

England.

CONCLUSION OF THE HARVEST.—The Michaelmas Summer, with which the country has been blessed, has enabled the farmers in the north of England to gather up the residue of the harvest in excellent condition, and we may say that "nothing has been lost." The late crops of corn have been housed in safety; the second crops of clover have all been saved, which is rather a rare occurrence,—and the potato crop, which is usually gathered in October, has been put in store in excellent condition,—leaving the land in perfect order for the reception of the wheat seed, which is now finding its way into the ground for the next year's crop. The result of the harvest has on the whole, been much more favorable than was anticipated in the months of June and July; and the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, have the guarantee of wholesome food at moderate prices for another year. The effect of this state of things on trade cannot fail to be most favorable, if it is not contracted by actual war, or by a state of feverish anxiety for the peace of Europe, that is almost as mischievous to trade and manufacturers as war itself.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The blessings of the present bountiful harvest have already become apparent in the poor man's board, in the reduction of price which is taking place in all the first necessities of life.

The Portsmouth correspondent of the *Brighton Gazette* of Thursday, gives the following account of the naval preparations at that port and Plymouth:—

"The Calcutta, 84, Captain Sir Samuel Roberts, is ready for sea at Plymouth, and was to sail on Wednesday for Gibraltar and Malta, to join Sir Robert Stophord's fleet. Admiral Sir Edward Codrington's flag (blue at the main) has been hoisted on board the Queen, 110, whither the whole of the officers and crew have been transhipped from the Donegal, 78. A rumour is current that she will be shortly despatched to the Mediterranean with the Royal Adelaide, 110, from Plymouth. The Inconstant, 36, Captain Pring, is held ready for immediate service in Plymouth Sound, waiting orders. Rumour sends her to Quebec. The St. Vincent, 120, is forwarding for commission at this dockyard, with all practicable despatch. The Indus, 84, will be the next ship commissioned here. Several large next 50 gun ships are in course of preparation for the pendant. A vast quantity of the munitions of war have been received from Woolwich, and shipped on board the Britannia and Howe, 120 gun ships, both which are completing stores and crews with extraordinary despatch. Rear-Admiral Sir John Ommanney has been summoned to the Admiralty, to receive his orders as second in command in the Mediterranean, whither he will proceed in the Britannia about the 28th instant."

It is reported that Prince Albert is likely to have the command of the household troops as honorary Colonel, and that he will then resign the 11th Hussars.

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the two vacant Garters on the Duke of Sutherland and the Marquis of Westminster.

A communication from Dover, dated on Thursday, says that orders have been received there to prepare the Barracks for the reception of troops, and to have the fortifications at the Castle and on the heights properly mounted with guns. The Duke of Wellington inspected the lines on Wednesday.

We understand that there is no doubt of the Government having confirmed the report of the Commissioners in favour of the port of Dartmouth as a packet station. The Mayor of Dartmouth has, we hear, received a communication to that effect from a high authority; and a similar communication has been addressed to Sir John Slesse, as well as to other parties in Totnes.—*Western Luminary.*

Lieutenant General Sir Colin Campbell, late Governor of Nova Scotia, and heretofore our respected Lieutenant Governor, inspected his regiment, the 72d Highlanders, in this Garrison, and in the evening dined with the officers. His Excellency is appointed to the Government of Ceylon.

The 60th regiment is hourly expected to arrive from Canada, and will be disembarked at this port.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex continues indisposed at his apartments in Kensington Palace. His Royal Highness caught cold during his visit to Frogmore Lodge, soon after the decease of the Princess Augusta, and has not left his apartment since that period. Dr. Holland is in constant attendance on the royal duke.

We regret to announce the death of Lord Holland, after a very short illness. So lately as Tuesday, he was in better health and spirits than usual; on that day he walked in his grounds at Kensington. On Wednesday morning, however, at nine o'clock, he experienced a severe and alarming attack of illness, which threatened the worst consequences. Dr. Chambers, Dr. Holland, and Sir Stephen Hammick, the medical advisers of the family, were immediately called in, and remained with him until he expired, at six o'clock on Thursday morning.

A pair of marmosets, or Brazilian monkeys, were presented to the Queen on Tuesday, as a present from the ex-Empress of Brazil, the step mother of the Queen of Portugal. The monkeys (male and female) were conveyed to Her Majesty in a beautiful malagasy cage carefully wrapped in flannel, to preserve them from the effects of a colder climate. They are not larger than a middling-sized rat, with long bushy tails, somewhat resembling those of squirrels, though considerably longer.

The naval forces assembled in the Mediterranean will soon amount to 68 ships of the line and 209 frigates, corvettes, brigs, and war-steamer, viz: French, 20 sail of the line, 10 frigates, and 90 light vessels; English, 16 ships, 4 frigates, and 20 other vessels; Russian, 10 ships, and 11 frigates, corvettes, and brigs; Austrian, 2 frigates, and 5 other vessels; Egyptian, 17 ships, and 40 other vessels; Turkish, 3 ships, and 10 frigates, corvettes, and

brigs; American, 1 ship, 1 frigate, and 1 corvette.

The fourteenth, sixty-eighth, seventy-fourth, and eighty-ninth Regiments, from the West Indies, and the twenty-third Regiment from Halifax, are ordered to Canada.

The twenty-fourth, thirty-second, thirty-fourth, sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth, and seventy-third Regiments, at present in Canada, are ordered home.

The *Times* of this morning communicates the following gratifying intelligence, brought by express, and which comes down to 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon:—

"M. Guizot arrived in Paris at half-past one o'clock on Monday, and immediately afterwards proceeded to pay his respects to the King. His interview with Marshal Soult, in the presence of His Majesty, ended (we are informed) satisfactorily. An Administration in which he would take the Foreign Department, and Marshal Soult the Ministry of War, (the other departments to be filled up pretty nearly as already announced) would, it was understood, be almost immediately formed, although some time would necessarily be consumed in an attempt to bring over some of the late Ministers, and even to propitiate M. Thiers himself, which it was said M. Guizot had warmly recommended. Our only hope is, that the powers who have signed the treaty of July will grant to the successors of M. Thiers conditions, and make to them concessions, which they had resolved not to make to that Minister. If that successor is not enabled to come down to the Chamber of Deputies with such a result, or something like it, I have not the least doubt that the King will again be forced to capitulate, and that M. Thiers, borne back to the Council table on the shoulders of this democracy, will have no alternative left but to let loose upon the world the dogs of war to prevent an internal commotion."

FRANCE.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

The intelligence from the Continent of Europe this week possesses considerable interest. In France, recent events contribute to strengthen every hope of a pacific conclusion to the dispute between that country and Great Britain: M. Thiers's war Ministry have resigned, the King refusing to go along with them in all their warlike preparations. The result is not merely good in itself, but in some degree it tries the mettle of the King; who, although he must not show himself too little of a "Frenchman," has proved that he will act upon his own conviction. The new Ministry has not yet been formed; but it will almost certainly be of a more peaceable disposition than the last. Still it will have some difficulty in quelling the storm of military zeal which the late Ministry have raised.

The Ministry is at length constituted. The refusal of M. Dufaure and M. Passy to take office began a necessity for applying elsewhere, and accordingly M. Humann has been prevailed on to accept the Ministry of Finance. M. Cunin Gredaine will have the Department of Commerce. The new Cabinet will accordingly stand thus:—War and Presidency of the Council, Marshal Soult; Foreign Affairs, M. Guizot; Interior, M. Duchatel; Finance, M. Passy; Marine, M. Tupinier; Justice, M. Martin du Nord; Public Instruction, M. Villemain. The *Gazette de France* observes that Marshal Soult is sure of the accession of Messrs. Dufaure, Villemain, Teste, and Passy; and, there being no doubt of that of M. Guizot, the new Ministry may be considered formed.

The promptitude with which Marshal Soult issued his proclamation to the army betrays the secret anxiety of the new Cabinet in that quarter. The Parliamentary Opposition has already assumed a formidable appearance. A meeting, attended by 80 deputies, took place on Friday at M. Odillon Barrot's house, where it was resolved that the support given by that party to M. Thiers should be withdrawn from M. Guizot, and that the members present would in future support no Government not founded upon their own principles. In short, the existence of the Ministry depends on the adherence of the more moderate fraction of the late Ministerial party, including probably that of M. Thiers himself.

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 insure his maintenance there. Marshal Soult is reviled in the most odious terms. His proclamation to the army 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.

NOVEMBER 2.

It cannot be concealed that the composition of the new French Ministry betrays an alarming penury of resources in the position of the eminent statesman to whom the formation of it has been mainly intrusted, and reduces our confidence in its efficiency and duration to a very slender compass.

We had hoped that the serious crisis to which the institutions of France and the peace of Europe are exposed would have induced men separated by the slighter shades of party to arm and stand forward in defence of the great interests of the throne and the country. We still trust that in the Chambers this spirit of union may manifest itself with sufficient strength. But it is impossible not to feel, on reading the names of the new Administration, that the great Conservative body which fought the battles of peace and order from 1831 to 1836 has dwindled to the compass of a small party in the centre droid of the Chamber.

It is, however, generally understood that M. Thiers has expressed, both to the King and to his successor in the Department of Foreign Affairs, his resolution not to add to the difficulties

of the posture of affairs by heading a strong opposition to the Government.

Trials of French congrue rockets have been recently made at La Fere, the result of which is said to have shown that they are superior to the English rockets, since they can be thrown further with less deviation.—All the troops in the neighbourhood of Paris have been called upon to assist in throwing up fortifications round that city.

For the last two months the French naval artillery at Port Louis have been practising on an immense construction of timber, which resembles in conformation and shape a 74 line-of-battle ship, with a newly invented bullet, the property of which is, when it meets with an opposing force, such as the hull of a 74, to explode with terrific effect, shivering vessels into pieces, and thus destroying at one "fell swoop" lives and property to an immense extent.

The *Moniteur* of Monday contains a royal ordinance, proroguing the Chambers to the 5th of November; and another appointing General Sebastiani a Marshal of France, in the place of the late Marshal Macdonald. M. Guizot had arrived in Paris.

The French Government have received the following telegraphic despatch, announcing the resignation of the Queen Regent of Spain:—

"Barcelona, 11th October, Noon.

"By manifesto of the 12th, the Queen Regent has abdicated. The Ministry, in publishing this manifesto, announces that it is provisionally charged with the Regency till the convocation of the Cortes."

The Elysee Bourbon, in Paris, has been, it is said, in preparation for some days to receive Queen Christina. It had already been reported in Paris that the Queen had reached Port Vendres; but the report must have been premature.

The greatest anxiety prevailed in Madrid, up to the 10th, to know the result of Espartero's conference with the Queen Regent at Valencia.

EGYPT AND SYRIA.

COMMODORE NAPIER.—The following letter from the *Malta Times* of the 15th Oct., gives a spirited account of the conduct of Commodore Napier at the Sidon affair:—

"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 eight and forty hours.' He started, and was as good as his word. He had the *Thunderer*, *Vasp*, *Cyclops*, *Gorgon*, and *Hydra*, with 800 Turks and 500 marines; on their way they fell in with the *Sironah*, 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 shary struggle, but after destroying a great number of the enemy, who neither gave nor would receive quarters, they at last killed the Egyptian Commander, who died *game*; with two marines' bayonets at his breast he refused quarter and resisted, so they fired, and he, of course, died, when his troops threw down their arms to the amount of 500; 1500 were afterwards taken, and the whole 2000 have been brought round to the fleet at Juno. 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 fifteen marines killed and wounded, two mates badly wounded. The Egyptians have returned 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 *Ausburg Gazette* thus describes the taking of Saïda, and the result:—

On the 26th, Commodore Napier appeared before Saïda with two line-of-battle ships, and with the Austrian division. The Egyptian Commander having refused to surrender, Napier commenced fire. After two hours' cannonade, the breach was declared practicable; and 1000 British, with 1000 Turks and 200 Austrians, marched to the storm, and carried the town. The Archduke Frederick was the first in the breach: 2000 Egyptians laid down their arms: the Allies lost 40 dead and 70 wounded. The result has been most complete and speedy. The whole of Lebanon is on fire, and Emir Bechir cannot withstand it. The effect was even worse on Ibrahim's own troops. The corps of 10,000 men under Ibrahim, dispersed; and on the news of the taking of Saïda, 60 officers, with 4000 men went over to Napier on the 27th. Ibrahim himself left Balbeck with a small force, as the Egyptian officers say, and fled to Damascus. The four Consuls, who had left Alexandria, had joined Napier's fleet."

NOVEMBER 3.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SYRIA. (BY EXTRA-ORDINARY EXPRESS.)

At an early hour this morning we received by an extraordinary express from Paris, the *Moniteur Parisien* and the other French papers of Monday, containing the following important telegraphic despatches:—

"Toulon, Oct. 18, Six, p. m.

"Alexandria, Oct. 17.

"The Consul-General to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"Mehemet Ali's affairs in Syria are assuming a desperate aspect. Beyrout has been occupied by the Anglo-Turks. They are fortifying Seyde. The Emir Bechir has gone there, and has determined to abandon the cause of Mehemet Ali. The insurrection is rapidly progressing in the mountains. Ibrahim is about to concentrate the whole of his forces."

"Toulon, Oct. 31, half-past 5, p. m.

"Malta, Oct. 27.

"The English Government steamer *Cyclops* arrived here this morning from Seyde, which place she left on the 21st ult. She has on board the Emir Bechir, with fifteen members of his family, and 115 persons of his suite, with whom he is proceeding to England. "The captain of the *Cyclops* confirms the

accounts of the rising throughout nearly the whole mountain."

It is said, that when news was brought to Mehemet Ali of the departure of the Consuls, he ordered Garbi Bey, the Chief of the National Guard to appear before him and addressed him thus—"Thou shalt answer with thy head the slightest insult offered by the soldiery to any European." Garbi answered—"By day, your Highness, yes; but by night?" "Then they shall be warned not to walk about without lanterns; and I will have guards posted by night in the Frankish district."

The general impression created by the arrival of the last Levant mail was, that all was up with Mehemet Ali in Syria. Ibrahim Pacha is said to have shut himself up in St. Jean d'Acre, with 2,500 men from which it may fairly be inferred that his army must have fallen very short of the 60,000 men with which the French papers were accustomed to menace Constantinople. The allied force did not exceed 5,000 Albanians, 2,000 English, and 500 Austrians.

The *Moniteur Parisien* says, that according to despatches from Alexandria, dated the 3d instant, the English ships were continuing to bombard the small towns of the Syrian coast and were landing Turks there. The latter had occupied Seide, Caïffa, and even Tripoli. Soliman Pasha remained Master of Beyrout, and Ibrahim had taken up a strong position above the Turkish Camp. No decisive event was known at Alexandria up to the 3d instant.

The British Naval force under Admiral Stopford now consists of thirteen line of battle ships, six frigates, two steam-frigates, besides numerous smaller ships of war, and nine steam vessels.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 27th September state, that the news of the successful attack on Beyrout was received there with universal rejoicings. Three thousand additional troops were immediately ordered to be despatched to the theatre of war. The Porte had issued a new decree, announcing that the coasts of Egypt and Syria would be blockaded against merchant vessels only; the blockade to commence on the 13th of October.

On the 21st September in the afternoon, salvoes of artillery announced the birth of the Sultan's second child, which this time proves to be a boy. The infant had been called Mohammed Murad. Preparations for illuminating the city were made. The rejoicings were to continue for seven days.

Our last intelligence is to the effect that Mehemet Ali has declared he will accept the hereditary pacha of Egypt, but prays the Sultan to grant him certain Provinces of Syria. As the Sultan cannot, even with the aid of the four powers, obtain possession of the Provinces solicited, the refusal will be of little consequence. We are glad Mehemet has taken the negotiation in hand himself, for the season of the year will speedily put a stop to the operations on the coast of Syria.

The Syrians were coming in, and great desertions were taking place among the Egyptians. The operations of the squadron extended as far as Scanderon. The Turkish troops appear to have behaved very well.

Ibrahim Pacha has with him about 9,000 men. There are about 2,000 men in Beyrout; who are not driven out, as it would require too large a force to hold the place, from its being commanded by some heights near.

The Porte was sending off reinforcements. The camp at Djouni has been much strengthened.

The famous Soliman Pasha had allowed himself to be caught in a kind of military mousetrap. He is with 2,500 men in a position whence it is scarcely possible a single man can escape, as he is completely hedged in by a large body of country-folks, who are directed to take the corps prisoners only, and to avoid shedding blood as much as possible.

The Egyptian troops continue to desert in small parties as fast as they can get away.

Alexandria, it appears, is at length actually blockaded. The Malta post-office had issued a notice, that in consequence of the vigorous blockade of the ports of Egypt and Syria on the 6th instant by Admiral Stopford, by virtue of orders from the English Ambassador at Constantinople, the mails for Alexandria and India of the 30th of September were not to be forwarded by her Majesty's steamer *Prometheus*. It was doubtful whether French steamers would be excepted from this blockade. The India mails remained at Malta on the 16th.

UNITED STATES.

THE PRESIDENT STEAMER sails again today at 10 o'clock precisely. "Better luck this time, Jacob." She will now take to Europe more important news, the election of a new President, than if she had not put back.

On the whole, it may be as well that things have turned out as they have done. The money and business derangements here, or on the other side, will be got over the best way possible—or if they are not—no matter. She will carry over the first accounts of her own return. The return and detention will delay her eight days, and for that time there will be great anxiety in England.

On this unhappy affair, some take occasion to speak of Captain Keane and Captain Fayrer, in a way that neither merit. *The truth is, the President is too large and too heavy for her steam power.* This is an error in the engineer department of the company. Let her engines be taken out on her return and larger ones put in. This is the only remedy. Look at the *Comard* line of steamers—mark their proportions. Captain Keane is one of the most active and attentive men—but he cannot perform physical impossibilities. None can do that but we of the Herald.

But so well pleased are the passengers with the President, as a comfortable sea boat, that several have induced their friends to take passage in her to-day. She has plenty of coal now.—*Bennett's N. Y. Herald.*

INDENTURES for Sale at this Office. Feb. 11.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 25, 1840.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.
SAMUEL W. BABBITT, Cashier.
Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.
Director this week.....T. R. ROBERTSON.
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.
Manager for this week.....JOHN GREGORY.
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.....JAMES TAYLOR.

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. WOLHAUTEN, President.
Committee for the present month.
W. D. HART and T. T. SMITH.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow: THOMAS GILL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The Royal Mail Steam Ship *Caledonia* arrived at Halifax on the 17th instant, in 13 days from Liverpool. She brought London papers to the 4th. The news she brings is in some respects important, as we have accounts of the resignation of the French Ministry, and the formation of a new Administration, with Marshal Soult at its head.—The progress of the war in Syria is fast dispossessing Mehemet Ali of his strong holds, and which must end in his total defeat.—There is no additional intelligence from China.—The Queen of Spain has abdicated her throne, and is now in France.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

We are happy to observe that the attention of the Public has been again directed to the importance of establishing a Mechanics' Institute in this place, and it will give us much pleasure if we can in any way be of service in promoting so desirable an object. The benefits and advantages which have accrued to the communities where such Institutions have been established, are so apparent, that we are of opinion they may be classed amongst the numerous associations now in active operation for the diffusion of useful knowledge amongst all classes of our fellow men. We trust, therefore, that some of our influential and leading men will turn their early attention to the subject, and a Public Meeting be summoned at once for carrying the object into immediate effect; only let a commencement be made, and we have no doubt of its final success.

We regret to learn that a serious accident has befallen the New Brunswick Steamer, that vessel having sunk at Indian Town wharf on Friday morning, about three o'clock; and so sudden was the event, that within a quarter of an hour after the alarm was given, the steamer sank.—She had a large quantity of goods on board at the time; and we fear the loss of property, independent of what the Company may sustain, will amount to from £1000 to £1500.

Mr. Gaynor with a little boy who were in the cabin, and the crew, had a narrow escape, the water being over that gentleman's ankles before he could get on deck; and the latter had scarce time to save their clothes. It is difficult satisfactorily to account for the manner in which this misfortune originated, as Capt. Wylie had removed part of the freight from the vessel on the previous evening, and left her as he considered in a state of security; and the mate was on deck about half an hour before the event occurred. It was scarcely necessary to have mentioned these circumstances, as the character for carelessness, and correct judgment of Capt. Wylie, are in themselves a sufficient guarantee against the imputation of negligence.—*Sentinel.*

[We understand that the greater part of the steamer's cargo has been fished up, and that the loss to the individuals who had property on board will not be so great as was at first supposed—the principle bulk of her cargo consisting of articles which are not much injured by being in the water.—The steamer we are happy to learn can be raised again at a trifling expence.]

Received at the Reading and News Room, London dates to the 3d November, Edinburgh and Dublin to 31st October.

Blackwood's New Monthly and Metropolitan Magazines, and United Service Journal for November.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE whole Postage on Letters for the United Kingdom, forwarded via Halifax, can in future be paid at this Office, at the rate of 1s. 2d. Sterling or 1s. 4d. Currency per ½ Ounce.

WM. B. PHAIR, P. M.
Fredericton, Nov. 17, 1840.

In consequence of the early hour at which the Mails are despatched on Wednesday morning—the day of our publication—and very great inconvenience and delay having been occasioned by the late delivery of Advertisements, &c. for the Gazette, we would earnestly request our friends to send their communications to this Office before 3 o'clock on the previous Tuesday, otherwise we cannot promise that they will be inserted until the following week.