

to port, which would have kept her off, she appeared to bear away, when we were doing the same. We hailed her several times to luff, and we continued to bear away to leeward, but do not know whether they tried to do so, and almost immediately the stem of the said vessel struck us abreast the fore hatchway about three feet below the main beam on the starboard side. Our head at this time bore S. or S. by E. The shock was terrible. The side of the Phoenix was demolished, and the Britannia, (for we found that was her), came alongside of us, with her larboard side damaged. The paddle-box and the paddle-box wheel of our larboard side were knocked away. In a few moments afterwards the Britannia, succeeded in getting clear of us. Without confusion and with the utmost zeal the crew immediately took to the pumps, and tried to stop the hole in the side, but all their efforts were unavailing. Some minutes after we had been struck, there was three feet water in the engine-room; the pumps were worked, but the water gained upon us very sensibly. It became necessary to lower our boats, when, together with the Britannia, we succeeded in transporting all our passengers on board that vessel. In the last boat I embarked the remainder of the crew, who, up to the last moment, conducted themselves with an intelligence, zeal, and obedience worthy of the highest praise. A few moments before quitting the vessel, I assured myself that no person remained in the cabins. I was the last person to embark in the boat. The fore part of the Phoenix was already immersed up to the foremast. I had scarcely reached the Britannia when the Phoenix sank, and nothing appeared on the surface of the water. At that time we were not more than ten fathoms off. Neither the passengers nor the crew could save their things, nor any part of the cargo. About twenty minutes past nine, P. M. the Britannia struck us, and at a quarter to ten the Phoenix sunk. We were all received in the Britannia, which also sustained some damage; nevertheless, she continued her voyage to London, and arrived on Monday, 26th October, at three-quarters past twelve o'clock. The passengers of the Phoenix were forty in number, and they spoke in high terms of the attention paid them on board the Britannia after the Phoenix went down. A young lady, the daughter of Colonel Butcher, fell into the water during the confusion, and was rescued by a seaman. The property of the passengers was of course included in the general wreck and the carriage and other valuables of M. Guizot were on board.

Tomb of Napoleon.—The second model of the tomb of Napoleon, by Marochetti, to be erected in the Invalides, is finished. It represents a mass of granite, having an entrance on each of the four sides with folding doors, in the style of the Renaissance. Each of these entrances is surmounted by an eagle. Above is a pedestal, the base of which has an allegorical figure at each angle holding the emblems of power. On the top of the pedestal is an equestrian statue of the Emperor. M. Marochetti is said to be preparing a third model. Among the preparations for the funeral the following is spoken of. It is said that on the summit of the Arch de Triomphe there will be a triumphal car with four horses, representing the apotheosis of the Emperor. The wooden buildings now erecting on the esplanade of the Invalides, and which are to extend at regulated distances from each other to the Barriere de l'Etoile, are intended to shelter the workmen who are employed, who are charged with the erection in each of an enormous statue in plaster, representing a king of France. These wooden houses are thirty feet high and four wide. They are to be removed for the purpose of exposing the statues the day before the ceremony. Messrs. Visconti, Comberousse and Hittorf are charged with the superintendance of all the arrangements.

Affair of Darmes.—A letter from Frankfort says:—It is stated that the investigations connected with the attempt of Darmes have led to the discovery of papers, the contents of which induced the French government to make communications to that of Germany, which have caused some arrests in our town. Several persons have been imprisoned. A person, whose name is known in the scientific world, is said to have quitted Frankfort secretly. The number of persons arrested on the morning of the 23d inst. was 12, and during the night 12 more were arrested. They are said to have formed part of a secret society, the existence of which was known through the information above alluded to. They are chiefly workmen; some of them have been already set at liberty. The

investigations are proceeding actively, and a strong military force is on foot. It is hoped, however, that the conspiracy has no ramifications.

Progress of the Thames Tunnel.—(Extracted from the Office Circular.)—The shaft and reservoir have been completed, the excavation for the body of the tunnel was commenced at a depth of 63 feet; and in order to have sufficient thickness of ground to pass safely under the deep part of the river, the excavation was carried on at a declivity of 2 feet 3 inches per 100 feet. The excavation which has been made for the Thames Tunnel is 38 feet in breadth, and 22 feet 6 inches in height, presenting a sectional area of 850 feet, and exceeding 60 times the area of the drift which was attempted before. The base of this excavation, in the deepest part of the river, is 76 feet below high water mark. It is by means of a powerful apparatus of iron, which has been designated a 'shield,' that this extensive excavation has been effected, and that the double road way and paths have at the same time been constructed. This shield consists of 12 great frames, lying close to each other like so many volumes on the shelf of a book case; these frames are about 22 feet in height, and 3 feet in breadth. They are each divided into three stages or stories—thus presenting 36 chambers, or cells for the workmen, namely the miners, by whom the ground is cut down and secured in front, and the bricklayers by whom the structure is simultaneously formed, and which serves as a scaffolding for them. The shield was placed in its first position at the bottom of the shaft by the 1st of January, 1826. The work having remained suspended during seven years, were recommenced, and have been steadily continued to the present time. The progress of the work now completed is to the extent of 1135 feet from the foot passengers' shaft at Rotherhithe towards Wapping, with the openings provided to afford free communications from one archway to the other. The access for carriages will be by circular roadways 200 feet in diameter. It is expected that the tunnel will be open for foot passengers in June next.—We understand that from and after to-morrow, the barrier which has heretofore been placed in the visitors archway at the Thames Tunnel, will be removed, and the public permitted to promenade along the entire length of the tunnel, and inspect the shield.

French Patriots.—Recently at Rouen, says the Gazette de France, a rather numerous group were singing the 'Marseillaise' under the windows of Lieutenant General Feste, the commandant of this division. The general, annoyed at this kind of charivari, went out and spoke to the singers in nearly the following manner:—'Gentlemen, I am quite affected at this patriotic demonstration. Persons who put themselves forward in this way cannot go back. You sing the 'Marseillaise'—good; and you ask for war—you are therefore ready to enter the ranks of the army?' 'Yes all,' replied the young men. 'Well, then, gentlemen, I will instantly take down your names, and I will take care that at the first moment of danger you shall be called up to serve.' The general called for pen and paper, but, before he could take down a single name, all the patriots had dispersed.

Corn in France.—The Echo des Halles states that the price of corn in nearly all the markets has experienced a considerable fall, and that flour must be reduced in proportion. The average on Tuesday was 54-55f. Every point of the kingdom, it adds, appears to have an equally abundant supply.

Roof of Gothic Architecture to Guildhall.—Notice is to be given in the Court of Common Council of a motion to substitute a magnificent Gothic roof in the place of the present roof of the Guildhall. The original roof of the Guildhall was burnt down by the great fire of London, and the library account of the building says that the loss was irreparable. The present roof, which is of modern style, was intended as a mere temporary covering, and is considered by architects a disgrace to the noble building which it has been allowed to overshadow for so long a time. It has occurred to some of the City authorities that at a period when such splendid improvements have been accomplished, and when others are in progress, the restoration of the Gothic roof of Guildhall would be capable of being achieved.

United States.

Boston.—Effects of the late storm.—The late rains and storm of the past week, produced an unusually high course

of tides. The islands in the harbour have experienced considerable damage by the sea breaking against them. In the city, in the lower streets, many cellars have been filled with water, wharves completely flooded, and considerable damage has been sustained by property in and about them.

The Barnstable Patriot remarks, that the wharves of that place were all swept and that the tide was said to be a foot higher than was ever known before there. This is occasioned by the concurrence of a long north easterly storm, with a high course of spring tides.

In Portland, according to the Eastern Argus, the tide rose three feet above the ordinary high water mark.

The Newburyport Herald says:—Mr George, the keeper of the lights on Plum Island, writes us, that one hundred feet of the island, upon an average, has washed away since the commencement of the late storm.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Wednesday, says—nearly all the wharves on the North and East rivers, have been under water this morning, and in consequence nearly all the cellars in South and West streets, are filled with water.

Population and Property.—The books of the several marshalls employed to take the late census in New York, present an aggregate of 313,629, of whom 144,324 are white males, and 153,630 are white females. The coloured population amounts to 15,676, of whom 6637 are males, and 9,038 females. The increase since 1835 has been about 43,000. The value of real and personal property in the city assessed this year, is \$187,121,464 real, and \$65,721,699 personal;—total \$262,343,163; being a decrease of \$14,028,267 from last year's valuation.

The number of the inhabitants of the city of Washington, as ascertained by the late census is 22,777.

The population of Baltimore, according to the late census, is 101,430; being an increase of 20,865 since 1830.

New Orleans, October 30.—We learn from the Opelousas Gazette, that a plot has been discovered among the slaves of the Parish of St. Mary, for an insurrection. Ten have been arrested on the information of a negro woman, wife of one of the leaders. The chief one, being apprehended, hung himself with a handkerchief. Two white men are said to be concerned in the affair. The trial of the suspected parties comes on in a few days.

N. Y. New World, Nov. 14

The President Steam Ship and the President Elect.—The President Steam ship which sailed on Wednesday took out to England the first intelligence of the election of General Harrison to the Presidency of these United States. If it be true, as the defeated party tells us that Mr Van Buren's administration has been overthrown by British influence and British gold—that the whole country has been bought up by the Barings and the Rothschilds—the news will doubtless be received by those respectable houses with great rejoicings.

Americans abroad will hear of the revolution with no small degree of interest. Mr Stevenson will begin to think of giving up the lease of his fine house in St. James's Square and sending his furniture to that most remorseless of auctioneers, George Robins. Farewell to the *petit soupers* of the nobility, the morning concerts, the midnight routs, the dinners at Buckingham House, and all the pomp, pride, and circumstance of the Court. Come back, Stephenson! Bid good bye to Albert and Victoria! The best of friends must part. Your tobacco crops will be waiting for you in Virginia. Put G. T. V. on your cards and retire.

And you too, Mr Cass, and you, Messrs. Mulhenberg and Cambreleng, bid adieu to your imperial friends and return to your affectionate countrymen. There are plenty who are willing to step into your shoes; and the law of 'rotation,' forbids you to remain longer in office. As his Celestial Majesty says in one of his recent fulminations against the English—'Decidedly no indulgence will be shown. Tremble fearfully hereat! The words have gone forth—the law will follow. Hasten, hasten! Oppose not. A vermillion edict!'

ANAGRAMS.—An anagram is the dissolution of any word or sentence into letters as its elements, and then making some other word or sentence from it, applicable to persons or things named in such original word or sentence. There are words of this description, both of ancient or modern application, which exhibit coincidences that are truly surprising, and afford a very peculiar fund of amusement. The following is a selection of some of the best transpositions:

Astronomers Moon stagers.
Democritical Comical traders.

- Encyclopedia A nice cold pie.
- Gallantries All great sins.
- Lawyers Sly Ware.
- Misanthrope Spare him not.
- Monarch March on.
- Old England Golden land.
- Presbyterian Best in prayer.
- Punishment Nine thumps.
- Penitentiary Nay I repent it.
- Radical reform Rare mad frolic.
- Revolution To love ruin.
- Telegraphs Great helps.

Land for Sale

On the Renous River, about one and a half miles from the mouth: 150 Acres good LAND, more or less—30 or 40 Acres of which are cleared, with a good Dwelling House, and improvements thereon.

Payment to be made as follows:—one third on the 1st June, 1841, one do. on the 1st June, 1842, and one do. on the 1st June, 1843,—in cash or in good merchantable Lumber. Apply to the Subscriber, on the Premises. JOHN O'KEEFFE.

November 20, 1840.

New-Brunswick, Northumberland, S. S.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable within the said County, Greeting:

Whereas JOHN FORBES, late of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Merchant, deceased, lately died intestate, after whose death Administration was granted by the Surrogate for the said County of Northumberland, to William Forbes, the Father of the said deceased, who after taking such administration intermeddled in the Goods, Chattles and Credits of the said deceased, and afterwards died, leaving some part thereof unadministered and not fully disposed of (as it is said). And whereas application hath been made for Administration, De bonis non on the Estate of the said John Forbes, deceased, by Alexander Fraser, Junior, of Chatham, in the County aforesaid, Merchant.

You are therefore required to cite the next of kin and nearest relations of the said deceased, and all others interested, to appear before me, at a Court of Probate, to be held at my office, in Chatham, within and for the said County, on Wednesday, the Ninth day of December next, at Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon, to accept or refuse the said Administration:

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the said Court, this 12th day of November, 1840.

THOS. H. PETERS, SURROGATE.
GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates for said County.

New-Brunswick, Restigouche County, ss.

To the Sheriff of the County of Restigouche, or any Constable within said County: Greeting.

Whereas Mary Dumaresq, Widow, Executrix on the Estate of Perry Dumaresq, late of Dalhousie, in the said County, Esquire, deceased, hath represented to me that the personal Estate of the said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts due by the said deceased, and hath prayed that Licence may issue to authorize her to sell all the Real Estate of the said deceased, towards paying the said debts: You are therefore required to cite the Widow and Heirs of the said deceased, personally to be and appear before me at the Court of Probate, to be held at my office, in the Parish of Dalhousie, on Tuesday, the 8th day of December next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to show cause why Licence should not be granted to the said Executrix to sell all the Real Estate of the said deceased towards paying the said debts. And you are further required to cite and require the said Executrix and all and every the Creditors and other persons interested in the said Estate, personally to be and appear before me, at the time and place aforesaid, with their vouchers and papers, in order that I may then and there proceed to hear and examine the proofs of the said parties, and the validity or legality of the Debts and demands alleged to be existing against the said Estate.

Given under my Hand and Seal of the said Court, this thirty-first day of October, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Forty. (Signed) JAMES PAUL, Surrogate. (Signed) A. BARBARIE, Register of Probates for the County of Restigouche.

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON. Capital Stock £50,000
Committee of reference at Newcastle & Chatham
Thomas H. Peters
John Wright
William Abrams } Esquir's
Michael Samuel
Charles J. Peters, Jun. }
AGENTS
At Newcastle, C. A. HARDING, Esq.
Chatham, GEORGE KERR, Esq.
Bathurst, WILLIAM STEVENS, Esq.
Dalhousie, DUGALD STEWART, Esq.

To Let,

And immediate Possession given—the APARTMENTS immediately over the Store of Messrs. Johnston & Caie. Apply to JOHNSTON & CAIE.