

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

[From the Morning Post.]

THE FRENCH KING'S SPEECH.

The speech of his Majesty, King Louis Philippe, on opening the French Chambers yesterday has realised our most sanguine expectations. It is firm in its tone, as it ought to be—it breathes a parental solicitude for the honour and dignity of France—it alludes to sacrifices made to uphold that honour and dignity in the face of Europe—and it expresses a willingness to make as many more as may be required for that purpose; but it is at the same time decidedly pacific. No offensive allusion is made to the conduct of the Four Powers, nor does the King take it for granted that any acts which may have simply for their object the restoration of Syria to the Porte, can constitute grounds for disturbing the Peace of Europe.

The reference to the present condition of Spain betrays the anxiety of the French Government as to the permanence of the throne of Queen Isabella II. The greatest danger to that throne will be interference on the part of France to uphold it.

But from the whole tenor of the speech it is clear that the King and the Government entertain much stronger fears of the Anarchists and Revolutionists at home than of the Four Powers. It is against the machinations of these disturbers of the tranquillity of France that the Royal measures are especially directed. And recent events have sufficiently proved that to preserve order in France, strong measures must be taken to put down these raving Anarchists.

"Gentlemen, Peers, and Deputies,

"I have felt the necessity of assembling you round me before the ordinary period of the convocation of the Chambers. The measures which the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia have taken in concert, to regulate the relations between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt, have imposed serious duties upon me. I have the dignity of our country at heart as much as its security and repose. In persevering in this moderate and conciliatory policy of which we have reaped the fruit for the last ten years, I have placed France in a position to face the chances which the course of events in the East may produce. The extraordinary credits which have been opened with this intention will be submitted to you, and you will appreciate the motives of them.

"I continue to hope that the general peace will not be disturbed. It is necessary for the general common interests of Europe, the happiness of its population, and the progress of civilization. I depend upon you to assist me to maintain it, as I should rely upon it if the honour of France, and the rank which she holds among nations, commanded us to make new efforts.

"Peace is re-established in the north of Spain, and we congratulate ourselves on that happy result. We should see with grief that the evils of anarchy came to replace the evils of civil war.

"I have the most sincere interest in Spain; may the stability of Isabella II., and of the institutions which ought to sustain the throne, preserve this noble country from the long and grievous evils of revolutions.

"Not having received from the Argentine Republic the satisfaction which we have claimed, I have ordered that new forces should be added to the squadron charged to ensure respect for our rights, and protection for our interests.

"Success has crowned several important expeditions in Africa, where the valour of our soldiers has been signalled—two of my sons have partaken their perils. Exertions are still necessary to guarantee in Algeria the safety and prosperity of our establishments. My Government will know how to accomplish what we have undertaken.

"The city of Bologna has been the theatre of a foolish attempt, which has only served again to call forth the devotion of the National Guards, of the army, and of the population. All ambition will fail against a monarchy founded and defended by the all-powerful expression of the national will.

"The Budget Law will soon be submitted to your examination. I have prescribed the most severe economy in the establishment of the ordinary expenses. Events have imposed upon us unexpected charges. I have the confidence that public prosperity, at its extreme pitch, will permit us to support them, without affecting the state of our finances.

"Other dispositions will be presented to you of public utility on behalf of literature and education.

"Gentlemen,

"I have never claimed with more earnestness and confidence your loyal co-operation. Anarchical passions have not been discouraged by impotency. Under whatever form they may be presented, my government will find in the existing laws, and in the firm maintenance of the public liberties, the necessary arms to put them down. As for me, in the trials imposed on me by Providence, I can only be grateful for the protection which it has not ceased to throw over me, as well as my family, and to prove to France, by a never-failing attention to her interests and happiness, the gratitude inspired in me by the testimonials of affection with which it surrounds me in these cruel moments."

The Times in a third edition issued the following:—

We shall here annex an extract from our private letter, referring to the ceremony of the opening of the Chambers; and which will be found to show that, instead of disorder from over excitement, which was apprehended on Wednesday, the populace took no interest whatever in the matter:—

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 5, 2 o'clock.

The King has opened the session of the Chambers in person. I enclose you a copy of the speech of His Majesty, which will be found rather more clear and explanatory than is usual in documents of the kind: but I must let it speak for itself.

The whole garrison of Paris was on foot—half in the streets, the other under arms

in their barracks. The National Guards turned out rather numerous. I counted one legion as well as I could, and found it to consist of at least 1,800 men. Some cries of "war, Sire," were said to have been uttered by some of the comparatively small number of spectators assembled to see him pass, but I do not believe it. The affair was the coldest of the kind I have ever witnessed. In fact, the whole world begins to look very seriously on the state of France and Europe. Let us hope that some approach to common sense and a sound understanding of the very grave questions at issue will result from it.

The papers are much occupied with a letter of M. de Lamartine, published in *La Presse* of Wednesday, and which predicted in the following terms the rapid approach of a new revolution in France and the partition of that country:—

"I felicitate you on your quitting our shores at this moment. We are on full march to an impending 10th of August, and a possible dismemberment. Pity those who like me have seen the evils these two years, and who have not a party sufficiently strong to prevent it."

On this letter the *Constitutionnel* contains a paragraph attributing the sinister prophecy of M. de Lamartine to the suggestion of a poetical imagination, and denies consequently that the fears of M. de Lamartine were well founded.

The plain English of this is, says one of our private letters, that M. Thiers and his party are shocked at the picture drawn by M. de Lamartine, and being convinced that a popular movement which would realize his prediction, was but too probable in the state of the public mind produced by themselves, recoil from the danger and express their readiness to sacrifice their own factious views for the preservation of the country.

Singular to relate, M. de Lamartine had a private audience of the King yesterday.

TWENTY DAYS LATER FROM CANTON.

By the *Anne McKinn*, which arrived here on Monday evening, we have dates from Canton to the 25th of June which are twenty days later than those previously received, they being only to the 5th of that month, the overland mail not having arrived when the *Caledonia* sailed from Liverpool. A part only of the British forces had arrived,—the other part was expected in a few days, and the greatest portion of the fleet had proceeded to the North. The question as to whether the attack was to be confined to Canton is thus settled:—It is to be made at least at two points, and there is little doubt but the operations will be conducted under instructions given from a knowledge of the country possessed exclusively by the East India Company. The result will be highly interesting, and most anxiously looked for.

Canton was declared to be in a state of blockade after the 28th of June.

We can only give the following extracts, which are from the Canton Register extra of June 25th.

The arrivals in the Chinese waters has reference to the most important events that it has ever been our fortune to record in the pages of the Canton Register: the presence of an armed British force in the Chinese Empire to enforce reparation for injuries done to British subjects and the restitution of spoliated British property.

The first arrival of this armament was H. M. ship *Alligator*, 28, Kuper, Esq. Captain, between 2 and 3 A. M. on the 9th instant, in the Kapsymoon, at the very moment that the Chinese officers had sent in about eighteen fireboats, constructed of old outside fishing boats and some cargo boats, chained together two and two, and filled with combustible matter of all descriptions, to burn the British shipping.

The fleet did not suffer any damage from these rafts, set adrift before the wind and tide; and they were speedily towed on shore by the boats of the squadron.

Thus at the very instant of the arrival, Captain Kuper found his countrymen and the Chinese engaged in hostilities.

We may here repeat, that previous to the third attempt to burn the English fleet, the Chinese Government had sent a boat load of poisoned tea, packed in small parcels, to be sold to the sailors; this nefarious attempt, it is reported, was thus discovered:—The boat was captured by pirates, who sold her cargo to their fellow countrymen; many deaths followed the use of the poisoned tea; so many, indeed, that it said the attention of the district magistrates was drawn to the circumstances. Thus, truly,

—Even handed justice commands
The ingredients of their poisoned chalice
To their own lips.

The *Alligator* brought the overland mail of the 4th of March, and was followed by the Hon. E. I. Company's armed steamer *Madagascar*, Captain Dicey, which vessel arrived on the 16th inst. On the 15th and 20th, H. M. ship *Alligator*, and H. Co's steamer *Madagascar*, respectively anchored in the roads and saluted the city of Macao with 19 guns, which on both occasions was immediately returned by the Franciscan fort.

H. M. ship of the line *Wellesley*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Sir James John Gordon Bremer, K. C. B. K. C. H.; commander in chief of the Indian station, arrived last Sunday, the 21st inst., with H. M. ships *Cruizer*, *Algerine*, *Rattlesnake*, troop ship, the H. E. I. Company's armed steamers *Queen* and *Atlanta*, and eighteen sail of transports, in company, having on board Her Majesty's 49th, 26th (Cammeronians), 18th, (Royal Irish), the Sepoy volunteers from Calcutta, and a detachment of sappers and miners from Madras. We are happy to report that the troops have arrived in the highest condition of health and spirits, under the command of Col. Burrell; but our readers will regret to learn that Col. Oglander of the Cammeronians is indisposed.

On Monday evening two of the squadron, with some of the transports, proceeded to the northward, and this morning H. M. S. *Wellesley* with the rest of the squadron, except those hereafter mentioned, stop to the southward to join the transports said to be outside; after which junction the whole squadron and transports will proceed to the northward.

H. Majesty's ships *Druid*, *Volage*, *Hycinth*, *Larne*, and the H. company's armed steamer *Madagascar* remains to enforce the

blockade of the river and port of Canton by all its entrances, which blockade is to be established under the strictest form on Sunday next the 28th instant.

Two transports with troops are also left under the command of the senior officer; probably with a view of protecting this settlement, or to ulterior operations in this province on the arrival of Admiral Elliot.

The Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, second interpreter to H. M.'s commission in China has joined the *Wellesley*, and Mr. John Robert Morrison, the chief interpreter, remains to join Admiral the honorable George Elliot, who is daily expected with his squadron either direct from the Cape of Good Hope or from Trincomalee. The *Blenheim* 72, *Blonde* 42, *Nimrod* 20, *Wanderer* 18, and the *Pyrites* 18, having sailed; and the *Pique* 42, *Inconstant* 36, *Audomache* 36, and the *Hydra*, steam frigate, are expected to join H. E. in the Indian seas.

The point of destination to the northward we know not; we have not authority on which we can raise even a surmise; the movement may have been made merely for the purpose of gaining a higher latitude and placing the fleet beyond the range of typhoons, but we fervently hope the object of the expedition is to take possession of Tinghae district in the province of Chekeang; in other words of the Island of Chusan, and with the overpowering force that has already sailed we think this object could be attained without spilling a drop of blood. This island bears nearly the same relation to the province of Chekeang as the Isle of Wight does to Hampshire. In possession of this fair, fertile, and populous spot as head quarters; and the military possession of this district would be a severe blow to the imperial government, for that part of the celestial territory would then be in the hands of strangers; from thence a mission might be sent to the Pecho, or north river, which is navigable for large boats up to the city of Tung Chowfoo, 12 miles E. S. E. from Peking.

We have little doubt that, should a mission be sent as a politic and friendly preliminary proceeding becoming a civilised nation and the high standing of England, it will fail; no answer will be given, much less positive and satisfactory answers. It will be ordered away, H. M. ships will be ordered to leave the Chinese waters, and the British troops to evacuate Tinghae; then, perhaps the imperial dragon may deign to give an answer, but not till then. In the then emergency, it rests with the commanders in chief to adopt such measures to compass the object of the expedition; which are, in the language of Lord John Russell, to obtain reparation for the insults and injuries offered to her Majesty's subjects, by the Chinese government; and in the second place, were to obtain for the merchants trading with China, an indemnification for the loss of their property, incurred by threats of violence offered by persons under the direction of the Chinese government; and, in the last place, were to obtain a certain security that persons and property in future trading with China shall be protected from insult or injury, and that their trade and commerce be maintained upon a proper footing.

The Chinese in Macao express their confident opinion that an audience of the Emperor will not be obtained; and we are inclined to the same opinion, particularly if we commence with protocoling.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF BLOCKADE OF THE RIVER AND PORT OF CANTON.

By Sir James John Gordon Bremer, Knt. C. B., K. C. H., Commodore of the First Class, and Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War, employed and to be employed on the East India Station and seas adjacent.

In pursuance of the commands of Her Britannic Majesty's government, I do hereby give notice that a blockade of the river and port of Canton by all its entrances will be established on and after the 28th inst.

Given under my hand, on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship the *Wellesley*, in Macao Roads, this 22d day of June, 1840.
J. J. GORDON BREMER.

By command of the Commander in Chief.

WM. DYER, Secretary.

By Sir James John Gordon Bremer, K. C. B., K. C. H., Commodore of the First Class, and Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed and to be employed on the East India Station and seas adjacent.

With a view to the convenience of British and other Foreign merchant ships resorting to the coast of China in ignorance of the blockade of the river and port of Canton, notice is hereby given that the senior officer off that station, has been instructed to permit them to repair to, and remain at anchorage in the neighbourhood of the port, which he may see fit to indicate from time to time.

Until further notice, it is to be understood, that the anchorages of rendezvous for such purposes of convenience, are Capsymoon and Macao Roads.

Given under my hand, on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Wellesley*, in Macao Roads, this 22d day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

J. J. GORDON BREMER.

By command of the Commander-in-Chief.

WM. DYER, Secretary.

WARM, WARMER, WARMEST.—A house with a wife is often warm enough; a house with a wife and her mother is rather warmer than any spot on the known globe; a house with two mothers-in-law is so excessively hot, that it can be likened to no place on the earth at all, but one must go lower for a simile.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

RAIN AWAY

FROM the Subscriber a short time since, an indentured colored Apprentice named WILLIAM PHILLIPS. All persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring him or trusting him on my account, as I will not be answerable for the same.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Maugerville, 8th Dec. 1840.—3w.

PROSPECTUS.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW,
DEVOTED TO THE
CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE CANADAS.

The Canadas have been united under an amended constitution—the foundation has been laid for an improved system of government. The success of that constitution will greatly depend upon a correct understanding and a just appreciation of its principles; and the advantages of the new system of government will be essentially influenced by the views and feelings of the inhabitants of the Canadas themselves. At a period so eventful, and under circumstances so peculiar, it is of the utmost importance that the principles of the constitution should be carefully analysed, and dispassionately expounded; that the relations between this and the mother country, and the mutual advantages connected with those relations, should be explained and illustrated; the duties of the several branches of the government and the different classes of the community stated and enforced; the natural, commercial, and agricultural resources and interests of these provinces investigated and developed; a comprehensive and efficient system of public education discussed and established; the subject of emigration practically considered in proportion to its vast importance; the various measures adapted to promote the welfare of all classes of the people originated and advocated; and a taste for intellectual improvement and refinement encouraged and cultivated.

Such are the objects of the MONTHLY REVIEW; objects which it is intended to pursue with views and feelings as unbiassed and comprehensive as those of the government itself. Such a publication is a desideratum in the Canadas. The subjects to which its pages will be devoted require, at the present juncture, a more elaborate discussion than is suitable to the columns of a newspaper, and ought to be embodied in a convenient and permanent form. The topics discussed, and the subjects introduced, will become more varied as the immediate objects which have called the publication into existence shall have been accomplished. A monthly retrospect of public affairs, containing notices and observations respecting the measures of the government, and the leading events and questions of the day, will appear in each number.

The MONTHLY REVIEW will, for the time present, be conducted under the supervision of JOHN WAUGHY, Esquire, late Editor of The Upper Canada Herald, assisted by several able writers in the two Canadas. A general invitation is also given to Gentlemen of talents and acquirements to contribute to the columns of the REVIEW. Each number will contain from 60 to 80 pages, royal octavo, double columns, small type and fine English paper. Each volume will contain not far from seven hundred pages, and furnish about as much reading matter as is contained in three common octavo volumes of five hundred pages each.

TERMS—Price 20s. per year, including postage, payable in advance. As the work is undertaken with no view to emolument, it will be enlarged and improved in proportion to the amount of available subscriptions. It will not be sent to any Subscriber without payment of six months subscription in advance. No subscription received for less than six months. All Post Masters are respectfully requested to act as Agents. Any Post Master or other person forwarding the names of six Subscribers, with the subscriptions, will receive a copy, gratis, during the same period. The first Number will appear on the first day of January, 1841. All communications must be addressed to the Editor of the MONTHLY REVIEW, Toronto, and be post paid.

The Editor is permitted and authorised to add, that the MONTHLY REVIEW has been undertaken with the sanction and under the patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL; although the writers alone will be responsible for the matter which it may contain.

Toronto, Nov. 4, 1840.

VALUABLE ISLAND LOTS

FOR SALE.

On Tuesday the 16th February, 1841, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at the Room over Mr. Hatheway's Store, in Fredericton, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following Valuable Island Properties, being part of the Real Estate of the late PETER FRASER, Esquire, viz:—

FOUR LOTS on Sugar Island, containing 10 acres each, opposite the residence of Mrs. Manson. Thirty eight Lots on the Madame Keswick Island, containing 44 acres each, including the Little Keswick Island.

Also—A College Lot, containing 12 acres, situate on the College Hill, on the South side of the Road leading past the College, subject to a rent of Twelve Shillings per annum. The rent can be redeemed, and the purchaser obtain a title or fee simple on payment to the College of Ten Pounds.

Terms:—25 per cent. on the day of Sale; the remainder in 4, 8 and 12 months, upon the purchaser giving unexceptionable security for the payment, with interest.

B. ROBINSON,
Executor.

Fredericton, 19th Sept. 1840.

The following Properties will also be sold at an early period after the above: Persons wishing to purchase any part thereof, are recommended to examine the premises, and make application to the undersigned, at Saint John, or to D. L. ROBINSON, Esquire, Barrister, in Fredericton:—
1200 acres near the Mouth of the Restook.
The Farm at the Woodstock Ferry, containing 850 acres of excellent Land, with Stock, &c.
The Island at Woodstock, known as Griffith's Island, containing 63 acres, with 200 acres on the bank of the River, opposite.
120 acres on Long Island, in the Parish of Prince William, being the principal part of said Island.
The whole of the above may be classed with the richest Land in the Province, and is well worthy the attention of the public.

B. R.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DAVID CLINDINNIN, late of Horton, County of King's, Nova Scotia, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months from this date, at the Office of George J. Diblee, in Fredericton, and all persons indebted to the said Estate will please make immediate payment to George J. Diblee, Esq., who is authorized to receive the same.

PEREZ MARTIN,
Sole Executor.

September 30, 1840.—3mp.

POST OFFICE.

Fredericton, Dec. 5, 1840.

List of Letters remaining in Office at this date

B
John Barry, James Barker, Domanick Bradley, Mary Ann Burns, John Barker, Susan Bartlett, John Banks, Isaac Blether, Wm. H. Barneby, Bridget Borland, Duncan Barber, (2,) Lawrence Bent, Messrs. J. & A. Blake, Nathaniel Blake, Susanah Bradley, M. A. Brewer, Walter Britt, (2,) David Burpie.

C
Wm. Clarke, James Campbell, (2,) Wm. Campbell, Wm. Corrie, John Coffee, George Currier, Hannah Coursar, Catharine Coulter, Widow Condon, Stephen Carlisle, Sylvia Carvell, Joseph Corning, John Cocklan, Peter Carey, George Clarke, Currier & Tredwell, Richard Carman.

D
Daniel Donovan, Michael Driscoll, Robert Davis, Isaac Devin, Andrew Doherty, Jacob Dow, Nancy Daonvan, Eliza Daly, Henry Deveber.

E
Thomas Edgar, Wm. Esty, Samuel Esty, Wm. Egan.

F
John N. Foster, Wm. Friar, Edward Farrell, James Faulkner, Mary Foirely.

G
Wm. Graham, Wm. Grieves, Jas. Gallens, Capt. James Hartley, Thomas Gill, (2,) Hillare, Gagnon, James Groves, Nehemiah Gilman, Thomas Gault, Joseph Gilman, John S. Gilman, Jane Gagnon, James Gorden, Joseph Gibson, Denis Godfrey, George Garner.

H
Thomas Hartin, John Hayes, (2,) Ebenezer Hirtin, James Harrison, Benjamin Hanson, Michael Hilly, (2,) James Hayes, George Hickson, Daniel Hossack, George Haines, Aaron Hart, Thomas Henley, Wm. Harper, Mary Horrigan, Bartlett Hallett, George W. Hamilton.

I & J
Able S. Jordon, Lieut. Jouette, Charles Ingraham, John Irving, Samuel Jouett, Chas. Jamison, James Ingledco, Sophia Jackson.

K
James Kelcher, John Kingston, Patrick Kelly, Cornelius Keohane, W. Kirk, Mary Ann Keeley, Mr. P. Kay.

L
Rev. W. Leggett, Miss Jane Longhry, Andrew Love, John Leslie, William Lewis, Thomas Little, James Loughey.

M & Mc.
Messrs. Miles & Smith, (9,) Anthony M'Mahon, (2,) J. & D. Murphy, Richard M'Keen, Lejance M'Crae, Thos. M'Greery, Robt. Michael, Edward Mann, Samuel M'Nutt, J. Mullins, Catherine Mullin, F. Miller, J. L. Marsh, Geo. Marsh, James Moody, John Morrell, Michael Molloy, Robt. M'Laughlan, Cornels. Macdonnell, Edward M'Cole, John Murphy, Betty Melhollan, Andrew Murray.

N
Chas. Nevers, Wm. S. Nevers.

O
Robt. O'Kane.

P
Eber. Porter, Richard Pugh, Jas. Petty, Samuel Peters, David Pickard.

R
Robt. Rosborough, Ally Roen, Thos. Reid, Jas. Reed, Mrs. Rogers, Bryan Rody, Wm. Roberts, D. Riordan.

S
Robt. Slowman, P. Smalls, J. W. Smith, John Sulton, J. Sauer, J. W. Scribner, J. W. Smith, Moses Starrit, Mr. Stevens, J. Stone, B. D. Smith.

T
Wm. Turner, J. H. Tarler, Wm. Treadwell, Miss E. Tanfred, J. S. Taylor, John Thomas, Geo. A. Trueman, Wm. H. Taylor, Mrs. M. Thompson, Rev. W. Tropp, Mrs. M. A. Treadwell.

W
Mary Wilkins, Alex. Wilson, B. Wheeler, George Walls, Thos. Welsh, John Watters, Alexandria Wilson, Jas. Williamson, Jos. Whittaker, Thos. White.

Y
Thomas Young.

N. B. Persons asking for any of the above Letters, will please say they are advertised.
W. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

Contract for Wood.

TENDERS will be received at the Store of James Taylor & Co. in Fredericton, until the Tenth day of December next, from persons disposed to Contract for delivering Three Hundred Cord of Hemlock and Spruce Wood at the Lime Kiln below Fredericton, by the 20th of April next. All the Hemlock to be spl t. The Wood to be four feet four inches high and eight feet long to the Cord. Payment will be made, one half on delivery, and half in three months.

Security will be required for the performance of the Contract.

ARCHIBALD McLEAN.
Fredericton, 17th Nov. 1840.—4w.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers in returning their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the encouragement and support afforded them since their commencement in business, beg to inform them that they have entered into Co-partnership with Mr. JOHN WALLACE, of Glasgow, and will continue business under the style of

Munro, Wallace & Co.

and hope by punctuality and attention, with the advantage of having their Goods well selected in the British Markets, and offered here at moderate prices, to merit a share of confidence and patronage.

Fall GOODS hourly expected.
G. & J. MUNRO.
Fredericton, 1st October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

A DOUBLE HORSE SLEIGH neatly furnished. Apply at this Office. 2d December.