

Miscellaneous Items.

ENGAGEMENT AND DISASTROUS DEFEAT OF
HER MAJESTY'S SHIP FAVOURITE BY THE
INHABITANTS OF TANGO, ONE OF THE
SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

On the arrival of Captain Croker in the Favourite at the island of Tango, he found that the missionaries were embroiled in a quarrel with the heathen or unconverted natives of the island, touching some religious dispute, and that the heathen population had retired, and eschewed all communication with the missionaries and their native converts. As soon as the dispute had reached this crisis, the heathens took possession of a fort situate at a short distance from the beach, which they proceeded to strengthen and fortify; Captain Croker arriving at this juncture, endeavoured to effect a reconciliation between the disputants; this he had nearly accomplished, the hostile natives having received into their garrison a flag of truce sent in by Captain Croker on behalf of the missionaries, borne by a native female; the bearer of the flag of truce and propositions of Captain Croker and the missionaries was treated with courtesy by the garrison, and after the terms proposed had been discussed by a council of war of the chiefs, convoked on the occasion, it was determined to invite Capt. Croker to a conference on the subject, which that gentleman accepted. The terms proposed (as we were informed) were as follows: That the fortress then occupied by the heathens, with two other small and less formidable garrisons, should be surrendered and immediately demolished, all furniture, stores, &c., to be removed; that the fortifiers of the garrisons should resume their former avocations and intercourse with the missionaries and their converts, on the same terms as before the dispute, the missionaries being at liberty to preach without restraint, in their endeavours to make proselytes to the christian faith, and that an immediate meeting should take place to ratify the conditions, if accepted.—During the time these negotiations were taking place, Captain Croker had caused three cannonades to be brought from on board his ship, and dragged to an eminence commanding the heathen garrison, being distant about 500 yards. These guns he had mounted, and brought a supply of ammunition to enable him to drive the natives from the fort, should they attempt to resist or refuse to comply with the conditions offered them. Captain Croker found on entering the garrison, that it contained about 1,500 natives, all of whom treated him with great deference, and at the close of the conference requested half an hour longer to come to a decision. This Captain Croker consented to allow, and informed them that, unless the gate of the fort was thrown open at the end of that time, he should batter it down. Captain Croker then proceeded and made what he deemed the necessary preparations to storm the fort if not surrendered: scaling ladders, &c. were hastily constructed, and a large party of seamen, marines, and converted natives, to the number of 1,700 or 1,800, were assembled on the eminence ready to open a fire on the fort. The garrison, ere the time allowed had expired, sent to the European camp to state that they were willing to concede all things demanded of them, save the humiliation to which they imagined they would subject themselves to in at once meeting and holding intercourse with their foes; they would rather not meet them face to face for some time to come. Captain Croker's reply was, that the terms proposed must be complied with, and, no further communication arriving at the appointed time, the Favourite's gunner opened fire upon the fort; but this playing at long-balls not according with the temperance of the commander, he ordered his men to follow him, and proceeded to within 150 yards of the fort. On getting within this distance the effect of the enemy's musketry was immediately felt, the balls flying about like hail. The natives who had accompanied Captain Croker now fled in all directions, for the people in the fort fired out through the walls from the loop-holes, and thus, in utter security, kept up a galling fire from muskets and rifles upon our exposed and defenceless men. Captain Croker, now seeing the hopelessness of thinking to take the fort by firing bullets from muskets and fuses against an invisible foe, secured by walls of immense thickness, ordered all hands up to the wall, manning the scaling ladders or bridges, himself leading the way, to endeavour to scale the wall; we accordingly formed, the marines and tars giving three cheers, and charging forward, till within pistol-shot of the fort; our poor fellows now began to fall fast on every side; our commander was struck in the thigh by a bullet, the first lieutenant seriously wounded, and at least a dozen of our hands hit. The captain, despite his wound, pressed forward to the gate of the fort, and thrusting his sword against and through the jamb of the gate made frantic efforts to singly enter. From violent exertion, high excitement, and the loss of blood, the captain was seen to retire fainting from the gate, and to lean for support against a tree, where he had leaped but a few seconds, when a rifle ball struck him in the left breast, penetrating the heart and passing through the back. The action had lasted little more than twenty minutes, yet that short space of time had sufficed to rob us of our captain and two blue-jackets killed, our first lieutenant and nineteen others wounded; it therefore became necessary to retreat, bearing off our wounded and slain, and leaving our guns, ammunition, &c., behind us. It now remains but to add that the last sad rites were mournfully observed, and that the gallant and unfortunate Captain Croker reposes in peace in a spot pointed out by himself some time previously, as the resting-place of his choice, should he die in the South Seas.—*Sydney Monitor*, July 25.

EARTHQUAKE AT ZANTE.—FURTHER PARTICULARS.—Extract of a letter from Zante, 11th inst. in the *Mediterranean*, of Malta:—
“On the 30th ult. at half past nine in the morning, a violent earthquake overthrew numerous houses in this city, and eight persons were buried in the ruins. The total number of houses that have fallen is 240, but all the others, without exception, have been more or less injured; and in the fortress only two or three have been left standing. The damage done to

the country is immense; some villages may be almost said no longer to exist, as only some portions are left to mark the spot that have been inhabited. Some have suffered less in proportion than these, but have not been free from great loss. Of the country houses of Zante no mention need be made, for they are all in ruins. It is sufficient to state that Count Roma, who was the proprietor of so many, has only one remaining. Fortunately the day being fine, the inhabitants of the country were out of doors, and up to the present hour it is not known that any in the country districts have been killed. The loss is enormous, and many years must elapse before Zante will recover from the blow. The Lord High Commissioner, Sir Howard Douglas, arrived in our port just at the time of the catastrophe.”

The following is from Sir Howard Douglas, dated on the day of the earthquake:—
“I arrived off this island just the moment of a terrible catastrophe—an earthquake more violent than any which has happened since 1775. We were within three miles of the island when the engine of the steamer was agitated in a very extraordinary manner, and which the captain declared to be the effect of an earthquake. His opinion was soon confirmed by the appearance of columns of sand and dust along the coast. On coming closer in with the land we saw that enormous masses had been detached from the hills and the islands of Trentanove and Corio Nero. On reaching the town we discovered the ravages caused by the visitation. Very few houses remained standing, the prison was damaged, and the Resident's house no longer habitable. Whole streets were choked up with ruins, and their inhabitants fled to other parts of the town which had suffered less. The local government is preparing a detailed report of these misfortunes; but it is already known that seven or eight lives have been lost.”

Another letter of the 12th says:—
“We arrived here on the 30th of last month, a quarter of an hour after the great shock of the earthquake, which we ourselves felt most sensibly on board. The effects of it on shore are most lamentable. Whole villages have been ruined; and at this season of the year, when the rains are hourly expected, it is sad indeed, to see the poor wretches sitting on the ruins of their dwellings, hundreds and hundreds of them without a farthing to assist in rebuilding. Government has done much, and charity is exerting itself all it can to render help to the destitute. There is not a house in the town of Zante which has not, more or less suffered, and many to a considerable extent. Two and a half million of dollars is the lowest estimate of damage done altogether. We have had at least 150 shocks since, which keep the people in constant alarm.”

The subjoined from Corfu of the 11th, refers to the catastrophe:—
“An awful earthquake took place at the ill-fated island of Zante on Friday. Sir Howard Douglas and suite are still there, and have during the last week felt upwards of 100 shocks, and some very smart ones.—The country has suffered severely, but provisionally not more than seven lives have been lost. The inhabitants are all in a state of the greatest alarm, and the damage done is estimated at \$1,500,000. Fortunately, the weather was up to Friday last, remarkably fine, or the sufferings of the poor would have been ten fold; a subscription has been opened for the immediate relief of the poor wretches, whose houses are utterly destroyed. Gentlemen who have come from Zante say, that after the first tremendous shock the town had the appearance of a place that had been bombarded for a month, and only fancy what it must look like now that they have had one hundred and more shocks, which it is said have crumbled down those buildings which the first shock rent. A small island in the harbour of Zante has disappeared; there were a few fishermen's huts upon it, but we know not whether any poor wretches were on it at the time.”

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Dec. 28.]
LATER FROM CANTON.—By the Lion, at Newport, from Canton for New York, advices from Macao to July 11, and from Whampoa to the 8th, have been received. Much excitement had been caused at Canton, by the capture at the Bogue, by the British blockading squadron, of eight or ten junks with salt from Cochin China; and every foreigner was to leave for Macao within a week.

We are indebted to a friend for a Canton paper of July 21. It is dated at Macao, and contains a variety of intelligence of events which had occurred in the vicinity. The British blockade was entrusted exclusively to four ships of war, viz. the sloops of war Volage and Hyacinth, at the Bogue, the sloop of war Larne at the Macao roads, and the Frigate Druid at Cap-sing-Moon. All the other ships of war and transports had proceeded to the northward, and had not been heard from since their departure. The paper expressed the opinion that the force remaining is altogether inadequate to the object of so effectually stopping the trade as to produce any effect upon the Chinese people. It is stated that Canton is accessible by light craft through river channels at the westward, which are not obstructed by the blockade, and that supplies may be obtained and merchandize exported through those channels.

When Governor Lin heard of the seizure of the first salt junk, the Hong merchants were ordered into the city, and on their return they appeared much frightened. On the 4th, the few remaining residents were summoned to the city, but they declined going, and their visit was not insisted on. Since the issuing of the proclamation offering rewards for Englishmen, the common people have appeared inimical and insolent to foreigners in Canton. On complaint to the Hong merchants of insults received by the foreigners, 20 coolies of each Hong were stationed as guards in the streets as a watch upon the populace. The proclamation offering rewards for the destruction of English vessels and Englishmen had been published in all the villages in the neighbourhood of Macao and Canton. Governor Lin had required that 5,000 men should be enlisted, 2,000 at the expense of the Hong merchants, 2,000 at that of the salt monopolists, and 1,000 at that of the Chincheu merchants, for the de-

fence of the country. They were to be sent outside the Bogue in fishing boats to attack the blockading ships. Junks were fitted out in great numbers for this service. The men were promised £25 for every white man's head they should bring home, and £50 were to be paid to the families of such as should lose their lives. The Chinese appear to attribute it to weakness on the part of the English that no attack had been made on the forts.

A proclamation was issued dated July 2, by Heangshanheim, or Chief Magistrate of the District of Heangshan, to which the authorities of Macao are subordinate. This proclamation calls upon the people to unite heart and hand with the government, in opposing the barbarians, and orders that no Chinese vessels be allowed to proceed to sea, except such as are laden with combustibles for the destruction of the British ships. The people are offered rewards for killing Englishmen, but they are cautioned not to mistake for them Portuguese or other foreigners, as in such case they will be punished under the laws for murder. The proof of having killed an Englishman will be his head, the delivery of which to a district magistrate will entitle the bearer to a reward. The proclamation concludes with an earnest appeal to the people to distinguish themselves, for the relief of their country and their own benefit. “Why,” it exclaims, “will you continue poor and servile, when by one effort you can become rich and honored?”

The Canton Press publishes the following statement of the quantities of tea and raw silk exported annually, including what had been shipped in American and other bottoms, by way of Singapore and Rio. In the commercial year ending,

Year.	Lbs. Raw Silk.	Piculs.
July 1, 1840,	28,712,929	2,314
“ 1839,	40,678,666	3,456
“ 1838,	33,416,256	4,433
“ 1837,	40,170,666	29,397
“ 1836,	51,195,200	9,868

MACAO, July 11th, 1840.
I send you two papers, (not come to hand,) and refer you to their contents, thinking that you will find something of interest to communicate to your readers. The export of tea, &c. to Europe, is I think, important, and I would send you the total export of the same to America, but as yet I am uncertain in regard to two ships. Thus far I make it to be; since July 1st 1839, 244,000 chests, but think you may add with safety 10,000, making 255,000 chests of all descriptions. At any rate, per the next ship I will send it to you correctly made up. There are still some Americans at the city of Canton, but they must soon be off. Two American ships inside, also the Panama, of New York, and one of the whitewashed craft, called formerly the Malcolm, then the Alabama, and now the Kosciusko. They will be obliged to lay out the blockade, as they went in after it was declared, and of course are prizes if they attempt to come out.

The Merchant, Adelaide, and Washington, Americans, were brought to by the Hyacinth at the Bogue, and sent to Cap-Sing-Moon, and as yet are not released, but will be, without doubt, their papers being all correct.

The two men of war at the Bogue are the Volage, 28, and Hyacinth, 18, and the Druid, 44, is at Cap-Sing-Moon, with the Chinese prizes.

The Larne, sloop, is stationed off this port, and has lightened her draft of water, that she may go into the Tyga in case of a typhoon, or to the inner harbour, if the Chinese attempt to trouble Macao. All is quiet here and I trust will remain so, but should not be astonished if we were attacked at any moment.

The squadron is gone up the coast, it is supposed, but no one knows certain.

The blockade was rigorously enforced, and was expected to continue from 12 to 18 months—on what grounds we know not.

Total export of Teas to Great Britain to July 11, was 28,712,920 lbs. and 2572 bales of raw silk.
Several English merchants were preparing to leave Macao, and expected to be able to procure building lots on the Island of Chusan, which they confidently expected would soon be in possession of Her Majesty's forces, and be permanently held as one of Her Majesty's Colonies.

NEW BRUNSWICK, IN CHANCERY.

Wednesday, January 6th, 1841.
Between John Ambrose Street, and George Kerr, Claimants, and Francis Wright, and Henry B. Allison, Defendants.

UPON motion made unto the Court by Mr. Solicitor General, being of the Plaintiff's Counsel: It was alleged that the Defendants on the seventeenth day of February last, as by the Certificate of the Registrar appears; and had sued out process of Subpoena directed to the Defendants, and requiring them to appear to, and answer the same; that the said Subpoena had been duly served on the said Defendant, Henry B. Allison, on the second day of March last, and on the Defendant, Francis Wright, on the ninth day of the same month, as by the Affidavit of Patrick Wheeler, now read, appears; that the Defendants had not caused their appearance to be entered in this suit, as by the Certificate of the Registrar, also appears: It was therefore prayed that the Plaintiff's Bill might be taken pro confesso against the said Defendants, which is ordered accordingly, unless the Defendants appear within twenty days from the date of this order.

By the Court.
D. LUDLOW ROBINSON, REGISTRAR.

IN THE PRESS.

And will be published during the present month.
Price 2s. 6d.—Octavo.

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

RIVER ST. JOHN,

WITH ITS

TRIBUTARY RIVERS AND LAKES.

By EDMUND WARD,

Assistant Emigrant Agent, Fredericton.

The object of this work is to make the British Public, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring Province of Nova Scotia, acquainted with the superior fertility of that of New Brunswick, particularly the portion of it to which the above work refers; it is therefore offered at a price that will merely pay the expense of printing and binding.

Fredericton, Jan. 9, 1841.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 13, 1841.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.
SAMUEL W. BABBITT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.

Director this week.....C. M'PHERSON.

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.....B. WOLHAUPTER.

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.....SPAFFORD BARKER.

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.

Saving's 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. WOLHAUPTER, President.

Committee for the present month.

C. M'PHERSON and C. FISHER.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

THOMAS GILL.



By Authority.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,

11th January, 1841.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to confer upon Lieutenant Stephen Miller, of the York Light Dragoons, the rank of Captain in the Militia Forces. Commission to be dated 1st January, 1841.

Robert Parker, Jun., Gent., to be Supernumerary Cornet, York Light Dragoons, vice Edward Warwick Harvey, appointed to H. M. 36th Regiment of Foot.

By Command.

GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

IN COUNCIL, January 5, 1841.

The undermentioned applicants for the purchase of Crown Lands, may have the tracts applied for by them on the following terms, if payment be made before the 15th day of March next, and five shillings additional will be charged on each purchase, for postage, &c.

GLOUCESTER.

Charles M'Gee, 3s. per acre down, to cover improvements, with the usual front.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Patrick Lynch, 3s. per acre, down.

John M'Namara, do. do.

Dennis Mahony, do. do.

Thomas M'Graw, do. do.

Patrick Conroy, do. do.

John Landers, 2s. 6d. per acre, down.

John Hackett, 3s. per acre, down.

Thomas Hallahan, do. do.

John Ryan, do. do.

KENT.

Thaddeus White, 3s. per acre, down.

WESTMORELAND.

William Prince, 3s. per acre, down.

Robert Morse, 2s. 6d. do. or 3s.

by instalments.

Joseph Garland, 3s. per acre, down.

SAINT JOHN.

James Brown, 3s. per acre, down.

Samuel Brown, do. do.

P. Gallagher, do. do.

R. Campbell, do. do.

Robert Vail, do. do.

William Vail, do. do.

Richard Crozier, do. do.

Michael O'Doherty, do. do.

Henry Brittain, do. do.

CHARLOTTE.

William Johnson, 3s. per acre, down.

John Finley, do. do.

Rufus Ham, do. do.

KING'S.

James Knowles, 3s. per acre, down.

W. M'Aughey, do. do.

QUEEN'S.

George H. White, 3s. per acre, down.

John J. Rial, do. do.

Willit Green, do. do.

The Petitions of the undermentioned persons are deferred for want of survey.

Thomas Murray. John Stratton.

John Smith, Jr. Richard Robertson.

Thomas D'Aigle. David Davidson.

Thomas M'Connell. David Little.

P. Tobin. Wm. Rice.

P. Donehue. George Debeck.

Lewis Guiguen. R. D. Beardsley.

W. Colpitts, 4th. John Carter.

William Bell. James Best.

David Miller. William Best.

Daniel M'Lean. Belding Best.

Archibald Logan.

The lands applied for by the undermentioned persons, will be sold at Public Auction at this

Office on Monday the 1st day of March next, (see advertisement.)

Joseph Simpson. Mariner Leeman.
Abner Jones. George Taylor.
Lewis Constantine. Jacob Bradshaw.
Pharez Constantine. Robert Lindsay.
James D. Murphy.

The answers to the Petitions of the undermentioned persons are as follows:—

Hugh Coyle, referred to the Surveyor General for further information.

Edward Nowlan, complied with.

Thomas E. Millidge, a correct survey of the land in question to be made, and if the land be found vacant, Mr. Millidge to have a grant of the same.

John Morrison, Jun. allowed 100 acres under his former purchase.

T. R. Wetmore, complied with.

William End, postponed.

Israel Johnson, referred for further investigation.

Michael Samuel, complied with.

Crookshank and Walker, complied with, on Petitioners becoming legally possessed of the Timber.

John Jardine, Ordered, That Mr. Layton be directed to wait on Mr. Jardine in order to adjust his account of Timber arrears.

Joseph Smith, allowed to relinquish on payment of all arrears.

William Mahood, to be paid £3 10s. his proportion of double duty on the amount collected.

John Campbell, not allowed.

S. P. Estabrooks, complied with.

E. L. Burpe, complied with.

John Jardine, (for Mill reserve,) to stand over until his account for arrears is adjusted.

Alexander Williamson, complied with.

John Robinson, not complied with.

Daniel Hill, not complied with.

Daniel Irvine, complied with.

The Petitions of the undermentioned persons for licence to cut Timber and Logs on Crown Lands, are complied with, on payment of the duty before the 15th day of March next.

A. Rankin, Northumberland.

A. M'Laggan, Cain's River.

D. M'Intosh, Kent.

J. Harnett, Kent.

D. Wright, Kent.

J. Tweedie, Black River.

T. Curran, Kent.

J. F. Estabrooks, Sunbury.

John Landrie, Nelson.

W. Wheaton, Pollett River.

A. Wright, Pollett River.

A. Moreton, North River.

J. T. Williston, Northumberland.

J. D. Stickney, River St. John.

D. Small, Cain's River.

J. G. Perley, Sunbury.

J. Allanshaw, Clarence Hill.

W. Gill, Charlotte.

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