British News.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

[From the Literary Gazette.]

This expedition proceeds, we believe, on its voyage this day, and we take leave to add a few further particulars to the account given of it in our last. At the Cape of Good Hope the vessels will probably not remain more than three or four days, merely to land the observatory and instruments. They will then trace their course by Marion and Prince Edward's Island, Croxet Isles, and so on to Kerguelen Land (S. lat. 49o 50 and E. long. 70o) which being in a vast expanse of ocean, and equi-distant from the two great continents of Africa and Australia, is considered a most eligible site for taking observations. Had the expedition been able to sail at an earlier period, it would probably, from hence, have explored the regions 10 or 15 degrees to the south, where are laid down Bellinghausen's course and views of land in February, 1820; Biscoe's course, in February and March, 1831; Kemp's track and land, seen in December, 1838; Enderby Land, and other interesting points in that direction, of which we have as yet only geographical glimmerings. But as the time will not now admit of this, the voyage will be continued in lower latitudes to Van Diemen's Land, taking the opportunity, in crossing them, to ascertain the lines of magnetism converging towards the polar circle.

At Van Diemen's Land, the observatory, &c. will be landed, and our navigators meet their old friend and associate in northern enterprise, Sir John Franklin, who, we dare to say, would rather be their companion again than governor of the colony—such is the hold which such exploits and services take upon the minds of men. While the observatory is erecting, the Erebus and Terror will take a cruise along the Australian coast. Port Jackson, &c. look after Howe Island, Admiralty Rocks, Curtis Island, L'Esperance Rocks, Chatham Island, Cornwallis Isles, Antipodes' Island, Campbell Island, Emerald Island, and other very imperfectly known lands, all scattered round New Zealand. On this route they will have opportunities to ascertain the lines of magnetism converging in an opposite direction to those obtained before, and pointing from the westward as the former from the eastward to the magnetic pole.

About November 1840, it may be expected that having revisited Van Diemen's Land, and completed their observations in the new observatory, our gallant countrymen will sail to fix the precise spot where that pole exists. In our last we expressed an opinion that it would be found situated rather lower to the north than either Captain Ross or Professor Strauss (as we are taught by more careful examination of their statements) look for it; and it is worthy of remark, that their calculations coincide most curiously on this important question. We would say, then, that the antarctic pole will be discovered somewhere between E. long. 140o and 160o and lat. 62o and 70o—a small compass when we consider the short measure of the longitudinal degrees in that quarter of the globe.

The summer months of December, January, February, March, and April, will be spent in this investigation; and searching for the lands mentioned in our last under the names of Sabrina and Balleny. Of the latter, we are informed that the mate of Mr. Enderby's ship landed upon it with a boat, if landing it can be called, when he shoved in amongst the ice, leaped into the water up to his middle, and shovelled up some handfuls of stones and gravel or sand, from the beach below.

If they can penetrate to the south, perhaps the expedition will winter here among the ices of the South Pole. All beyond is as yet utterly unknown to man.

It would be superfluous for us at this period to endeavour to trace the future operations of the expedition. The pole of intensity will probably be found between the magnetic pole and Van Diemen's Land; and the vessels, it is to be hoped, will return in safety, with all their acquired information, to the latter, in 1841. They will then circumnavigate the great polar basin, and, wherever the attempts can be made, reach the highest possible latitudes. The secondary pole should be near Weddell's furthest point. Circumstances must therefore determine the extent of their exertions, and the time they will employ. But we trust to witness their happy arrival on the English shores, after an absence of three years.

Among the excellent arrangements of the ships we ought to have noticed the bull's eyes, which, instead of being fixtures, are formed to unscrew; and thus, in connection with the warm air between decks, may at all times be turned to the most perfect system of ventilation. We cannot imagine any expedient so well calculated to conduce to the health of the crew. A gong has also been placed in each vessel, for signals in foggy weather and in darkness; but, indeed, in every respect, the utmost precautions have been adopted to insure a comfortable progress and a prosperous issue. When we mentioned the engraving in Captain Ross' cabin, we overlooked its appropriate companion, Christ stilling the troubled waves—an omission which, as faithful chroniclers, we are bound to repair.

Once more, and again, we have only to repeat our own and the general prayer—"Farewell! farewell!"

THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.

In a late London paper, we have perused an interesting article on the Peerage of the United Kingdom, from which we extract the following particulars of the longevity of a large number of its members. It will be seen that there is not a Peer in the list under three score and eleven, which will account for the omission of the brightest name in the Aristocracy, the DUKE OF WELLINGTON being only in his 71st year.

DUKES.—Grafton, 79—Bedford, 73—Cleveland, 74—Marlbrough, 73—Norfolk, 74—Argyle, 71—Dorset, 72—Hamilton, 72—Manchester, 71—Portland, 71.

MARQUESSES.—Camden, 80—Wellesley, 79—Huntly, 78—Anglesea, 71.

EARLS.—Abergavenny, 84—Bantry, 72—Besborough, 81—Cathcart, 84—Cavan, 76—Cork, 72—Effingham, 72—Egmont, 72—Elgin, 73—Enniskillen, 71—Ferrers, 79—Fortescue, 86—Glasgow, 73—Grey, 75—Harewood, 72—Harrowby, 77—Limerick, 81—Ludlow, 81—Macclesfield, 84—Mayo, 73—Mount Edgecumbe, 75—Portsmouth, 72—Ranfurly, 85—Rosse, 81—St. Germains, 73—Seafield, 72—Shattesbury, 71—Somers, 79—Stamford, 74—Westmoreland, 80.

VISCOUNTS.—Gort, 71—Kenmure, 89—Sidmouth, 82—Strathallen, 72.

BARONS.—Arden, 83—Ashtown, 84—Bexley, 73—Bloomfield, 77—Carberry, 74—Colville, 71—Delamere, 72—Dinorben, 72—Duffres, 78—Dynevor, 74—Feversham, 75— Forbes, 74—Gray, 74—Lynedoch, 82—Manners, 83—Rolle, 83—Maryborough, 76—Mostyn, 71—Plunkett, 75—Polwarth, 81—Rossmore, 74—Sinclair, 71—Seynham, 71—Western, 72—Wynford, 72.

The united ages of the Dukes amount to 730, the Marquesses, 380, the Earls, 2,300; the Viscounts, 314, the Barons, 1,899 years; total, 5,633—the average age being 76. Though last not least, two Peeresses, the Countess of Dysart and the Countess of Mansfield, each enjoy a green old age; the former having arrived at the venerable age of 94, and the latter at that of 81. Who says the British Aristocracy is not like the British oak?

THE COBURG LOCUSTS AT COURT.

(From the Age.)

So long since as the 28th of July we announced the intended visit of King Leopold to this country—his arrival proves that our information was correct. As usual, his Majesty's visit is paid after the prorogation of Parliament, an arrangement which adds much to the comfort of his sojourn here, and proves highly convenient to Lord Melbourne, whose attendance in the House of Lords sadly interfered with the dinner-homage at the Palace.

We have frequently stated the reasons which induce Leopold to honour us with his presence—they are purely domestic; the arrangement of family differences, the settlement of family alliances, and the adjustment of the several plans for quartering a few more Coburgs upon England, which is now regarded as a sort of family estate, will doubtless occupy his Royal and avuncular consideration. That worthy and useful person, who so mysteriously journeyed over here last Christmas, M. Von Praet, accompanies his Majesty, and will, of course, take care to be diligent and watchful in his master's service.

We have now no fewer than five of the Coburg family visiting this country. "Where the carcasses are, there will the eagles be gathered together." We shall keep close watch upon their practices.

It cannot, however, be denied that her Majesty is now surrounded by a right goodly set. It must rejoice the Protestants of England to know that the honoured guests of their Sovereign are the Papist Queen of the Belgians, the Papist Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg with his two Papist sons and Papist daughter, the Papist Earl of Surrey, the Papist Earl of Fingall, the Papist Count Mensdorff, the Papist M. Von Praet! Perhaps we ought not to lay much stress upon this, because we ought to calculate that the high Protestant feeling and religion-founded morality of Lords Melbourne and Headfort will counteract the evil influences of the above accidental combination. Well, well! We only ask the thinking people of England to mark these things. They can form their own conclusions without our aid and thence may they gather, without our suggestions, what it is probably a year or two may bring forth.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I hope I shall not be too late for your next number; but it so happened that when I was on my way to Government House to look at THE PICTURE!! I was informed, that I should have to pay a york-shilling for the sight. I remember that "Judge" Crane informed the House of Assembly that the cause of the delay in sending out the Picture to gladden the impatient eyes of us poor New-Brunswickers, who naturally wished to see what we had paid for (not that the sum of *fifteen hundred pounds* was of the least consequence, because it all came out of the ceded Crown Revenues) was that the portrait of Lord Glenelg "*dressed* in his robes as a Peer" might be shewn at the great annual exhibition in London. I thought it rather hard that the Picture should be twice exhibited for hire, and that the "people" should be called upon to pay for a sight of the "people's" picture, so I determined to give up my design. The next day being informed that this was a mistake, I went, obtained a sight of the fifteen hundred pounder, and in performance of my promise will tell you what it looks like.

One of the first questions which is commonly asked is,—whether the picture is really worth the fifteen hundred pounds, which it is said to have cost. I have asked, and been asked it myself. What it actually did cost, is not generally known. I have been told, the sum mentioned included not only the price of "*the picture*," but that of divers engravings, portraits of the Queen, and views of her Coronation, as well as some small ornamental volumes of *useful* books, which were distributed under the auspices of the 'Judge,' among the members of the Councils, and House of Assembly, and their particular friends. I tried to get one myself, but although the engravings were purchased by the 'people's' money, and I am one of the people, I could not succeed. I thought this rather hard, because I have been obliged in order to shew my loyalty, to frame the portrait of Her Majesty furnished gratis by the proprietors of the Albion.—The whole affair notwithstanding the pledges given to the people of *no secresy*, is involved in mystery. Perhaps some light may be thrown upon it, when the delegation account of the Judge and the Barrister is brought up for examination next session; which though a joint account, presents the curious anomaly of one party having a balance in hand, while the other claims a balance due to him. However let that pass for the present, for another opportunity may offer for discussing the value and cost of the article, and proceed we at once to a description of the picture.

By those who have seen Lord Glenelg, such as the Judge and the Barrister Major, the portrait is pronounced to be a good likeness; and connoisseurs in the fine arts declare it to be a good painting. Upon these points I can say nothing, for I never saw his Lordship, and know nothing of pictures But every body remarks that there is something peculiar in the expression of the countenance: something which seems to indicate internal uneasiness. Many people express surprize that so experienced a politician as Lord Glenelg, should permit his face to betray any internal feeling: but when we remember that he was a pupil of Pitt, brought up in the high school of Tory politics, and church and state principles, and yet for lucre's sake, was engaged for several years in doing the dirty work of dissenters, papists, infidels, radicals and reformers, we cannot be surprised at his finding it impossible at all times to prevent his countenance from exhibiting the anguish which he must feel at his degrading employment.—

There certainly is something peculiar in the expressions, and it is amusing enough to hear the remarks which are made upon it. One says that the expression is that of chagrin, such as that which he must have felt when introduced to King William on his elevation to the Peerage. The King turning to Lord Melbourne said "Lord Glenelg? I do not remember the title." Mr. Charles Grant, said Lord Melbourne. What! said the King, have *they* made him a Peer!! Another says it looks like the regret he must have felt, when he was told that he must clear out of Downing street, for Dan O'Connell would not allow him to remain any longer in office. Another says that the expression is not that of chagrin or regret, but that of a person engaged in mental calculation,—just what we may suppose his countenance assumed, when he was trying to calculate, while making the bargain for the surrender of the Crown Revenues, with the Judge and the Major, what "was the difference between the £14,000 sterling and the £15,000 currency offered by them;" to which must have been added a feeling of indignation impossible for him effectually to conceal, when he asked them what the difference was, and they had the impudence to tell him that it was only £500, when it is upwards of £1,100.—

Another says that the expression is not that of indignation mixed with mental calculation, but indignation mingled with disgust; just what he must have felt when writing the *suppressed note* to the Judge and the Major, who had tried to shew him that he had broken his word, and had thrust upon him a written minute of their conversation, in which he declined to revise the minute, and "begged to be understood neither as affirming, nor as contradicting the accuracy of its statements, but only respectfully declining to express an opinion on the subject." Another says that the expression is indignation mixed with wounded pride, such as he must have felt at the rudeness and forwardness of the gallant Major, which induced him to remain silent, and led the Major when writing to his friends to boast, that "he had got Lord Glenelg into a corner."

Another says that it is not such an expression, but that of ill suppressed astonishment, such as he must have felt when he opened a despatch from New-Brunswick containing a number of the Chronicle, and conveying a false charge against an officer of Government, of writing an editorial in it. Another says that it is that of unlooked for pleasure—such as he must have felt when he received an account of the pacification with Gen. Scott, which he clearly saw had saved him trouble.

Another says that it is that of suppressed merriment, such as he must have felt when the droll proposition was made to him, to remove the Chief Justice from the Presidency of the Legislative Council, and appoint the gallant Major to that situation; or when the Major told him that they had been accused in New-Brunswick of treating him with disrespect, and asked for a certificate under his hand, that they had treated him as well as they new how; or when a certain pamphlet written by the Major having a motto Vox Populi was put into his hand, because it contained arguments in favour of the removal of the Chief Justice from the Council; when Lord Glenelg asked if the motto was New Brunswick Latin, the Judge replied, that though a Judge he was no latin scholar; while the Major answered, that though he was the author of the pamphlet, the publisher was answerable for the motto, and that Mr. Hatch was unfortunate in the choice of latin mottoes.

This is merely a specimen of the remarks which I have heard; next week I will send you some more, if I hear anything new.

Nov. 14. Y.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOV. 22, 1839.

European dates, two days later than those furnished by the Great Western, were received by the Packet ship Oxford, arrived at New York.

The English October mail arrived here on Tuesday last from Halifax bringing Falmouth papers to the 5th of October.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Oct. 19, 12 o'clock.—The English stock market is heavy, and has given way fully 1-4 per cent. The opening price of consols was 90 1-4 sellers for money, and 90 3-4 for account; and the present price, the lowest of the morning; 89 7-8 90 for money, and 90 3-4 1-2 for account. The reduced threes and a half per cents. have experienced a greater decline, and, after being at 97 1-4 are now 96 3-4. Bank stock is 1 1-2 per cent. lower than yesterday, being quoted at 177 1-2 178; and India stock is at 245. Exchequer bills are, however, lower, being 4s. to 2s. discount.

This decline is solely attributed to the state of the market, which is borne down by an aggregation of small sums for money, and has not been produced by any extensive operation.

The London Morning Post of the 19th says:—"We have no amendment to notice in the continental exchanges. The quotations are still drooping, and, but for the support given to the market by the house of Baring Brothers & Co., who are believed to be acting for the Bank of England, it is not too much to suppose that they could not be maintained at any thing like their recent elevation. It is a question not very easy of solution, how it is that a balance of trade should still be in operation against us. The payments made and making, for foreign grain, are, it is to be presumed, much more considerable than the public are aware of; and the exportation of our manufactures is still so inconsiderable as hardly to be worthy of being taken in account at all as a medium of exchange. Last year we shipped nothing to the corn-growing districts of the continent; this year there is the same absence of orders, and we suppose it may now be fairly understood that this branch of our export trade has all but ceased."

From the London Spectator of Oct. 19.

It is stated that the Bank Directors are very earnest in pressing the Government to issue an order in Council for suspending in their favor the act of Parliament by which the circulation of notes for sums of less than £5 is prohibited. The Ministry are, however, understood to have refused compliance with this request. The usual monthly statement of the liabilities of the bank will be published to-morrow; and it is generally believed, that the amount of bullion in store will not be augmented, as, though there have been some large importations, the necessity of paying the small dividends in cash has abstracted 700,000 sovereigns from the bank coffers; but as this bullion has not been exported, a considerable part of it must soon find its way back again.

The foreign exchanges have declined slightly, and the appearance of them is heavy. It is understood that the Bank has drawn upon Paris to the full extent of the amount (2,000,000) that the bank of France undertook to discount; and, as this support to the exchanges has been withdrawn, a farther decline is anticipated.

In respect to the affairs of Turkey and Egypt, the Paris correspondent of the London Times states that M. de Bruno, the Russian diplomatist, has removed nearly every point in dispute between the British and Russian governments, and that he has convinced Lord Palmerston of the necessity for Russian interference on behalf of the Porte, should Mehemet Ali proceed to extremities, and has even obtained the consent of the government for the expediting a Russian army to Constantinople should Ibrahim make a step in advance, as no other means to control the populace or disaffected would be at hand, or be available for the Sultan's government. On the other hand, the Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle says—"The general rumor in diplomatic circles here is that the mission of M. de Bruno to London has failed, and that his proposals to the British government have been rejected."

Lieutenant General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart. K. C. B. who was relieved from the command of the south western district of Great Britain a few months back, in consequence of his promotion to the last Brevet, is to be appointed to the command at Bombay, Lieutenant General Sir Archibald Campbell having declined to accept the appointment.—*Standard of Monday.*

(From the United Service Gazette of Saturday.)

It is, we understand, in contemplation to place the establishments of all depot companies of regiments serving abroad upon an uniform footing in regard to number, but the numerical strength of the establishment has not yet been decided on.

This arrangement will remedy much of the inconvenience and embarrasment which result from the present depot system, of the defects of which the military authorities have been long aware.—We hail, therefore, with sincere gratification, the introduction of the improved plan now in contemplation, which will operate most beneficially on the Service in general, by rendering our Army at home and abroad more efficient, both as regards officers and men, as well as avert the necessity for the present frequent embarkation of men from the mother country to the colonies, for the purpose of completing the regiments as may be stationed in such localities. We await only the maturity of the plan, to enter more at large upon the subject.

ANOTHER FRENCH OUTRAGE UPON BRITISH SUBJECTS AND PROPERTY.

(From the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.)

We received the annexed communication this day (Saturday) from our Berwick correspondent. We have had, latterly, some complaints of the absence of all protection by a vessel of war for our fishermen on the northern coast of England and of Scotland; but the outrage committed in this instance is of so gross a nature that it is impossible to suppose that it will be overlooked by government. At home and abroad it seems to be taken for granted by the French that they can commit outrage upon British subjects and destroy British subjects with impunity. Abroad our merchants are injured in their trade or plundered, and our flag is outraged and insulted. At home, within our own harbours—on our own fishing ground—upon our own coast our fishermen are ruined by the havoc and plunder of their nets; and had they offered resistence to this daring aggression upon their property, there can be no doubt but that the lives of several of them, from the superior size of the French boats and number of the men, would have fallen a sacrifice:—

"*To the Editor of Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.*

"Berwick Spittal, Aug. 29.

"SIR,—There was great destruction committed last night by the French fishermen getting amongst our herring boats, and cutting and carrying away not fewer than 10 or 12 boats' nets. A fleet of nets costs upwards of 60 guineas, so that the poor fishermen whose nets are destroyed are ruined for the season. A French boat is about 40 tons, with from 14 to 16 men; our boats, about 9 or 10 tons, with four, or at most, five men. We have a government that will protect a foreigner, but a native may go and beg. I hope you will expose this in a proper manner. There is no ship of war to afford protection to our fishing, although government says there is one. If there be, she has not been in sight of this place for I think now five weeks.

"YOUR CORRESPONDENT."

Major-General Sir Wm. M. Gomm, K. C. B., whose appointment to the Commandership of the Forces in Jamaica and its dependencies we recorded a fortnight ago, will leave England for Jamaica in October, accompanied by Lady Gomm, his suit, and personal staff, consisting of Captain George Howard Vyse, of the 2d Life Guards, as his military secretary; and Lieut. C. Hope Kerr, of the 53d regiment, as his aide-de-camp.—*U. Service Gazette.*

WHIG ECONOMY AND RETRENCHMENT.—When the tories went out of office there was a surplus of upwards of £2,000,000 of revenue above expenditure. After nine years of whig economy the surplus has vanished. It is converted into a deficiency of more than half a million of revenue compared with the expenditure. This, too, under the circumstance of an increasing army, and the beginning of a system of crushing public liberty by the extensive and odious machinery of a vast *gendarmerie*, with a large deficiency in the revenue, and £4,000,000 added to the public debt.

BRANDING A DESERTER.—A few mornings since the operation of branding a deserter was performed in the Tower on a private belonging to the Fusilier Guards, who had been sentenced by a court martial to be branded with the letter D, and to undergo three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for desertion. The man was brought from the place in which he had been confined about 10 o'clock. The shape of the letter was first marked with some colouring on his back, and afterwards traced with a sharp instrument in longitudinal lines. When this was completed, the letter was finished by means of a needle fixed in a cork, and finally rubbed with a colouring mixture, which it is impossible to eradicate. The man appeared to suffer a good deal of pain while it was being performed, and the sweat ran rapidly down his face. The punishment was inflicted by a drummer, in the presence of Dr. Bowling the surgeon of the regiment. The man was subsequently conveyed to the military hospital.—*Morning Chronicle.*

QUICKEST VOYAGE EVER MADE.—The splendid new steamer, Royal George, Captain Cook, left Liverpool on Monday evening last, 20 minutes before five o'clock, and arrived in Liverpool on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock, making the voyage in 45 hours and 20 minutes: deduct for stoppage at Greenock and Renfrew 45 minutes, loading and discharging cargoes at Glasgow six hours, leaving 38 hours and 35 minutes for performing the voyage from Liverpool to Bromielaw, Glasgow, and back to Liverpool.

NEW STEAMER NORTH AMERICA.—This splendid Boat belonging to Messrs. JAS. WHITNEY & Co. of this City, started on Saturday evening last on her first voyage to Eastport, and returned the following day, performing her passages in admirable style.—On Monday night she proceeded for Boston; we hope her enterprising owners will meet with much success and be remunerated amply for their great outlay and praiseworthy undertaking.

It gives us unfeigned pleasure to state that the Chamber of Commerce of this City, have come forward immediately to acknowledge the enterprise and higly beneficial undertaking of the Honorable Samuel Cunard, in establishing the line of steam Packets between Great Britain and Halifax, N. S. The advantages to British North America, by this great undertaking, have been duly weighed by our mercantile body, and it reflects great credit on our Chamber of Commerce for their promptness in presenting to Mr. Cunard the following address:

At a special Meeting of the Committe of the Chamber of Commerce, Nov 19, 1839—

Resolved—That this Board anticipating the many and permanent benefits to accrue by these British North American provinces from the successful prosecution of the Communication by steam between Halifax and our father land. Impressed with a deep sense of the high enterprise evinced by the Hon. S. Cunard of Nova Scotia—the energetic projector and proprietor of the line of steamers intended to secure that communication—And admiring the ready talent and bold spirit of that Gentleman in grappling with and bringing to a successful formation, so vast and complicated an undertaking, do resolve unanimously—

That the thanks of the Board are due, and that the same be conveyed to the Hon. S. Cunard, of Nova-Scotia, as expressive of their sentiments towards him, and as an acknowledgement of the important services he has in this instance rendered to the North American Colonies and to the interests of the British Empire generally.

Ordered that the Chairman and secretary be a Committee to wait on the Hon. Mr. Cunard, with a copy of the foregoing Resolution:

Extract from the minutes:

I. WOODWARD, Sec'y.

ST. JOHN, Nov. 20.

Gentlemen,—I beg to return my sincere thanks to the Gentlemen comprising the Chamber of Commerce for the very flattering expressions contained in their resolution of yesterday and I most ardently hope and trust, the Provinces will reap all the benefits they anticipate from the establishment of the steam communication with Great Britain, for which we are indebted to Her Majesty's Government, for the liberal grant made in aid of the undertaking, without which it never could have been accomplished.

I must again return my best thanks and remain Gentlemen,

Your very Humble servant,

S. CUNARD.

To L. Donaldson and I. Woodward, Esqrs.

Late last evening three of the Boundary Commissioners, Messrs. Featherstonhaugh, Hansard, and Wightman, and their assistants, arrived here in canoes from the Tobique, and proceeded *en route* to Head Quarters. We understand that they are from the Eastern section of the country, but we have not been able to learn any thing definite with regard to their explorations in that region. Col. Mudge left Quebec for New York, a short time since, from whence he sailed for England.—*Woodstock Times.*

From the Royal Gazette.

With reference to an erroneous list which has been inserted in the New Brunswick Almanack, for the year 1840, published at Saint John, headed "Staff of the Army," and in order to prevent mistakes in conducting official correspondence intended to be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor and Major General Commanding, the names of the Officers attached to His Excellency's Civil and Military Command are published by Authority, viz:—

Henry John Harvey, Esquire, *Private Secretary.*

Captain S. Tryon, 43d Lt. Infantry, *Aid de Camp.*

Captain A. Nugent, 30th Regiment, *Acting Brigade Major.*

☞ The Provincial Newspapers are requested to give insertion to the foregoing.

A strong solicitude appears to be felt about the further proceedings which are to grow out of the investigation of the Boundary Commissioners. We learn that the party from the Metis River arrived in town on Saturday evening, and therefore suppose every thing connected with the exploration closed, at least for the season. We perceive that some of the Maine papers represent the Commssioners as having merely crossed the Disputed Territory, and gone to Quebec, without visiting their famous North West Angle. These sneers appear to us injudicious, as they certainly are premature. Our editorial brethren in Maine must have had but indifferent means of knowing what Her Majesty's Commissioners were doing. We think it might have occurred to them that ill-tempered paragraphs, drawn up without information, can mislead the public but for a short time, and then serve only to damage their authors and the cause they espouse. We have never ventured any of our own conjectures about the proceedings of the Commissioners, being in fact without any authentic information respecting them. In August last we stated that we had heard their plans tended "to elucidate facts interesting to both countries," and such as might facilitate the friendly settlement of our boundary with the United States. Such appears to have been the general understanding about this mission, and upon these grounds we have always thought the labours of the Commissioners entitled to the respect and good wishes of our neighbours as well as ourselves. To judge from what we have heard of these labours, they deserve the approbation of all interested in preserving peace and good neighbourhood between the two countries. In the short space of three months since the arrival of Lieut. Col. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh in this Province, they, with well organized and efficient parties, have examined the surface of the country, from the western termination of the Bay of Chaleur to the western sources of the Penobscot and Chaudiere; the whole of the Allegash country, from its source to its junction with the St. John's; the line of the Roostook from its extreme sources to its mouth; and that of the Saint John's river from its sources in the Highlands which divide it from the waters of the Penobscot, along its whole course to the sea. To this laborious investigation they have added a critical examination of the line claimed by Maine as the true boundary intended in the Treaty of 1783, from Pichemnic River to the Metis Lakes; this last portion of the work being effected under circumstances of great difficulty, and attended with personal sufferings. The line of country comprehended in this description, extends to about seven hundred miles, along the whole of which Barometrical admeasurements have, we understand, been carefully taken. The great number of interesting facts thus, for the first time collected, must, we think, have an important influence on the final decision of a question that many able men have in vain attempted to settle for near sixty years.

We do not pretend even to guess at the nature of the results the Commissioners will be prepared to lay before Her Majesty's Government. The want of accurate information respecting the physical geography of the unsettled Country we have spoken of, has been the principle cause of the failure of every attempt to establish our boundary. This want, we hope and believe, will now be supplied We may reasonably suppose that our Metropolitan Government will soon be in possession of such information as will enable them to understand clearly the nature of our own rights, as well as that of the claims of our neighbours. That regard for justice and the sacred character of Treaties which has always distinguished Great Britain, will, we have no doubt, constitute the rule of her action upon this momentous occasion. Asserting no right that is at variance with honesty and truth, denying no right founded on the same high considerations, valuing no acquisition—the attainment of which would be inconsistent with her character for integrity, we are not afraid to believe that the people of the United States will respect the decision Great Britain shall come to on this subject, as soon as they have an opportunity of seeing that decision rests upon her sense of justice, and that she asserts her right only to that which she can clearly prove to be her own.

We hope in the meantime that there will be no rash and precipitate action from any quarter; that our neighbours of Maine notwithstanding their rather feverish inclination to Legislate the question into new difficulties, will be as solicitous as we are that matters should remain in their present quiet state, until the Governments of the two Nations—to whom it alone belongs—have had sufficient leisure to weigh well the new evidence which ere long may be laid before them, as we have reason to know that the Commissioners proceed immediately to England.

Sir James Clark has published his statement relative to the unhappy case of Lady Flora Hastings, in which he admits that in the end he was mistaken with regard to the nature of the unfortunate lady's malady; but exhibits the progress of the arguments and reasons which led him to adopt the course he did with regard thereto. The English journals are much divided in opinion on this matter; some declaring that Sir James has utterly failed in exculpating himself from blame, whilst others consider him to have now cleared himself altogether. Political feeling lends its aid on each side, and thus the character of Sir James Clark seems suspended, like Mahomet's coffin, between Heaven and earth. It is true that the most experienced physician may in some cases continue long to be deceived by mere external appearances; and so far let him have the benefit;—but in a case involving the honour of a noble and distinguished house, the character of the British court, and the feelings of the community at large, it must be admitted that it behoved a person in Sir James Clark's capacity, to be careful, wary, and *convinced*, before he should moot a point of so important a nature. The fact certainly is, that Sir James is shunned by his professional brethren of the highest grade; to which we must add that there is no class of persons in England who are more sensitive and delicate in their perceptions than the medical professions, consequently their collective opinion is entitled to much weight.—*N. Y. Emigrant and Old Countryman.*

BLOODHOUNDS AND WHISKEY.—The brutal proposition to exterminate the Florida Indians, by the employment of bloodhounds has, we are glad to perceive excited the general horror of the newspaper press throughout the country. One of the darkest pages in the history of Spain, is that which records the adoption of a similar mode of warfare by the colonists of Cuba. We hope that no further historian of our own country will blush to find in our annals a transaction so abhorrent to all our notions of civilized warfare.

We have heard of a still more atrocious project for the extirpation of the Seminoles. The inglorious contriver of it, is said to be no less a person than General Jessup, the gallant capturer of Osceola. It has been very confidently stated, both in conversation and in print, that the General has offered, *on speculation*, to put an end to the Florida war, and reduce the Indians to utter and helpless subjection, *for two hundred thousand Dollars.* And what do you suppose, merciful reader, was the agent by which this great consummation, in the pursuit of which so much money and blood has been spent, was to be effected? Why, whiskey! Yes, the proposition was for the contractor to spend a hundred thousand dollars in whiskey and pocket the remainder as a bonus for striking out the felicitous idea.

Bloodhounds and whiskey! Let us hear no more after this of the cruelties of *savage* warfare. The civilized whites must bear away the palm. If by such instruments alone, we can effect the subjugation of the Seminoles, better had we surrender the whole territory to that indomitable tribe. The stern necessity which impels our government to continue the war, and to tear the poor creatures, one by one, from their hereditary swamps and overglades, is, in all conscience, cruel enough. Let us not add to the horror and apparent injustice of the war, by resorting to measures which would disgrace the most ferocious tribes that ever spilt blood for pastime.—*New York New World.*

The London Gazette contains an order in Council declaring the ports of Windsor, Parrsboro', Cumberland, Shelburne, and Lunenburg, in the province of Nova Scotia, free ports under an act entitled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British possesions abroad."—*Recorder.*

SHIP LETTERS.—*Important to Shipmasters.*—All masters of outward bound vessels should be made aware that to whatever part of the world they may be going, they are bound by the 2d and 3d Victoria, c. 52, sec. 10, to receive and convey post letter bags, if required so to do. In case of refusal they are liable to a penalty of £200, to be recovered by the post-office authorities.—*Liverpool Paper.*

QUEBEC Nov. 8, 1839.—We understand that the members of the Special Legislative Council for Lower Canada, are summoned to meet at Montreal on Monday next the 11th inst. The ordinary Session it is said will be held only when the Governor General returns from Upper Canada, probably, in January. Sir, Richard Jackson, it is said, will administer the Government during the absence of the Governor General.—*Gazette.*

The Public will be gratified to learn, that the Hoobb. Messrs. Justices Panet, Vallieres, and Bedard, have *gratuitously obtained* a retirement similar to that which they, and every of them, took so much pains to *procure* for the Honble. Mr. Kerr, who had spent a life of forty years in the service of the Crown.—*Communication of Transcript.*

Mr. Morin, advocate, who was lately arrested and committed to prison in this city under a warrant issued last winter, was enlarged this morning.—*Gazette.*

Montreal, Nov. 2.—Mr. Louis Perrault, printer of the defunct Vindicator, and Mr. Dufort, an ex Justice of the Peace, who have been refugees in the United States since the first rebellion, have returned to town.—*Herald.*

The Rev. Mr. WILSON, Minister of St. Andrew's Church, in this City, Lady and family, went passengers in the ship *St. Andrew*, which sailed early on Sunday morning for London on a visit to Mr. W's. friends in Scotland, and for the benefit of his health. We learn that Mr. Wilson has obtained leave of absence from his Church until next summer.—The Rev. Mr. M'Gregor will officiate in St. Andrew's Church during Mr. Wilson's absence.—*Observer.*

Passengers in the Wanderer from Liverpool—Mrs. Waddington and daughter, Mrs. Tabor, and the Rev. Mr. Somerville, of Bathurst.

In the Thalia from London, at Halifax—Lieut. Mondell, and Lieut. O'Rielly, and Lady, 69th Regt.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. Foulis's Communication has been received, but came too late for this day's paper.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. James Dunphy, Mr. James Boyle, Merchant, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. William Finn, all of this city.

On the 9th inst. at St. Stephens, by the Rev. W. Smithson, Mr. Aaron Cumberland, to Miss Johnson, both of that place.

At Yarmouth, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. William T. Wishart, the Rev. John Ross, to Miss Mary R., fourth daughter of Robert Kelly, Esq.

Same evening, by the Rev. Alfred Gilpin, Mr. James Trefry, junr., to Miss Theodosia, sixth daughter of the late Colonel Job Hatfield.

At Quebec, on the 5th Nov., at the Cathedral Church, by the Rev. Henry Doyle Sewell, M. A., Edward Lewis Montizambert, Esquire, Advocate, to Lucy Irwin, third daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bowen.

At Toronto, on the 17th Oct. by the Rev. H. J. Grassett, the Rev. John M'Caul, L. L. D., Principal of Upper Canada College, to Emily, second daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jones.

At Liverpool, G. B. 7th Oct., Mr. James Whitney Godene, of St. John, N. B. to Isabella, second daughter of Mr. Silvester White, of H. M. Customs.

DIED.

On the 20th inst., William G. son of Mr. John Clawson, of this city, aged 17 months and ten days.

On Monday morning, at Mosquash, after a short illness, in the 59th year of his age, Mr. Wm. Tilton, one of the oldest inhabitants of that place. He was a truly amiable and upright man, and his loss will be sincerely regretted by a very numerous circle of friends and connections.

On the 15th inst. Rachel Cecilia daughter of Mr. Gabriel Strange, Portland, aged two years and five months.

On the 7th of Oct., at his residence, Pitferrance, Fife, Admiral Sir Peter Halkett, Bart. G. C. H. aged 74 years.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, arrived, Nov. 16, ship Elizabeth Bentley, Robertson, London, 50; N. S. Demill, ballast.

Frederick, Flemming, Liverpool, 37; S. Wiggins & Son, merchandize.

Clyde, Nicholson, Greenock, 47; R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Brig Wanderer, Tabor, Liverpool, 47; Jas. Kirk, merchandize.

Enterprise, Muir, London, 35; John Hammond, ballast.—Ship Chester, Lawson, hence, passed the Downs, 14th Oct. for Hull.—Oct. 28, lat. 50, long. 30, spoke barque Barlow, Spence, from Liverpool for this port.

Schr. Oxford, Mitchell, Baltimore, 19; S. Hersey, wheat, &c.

17th, ship John Bentley, Geach, Liverpool, 52; N. S. Demill, coal, &c.

Brig Oswego, Seive, New York, 3; B. Tilton, ass. cargo.

18th, schr. James Clark, Beck, Boston, 3; Master, ass. cargo.

Lark, Beardley, Boston; T. E. Millidge, ass. cargo.

Brig Lincoln, Ricker, Philadelphia; flour, &c.

19th, schr. Teazer, Greenlaw, New York, 3; J. Gunnison, flour, &c.

21st, Aurora, Giggey, Boston, 2; order, bread and apples.

Brig Napoleon, Califf, Philadelphia, 6; wheat, &c.

New brig Lady Flora Hastings, ——, Parrsboro', Ratchford & Brothers, ballast.

Schr. Amazon, Hiskell, Bangor; Willard, Buchanan & Co. bricks.

CLEARED.

Ship Pursuit, Spence, Liverpool, timber.
Chilton, Weldredge, Liverpool, timber.
Saint Andrew, Leitch, London, timber.
Resolution, Carter, London, deals.
Forth, Lamb, London, timber.
Emaine, Nicol, Port Glasgow, timber.

Brig Kate Nickleby, Hancan, Glasgow, timber.

Schr Nile, Vaughan, Halifax, fish.
Pique, Saunders, Eastport, ballast.

Brig Montague, from New York for Miramichi, with a cargo of wheat, corn meal, &c., has been cast ashore on the north side of Prince Ed. Island.

Sailed from Greenock, Oct. 1, Ellen Bryson, Clark, St. John.—From Liverpool, E. Highfield, Doughty, do.; 4th, Hesperus, Kelly, St. Andrews; 8th, Barlow, Spence, St. John.

Spoken, 6th Oct. lat. 49 38, long. 12 barque George, of and for this port.

Entered outwards at Liverpool, Oct. 14th, ship British Queen, Dudne, St. John. Advertised, ships Leander, Phelan; Columbine, Mason, and Calcutta, McKinnell, all for this port, the last to sail on the 26th Oct.

Brig Glide, Townshend, was advertised to leave London about the 18th ult. for this port.

The Loyalist at St. V