

workshops, 40 workshps, and a Jewish synagogue, in which there was a rich collection of plate. Several of the heads of the Janissary party were recently arrested and embarked on board a steamer. On their arrival in the sea of Marmora, they were thrown into the water with a cannon ball attached to each body.

There has been an unusually severe and destructive storm in Scotland. A correspondent of the Glasgow Gazette gives an account of the calamitous destruction of human life. The gentleman in whose house I spent last night has lost no fewer than twelve of his tenants by the hurricane of last Wednesday sennight; 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, fourteen whole families deprived of their heads, and cast lonely and unprotected on the world. The whole of Scotland is full of lamentation and woe; all mirth has deserted the island; the appearance of almost every countenance is totally different from what it was last week. 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 1822, in which eighteen boats and upwards of a hundred 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 twenty 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 Buxta, the laird had four sons and a nephew, 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 sennight over some of the islands of the West, where I saw whole fields of corn 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.

London Morning Post, Nov. 3.

The East.—We have received via Marseilles the annexed French correspondence from Alexandria, dated the 9th ult., being two days later than the intelligence we published in our columns of Monday week. This letter was received at Ancona by the Austrian steamer, and dispatched to Toulon. It proves that the communications with Egypt are cut off by the English. It relates certain acts of Mehemet Ali, and the advices are of some interest, although we can in no way guarantee its correctness of authenticity.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 9.

After the arrival of two ships and a frigate, which had come to reinforce the division which was to effect the blockade of Alexandria, the Commander sought an interview with the Pacha, but the latter hastened to set off for Cairo, in order not to receive the British officer, and that in spite of the counsels of M. Cochelet. Mehemet Ali gave orders that on his return, six frigates were to be ready to put to sea. He has the double object of causing the blockade on the coast of Syria to be taken off, by drawing to Egypt all the British ships, and of favouring the attack directed by Ibrahim against the troops that had landed, or of attacking the isolated vessels and sinking them.

Orders have been issued to claim the *ferdeh* (tax) from all the Jews and Levantines, who, having placed themselves under the protection of Russia, England, Austria, and Prussia were exempt from that contribution. The refractory have already been bastinadoed and imprisoned.

In consequence of the landing of the Turks a great promotion has taken place; which has satisfied every one, and which ensures the Pacha fresh zeal and devotion.

A bombardment is always feared: the Viceroy's palace has been entirely evacuated, as well as all the establishments which were too much exposed to the enemy's fire.

Some voices have been raised against Boghos Bey, who is accused of having allowed himself to be bribed by British gold; but the Pacha did not heed that clamour, and his first minister has retained all his confidence. What is at

any rate positive is, that Admiral Sir R. Stopford is acquainted with every decision taken in the most secret councils, and he says so publicly; the fact is, the blockading ships have communication with the town by means of a marine telegraph. The Pacha ought to turn his attention to this.

There is a vague rumour about a sort of *factum* which has been addressed by Mehemet Ali to the French government. It appears that the Pacha has remitted a note to M. Cochelet, in which, without departing from the moderation which he has always evinced, he reproaches the French government with having broken its promise. We had been promised a copy of that note, but we have not been able to obtain it. A person who assures us that he has read the contents of it has supplied us with nearly the literal sense.

Mehemet Ali recites in that note all that he has done in order to preserve Syria and the Holy Cities, which, without him, would a long time ago have formed no portion of the Ottoman empire; and all the efforts which he made, and which have been crowned with success, in order to encourage agriculture and the manufactures in the countries that were under the control of his government; in short, the right which he has to retain in his family the heirship of power over Egypt and Syria. He cites as an example Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco, which, without the energetic and independent Mussulmen to whom those governments were confided, would have become the prey of the unfaithful.

London Times, Nov. 3.

The Paris papers of Sunday have arrived by our ordinary express. Their contents are of considerable interest.

These journals confirm our observation of yesterday, that up to the present moment the Journal des Debats is the only newspaper published in Paris that defends the new Ministry. The asserted appointment of one of the editors (M. Salvandy) to the embassy at Madrid was held to mark the intimate connexion of the Debats with Government. A similar and more tempting proposition was made to M. Delamartine, with a view to propitiate La Presse, had, as we yesterday showed, failed, and La Presse of Sunday is amongst the most violent assailants of the Ministry.

The new Cabinet, M. Guizot and Marshal Soult in particular, are in the majority of the papers before us denounced as traitors to their country. They and their colleagues are called 'the Foreign Ministry,' 'the Ministry of the Foreign Coalition,' 'the Polignac Ministry,' 'the Ministry of Reaction,' and 'the Ministry of Intimidation.' M. Guizot is accused of duplicity towards the late Cabinet, and of having bartered French independence with the Foreign Powers, to secure their aid in facilitating his arrival at office, and to ensure his maintenance there. Marshal Soult is reviled in the most odious terms. His proclamation to the army (see The Times of yesterday) is regarded as a gratuitous menace of the coarsest and most frightful kind, and he is himself held up to public contempt and indignation, as an odious time-server and a devoted instrument of tyranny.

Stuttgart, Oct. 22.—It seems as if the states of Southern Germany seriously intended to adopt in concert several Military measures, on account of the extraordinary armaments (not quite in harmony with a peaceful neighbourhood) which France is making along the whole left bank of the Rhine, in Alsace, from Basle to Rhenish Bavaria, with a degree of *eclat* that looks like a challenge. Since Baden and Wurtemberg have forbidden the exportation of horses, it is confidently affirmed by well-informed persons that the 8th corps of the army (of the confederation) will be speedily assembled to protect the banks of the Rhine. It is resolved to be prepared against every contingency.—Hamburg paper.

Rumours of Prussian Military Movements.—Berlin, Oct. 27.—Yesterday forenoon, while the King was here, there was a full Council of Ministers, to which the commanding Generals now here was summoned. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a report was already spread in the higher circles, of orders given to call out the 7th corps (Westphalia) and the 8th corps (Rhenish Provinces.) We will neither contradict nor confirm this report; but we can state from the most authentic source, that Lieutenant General Von Thill II., Commander-in-Chief in the Rhenish Provinces, who during the ceremonies on the doing homage had lodged at the house of his brother, Lieutenant-General Thill I., and has since hired apartments for some

weeks in one of our first hotels, to which he had already removed, set out this morning for Coblenz, in consequence of orders from His Majesty received yesterday afternoon, and that two officers of the general staff have followed. All this is attributed to the accounts received on the 23d and 24th of this month from the French frontiers, and from the fortresses of Mentz and Luxemburg. We have just heard that Lieutenant-General Von Pheil is preparing to go to Munster. Yesterday afternoon it was by no means decided whether the King will renounce his visit to the Rhine.—Hamburg papers, Oct. 30.

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'KEEFE.

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, Chatties 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.

TO LET.

The DWELLING HOUSE, in Chatham, lately occupied by Mr. Williams. It contains Four Rooms, a Kitchen, and a Frost-proof Cellar. Possession can be given immediately. For particulars, enquire of

A. CORMICK.

Chatham, November 9, 1840.

To Let,

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

Fall Importations!

By recent arrivals from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, the Subscribers have received a well selected Supply of seasonable

BRITISH DRY GOODS.

From Quebec, Halifax, and other parts of these Provinces, they have stored all kinds of WEST INDIA PRODUCE, Canada FLOUR, Oat Meal, Indian Meal, Prime Labrador Herrings, Cod Fish, Digby Herrings, Annapolis Cheese, Butter, and Hard-bread, &c. &c., all of which they offer for Sale at their usual low rates, at their stores in Chatham.

Also—Flour, Oatmeal, Codfish, Pork Butter, Cheese, &c., retailed in small quantities.

JOHNSTON & CAIE.

Chatham, Nov. 2, 1840.

BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL

STEAM SHIPS of 1200 Tons, and 440 Horse Power.

Under Contract with the 'Lords of the Admiralty.'

FOR LIVERPOOL, G. B.

BRITANNIA, Capt. Henry Woodruff. ACADIA, do. Robert Miller, CALEDONIA, do. Richard Cleland, COLUMBIA, do.

The above Vessels will be despatched from Halifax for Liverpool:

Eighteen Hundred and Forty.

October 3rd December 3rd
October 18th 1841.
November 3rd January 3rd.

Passage, including Provisions, Wine, &c. To LIVERPOOL, 25 Sovereigns—\$125. To BOSTON, \$20.

These vessels will leave Boston for Halifax and Liverpool on the First of each month, and on the 16th of the month of October and November; and will leave Halifax for Boston immediately after their arrival from Liverpool.

For Passage, apply to S. CUNARD & Co. Halifax, 2nd November, 1840.

CARD.

Mr. P. TAYLOR, of Miramichi, having appeared before the Board of Examiners, at the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and being found duly qualified to practise the various branches of his profession, was admitted a Member of the College on the 24th August, 1838.

Mr. P. Taylor, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and formerly House Surgeon to the Royal Waterloo Infirmary, &c. begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Miramichi and its vicinities, that he has now arrived in Chatham, and will on Thursday, the 27th October, commence practising the various branches of his profession, and may be consulted at his father's, Mr. George Taylor, Sen., or in his consulting Rooms, in the building formerly occupied by James H. Peters, Esq. opposite the residence of the Hon. J. Canard. Mr. T. will endeavor to arrange his time so that he may be seen at his father's from 9 to 10, and in his Rooms from 10 to 12 in the forenoon.

Mr. Taylor has had extensive opportunities of observing diseases of the Eye and Ear, and in addition to the usual certificates, submits to the inspection of his friends and the public generally, the following:—

(Copy).

I have much pleasure in stating that Mr. Peter Taylor, has evinced great zeal in the acquisition of professional knowledge, and that the extent of his general information, joined to the propriety of his conduct, eminently qualify him to discharge the important duties which devolve on a Medical and Surgical practitioner.

R. D. GRAINGER,

Lecturer on Anatomy & Physiology.

London, February 27, 1839.

(Copy).

Wherever Mr P. Taylor commences the practice of his Profession, my best wishes will attend him, as I am convinced from the talent and abilities which he displayed at his examination for the Diploma of the College, he will deserve all the success he may obtain.

ASTLEY COOPER,

Sergeant Surgeon to the Queen.

London, February, 1839.

COAL, COAL.

150 Tons Superior Sunderland Coal for Sale by the Subscriber.

HENRY C. D. CARMAN.

November 17, 1840.

To Let;

And possession given immediately.

The House situate in Prince William Street, in the Town of Chatham, built by Mr John Gammon; having three good Rooms on the ground flat, all the upper flat and a good cellar, &c. Apply to

J. M. JOHNSON, JUN.

Chatham, Nov. 14, 1840.

MAGISTRATES' and LAWYERS' Blank's for Sale at this Office.