Civil Intelligence.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM OUR ENGLISH FILES.

DREADFUL STORM IN SHETLAND.—The gentleman in whose house I spent last night has not lost fewer than 12 of his tenants by the hurricane of last Wednesday sevennight, and his loss ants by the hurricane of last Wednesday sevennight, and his loss is comparatively small. I visited a family yesterday, consisting of father, mother, and five daughters, whose sole livelihood depended on the exertions of the eldest brother, who with five others of the most able seamen of the whole island, perished. In another house close by, the father and son have perished, leaving a large number of children in the most helpless condition. There are, indeed, 14 whole families deprived of their heads, and cast lonely and unprotected on the world. The whole of Shetland is full of lamentation and woe; all mirth has deserted the island. The bravest seamen and the best fishers have lost all courage -they have no heart to venture to sea again, and no hope of success if they do. The storm of 1832, in which 18 boats and upwards of 100 men were lost, was not at all so strong and terrible as this. When at Mossbank I lodged with a poor widow, whose husband and son left their house in a boat, and 20 minutes after their departure were overtaken by a gale, perishing with five others in presence of the wife and family, but a short distance from their own door. In another place, at Ruxta, the laird had four sons and a nephew (a clergyman), who, with the servant, all perished in crossing the sound in front of their house, while returning from a party of friends. But the havoc of the storm was by no means confined to the sea, for the injury by land is of a very distressing nature. I was on Monday se'nnight over some of the islands of the west, where I saw whole fields of corn completely destroyed. You would have imagined that every ear had been purposely cut off by means of some particular instrument, for the whole field had precisely that appearance.—Letter in the contract of the contract ter in the Glasgow Gazette. COMMUNICATIONS THROUGH EGYPT .- That the Pacha has

no intention of interfering with the mails and passengers to India (unless some untoward event should occur) we have ascertained beyond a doubt, and it is our firm opinion that the mails and passengers by the Liverpool will not encounter any obstacle in their transit through Egypt. — Letter from Alexandria in the

Our private correspondent at Toulon, in a letter of the 8th in stant, has furnished us with what professes to be an authentic list of the French navy, with the armament and number of officers and men attached to each vessel. From this table it would ap pear that France co each vessels. From this table is would appear that France can have within a few months, armed and afloat, 200 vessels—namely, 27 ships of the line, 45 frigates, 30 corvettes, 48 brigs, and 150 smaller vessels; including 40 armed steam boats. These vessels will carry 7184 cannon and 60,105 men. The men and the guns, to be sure, are not all forthcoming at this moment, but the excitement which has proved so favourably to the French army will, it is said, provide hands for her navy .- St. James' Chronicle.

NEWPORT (MONMOUTH), Oct. 27 .- I beg to inform you that NEWPORT (MONMOUTH), OCT. 27.—I beg to inform you that a Chartist meeting took place here last night, by two delegates from Bath. It caused great excitement here. About 500 or 600 persons assembled in Victoria-square, near the Wesgate Hotel. The meeting dissolved very peaceably. Special constables were sworn. Sir Thomas Phillips and other magistrates sat here the greater part of the night. Phelp and the other delegates leave this place to-day for the surrounding hills, Pontypool, Abersychan, &c. I believe it is their intention to agitate as much as ever.—Ministerial Pamer.

-Ministerial Paper. DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.—On Wednesday. night last, about 10 o'clock, a granary belonging to Mr. Eve, at Fullbridge, in the borough of Malcon, was dicovered to be on fire. On the alarm being given a number of persons hastened to the spot, and succeeded in checking the flames until the arrival of the Equitable engine, when the fire was speedily got under, with but little. little damage. About 200 quarters of corn were injured by the water. We regret to add, that no doubt exists of its being the act of an incendiary, -Essex Herald.

THE WAR FRENZY IN FRANCE.—In despite of the daily scizures in Paris of political pamphlets, new ones manage to appear. We have before us one by T. Dezamy, entitled "Consequences de l'Embastillement et de la Paix à Tout Prix. Depopuquences de l'Embastillement et de la l'aix à Lout l'ix. Depopulation de la Capitale. Trabison du Pouvoir." This brochure is divided into two questions—"Paris sera-t-il embastillé?"—" La Coalition nous fera-t-elle la guerre?" It is written in plausible language, and with great violence. The tone of these Propagandist writings may be gathered from the following extracts:—

"You! presumptuous enemies abroad! insolent despots or slaves of Kings! do not rejoice too soon at our isolation. The sleeping lion may be roused. Know that this soil of liberty and of countly may be roused. Know that this soil of liberty and of countly may be roused. Know that this soil of liberty and countly may be roused. sleeping lion may be roused. Know that this soil of liberty and of equality may yet produce its fourteen armies, again hurl defiance at entire Europe, and oppose the impure alliance of Kings by the holy alliance of the people. Know that, at the first caunoushot, regenerated France will be again able to find the defiles of the Argonne and the plains of Jemappe and of Fleurus!"

"And you, cowardly friends of foreigners! you who flatter yourselves with the criminal idea to see the coalition of Kings deliver over to you the last liberties of the people! Traitors, tremble!

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over to you the last liberties of the people! Traitors, tremble! The revolutionary volcano is still hot enough to devour all its

"The time may come when the abasement might be such that it might be said to the oppressor of the country:-

""Sire, if you order me to assassinate my brother, cut the throat of my father, and plunge the steel in the heart of my cherished wife, however terrible these extremities may be, I will resign myself to them, and with my own hand I will execute your will."

Professor Albrecht, one of the seven professors exiled from Gottingen, has been named by the King of Prussia to a chair of Law in the University of Berlin. Messrs. Grimm, two more of the seven professors, have been named members of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and have been invited by the King to the capital, where they are to have handsome pensions al-

SIR ANTHONY CARLISLE.—On Monday evening last, died, at his house in Langham-place, after an illness of a few weeks, in the 73d year of his age, Sir Anthony Carlisle, senior surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, one of the council and board of examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons—of which he had twice been president—a Fellow of the Royal Society, &c. &c. This very eminent surgeon has long been numbered among the most distinguished anatomists, physiologists, and naturalists of the age—a fact of which not only the most competent judges, but his numerous publications in all those departments of science, bear undisputed and ample testimony. His professional ability was early proved, and his reputation established, at the Westminster Hospital, of which ancient and excellent charity he became a principal surgeon at the age of twenty-five. There, SIR ANTHONY CARLISLE. - On Monday evening last, died, minster Hospital, of which ancient and excellent charity ne became a principal surgeon at the age of twenty-five. There, too, he was not less remarkable for his unaffected constant humanity to the suffering poor, than for his shill in the treatment of their diseases. During a period of 16 years Sir A. Carlisle was Professor of Anatomy and Lecturer to the Royal Academy. He was also Surgeon Extraordinary to George IV. Academy. He was also Surgeon Extraordinary to George IV., at whose first levee he had the honour of knighthood, which was, unsolicited, conferred on him by the recommendation of the Privy Council, and solely on the ground of his professional merits.

Woolwich, Friday.—On Tuesday last the Sir James Kempt Ordnance lighter arrived here from Portsmouth, and brought as part of her cargo 12 pieces of ordnance, which had been raised from the Mary Rose, a vessel which was engaged and commanded by Sir George Carew against the French fleet, 1544, off Portsmouth. Amongst them is one of brass, in a complete state of preservation, cast in 1542. The others are of iron, and so much corrolled and increased that some of them on being so much corroded and incrusted that some of them on being brought to the surface, after an immersion of 296 years, broke off at different lengths, and the balls with they were loaded and the surface are so far are distinctly to be seen. Some of the gun carriages are so far decomposed that the guns are completely embedded in them; and it is quite evident, from the bore at the muzzle, and the size of the balls, that most, if not all the guns of that period, had chambers in them, all of which had been strongly hooped. The Mary Rose was, at the time she was sunk, in consequence of being overladen with warlike stores and metal, one of the largest ships the English fleet could hoost of. These guns or cylinders ships the English fleet could boast of. These guns or cylinders have been removed from the wharf to the iron yard in the Royal Arsenal. In the same yard are several brass guns recovered from the wreck of the Royal George, manufactured by Schalch, in 1743 and 1748. They are in a high state of preservation, four of them having been used for some time on board her Majesty's attention. by's ship Howe, at Sheerness, are quite clean, and have the appearance of new guns, while others have the incrustations upon them, as when raised from the sea. We have been incrustations the search of the search formed that several of these brass pieces, which cost 500l. each when manufactured, will form part of the castings for the monu-

"not:" "The Constitutional Throne of Donna Isabella II., "if it secures liberty—otherwise not." Senor Esproneda afterwards drank "To the speedy disappearance of the dis"cussions and quarrels of old men from the field of politics, "cussions and quarrels of old men from the field of politics, "and to the approaching influence of young and vigorous "doctrine;" and Senor Villalta, "To all the minorities "which for the last 20 years have combated in favour of li-"berty, including the future minority, which is preparing "again to contend in the arena of politics."

The situation of the young Queen, with the Duchess of Victoria as her Camerara Mayor, and Espartero for the Captain General of her body-guard, would appear to resemble somewhat too closely the position of the young Queen, in a scene of Victor Hugo's Ruy Blas. Her Majesty is supposed to be in the presence of her faithful friends and protectors :-

" The Queen .- 'I wish to go out.'

"The Duches of Albuquerque, with a profound salutation.—
When the Queen goes out, every door must be opened by a grandee of Spain having a right to carry a key. Such is the rule. But no grandee can be present at the palace at this hour.'
"The Queen.—'Than I am shut up! I am to be killed!"

"The Duchess, with another reverence .- 'I am camerara may or: I fulfil the dictates of my office.'

or: I fulfil the dictates of my onice.

"The Queen, after a moment of silence.—'Quick, my ladies, bring cards, and let us play.'

"The Duchess, to the ladies.—'Don't move, ladies.' Then

"The Duchess, to the ladies." Don't move, ladies.' Then rising and making a reverence to the Queen, she adds, 'Her Majesty cannot play, according to the established ceremonial, except with kings or the relations of kings.

"The Queen, in a passion.—' Well, bring those relations.'

"The Duchess (making the sign of the cross).—' God has not given any to the reigning king. The Queen mother is dead, and he is alone at present.' he is alone at present.

"The Queen .- 'Let them serve me with something to eat .-Casilda, I invite you to eat with me.' "The Duchess, making a reverence .- 'When the King is not

"A song is heard outside the palace."
"The Queen to Casilda.—'The forest is not thick here; this window looks out on the country. Let us try to see the The Duchess, making a reverence .- 'A Queen of Spain

ought not to look out of the window." The picture was designed to be a mere pleasantry, but

truth is sometimes stranger than fiction. Don Francisca de Paula (Infanta of Spain) has addressed a manifesto to the Spanish people, asserting his right to the guardianship of Queen Isabella and her sister, and has certainly better claims to their custody than Espartero.

THE REGISTRATION. (From Fraser's Magazine for November.)

It is becoming almost tiresome to repeat, year by year, the tory of Conservative gains and Radical losses, in the Revising Barristers' Registration Courts. The certainty of the result, and ne regularity of its occurrence, deprives the matter of nearly all s interest. It now begins to be generally understood, that in a but a very few of the most mobbish sort of boroughs—such as Finsbury, Sheffield, and the Tower Hamlets,—the Conservatives can take the lead, if they choose to take the trouble. All, therefore, that we need, particularly, to know is, whether the Conservatives are taking the trouble or not? That point ascerained, all the rest follows of course.

We do not perceive, this year, any considerable relaxation of fforts on the part of the Conservatives. In some places, indeed, the entire and inevitable ascendancy of the one party or the other is so well ascertained, that either the Radicals or the Conservatives abandon the struggle, and matters are left to take their course. This will doubtless be the case, at last, with the larger half of the whole. But at present the struggle between the two parties in parliament is too intense, and even single votes are too valuable, to allow a chance to be thrown away, or a seat to be tacitly surrendered which it was possible to keep or

On the whole, then, perhaps as much labour has been spent on this year's contest as on former ones. But we incline to think that the result is even more decidedly in favour of the Conservatives than in any former year. We see, at least, prospects on every hand of seats to be wrested from the Whigs: but scarce

	count of the objections and	claims	sustain	ned that v	we hav	e beer	1
	able to collect; — CONSERVATIVE RADICAL						
	tool (lith at in it have get y	CONSE	AVAII			CAL	
	Counties.	bjection	s. Clair	ns. Obj	ections	. Claim:	8
	Middlesex	. 536	0		331	(-
	South Derbyshire	. 87	386		170	94	
	East Cumberland		0		43	()
	East Somerset		266		11	67	-
1	Bucks		359		177	246	
1	North Devon	. 286	603	*********	32	129 386	
1	South Devon	. 126	0		46	0	
	West Gloucestershire	. 335	402		210	376	50
	East Gloucestershire	. 141	0		80	0	
1	North Durham	. 186	1754		27	0	
	Rutland	143	1754		1118	1638	
1	Anglesey	184	132		37 116	122	
1	Cities and Boroughs.				110	122	
1	London	363	73		92	48	
1	Westminster	289	18		173	32	
1	Bristol	442	0		431	0	1
1	Canterbury	65 82	29		41	30	
1	Bath	133	13		45	4	
1	Birmingham	46	10		43	17	1
1	Reading	26	48		0	9	
1	Lincoln	40	20		10	6	
-	Clitheroe	15	0		7	1	
	Grantham	11	14		11	3	
1	Wallingford	29	6 56		3	1	
	Cockermouth	20	5		20	5	- 1
1	Peterborough	5	15	*********	1	3	
1	Cambridge	37	32		53	22	
	Carlisle	50	0		0	0	1
F	Stamford	15	19	***************************************	9	6	
1	Cheltenham	642	13	**********	138	5	
1	Sandwich	11	7	********	9	1	1
	Dover	71	16	*******	29	20	1
	Totness	33	12		4	1	1
	Gloucester	56	0 18		31	0	0
	Bridport	10	23	*********	42 5	10	1
	Tiverton	16	3	*********	11	13	1
	Barnstaple	26	11	Sec	11	14	a
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	Tewkesbury	7	6		3	3	e
	Newport, Isle of Wight Malmesbury	22 16	10 24		10	3	t
	Winchester	14	18		5 17	30	a
	Halifax	38	2	********	26	1	a
	Bradford	35	34	********	25	22	W
	Hull	123	59	********	74	19	a
	Manchester	621	80		367	67	1
	Beverly	12	7 8		12	3	1
6	Rochester	42	21	40000	23	16	vi
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1	Maidstone	22	39		9	19	m
	Yarmouth	43	15	********	23	16	h
	Ashburton	5	24	********	1	8	ha
	Devonport	63	0 8	1	52	0	th
	Walsall	11	62		5	11	la
	Judlow	24	22	********		19	-
	Stockport	82	7	*********	12	7	th
	Worcester	120	40		65	35	ta
	Tork	72	50		68	27	pr
1	Liverpool	829	45		734	114	10
	These are the whole that w	e nave	yet rec	elved . an	3 .,	*** *	41.

These are the whole that we have yet received: and it will be perceived that, with a very few exceptions, their uniform tenor is in perceived that, with a territory to a small portion of the electoral bodies, but they relate to those especially whose progress is of importance. More than the half of the constituencies of England are at rest. Their bent is fully formed that several of these brass pieces, which cost 500l. each when manufactured, will form part of the castings for the monument of the immortal Nelson. On Thursday a public sale of the iron guns raised from the Royal George took place, when only two of them were sold, at 2l. 15s. per ton.

From the St. James's Chronicle.

The affairs of Spain are rapidly approaching to the state of anarchy from which they have been so lately redeemed thanks to the non-intervention war which cost England so dearly. The Juntas appear to be in no greater favour with the people of that unhappy country than the Queen Regent; or Isabella II. than her mother; whilst Espartero does not seem likely to preserve his influence much longer. The affairs of Spain are rapidly approaching to the state of anarchy from which they have been so lately redeemed thanks to the non-intervention war which cost England so dearly. The Juntas appear to be in no greater favour with the people of that unhappy country than the Queen Regent; or Isabella II. than her mother; whilst Espartero does not seem likely to preserve his influence much longer. At a pseudo-patriotic banquet which took place at Madrid on the 25th ult., the following significant toasts were proposed by General Mignel:—"The Provisional Regency, if it conduces to the happiness of the nation—otherwise

The Madrid Gazette publishes several ministerial circulars, and the following decree:-

the following decree:

"The Provisional Regency of the kingdom, in the name of Queen Donna Isabella II., has issued the following decree:

"The magistrates and judges, proprietors of their employments, and actually in the exercise thereof on the 12th instant, and those and actuary in the exercise thereof on the 12th instant, and those who will hereafter be invested with judicial functions, shall not be superseded in their posts pro tempore or definitively, except in virtue of a formal sentence, nor suspended therefrom unless a judiciary decree exist against them to be tried by the competent tribunals agreeably to the 66th article of the constitution.

We also find in the official Gazette the annexed proclamation, addressed by General Espartero to the army:

"Soldiers,—The grave events which have lately occurred in the

"Soldiers,—The grave events which have lately occurred in the country, and induced the nation to rise en masse, to vindicate its political rights inscribed in the Constitution of 1837, compelled me to quit you, and accept the functions of President of the Council of Ministers, together with the mission of organising a new Cabinet, of constituting a government capable of calming the minds and allaying the well-founded anxiety of the people, and establishing a regular government based on the guarantees which establishing a regular system of the passes on the guarantees which is the nation was determined to obtain. The costly sacrifice which I have made for the safety of our beloved country would not have sufficed, notwithstanding my good intentions, if the worthy colleagues I have chosen had not themselves submitted to the same acrifices. They have effectually contributed to consolidate the great work which will cement the happiness of Spaniards. Thanks to them, I am confident that the throne of the Queen will be res-pected, that the constitution will be maintained in all its integrity, our independence secured, the reign of justice restored, and that the nation will resume the high rank which the richness of our soil and the character of its inhabitants ought to assign to it in

"The ministry, during its short existence, has adopted a pro gressive march, and decreed important measures, to which, however, the loyal views of the members who, in virtue of the constitution "The Duchess, making a reverence.—'When the King is not present, the Queen eats alone.'

"The Queen, losing all patience.—'Oh, Heavens! what shall I do? I can't go out, nor play, nor eat as I would. One year as a Queen would be enough to kill me.'

"A song is heard outside the palace.'

"A song is heard outside the palace.'

"Soldiers! the sacred duty imposed upon me, in order to promote the success of this noble undertaking, still separates me from you; but, although placed at a distance, I shall nevertheless feel licitous for your welfare, and recommend to the nation to grant well-merited recompenses to my brave and virtuous comrades, to the companions of my glory, of my privations, and my perils.

This absence will not be of long duration. I hope soon to see

Spaniards satisfied with the straightforward and constitutional policy of the new Cabinet. Salutary reforms are now in progress, order is secured, and the era about to dawn promises to be as happy as the re-action which brought it about was majestic. Then I will hasten to place myself at your lead, for nothing affords me greater satisfaction than to find myself with the army which has given peace to our country, and asserted its liberty and indepen-dence. My wishes being thus accomplished, so long as our services shall be deemed necessary, I trus: that you will continue to be deserving of my paternal affection, that you will always prove yourselves entitled to public esteen, and become daily more worthy of the admiration of Europe. In order to attain those ends you must observe the most rigorous discipline. Discipline has rendered you invincible, and enabled us to triumph over enemies who wished to occupy the Throne of the youthful Isabella and re-establish despotism. With discipline we shall have it in our power to keep down the wicked men who are constantly plotting against the con stitution of the state. With discipline, in short, we shall be strong and command respect for a nation which has made such heroical sacrifices to be free, and insure its happiness. I have no doubt, companions of my glory and perils, that discipline, the soul of armies, will be preserved in all its vigour, and that all classical states of the companions of the compani ses will watchfully attend to the discharge of their respective duties, in order that we may never be obliged to make a rigorous application of military laws to punish the violation of those salutary

"Such are the wishes of your General,

"ESPARTERO.

TAKING OF SIDON.—Correspondence of the Malta Times.—"OFF ALEXANDRIA, OCT. 5.—The smartest affair is yet to be told you. Charles Napier, on Friday, the 25th, talking with the Admiral, remarked that Sidon was not in our possession, and said to him, 'If you like I will go down and take it, and be back again, in 48 hours.' He started, and was as good as his word. again, in 48 hours. He started, and was as good as his word. He had the Thunderer, Wasp, Cyclops, Gorgon, and Hydra, with 800 Turks and 500 marines; on their way he fell in with the Stromboli, from England, with a detachment of 200 marines; these Strombol, from England, with a detachment of 200 marines; these he took with him, and after firing shot and shell at the town for a couple of hours, he made a breach, and landed at the head of his men. It was a sharp struggle: but, after destroying a great number of the enemy, who neither gave nor would receive quarter, they at last killed the Egyptian commander, who died game. With two marines' bayonets at his breast he refused quarter, and resisted; as they fixed and he of resisted; so they fired, and he of course died, when his troops threw down their arms to the amount of five hundred; 1500 were afterwards taken; and the whole 2000 have been brought round to the fleet at Juni; I believe they will be sent to Cyprus. Napier was most daring; on the tops of the houses he made his way, waving his hat on the point of his sword, and cheering the men on. Our loss amounted to 15 marines killed and wounded, two mates badly wounded, Motley and Shears of the Wasp; and a mate of the Revenge, with five seamen, one since dead, and one of the Thunderers' launchers killed. A marine officer, who had only that last year he has treated and afforded relief to 7000 sick. morning arrived in the Stromboli, was killed in the breach; his name is Hocking; he has been serving on the coast of Spain; and I hear another was wounded. The Egyptians have retired from Tripoli, and we hold every place from there to Acre, except Beyrout, the fortifications of which were destroyed by the fire of the line of battle ships. The Castor and Pique took Tyre. The Benbow, Carysforte, and Zebra, are on the North Coast. The Admiral, Powerful, Revenge, Bellerophon, and Pique are near Juni; Thunderer, Castor, Wasp, near Sidon; steamers here, there, and every where: Edinburgh and Hastings at Beyrout."

LATER FROM CHINA.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Globe Indiaman, Captain Christopher, arrived yesterday from Canton, bringing Macao papers to the 4th July.

Admiral Elliott, commander-in-chief of the Chinese expedition, arrived on the 28th of June. The force in the Chinese seas, on arrived on the 28th of June. Incitorce in the Chinese seas, on the 4th of July, consisted of the following vessels:—The Wellesley and Melville 74, Druid 44, Blonde 42, Volage, Alligator and Conway 28, Larne 20, Hyacinth, Algerine and Pylades 18, Cruiser 16, the schooper Rattlesnake, war-steam ships Atalanta, Enterprise, Queen and Madagascar, and 25 transports. All had proceeded Northward except the Druid, Volage, Hyacinth, Larne, David Madagascar, which remained to enforce the blockade Pylades and Madagascar, which remained to enforce the blockade

of Canton.

This blockade, although notified to commence on the 28th of June, did not commence until the 3d of July, on which day the Volage, Hyacinth and Madagascar moved up to the Bocca Tigris, and began operations by seizing a junk laden with salt. It was considered very doubtful whether the blockade could be rendered of this there being so many passages by which access can be had onsidered very

Nothing farther was known as to the ultimate intentions of the

dmiral.

Two American vessels entered after the 28th of June, and it was believed that all the American vessels in the river would be llowed to take in cargo and depart.

PROCLAMATION OF CAPTAIN ELLIOTT.

MACAO, 25th June.—The high officers Lin and Tang having isited the English superintendent and people of Canton with certifions violence, in contemptuous disregard of the Imperial comnand that they should be treated with justice and moderation, the most of the Canton with false reports, it and that they should decrived the Emperor with false reports, it ad having shametury acceived the Emperor with laise reports, it as been determined by the gracious Sovereign of England to send oyally appointed officers to the coast of China, to the end that he truth may be made manifest to His Imperial Majesty, and

sting peace and honorable trade firmly established. asting peace and honorable trade firmly established.

This notice is to declare that the Queen of England, venerating as Emperor and tenderly cherishing the good and peaceful inhabitants of the land, has strictly commanded that their persons and operty should be rigidly respected whilst they are opposing no sistance to Her Majesty's arms.

resistance to Her Majesty's arms.

Let them, therefore, bring their supplies and commodities to the several stations of the British forces without fear, in the certainty that they will receive kind protection and just payment.

The high officers Lin and Tang having, by false representations, drawn from the Emperor orders for the discontinuance of honorable British trade, [to the deep injury of tens of thousands of just men, native as well as foreign,] the commander in chief of the English sea forces has now to declare, by the command of the Queen of England, that no native vessel will be allowed to pass in or out of said port and others hereafter to be named, till the British trade England, that no native vessel will be allowed to pass in or out of said port and others hereafter to be named, till the British trade shall proceed without obstruction at points to be indicated by the commander in chief, and until further notice under his seal of

But fishing craft will be allowed to pass in and out of the port But fishing craft will be allowed to pass in and out of the port of Canton, without obstruction, in the hours of day-light, and the this native trading vessels of the outside cities and villages are permitted to pass to and fro, and to resort, for purposes of mutual exchange, to the station of the British shipping.

[Signed] CHARLES ELLIOT.

True Copy: EDWARD ELMSLIE,

authorities may take.—By some of the Chinese it was thought that in case of the English approaching Canton, the whole popu-lation of the suburbs would be made to retire within the city walls, and apprehending this, many of the wealthier people have removed into the country with bag and baggage. Apprehensions of insur rections of the people, now thrown out of employment by the cessation of the foreign trade, were also entertained, and it was thought they might possibly break out immediately after all the foreigners had left Canton. The fury of the populace would in that case probably be first directed to the hongs and warehouses of the hong merchants. Most of the foreigners by the last advices from Canton either had left or were about to leave, so that within the next week we suppose there will be none remaining. Numerous are the garrisons now within the provincial city, but whether they be intended to act against an invading enemy or the refractory people, it is difficult to say. No less than seventeen culprits were executed in Canton about a fortnight since, for having provided the English at Cap-sing-moon with provisions. Governor Lin, it is said, does not manifest any uneasiness at the expedition; some say he is grievously ill, and that he spit blood not many days given by the blood por many days. loying the best possible health, that we know not whether this

movements of the English, and as to the measures the Chinese

The following is said to be a translation of a Chinese proclamation, but it does not bear the usual marks of authenticity. PROCLAMATION.

Rate of Rewards for destroying the English. An offer of rewards, which will truly be awarded to any person

destroying the English: Whether civil or military officers, soldiers or people, who ever shall be able to take an English man of war carrying eighty great guns, delivering the same to the mandarins, shall receive the eward of 20,000 dollars. For a smaller vessel, carrying fewer guns, less will be given. For every great gun less, the reward will be diminished 100 dolls. Whatever the great vessel contains besides the great guns, weapons of war and opium, which must be given up to the mandarins,—all these in addition shall be awarded to the takers of the vessel. Again, to any one who shall destroy a great man of war of said foreigners, not leaving even a single plank—substantial evidence being produced of the same,—shall be given the reward of 10,000 dollars. For a smaller one, less in

2d. Whosoever takes an English merchant vessel shall have as a reward whatsoever the vessel contains—excepting the vessel, great guns, implements of war, and opium, which must be given up to the mandarins; such as goods and money. In addition to which, for a large vessel with three masts, the takers shall receive the reward of 10,000 dollars; two and a half masts, 5,000; two masts, 3,000. For taking an English large sampan, or passage

boat, 300; a small one, 100.

Whether large or small, for the destroying each English vessel -substantial evidence being produced of the same—the proportion of one-third of the foregoing rewards shall be awarded.

3d. For taking alive a foreign mandarin, or officer, on inquiry should it be ascertained that he is the said man-of-war's chief officer, the reward shall be five thousand dollars; for any other officer, more or less, according to his rank and office—the rule of lessening-for every degree lower the reward shall be diminished 500

4th. For killing foreign mandarins or officers-substantial evidence being produced of the same, one-third of the proportional reward for taking such alive shall be awarded.

5th. For seizing alive Englishmen or Parsees, whether soldiers or merchants, for each one a reward shall be given of 100 dollars; or merchants, for each one a reward shall be given of 100 dollars; for each one killed, evidence being produced of the same, 20 dols. As for taking the black devils, it ought to be decided, whether they are soldiers or slaves, and the reward granted accordingly.

6th. For taking Han rascals—Chinese—who supply the barbarians, or deal in opium, the same on trial being condemned, described, and their bods, averaged, for each one of such 100

decapitated, and their heads exposed; for each one of such 100 dollars reward; besides these, for those of less crime, a less reward will be given.

Translated by I. J. R. will be given. June 24th. 1840

MACAO, July 4th.—By the Niantic, the Rev. Peter Parket is, we learn, about to take his passage for New York, to revisit, for a short time, his native country—his private affairs rendering this visit necessary. Every one here acquainted with the Doctor benevolence, and the extent to which it was exercised in his pro fession, will, we are sure, wish him a prosperous voyage and speedy return. Dr. Parker came to China about 5 years since, and, in November, 1835, opened the Opthalmic Ho treatment, as its name denotes, of diseases of the eye. Here the number of Chinese applicants for medical and surgical relief soon became very great, and in fact, Dr. Parker devoted all his time to this establishment, relieving thousands of Chinese with great skill and kindness

The cases which he treated were by no means confined to discases of the eye, very frequent among the Chinese, but comprised some of the most difficult surgical operations, in most of which he has been perfectly successful, and such was the confidence reposed in him by the Chinese on account of his surgical skill and kind and conciliating manners, that at the end of two years after the open than the confidence reposed in him by the Chinese on account of his surgical skill and kind and conciliating manners. ing of the hospital, no less than 4575 patients had been treated by nim, and such was the number of applications for relief that it became necessary to refuse many admittance on the sick list. This institution, incorporated with the Medical Missionary Society, continued to prosper until March last year, when with the imprisonment of foreigners in Canton, it was ordered to be closed by the Chinese authorities, nor has it since been re-opened; but Doctor Parker continued to receive patients at his own house in Canton,

From the Singapore Free Press, 11th June.

Stam.—The Fairy has brought us letters during the week from Bankok to the 1st ult. from which it appears that the rumors of our preparations against the Chinese had created some sensation there, mingled with no small share of vague apprehension on the part of the Court—a feeling which it was endeavored to veil over or disguise by an affected ridicule of the insignificance of the force we were about to employ against the countless hosts of the Celeswe were about to employ against the countless hosts of the Celestials. We may be allowed to suppose, however, that his Siamese Majesty entertains a profound feeling of anxiety as to what may befal his imperial brother at the hands of these terrible Ingresis, when he reflects how a few years ago they humbled, with such inferior numbers, his own formidable and dreaded foes, the Burmans, whom even his numerous and invincible armies had so often fled from—and before he despatches another "golden flower" to the foot of the Dragon throne, he may chance to hear that the English are thundering at the very gates of Pekin, or the British standard actually floating over its walls.

English are thankering at the very gates of Fekin, or the British standard actually floating over its walls.

As regards the Chinese in Bankok, they it seems, like their countrymen in Singapore, really laugh in all sincerity at what they consider the absurd idea of our hoping to effect anything against the central land with such a mere handful; apparently entertaining the full conviction that we shall find it necessary to put every man in China to death before the Emperor can be reduced to any real extremity. They say that if every individual of the English nation were to go to China in their youth, and to commence cutting off the heads of unresisting Chinese as fast as they were able, they would find themselves greyheaded old men before they had got through one-fourth of its enormous popula-tion! So much for the confidence of the Chinese in their numbers —in the meanwhile the King of Siam has ordered all his junks engaged in the Chinese trade into the dock; not at all liking the prospect of their being, peradventure, captured on the Chinese coast, in spite of the Emperor and his myriads—while the Bankok Chinamen are loading vessels with tea, rice, and salted eggs in thousands, for the supply of the expedition.

UNITED STATES.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Perhaps nothing could show more plainly the great change which has taken place in public opinion since 1836, than the following table, embracing all the official returns which we have thus far received of the presidential election, and contrasting them with the votes of the same states in 1836. It will be seen that the same states which in 1836 gave a Van Buren majority of 21,867, now give a Whig majority of 114,475.

ACCURAGE SERVICE TYPES .	The second second	1000.	
Harrison.	. Van Buren.	Whig.	V. B.
Maryland 33,529	28,754	25,852	22,268
Pennsylvania144,006	143,705	87,111	91,475
Rhode Island 5,213	3,263	2,710	2,964
New Hampshire 26,434	32,670	6,228	
Connecticut 31,598	25,282	18,749	20,697
Ohio148,157	121,782		19,291
Vermont 32,440		105,405	96,948
Massachusetts 72,913	18,018	20,996	14,039
	52,368	42,247	34,474
New York225,812	212,519	138,543	166,815
Georgia 40,349	31,989	24,876	22,104
Maine 46,612	46,202	15,239	22,990
Delaware 5,963	4.872	4,733	4,153
Kentucky 58,489	32,616	36,687	33,025
		00,001	00,023
871,515	757,040	529,376	551 040
757,040	101,040	020,010	551,243
			529,376
Whig maj114,475		1000	The state of the s
A THE THEFT STREET THE TANK OF STATE AND ASSESSED.	V R mai	1836	91 967

Noble Conduct.—It will be recollected that, some months ago, during a heavy gale, the British Queen saved the lives of several persons who had been upset in a small boat when off the Hook. We had again on Saturday to record a like noble act, performed by Captain Roberts, on his last trip to this port —the saving from destruction of a portion of the crew of the brig Margatt which he fell in with at sea. From the Canton (Macao) Press.

From Canton we have not lately heard any news of much interest, except that censiderable excitement prevails as to the

When Captain Roberts first saw the wreck it was blowing a hard gale. He immediately changed his course, and stood for the brig. On approaching the wreck he discovered five men lashed to

the windlass, the sea making a complete breach over them: Licutenant Stewart, the second officer, with five of the crew, was sent off. On boarding, the officer learned that the poor fellows had been in that dreadful condition for fifty-two hours, and

in a short time must inevitably have perished.

Licut. Stewart was the fortunate officer selected on the former occasion; and again, at the imminent risk of his own life and of the brave fellows who accompanied him, he has been the honored instrument of saving five of his fellow creatures from destruction.

TO INN-KEEPERS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Adjourned General Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court-House, City of Toronto, on Monday, the 21st day of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of granting Licences to Inn-keepers, and to the Retailers of Ale, &c.

Applicants for Licence are particularly requested to have their applications, either for Renewal, or grant of a new Licence, laid before the Bench on as early a day as possible,—each of which must be accompanied by a Certificate of Good Conduct, &c., as directed by the Statiste—as no applications without such Certificate will be laid before the Magistrates.

The Forms of such Certificate can be obtained by applying at this Office.

Office.
As difficulties are sometimes thrown in the way of parties' obtaining Licence, in consequence of the non-attendance of the Magistrates from the Township where the parties reside, the Clerk of the Peace has been directed, particularly to draw the attention of the Justices to this fact, in order that there may be as full an attendance on that day as possible. GEO. GURNETT, C. P.

Clerk of the Peace Office, Toronto, 30th Nov., 1840.

The several newspapers of the City to insert the above, for three weeks, a conspicuous place.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE Annual Public Examination will be held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th December, terminating on Friday the 18th, with the recitations and distribution of

the Prizes. U. C. College, Dec. 7th, 1840.

A LADY but recently arrived from England (and who has received her Education from the first masters in London and Paris,) is anxious to meet with a few Pupils, to whom she would have great pleasure in imparting her knowledge of Music or Singing. For further particulars apply to Mr. Henry Rowsell, Stationer, King Street, Toronto. December 8th, 1840.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

WANTED, a Master qualified to take charge of the above institution. He will be required to teach the Greek and Latin Classics, Mathematics, Arithmetic, and the usual branches of an English Education. It will be necessary that Candidates for this School should farmish to the Trustees satisfactory testimonies of moral character and qualifications, and that they should present themselves for examination (should such be deemed necessary) in the Court House of Guelph, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday the 6th January next.

Guelph, November 5th, 1840.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY. HENRY ROWSELL wishes to give notice to the Subscribers to his Circulating Library, and to the inhabitants of Toronto generally, that he is about making a large and valuable addition to his Catalogue of Books, consisting of Yoyages, Travels, Historical Works, as also Works of Fiction, all of which have just arrived from London, where they have been carefully selected. To enable him to arrange his Catalogue, it is necessary to suspend the issue of any volumes from his Library, for two or three weeks from this date, and he respectfully requests that all persons who may have any of his books at present, will return them with as little delay as possible. ersons who may have any or its little delay as possible.
King Street, Nov. 28, 1840.

To the Electors of St. Lawrence Ward. To the Estectors of St. Linwrence ward.

CENTLEMEN.—The period being about to expire for which you elected me Alderman, to represent you in the City Council, I beg respectfully to inform you that it is my intention, at the approaching election in January, again to solicit a renewal of the trust which, for years, you have so kindly confided to me.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER DIXON.

ANNUALS FOR 1841. ANNUAL'S FOR 1841.

A FEW OF THE ENGLISH ANNUALS FOR 1841, and other Illustrated Works; also, a great variety of Books, suitable for School Prizes, &c., London Almanacks on Sheets or in Pocket Books; Canadian and American Almanacks, &c. &c.

Also just received from London, a large assortment of VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

HENRY ROWSELL,

Bookseller and Stationer.

THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has recommenced business in the premises recently occupied by Mr. F. C. CAPREOL, (No. 144, King Street, directly opposite Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.), which have been considerably enlarged and improved. He is now prepared to transact any business with which he may be entrusted by Country Merchants, or others, either for the purchase or disposal of Merchandize or Country Produce. He has on hand the following GOODS, viz:

Port Wine, in hhds. and qr. casks, 1st and 2d quality, Sherry

Sherry "Best English Vinegar, in hhds.
London Bottled Stout, in casks, 4 doz. each,
Cherry Brandy, in pint bottles,
English Printing Ink, in kegs.
Also, an assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of—
Pilot Cloths. Pilot Cloths,
Flushings,
Superfine West of England and Yorkshire Broad Cloths,
Tweeds, Buckskins, and Kerseys,
Plaid Shawls,
Canadian Kerseys,

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

Toronto, 19th November, 1840.

HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, from the most approved makers, and of the very latest London and Paris fashions, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable for the climate.

King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

General Bill. Ton, Woollen Draper and Tailor, 128, King-street.—Always meres, Tweeds, &c. &c. Clergymen's and Barristers' Robes made on the shortest notice. Macintosh Waterproof Coats made up in the neatest style. Naval and Military uniforms.

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1840. WATERLOO HOUSE.

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

W. M. WESTMACOTT. Nov. 1, 1840.

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment,

No. 10, New City Buildings,
No. 10, New City Buildings,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,
KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, October 30, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to pay the amount of their accounts forthwith to W. M. Westmacott, by whom the business will be continued, and who is duly authorised to receive and discharge the same. And all persons to whom the said firm are indebted, will please present their accounts for payment to the said W. M. Westmacott, at Waterloo House, King Street.

(Signed) W. M. WESTMACOTT.

(Signed) W. M. WESTMACOTT. (Signed) FRANCIS LEWIS. Toronto, Upper Canada, 30th September, 1840.

EASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. Dear Brethren,-You are hereby notified, that the next meeting of the E. C. Association will be held (D. V.) at Carleton

respectfully and fraternally yours,

Henry Patton, Secretary.

Rectory, Kemptville, Dec. 4th, 1840. At Spring Vale, near Cobourg, on the 27th ult. Mrs. Angus

Crawford, of a daughter. MARRIED. By the Rev. H. Patton, on the 9th inst., Aaron Mirrick Esq. of the village of Merrickville, to Mary P. second daughter of Mr. Edmund Burritt, of the township of Wolford.

On the 4th ultimo, in Christ Church Montreal, by the Rev.

Joseph Brown, the Rev. William Anderson, Rector of William Henry, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late John W. Henshaw Esq., formerly of Montreal. DIED.

On the 4th November, Nancy, wife of Dr. Edward Dancey, of the township of Malahide, London District. LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Dec. 11:--

Rev. A. N. Bethune (2); Rev. W. Anderson, rem.; Rev. Job Deacon, £3 9s. 6d.; H. C. Barwick, Esq. (2); G. Petric, Esq. add. sub.; Dr. Alling; Dr. Dancey; Rev. H. Patton; Rev. C. Wade; J. Kent, Esq. (Nov. 2). The following have been received by the Editor:

Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. S. Armour; Rev. E. J. Boswell, rem.; Mrs. Scott; Rev. R. Athill (Nov. 1); Dr. J. Campbell; Rev. T. Fidler; H. Pryor, Esq. add. sub.; Rev. Dr. Bethuue.