

Great Britain.

[Extracts from late English Papers.]

THE EGYPTIAN FLEET.—It is confidently reported, that Rear Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, better known in the naval world as Lord Cochrane, has submitted to the Admiralty a plan for destroying the Egyptian fleet in the harbour of Alexandria.—This is the same officer who conceived, and so ably executed the design for destroying the French fleet in Basque roads, in 1809; and his name will revive some awkward reminiscences in the minds of our blustering neighbours.—*Naval and Mil. Gaz.*

On the 16th of September nine sail of the line and several frigates were preparing for sea at Cronstadt—supposed destined for Revel and Helsingfors, and possibly for the Mediterranean.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE!—A St. Petersburg paper publishes the following letter from Tiflis, dated August 13:

"You have doubtless heard of the terrible earthquake of Mount Ararat, which has totally destroyed the town of Makitchevan, damaged all the buildings of Erivan, and devastated the two districts of Sharour and Sourmate, in Armenia. All the villages in those districts have been destroyed. The earth is rent in such a manner that all the cotton and rice plantations have perished for want of water. But the most awful event has taken place in the neighbourhood of Mount Ararat. A considerable mass was loosened from the mountain, and destroyed every thing in its way for the distance of seven wersts (nearly five English miles). Among others, the great village of Akhouli has had the fate of Herculaneum and Pompeii. About 1000 inhabitants were buried under the heaps of rocks. A thick fluid, which afterwards became a river, run from the interior of the mountain, which has opened, and following the same direction, swept over the ruins and carried with it corpses of the unfortunate inhabitants of Akhouli, the dead animals, &c. The shock continued to be felt every day in the above mentioned districts, and entirely laid them waste; then the shocks became less frequent. Ararat is not yet quiet; the day before yesterday I was awakened by two violent subterranean commotions."

SLAVER CAPTURED.—The British ship-of-war Lily, arrived at Mauritius the 21st June, from Mozambique, with 268 slaves on board, captured from the Portuguese brig Jose, the 17th ult. off Quillimane.

PONTIFICAL STATES.—A Toulon correspondent of the Courier Français, in mentioning the reported disturbances in the Papal States, says that the pontifical government has demanded the intervention of Austria.

GUERNSEY, Sept. 21.—On Friday morning we were visited by a white frost, so strong that the ground felt frozen to the tread. The oldest inhabitants do not recollect such an occurrence at this season of the year.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF MODENA.—Her Imperial Highness the Archduchess Maria Beatrice Victoria Guiseppina, Duchess of Modena, died on the 17th of September.

The new steam ship India, of 1,200 tons, was about to sail from the Thames for Calcutta, via Cape of Good Hope.

The Nassau Balloon is about to ascend from Norwich, five gentlemen having engaged to accompany Mr. Green in his aerial voyage across England the first time a favourable wind prevails.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL EDWARDS.—We regret to announce the death of this gallant sailor, which took place on Monday last at Ringwood, Hants. He had been in a declining state of health for some time, owing to his advanced age, 95 years. The deceased, with the exception of Sir Charles Nugent and Sir James Whitshed, was the oldest Admiral in the Navy, his commission, as Admiral of the red, bearing date 4th June, 1814. He was actively engaged throughout the American war; and when commanding the Atalanta, of 14 guns, was captured after a gallant conflict, by the American frigate Alliance, of 40, in 1781. In 1793, then commanding the Terpsichore, he assisted at the reduction of the French West India Islands.

The mines of Ireland are gradually and perceptibly increasing in productive value. Of copper that of Knockmahon seems at the head; its produce, as sold at Swansea, amounting some weeks to nearly £5,000. Of lead three appear the principal—namely, Lisburn, Armagh, and Cairne and Ballyhilland.

Mr. D. Cormack, of Kilkenny, the extensive distiller, is reduced to bankruptcy by the spread of temperance. He had not long before expended £20,000 upon his concerns.

Father Matthew stated, recently, at Johnston, in addressing a multitude about to take the temperance pledge, that the numbers now enrolled in his society amounted to two millions and a half.

Lady Hardy, widow of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, was on Thursday married to Lord Seaford, father of Lord Howard de Warden.

STEAMERS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.—It appears that neither the Salamander nor Comet steamers are to be paid off; they are equipping at Woolwich with great despatch; they will be both at Spithead about the last week in September. The Medea will leave Woolwich on the 24th. The Vesuvius is fitting at Chatham for the Mediterranean. Those four steamships will increase Sir R. Stopford's force to ten powerful steam-vessels of war, he having already the Gorgon, Cyclops, Phoenix, Rhadamanthus, Hydra, and Stromboli; and to which there are several steamers already fitted for guns, &c., employed in the conveyance of the mails, such as the Achéron, Volcano, Prometheus, Magiera, Alecto, &c.

NIGER EXPEDITION.—The second iron vessel has been launched at Liverpool, and christened the Albert. The other two are to be called the Wilberforce and Soudan; the latter has received her machinery on board, and is about to be tried at sea. On the Admiralty is the announcement that they are to be commissioned for this service by Captain H. D. Trotter, Commander William Allen, and Commander Bird Allen; that petty officers, in-

cluding artificers of all kinds, will be entered on board the Britannia, at Portsmouth; the Impregnable, at Plymouth; the William and Mary, at Woolwich; and the Redwing, at Liverpool.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 23.—The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Major N. Campbell, Dep. Quartermaster General of the Bombay Army, her royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the second class of the order of the Dhoorandee empire, which His Majesty Shah Shoojaool Moolk, King of Afghanistan, hath been pleased to confer upon him, in approbation of his services in Candahar, Cabool, and at the capture of the fortress of Ghaznee.

THE NELSON MEMORIAL.—On Wednesday afternoon, the foundation stone of the Nelson Memorial was laid in Trafalgar-square. The proceedings were conducted in a private manner.

GREAT BEQUEST.—Opening of the Derby Arboretum, Sept. 16.—The day was ushered in by peals from the bells of the several churches. In every part of the town processes of decoration were begun, to do honor to the munificent donor of a property, valuable now, but one that will become more so, year after year, as the town increases. Banners were hung out of the windows of the tradesmen of the borough; the Royal Hotel was beautifully embellished, and a correct likeness of Mr. Strutt was exhibited, with this motto—"Look! we shall never see his like again." This public garden, with its various buildings, is valued at not less than £20,000.

Marshal Macdonald, Duc de Tarente, who died on the 25th at his domain near Orleans, aged 75, is known to have been of the Scotch family of the Macdonalds. He entered the French service as Lieutenant in 1783. He was Colonel at Jenappes, and became General on passing the Waal, when it was frozen. He was severely wounded at the battle of the Trebia, where he commanded in 1799. His friendship for Moreau brought him into disgrace with the Emperor. Yet he conquered his Marshal's Staff at Wagram, by his successful attack on the Austrian centre. He commanded the 10th corps in the Russian campaign. He sprang into the river Elster, at Leipzig, with Poniatowski, but, more fortunate than the gallant Pole, escaped. In 1815, he refused to serve either Napoleon or the Bourbons. Yet, on his refusing to serve under the Duke of Berry, the latter said, "You would not give such a refusal to Napoleon." "Whether I would or not," replied the Marshal, "your Royal Highness is not Napoleon."

The war steamer Polyphemus and the ship of the line, London, were launched at Chatham on Monday, with the usual ceremonies. The burden of the steamer is 800 tons; it is intended partly for fighting and partly to be used as a transport. The London is one of the largest two decked ships ever built; she is pierced for 92 guns, 68 and 32 pounders, but she will carry more; her burden is 2,602 tons.

On Wednesday week, a terrible explosion of fireworks took place at the house of a man named Randall, a firework manufacturer at Halton, near Leeds, by which his wife and daughter were killed.

Mr. Green, with six passengers, ascended from Norwich on Thursday morning in the Nassau balloon; and after reaching an altitude of 8,000 feet, made a descent at Metton. The grappling iron caught a tree, and the aeronauts suffered not the slightest concussion.—*Essex Herald.*

A new steam ship called the India, and intended for the region whose name she bears, made an experimental voyage on Tuesday down the Thames and round the Nore. She is a beautiful vessel of 1,200 tons and nearly 400 horse power; built with a flash deck, 180 feet in length and 40 feet broad; and splendidly fitted up.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, Sept. 17.—One thousand one hundred and ninety seven members have been enrolled for the tenth meeting, and the sum of £2,350 received.

The Duchess of Argyll and Lady Louisa Campbell, in Breadalbane tartan, and Lord Lorn, took the round of the sections this morning, and seem much interested in the proceedings.

At the address of Dr. Chalmers on the application of statistics to moral and economical questions, the well known eloquence and highly cultivated intellect of that great divine attracted an immense crowd, so much so, indeed, as to oblige an adjournment of the section to the College church.

ERECTION OF A SAFETY BEACON ON GOODWIN SANDS.—To the high credit of Captain Bullock this desirable object was accomplished on Thursday afternoon last, under his superintendence and that of Captain Boys, superintendent of the Naval Store Department of Deal.

The Beacon he has succeeded in erecting consists of a column of about forty feet above the level of the sea, having clefts and ropes attached to four of its sides, with holds for hands and feet. At the summit of the column is attached a gallery of hexagon form, made of trellis work, and capable of holding twenty persons at one time. Above the gallery and in continuation of the column, is a flag-staff ten feet long, thus making the entire beacon fifty feet in height. The sides of the gallery are so constructed as to enable the persons in it to be covered in with sail cloth, which is reefed in and round it, and can be used at pleasure; as also an awning to pass over it, which is fixed to the flag staff; thus entirely protecting any unfortunate mariner who may seek shelter on the column from foul and tempestuous weather. A barrel of fresh water, together with a painted bag enclosing a flag of distress, is stationed on the gallery, and the words "Hoist the flag," painted in the language of all nations, on boards stationed round the inner part of the gallery, so that the foreigner as well as native seamen may be enabled to show a signal of distress, and obtain help from shore, which is about seven miles distant from the beacon. The means by which the beacon has been erected in so extraordinary a place as the Goodwin Sands, are as follow:—The foundation of the column is several feet below the surface of the

sand, and is secured in the centre of a stout oak platform, extending from it on either side several yards. This is secured by upwards of two tons of pig-iron ballast being lashed to it. In addition to this, eight stout iron bars, each six feet long, are driven obliquely on each quarter of the column, and two also put at a distance of 12 feet on each quarter, and chains attached to them, communicating with the upper part of the column and the gallery. The sands for three or four hours during the tides are high and dry, and present a fine tract of level extending for several miles.

DEATH OF LORD KENMURE.—John Gordon, Viscount Kenmure, and Lord of Lochinvar, in the Scotch peerage, died on the 21st inst. in his 91st year. His Lordship's titles were restored in 1824, having been forfeited by his grandfather, the sixth Viscount. His Lordship married in 1781 Miss Morgan, who died in 1815, and by whom he had no issue. He is succeeded by his nephew, Lieutenant Adam Gordon, R. N., eldest son of his brother, Adam Gordon, who died in 1806.

THE EGYPTIAN GUN CARRIAGE.—On Wednesday morning a stupendous carriage for the long gun of St. James' park, constructed in the carriage department, and cast by Messrs. Hall, of Dartford, was placed in its destination, St. James' park. It is divided into five compartments. The first contains the insignia of the Order of the Garter; the second is filled up with a shield and crown, with the initials "G. R. III." in the shield. In the central compartment, Britannia is represented seated with a shield, at one side, and a lion couchant at the other. The perspective is filled up with a view of the ocean, and Pyramids of Egypt in the distance. The fourth department contains an enormous crocodile, the "slimy monster" of the Nile. The fifth contains the emblems of oriental (or rather, we should say, oriental and accidental) personification the sabre and the sceptre crossed and the coronet of feathers, which, to our minds is associated only with the ideal figure of America. The reverse of the carriage is precisely similar; at the end is this inscription:—"This gun taken in Egypt by the British army, 1801." The wheels which are placed on a separate truck are exceeding massive; the radii are shaped like the branches of the palm tree. A sphinx lies on the same carriage intended to lie at the foot of the gun. The weight of the carriage alone is seven tons, eight hundred weight, two quarters and seven pounds. Those who are acquainted with works of the description consider it an excellent production. We consider the design, however, devoid of that freedom which, in the present state of art, might easily be attained.—*Woolwich Courier.*

IMPROVEMENT IN SHIPBUILDING.—The Roseanna, a new ship lately built by Mr. Jackson, at the South Shore, is the first vessel ever entirely fitted with iron lower deck beams. They are remarkable for their strength and neatness, and above all, give additional room for stowage, equivalent to 11 inches depth of hold. It is by such practical combinations of wood and iron that we may expect to compete with other nations more highly favoured with shipbuilding; and we advise every man who takes an interest in "the wooden walls" to go and judge for himself. The Roseanna lies at the southwest corner of the Brunswick Dock.

FLYING BRIDGES AND BOATS.—Some experiments with flying bridges and boats were made a few days ago upon the Rhine near Strasburg. In the first instance, a bridge of a new construction for the passage of troops, was thrown over in 20 minutes. Three flotillas of boats, supported by a gun-boat, were next brought forward in regular order to represent the passage and debarkation of troops. At the same time a flying bridge capable of bearing 300 men, came down the stream, and, fixing its anchors in the middle, by the mere force of the current, expanded its arms and in three minutes reached from bank to bank. The next experiment was with a bridge of boats, which in an hour and a half, would enable an army to cross a wide river. The last experiment was an attempt to pass under the bridge in very small and light boats, so as to defy the power of the current. Several men, after having directed their course to the bridge, lay down in the boats, and passed rapidly and safely under the bridge.

THE TREATY OF LONDON.—It would be difficult to imagine any treaty better calculated to provide for the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, not only against Egypt, but also against Russia, than the Convention of London. If France had been a concurring party, the security would, if possible, have been still more complete. With England, Austria, France, and Prussia all empowered and required by solemn treaty to secure the integrity of Turkey, what would there have been to fear from the ambition or treachery of the Emperor Nicholas?—And yet it was this apprehension, namely, that Russia alone would undertake the defence of Constantinople against Ibrahim Pacha, and that she would faithfully seize upon and retain the capital she had gone to protect, that was the great bugbear of the French in the convention of London! So completely is this danger guarded against by the Convention, that the bugbear must have been conjured up to mask views of a very different kind. The truth we believe to be, that France wishes to maintain the rebellious Pacha of Egypt in his unjust acquisitions of territory, as her own ally, either against English influence, or for the purpose of African conquest. And yet, only a year ago, the ambassador of France signed a treaty with the four other Powers at Constantinople for the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Moreover, France herself does not justify Mehemet Ali, in retaining Arabia, the Holy Cities, Adana, Caadiah, or the Turkish fleet; and she wishes him to be allowed the Government of Syria only for his life.—Therefore the policy of France is inconsistent and not very comprehensible. She admits that the integrity of Turkey ought to be preserved, and that that integrity ought to include the immediate restoration of every thing the Sultan and his allies ask, except Syria, and of Syria itself at the death of the old Pacha. And yet she pretends that her interests and her honor would be mortally wounded, if combined Eu-

rope were to help the Sultan to recover from his rebellious and insolent vassal the very territory which she admits ought to be restored! And to deter the allies from thus injuring her, she is breathing fire, and at an enormous cost putting her army and navy, her garrisons, her coasts, and her capital, in a position for war! This is excessively Gallie, but does not reflect much credit on the temper or good sense of our neighbours.—*Leeds Mercury.*

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 4, 1840.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.

SAMUEL W. BABBIT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.

Director this week.....G. J. DIBBLEE.

Bills or Notes offered for discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier before two o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Mondays and Thursdays.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.

Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed to the Cashier, before 3 o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

Bank of British North America.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Manager.

Discount Days.....Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Director this week.....JOHN SIMPSON.

Hours of business, from 10 to 3.

Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

Savings Bank.

Trustee for next week.....ASA COY.

Central Fire Insurance Company.

Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sunday excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.

B. WOLHAUTER, President.

Committee for the present month.

W. D. HARTY and T. T. SMITH.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

B. WOLHAUTER.

We have nothing of importance to lay before our readers to-day. The American and Colonial papers received since our last are devoid of interest. The Steamer Britannia was to leave Liverpool on the 20th ult. consequently may be daily looked for at Halifax.

FREDERICTON LIBRARY.

At the Annual General Meeting of the "Fredericton Library," held on Monday the 2d November, 1840, the following Resolutions were passed in amendment of certain parts of the existing Bye Laws.

1st. That the present Shareholders who have paid up all arrears, shall be entitled to another Share in addition to each Share now held by them.

2d. That the yearly Subscription be Fifteen Shillings upon each Share, payable in advance.

3d. That on the second Monday in December, in each year, all delinquent Shares be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, the upset price being the amount due on each Share so offered for sale.

4th. That no payment be required by the Society in the case of transfers.

5th. That purchasers of Shares from the Society be approved by the Committee, and pay to the Treasurer Three Pounds, and also one year's Subscription in advance.

6th. That Persons detaining Books beyond the time prescribed in the Bye Laws for their return, pay a Fine of Eight Pence for each day of issue during their illegal detention, being at the rate of Two Shillings per week.

7th. That the Library be open for receipt and issue of Books, from half past Three, P. M. until half-past Five o'clock, P. M. on each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Also, Ordered that a Copy of the said Resolutions be published in the Royal Gazette and Sentinel.

R. GOWAN, Secretary.

BROCK'S MONUMENT.

We have much pleasure in copying the following proceedings of several Public Meetings, relative to the re-construction of the Monument to the memory of the late General Sir ISAAC BROCK.

[From the Saint John Observer, Oct. 13, 1840.]

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK,

October 8th, 1840.

A meeting of the 1st Battalion St. John City Militia, was held this evening at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration a Communication received from the Adjutant General of the Militia of New Brunswick, dated 15th September, 1840, relative to the re-construction of Brock's Monument.—Lieut Col Peters in the Chair.

The Chairman submitted several Resolutions carried at a meeting of Militia and other inhabitants of Upper Canada, held at Queenston Heights, on the 30th July, and also at a meeting held at Toronto, 17th August, 1840, with the object of recording the indignation of the Canadian People at the destruction of the Monument which had been erected to the memory of Major General Sir Isaac Brock, on Queenston Heights, and for its re-construction upon a more extensive and suitable scale.

After which the following Resolutions were adopted.

1. As the Monument erected on Queenston Heights was endeared to the British Public in general, but more particularly to the inhabitants of the North American Colonies, because it indicated a triumph, on that spot, over the invaders of our soil; and as it was rendered sacred by the blood that was shed in achieving that victory, therefore, unanimously Resolved, That this meeting, viewing with unqualified abhorrence and detestation the wanton and atrocious transaction which has caused its destruction, record their entire coincidence of opinion and feeling with the Population of these Provinces, that the perpetrators, confined it is to be hoped, to a small number of infuriated miscreants, are worthy of the deepest moral reprobation of all civilized communities.

2. Resolved, That the Officers of the Battalion feel fully confident that all classes of Her Majesty's Loyal subjects in the Province of New Brunswick, regard with satisfaction and admiration, the proceedings at a meeting

of the loyal and brave Militia and other inhabitants of Upper Canada, held at Queenston Heights on the 30th July, 1840, to take into consideration the steps necessary for the re-construction of a Monument to the memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock.

3. Resolved, That the Officers of the First Battalion City Militia have ever esteemed the memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock with feelings of the highest admiration and respect; and that they will with pride and satisfaction cheerfully contribute their aid towards the re-constructing a Monument to the memory of that departed Hero.

4. Resolved, That the Officers in command of Companies in this Battalion be requested to take immediate steps to apprise their respective Companies of the subject in contemplation, that the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men may have an opportunity of shewing their feelings, by offering their aid in carrying so desirable an object into effect.

5. Resolved, That Captains E. L. Jarvis, Charles Drury, and T. W. Peters, be a Committee to receive subscriptions from the Officers of the Battalion, and that the Captains of each Company, with the Subalterns, prepare lists and receive subscriptions from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of their respective Companies; and that the several sums, when collected, be paid into the hands of James Kirk, Esq. Paymaster of the Battalion, to be deposited in the Bank of British North America, and a draft obtained on the sister Bank in Canada, in favor of Colonel Richard Bullock, Adjutant General for Upper Canada.

6. Resolved, That Lieut. Col. Peters be requested to forward a copy of the proceedings of this Meeting to the Hon. Lieut Col. George Shore, Adjutant General, and also to Sir Allan M'Nab, President of the Committee of Management for obtaining subscriptions, with a certificate of the amount deposited, subject to the order of the Adjutant General of Upper Canada.

J. BOYD, M. D. Secretary.

Surgeon 1st Bat. City Militia.

[From the Saint John Courier.]

At a meeting of Capt. Robertson's Company of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, held at Betts' Long Room, St. John, on Tuesday evening 13th October, Capt. Robertson read the Resolutions passed at a Public Meeting held on the 30th July, 1840, on Queenston Heights, respecting Brock's Monument, after which it was unanimously Resolved, That the Company with much satisfaction concur in these Resolutions: and in order to further the laudable object of re-constructing the Monument to Major General Brock, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Gunners of the Company will cheerfully contribute a sum equal to one day's pay of their respective ranks.

Captain Nicholson's Company met on Thursday evening and adopted a similar course.

SAINT JOHN SEA FENCIBLES.—We understand that the first movement in this city, towards raising subscriptions to aid in the rebuilding the Monument to the memory of General Brock, was made by the Officers of the Sea Fencibles, who adopted Resolutions similar to those subsequently passed at the other meetings.—*Id.*

[From the Saint John Herald.]

THE BROCK MONUMENT.—The alacrity with which the Militia Officers of this City and County were convened, for the purpose of raising a fund to be appropriated to the erection of a Monument to Sir Isaac Brock, reflects the greatest credit on the Commanding Officers. On the 17th inst., the Officers of the Rifle Battalion met for the furtherance of this laudable object. Lieutenant Colonel WARD was called to the chair, and submitted a communication from the Adjutant General, accompanied by resolutions adopted by the Militia of Upper Canada; whereupon it was

1. Unanimously Resolved, That the Officers of the Rifle Battalion do most heartily concur in the resolutions adopted by the Militia of Upper Canada.

2. That the Officers of this Battalion will contribute a not less sum than shall be equivalent to one day's pay.

3. That the Officers in Command of Companies do severally communicate to their respective Companies, the proceedings of this Meeting, and receive from the non-commissioned Officers and Men such sums as may be by them subscribed.

4. That Captains Thurgar, Millidge, and Greenwood be a Committee to call on the Officers for their subscriptions, and receive from the Officers commanding Companies any monies by them collected from the men.

5. That all the funds collected under the foregoing Resolutions, be deposited in the Bank of British North America, in the name and subject to the order of the Commanding Officer of the Battalion for transmission to Upper Canada, in such manner as the Adjutant General may instruct.

6. Moved that Lieutenant Colonel Ward leave the Chair, and that Capt. Thurgar take the same.

CHARLES WARD.

A vote of thanks was then passed to Lieut. Colonel Ward, for the able manner in which he had discharged the duty of Chairman.

JOHN V. THURGAR.

[From the Miramichi Gleaner.]

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER—PUBLIC MEETING.

A printed Report of the proceedings of a Public Meeting, held at Queenston Heights, on the 30th July last, for the purpose of providing for the restoration of the Monument erected to the Memory of Sir Isaac Brock, having been communicated to the Commanding Officers of the several Battalions of Militia in the County of Gloucester, a requisition, numerously signed, was addressed to H. W. Baldwin, Esq. High Sheriff, requesting him to call a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the County of Gloucester, to take the subject into consideration; a Public Meeting was accordingly convened on Saturday, the 10th instant, at the Court House, in Bathurst when—Lieutenant Colonel Young being called to the Chair—