

By Authority.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, Dec. 21, 1842.

THE applicants for land in the "Mechanics' Settlement," lately surveyed by Deputies Cunningham and Wilmot, are hereby notified, that the Lots therein will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office, on Friday the 20th of January next. Upset price, 3s. 3d. an acre, agreeably to the Regulations which were ordered in Council on the 1st instant, and since published in the Royal Gazette, and which will be strictly adhered to. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Lots in the "Mount Theobald" and Londonderry Settlements, lately surveyed by Deputy O'Keleher, North East of Quaco, will also be offered on these terms, at the same time and place.

The first year's interest on 50 acres, if purchased on credit, must be paid at the time of sale, otherwise the sale will be considered void, and the Lots again exposed to sale.

THOMAS BAILLIE, Surveyor General, &c.

[From the London Gazette, November 22.]

Downing Street, November 22, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Louis Hypolite Lafontaine, Esq. to be Attorney General of that part of the Province of Canada, formerly called Lower Canada.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Esq. to be Solicitor General of that part of the Province of Canada, formerly called Lower Canada.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Robert Baldwin, Esq. to be Attorney General of that part of the Province of Canada, formerly called Upper Canada.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint James Edward Small, Esq. to be Solicitor General of that part of the Province of Canada, formerly called Upper Canada.

[From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Nov. 23.]

Foreign Office, Nov. 23, 1842.

Despatches have been this morning received, at this Office, from Major General Sir Henry Pottinger, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, dated "Steam Frigate "Queen," Yangtsekeang River, off Nanking, August 30, 1842," reporting that, on the preceding day, he had signed, with certain Chinese Plenipotentiaries, on board Her Majesty's ship "Cornwallis," a Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China.

SUCCESES IN CHINA AND AFFGHANISTAN.

An intermediate Overland Mail from India, with news from Bombay to the 15th of October, has reached us by extraordinary express from Marseilles. The intelligence which it brings is of the highest importance. A treaty of peace has been concluded with the Chinese Emperor, and a commercial treaty was about to be signed. Ghuznee and Cabul have been taken, and most of the British prisoners have been released from captivity. Akhbar Khan is a fugitive; his adherents have been routed, and the British flag waves again over the Balla Hisar, or citadel of the capital of Affghanistan. The date of intelligence from the expedition at China comes down to the 1st of September, from Nanking, and the 10th of that month from Hongkong and Macao. The proceedings of the expedition up to the 24th of July, including the storming of Chin-kiang-foo, are detailed in a circular by the British Plenipotentiary.

On the 15th the High Imperial Commissioners arrived at Nanking. They were three, viz:—

1. Kee-Ying, a member of the Imperial Family, and Commander in Chief of the Tartar troops in Konang Sung.
2. Elipo, Lieutenant General of Tchapoo, a former Governor of Tec Kiang, but degraded last year in consequence of his having liberated the prisoners.
3. Gnu, General in Chief of the provinces Keang Sou and Keang Si.

They speedily communicated to the British Plenipotentiary their powers, which were found to be in due order. Visits of ceremony then took place, and after various conferences, the conditions of a treaty of peace were signed, in the presence of the Admiral, and General, and many other British officers. Copies of those conditions were immediately transmitted to Pekin. When the treaty was signed, a royal salute was fired, and all restrictions removed on the intercourse between the expedition and the natives.

Annexed is the circular published by the British Plenipotentiary announcing the treaty of peace.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

"Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. in China, has extreme gratification in announcing to her Majesty's subjects in China, that he has this day concluded and signed, with the Chinese High Commissioners, deputed to negotiate with him, a treaty, of which the following are the most important provisions:—

1. Lasting peace and friendship between the two empires.

"2. China to pay 21,000,000 dollars in the course of the present and three succeeding years.

"3. The ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpoo, and Shanghai, to be thrown open to British merchants; consular officers to be appointed to reside at them; and regular and just tariffs of import and export (as well as inland transit) duties to be established and published.

"4. The island of Hong Kong to be ceded in perpetuity to her Britannic Majesty, her heirs and successors.

"5. All subjects of her Britannic Majesty (whether natives of Europe or India) who may be confined in any part of the Chinese empire to be unconditionally released.

"6. An act of full and entire amnesty to be published by the Emperor, under his Imperial Sign Manual and Seal, to all Chinese subjects, on account of their having held service or intercourse with, or resided under the British Government or its officers.

"7. Correspondence to be conducted on terms of perfect equality amongst the officers of both Governments.

"8. On the Emperor's assent being received to this treaty, and the payment of the first instalment, 6,000,000 dollars, her Britannic Majesty's forces to retire from Nanking and the Grand Canal, and the military posts at Chinhai to be also withdrawn, but the islands of Chusan and Kolangsoo are to be held until the money payments and the arrangements for opening the ports be completed.

"In promulgating this highly satisfactory intelligence, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. purposely refrains from any detailed expressions of his own sentiments as to the surpassing skill, energy, devotion, and valour which have distinguished the various grades, from the highest to the lowest, of all arms of her Majesty's combined forces, during the contest that has led to these momentous results. The claims which have been thus established will be, doubtless, acknowledged by the highest authorities. In the mean time her Majesty's Plenipotentiary congratulates her Majesty's subjects in China on the occasion of the peace, which he trusts and believes will, in due time, be equally beneficial to the subjects and interests of both England and China.

"God save the Queen.

"Dated on board the steam frigate Queen, in the Yang-tse-kiang river, off Nanking, this 26th day of August, 1842.

"HENRY POTTINGER,

"Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

"G. A. Malcolm, Secretary of Legation."

This treaty of peace has given great satisfaction to the British in China and India. It was said that the Emperor had at first some doubts as to the propriety of opening a foreign trade at Foo-chow-foo, which is the capital of Fokien, and the nearest port to the country where the Bohea tea grows, but that he afterwards yielded that point. The Commissioners are described as anxious to get rid of the British from the Yang-tse-Kiang, and the embouchure of the Great Canals; they offered to pay down four million instantly, but the British Plenipotentiary insisted on the full instalment being paid, and the ratification of the treaty before he would withdraw.

An apprehension appears to have been entertained lest the British Plenipotentiary should allow himself to be outwitted by the Chinese in the arrangement of the commercial parts of the treaty; but it is nevertheless to be hoped that the bad faith, chicanery, and extortion practised at Canton, will not be sanctioned in any manner. The payment of the opium claims will, it is stated, be adjusted according to the amount fixed some months ago by the British Government. It was said that the Imperial Commissioners had pressed the consideration of the opium trade on the British Plenipotentiary, but he declined to discuss it, stating, if the Chinese Government was desirous of producing a stoppage to it, that it ought to be effected by their own internal regulations, and by imposing restrictions on their own subjects. The steamers were the objects of great curiosity to the Chinese, who called these vessels the "Devil's Ships."—The Auckland steamer was under orders to start from Nanking direct for Suez as soon as the Imperial ratification should be given to the treaty, and the various conditions fulfilled. The removal of the expedition from the Yang-tse-Kiang appears to be much desired, as the troops and sailors were beginning to suffer from sickness. The Chinese are carrying on a warm contest with the Sikhs in the neighbourhood of Ladakh. Both parties appear willing to conciliate the good will of the British Government. Captain Cunningham remains still in Upper Kewarur, near Shealkur, where he is employed in observing the acts of both parties, and in sending reports to the Supreme Government.

A CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

Only think what a sensation a real live Mandarin would create among all and sundry the ladies patronesses of the last new monster that may chance to show his face—or his pigtail, as the case may be—in the world of London. Yet such an event would not seem altogether improbable, if reliance may be placed in the following extract of a letter from a Naval Officer in China, dated towards the end of August:—"On the