

could protect persons and property, and he declared them under his protection. If the consuls of the powers declared war against his master, it would then be well for them to depart. When the news left Alexandria the consular flags were all flying, and it was thought the Pacha had gained a victory, by having shown his people how futile were the threats of the four powers.

Admiral Stopford, on his arrival, had been presented to the Pacha, and very kindly received, although Mehemet was too ill to entertain him at dinner. The consul having ascertained the safety of himself and colleagues, the British merchants felt secure, but they waited on Admiral Stopford, anxious to know whether they incurred any danger. His answer was, perhaps, misunderstood, but it appeared so satisfactory that the merchants gave up all precaution, and spread the news that there would be no attack on Alexandria. The Pacha, of course, made the most of this statement, and it became necessary for the admiral to publish his version of his interview with the merchants. It was to the following effect:—

What I actually told them was, that I knew not myself more than they did what would be the result, and therefore I could not take upon me to advise; that they were certainly exposed or liable to great risk, unavoidable in such a state of things; that I should certainly warn any British vessel arriving, that she might avoid such a risk until further orders; and so soon as I could afford them any more precise information I would be most happy to communicate it. And this is all I did or could say, which, with every good wish for the well-being of British subjects, I trust will not be misconstrued, so as to lull them into a dangerous security, which might be fatal to themselves and most painful to me, should I suffer such a misconception to be for a moment entertained.

This letter was dated the 6th, and on that day the admiral's fleet having been augmented to five line-of-battle ships, one corvette, one brig, one steamer, and one Ottoman frigate, he sailed away, leaving at Alexandria only two ships of the line. With the rest of his squadron he sailed for Beyrout, and thither, on the 7th or 8th, Colonel Hodges was expected to follow, but not on official business. It has since been said that Colonel Hodges sailed direct from Constantinople to consult Lord Ponsonby.

The news from Beyrout to Alexandria was a week old. On the 7th Solymán Pacha had published a proclamation against any persons who might introduce seditious writings into Syria, declaring that they should be punished with death.

Ibrahim Pacha was at Balbec, having broken up his camp at Marash. He had declared Syria in a state of siege. Commodore Napier had declared the entire coast blockaded. He had forced the governor, under a threat of bombardments to allow his fleet to be provisioned from the coast. His squadron had been increased to six ships of the line.

Moka is said to have been occupied by the English, in consequence of the consul and the European residents having been maltreated by the Arabs.

Solymán Pacha had desired Mr. Moor, the British consul, to withdraw from Beyrout.

The measures and acts of hostility on the part of your government before declaration of hostilities, have rendered the relations of our respective governments more and more critical.

Mr. Moor replies:—

I must profess my ignorance of any declaration of war between England and Egypt. You have not made any such notification to me; and until you order me to quit Beyrout within a certain time, or until I get orders from my superiors to that effect, I will not abandon my duties here, however superfluous you may think them.

Solymán rejoins that he cannot command the consul to quit Beyrout, but he says the acts of England are flagrant, and his (Mr. Moor's) intrigues to get up a revolt dishonest. His stay is dangerous, he adds, on account of the exasperation of the population. "For example, if one of your protégés was killed by a soldier, and I were to proceed to punish the soldier on the spot, a revolt might take place, and you and your family might be its first victims."

Mr. Moor, in a second note, demands to know whether he might count on the general's protection, and upon his own security and that of his family.

Solymán replied, that Mr. Moor and the other consuls might count on his protection as heretofore.

Ten thousand additional troops had been ordered to embark at Constantinople for Cyprus.

The French fleet at the last advices had anchored off the Piræus on the 7th inst.; they have since been ordered to Navarino! Abbas Pacha had gone to Acre with 4,000 men, and report says he sent his compliments to the Commodore, and would be happy to meet him there, as there was a good fighting place.

At the suggestion of the King of Prussia, the Kings of Hanover and Bavaria consenting, the German confederation applied to France to know what reason there was for the armaments in progress. M. Thiers most positively declared that the French government had no intention whatever of attacking any of the states belonging to the confederation; that, on the contrary, it wishes to remain with them on the same friendly footing that has hitherto existed; that the armaments of France could not in any way concern or alarm the German Confederation; that the arming of the fortresses on the German frontier had no object but the defence of the country; and lastly, that the French government, on its part, would not feel the slightest apprehension or uneasiness if similar measures of precaution were taken in respect to the German fortresses on the frontier of France.

LONDON, October 3.
We have papers from France to Thursday evening.

An additional credit had been opened at Paris for 51,674,000 francs for the urgent expenses of the matériel for the army. The news from Algiers shows that the Arabs are in the field, harassing the French on all points. With regard to the East, we hear that a steamer would leave Constantinople almost immediately for Alexandria, with the letters of excommunication against Mehemet Ali. A price of a million of dollars was set upon his head.

The Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle* says:—"Statesmen here begin to wear longer faces. The positive tidings that the Porte had at once rejected the proposals of Mehemet, without a single foreign envoy's dictating to any of the Divan; with the report that the decision of the English cabinet council had decided on the execution of the treaty, and the probability of a Russian fleet at least getting out of the Sound, have filled all minds with anxiety. If all this news be confirmed, we shall have councils here to, discussions, and possibly serious results. The French will not dare anything, you may think. It is better not to be too certain on this head, and to be prepared for the worst."

M. Berryer's speech in defence of Louis Napoleon was one of the most magnificent displays of eloquence, in his style, which has ever been heard within the walls of the Chamber of Peers. He denied that the prince was to blame. His judges had sanctioned his proceedings. They had aided in the destruction of legitimacy, had

promoted the republic, shared the glories of the empire, given a cold support to the restoration, and were the champions of the monarchy of the barricades. The legitimate claim of the Bourbons to the throne of France having been set aside, how was the representative of Napoleon to blame for becoming a candidate? He offered himself to France. If she rejected him, he had not committed any crime, and could not be made amenable to justice. "Let the law be executed," he concluded, "and his exile recommence." Any other condemnation would be immoral in presence of the obligations which are imposed upon you, and, above all, with the reminiscences of your own lives." After this M. Berryer spoke for Montholon, and the court adjourned. On Thursday, Ferdinand Barrot was heard in defence of the other prisoners; M. Delacour, M. Barillon and the prisoners themselves spoke, and the court adjourned.

As we have stated in another column, the remains of the Princess Augusta were on Thursday evening removed from Clarence House, and conveyed in solemn procession with a long funeral cortege to Kensington, at which point the royal carriages retired, a portion of the pomp of woe was laid aside, and the procession passed more rapidly to Frogmore, where the body lay in state during Friday (yesterday), one of the drawing-rooms at the lodge having been hung with black cloth, adorned with escutcheons and dimly lighted with tapers in sconces, was open to the public, who passed through a portion of the room raised off from the space that contained the coffin, raised on a platform, and covered, except at the foot, with a black velvet pall, enriched with the armorial bearings of the Princess.

Three large wax candles, in massive gold candlesticks, were burning at each side of the coffin, and the lady acting as chief mourner occupied the chair at the head, near whom was a black velvet cushion bearing the coronet of gold and gems. A lady in deep mourning, completely concealed by a black veil, and perfectly motionless, occupied each side of the coffin, and at the foot two Heralds and two Kings of Arms, in their gorgeous tabards, contrasting with the mourning around, remained fixed and motionless. The ladies were Lady Mary Pelham, Lady Caroline Legge, and Miss Wynyard; A. W. Woods, Esq. *Portealis*; C. G. Young, Esq. *York*; and other Heralds took their places periodically. The pages in attendance were numerous, and in the grounds were a guard of honour formed of the Rifle Corps. At night, about eight o'clock, the funeral procession moved from Frogmore Lodge to St. George's Chapel, preceded by a corps of Lancers; a military band playing the "Dead March" in *Sault*; the drums and trumpets of the household, grooms, and ushers, &c. The hearse, drawn by eight horses, decorated with escutcheons, was followed by the royal carriages, and the train closed by troops.

The whole procession was flanked by Lancers and Life Guards, every third man bearing a flambeau, which added greatly to the effect of the scene; for in the darkness of the night, heightened by the funeral sable, the flashing of arms, and the splendour of the heraldic display by the flickering light of the torch, were picturesque in the extreme. The seats in the chapel were occupied by the holders of tickets issued by the Lord Chamberlain. The Knights of the Garter present occupied their stalls beneath their banners, and the centre aisle was lined with guardsmen bearing torches. The Hon. H. L. Hobart, D. D. the prebendaries and choir received the body, and a new procession accompanied it to the grave, while the choir chanted "I am the resurrection and the life." The Dean read the service, and Dr. Elvey presided at the organ; the only members of the royal family present were the Duke and Princess George of Cambridge, and, at the close of the service, the auditory were admitted into the choir, after which all retired. Her Royal Highness having died intestate, her large property will be divided among her royal brothers and sisters. Frogmore House descends to the Princess Sophia, and at her death reverts to the crown.

We have received Malta papers of the 15th inst. bringing advices from Alexandria of the date of the 7th.

These accounts state that the Viceroy of Egypt, after notifying his propositions to Rifat Bey and to the Consuls of the Four Powers, addressed a letter to the Sultan couched in most respectful language, communicating the propositions to him. It is said that he had also made a formal demand for the mediation of France.

The blockade of Alexandria was not declared up to the 6th instant, but these accounts state that it did in fact exist to the extent of preventing vessels of war from leaving the port. The arrival and departure of merchant vessels was, however, in no degree impeded, and Rear Admiral Bandiera, after communicating with Admiral Stopford, had directed the Austrian Consul to assure the subjects of Austria resident in Alexandria, that their commercial transactions would experience no interruption, and that the vessels of their nation would be allowed to freely enter and leave the port of Alexandria.

Solymán Bey had, in consequence of Commodore Napier's proclamation, deemed it right to declare Syria in a state of siege. All offices, by whomsoever committed, whether by natives or foreigners, are to be subjected to the cognizance of a military tribunal and punished by death. The district is placed under the entire control of the military.

These accounts state, as a report, that a courier had arrived at Alexandria from Cairo, bringing the intelligence that the English had taken possession of Mocha, and that since the departure of the Egyptian troops the whole of that part of Arabia was in open insurrection. The European residents had been ill treated, and the English agent had applied to Aden for assistance.—*London Times*.

The French Government had, according to some accounts, sent orders to their Admiral to avoid, as far as possible, a collision with the English fleet. The French fleet, under the command of Admiral Hugon, had been sent in the neighborhood of Cerigo, and the twelve vessels of which it consisted were said to be bound for Syria.

The Russian fleet was waiting at Sebastopol for orders to put to sea. It consisted of 13 sail of the line, 8 frigates, 4 brigs, and 5 steamers, and 20,000 men detached from the army of Bessarabia were to embark in it for Constantinople. The Russian Government had sent agents into the Dardanelles to obtain and forward to Odessa the earliest information respecting the movements of the squadron in the Mediterranean.

Advices from our correspondent at Athens of the date of the 9th instant, communicate the intelligence of the arrival there of Admiral Hugon's fleet, which had been joined by the vessels under the command of Admiral de la Suse. It was expected that Admiral Hugon would not leave until the arrival of the next French mail, due on the 12th.

Bombardment and Destruction of Beyrout.

We copy the following important intelligence from the Second Edition of the Morning Herald:—

"Paris, October 2, half-past 8, A. M.

"I hasten to inform you that the French government have received the following most important telegraphic despatch:—

"Marseilles, October 1, half-past 1.
"Malta, Sept. 27.—The Prometheus, which left Beyrout on the 20th, announces that, after a bombardment of nine days, which reduced the town to ashes, the Egyptians evacuated the town in the night, and the allies took possession of it."

"The Oriental, which quitted Alexandria on the 24th, makes known that the firman deposing of Mehemet Ali, had been communicated on the 21st to his Highness by the Consuls General of the Four powers, who instantly struck their flags, and retired on board their shipping."

(Copy) "Director of the Telegraphic Flood.—
"The above is the most important and alarming intelligence that could be received, as members of the French government have said that if the treaty were executed a *Loutrance* there must be war. I dare not say more to alarm the public mind, but I view it as most fatal news, and I have good reason to do so."

BLOCKADE OF THE COAST OF SYRIA.

The Papin steamer with M. Walewski had reached Toulon. The "Papin" announces that no expectation of an arrangement between the Pacha and the parties to the treaty of London can be entertained. Defensive preparations were being carried on with unusual energy; numerous bodies of troops were posted at different points along the shore, and every vulnerable spot was guarded by artillery. The Egyptian troops showed the utmost enthusiasm. A communication was recently made by Mr. de Brunow to Lord Palmerston, to the effect that, on account of the Circassian war and other circumstances, Russia could not at present supply the number of troops stipulated, but that she could give 25,000 men for actual want, and would give a greater number in the spring.

A private letter from Beyrout says:—"Five English men of war and one steamer are at Beyrout, and have blockaded that port, and we hear that Sidon, with all the seaports on the coast, if not so already, are immediately to be blockaded. The steamer and two frigates are cruising about and seizing every vessel belonging to the Pacha which they can lay hold of. Five or six have already been captured, the last of which was quite a prize, having on board two hundred Arnauts (Albanians), one hundred Nizams, and eighteen mountaineers, captives, on their way to the Looman. Things are growing worse and worse, and I just now hear that all the Christians have left Beyrout, and that the Pacha's soldiers are plundering the houses as fast as they can; many of the Franks are leaving the country, and I now fear we shall be obliged to follow."

The Danube Steam Company has announced that its steam vessels cease running to Alexandria, Jaffa, Beyrout, and Smyrna.

IRELAND.

TEMPERANCE.

The following extract is from a modest and characteristic letter by Father Matteo to a clergyman, who complained of having been represented as joining the teetotallers:—

The benefits resulting from the total abstinence pledge are so numerous, that the superstitions, &c. of which you complain, appear as dust in the balance. If I could prevent them without impeding the glorious cause, they should not have been permitted; but both are so closely entwined that the tares cannot be pulled out without plucking up the wheat also. The evil will correct itself, and the good, with the divine assistance, will remain and be permanent. I do not consider the promise to abstain from intoxicating drinks a vow. I look upon it as a simple resolution to perform a moral act. The kneeling posture has been adopted to preserve order.

On the 25th and 26th Sept. Father Matthew administered the teetotal pledge to 23,000 persons in Dublin.

Repeal of the Union.—Declaration of the Lord Lieutenant.

On the presentation of the Sheriffs of Dublin to the Lord Lieutenant on inauguration day (Wednesday) his Excellency, in remarking on the Recorder's speech, said:—

I feel it my duty to declare for myself, and every member of Her Majesty's government, both in Ireland and Great Britain, that we hold the maintenance of the union between the two countries, which has now existed for forty years to be indispensable to the security and permanent stability of the united empire. (Cries of "hear, hear.") I believe, and am convinced, that a repeal of the union by those legal and constitutional means which the advocates of that repeal declare to be the only ones they will ever resort to for the attainment of that measure—I believe that, by such means, the attainments of the repeal of the union is utterly impracticable; and if, which God forbid, an attempt were made to force it upon the legislature by any other means, I am satisfied that that attempt would recoil with discomfiture and disaster upon this country. I believe further, that even if it were possible to attain it, its attainment would miserably disappoint the expectations which have been formed in some quarters of the benefits to be derived from it; and I believe that many of those who are the most prominent of its advocates would be the first to feel the effect of that disaster to which I have referred, and that it would be necessarily followed by a separation between the two countries: whilst that separation would be fraught with the deepest calamity to England. I believe it would be fraught with still greater calamities to this country. Need I say, then, that entertaining those opinions, I feel it my duty to discontinue and discourage, by all legal and constitutional means, the agitation of this question.

SCOTLAND.

A whale, seventy-five feet in length, was taken by some mussel fishermen of Cairnbulg, near Tain, on Wednesday week, and safely hauled ashore.

British Association.—The Glasgow Herald, in dismissing the subject, says:—"It would be unfair to set up the importance of any one section above another; but certainly the statistical and geological were the most popular, and it need be little wonder when the former was graced by the perorations of Chalmers and Alison, and the latter by the researches of Buckland and Agassiz—Agassiz, who has sacrificed the fairest prospects in business life to his own love of science, and who though yet young already occupies the most elevated position in the scientific world. But indeed there were men of eminence who took a special part in all the sections and it shows the high opinion entertained by the peerage of such meetings, that they were attended by so many of that order, and even the Duke of Argyll was willing to serve in the capacity of a vice-president in the mechanical department."

STEAM!

WILL be sold at Public Auction on Monday, October 26, at 11 o'clock precisely,

6 SHARES

OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE FREDERICKTON STEAM BOAT COMPANY. Sale to take place at the Store usually known as the VICTORIA HOUSE.

Where will also be sold the balance of Goods on hand—to close Consignment.

—Sale to be with reserve.
Frederickton, Oct. 24, 1840.

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1840.

As we anticipated, there being a steamer at Windsor on Friday last, the first October mail was received by that route; and arrived here by Saturday night's boat from St. John early on Sunday. The news by the mail is interesting.—There had been a fire at the Dock Yard at Devonport, by which a line-of-battle ship and frigate with a large quantity of stores were consumed,—probably the work of an incendiary; and an attempt had subsequently been made, to fire the Campdown of 120 guns at Shoerness, but which had fortunately been detected.

Our London papers are to the 3d inst. but intelligence dated on the 4th mentions the fall of Beyrout, after 9 days bombardment; an account of which will be found in another column. Commodore Napier had previously issued a proclamation, calling upon the Syrians to abandon the Pacha of Egypt and return to their allegiance to the Sultan; which he seems to have followed up in his usual prompt and energetic style. This officer was very active on the American coast during the last short war, when he commanded the Euryalus frigate.

The Princess Augusta who had been for some time in a languishing condition, expired on the 22d Sept. and was subsequently interred with the usual formalities belonging to her rank and elevated station.

We omitted to mention in our last, that the ATTORNEY GENERAL, JAMES B. UNICKE and Jos. Howe, Esq. had taken their seats as members of Her Majesty's Executive Council in Nova Scotia. The appointment of the two last mentioned gentlemen, must be highly flattering to themselves and satisfactory to the country. Mr. UNICKE, it will be recollected, altho' opposed generally to Mr. Howe with reference to local politics, yet took the same view as he did of Lord John Russell's despatch; and again assumes office under a Governor, who will administer the government in accordance with the views of Her Majesty's ministers, and the understood wishes of the people.

We understand that His Excellency the Major General commanding, has directed that the mourning to be worn by the Troops on the melancholy occasion of the Death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta Sophia, shall commence on Sunday next the 25th inst., and continue for three weeks, viz. to Sunday the 15th November inclusive.

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES.

This gentleman has been here during the last two days, delivering his Lectures on PALESTINE, to a highly respectable and numerous auditory. Where so much has been said laudatory of an individual, as has recently issued from the public press in these colonies, it might seem unnecessary, to occupy any portion of the time of our readers in this way; particularly as a large number of them, have had an opportunity of judging for themselves. Still we must be permitted to add our humble testimony as to his ability to delight, instruct and mend.

Not only do those Lectures refer to a most interesting part of the globe; but they contain many practical illustrations and remarks, applicable to the every day occurrences of life;—not only does Mr. B. describe countries that he has visited, which are of high antiquity and frequently referred to in Scripture, but by the most conclusive arguments, he silences the doubts of the sceptic and overturns the opposition of the critic, with reference to the geographical and historical data of holy writ.

It would be impossible at this moment, to enter minutely into a review of the Lectures of this talented gentleman; but we cannot refrain from expressing the pleasure afforded by his reference yesterday to the principal and legitimate sources of national prosperity;—Agriculture, Mining, and the Fisheries; upon which the permanent advancement of a country can alone be founded; but which in this Province are almost totally neglected.

The wealth of Tyre, a small island of seven miles in extent, and embedded in the ocean, whose merchants were princes and among the honorable of the earth,—and having its origin in the industry and mechanical skill of its inhabitants,—strikingly exemplifies the correctness of the position which the Lecturer assumed; and the picture he drew of its present abject state, its sunken territory, with its domes and temples, and statues and architectural grandeur, all—buried beneath the waves, yet still perceptible to those above them: was not only eloquent and highly interesting in itself, but afforded a striking confirmation of the prophecy of Ezekiel; who foretold that Tyre should become a small rock on the ocean, upon which the abject and toil-worn fisherman should dry his tattered and decaying nets.

We anticipated a rich treat from the visit of Mr. BUCKINGHAM, and in this expectation we believe no one has been disappointed.—We hope therefore the effect will be as lasting as it is apparent. We live in a moral wilderness, as respects those literary institutions that are producing public good in almost every other country; those who formerly took the lead in society here, and who might have given to it a tone and character, most unfortunately abused their trust, and strikingly illustrate the correctness of the Lecturer's assertion, that wealth produces luxury, and luxury leads to selfishness; until the man wrapped up in self, forgets the purpose for which he was created—to benefit his fellow creatures—passes his time regardless of the interest and mental destitution of others: lives an inglorious and worthless life, and dies an unlamented death.

"Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

The Lectures were delivered in the Wesleyan Chapel, and were attended by the Lieut. Governor, the ladies of his Excellency's family and suite, the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, Lieut. Col Maxwell and the Officers of the 36th Regt. the Judges and gentlemen of the Bar, the heads of the various departments, and a large number of the inhabitants of the place; and last evening the children of the different Sunday schools were admitted gratis; and as many of the non-commissioned officers and well behaved men of the regiment in garrison, as were desirous of attending, occupied the galleries of the chapel.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, his Lady and Son, left for Woodstock by this morning's stage. During the short period of his sojourn here, his amiable and gentlemanly deportment has endeared him to all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance; he takes passage from New York on the first of November for his native land, to communicate to his countrymen, from the ample store-house of his mind, a portion of that fund of information that must have received no small measure of increase, during his tour of three years in the western hemisphere: which it is probable he will not again visit; and we apprehend a long time will elapse before we shall "look upon his like again."

It will be seen from the Post Office notice

that the eastern mail which is sent to Halifax, will in future be made up at the Post Office at 12 o'clock instead of 9, as has hitherto been the case.

We copy the following letter from the Governor General, which has been transmitted to the Chamber of Commerce, by His Excellency Sir John Harvey, from the St. John papers. Lord Sydenham takes a very correct view of the subject as there can be no question, but that the exempting certain articles of provision from duty, when sold ostensibly for the use of the fisheries, having been productive of great fraud in the neighbouring Province. Besides which it is unjust in principle; the fishermen obtaining for the productions of his toil, the highest market price, and which in many cases are a principal article of food with the mechanic and labouring classes of society, who are called upon to pay the duty on flour.

As to the duty itself, it is most unjust; and has no tendency whatever to benefit the agricultural interests in these Provinces, for every where at the outports they evade its payment; nor has it reduced the price of Canadian flour in the market, the amount of duty furnishing an additional profit to the importer.

We should like to hear the history of its imposition; and believe it might be traced to the interested representations of certain merchants in Halifax, who were engaged in the Canada trade; and who pretended that it would give encouragement to the importation of the article from that quarter, instead of the United States. But the river St. Lawrence being closed for navigable purposes during one half of the year; they stored the article in the autumn, and sold it afterwards at a price equally high with that, which coming from a foreign country, was subject to an exaction of five or six shillings per barrel; thus imposing a most exorbitant tax upon one part of the community, to the exclusion of the remainder who were less honest or more fortunate themselves, or who profited by the evasion of the law in others; of which our preambulations through these Provinces have given us an opportunity of forming a tolerable correct judgment.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Montreal, 7th October, 1840.

SIR.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of the 27th August, enclosing the copy of an Address from the Chamber of Commerce at Saint John, to the Secretary of State, praying that such alteration may be made in the Customs Act as will allow of the importation into New Brunswick duty free, of Flour and Salted Provisions.

I will not fail to call the attention of the Secretary of State to this subject, and to recommend that the trade of New Brunswick in these articles should be placed on a footing as favourable as that of any other Colony, in British North America.

But I entertain a decided objection to effecting this object by a forced interpretation of the clause, permitting the importation duty free, of articles used in the Fisheries.

That manner of proceeding has been attended with great loss to the Province, and inconvenience in Nova Scotia, and I accordingly during my stay in that Province, recommended to the Secretary of State an alteration of the Law and practice in this respect.

I have, &c.
SYDENHAM.
His Excellency Major General
SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. &c. &c.

We have been much amused with a statement, reported to have been made by Dr. ROBE of the college here, with reference to the fossil remains of an animal, recently discovered in this Province, which Dr. GESNER has in his possession; the former of those gentlemen having declared, at a Scientific Institution in Scotland, that they were the bones of a spermaceti whale.

If the learned Professor attended Mr. Buckingham's Lecture of yesterday, he must have heard, that when a man sets about being a critic, he should understand the subject of which he treats: or if understanding it, that he should candidly admit what is the fact, and not draw certain conclusions from erroneous data. Now the Professor was either ignorant of the organic structure of the whale, or he did not state all he knew. He said that the bones alluded to are those of that animal. Now it so happens that one of these bones is the jaw-bone, and has in it the sockets of three enormous teeth or grinders. Is the learned Professor aware that whales have no teeth? Yet such is the fact; consequently this could not have been the bone of a whale.

We happened to see those bones when they were first brought to Dr. GESNER; some of them evidently belong to the leg of an animal; and altho' Dr. ROBE may have met with whales having teeth, yet we question if he ever heard of one that was a quadruped. We hope Dr. GESNER will be permitted to proceed quietly in his work of usefulness.—He is at present performing a service to the Province; Dr. ROBE may be equally useful in his legitimate vocation, whenever there shall be sufficient students in the college.—We have heard of people throwing sprats to catch a whale; but we never heard of a man throwing a whale to catch a sprat!

There has been a serious fire at Quebec, by which a large amount of property was destroyed; it was caused by sparks from the funnel of a steam-boat, lodging on the roof of a store in a part of the town, which from a similar cause had been formerly destroyed.

All is tranquil in the Canadas, notwithstanding Mr. NELSON and a few other kindred spirits, are carrying at the ordinances of the Special Council, and endeavouring to create agitation with reference to the reunion of the two Provinces. There had been a meeting, got up for the purpose of choosing members who would pledge themselves to procure its repeal, but which had been a decided failure; the people generally wishing to give the measure a fair trial; it is one which it is admitted by the best informed on all hands, to be the only means by which those important colonies could be preserved to Great Britain.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia is at present visiting his charge in this Province.—Time we understand has as was to have been expected, somewhat altered His Lordship's appearance since he was last here, altho' it seems not to have abated his zeal for his church, or to have deducted any thing from his gentlemanly deportment, his captivating manners, or fascinating powers as a preacher.

Lieut. Col. MAXWELL of the 36th Regt. returned last week from a tour through the