

LONDON, Dec. 25

THE BATTLE OF NAVARIN.  
(From the Plymouth Journal.)

The Genoa, 74, arrived here on Friday night, after a passage of twenty-seven days from Malta, bringing home the remains of her late Captain, the lamented Walter Bathurst, Esq, who fell nobly at the battle of Navarin. The Genoa having suffered more than any other British ship in the action, is in a very shattered condition, and is under jury-masts, her mizen being a mere spar. She is commanded by Captain the Hon. C. L. Iby, late of the Ariadne. Most of the officers and men being natives or old residents of this neighbourhood, the announcement of her arrival caused a very great sensation. At an early hour on Saturday morning, the heights commanding a view of the Sound, where she lay, were covered with people of all ages and conditions, each individual anxious to get a peep of the vessel which contained a near relative or friend. Pratique being granted, the officers and crew were permitted to land on Saturday, and many a joyous meeting took place between relatives or friends, who had so narrowly escaped the doom of perpetual separation, and many a tear was shed to the memory of those who had fallen. The late action has of course been the brief subject of conversation here since the arrival of this vessel, and some interesting anecdotes and particulars have been communicated by the officers and crew, to their respective friends. The following particulars which have reached us in an authentic manner, may be received without doubt. We lay them now before our readers feeling assured, that even the most trivial circumstances connected with the subject will be highly interesting.

The Admiral.—During the action Sir Edward Codrington set a bright example of coolness and bravery. He stood the whole time on the poop, constantly shouting to encourage the brave fellows about him and waving in the air a white hat which he wore. His escape is considered quite miraculous, as his station was the most exposed one he could have chosen.

Captain Bathurst.—This brave officer was wounded early in the action by a splinter, which knocked off his hat and slightly tore his face. Shortly afterwards a shot took off the skirts of his coat. The fatal wound was from a grape shot, which entered his side, passed through his body, and lodged in the opposite side of the ship. He lived eleven hours afterwards. About midnight, shortly before his death, he was visited by the Admiral, who said, "Well, Watney, if you die, you die gloriously." "I know I shall die, and that soon," replied he; "but, Codrington, I hope you will remember my officers." The Admiral having promised to attend to his wish, the dying veteran seemed highly gratified. He made some other requests all of which, except one, will doubtless be complied with. The request to which we allude was, that he should be buried at Malta; but the Admiral has thought proper to preserve the body for an honourable burial in England.

Captain Moor, of the Marines, was buried near Mount Etna, in Sicily.

Captain Bell, of the same Corps, was consigned to a watery grave during the action.

Mr. Nickenson, the Captain's Clerk of the Genoa, died on board a few days before the action. He had been twenty years a Clerk.

Mr. Frederick, Grey, one of the Midshipmen of the Genoa, had his arm nearly severed from his body by a shot, and it was too late to take it off at the socket

On reaching the cockpit he called out to the Surgeon, "Bear a hand here, my hearty; make haste, will you? The fun is not half over yet, and I must have another touch at the fellows." He was not, however, suffered to go on deck again.

When the Turkish Admiral went on board the Asia after the action, he was heard to say, with as much carelessness as if it were a trivial matter, "My head will pay for this."

The evening before the engagement, one of the Midshipmen, whose parents live here, seeing others engaged in making their wills, he thought himself of doing something in the same way; but when he had taken up his pen, he recollected that he had nothing to leave but his traps. However, would not have it said he would do so unkind a thing, as to go out of the world without at least, saying a good bye to his parents; so he wrote a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

"Dear Parents,—We are going into action to-morrow. Perhaps I shall be killed. If so, I shall be buried at Navarin, and that will save the expence of John Hawker Stoke. I send you a lock of my hair. My traps will not be sold, but kept for you. Give my love to my brothers, and believe me your dutiful son."

We are happy to say the writer escaped unhurt, and is now with his parents in this town.

A seaman having his leg shattered by a ball underwent amputation with the greatest indifference to pain. When the limb was taken off, it was of course immediately thrown overboard, upon which Jack called out to the man who had preformed the last office for his departed leg, "d—n your eyes, I'll complain of you to the Captain—although you were ordered to throw my leg overboard, you had no right to throw my shoe with it."

A marine of the name of Hill, who was quartered on the poop of the Genoa, had both his arms shot off at nearly the same moment. He instantly turned to Captain Dickenson, the Commander, who stood near him, and said with the utmost coolness, "I hope you'll allow, Sir, that I have done my duty." The poor fellow is now at the Naval Hospital, at Stonehouse, but is not expected to recover. After the action, an Irishman, named Phelan, who was cook's mate of the Genoa, was observed to skip about the kitchen with the most ludicrous manifestations of joy. On being questioned, he shouted out, "Och, by the powers, I'm so glad the villains hav'n't spoilt the coppers—the devil a shot has touched them."

There were several women on board the Genoa, and they afforded very great assistance to the surgeon in dressing wounds, &c.

During the action, two Greeks who were chained to a gun in one of the vessels which blew up, escaped, and swam to the Genoa, and were taken on board. They instantly set to work at the guns, and behaved bravely. They were afterwards put on shore at Navarin.

The scene after the battle is described by one of the officers with whom we have communicated, as being truly awful and imposing. At twenty minutes after six in the evening, the enemy on all sides were completely beaten, and with the exception of two line of battle ships, one frigate, and a few small vessels, they were either on shore, sunk, burnt or burning. The firing then ceased. Night threw her sable mantle over the bloody scene, and served as a pall to hundreds of dead or dying victims. The wind had totally sunk, and left a perfect clam, and not a sound was heard save that of a few random shots fired at intervals from the guns in the forts, and which

rather added to than diminished the solemnity of the scene. The harbour, which had but a few hours before presented the most animating picture imaginable, was now covered with darkness, and filled with desolation, which was rendered occasionally visible by momentary bursts of light from the burning vessels.

A few days after their arrival at Malta, the Allied squadrons were admitted to pratique, and the Governor, in honour of the late achievement, caused a feu de joye to be fired from the lines and by all the troops in garrison. By the sanative laws of the Mediterranean, the island of Malta is now under quarantine, having admitted the squadrons before the regular probationary period.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated—Paris Nov. 17th, 1827.—You will see by the papers the horrid massacres that have been committed in the streets of Paris, upwards of a 120 citizens have been killed and wounded—17 killed: on the side of the Military 10 officers and 102 privates were wounded. All this is very alarming, and God knows how far it will go. You may also remark that a Constitutional majority is secured in the elections; we may therefore hope to be rid of the present ministry, though it is said Vilele is now manoeuvring with one of the parties, (le droite) and it is not impossible but he may maintain himself by dismissing all the other ministers, and making some constitutional concessions—I hope it will not be the case. It is said the king is determined to hold him at the head of the ministry, and the motives he gives for his attachment to Vilele, is that he was the only man, who protested against the charter in 1824. He fully believes the disturbances in Paris to be the work of the police, to make the people believe that the revolution was renewed, and to keep in favour of the ministry; the result of which would be to frighten the king, and induce him to strike a decisive blow, in case the ministry should not obtain a majority. We must expect some great events, for the danger seems imminent. Meanwhile La Con Royale goes on with great zeal, and every honorable man hopes some important revelations will be the result of his investigations.

Great events are coming forward, and a very interesting crisis for the nation seems approaching; more so, since the Queen seems determined not to give up his pretensions.

CIRCULAR.

To the Medical Gentlemen in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova-Scotia.

GENTLEMEN.—EXPERIENCE in other Countries has satisfactorily established the very great advantages which have resulted from the judicious associations of Medical men into liberal and well-conducted Societies, united for the purpose of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge.

The many interesting and various cases, which must occur in the course of practice in different sections of these Provinces, would form, if embodied in an Annual Report, a fund of important information, which has heretofore been lost, for the want of a proper Institution, calculated to receive, preserve, select and annually publish the most useful and interesting communications.

HINDERED to such an Institution would have been incompatible with the then condition of the Provinces and the comparative paucity of regularly educated Medical Gentlemen in them; but these objections

exist no longer, and are removed by our increased, and rapidly increasing population, and by the establishment of men of liberal professional acquirements in the numerous settlements of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick. Neither Province, of itself, contains a number of Medical characters sufficient to give a permanent and influential support to a distinct Society: it is therefore respectfully submitted to the consideration of all authorised Practitioners in each of the Provinces, that a Society be organised, denominated "THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NOVA-SCOTIA AND NEW-BRUNSWICK," which shall have for its object, the protection of the Profession; the acquirement of Knowledge; and the periodical publication of useful matter; under such regulations, as shall be deemed by duly constituted Committees, most effectual in promoting the objects of the Institution.

THE Committee in each Province, being governed by local circumstances, would legislate for itself: The union of the Society would relate principally to the concentration of Medical facts, from its different Members, and the subsequent publication of them. The Annual Journal of the Society might comprehend the occasional improvements which the profession is receiving from the scientific labours of its members in other Countries, and thus form an interesting volume for every Practitioner, and more especially for those gentlemen in secluded situations.

I HAVE been induced to step forward with the preceding suggestions, in compliance with the wishes of many respectable Country Practitioners in both the Provinces, and from a conviction, that an object of importance is oftentimes unheeded and neglected, for the want some individual to give it countenance, and direct the general attention towards it.

WITH this apology, I must request the sentiments of such Gentlemen as may be favourably disposed towards the contemplated Association, and are willing to enrol themselves as Members in it, to whom private communications will hereafter be forwarded, detailing the regulations of the Society.

In the mean time,  
I have the honor to remain,  
Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
ROBERT BAYARD, M. D. &c.  
St. John, N. B. February 20, 1828.

A Madrid letter of Dec. 22 says, "The Government of the United States has offered to our Cabinet a donation, as a compensation for certain privileges to be granted to its commerce in the island of Cuba.

The British Government has ordered Light houses, floating lights and buoys on the British side of the channel between the Bahama Banks and Florida—The Americans have progressed in similar works on the Florida side.

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