ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN!

THREE DAYS LATER FROM LONDON!

The Great Western, steamer, arrived at New York on the 24th ult. from Bristol, bringing London papers of the 6th November.

The news from Syria is of a very interesting character. It appears that the Egyptian army has met with a decisive defeat, and that the Turks with their allies were establishing themselves strongly there.

To their other gallant achievements, the Allies have added the capture of Sidon and the defeat of Ibrahim Pacha, hitherto deemed invincible by the Turks and Egyptians. The siege of St. Jean d'Acre has also been commenced, and this stronghold once taken, the sceptre of Mehemet Ali's power in Syria is forever broken. The expedition has been crowned with most astonishing success, and altogether justifies the representations of Lord Ponsonby, that the Viceroy of Egypt never had any hold upon the affections of the Syrians.

Large bodies of Turkish troops continued up to the 14th ult. to embark daily at Constantinople for the Syrian coast. The Turkish force then in Syria amounted to ten thousand men, and it was expected that ten thousand more would reach the Syrian coast before the end of October. To meet the expenses of these expeditions, the Porte was about to contract a loan of three millions sterling which the London house of Ricardo & Co. had agreed to take at eighty per cent., at six per cent interest, of which the payment was to be secured on the customs. The Porte was likewise preparing to issue a new coinage on a standard of value which should subsequently prevent the shameful and nefarious depreciations in the currency which has heretofore brought so many misfortunes upon that country.

Mehemet Ali had returned from Cairo to Alexandria, and bore his reverses of fortune with remarkable firmness. He re-established the communication with Suez, which had been interrupted; liquidated the claims of the European merchants upon his Government; and acted in every way as if nothing extraordinary had happened.—He had sent a courier to Ibrahim Pacha in Syria with instructions, as was supposed, to make pacific overtures to the English Admiral.

On the 10th inst. an engagement took place between the Allied troops and those of Ibrahim and Soliman Pachas, in which the latter were completely defeated, and took to the mountains with 500 cavalry only, and two officers. 7000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, have, from the result of this engagement, fallen into the power of the Sublime Porte.

The Emirel Kasim has been named successor to the Emir Bechir, and was, with a large body of mountaineers, in pursuit of Ibrahim Pacha, who has little or no chance of escape.

Commodore Napier, in the Powerful, with the steamers Gorgon and Cyclops, have quitted Djouni Bey to attack Tripoli.

By the taking of Beyrout, about 20 pieces of artillery, with ammunition and provisions, have fallen into the possession of the Allied Powers.

Reports of deserters from the fortress of Acre announce the impossibility of its being able to hold out, in consequence of the continual desertions, and of its enfeebled state. Captain Berkeley, of the Thunderer, commands at Sidon, which is so well fortified as to defy the attacks of 15,000 men. The Archduke Frederick is also there.

The Turkish troops have given proofs of courage, and have conducted themselves so well as to set at defiance the ill-natured reports of all enemies of the Sublime Porte as to their conduct.

THE DEFEAT OF IBRAHIM PACHA.—The pitched battle with Ibrahim Pacha afforded an excellent opportunity to show the bravery and fidelity of the Turks. Ibrahim had taken up a very strong position near Beyrout, with 3000 men. 4000 Turks were sent against him, under the command of Selim Pacha, assisted by General Jockmus, Commodore Napier, and Colonel Hodges. The attack was so impetuous, that in a few minutes Ibrahim was completely routed.—1000 Egyptians were made prisoners, the rest were killed or wounded, or took to flight. With respect to the general war the Egyptian army, at the most moderate calculation, has lost 20,000 in killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters.

THE RUIN OF THE CAUSE OF MEHEMET ALI IN SYRIA.—Letters up to the 17th, via Egypt, confirm the ruin of the cause of the Viceroy in Syria. According to these letters, the Emir Bechir with 15,000 men had gone over to the Allies, besides irregular mountaineers. Two Egyptian regiments had also gone over to the Allies. Ibrahim and Soliman Pachas had retreated before the victorious Allies, and their whole troops were in a state of the greatest demoralization. All is quiet and going on well in Egypt.

The English government have been making experiments in percussion shells, which have been successful. It is stated that these shells will destroy any fleet opposed to them.

The Marquis of Normanby is better, and is recovering from his indisposition.

Sir Anthony Carlisle died on the 5th instant, in the 73d year of his age. This eminent surgeon has been long numbered among the most distinguished anatomists, physiologists and naturalists of the age. During a period of sixteen years he was professor of anatomy and lecturer to the Royal Academy. He was also surgeon extraordinary to George IV.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar is to marry the Princess Augusta of Cambridge. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Augusta left Munich for Italy on the 26th ultimo.

CAPTAIN REYNOLDS.—A public meeting, for the purpose of raising a subscription in favour of Captain Reynolds, and petitioning her Majesty to reinstate him in the army, was held yesterday afternoon, at the British Coffee-house, Cockspur-street. The meeting was appointed to be held at one o'clock, but very few persons were present at that hour; at half-past one o'clock, at which time the room was well filled, Mr. Robinson (of Croydon) said he had been requested by the committee to state that the present meeting was one perfectly independent of Captain Reynolds, (cheers,) and had been convened on the ground of public principle alone.—(Cheers.) The committee had thought it best that they should not appoint any gentleman to the chair, but the meeting itself should appoint a person to that office. Mr. Hines was chosen by the meeting to fill that office. He said he thought that the gentlemen who had called the meeting had done themselves great honour in striking the key note to music which he hoped would be played from Dover to John o'Groat's house.—(Cheers.) He was surprised at the lateness of the exhibition in favour of Captain Reynolds, but it was better late than never. Several gentlemen spoke in commendable terms of the object of the meeting, but as the matter was not properly managed with reference to resolutions, &c., it was ultimately determined that the success of the cause would be best promoted, and the feeling of the country best consulted by the adjournment of the meeting. After a very irregular conversation, the meeting was adjourned.

PIRACY.—David Smith, Mathew Connor, John White, James M'Van, John M'Carty, William Kelley, and James Percy, all of them sailors, were charged, at the Old Bailey, with feloniously depriving David Urquhart of the charge and command of the ship Andromeda, he being the master of the said ship, and feloniously taking charge and command of the said ship against the consent of the said David Urquhart. The Andromeda was a ship trading from Halifax to Dundee, and the prisoners, who formed the crew, not thinking the ship seaworthy, wished to force the captain to put into Cork or Waterford, instead of prosecuting his voyage to Dundee. The men having expressed deep regret for their mutinous intentions, and offered the best atonement in their power, the prosecution was withdrawn, and they were discharged with an admonition from the learned judge.

PREPARATION FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.—The French steamer Tage has just arrived from St. Petersburg at Havre.—This steamer carries eight magnificent horses from Copenhagen, of an uniform iron grey colour.—These horses are destined to draw the funeral car on which the mortal remains of Napoleon will be drawn from the Seine to the Invalides.

There have been fearful inundations in the South of France, owing to the overflow of the Rhone and Saone. In the lower town of Lyons many houses and much property was damaged, and the country around was under water.

The Infante Don Francis Paul, uncle of Isabella, Queen of Spain, and the brother of Don Carlos, has issued a manifesto addressed to the Spanish people, in which he claims, in consequence of the abdication of the regency by Queen Christina, the guardianship of the young Queen, and of the Infanta her sister.—He claims it as a right which devolves on him by law, as the nearest of kin, in the absence of any provision made by the Cortes.—The manifesto is dated at Paris Oct. 25. He makes no mention of any intention of proceeding to Spain, for the purpose of entering upon the discharge of the duties which would devolve upon him in the capacity to which he lays claim.

PAPAL STATES.—A letter from Rome states that the works of defence in the fortresses of the States of the Church are going on; and that Cevita, Vecchia and Ancona are now in a respectable state of defence. Artillery and ammunition have been imported from England and Sardinia.

LONDON, November 5.—Letters received from Paris at a later hour give a more circumstantial account of the opening of the Chambers,—from which it appears that not the slightest popular movement was attempted or had the appearance of having been projected—and the opinion is very general in Paris, that the new administration will be supported by the Chambers; those who have been much in the salons since the arrival of the great body of the Deputies, having become satisfied that the preservation of peace and the repression of the propagandists, is the ruling intention of the members, from almost every part of France. Mons. Thiers appears to have sunk into very little estimation in the political circles—being now deserted by Odillon Barrot and his party of sixty of the extreme left, who have refused to support him for the office of chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, which appears to be desired by Odillon Barrot himself. The coalition—always a mere knavish and selfish one—between politicians so really opposed as Thiers and Barrott, having now been broken up, it is thought that the new administration will be so strengthened by the recruits from both of those parties, as to be possessed of every prospect of being firmly seated in power.

The time has been too short since the arrival of the speech of the King of the French, that more than a general impression respecting it should have been noticed in London, but this is probably the same manner in which the intelligence will be received throughout the kingdom at large. The effect upon business is expected to be highly favourable, and the state of the continental exchanges and the general money market, is thought to be about to improve from this time, as the speech of the King of the French, if viewed throughout Europe as terminating the chances of a general war, will cause to be liberated enormous masses of bullion which have recently been accumulated either by the potentates for military chests, or by bankers and speculators, in hopes of a large advance in the value of bullion, in the event of a general European war.

Beyond, however, the hopes and thoughts of better times through the influence of the improving state of political affairs, there is nothing of a favourable character to be yet reported in monetary or mercantile affairs. During the three days which have elapsed since the preceding accounts by the Caledonia, the most perfect torpor has pervaded every market in London—the only symptoms of change having been in the advance of Consols, during the present afternoon. Shares, foreign stocks, and all the mercantile markets have been without life or energy of the slightest description, and the pressure for money in the manufacturing districts is such as to weigh down every attempt at the revival of any description of speculative trade.

The duties on foreign wheat and flour were declared unaltered yesterday—but the duty advanced 1s. 6d. per quarter on oats and rye. An excellent season has been experienced for sowing wheat for the ensuing season—a very important circumstance it is true when the principal difficulty of the country is founded on the exhaustion of bread stuffs through the deficiency of the harvests of several years.

There is no home intelligence of importance, but as Her Majesty was married on the 8th of February, people are beginning to expect, almost daily reports of the appearance of the Prince of Wales. It is said, that a Prince is most ardently wished for by Her Majesty, and that the rejoicings will be on a much more extensive scale in that event, than though the stranger should prove to be of the opposite sex.—*Correspondence of the New-York Courier & Enquirer.*

WOOLWICH, November 2.—The workmen in the Royal Arsenal are actively employed in finishing guns for the Caledonia, 120-gun ship, commissioned at Plymouth on Monday last, by Captain Henry Eden. 36 handsome 32-pounders have already been labelled, and the others are in a forward state. 15 of the 32-pounder guns for the Indus, 84-gun ship, have also been labelled, and with the others will be completed with all possible despatch. The demand for guns from the Royal Arsenal is very great, and fortunately the supply is sufficient to meet every emergency, as the stock on hand is considerable, the country being well prepared in that respect. It is to be hoped that the memorandum which abolishes the regulations by which out-pensioners of Greenwich Hospital were deprived of their hard-earned pensions when serving in the Royal Navy, and grants both of pay and pension, will be followed by an order granting a small bounty to induce seamen to enter the service, as the following ships have been brought forward for commission by the undernamed officers:—The Indus, 84 guns, at Portsmouth—Captain Sir James Stirling (1818); the Monarch, 84 guns, at Sheerness—Captain S. Chambers (1812); the Vernon, 50 guns, at Sheerness—Captain William Walpole (1819); the Endymion, 38 guns, at Plymouth—Captain the Hon. Frederick W. Gray (1828); the Iris, 28 guns, at Chatham—Captain Hugh Nurse (1837); the Pelican, 16 guns, at Chatham—Commander Chas. George Eleis Napier (1838): this officer is the adopted son of Commodore Napier; the Tweed, 20 guns, at Portsmouth—Commander H. D. Cameron Douglas (1827).

DEVONPORT, November 1.—The frigates Portland, 52, and Endymion, 38, were warped alongside the Sheer-hulk on Wednesday, to be masted, previous to being commissioned. *Dockyard.*—The shipwrights commenced breaking up the remains of the Talavera on Tuesday. Ships in Harbour—The Caledonia, 120, Captain H. Eden; San Josef, 110, Capt. Taylor, C. B.; Impregnable, 104, Capt. Forrest, C. B.; Belleisle, 72, Captain Toup Nicolas; Ferret, 10, Lieut. W. S. Thomas; Comet and Carron, steamers; Devon, lighter. It is expected that Com. G. Elliott, of the Columbine, 16, will be posted to the Druid, 44.

PORTSMOUTH, October 31.—Orders were received this morning from the Admiralty to send on board the Britannia and Howe, for general service, fifty pensioned seamen, who are to receive their pensions in addition to the sea pay of any rating they may obtain. We rejoice much at this determination; it will do great good for the service, exhibiting, as it will, constantly to the young sailor the advantage of steady and correct conduct. They were sent to Spithead immediately.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

SPEECH OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH AT THE OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS.

"Gentlemen, Peers, and Deputies,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Gentlemen,

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

The Presidency of the Chambers was not determined, but it was confidently expected that the Ministerial candidate would be carried by at least 20 majority.

It was said and believed in the best-informed quarters, that Count Mole would be the new French Ambassador at the British Court. This appointment would, it was expected, propitiate *La Presse*, which was said to be under the influence of Count Mole. The appointment of M. Antoine Passy to be Under Secretary of State for the Home Department was also held to indicate that Ministers had succeeded in bringing over some, at least, of the *Centre Gauche* party.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 24.

FROM CHINA.

We announced yesterday, in a postscript, the arrival of the fast-sailing Indiaman, the Ann McKim, from Canton, whence she sailed on the 25th of June, bringing the long expected intelligence of the arrival of the English squadron.

The first arrival in the Chinese waters was the sloop-of-war Alligator, on the 9th of June; the next on the 16th, was the armed steam-ship Madagascar; and on the 21st the Wellesley, 74, made her appearance, having on board Commodore Bremer, commanding the squadron until the arrival of Admiral Elliott; at the same time with the Wellesley arrived two more armed steam-ships, the Queen and Atalanta, two sloops of war, a troop-ship and eighteen transports, having on board some 5000 of the troops for land service.

On the 22d of June, Commodore Bremer issued official notice of the blockade of Canton and its river, by all entrances, to take effect on the 28th.

On the same day, the 22d, two of the men of war and several of the transports proceeded North, and were followed on the 23d by the Wellesley and all the other vessels except the frigate Druid, the sloops of war Hyacinth, Volage and Larne, two transports and the steam-ship Madagascar, which remained to enforce the blockade. Nothing positive was known as to the destination of the squadron; the conjectures of the English editors will be found below, among the extracts from the Macao papers.

Admiral Elliott was expected daily with the heavy ships of the expedition.

From the Canton (Macao) Register, June 25.

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

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

We have ventured to express our opinion as to the policy of taking immediate possession of Tinghae, because we think it is only by such a decided step that any impression can be made on this haughty, ignorant but self-confident government; it will be also acting towards it as its organ, the high commissioner, acted towards the British merchants.—"If opium is not surrendered in three days, the Hong merchants shall lose their heads."

From the Chinese Government we must expect nothing but falsehood, deception, breaking of promises and treaties, treachery in all its most revolting forms, flattery, cringing, suppleness, while warring or treating with it; pride, haughtiness, contempt and unrelenting cruelty if unsuccessful or in its power; but it should be borne in mind that the tribe of Mantchoo Tartars who subdued the empire did not much exceed 20,000 soldiers; and that their dynasty has become unpopular, particularly so under the actual monarch, whose reign is considered as having been extremely unhappy, and only distinguished by national misfortunes; for during the last 20 years, dearths, inundations, famines, earthquakes, and numberless calamities by flood and fire, have abounded.

We conclude with an ardent wish that the Chinese Government may see the danger in which it is involved, and act justly, and retract its high pretensions in time; but under any and the most favorable circumstances we think it will be a long time—the duration of which we can at present form no opinion—before any amicable foreign relations will be renewed; but it may be shortened by protecting and conciliating the people, and by respecting private property afloat or on shore, not only in China, but in all the British settlements where there are Chinese colonists.

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

At the very moment of the arrival of the Alligator, the Chinese officers had despatched about eighteen fire rafts, constructed of old outside fishing boats and some cargo boats, chained together, two and two, and filled with combustible matter of all descriptions, to burn the British shipping. The fleet did not suffer any damage from these rafts, set adrift before the wind and tide; and they were speedily towed on shore by the boats of the squadron.—Thus at the very moment of his arrival, Capt. Kuper found his countrymen and the Chinese engaged in hostilities.

Previous to this third attempt to burn the English fleet, the Chinese government had sent a boat load of *poisoned* tea, packed in small parcels, to be sold to the sailors. This nefarious attempt, it is reported, was thus discovered: the boat was captured by pirates, who sold her cargo to their fellow countrymen; many deaths followed the use of the poisoned tea; so many, indeed, that it is said the attention of the district magistrates was drawn to the circumstance.

It is reported that an edict is just published, offering rewards for Captain Elliott and the rest of the English, dead or alive! This is quite in the style of Chinese bullying braggadocio.

From the New York Commercial, Nov. 30.

LATER FROM CHINA.

The Globe Indiaman, Capt. Christopher arrived yesterday from Canton, bringing Macao papers to the 4th of July.

Admiral Elliott, commander-in-chief of the China expedition, arrived on the 28th June. The force in the China seas, on the 4th of July, consisted of the following vessels:—The Wellesley, and Melville 74, Druid 44, Blonde 42, Volage, Alligator and Conway 28, Larne 20, Hyacinth, Algerine and Pylades 18, Cruiser 16, the schooner Rattlesnake, the war-steamships Atalanta, Enterprize, Queen, and Madagascar, and 25 transports. All had proceeded Northward except the Druid, Volage, Hyacinth, Larne, Pylades, and Madagascar, which remained to enforce the blockade of Canton.

This blockade, although notified to commence on the 28th of June, did not commence until the 3d of July, on which day the Volage, Hyacinth, and Madagascar moved up to the Bocca Tigris, and began operations by seizing a junk laden with salt. It was considered very doubtful whether the blockade could be rendered effective, there being so many passages by which access can be had to Canton.

Nothing further was known as to the ultimate intentions of the Admiral.

Two American ships entered after the 28th of June, and it was believed that all American vessels in the river would be allowed to take in cargo and depart.

Captain Elliott (the superintendent) had issued the subjoined proclamation, in the Chinese language:—

MACAO, 25th June.—The high officers, Lin and Tang, having visited the English superintendent and people of Canton with perfidious violence, in contemptuous disregard of the Imperial command that they should be treated with justice and moderation, and having shamefully deceived the Emperor with false reports, it has been determined by the gracious Sovereign of England to send royally appointed officers to the coast of China, to the end that the truth may be made manifest to His Imperial Majesty, and lasting peace and honourable trade firmly established.

This notice is to declare that the Queen of England, venerating the Emperor and tenderly cherishing the good and peaceful inhabitants of the land, has strictly commanded, that their persons and property should be rigidly respected whilst they are opposing no resistance to Her Majesty's arms.

Let them, therefore, bring their supplies and commodities to the several stations of the British forces, without fear, in the certainty that they will receive kind protection and just payment.

The high officers, Lin and Tang, having, by false representations, drawn from the Emperor orders for the discontinuance of honourable British trade, [to the deep injury of tens of thousands of just men, native as well as foreign,] the commander in chief of the English sea forces has now to declare, by the command of the Queen of England, that no native vessel will be allowed to pass in or out of said port, and others hereafter to be named, till the British trade shall proceed without obstruction at points to be indicated by the commander in chief, and until farther notice under his seal of office.

But fishing craft will be allowed to pass in and out of the port of Canton, without obstruction, in the hours of day-light, and the native trading vessels of the outside cities and villages are permitted to pass to and fro, and to resort, for purposes of mutual exchange, to the station of the British shipping. (Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

True Copy: EDWARD ELMSLIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

From the Canton (Macao) Press.

From Canton we have not lately heard any news of much interest, except that considerable excitement prevails as to the movements of the English, and as to the measures the Chinese authorities may take.—By some of the Chinese it was thought that in the case of the English approaching Canton, the whole population of the suburbs would be made to retire within the city walls, and apprehending this, many of the wealthier people have removed into the country with bag and baggage. Apprehensions of insurrections among the people, now thrown out of employment by the cessation of the foreign trade, were also entertained, and it was thought they might possibly break out immediately after all the foreigners shall have left Canton. The fury of the populace would in that case probably be first directed to the hongs and warehouses of the hong merchants. Most of the foreigners by our last advices from Canton either had left or were about to leave, so that within the next week we suppose there will be none remaining. Numerous are the garrisons now within the provincial city, but whether they be intended to act against an invading enemy or the refractory people, it is difficult to say. No less than seventeen culprits were executed in Canton about a fortnight since, for having provided the English at Cap-sing moon with provisions. Governor Lin, it is said, does not manifest any uneasiness at the expedition; some say he is grievously ill, and that he spit blood not many days since, but we have so often heard of his sickness when he was enjoying the best possible health, that we know not whether this report deserves credit.

MACAO, July 3.—I think there is no doubt but the English will take possession of one of the Chusan Islands, fortify and hold permanent possession of it. Little or nothing is known of what their future movements will be, but it is supposed direct negociations with the Court of Pekin will be attempted, before active hostilities are commenced. What the result of this business will be, no man can tell. My own opinion is, that it will be a very protracted affair, and a long period must elapse before the tea trade will be regularly resumed.

The total export of teas to the United States for the year ending the 1st of this month, and including the ships now about to sail, will not be less than 250,000 chests, of which 130,000 are Young Hyson.

The weather here for a month past has been very warm, but the climate appears to be healthy.

The neutrality of this port has been preserved up to the present time, and I think will continue so. It appears to be the wish of both Portuguese and English that Macao should remain quiet.—*Correspondence of N. Y. Journ. of Com.*

The Courier.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1840.

The United States Mail, on Monday evening, brought us accounts of the arrival of the steamer *Great Western* at New York, in seventeen days from Bristol, with London papers of the 6th November, three days later than those by the *Caledonia*.

The three days' intelligence with which we are thus furnished, is not devoid of interest. The Speech of the King of France, delivered at the opening of the Chambers on the 5th of November, gives assurance of a pacific disposition on the part of that Monarch, and the accounts of the progress of the allied forces in the East leave little room to doubt a speedy cessation of hostilities, and a settlement of differences in that quarter, in conformity to the proposition of the allied Powers.

An arrival at New York from China brings news from the Celestial Empire to the 28th June. The extracts, which we have made, announce the arrival of a part of the British fleet, but do not confirm the report of an amicable settlement of the difficulties, as circulated by some of the passengers in the steamer *Caledonia*, on their arrival at Halifax.

LATER.—The steamer *North America*, Captain Brown, arrived this morning from Boston, having left on Wednesday evening, and brings us Boston papers of that date and New-York of the preceding evening. They contain accounts from China to the 6th July; at which time Admiral Elliott arrived with the remainder of the expedition. The blockade of Canton commenced on the 3d, but the intelligence is still unimportant as to any decisive movement on the part of the British fleet.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—We understand that the Legislature of this Province will meet on Wednesday the 20th of January next, for the despatch of business.

SAINT JOHN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The new building will be opened, on Monday evening next, with an Address by Dr. Gesner, which will begin at eight o'clock, precisely. We learn that the Directors have invited the attendance of His Worship the Mayor, and the Members and Officers of the City Corporation; the Officers of the Garrison; the Chief Justice and Judges; the Speaker, and Members of the House; the Members of the Councils; and in fact all the heads of departments, with their ladies and families. We have ascertained that the room is fifty-five feet square, the ceiling twenty-five feet high. On each side there are four handsome gothic windows, fourteen feet high. The room is fitted up with seats, in the form of an Amphitheatre, and when decorated and brilliantly filled, as we have no doubt it will be, on Monday evening, will form a glorious spectacle. We hear that a band of music is expected to attend, who will play an overture before the Address commences. Success go with the Institute!

FESTIVAL OF SAINT ANDREW.—The anniversary of Scotia's Patron Saint was duly celebrated last evening by the Saint Andrew's Society of this city dining together at the St. John Hotel. The Hon. John Robertson, President of the Society, presided, ably assisted by the Vice President, Thomas Nisbet, Esquire, as *croupier*. The number present, including public and private guests, amounted to about 80. The dinner was of the first rate order and served up in good style, and the wines excellent, the whole reflecting much credit on the Messrs. Scammell. The greatest harmony prevailed throughout the evening, and the company separated at a seasonable hour, highly pleased with each other and the manner in which the entertainment had been conducted.—*Observer.*

The Court of Quarter Sessions opened on Tuesday. His Honor the Recorder addressed the Grand Jury on a variety of the most important topics for their consideration; and concluded by alluding to the recent daring attack on the person of one of our respectable citizens; and stating that the Common Council had taken the matter of these invasions of the peace into consideration, and added six more to the number of the Nightly Watch.—There are but very few cases of crime on the docket.—*Herald.*

At a Meeting of the "*Friendly Sons of Erin Society*," held on Wednesday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—Mr. John Gallivan, President; Mr. Fergus M'Carthy, Vice President; Mr. James Gilday, Treasurer; Mr. James White, Secretary; Mr. James Nethery, Assistant Secretary.

LITERATURE.—We take pleasure in directing attention to an advertisement in another column, from Mr. R. SHIVES, announcing his intention of undertaking the publication of a Literary Magazine, monthly, in this City. As a great number of literary periodicals, printed in the United States, are taken in this Province, the postage on which alone exceeds the price which is intended to be charged for the proposed publication, we think Mr. S. has every reason to expect that the *Amaranth* will be extensively patronized.

BIBLE ILLUSTRATIONS.—The very flattering reception which the first volume of the "*Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible*" has met with, has induced the publisher, Mr. R. Sears, of New-York, to announce his intention of publishing two additional volumes on the same interesting subject, in the course of next year—one of them will be ready in April, and the other in October.

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. Robert K. Addison, of this City, delivered, on Tuesday evening last, one of the most interesting Lectures on this subject which we have had the pleasure of listening to for a long time.

Mr. Addison has made himself master of the science of Phrenology; and shews himself capable in the highest degree, of entertaining an enlightened audience by his superior intellectual powers as a lecturer. He is not one of those, who, by their ignorance of the science render their subject and themselves ridiculous, as we have heretofore witnessed. He views it as a Philosopher, and presents his favourite study to his auditors in the most intelligible and entertaining manner.

Mr. Addison is a young gentleman, who has for four or five years past devoted the most of his time to philosophical studies; and how well he has prepared himself for a lecturer, the public is not altogether ignorant. We refer to the very able lecture he delivered before the Mechanics' Institute last season, on Phrenology. The house was crowded; and we venture to say that no audience on any subject, delivered in St. John, ever manifested more interest. We recollect of seeing some of the principal members of the Institute, without waiting for the ceremony of an introduction, congratulate him in the warmest manner.

The Lecture on Tuesday evening was an introductory one to a Course, which, we understand, Mr. Addison intends to deliver very shortly; and we cordially hope that our citizens, young men as well as fathers, will cheerfully encourage him and attend his Lectures. Persons from all parts of the world throng St. John, and collect crowded audiences on *any* subject, (we believe it matters not how trivial;) and when *one of our own citizens*, who is capable of Lecturing upon almost any subject, presents himself, we are under obligation to patronize him.—*Communicated.*

Launched, on Monday last, from the ship-yard of Mr. George Thomson, Portland, a fine new ship of about 700 tons, called the *Wallace*.—She has a full-length figure-head of Sir William Wallace.—Take her altogether, she is a noble-looking vessel.—*Morning News.*

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.—We understand that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution was held on Monday last, at which it was resolved—that the Capital Stock should be increased to *Forty Thousand* Pounds, and an application for a law to authorize the same will be made at the next Session of the Legislature. We are convinced, from our knowledge of the place, that the investment will be good, and sufficiently remunerate any parties who may be disposed to take stock in the increase. This Bank has paid as large a dividend as any other, of late, in the Province, and has been prudently and judiciously managed to the satisfaction of all parties here.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

An Inquest was held at Digby on the 25th October last, before S. L. McCormick, Esquire, Coroner, on view of the body of a man found dead in the woods, about one mile from the town of Digby. As the body was in a decomposed state, and nothing being found to identify it, the name of the deceased could not be ascertained; but the description of his clothing, together with his size and the colour of his hair, answered that of one Hugh McMullen, of Prince Edward Island, ship-carpenter, who was at Digby and disappeared about the middle of June last—since when no accounts have been received of him. He left a carpenter's tool-chest and a trunk of wearing apparel at the place where he lodged in Digby, which are now in the possession of the Coroner.

NOVA-SCOTIA ELECTIONS.—Mr. Hatton has been returned for the *Town of Pictou* without opposition.

Messrs. Lewis, and Fulton, for the *County of Cumberland*. Mr. Dickey has been returned for the Town.

Messrs. Desbarres, and Marshall, have been returned for *Guysboro'*;

For *Shelburne*, Mr. Spearwater.

Mr. Dodd has been returned for the Town of Sydney, without opposition. Mr. Doyle has resigned Isle Madame in favour of Mr. Martell.

Mr. Upham has been elected for Onslow; Mr. M'Lellan for Londonderry; Mr. Thorne for Granville; Mr. Holdsworth for the County of Digby.

QUEBEC, November 23.—THE SEASON, &c.—The first floating ice appeared on the St. Lawrence on the morning of the 22d instant, which is later than the mean period. The thermometer at sunrise, was down to 10 degrees below freezing; and it is probable that the navigation will soon be closed for the ensuing *five* months. Since last night the wind has been strong at north-east, with some snow.

The ground being bare of snow, is frozen to a great depth, which may retard agricultural operations in the spring.

The cattle found sufficient food in the fields till the 15th instant, which is later than usual by nearly a fortnight. They will have to be fed in the stables for *six* months. There has been a great saving of fodder by the snow keeping off, and although hay and straw are the least abundant of the produce of the last season, the economy which will be promoted by the present high prices, will leave enough for the winter.

All other agricultural produce in the market is low-priced. If, however, the misapprehensions of the farmers about the late Ordinance of the Governor and Special Council, prescribing the sort of sleighs they are to use, and the mode their horses are to be tackled, should continue, and they adhere to their reported determination not to come to market, if those regulations are enforced, prices will be high enough after the first sleighing. We repeat that the Ordinance only applies to conveyances on the post-road (Ste. Foy and La Suede,) of the many approaches to this City, and to no other part of the District of Quebec, excepting the post-road from the District of Three Rivers. In the other Districts the regulation is universal. There, we suppose, this extraordinary and imprudent legislation, will have "a fair trial."

"Draught of an ordinance to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government, to enter into certain arrangements conducive to the interests of this Province, with regard to the debt owing to the same by the late Receiver General."

This ordinance goes to release Sir John Caldwell, late Receiver General of Lower Canada, for the sum of 106,797*l.* 6s. 8d. in favour of the Crown by judgment, without interest, rendered in 1825, and also another rendered in 1826, for the sum of 7881*l.* with interest, from 1823: which sums have since been reduced, by payments made, to the sum of 83,058*l.* currency, on condition of his surrendering the estates and property now under seizure at the suit of the Crown, for the public uses of the Province, the management of the said property to be vested in such officer or officers as the Governor may appoint. The object is stated to be, to prevent a sacrifice of the property, by a forced sale at present, and the expenses.—*Quebec Gaz.*

The Welland Canal.—The amount of tolls received on the Welland Canal to the 30th October, was £18,036. The Toronto Patriot says, letters received there from London, announce that the royal assent would be given to the bill for the purchase of the private stock "at the next meeting of the council." The Welland Canal will then, says the Patriot, become a great and valuable work to this Province—not only for commercial purposes—but as a means of defence—the proposed enlargement of the locks will enable us, in case of need, to protect the shores of Erie and Huron, as well as those of old Ontario.

The Bishop of Calcutta has contributed £20,000 from his private fortune to the funds of the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts.

TEXAS AND GREAT BRITAIN.—It is reported by the Great Western, that Gen. Hamilton, the Ambassador of Texas, had agreed with Lord Palmerston upon the terms of a treaty between those two high contracting parties, by which Great Britain consents to acknowledge the independence of Texas, and use her endeavors to obtain the same recognition on the part of Mexico. It is included in the report, that this treaty with Great Britain would probably enable Gen. Hamilton to consummate his arrangements for a loan. Of course, the loan had not been made when announced some weeks ago by several of our contemporaries.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

NEW YORK, November 27.—*Most melancholy Suicide.*—We learn that Edward Prime, Esquire, one of the founders of the house of Prime, Ward, King & Co. was found dead in his room yesterday, having cut his throat with a razor. Mr. P. lived on the shore of the East River, opposite Hurlgate, and was in every way situated as happily as man could wish to be. No one knew any thing in his habits, his estate, or the condition of his mind which was likely to induce such an act. He was in Wall-street yesterday, and transacted business with his accustomed cheerfulness. He returned to his house about one o'clock, and taking a book, said he would lie down awhile before dinner. He was within a quarter of an hour found by Mrs. P. on the floor of his dressing room—in a pool of blood, and dead—the fatal razor near him in its case.

The coroner went out this morning, and after viewing the body and hearing the testimony—the verdict of the jury was, that the deceased put an end to his existence during a temporary derangement of mind, produced by indisposition.

The sudden death of this eminent Banker, by his own hand, will overwhelm a very numerous and highly respectable family in the deepest affliction. Mr. Prime retired from the house of Prime, Ward, & King a few years since, with a large fortune. He has since resided at his fine mansion in the city and at his country seat at Hurlgate. Possessed of a splendid fortune, with a family numerous and among our first citizens, at the advanced age of about 74, and with all the comforts of life around him—beloved by his family and respected by the public—there can be no accounting for the act but by a temporary aberration of mind.

Wm. L. McKenzie, the Canadian Patriot, who has made a good deal of noise in Canada and out of it, in the course of the last dozen years, entered a complaint before Justice Wheeler of Rochester, N. York, against several persons, whom he accused of a design to kidnap, and send him off to Canada, to claim the $1000 reward offered for him by the British Government. Mr. Cameron, late of the Commercial Bank, Toronto, happened to be in Rochester, was arrested as one of the conspirators, and gave bail for his appearance at trial.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The British Queen, steam-packet, sailed from New-York yesterday, for London, with about 50 passengers, and $42,000 in specie, and a full freight of merchandize.

The Britannia left this port yesterday at one o'clock, with 56 passengers, and the mails well filled. The easterly storms appear to have spent all their fury. There is now a fine breeze from the westward—and we may anticipate a short and agreeable passage for these vessels.

Over 8000 letters and 900 packages of papers were sent by mail yesterday from the Boston Post Office, to England, per steamer Britannia. The largest number ever sent at one time from this City for Europe.—*Boston Times, Dec. 2.*

NEW-YORK, November 25.—The news by the Great Western steam ship is generally considered very favourable. Its tenor indicating, it is believed, that there is little probability of a general war. Our continental houses are in consequence expected to resume business, and our exports to go again freely forward, which will increase the supply of Foreign Exchange, and stop the exports of Specie to London and Paris. There was a fair demand for Foreign Bills to-day, but no improvement in rates, and the tendency is rather downwards. We quote London, 108 to 108½.

There is a full supply of Specie offering. The arrivals from Europe and Vera Cruz this morning amount to about $165,000, whilst the amount taken out by the packets will not exceed 200,000. Mexican Dollars, 1 to 1¼ per cent.; Spanish Dollars, 6 per cent.; American Halves, ¼ to ½ per cent.; Spanish Doubloons, $16,55 to $16,70; Patriot Doubloons, $15,75 to $15,84.

The Cotton market is firm and sales to a fair extent are made principally to manufacturers. The sales of the last three days amount to about 2,400 bales.

Flour remains firm and the market is well supplied.—Considerable sales of Genesee, Ohio, and Michigan are made at $4¾ for common brands.—Southern is scarce and a few sales making. Corn is taken at 43 cents for old, and 46 to 50 cents for new.

Nov. 27.—The public sale of teas to-day, being the first since the news from Canton, brought together a large company, and caused a good deal of excitement. The bids were spirited, and the Tea went off at from 4 to 7 cts. higher than the last public sale which was made on the 12th.

Dec. 1.—Sterling Bills have been scarce to-day, and but few sales have been made; the closing rate on London was 8¼ a ½ prem.

The stock of Flour is accumulating, and the feeling in the market rather in favour of the buyer. Genesee is selling at $4 87; Michigan, $4 75; Baltimore, $5 25.—Wheat 95c. to $1, dull.

BALTIMORE, November 24.—The only sale of Flour noted yesterday, was one of 300 brls. Howard-street, at $4,87½; City Mills, $4,87½; and Susquehanna held at $4,94. Wheats are lower—Pennsylvania sells at 93 to 99 cents; and Maryland reds, at 80 to 97 cents. Corn—white, 46 to 47 cents; yellow, 46 to 47 cents; and Pennsylvania yellow, 47 to 48 cents; new crop Maryland white, 42 cents, and yellow, 42 to 43 cents. Rye, 50 cents for Maryland, and 58 cents for Pennsylvania.

A steam-ship of 2049 tons, built by Mr. W. H. Brown, for the Emperor of Russia, was launched at New-York, in fine style, on Tuesday morning, 24th ult.

The story put afloat a few days since, that four steam-ships were about to be built in this city, to run to England, is believed to be altogether without foundation. The number already running from here and Boston is quite sufficient to accommodate the public, and it is believed quite as many as is found profitable. The experiment has not had the effect to induce American capitalists to embark in the project, nor is it believed that the prospects held out are sufficient to revive any spirit there may have been to commence any undertaking of the kind. The rumour, however, has had one effect and that is to induce Mechanics engaged in shipbuilding to require as high or higher wages than they have been in the habit of getting.—*New-York Express.*

PHILADELPHIA.—The population of the city of Philadelphia, according to the new census is 93,873. Census of 1830, 80,477; increase, 13,396.

COTTON CROP.—*New Orleans, November* 13.—The crop of South Carolina is but little short of last year—in Georgia we admit one-fourth short of last year's receipts—Mobile will have 400,000 bales—and New Orleans 900,000 bales; and we estimate the entire crop between 1,800,000 and 2,000,000 bales. The weight of the bales is heavier in several States than last year, by fifteen to twenty pounds per bale, on account of the high price of bagging at the time when planters ordered their supplies, and if we admit an average increase of twenty pounds per bale, there would appear an absorption on the crop of apparently 90,000 bales. Our receipts are already 103,000 bales; stock, 84,000; the average quality not as good as last year at this time, being only about middling, the better qualities and the lowest are rather scarce.

Prices are fully sustained; in fact, to our surprise, rather higher than three weeks ago. Sales day before yesterday about 5000 bales; say fair at 9 c.; middling fair, 8¾; middling, 8¼; ordinary, 7 a 7¼ c.—Freights to Liverpool, 9-16d.—*Correspondence of N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—*Dreadful Accident.*—The steamer Persian collapsed her flue on Saturday the 7th inst. at 10 P. M. near Napoleon, killing five persons instantaneously, and scalding thirty-two others, seven of whom have since died, and but little hopes are entertained of the recovery of a majority of the remainder.—Mr. Way, the pilot, who was on watch, says the steam was not higher than common, and there seems to have been no want of water in the boilers. The flue appears to have been cracked where it was riveted on the boiler.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—The steamboat Express, Capt. Maguire, which left here on Saturday evening last, when within five miles of St. Stephens, on Sunday about 3 P. M. burst her boilers, killing and wounding fourteen persons. A barge was in tow alongside at the time, into which, as we learn, one of the boilers was blown, wounding one if not more of the hands; the other boiler, it is said was blown overboard.—*Mobile Journal.*

REVOLUTION IN NEW GRENADA.—It is but a few years since the old Republic of Colombia broke into three pieces, which are now the Republics of Venezuela, New Grenada, and Ecuador. It appears by letters received in New York, that New Grenada has been subdivided—but into how many fractions is not yet known. The process, as in the former case, was Revolution. This, in all the South American Republics, is the remedy for all diseases.

The ship Tarquin, Captain Hunt, from Manilla, brings information that the Prince de Joinville arrived at St. Helena, on the 8th October, in the Belle Poule frigate, to receive the ashes of Napoleon. The disinterment would take place on the 13th.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.—The naval forces of the different powers, now in the Mediterranean, are presumed to be as follows:

England—Sixteen sail of the line, four frigates, and twenty smaller vessels.

France—Twenty sail of the line, ten frigates, and ninety smaller vessels, including steamers.

Russia—Ten sail of the line, and eleven frigates, corvettes and brigs.

Austria—Two sail of the line, and five smaller vessels.

Turkey—Three sail of the line, and ten frigates, corvettes, &c.

Egypt—Seventeen sail of the line, and forty smaller vessels.

Sardinia—Four frigates, corvettes, and brigs.

United States—One sail of the line, one frigate, and one corvette.

Total, two hundred and sixty-five vessels.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

POWER OF ELECTRICITY.—A salad of mustard or water-cress may be produced in a few minutes by the assistance of electricity. The process is to immerse the seeds for a few days previously in diluted oxymuriatic acid, then sow it in a very light soil, letting it be covered with a metallic cover, and then bring it in contact with the electric machine. By the agents employed in this process, eggs, which require nineteen to twenty days' application of animal heat to hatch them—may be hatched in a few hours. Rain-water, apparently free from any noxious animalculæ, in an hour may be rendered full of insects.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in November,	£706	18	0
Withdrawn in Ditto,	413	11	3

Acting Trustee for December—T. Barlow, Esq.

PRICE OF BREAD.

Two Pound Wheat Loaf,		4½d.
Two Pound mixed	„	4d.
Four Pound Rye	„	5½d.
Two Pound do.	„	3d.

Price of Flour, &c. at the 'City Mills.'

SuperfineFlour, 31s. 3d. per brl. & 15s. 7½d, per hundred.
Fine do. 28s. 9d. do. & 14s. 4½d. do.
Middlings do. 15s. 0d. do. & 7s. 6d. do.
Horse Feed, 2s. per bushel. Bran. 1s. 3d. do.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Peter M'Diarmid, to Miss Mary Purvis, both of the Parish of Portland.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Wm. Scovil, Mr. D. C. Perkins, Merchant, to Matilda, first daughter of Mr. S. J. Deforest, all of this city.

At Fredericton, by the Rev. Dr. Birkmyre, Mr. Horatio N. Drake, to Miss Henrietta Caroline, second daughter of Mr. George Hartt.

At Douglas, County of York, on the 17th ult. by the Rev. W. M. Leggett, Mr. William Foshay, of Norton, King's County, to Miss Jane Frances, sixth daughter of the late Mr. John Nevers.

At Sackville, Westmorland County, on the 19th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Sears, Mr. Charles Calhoon, of Hopewell, to Martha Grace, second daughter of Captain Rufus Cole, of the former place.

At Annapolis, on the 19th ult. by the Rev. Edwin Gilpin, William Johnston Almon, M. D. of Halifax, to Elizabeth Lichtenstein, youngest daughter of Judge Ritchie.

DIED.

On Saturday evening last, Jacob Clark, youngest son of Mr. J. T. Younghusband, aged two years and four months.

On Sunday morning last, in her 81st year, Mrs. Mary Stanton, widow of the late Mr. Benjamin Stanton, deceased.

On the 30th October, at Kirkcudbright, Scotland, in the 57th year of his age, Peter Stubs, Esquire, formerly a Merchant of Saint Andrews, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Sunday—Ship Sophia, Peock, London, 46 days—John Robertson, general cargo.—The S. made Grand Manan in 21 days from London, but being then headed by the late North-East gales, was driven as far South as the latitude of N. York, since which time head winds have generally prevailed.

Royal William, Cudlip, from Chatham Island, via Rio de Janeiro, with 1050 barrels black oil, 350 do. sperm, and about 10,500 lbs. whale bone—to the Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company.

Brig Wellington, Larkin, Philadelphia, 14—B. Tilton, flour, &c.

Comet, Gilpin, Sydney, (C. B.)—Jas. Kirk, coals.

Monday—Brig P. I. Nevius, Williams, Baltimore, 10—S. Hersey, wheat.

New Brig Tory, Henry, Young's Cove—Adam & Davidson, staves.

Schr. Banner, Lingley, Boston, 2—J. & T. Robinson, assorted cargo.

Country Maid, M'Donald, Prince Edward Island, 21—Mr. Fraser, oats, oatmeal, &c.

Perseverance, Appleby, Eastport—apples, &c.

Eclipse, Campbell, Eastport—passengers.

Tuesday—Brig St. Mary, Pierce, Baltimore, 12—John Hammond, flour and wheat.—In entering the harbour at an early hour in the morning, during a violent westerly squall, the St. Mary was driven on the sand flats in rear of the city, but was got off at high water in the afternoon, with but little damage.

Schr. Harp, M'Mann, New-York, 4—J. & T. Robinson, assorted cargo.

Wednesday—Schr. James Clark, Beck, Boston, 3—Master, assorted cargo.

Thursday—Schr. Compeer, Lincoln, Philadelphia, 8—J. & R. Reed, flour, &c.

This morning—Steamer North America, Brown, Boston, 2—James Whitney & Co. passengers and merchandize.

COASTWISE, &c.

Saturday—Salisbury, Russell, Petitcodiac, hay.
Favourite, Helms, St. Andrews, flour and leather.
Eliza, Wells, Shepody, deals and oats.
Pink, Porter, Truro, deals.
Elizabeth, Rider, Shepody, deals and hay.
Brunswick, Davis, Truro, deals.
Monday—Eliza, Loomer, Cornwallis, potatoes.
Sir John Harvey, Brown, Wilmot, potatoes & sheep.
Economy, Almon, Annapolis, cider and potatoes.
James Peters, Peters, Annapolis, apples & cider.
Ariadne, Ray, Wilmot, lumber, &c.
Adventure, Merritt, Annapolis, fire wood.
Enterprise, Peach, Cumberland, fish.
Edwin Botsford, Jones, Shepody, deals.
Ann, Logan, Truro, plaster.
Lady Campbell, Carpenter, Musquash, lumber.
Dove, Bambrick, Truro, ballast.
Mariner, Holden, Digby, fire wood and sheep.
Lady of Clare, Anthony, Digby, fire wood & cider.
Loon, Pine, Annapolis, turnips and staves.
Lark, Goodwin, Annapolis, fire wood & potatoes.
Robert, Rice, Digby, turnips and staves.
Pearl, Goodwin, Digby, apples and potatoes.
Welcome Return, Ray, Welch Pool, fish.
Paragon, Letteny, Digby, apples, cider & staves.
William & Ellen, Woodward, Petitcodiac, grindstones and poultry.
Weymouth, Worster, Digby, cider, sheep & apples.
Element, Binney, Parsboro', potatoes, butter, &c.
Tuesday—Wave, Fry, Grand Manan, fish.
Morning Star, Carr, Dorchester, oats, barley, staves, [&c.
Beaver, Mitchell, Welch Pool, fish.
Pandora, Whitney, Cornwallis, butter, &c.
Mary Ann, Rice, Digby, cattle, apples, &c.
Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, St. Andrews, passengers.
Maid of the Mist, (s.) Henneberry, Digby, passengers. [fish.
Wednesday—Swan, Dunham, Fishing Voyage,
Thursday—Scott, Scott, Yarmouth, ballast.
Friday—Mary Jane, Douglas, Douglas, lumber.
Barbara, Tanch, Digby, cattle, potatoes, &c. [&c.
Henry, Thompson, Musquash, poultry, potatoes,
Maid of the Mist, (s.) Henneberry, St. Martins, with a new Brig in tow for J. & H. Kinnear.
Hope, Preble, Fishing Voyage, fish.
Saturday—Vineyard, Wright, Salmon River, deals.
Morning Star, M'Kellen, Parrsboro, butter, &c.
Only Daughter, Burce, Dorchester, potatoes, &c.
Hillsboro, M'Laughlan, Petitcodiac, butter, &c.
Isabella, Robinson, Cumberland, beef, deals, &c.
Primrose, Rathborn, Cumberland, potatoes, &c.
Friendship, Pineo, Cumberland, cider, potatoes, &c.
Victoria, Coffin, Cornwallis, sheep, beef & deals.
Margaret, Rogers, Shepody, deals.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Dec. 1—Abigail, Thomas, Liverpool.
Rebecca, Drake, London.
Ann Rankin, M'Arthur, Cork.
Clyde, Reid, Liverpool.
4—Calliope, Hippesley, Liverpool.
Branches, White, Cork.
Leander, Phelan, Liverpool.
William Hannington, Bell, London.

CLEARED.

Ship Aheona, Bodie, London, timber and deals—Willard, Buchanan & Co.; Frederick, Leighton, London, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Manlius, Hodge, Cork, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Shelmelere, Morris, Limerick, timber and deals—Nicholas Sinnott; England, Johnston, Cork, timber and deals—E. Barlow & Sons.

Brig Cornelia, Parker, Greenock, timber and deals—Alexanders, Barry & Co.; John, Power, Waterford, deals—Master; Erin, Moore, Dungarvon, deals—John M. Wilmot.

Schr. Teazer, Greenlaw, Eastport, assorted cargo—Thomas & Sandall; Union, Rider, Alexandria, plaster—Master; Temperance, Smith, Boston, cordwood—Master; Cumberland, Williams, Boston, salt—Ratchford & Brothers.

Spoken, on the 27th Oct. off Fayal, brig James Hay, 29 days from St. John, for Gambia.—14th Nov. lat. 41 30, long. 65 30, barque Holywood, steering East.—16th, in lat. 37 33, long. 73, brig Robert, of and for St. Andrews, from Barbados—supplied schr. Clio, at Newport, with provisions. Within the three previous days, the Robert had fallen in with five vessels, all in distress—names not reported.—In lat. 47 50, long. 18, brig Egna, from Miramichi, for Plymouth, out 50 days, short of provisions—was supplied by ship Sabina, at Charleston, from Havre.

Whale ship Mechanic, of this port, was spoken on the line, in long. 150, (no date given) with 1100 barrels of oil, by the ship Levi Starbuck arrived at Edgartown, Nov. 29.

Schr. Acadian, Vaughan, hence at Portland, (Me.) Nov. 30.

Brig Napoleon, Califf, of this port, arrived at New-York on the 29th ult. from Jamaica.

Cleared at Quebec, 20th Nov. barque Charlotte, Keith, of this port, for Cork; 21st, Evergreen, Henry, of do. for Bristol.

Brig Sterling at St. Andrews from Demerara, reports brig Addington, to sail in 3 days for the Islands, with part of her cargo of fish.

Barque Hull, Crocker, at Boston, from Cronstadt.—October 20th, lat. 59, long. 71, fell in with the wreck of the British brig Sarah & Nancy, R. Hughes, master, of and for Cork from Archangel, cargo of tar and oakum, and took from her Capt. H. and Stephen Cuddy, seaman, the only persons on board. On the night of the 17th, during a severe gale, the Sarah & Nancy came in contact with another brig, name unknown, and during the confusion, the rest of his crew got on board the unknown vessel. The Sarah & Nancy being much injured by the concussion, and nearly full of water, Captain H. requested the other vessel to lay by him until morning, which was done, but the gale continuing, at 4, P. M. the following day the brig made sail and stood away from the Sarah & Nancy without offering to rescue Captain H. or return him his crew, or even asking his condition.

Arrived at Liverpool, 6th Nov. ship Ann Hall, Tucker, St. John.—At Salcombe, 4th, brig Derwent, Trotter, St. John, for London.

Sailed from Liverpool, 4th Nov. ship Belmont, Armstrong, New Orleans; 5th, Hannah Kerr, Potter, Savannah.—Entered for loading, 3d, ship Jane Walker, Gillis, Mobile; 5th, Ruby, Paul, do.—Advertised, ship British Queen, Dudne, for St. John, to sail 13th Nov.

QUEBEC, Nov. 25.—The only vessels remaining in port are the ship Cataraqui, for Liverpool, and the brig Naparina, for Dublin; they are both ready for sea, and will probably sail this evening or to-morrow morning.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Beacons on the Goodwin Sands.

Trinity House, London, Oct. 21.

Safety Beacon.—Notice is hereby given, that a beacon has been experimentally placed upon the south-eastern part of the Goodwin Sands, with the object of affording means of safety to persons who may unfortunately suffer shipwreck upon parts of these dangerous Sands, from which this beacon is accessible at low water; and mariners are hereby cautioned, that, being situate a considerable distance within the south-eastern edge of the sand, this beacon is not, on any account, to be regarded as a beacon of direction; and they will observe that from it the South Sand Head Light Vessel bears S. W. by W. Westerly—distant about 6¾ miles; the South Foreland Upper Light House, W. S. W. ¾ W.; the Gull Light Vessel, N. W. ¾ N. Northerly—distant about 3¾ miles; the Goodwin Light Vessel, N. E. by N.—distant about 5½ miles.

Warning Beacon.—Notice is also given, that a beacon for direction is now preparing, and will be placed with all practicable expedition upon the Eastern Spit of the Goodwin Sand, which forms the south part of the Swatchway, leading into Trinity Bay from the eastward; further particulars respecting which will be duly notified.

By order. J. HERBERT, Sec'y

At a Common Council, holden at the Council Chamber on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1840:—

Ordered, that the following persons be Directors of the Fisheries—

JOSHUA BUNTING, EDWARD BENNISON, JAMES STOCKFORD, } On the Eastern side of the Harbour;

THOMAS CORAM, JOSEPH BEATTEAY, } On the Western side.

Ordered, that the Draft of the Fisheries on both sides of the Harbour do take place on Monday, the fourth day of January next; and that a fortnight's notice thereof be given by the Directors of the Fisheries, in the *Courier*; and that the Directors commence taking in the names on Monday the 21st instant, and that no names be taken by them after six o'clock on the Saturday next following.

Extract from the Minutes.

JAMES PETERS, Jr. *C. C.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an Order of the Common Council, the Subscribers, Directors of the Fisheries on the Eastern side of the Harbour, will commence taking in the names of the Freemen and others entitled to a Draft in the Fishery, on Monday the 21st day of December instant, in the City Court Room in the Court House. The Book will continue open every day during the week, from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 4 P. M., except on Saturday the 26th, when it will be kept open until 6 P. M., after which time no names will be received.—The Draft will take place on Monday the 4th of January.

JOSHUA BUNTING,
EDWARD BENNISON,
JAMES STOCKFORD,
Directors.

St. John, 5th December, 1840.

FOR SALE,

PEW No. 74, in the Eastern Aisle of Saint Luke's Church, Portland.—Apply at this Office. November [illegible].

A TEACHER WANTED,

TO take charge of a small SCHOOL near Gagetown.—A female will be preferred.—Please enquire of Mr. JOHN DAVIS, or

Gagetown, Oct 19. THOS. GILBERT.