

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPE.

THE CHARTISTS.—The vigorous proceedings which have recently been taken against the Chartist leaders in different parts of the country have produced the desired effects. They have for the present, at all events, completely put down the agitation which prevailed; and the town and its neighbourhood have been, during the past week, as quiet and peaceable as at any period within the last ten years; the parties, who a few months ago threatened all sorts of violence if their leaders were punished, being now well satisfied if they can themselves escape punishment. It is proper to remark that this result has been obtained by the enforcement of the ordinary law of the land, through its proper and constitutional channels—the local magistracy, without invoking the aid of any extraordinary measures like those which were passed by the Legislature in former periods of excitement, by no means so formidable or so dangerous as that which we trust has now passed over; and also without the improper and unconstitutional interference of the Ministers of the Crown, in originating proceedings against individual offenders. We have always been satisfied that, by the exercise of ordinary firmness and vigilance on the part of the magistrates, the disorders which have agitated many parts of the kingdom during the last nine months, and which have caused much trouble and expense to the constituted authorities, and no small degree of alarm and inconvenience to private individuals, might have been put down long ago; and, as the subject is one of considerable importance, we shall take an early opportunity of referring to it at greater length than we are at present enabled to do.—*Manchester Guardian.*

We are happy to state that the public tranquility has been undisturbed here during the past week, and that the reports from the surrounding districts are equally favourable to the maintenance of peace and good order. At the coleries in this neighbourhood the workmen have nearly all resumed their occupations. In the county of Durham, we understand that things are at an equally quiet state, and those of the workmen who suffered themselves momentarily to be led away, have settled down to their honest employment.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

(From the Hampshire Telegraph.)

THE NAVY.—PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 24.—The *Patridge*, 19 guns, Lieut. W. Morris, arrived at Plymouth on Sunday, from the coast of Africa. She left Sierra Leone the 26th of June, the *River Gambia* the 10th of July, *Island of Gorea* the 13th and *Senegal* the 19th. Her Majesty's ships *Dolphin*, *Lynx*, and *Forrester*, were at Sierra Leone. The *Dolphin* had captured three slave vessels, two under American colours, one containing a large cargo of merchandize and 1,050 doubloons, she is nominally American, and was employed to carry slaves and provisions to the different slave depots along the coast. The third is under Spanish colours, and was engaged in the same traffic. The *Patridge* has been employed the last seven months in protecting the British guin trade at Portendic, and in conveying the Governor of Gambia and suite up to McCarthy's Island, situated about three hundred miles up the *River Gambia*. During the stay of the *Patridge* at McCarthy's Island, the thermometer rose to 110 degrees, but we are happy to say she has not lost a single man. She has brought home invalids from the squadron at Sierra Leone; also three mutineers from the *Duchess of Kent* merchantman.

The *Benbow*, 72, Captain Houston Stewart, dropped down to St. Helena on Thursday, and sailed last night for Lisbon and Malta.

Her Majesty's ship *Revenge*, 74 guns, has arrived in Cove of Cork for the purpose of entering men to complete her complement, and Captain Waldegrave means to open rendezvous houses in the neighbouring coast towns for the reception of seamen. When her Majesty's ship *Powerful*, Captain Napier, was in Cork harbour a few weeks back, she was under orders for Dublin, for the purpose of allowing her captain to try the effect of a plan he had proposed to the Admiralty—namely, that of allowing him to take his ship to different ports, for the purpose of getting men.

THE NAVAL RESOURCES OF ENGLAND.—It is not generally known that a steamer of very large tonnage is to be launched in a day or two from Chatham Dockyard. It will have been begun and finished within the incredibly short space of eight weeks. We are informed that this extreme expedition is an experiment under the direction of the government, in order to ascertain the shortest possible time in which such a vessel can be completed. The number of hands have been unlimited; in fact, the men are working on her at the present moment as thick as bees in a hive, and they are allowed to make as many working hours per day as they can. The sum apportioned for the

labour, we understand, is £4000; and should it not cost that, the overplus is to be divided among the men. The experiment has excited the greatest possible interest in the neighbourhood.—*Greenwich Gaz.*

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The *Erebus*, which has been in dock in Chatham Yard for several months past, fitting for a three years' voyage to the South Pole and Pacific Ocean, has during the last fortnight attracted the attention of numerous visitors. She was put out of dock last week, and is now rigging with all despatch. The *Terror* bomb (sister ship to the *Erebus*) will accompany her; she has also been fitted at this port, and is now ready to sail when the *Erebus* is completed. The *Erebus* is commanded by Captain Ross, nephew to Captain Ross who was engaged in attempting a north-west passage. The *Terror* is commanded by Captain Crosier. These ships are fitted by Government, but are only lent by the Admiralty to the Board of Arts and Sciences for the expedition, by whom the whole expense of fitting is defrayed. In anticipation of their having to encounter vast fields of ice, they have been made as strong as wood and iron can make them. The wales are doubled with eight-inch oak plank, and the bottom with plank of three inches. In the hold the ceiling is doubled with two thicknesses of an inch and a half African teak, crossing each other at right angles. The bulkhead in the holds are built in like manner, and made water-tight, so that should the bottom be stove in at any part, it will not endanger the safety of the ship, as pumps are fitted in the fore-hold as well as those in the main-hold, which has Massie's patent pump. The weather-deck is also doubled with a three-inch fir plank, with fearnought, dipped in tallow laid between. The two ships are expected to sail by the end of the week.—*Rochester Gazette.*

Certain parties in Sheffield have just obtained a patent for the making of a substance so nearly resembling ivory, and so applicable to all the purposes of that valuable material, that it is almost impossible to detect the difference.

One of the most curious circumstances incidental to the accession of the young Sultan is said, by a Constantinople correspondent, to have been the solemn shaving of his chin for the last time. This once done, no razor is thenceforth allowed to approach his face, the beard being one of the attributes of supreme power, which must be suffered to grow without being touched by any kind of instrument.—*French paper.*

The European population of the French possessions in Northern Africa, exclusive of troops, was calculated on the 1st of the present month at 22,607 individuals. Of these 9,708 were French, 2,533 English, 6,969 Spaniards, and 1,603 Germans, Russians, Greeks, Portuguese, &c.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Intelligence has been received direct from Constantinople of the 7th of August. The Sultan continued to visit the principal mosques and establishments of public utility in his capital, and appeared to enjoy excellent health. The Greek and Armenian Patriarchs had been presented to his Highness, and confirmed by him in their respective ranks.

The German Papers contain alarming reports of the tranquillity of the Turkish provinces and even of the capital, but nothing certain.

The steam-packet *Motternich* reached Constantinople on the 4th from Trebisond, bringing three of the four Prussian officers lately attached to the Staff of Hafiz Pasha, who resigned their commissions before the battle of Nezib, as the Turkish General would not listen to their advice. They contradicted the report of the defection of the Seraskier, whom they left engaged in rallying his troops at Malatia.

The Prince de Joinville arrived on the 5th at Constantinople in the *Papin* steamer.

The *Smyrna Journal* contains the following account of the fleets:—

"The British squadron reached Tenedos on the 4th, and proceeded on the 6th to Beccica Bay. It consisted of nine ships of the line and a frigate. Admiral Lalande, with five ships of the line, continued to occupy the same position on the coast of Troy. Four other English and French Ships were expected to reinforce the squadron. The Austrian frigate *Medea*, carrying the flag of Commodore Banderira, and a schooner of the same nation (the *Arethusa*), arrived at Smyrna on the 6th, with the brig *Veneto*, which put to sea on the 7th. The English brig *Zebra*, Captain Stopford, son of the Admiral, arrived at Smyrna on the 5th, to replace on the station the corvette *Hazard*, which left it on the 8th. The Russian schooner *Hirondelle*, and the Sardinian Corvette *Aurora*, were also in Smyrna."

The intelligence from Alexandria, brought by the *Smyrna* journals, came down to the 27th ult. All the European physicians serving on board the Turkish fleet had resigned. The plague had entirely ceased in that city.

The direct advices from Syria, brought by the Austrian steamer *Seri Pervas*, were dated Berout, the

28th ult. Ibrahim Pasha still occupied Marasch; and Hafiz Pasha was at Malatia with 10,000 or 12,000 men.

COLONIAL.

ST. JOHN, N. F. September 19.

FIRE.

"We regret to be again called upon to record one of those sad occurrences which have so often been witnessed in this town. About day break yesterday a fire was observed issuing from one of Messrs.—Dunscomb & Co's stores, which very shortly afterwards reached an alarming height, and the whole of the premises occupied by the above firm, and all the adjoining dwellings between R. Brine & Co's, and Robinson, Brooking, Garland & Co's, were rapidly consumed. At first the most serious apprehensions existed for the safety of the premises on both sides; but by well-directed efforts and prompt exertion, the fire was arrested at the points above named. We understand that workmen were employed at that early hour to prepare some goods to be delivered to purchasers returning to outports, and that they had incautiously placed a lighted candle or a lamp on a cask containing spirits, into which some sparks accidentally fell,—the store was immediately in a blaze, and before assistance could be had, all chance of saving the place was at an end.

It was feared that a large loss had been sustained by the parties concerned; but we are happy to learn that on enquiry much of the property is found to have been saved; and on the whole the loss will be much less than was at first imagined."—*Newfoundlander.*

QUEBEC, Sept. 27.

The nomination of the Right Hon. Charles Poulett Thomson met with a strong opposition from the London Merchants connected with Canada. The North American Colonial Association remonstrated with Lord Melbourne on the occasion, without success. Here the appointment has been received with no favourable feelings; we believe, however, that the loyal inhabitants generally, are at all times disposed to abstain from prejudging the exercise of the royal prerogative. It must be confessed that it has been, in some instances, rather unfortunate of late years; and that governors have not been sufficiently supported at home, to meet the circumstances of colonial possessions fallen into a state of disorder from the conflicts of the constitutional authority, and the consequent agitation of the public mind, which is become quite feverish in consequence of the recent rebellious outbreaks. There must be a steady exercise of parental authority, when the child begins to feel, or fancies it feels, something of the strength and passions of manhood, and gets fractious, sulky, and ill-tempered; so abandoned and unnatural as to lift its hand to its parent. The only thing that we are afraid of, on the part of the Imperial authorities is, that they should cast us off altogether, *disinherit* us, and let us run wild among other disorderly and ill behaved youths on this continent. We would put the question to the most unreflecting and unruly amongst us: Are we really in a condition to choose our own governors, and "manage our own affairs in our own way?" maintain peace at home, and make ourselves respected abroad.

SEPTEMBER 30.

The Toronto papers of the 25th instant contain accounts of several *Durham* meetings. Instances of property destroyed on the frontier, supposed by incendiaries, continue. At Hamilton, a tannery belonging to a Mr. Adams, was set fire to and burned in consequence of difficulties connected with the *Durham* meeting at Thorold.

It is now said that His Excellency Sir John Colborne will not come down to Quebec before the arrival of the *Pique*, in which he intends to return to England. It is expected that the new Governor General will be sworn in at Montreal.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 5.

PAPINEAU.—We have had the pleasure of some conversation with a gentleman just returned from Paris, where he lodged in Glasgow Hotel, which happened also to be the abode of the refugee traitor.—Our informant had frequent, and long interviews with Papineau, who discoursed upon the subject of the Canadian revolt, without any apparent reserve, and inquired of this gentleman if he had belonged to any of the volunteer corps? which Papineau seemed to hold in utter abhorrence. Whatever may have been the ungracious recognition of the services of Canadian Volunteers by the Home Government, this lasting impression on the mind of Papineau will serve to convince them that those services told deeply in the suppression of the revolt, and therefore answered the patriotic end which corps and individuals had in view. Our informant candidly informed Papineau that he was a Volunteer, and was one of a party of Cavalry, that travelled something like thirty miles, in bad roads, for the purpose of arresting him. Here the usual rigidity of the traitor's countenance relaxed, and he laughed long and loud at the recollection of