

SUMMARY.

ARMY AND NAVY BREVET.

The following is a summary of the number of officers promoted by the brevet:

THE ARMY.

- 33 Lieutenant-generals to be generals.
- 49 Major-generals to be lieutenant-generals.
- 61 Colonels to be major-generals.
- 75 Lieutenant-colonels to be colonels.
- 66 Majors to be lieutenant-colonels.
- 106 Captains to be majors.

13 Lieutenant-colonels to be aides-de-camp to Her Majesty, and rank as colonels in the army.

ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ROYAL ENGINEERS.

- 1 Lieutenant-general to be general.
- 4 Major-generals to be lieutenant-generals.
- 14 Colonels to be major-generals.
- 7 Lieutenant-colonels to be colonels.
- 22 Captains to be majors.

ROYAL MARINES.

- 3 Colonels to be major-generals.
- 17 Captains to be majors.

THE NAVY.

- 9 Admirals of the white to be admirals of the red.
- 11 Admirals of the blue, and five vice-admirals of the red, to be admirals of the white.
- 12 Vice-admirals of the red, and four vice-admirals of the white, to be admirals of the blue.
- 14 Vice-admirals of the white, and five vice-admirals of the blue, to be vice-admirals of the red.
- 17 Vice admirals of the blue, and two rear-admirals of the red, to be vice-admirals of the white.
- 20 Rear-admirals of the red to be vice-admirals of the blue.
- 33 Rear-admirals of the white to be rear-admirals of the red.
- 27 Rear-admirals of the blue to be rear-admirals of the white.
- 40 Captains, appointed flag-officers of Her Majesty's fleet, to be rear-admirals of the blue.
- 50 Commanders to be captains.
- 80 Lieutenants to be commanders.
- 80 Mates to be lieutenants.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland held his first levee at "the Castle" on Wednesday. The streets were crowded with carriages, and spectators on foot. One of the first to enter the Presence Chamber was Lord Mayor O'Connell, in his official robes. A vast number of Tories, with a considerable proportion of Liberals, headed by the Duke of Leinster, attended, and several Bishops of both Churches.

It is a curious fact, and though a trifle, worth notice, that the tailors and robe-makers of Dublin have not been able to supply the demand for Court dresses and professional costumes to be worn at the Levee. Many additional hands have been employed in London, and large consignments of those articles have been shipped for this city.—*Dublin Evening Mail*.

The Earl of Beverley is to succeed the Earl of Lothian, deceased, as Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

The Queen, as guardian of the Duke of Cornwall, has nominated Mr. Thomas Pemberton, of the Chancery Bar, Attorney General of the Duchy.

Mr. Edward Everett, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the British Court, from the United States, arrived in London on Thursday evening. He had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen, by appointment, at the Foreign Office on Saturday.

Mr. Kennedy, the Editor of the *Hull Advertiser*, is going out, we understand, in the employment of Government, to Texas; and will most probably ultimately have the appointment which the Whig Radicals bestowed on Captain Elliot, of Consul in that country. Accompanied by Mrs. Kennedy, he sailed from Liverpool on Friday, in the *Acadia*, Royal Mail Steamer, for the United States.—*Hull Packet*.

We have reason to believe that Her Majesty has expressed a disinclination to perform any act in consequence of which the new-born Heir to the Throne would be addressed by a title similar to that by which his illustrious father is designated and addressed. It is also said that both to the Premier and the Lord Chancellor this feeling on the part of Her Majesty, has been made the subject of a formal communication, for the purpose of ascertaining how far, with due regard to established precedent, it can be acted upon in settling the style of the interesting subject of the inquiry. "The infant Prince" is the appellation which is used throughout the household when speaking of the Royal infant; and this title is understood to be that for which Her Majesty has expressed a decided preference.—*Globe*.

Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, Vice-Chancellor Wigram, Mr. Pemberton, Queen's Counsel, and Mr. Sutton Sharpe, Queen's Counsel, have undertaken, under the sanction and at the request of Lord Chancellor, "to consider the practice, course of proceeding, and offices of the Court of Chancery, with reference to such regulations and alterations thereof as (under the powers conferred by the statutes 3 and 4 Victoria, c. 94, and 4 and 5 Victoria, c. 52) it would be expedient to make for the purpose of diminishing the expense and delay attending the administration of justice in the said Court."

We learn that Sir Robert Peel has sent agents to the Continent for the purpose of collecting detailed information relative to the average rates of wages, the prices of food, and other circumstances bearing on the condition of the humbler classes. Judging from the characters of the gentlemen to whom this mission has been intrusted, there would appear to be every disposition on the part of the Right Hon. Baronet to obtain accurate and unbiased information.—*Morning Chronicle*, Nov. 29.

Dr. LOCOCK.—It is a pleasant thing to bear in mind, that Dr. Locock—whose successful care of our beloved and interesting Queen, is now so gracefully felt—is a native of the town in which we write. His father was an eminent medical practitioner here many years ago, as well as much respected and esteemed. He was also a staunch supporter of the Conservative party. Changes like those remain one of

the lapse of time and the march of events. It seems but yesterday that Major Locock, commanding the Volunteer Corps of Northampton, was at the head of his loyal soldiers marching by our office, mounted on his bay charger, in support of George the Third against the enemies of England. He is now no more, and, though many most respectable connections of his still reside in the country, the name of his family had disappeared from among us, when, lo! a bulletin, signed with the name of his son, Charles Locock, announcing the birth, under his superintendence, of a successor to the Throne of England, and exciting the thankful acknowledgments of a loyal people.—*Northampton Herald*.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, it is said, is about to resign the Grand Mastership of the ancient Order of Freemasons; and it is also rumoured that His Royal Highness Prince Albert will be offered that distinguished honorary appointment.—*Standard*.

On Saturday, the Lord Mayor, attended by the high City Officers, waited upon Prince Albert for the purpose of requesting that His Royal Highness would do the citizens of London the honour of dining at the Mansion-house on the day to be appointed for laying the first stone of the Royal Exchange; a ceremony in which the Prince is to take the chief part. He accepted the invitation.

REPUTATED EXCHEQUER BILLS.—A correspondent has communicated to us the following list of persons who hold the above description of documents to the amount of above £300,000. The list, we apprehend, is not perfect:—Bank of England, £8,000. Coutts and Co., bankers, £40,000. Ransom and Co., ditto, £26,000. Price and Co., ditto, £20,000. Curries and Co., ditto, £12,000. London Commercial Bank, £11,000. Bell and Co., Solicitors, £3,000. Bell and Broderip, ditto, £33,000. Shearman, Merchant, £15,000. John and W. Scott, Merchants, £15,000. Hitchins, broker, £53,000. Barnes, ditto, £12,000. Solomons, ditto, £4,000. Harrison, ditto, £6,000. Shaw, City Treasurer, £40,000. Major Anderson, £16,000.—Total, £311,000.—*Post*.—The *Oxford Herald* says:—"Two cases of great hardship have come to our knowledge; one is that of an individual, whose little fortune of four thousand pounds had been vested in these bills, the whole of which, upon examination, were pronounced to be forgeries. The other was the case of a person who held eighteen thousand pounds worth of Exchequer Bills, when, upon inspection, sixteen out of the eighteen are pronounced to be spurious."

In the case of the forged Exchequer Bills nothing further has transpired on authority, and probably nothing will until the trial of Mr. Beaumont Smith, which is expected to take place this day. A true Bill has been found against him, and it is understood that the crown lawyers have admitted Mr. Rapallo as approver or Queen's evidence.—There is a rumour very prevalent in the city that a large sum of money, part of the produce of the forgery, has been traced into the possession of the Bank of France as a cash deposit, and that measures have been taken to attach it there, to await the result of ulterior proceedings. Perhaps this sum may be the share of the lady who is said to have actually forged the signature to the exchequer bills, and who lost no time in making herself scarce, as far as England was concerned. It would seem that the gang—for it is not creditable that an isolated individual or two are alone concerned in a fraud of such magnitude—have not confined their operations to this country. At Dresden and at Paris, large forgeries have been discovered of Prussian treasury bills; while at Lisbon, the minister of finance has formally complained to the Cortez, of the fearful extent to which the forgery of Portuguese bank paper and government stamps has been carried, and has urged them to take measures for checking the evil. There is, we believe, no doubt but that the banking firm of Messrs. Coutts & Co. have filed proceedings in Chancery, in the shape of a bill of discovery, against Viscount Transford, to obtain facts to ground proceedings against other parties. His Lordship is said to have introduced a party to his bankers, who desired to obtain advances upon exchequer bills (since declared to be forgeries,) to the amount of £35,000 or £40,000. The advance was made, but the party obtaining the cash has completely exonerated his Lordship from having any knowledge whatever that the bills were bad. The bank made two false moves in the business. Instead of passing the amount through the noble Lord's account, when his liability would have been obvious, they permitted his friend to draw upon them in his own name; and his Lordship subsequently to take out of their hands his cash balance of about £800, thereby in so far waiving their claim on him. It is now said, that at the time of the Boulogne expedition in August, 1840, an intimation was given to Lord Melbourne of papers of a highly important nature being in possession of Rapallo, but no notice was taken of the warning. As it is generally understood, that the examination of Exchequer bills, issued pursuant to the Acts of Parliament, was completed on Saturday, the merchants, bankers, and others in the city, have daily looked with much anxiety for an official announcement of the result of the inquiry, including, of course, the amount of bills that have been impounded as forgeries. No such notice has yet issued from the Exchequer Office; but it is daily expected. The rumour still is, that bad bills to the amount of upwards of £400,000, in alleged value, have been impounded. It is stated that some additional discoveries have been made, but the facts and circumstances are kept back until the trial—for the result of that trial, the public are looking anxiously.—Those presumed to be mixed up with E. B. Smith and M. Rapallo, there is no doubt, dread the public examination that must soon take place.

THE ACADIA.—SEIZURE OF LETTERS.—The British and North American Royal Mail Steamer the *Acadia*, Captain Ryrie, sailed on Friday for Halifax and Boston. She carried out a fair number of passengers. The Post Office authorities having reason to suspect, from the mass of letters put into the Post Offices of Halifax and Boston, but particularly into the office of the latter, after the mail-bags had been received, that they must have been so put in by passengers arrived at these ports by the Mail Steamers, a rigid search was made, prior to the *Acadia* starting, for contraband letters. The result was the finding and seizure of about 60 letters, besides a bag containing letters in the possession of a passenger, which were taken to the Post Office. Proceedings will, it is thought, be instituted by the Post Office against the senders and carriers of the contraband letters, for the penalties thereby incurred.—*Liverpool Albion*.

Among the gentlemen spoken of as probable recipients of honours and dignities on the happy occasion of the birth of a Prince, are the following connected with the Principality: for elevations to the Peerage, the Honorable Robert H. Clive and the venerable head of the house of Tredegar, Sir Charles Morgan, Bt., M. P. for the County of Westmorland, Richard Blakemore, Esq., M. P. for the City of Wells, and Joseph Bailey, Esq., M. P. for this City.—*Worcester Herald*.

There are now four steam ships of great magnitude and power fitting out in the East India Dock, and nearly ready for sea. These vessels, of 1,400 tons burden, were built at Pitcher's Yard, Northfleet. They will shortly join other steamers built in Scotland and Liverpool for the Royal West India Mail Steam Packet Company. The whole fleet, twelve in number, is expected to assemble in the Southampton river before the end of the year.

The reinforcements for China, to be embarked from Portsmouth in the *Apollo* and *Sapphire* troop ships, consist of 800 men, taken in the following proportions, viz.:—70 men from the 18th Regiment, 460 from the 26th, 200 from the 49th, and 70 from the 55th. One Lieutenant Colonel, 5 Lieutenants, and 6 Ensigns, will accompany this force, in addition to a complement of Medical Officers. These detachments are, of course, exclusive of the 98th Regiment, the service companies of which, viz.: 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 6 Captains, 11 Lieutenants, 6 Ensigns, 5 Regimental Staff, Major, and 690 privates, are to sail in H. M. S. *Belleisle*, from Plymouth, about the 3d or 4th of next month, accompanied by a party of Artillery, and Major General Lord Saltoun and his Aid-de-Camp, Captain Cunynghame, of the 60th Rifles.

On Monday the first division of the 55th Regiment of Foot passed through London, and

left this country. The last advices from Africa stated that the vessels had commenced the ascent of the Nun branch of the river, under the most favourable circumstances.

SINGULAR SHIP'S CREW.—On the 6th inst., there arrived in this port from Rotterdam, a Dutch sloop, the *Tre Gebroeders*, about 50 tons measurement, M. de Gonge, master, with a cargo of bones. Her crew consisted of three males and five females—viz. father (the owner) and two sons, with mother and four daughters.—*Hull Packet*.

THAMES TUNNEL.—A thoroughfare was on Monday effected in this work, and made use of for the first time by the whole of the directors and some of the original subscribers, who had assembled upon the occasion. The shield having been advanced to the shaft at Wapping, a considerable opening was cut in the brick-work, and it was through this the party who had met at Rotherhithe were enabled to pass, thus opening the first subterranean communication between the opposite shores of the river. Upon their arrival at the shaft the party was greeted by the workmen with most hearty cheers. A curious and interesting incident was connected with the event; a few bottles of wine, preserved since the dinner given on the occasion when the foundation stone was laid, with the understanding that it was to be drunk only when it could be carried under the Thames, having been opened and enjoyed by the company to the health of Her Majesty and the infant Prince. It was remarked too, as a singular coincidence, that a seal on one of the corks bore the impress of the Prince of Wales's feathers, a circumstance that caused some merriment. The engineer, Sir J. Brunel, appeared highly gratified at the happy result of all his past anxiety and labour. The shield will continue its advance until it has afforded space for the formation of the remainder of the tunnel, which is expected to be completed in about three weeks.

EXTENT OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.—The *Liverpool Times*, in announcing the birth of the Duke of Cornwall, thus sums up the vast extent of the empire, which it is to be hoped he will at some future and distant day preside over:—"Salutes in honour of his birth will be fired—in America—on the shores of Hudson Bay, along the whole line of the Canadian Lakes, in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, in the West Indies, in the forests of Guiana, and in the distant Falkland Islands, near Cape Horn; in Europe—in the British Islands, from the Rock of Gibraltar, from the impregnable fortifications of Malta, and in the Ionian Islands; in Africa—in the Guinea Coast, at St. Helena and Ascension, from the Cape to the Orange River, and at the Mauritius; in Asia—from the fortress of Aden in Arabia, at Karrack, in the Persian Gulf, by the British Army in Afghanistan, along the Himalaya mountains, the banks of the Indus and the Ganges, to the southern point of India, in the Island of Ceylon, beyond the Ganges in Assam, and Arracan, at Prince of Wales's Island and Singapore, and on the shores of China, at Hong Cong and Chusan; and in Australia, at the settlements formed on every side of the Australian continent and islands of the New Zealanders. No Prince has ever been born either in this or any other country—in ancient or modern times—whose birth would be hailed with rejoicing at so many different and distant points in every quarter of the world."

THE BRITISH OFFICERS, &c., to Keshen, which is soon afterwards converted into a *salle a manger*, and where, at four tables, we all (the Viceroy excepted) sit down to a Chinese feast, consisting of fruits and preserves, birds' nests, sharks' fins, vermicelli, real and other soups, and followed by crabs' claws, stewed pigeons' eggs, small pieces of toasted meat, puppy-dog sausages, bacon, &c. &c. which were I to attempt to enumerate, "might create an appetite under the ribs of death;" but in justice to the art gastronomic of the Celestials, I must tell you that the soups were delicious, and served to us in large silver cups with china ladles. The solids were not quite to the English taste, being too oily; knives were not required, and although liberally supplied with chop sticks, our unskillfulness in their use, as small silver forks with two thin prongs were also supplied. Hot rice wine was presented to us in very small teacups, but as none of us seemed to relish this wine, sherry and wine glasses were quickly substituted by our attentive President, a mandarin of high order. I was beginning to be sated with the luscious banquet, when a messenger from Captain Elliot intimated that Keshen wished to see the marines go through some movements. The Viceroy approached, arms were presented, the drums beat, the band played the national anthem, marched round in slow and quick time, change front, &c. finishing with manual and platoon exercises. Keshen expresses his admiration and astonishment, by many times ejaculating "Heigh Yaws," and this finishes. For myself, I was truly delighted, and considered myself most fortunate in having been present at and performing a part (not forgetting the songing) in a scene and ceremonies of such unusual occurrence, c. All were soon on board their respective ships, and glad to get some rest. The 2nd inst. I went with a Guard of 24 of my men to protect Capt. Maitland and some few others in proclaiming, throughout the Island of Hong Kong, its surrender to the Queen of England.

CHINESE VERSION OF THE ATTACK UPON CANTON.

The following verses accompany a wood-cut, representing a steamer and a ship of war, which was hawked about the streets of Canton soon after the attack upon it, and was eagerly purchased by the Chinese at four cash (about one farthing) per copy. It is amusing to see the efforts made by the Chinese to represent the affair at Canton as favourable to them, although we can hardly think, that any of the inhabitants of that city will soon forget what did really happen.

MODEL OF A FIRE-SHIP AND OF A WAR SHIP.

They are long upwards of thirty chang (one hundred and twenty yards)
They are high and broad upwards of three chang (twelve yards)

They are bound about with iron to make them strong
And their whole hull is painted black.
They come and go like a weaver's shuttle
To their two sides are fixed two wheels
They use coal to make a fire
Then she turns about like a race-horse
They have sails of white cloth for sun and shade
They sail whether the wind be fair or adverse
On the ship's how is a figure of the god of the waves
On both stem and stern are guns which traverse all round
Truly her appearance is enough to frighten people!
The jade-stone void (i. e. Heaven,) displayed its spiritual efficacy (in sending bad weather.)
The stone dragon (i. e. earth) got the steamer on a shoal (alluding probably to the Atalanta.)
By this may be seen the truth of Heaven's justice!
The foreigners were unable to do anything
Which greatly delighted the hearts of all men!

THE ATTACK OF THE BARBARIANS.

The English barbarians raised disturbances, and rebelled against the reason of Heaven! On the 3d day of the 4th moon (23d May) the rebels offended (attacked) the city of Rams (i. e. Canton.)
But the jade-stone void displayed its spiritual efficacy and the stone-dragon got a ship on the shoals!
They also ascended the river to Neisheng, but their war-ships got aground on the sands!
And the devil's soldiers got a defeat.
So matters went on to the 6th of the moon (26th May)
When the arrows (i. e. rockets) were shot into the city!
One gun gave three cracks, and it looked as if the Heavens were sending down red rain.
Our guns and powder were quite exhausted, when the country people to the north of the city
Suddenly and valorously pressed forward to fight!
From the top of Pakwun-shan (the mountain behind Canton city)
The master of Heaven sent down a shower of rain!
Several hundred of the devil-foreigners were killed!
The head of their chief man was cut off and stuck upon a pole.
His name was called Bremer!
The hearts and livers of the foreigners grew cold from fear, and they cast off their clothes and fled!
Our country people drummed up their courage, and cut them off and massacred them at all points.
Until the whole of them were slain.
The foreign ships retired and have now sailed far beyond the Bocca Tigris!
The providence of Heaven could not bear their wickedness
At that season the climate was most unhealthy
And numbers died of the plague, all of which was caused by the anger of the gods!
Peace followed from this, and every one enjoys a life of glory
To the great delight of the people of this district.

They are bound about with iron to make them strong
And their whole hull is painted black.
They come and go like a weaver's shuttle
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AUCTION SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in the cause of JOHN A. STREET and GEORGE KERR against FRANCIS WRIGHT and HENRY B. ALLISON, with the approbation of the undersigned, one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Office in Fredericton, in the County of York, on Friday the first day of April next, between the hours of twelve at noon, and two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day:—All that certain piece, parcel, or tract of Land and premises, situate and being on the West side of the North West Branch of Miramichi River, in the Parish of Northesk, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, and known and distinguished as Lot Number thirteen, bounded on the East by a tract of Land surveyed on the South West Branch of Miramichi, and on the West by a tract of Land surveyed for Daniel Estes, and having such further marks and boundaries as will more fully appear by reference to His Majesty's Grant of the said Lot of Land under the Great Seal of this Province, Witnessed by His Excellency Thomas Carleton, late Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, which said piece or parcel of Land was conveyed to the said Francis Wright, by Patrick Henderson, by Indenture of Bargain and Sale, bearing date the first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, subject to such conditions of sale as will then and there be produced. Any further particulars may be had at the said Master's Office in Fredericton, and at the Offices of Messrs. Street and Kerr, Solicitors, in Miramichi.

STEPHEN MILLER,
Master in Chancery.
Fredericton, December 28, 1841.

PUBLIC CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders will be received by either of the undersigned Commissioners, until Thursday the tenth day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the completion of the Gagetown Canal, to connect the waters of the River Saint John and those of the Grinnos Creek, by cutting through the Intervale near King's Head Tavern.—Plans of the work as well as the materials that will be required, can be seen at the store of Mr. J. H. DeVeber, Gagetown, and also at Mr. N. H. DeVeber's store in Sheffield, and any further information required may be obtained from either of the said Commissioners.

Should any of the Tenders be accepted, the party whose offer may be taken, will be prepared with unexceptionable security for the signing the Contract, at which time he will receive one fourth of the whole sum, and the remainder will be paid as the work may advance.
BRADFORD G. HEWLETT,
NATHANIEL HUBBARD,
ENOCH G. LUNT,
Commissioners.
Gagetown, Dec. 23, 1841.—47.