alexandria, and none of the Pasha's sailors were permitted to leave the city for a moment. The frontiers of Egypt were much disturbed. Melik Ninir was said to have beaten Ahmed, the Pasha's Governor of Kartoom. The two great Bedouin tribes on the west of the Nile were engaged in warfare on their own account, and the peaceable inhabitants engaged in the collection of natron at the lakes south of Alexandria had been extensively plundered. The Pasha had formed an alliance with the Bedouins of the Desert, on the borders of Syria, exempting them from tribute, &c. and was preparing them to fortify Gaza. His present force is said to be 55,000 men.

At Alexandria the plague was now nearly restricted to the sailors and soldiers, whose barracks are the ordinary filthy family huts; the cases from 10 to 13 per day; 88 are under treatment in the hospital, but the majority die before they can be removed there.

Although the merchants of Liverpool had sent a very complimentary address to the Pasha, nothing real or practical had as yet been done by him to open the trade of Egypt according to the treaty of commerce of Balti Liman, and great dissatisfaction was felt amongst the Syrians still detained in Egypt. Numbers were to be seen in the regiment of cavalry encamped outside Alexandria. These two points, but chiefly the latter, had given rise to the coolness and dissatisfaction observed between the Pasha and commodore Napier previous to the departure of the latter.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.

A meeting of the East India and China Association was held on Thursday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the late proceedings in China. The result of the deliberations of the Association was the adoption of a letter to Viscount Palmerston, in which the members express their dissatisfaction at the recent arrangements entered into by Captain Elliott with the Chinese authorities.—The letter was signed on Saturday by all the houses engaged in the trade with China, and forwarded in the evening to London. We subjoin a copy of the document:

To the Right Honorable Lord Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's secretary of state for Foreign Affairs.

MY LORD—We, the undersigned Merchants of Liverpool, engaged in the trade of India and China, venture to address your Lordship on the subject of the intelligence which has reached us by the last overland mail, announcing that a preliminary treaty had been entered into between her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and the Chinese Commissioner, and we do so under deep feelings of disappointment and alarm.

In the treaty to which we refer, as officially communicated to the British residents in China, on the 20th of January last, we cannot recognise the fulfilment of any one of the great and important objects avowedly sought to be obtained by her Majesty's Government in the mission of the formidable armament which proceeded to the coast of China during the last year; nor can we trace in its provisions any thing calculated to afford a prospect of redress for past loss and suffering, or to allay distrust and apprehension in entering upon new dealings with the Chinese.

We refrain from alluding to intelligence, however worthy of credit, which has reached us from private sources in China, and abstain from speculating upon the nature of the details that are stated to remain to be negociated; but we find, in the contents of the circular itself, issued by her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, ample reason for approaching your lordship with urgent entreaties, that her Majesty's Government will not ratify a treaty the avowed and prominent conditions of which are calculated to degrade the British character in the eyes of other nations, and which contains neither that reparation for the past nor that security for the future which the country was led to expect she had a right to demand, and was in a situation to enforce.

We have the honour to remain, my lord, your most obedient servants, &c.

Liverpool, April 16, 1841.

LANDING OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

This morning, shortly after eight o'clock, the steamer Redwing, commanded by Lieut. Tudor, went down to the Sloyne, for the purpose of conveying Commodore sir Charles Napier from the Oriental, where he has for some days been imprisoned under the quarantine laws, to the George's Pierhead. No time was lost by one who so well understands the value of that important commodity, and who has ever shown so much readiness to take it by the forelock. The gallant commodore transferred himself to the Redwing immediately, and the consequence was that he approached the pier long before the hour announced for his landing. It was officially stated yesterday, that the veteran would debark at ten o'clock: the Redwing reached the landing place at a few minutes past nine. Had the landing taken place at the time appointed, there might have been more present, but the multitude could scarcely have evinced greater enthusiasm.—A deputation from the committee appointed for the purpose had proceeded from the Town-hall between eight and nine o'clock, accompanied by a band of music. The effect of this was to gather a large concourse of people, while many others had rushed to the pier at an early hour, for the purpose of making sure of a good view.

The gallant Commodore was received, on his landing, by loud acclamations from all present, and he proceeded, accompanied by the band playing (of course) "*See the conquering hero,*" the deputation, and a vast crowd to the Town-hall. The procession was a triumphal one all the way. Flags were hoisted on the shipping—from several warehouses and buildings, and the Royal standard fluttered over the Town-hall. At the latter building, Sir Charles was received by the Mayor, who introduced him to the vast crowd assembled in Castle street. The acclamations were renewed and continued several minutes: sir Charles briefly thanked the multitude for the kindness with which they had received him, and declared that he should remember it to the latest period of his life. The shouts of our townsmen were renewed as sir Charles retired.—*Albion, 19th.*

The Royal Mail steamer Caledonia; capt. M'Keilar, from Boston and Halifax, arrived on Thursday morning, with a punctuality almost equal to the arrival of a railway train: she left Boston on the 1st and Halifax on the 4th instant, and including the stoppage at the latter place, of twenty-eight hours for the Canada Mails, made the voyage in thirteen days and eighteen hours.

Arrival of the Steam-Ship Oriental, from Egypt.—This splendid vessel arrived at this port on Wednesday, from Alexandria and Falmouth. Great excitement was caused, early in the morning, by the news brought by the Irish steamers, that a very large steam ship was standing off and on for water to enter the Victoria Channel. It was immediately inferred, that the vessel must be the President. Messengers were, in consequence, sent to inform the numerous parties interested in her of the fact, and boats were despatched down the river to meet her. Even the flag of the consignee was hoisted, at the signal station, to denote her arrival off the port. The haze and the smoke of the town prevented a clear view seaward, and, for one hour at least, the President was expected every moment to enter the Mersey. At length, about a quarter to seven o'clock, the sound of the steamer's guns was heard in Bootle Bay, and, in a few minutes, it was ascertained that the vessel was not the anxiously expected President, but the Oriental, from Alexandria and Falmouth. She immediately proceeded to the Quarantine-ground, where she will remain until to-day, when she will enter the Coboung Dock.

THE PRESIDENT.—We lament to say, that no intelligence has yet been received of this unfortunate vessel. The arrival of the royal mail steamer Caledonia, on Thursday morning, from Boston and Halifax, dissipated the hopes which had been previously entertained, that she would bring news of the missing ship having put into some Nova-scotian or United states port. Neither at Halifax on the 4th inst. nor New York on the 31st ult. had any tidings been heard of her; and the friends of the passengers on board were in happy ignorance that any misfortune had befallen her. From the interval which had elapsed between her sailing from New York & the date of the advices from that port by the Caledonia, twenty days, it is evident, that, if she survived the effects of the storm on the 12th and the 13th ult. she must have made for some southern port.—At first, the opinion was, that she would make for the Western Isles; but, if she had, sufficient time has, it is supposed, elapsed for news of her arrival at Fayal reaching England. The first opinion has, therefore, been abandoned for a second, which is, that she would, after repairing the damage she might have sustained in the gale, (and damage, of some kind or other, it is quite clear she must have sustained,) make for Bermuda.—*Liverpool Albion.*

The President had on board twenty-seven cabin passengers, exclusive of two children. The celebrated Irish comedian, Mr. Power (who is announced to appear on Monday night at the Haymarket Theatre—may he arrive!) is amongst the number. The crew and passengers amount, probably, to 100 souls or upwards. We subjoin a list of the passengers:—

P. C. Pfeffel, and A. R. Warburg, New York; Lieutenant F. Lenox and Mr. Courtney, British Army; Tyrone Power and servant, England; C. A. D. Meisegares, Philadelphia; S. Mails, New-York; C. L. Cadet, Buenos Ayres; Thomas Palmer, Baltimore; Dr. M. Torner and T. Blancher, Cuba; John Fraser, New York; A. Van Lobe, jun. Amsterdam; A. S. Byrne, London; — Thorndike, New York; W. W. Martin, England; E. B. Howell and friend; A. Livingston, New York; Rev. G. G. Cookman, Washington (city); D. Denchar, Scotland; B. Morris and child; E. Barry; J. C. Roberts, New York; J. Leo Wolf, wife and child; Master Mohring.

Her Majesty upon leaving Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle, left strict commands that immediately upon the news of the safety of the President reaching London, a special messenger should be despatched to Windsor with the intelligence, and it having been (alas too confidently) stated in London on Monday evening, that some information had been received respecting this vessel, which left no doubt that it had been heard of and was in safety, Mr. Rogers, a Queen's messenger, arrived express at Windsor from town, shortly after eight o'clock that evening, and Her Majesty immediately after his arrival, had intelligence communicated to her through the Lord Chamberlain, when the Queen and Prince Albert expressed the highest satisfaction at the gratifying communication.

Lord Granville, the English Ambassador at Paris is exceedingly ill, having been attacked by paralysis. On Friday his condition was alarming; but he is getting better.

THE REVENUE.—The revenue returns to the 5th of April show the following result:—The income for the year ended April 5, 1840, £44,985,166; the income for the year ended April 5, 1841, £44,675,886. The decrease on the year is therefore £309,280. The income for the quarter ended April 5, 1840, £8,679,714; the income for the quarter ended April 5, 1841, £8,609,200—£70,514. On the year ended 5th April, 1841, as compared with the year ended 5 h April, 1840, there is a decrease in the Customs of £301,042, and in the Post Office of £833,000. There is in the Excise an increase of £489,299; in the stamps of £162,722, and in the Taxes of £275,019. On the quarter there is a decrease in the Customs of £54,115; in the Excise of £44,526; in the Post Office of £27,000, while in the stamps there is an increase of £19,216, and in the Taxes of £42,987. The revenue of the year would have produced an increase of £520,000, but for the diminished revenue of the Post Office. If the revenue derived from the Post Office during the first quarter of 1840, be compared with that obtained from the quarter just ended, there is an apparent falling off, notwithstanding the great increase of letters of 27,000; the reason is as follows:—During the first of these quarters, owing to the payments to the Deputy Post Master being always to a certain extent in arrear, part of the receipts were derived from the period of the fourpenny rate, and the amount was further increased by a general reduction of the balance left in the hands of the Deputies; far though the total of such balances was, as shewn by a recent return to Parliament, greater at the end of the year 1840 than at the beginning, that total was considerably diminished during the first quarter, and again gradually augmented during the subsequent quarters, to meet the unceasing demands on account of money orders. This was one cause of the apparent non-increase of the Post-office revenue during the several quarters of last year, and it is understood to be still in operation. Since the reduction in the charge for money-orders in November last, the increase in the business has been such as to require a further advance in the course of the last quarter of £20,000 from the Post office account to the money-order account, which of course reduced the payments into the Exchequer to the same extent.

Recent order to the Military in Ireland.—A general order has been issued to the troops stationed in Ireland, that, in future, when escorting prisoners, the oldest and steadiest soldiers be placed in the van and rear guard, and that no communication whatever be permitted to take place between the prisoners under escort and the civilians; and that interference be repelled with the point of the bayonet. It is also ordered, that, on the military reaching the gaols or bridewells, the destination of the prisoners, old and steady soldiers be detached, and placed in such positions as will protect the escort from the intrusion of the mob, and that they are, in no instance, to suffer an intruder within the reach of their musket and bayonet with impunity.

The Court.—The Court has remained in the uninterrupted enjoyment of country life at Windsor. The Queen and Prince Albert have taken walks almost every morning on the terraces or in the pleasure-grounds of the Castle. In order to secure greater privacy, additional keepers have been stationed in the Home Park, to restrict the public to the paths leading to Datchet and Frogmore, and the royal pair are often seen perambulating the Park, followed by a single attendant. In the afternoon, Prince Albert has sometimes driven the Queen in a pony phaeton, or the Queen has driven herself, accompanied by the Prince on horseback. The little Princess Royal regularly "takes the air" in a carriage. The Duchess of Kent partakes in the out-door recreations of the Castle.

Liberality of Prince Albert.—Prince Albert has been munificent: he has given the Nelson Monument Committee a hundred guineas towards the cost of the monument: and he has presented the commanders of each of the three vessels of the Niger expedition with a handsome gold pocket chronometer, made by the best London makers, and inscribed with the name of the giver and the receiver.

York Minster is far from being restored since the fire. Nearly the whole of the £13,000, collected by subscription has been actually expended, or appropriated to works in progress towards completion. The works remaining to be executed, and for which no provision yet exists, are estimated to cost little short of £10,000.

Wood, the vocalist, left the packet ship Washington, when off Wales, and landed at Milford, whence he posted to London, with his shares of the United states Bank in his pocket, all of which he sold at 60. The Washington reached Portsmouth two days afterwards, with the news of the stoppage of that institution. This is "coming Yorkshire" with a vengeance.

Admiral Stopford is appointed the new Governor of Greenwich Hospital. The same Gazette announces the appointment of Prince Albert as Ranger of Windsor Park.

The exchange of flint for percussion cap guns to the army, will cost this year £130,000.

The Belgian Government has fixed the opening of the railway from Brussels to the French frontiers for the fetes of September next.

Mr. Jonathan Brundrett, of the Temple, has made a gift of £2000, to be divided between London University College and London Hospital. This is in addition to a donation of £1000 which those institutions received from Mr. Brundrett in 1837. He says he gives the money now, to save nearly £390 legacy and probate duty.

Sir De Lacey Evans, M. P.—A piece of plate has been presented to this officer, in fulfilment of a resolution entered into in Spain by the whole of the generals, colonels, and two hundred officers, who remained with the Legion to the close of the operations under his command.

Launch of Her Majesty's War-steamer the Geyser.—This magnificent steam-vessel of war, the Geyser, which for several months past had been building in her Majesty's Dock-yard, Pembroke, was launched on Thursday week, amidst an immense concourse of spectators. The Geyser, which is of the first class of steam-vessels of war, was laid down at the latter end of last year, and, considering her tonnage, (1,050 tons registered measure,) it shows that an unusual degree of activity prevailed in building her. She is to be got ready immediately for sea, and her guns are to be of the largest calibre. The utmost activity at present prevails in the dock-yard and vicinity, in consequence of orders having been issued by the Lords of the Admiralty to build four more steam-vessels of war, of a similar size and description to the Geyser.

Letters from Constantinople to the 28th March corroborate accounts, received through France, of the settlement of the dispute between Persia and England.

Forwardness of the Season.—This is remarkable on the continent as well as nearer home. At Goes, in Holland, it is stated, asparagus raised in the open ground has already been cut, for the first time since 1779, at so early a period; and about Valenciennes some rye is already in the ear.

Christianity in China.—There are about 300,000 Christians in China. They are not allowed to practise their religion publicly. There is, however, still existing in Pekin a church erected by the Emperor Hang Hi, who was very friendly to the Christians, and a notion has long prevailed among the Pagans of China, that as long as the cross remains standing on the steeple of this church, no serious calamity can befal the empire. In Canton there are between 8000 and 9000 Christians.

Correspondence between England and India, by the Overland Route.—Five years ago the total of letters dispatched between India and England was estimated at 309,011, while last year the correspondence between the correspondence by steam, exclusive of that by ships round the Cape, amounted to 680,000 letters and covers.

Ulm is to be fortified under the superintendence of Prussian engineers; Rastadt under that of Austrian.

The Bavarian capital, according to the census of 1840, just published, contains 100,531 souls.

Young Jones, the persevering intruder at Buckingham Palace, has obtained the appellation of Ingo Jones.

Gold in Russia.—The St Petersburg journals state that the quantity of gold obtained during last year by private companies in Siberia and the steppes of the Kirgis, amount to upwards of 86000lbs. net.

Extraordinary Fossil.—The tooth of a mammoth, or mastodon, in excellent preservation, and weighing 9½ lbs., has been discovered in the bed of the Trent, about three miles from Nottingham.

An immense dead whale has been cast up by the sea on the beach at Madras. After various ineffectual attempts to throw it clear of Madras, into which that mass of putridity would inevitably have introduced disease, the body was broken up by shots from the ramparts, and the fragments eventually buried in the sand.

Discovery of a Pot of Old Coins.—A few days since as some men were digging in a garden near the Windmill, at Pebmarrh, when about a foot only from the surface, they arrived at an earthen quart jug. On examination it was found to contain 269 pieces of silver coin,—one of Oliver Cromwell, one Philip and Mary, the remainder being those of Charles I. and II., Elizabeth, and James II. The weight of the whole was 4lb. 7oz. The garden in which they were discovered being parish property, the churchwardens and overseers have taken possession of the treasure for the present.—*Essex Herald.*

The King of Hanover has given directions for the dismantling of his apartments in St. James's Palace, waggon loads of valuable articles are daily sent off.

Extract from a Letter dated Macao, January 22:—"Regarding the terms of Captain Elliot's treaty with the Chinese, I have not temper to speak. He had the chinese at his feet, and might have had what he wished; and what has he got? A few paltry dollars and a barren island, where to be sure there is a fine harbour, but it is 100 miles from Canton, the seat of business, which will always have the preference. If all foreigners were excluded from Canton, it would do very well, but while the Americans and others go there we must do so likewise. There is no doubt that had Elliot taken the Bogue forts, which would not have cost a single life, and pushed up to Canton, the people would have forced the commissioner to make peace on any terms. The chinese cannot fight, and the panic occasioned among them by the shells and congreve Rockets is beyond description; they are greater cowards than ever I thought them. Their numbers are of no avail, indeed a disadvantage. You will see we have not gained even liberty of trade to the northern ports, on which our hopes of increasing the sale of British manufactures were founded. I cannot believe that Parliament will approve of capt. Elliot's conduct. The chinese are already chuckling, and say they have got the best of it. It makes me quite sick to think of it, and there are not half a dozen people either on shore or afloat who are not quite furious."

THE SILK GOWN.—"To be or not to be" is the the question which is now agitating the Wesleyan body throughout this country, on the subject of wearing clerical gowns in the pulpits of the Society, by its itinerant ministers. Mr. Welsh, in a pamphlet which he has published, states that the system, if adopted by all the itinerant preachers, will cost the Society £7,000 a-year. The Rev. D. Waddy, the most popular Wesleyan preacher in this town, having had a silk gown presented to him by some ladies in his congregation, has appeared therein in public, but his so doing has not met with the approval of the office bearers of the society in Hull. The Rev. Mr. Bunting, at Marchester, also appeared in one on the same day as Mr. Waddy, which circumstance being strongly disapproved of, Mr. B., has withdrawn himself until the conference, when the matter will come on for discussion.—*Hull paper.*

REPRESENTATION OF LONDON.—A number of citizens have pressed Sir Peter Laurie to allow himself to be nominated at the next election: he has accepted their invitation.

The Duke of Wellington, during his administration, not only paid off more than twenty millions of the national debt, by resolute economy and retrenchment, but made provision for saving millions more in the treasury at the time he resigned office. Why have the whig-radicals done? They have not only not paid off one farthing of the country's debt, but they have squandered the savings of the Duke of Wellington, increased taxation as before noted, and now *must* levy new taxes, or resort to some other trick to make up recurring deficiencies.—*Norwich Times.*

The loss sustained by the Bank of England on discounting acceptances amounting to forty millions sterling, does not exceed twopence half penny per cent.

We hear that Charles Kean has already realized by his professional exertions a sum exceeding £20,000. His father, with only a small share of that prudence which the son so commendably evinces, might have died worth £100,000.

There is now living in extreme penury in Great Peter-street, Westminster, a nephew of the celebrated Oliver Goldsmith. He is in his 73d year, and is named Joseph Goldsmith.

Railroads for Ireland.—A number of English capitalists, at the head of whom are the Messrs. Baring, have come forward with the necessary funds. They are to be secured by the government at a certain per centage on their outlay.

Grand Rowing Match between the Cambridge and Oxford Universities.—This great eight-oared match, which, like its predecessors, has excited the greatest interest in the univerities and in the sporting world generally, came off on Wednesday afternoon before a great concourse of people. The flotilla of boats on the Thames of every size and shape, was, of course, immense, and almost every eight-oared gig on the river was present. Trees, lamp posts, and scaffoldings of every description, from Westminster Bridge to Putney, all boasted their complement of *roosters*. At about twenty minutes past six o'clock, the signal was given, and amid the loud cheers of the multitude who lined the bridge and banks of the river, the good ashen oars were dipped into the water as clean as knives, and away went the rivals at a beautiful rate. The Cambridge boat, which had the best start, took the lead at once, and maintained her superiority to the last. In fact, before they had got over two hundred yards, the Cantabs were almost clear of their boat's length a-head. The rowing of either party was of course beautiful; the stroke steady, continuous, and as nearly as possible of equal length. Every moment increased the advantage of the Cambridge men, and the ultimate issue of the race could be prognosticated with pretty considerable safety by the time Vauxhall Bridge was won. A whole squadron of boats and steamers started with the contending cutters, but three-fourths of the former were soon thrown out, and some of the latter, who were too deeply loaded to go through the water so quickly as they otherwise would have done, shared the same fate. The rate continued uninterruptedly severe, but the Cambridge men crept more and more a-head every mile. At Battersea Bridge, which was crowded with vehicles, horsemen, and pedestrians of every possible description, the light blue was two or three boat lengths before, and she shot in gallant style through Putney Bridge, the winner by nearly six lengths. The Oxford men appeared more fagged than their opponents, but a losing race must always have that effect, quite independently of physical causes. The distance, about six miles, was accomplished in from 32 to 34 minutes; but it must be recollected, in estimating the speed, that the tide was flowing in at the rate of about two miles, or two miles and a half per hour. This is the fourth match that has taken place between the Cantabs and the Oxonians, in all of which the former have been the victors. The odds at starting were 7 to 4 on Cambridge. Putney Bridge, the winning-point, was crowded by horsemen and splendid equipages of every description, and amongst the spectators were many elegantly-attired ladies, whom not the dampness of the evening or lateness of the hour could deter.

The first cargo of sugar from the Mauritius to Waterford, arrived a few days since.

Upwards of 4000 persons visited the British Museum on Easter Monday.

Col. Torrens has resigned his seat at the Colonial Land and Emigration Board of the South Australian Commissions, from scruples as to the compatibility of his office with the holding land in the colony.

Petitions against the Corn Laws.—Petitions against the bread tax are now in progress in almost every part of the country. The Chartists appear to be getting heartily ashamed of the course they have for some time pursued at recent public meetings on this subject.

A person who is charged with having succeeded in obtaining in London more than £2000, upon forged bills, has been arrested in Paris. He is a Spaniard a handsome gentlemanly man, between 30 and 40 years of age.

Messrs. Wakefield and Son, London stock-brokers, have absconded, leaving a deficiency of £73,000, the loss of much of which sum will fall upon ladies who had entrusted their property with these parties.

Harriet Longley, the woman who threw her child into the New River lately, to silence its cries of hunger, was convicted of murder at the central criminal court. The jury accompanied their verdict with a recommendation of mercy; which the Judge, directing sentence of death to be recorded, promised to urge in the proper quarter.

Miserable Destitution of the Spanish Treasury.—The budget for the present year, just presented by the *ad interim* minister of finance, exhibits a deficiency of 221,197,751 reals, (£2,220,000, sterling) or about one-fourth of the entire revenue of the country. Queen Christina's allowance had not been paid at all, and only one-third of the sum assigned to her daughter.

Telegraphs in Paris.—There are five telegraphs in Paris. At the central station, in the Rue du l'Université, accounts are received from Calais in three minutes, by a line of 27 telegraphs; from Lille in two minutes, by 22 telegraphs; from Strasburgh in six minutes, by 46 telegraphs; from Lyons in eight minutes, by 50 telegraphs; and from Brest in eight minutes, by 80 telegraphs.

Reduction in German Postage.—On the 6th of this month the British postage on letters passing between the United Kingdom and Hamburgh and Lubeck was reduced from 1s. 6d. on letters posted in London, and from 1s. 8d. on letters posted in the country, to a uniform rate of 6d. The Hamburgh Post-office has also reduced its rate on British letters from about 4d. to 2d., so that on London letters there has been a positive reduction of 1s. 2d., and on country letters of 1s. 4d. as respects Hamburgh correspondence.

On one of the Emperor Alexander's visits to Warsaw, there not having been time to clear the streets of a quantity of mud which had been scraped into heaps, the Russian authorities ordered the windows on the ground floor of the houses to be opened, and the mud thrown into the rooms.

A Dutchman and his wife were travelling—they sat down by the road-side exceedingly fatigued. The wife sighed, "I wish I was in Heaven." The husband replies, "I wish I was at the tavern." "Oh, you old rogue," says she, "you always want to get the best place."

Emigration of Ship-Carpenters.—We hear that upwards of forty operative ship-carpenters, allured by the temptations of *High Wages* and *Cheap Food*, have agreed to emigrate from this port to Miramichi. They are to sail on Monday. 'Tis thus the Timber Duties and Corn Laws drive out our artizans, and transplant our staple manufacture.—*Sunderland Herald.*

An Early Spring.—Swallows were seen in Anglesey on the 7th instant, which is at least a fortnight earlier than usual. The cuckoo was heard in Devonshire a month ago. A Brighton paper states that there is at the present moment more grass standing in that vicinity than in the month of June last year.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Letters from Constantinople, dated the 24th ult., state that a general consternation prevailed in that capital in consequence of several couriers having arrived there with despatches announcing that the whole country about Diabekir was in a state of insurrection. The militia had been disarmed, the civil and military authorities put to death, and the dissolution of the Osman monarchy proclaimed by the rebel tribes. The report was spread in Diabekir, that the Russians had set fire to the Imperial Palace at Constantinople, and blown up the Seraglio, the walls and towers of the city, together, with the fleet, the army, the Sultan and the Divan. It is also mentioned, that Mehemet Ali had again become stubborn, and had in very polite terms withdrawn his given word. Every one at Constantinople was anxious to learn what counsels the Sultan would adapt in consequence of the new and unexpected turn which affairs had taken in the East.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 27th of March, state that no fewer than six Cabinet Councils were held at the foreign Minister's during the previous week, to deliberate upon Mehemet Ali's request for a modification of the Firman. The result was not known, but the impression was, that the Porte would yield as soon as the will of the Four Powers was known. When the ambassadors were interrogated respecting the will of their Courts, they answered that they had no powers, with the exception of the Austrian Internuncio, who implored the Sultan to avert a renewal of the horrors of war, by making all the concessions required by the Viceroy.

Major General Sir John Harvey arrived in this City from Fredericton on Monday evening last, in the steamer Fredericton. Sir John left on Tuesday evening in the Maid of the Mist, for Windsor, on his way to Halifax, whence he will probably take passage in the packet of the 15th for England.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, held on Monday, the following Gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Dr. John Boyd, Hon. H. Johnston, L. H. Deveber, W. P. Ranney, R. F. Hazen, Geo. Swinney, Nehemiah Merritt, C. C. Stewart, Thomas Leavitt.

At a meeting of the Directors on Tuesday, Thomas Leavitt, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the COMMERCIAL BANK held on Tuesday, the following Gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Noah Disbrow, W. O. Smith, R. L. Hazen, A. S. Perkins, R. M. Jarvis, Charles Ward, Thomas Merritt, Stephen Wiggins, D. J. M'Laughlin, G. T. Ray, Lewis Burns, John Wishart, Robert D. Wilmot.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors on Wednesday, Lewis Burns, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

At the Annual Meeting of the Members of the St. John Saving's Bank, held on Thursday, the 27th ult., the following Gentlemen were chosen Trustees of that Institution for the ensuing year:—The Hon. Ward Chipman; the Hon. Hugh Johnston; John Ward, Junr.; John R. Partelow; Thomas Barlow; Robert F. Hazen; Robert W. Crookshank, Esq'rs; and subsequently, the Hon. Ward Chipman was re-appointed President of the same.

The annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Saint John Hotel Company, took place on Monday the 3d inst., when the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Thomas Nisbet, Thomas E. Millidge, John Rhodes, James Malcolm, and William Wright, Esquires.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Thomas Nisbet, Esq. was re-elected President, and John Kirby, Secretary.

From the New-Brunswick Royal Gazette.

His Excellency Sir WILLIAM MACBEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, K. H. having been appointed to succeed His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. and K. C. H. as Lieutenant Governor of the Province, came this day to the Council Chamber and presented his Commission, which being read, His Excellency took the usual Oaths, and assumed the Administration of the Government.

By His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Sir WILLIAM MACBEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, *K. H. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, of the Province of New Brunswick.*

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

A PROCLAMATION.

Her Majesty having been pleased, by Her Royal Commission this day published, to constitute and appoint me to be Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New-Brunswick, the Administration of the Government of which I have this day assumed, I do therefore publish this Proclamation, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, this twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and in the fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. F. ODELL.

ALFRED READE, Esquire, to be Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor directs that until the departure of Major General Sir John Harvey, the customary honours may be paid to him by all Officers, Civil and Military, throughout the Province.

By order, A. READE, *Private Secretary.*

The Lieutenant Governor calls attention to the printed Regulations, chapter 12, page 85 in regard to correspondence, and requests that all communications addressed to him may be written in a large and distinct hand with dark ink.

By order, A. READE, *Private Secretary.*

NEW GOVERNOR, AND COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

We have been kindly handed this morning, a copy of Dodd's Peerage, from which we take the following sketches of the titles, &c. of our new Governor, and Commander of the Forces.

Colebrooke, K. H., Creat. 1834, Knt. Bachel., Creat, 1837.—William Macbean George Colebrooke, son of Col. R. W. Colebrooke, of the Royal Artillery, by the dau. of Major-General Grant. Born 1787; mar. 1820, dau. of Col. Colebrooke, late Surveyor-General of Bengal; was a Capt. in the Royal Artillery at Java in 1810, where he was wounded; was deputy quarter-master-general at Java in 1812; commissioner at Palembang in 1813; served in the Mahratta war in 1817 and 18; in the expedition to the Persian Gulf in 1818; was commissioner of eastern inquiry from 1823 to 1831; was appointed Lieut. Governor of the Bahamas in 1834, and Governor-General of the Leeward Islands in 1837; on proceeding to the former received the Guelphic order, and on his appointment to the latter, received the honour of knighthood; was made a lieut. colonel in the army, and appointed to the 2nd battalion of the Royal Artillery in 1830.

Dickson, K. C. B., Creat. 1815.—Jeremiah Dickson, Mar. 2nd, dau. of Thomas Langford Brooke, Esq. of Mere, Cheshire; entered the army as cornet in the 8th dragoons in 1798; served on the staff as an assistant quarter master general to the army in Spain and Portugal; since the peace has filled the same post in England and Ireland; received the distinction of a cross and one clasp for his services as Assistant-quarter master general at Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Ortees, and Toulouse; was at Waterloo; attained the rank of major general in