

Gibraltar Chronicle

AND

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

No. 7792.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1863.

Vol. LI.

All Public Acts appearing in this Chronicle, signed by the Proper Authorities, are to be considered as Official and obeyed as such.
By Command of his Excellency the GOVERNOR,
S. FREELING, Colonial Secretary.

From the Government Observatory—Height above the Sea, 50 feet.—January 10.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the 24 hours ending 9 o'clock this morning.

Hour.	BAROMETER, corrected to Temperature 32°	HYGROM. Humidity. Sat. being 100.	THERMOMETER, In the Shade.	At the Signal Station.		RAIN. 25 feet above Ground.
				WIND.	WEATHER.	
Three P.M.	29.891	70	57.1	S.W. 7	c.	From Aug. 20. 5.923 Last 24 hours.070
Nine A.M.	29.926	80	56.3	S.W. 8	r.	Total.. 5.993

The extremes of Temperature in the shade during the 24 hours were—Max. 61.1; Min. 52.3.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTICES FOR JANUARY 11 AND 12.

SUN	Rises..... 7h. 13m.	GUNFIRE.	Twenty-second day of the Moon.	
	Sets..... 5h. 3m.		High Water at Waterport at 6h. 0m. P.M.	
	Rises..... 7h. 13m.		Twenty-third day of the Moon.	
	Sets..... 5h. 4m.		High Water at Waterport at 6h. 5m. P.M.	
		Morning 6h. 15m.		
		Evening 5h. 46m.		

COCHIN-CHINA.

A Segon letter, dated the 15th November, says:—"Our colony is just beginning to shake off its apathy. Until now, all that had been done was provisional. Not only the civil population, but also everything belonging to the military and naval administrations, were sheltered in wretched huts. Now, under the direction of a young architect who has arrived from Suez, handsome stone and brick houses have risen as if by enchantment. In Lower Cambodia, the country is tranquil. The frigate *Didon*, which guards the mouth of the Donnai, allows no suspected boats to introduce arms and ammunition into the country. Advices received from Tonkin are far from being favourable to the Royal authority. The rebels continue their march upon the capital, and the population is tacitly favourable to them. The fear of the mandarins alone prevents the expression of those feelings. The people here are miserable. The exactions and injustice of the Governors of the Provinces exasperate them against the supreme power which they render responsible for such abuses, and their sympathies are in favour of any change that can give them hopes of a brighter future. Two French missionaries have recently arrived; the one Father Charbonier, formerly of the Diocese of Digne, and the other Father Mathevon, formerly of Lyons. They had commenced their work of evangelization among the Annamites of Tonquin several years back, long before the war, and as the King had promised 30 bars of silver, or 3000fr., for the capture of every European, they were forced to travel at night to exercise their ministry. In spite of all their precautions they were discovered and taken before the mandarin, who, while awaiting orders from the Court, had them shut up in a cage two metres long, one metre wide, and a metre and a half high. They passed thirteen months in this inconvenient prison, expecting every day to be decapitated. The natives came from a long distance to see them for their long beards, the people of that country not being furnished with that attribute of virility. The fear of compromising the negotiations commenced with France, at

the moment in which the revolted people are an embarrassment to the King, saved the two missionaries their lives."

Galignani.

THE RIVER PLATE.

The accounts from Buenos Ayres by the present mail contain no news of much importance. The Government of General Mitre continued its course of steady reform, and the affairs of the Republic were every day assuming an appearance of greater order. Measures to promote immigration from Europe were occupying much attention, the country being well calculated to attract the class of persons who have hitherto selected the United States. The Minister of the Interior, Dr. Rawson, had issued a circular on the subject to all the departmental authorities, and had himself offered 20,000 acres of his private property in the province of San Juan. An extension of cotton cultivation is taking place, and would be more rapid but for the high profits to be obtained at present from the production of wool. The London and Buenos Ayres Bank was to commence business about the beginning of January, and seems to be regarded with much favour. Meanwhile, one of the respectable private banking houses in the city had converted their establishment into a joint-stock company, under the title of the Commercial Bank. The Mana Bank is said to be carrying on a large business, chiefly with Brazil, and the Provincial Bank and National bank of Ireland have recently established agencies in Buenos Ayres to facilitate the remittance of funds from the Irish settlers, who are for the most part very prosperous. The wool crop was now freely coming forward, and the quality is alleged to be 20 per cent. better than that of last year, but prices were without alteration. The Northern Railway had not yet been opened, owing to some difference between the company and the contractors. Mr. W. Bilton, the surveying engineer of the line, had been killed by a fall from his horse. The markets for imported goods were still inactive, but an immediate revival was looked for.

Times.

AMERICA.

The New York correspondent of the *Times* writes on the 20th December:—

It is positively asserted from Washington and fully believed in this city, that Mr. Seward has resigned the office of Secretary of State, and that the resignation will be accepted. The event excites no surprise. The faction of the ultra-Abolitionists and Exterminators, to whose distrust and dislike General M'Clellan fell the first victim, determined long ago that Mr. Seward should be the second. They appear to have succeeded in their object. He was too much of a Conservative on the subject of slavery to suit their views, and too greatly impressed with the spectacle of the power, resources, energy, and obstinacy of the South to work willingly with a party that preached servile war and extermination as the best or only means of building up a free and united Republic. It is true that his *animus* against Great Britain and his inclination to pick a quarrel with that country, if by so doing he could help to restore or mend the broken fabric of the Union, with more chances of success than domestic means allowed, recommended him to the tender consideration of the dominant party, but was not of itself sufficient to counterbalance his other defects and offences against the Republicans. Virtually he has gone over to the Democrats, and as a *quasi* Democrat he will probably figure in public life for the future, should he be permitted to serve the Republic in any capacity.

With reference to the false report that M'Clellan had been sent for to Washington, the writer says:—

The universality of the belief that the army of the Potomac had been again entrusted to his leadership is, however, a striking proof of the confidence which his name inspires; and although it is now generally known that all the announcements made upon the subject were false, people obstinately continue to assert that the rumours had no other error than prematurity, and that General M'Clellan will, and must be sent for, to restore confidence to the dispirited army, and the still more greatly dispirited and desponding country.

However this may be, the fact remains that no confidence is felt in any one else. The people are thoroughly sick and disgusted; but, being a very slow, cautious, law-abiding, and patient community, and by no means the impulsive mob which it was once the fashion in Europe to consider them, they have not boiled over with indignation at the useless and demoralising butchery at Fredericksburg. But the thermometer of their blood is rising, and if Mr. Lincoln be contented with the resignation of Mr. Seward, and do not dismiss General Halleck and Mr. Stanton, the signs and portents are that he himself will be called to a strict and immediate account. The statement is that General Halleck, the man who never fought a battle, positively "forgot" to order the pontoons which he had promised General Burnside to dispatch after him, so that he might cross the Rappahannock without delay, and that the plan of campaign thus unfortunately, if not criminally inaugurated, was sketched by himself, in concert with the President and Mr. Stanton, and dictated to General Burnside, who disapproved it, but agreed to do his best to carry it out. Why General Burnside, under such circumstances, did not throw up his command is a mystery. Hitherto it has been the custom to speak of Mr. Lincoln with respect, as an honest man who meant well. But those who still entertain that opinion are loud in their disparagement of his ability, and even of his common sense. The Republicans and Exterminators themselves are beginning to hint that he is the most egregious failure that the American system of Government has ever yet produced, and that his resignation of office, accompanied by that of Mr. Hamblin, the Vice-President, would be the greatest boon he could confer upon a country which, under his guidance and that of the concealed lawyers whom he has called to his councils, has been brought as near to perdition as it is possible to be without positive anarchy. The Constitution, unluckily, is, or was, a fair weather boat, not built and framed to endure any great stress of wind or buffeting of waves, and so utterly unworkable as to have been virtually abandoned. Mr. Lincoln is at sea upon a raft of despotism on which he stands or sits without a single quality of head—whatever his heart may be—to fit him for navigating the ocean on so perilous a craft. If the Constitution had provided any means for getting rid of him, there cannot be a doubt that an effort would be immediately made to accomplish the object. Under the Constitution the only means are an impeachment, which is not only a slow process, but one which the fag end of a Congress, now pretending to inquire into the causes of the disaster at Fredericksburg, but maudering meanwhile about negroes and contrabands, and declaring them to be "mentally, physically, and morally superior" to the Southern whites, is not likely to attempt. The only other alternative for bringing about a change are the deposition of Mr. Lincoln by an armed mob, civilian or military, which no one yet advocates, though even that solution of the difficulty has presented itself to many minds which wish that it were possible; or such a loud and emphatic expression of public opinion as shall convince Mr. Lincoln once for all that he must surround himself with statesmen and Generals whom the country can trust, and that he himself must refrain from further interference with military matters which he does not understand, and from any further violations of the letter and spirit of the Constitution which he swore to maintain and uphold. The Democratic party have taken this matter in hand, and New York was to have led off to-night with a meeting, the first of a long series in every city and town of the North. For some reason or other, not openly stated, the meeting was postponed for a few days, possibly to give

the President a chance of anticipating the expression of public opinion, by the dismissal or re-organization of his whole Cabinet. If such meetings take place, the proceedings are likely to teach Mr. Lincoln—if he has the capacity for receiving instruction which his friends assert—that he and his Ministers have utterly forfeited the confidence, if not the respect, of the country, and that if he do not by fair means inaugurate a total and immediate change of policy, he will incur a very great risk of provoking a violent revolution either in the street or in the camp, or by the combined agencies of both.

ITALY.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs at Turin has sent the following circular to the diplomatic agents of the King of Italy abroad:—

"Turin, December 20.

"Monsieur le—,—I enclose a copy of the speech pronounced by M. Farini when he announced before Parliament the formation of the new Cabinet. By this general statement of the views of the Ministry of which I am a member, I am dispensed from any necessity to enter into long explanations of the direction which the present Administration proposes to give to our foreign policy. I will take care to acquaint you with the intents of the Government upon each of the special questions which may successively engage my attention. In the meanwhile, I reckon, Monsieur le—, upon your able and active co-operation to explain to the Government with which you are accredited what the real aims and views of Italy are. By consecrating all our efforts, on the one hand, to the internal re-organization of the kingdom, and, on the other, to render more intimate and solid those relations which unite us to other States, we will show how the constitution of Italian unity has been a veritable progress towards the consolidation of the European balance of Powers. The Italians will never forget that these advantages were obtained with the concurrence and strengthened by the adhesion of the most enlightened Powers. It was the justice of her cause, the firmness and moderation of her conduct, which won Italy this sympathetic co-operation. We shall do our best to secure a continuation of this favourable disposition in our behalf in the future, by energetically developing the forces of the country, and by winning through our loyalty the confidence and the respect of the power without renouncing any of the principles on which the accomplishment of our national destinies must be based. Italian unity, springing from the alliance of Monarchy with freedom, must continue faithful to its origin. It will always maintain that character, at once Liberal and Conservative, which has won her such earnest sympathies in the past, and which will procure her her own legitimate share of influence for the future.

"Receive, Monsieur le—, &c.

"PASOLINI."

A telegram from Turin of the 2d says:—"A circular from the Minister of the Interior invites the prefects to promote a national subscription for the purpose of offering compensation to the families that have suffered from brigandage, and rewarding those who have distinguished themselves by acts of courage against brigands. The Minister adds that brigandage is the result of all the evils bequeathed to the Neapolitan populations by the old régime, always hostile to the instruction of the people and the development of civilisation, and which now hopes to arrive at a restoration in the disorder which accompanies all political revolutions. The Neapolitan people have deprived the partisans of the old régime of all hope by the support they have given the Government, and the whole nation owes them a mark of general interest. All the Italian provinces should bear their part of the evils suffered by the South. While the Government is preparing a law for this purpose, the Minister appeals to the spontaneous assistance of the nation."

The *Stampa* of the 2d asserts that the Minister of the Interior intends carrying out the measure of organising 220 battalions of National Guards, voted last year by the Chamber on the motion of Garibaldi. Attempts have taken place in some parts of Tuscany to collect arms and enrol volunteers. The Prefects have immediately received orders to oppose these attempts vigorously.

FRANCE.

The mortal remains of Cardinal Morlot are at present laid out in state, and the public were admitted on the afternoon of the 31st ult. to the room. All the ground floor of the Archbishop's Palace is hung with black. The large salon has been transformed into a chapelle ardente, where the body is placed. The crozier and the archiepiscopal crucifix are placed at the head of the deceased, and his Cardinal's hat at his feet. He wears the mitre, the pectoral cross, and the pallium. The features of the prelate retain all their usual mild expression. Two altars have been erected on either side of the catafalque for the celebration of masses. From nine o'clock in the

morning until four in the afternoon every day until Sunday next, the faithful are admitted and the arrangements made secure a free circulation. A circular of the chapter has been published. It confines itself to merely announcing the death of the Archbishop, notifying the nomination of the capitular vicars, and to prescribing prayers for the deceased.

Galigiani.

The Minister of War has just adopted a measure which will effect a further reduction of the troops in active service, and cause a considerable saving. A decision, dated 19th ult., has been addressed to all commanders of corps directing that the 7,000 men who received six months' leave of absence on the 4th November last, shall be immediately transferred to the reserve, and also a certain number of others at present on furlough for various terms, but more especially those whose services are wanted for the support of their families.

ENGLAND.

The following is from an article in the *Times* on the New Year's day reception at the Tuileries:—

France at last has begun to recognize that her vast armies are a terror to herself as well as to surrounding nations, and it is but just to say that her Emperor loses no opportunity of impressing on other countries the belief that he is sincerely peaceful. Seldom has a New Year's day passed away more quietly than the last, and the few words uttered by Napoleon in reply to the congratulations of the Diplomatic Body were of satisfaction at the quiet of Europe, and of hope that peace would be preserved in the year that has just begun. Some interest was felt in this year's reception at the Tuileries, for it was known that on many subjects the Emperor had something to say, and could, if he chose, put all the exchanges in trepidation. He might announce an Ultramontane decision on the Roman question, or, on the other hand, cut to the heart the Nuncio who stood before him by a few bitter and ominous words on the obstinacy of the Pope. Then his intentions with regard to America have been the subject of some anxiety. It was thought that he would not have gone so far unless he intended to go further, and the recent victory of the Confederates might have given him occasion to intimate his future policy. Words of menace dropped on one or two past New Year's days have made both diplomacy and commerce very excitable just at this period. All, however, has gone off well this time. The Emperor tells us briefly, but explicitly, that, as far as France is concerned, the peace of Europe will not be broken in the year 1863. Rome may be obstinate, Italy irritable, Austria defiant, but there will be no angry response on the part of the Emperor. Gratified ambition, the consciousness of having gained for himself a place in military history, combine, with the respect which is shown to him on all sides and the advance of age, to make him pacific in his tastes. The great material progress of France and the increased centring of all continental civilisation in her capital cause the people to be every year less desirous of war with the neighbouring Powers, even to secure territories which were until lately always in the minds of patriotic Frenchmen. Not that the old passion has entirely passed away. The Emperor is too full of Bonapartist traditions absolutely to forego military enterprise. In his theory of supplementing by the Second Empire everything in which the First failed, the design of founding transmarine dominions seemingly holds the first place. We see the effects of this in the expedition to Cochin China, and in the still more important and costly invasion of Mexico. But such a diversion of policy is a gain both to France and to us. To France the possessions which may be gained beyond the ocean are likely to be more profitable than the "ideas," the realization of which are the only reward of European war. And to us, as a maritime and commercial people, it is a great thing that France should address herself to the regeneration of distant regions. If she gains possession of the mines of Mexico, or establishes a flourishing colony in Eastern Asia, we shall be as much benefited by her energy as we should be harmed by a forcible extension of her limits in Europe.

If, then, the year 1863 is destined to come and go without seeing European peace disturbed, we shall be ready to acknowledge our obligations to the French Emperor. But, though Napoleon is powerful, he does not command the policy of his neighbours, much less the course of events. There is another quarter from which war might possibly come. Italy has been treated with caprice by Napoleon, and she is, perhaps unreasonably, impatient at the delay which must be borne before she comes into possession of Rome. There was much fear that either the quarrels of the Italians and Austrians on one frontier, or the irritation of the discontented Roman people on another, might lead to some sudden excess that would end in war. But as far as can be predicted from good intentions, the policy of Italy will be moderate and praiseworthy. No one can read the circular of M. Pasolini without being pleased to see the affairs of the kingdom at such a crisis pass into the hands of men who seem firm, able, and conciliatory. The true policy of Italy is now to consolidate what has been gained. By continuing to merit the goodwill of Europe she will ensure the possession of Rome and Venetia when the hour comes for demanding them. The pride of one Emperor, the fancies of another, must soon run their course, and if in the meantime Italy has held her high place in the esteem of nations, the two coveted provinces will fall to her without an opposing voice.

THE "THISTLE" AND THE "TUSCARORA."—The *Times* of the 2d has a long letter from a passenger on board the *Thistle*. It appears from this account, the concluding paragraph of which we subjoin, that whilst an officer of the *Tuscarora* was searching the *Thistle*, the British war steamer *Leopard* steamed out of Funchal roads and approached the two vessels; that the *Thistle* was not then detained by the *Tuscarora*, but that the latter a second time gave chase to the *Thistle* at a later hour and was eluded by the *Thistle's* steaming head to wind which gave her the speed over the *Tuscarora*:

"The *Leopard* had now approached to within a short distance from the *Tuscarora*, which latter vessel steamed slowly back towards Funchal; the *Leopard* as slowly following in her wake. As the *Tuscarora* neared the town she lay to and fired a gun, the *Thistle* continuing her course for St. Thomas's. Towards afternoon, and when land could no longer be seen, the lookout at the *Thistle* masthead reported the *Tuscarora* as again in chase. Glasses were at once levelled astern, and sure enough there she came, her lofty spars crowded with canvas, and rapidly gaining on the *Thistle*, which could not carry a tithe of the sail spread by her pursuer. Captain Maxted, seeing she would be overtaken, turned the *Thistle's* head to wind, and went ahead full speed, the success of his manœuvre soon becoming apparent, as the American, on changing his course, had to take in all sail and trust to his engines alone. He fired gun after gun, but with no effect; and at sunset his topmasts were barely discernible on the horizon. At nightfall the *Thistle's* course was again changed, and she headed away for the north-east trades having now thoroughly baffled her pursuer, of whom she saw no more during the period that intervened before she completed the second stage of her journey, by anchoring in St. Thomas's to procure coal to carry her on to Nassau.

"I do not dilate on the feelings of those on board the *Thistle* during the search, nor the joy with which the *Leopard's* arrival was hailed by them. I merely state the facts as they occurred."

HEALTH OF THE COTTON DISTRICTS.—The *Times* of the 3d has the following:—

Dr. Buchanan, physician to the London Fever Hospital, and one of the London Medical Officers of Health, has been engaged, since the middle of October, in an official inquiry into the sanitary condition of the principal manufacturing towns under their present exceptional circumstances. He has reported the results of his observations from day to day to the Privy Council-office, and has now presented a summary of his experience in the places he has visited, embodied in a document of painful interest.

This medical report, unhappily, leaves no doubt that "one of the most lamentable consequences of extreme destitution has made its appearance." Typhus fever has broken out among the population of Lancashire for the first time since 1847. The prosperous cotton towns of this country have been wholly exempt from this terrible disease since that year, when it was epidemic, and nearly as fatal as in Ireland during the famine. Again it has appeared in the track of want, of which Dr. Buchanan well says it is the "steady follower." In Preston and Manchester typhus fever, which existed only in isolated cases during the summer, increased in the autumn, and has now assumed an epidemic form. In Preston there were 227 cases between Midsummer and the end of November; and those attacked died at the rate of 23 per cent. In Manchester there have been 100 cases of the disease in the same period, with nearly the same high rate of mortality among its victims. Of this phase of the cotton famine we fear we see only the beginning. In the presence of this enemy, there must be no relaxation of the work of relief which it turns into a work of defence.

THE CROWN OF GREECE.—Since our last publication the Crown of Greece has been offered to, and refused by, the following distinguished individuals:—

Mr. Spurgeon. He declines on the ground that his own congregation is larger than the population of Greece.

Mr. Paul Bedford. He declines on the ground that he cannot bear to be separated from Mr. Toole; but if the Greeks will choose two Kings, namely, himself and Mr. Toole, "he will speak to the Governor."

Mr. Gladstone. He declines on the ground that he intends to be Prime Minister of England.

Mr. Cox, Finsbury. He declines on the ground that he does not understand Latin, and does not wish to live in Asia.

Mr. Blondin. He declines on the ground that it is extremely difficult to walk the narrow and dangerous course which is marked out for the individual who will be raised to the elevated and perilous position.

Sir George Grey. He declines, because he understands that Greece is full of brigands, whom he might be called on to punish with a severity repulsive to his nature.

[Any further offers and refusals shall be published in a Supplement.]

PUNCH.

The English Government has just forwarded to M. Cros, surgeon of the transport *Charente*, a marine telescope, as an acknowledgment of the services rendered by him to three sea-

men of the English vessel the *Woodman*. It has also awarded a gold medal to M. Maze, merchant captain, second in command of the *Charente*, who commanded the boat sent to the assistance of the men on board the shipwrecked *Woodman*, and silver medals to the six sailors who accompanied him.

GIBRALTAR, JANUARY 10.

The *Pera*, with the London mail of the evening of Saturday, the 3d, arrived in the Bay last night, and anchored on the Algeciras side, on account of the threatening state of the weather. She crossed over at daylight this morning. After leaving Southampton the *Pera* experienced a heavy gale in the Channel, which compelled her to put into Torbay, where she was detained 12 hours.

The Madrid *Correspondencia* of the 7th, received by the post this morning, gives no telegraphic intelligence. Bad weather had delayed the arrival of the Northern mails in Madrid, and probably thrown the telegraph line out of working order. We subjoin from the *Constitucional* a London telegram of the 4th, by which it will be seen that President Lincoln has determined not to part with his present Ministry. The *Standard's* rather wild and imaginative correspondent "Manhattan," writing from New York on the 19th, describes in more vivid colours than the correspondent of the *Times* the popular discontent with the rulers of the country, and the despondency occasioned by the late battle. He says:—

"Gloom, gloom, gloom pervades everywhere. We all feel mean. We have magnificent sunshine since the disaster at Fredericksburg, but few enjoy it. Our vanity and our boasting spirit is all over. It is cut out of us. Shot out of us. We apologised for Bull Run. We blinded our eyes during the seven days at Richmond with grand strategy. We did not despair when Pope was whipped, because we knew that McClellan's underlings did not come up to the scratch; but this Burnside bloody business takes all the starch out of us. We have no pluck left. We have not a stone left to cast at a dog."

The new Governor of the State of New York comes into office on the 1st of January. It was supposed that no direct attack, upon the present administration, would be made until his advent to power, when he might meet the unconstitutional proceedings of the central Government, by refusing to send troops from the State of New York, and by recalling those now serving in the Federal army.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

[From the Spanish papers.]

LONDON, 4.—President Lincoln has not accepted the resignation of Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase. The treasury at Washington is in great difficulties. The Government thinks of carrying out the project of enrolling the negroes. President Lincoln has informed the Border States that he will modify the measures relative to the emancipation of the slaves if they have not favourable results. The Congress has adopted a resolution recommending the government to ascertain whether the Minister of the United States in Mexico has used his influence in favour of France.

EXCHANGES.

London, 90 days' date,—50 5-16 $\frac{3}{4}$	Seville, 8 days' sight,— $\frac{3}{4}$ dis.
Paris, do. 5f. 28c.	Malaga, do. par.
Marseilles, do. 5f. 29c.	Barcelona, do. $\frac{1}{4}$ pm.
Genoa, do. 5f. 29c.	Almeria, do. par.
Brussels, do. 5f. 29c.	Valencia, do. $\frac{1}{4}$ pm.
Madrid, 8 days' sight,— $\frac{3}{4}$ pm.	Alicant do.
Cadiz, do. $\frac{3}{4}$ dis.	

Premium on Mexican Dollars—
Ditto Carolus Pillared Dollars—
Ditto Five Franc Pieces, $\frac{1}{4}$ p. c. pm.

NOTICE.

A solemn Mission for the spiritual benefit of the R. C. Troops and others residing in this City will be opened in the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned on Sunday next, 11th instant, and will be continued until the following Sunday, 18th instant inclusive.

The exercises of the Mission will commence each Evening at first gunfire.

PACKETS EXPECTED.

From Malta—*Delta*, on the 12th.
From Southampton—*Massilia* on the 17th.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Merchants, Landholders and others interested in the Commerce of Gibraltar, will be held in the Exchange Rooms on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Books and accounts of the Exchange Committee will then be produced for inspection, and an election take place for Members to serve in the "Exchange Committee and Chamber of Commerce" of Gibraltar for the present year.

JAMES GLASGOW,
Chairman.

Gibraltar, 7th January, 1863.

THE CALPE FOX HOUNDS will meet on Tuesday (13th), at 1st *Venta*; Friday, 2d *Tower*, Eastern Beach—at 11 a.m.

The Band of the 8th (The King's) Regiment will play on the Alameda on Monday, the 12th instant (weather permitting), commencing at a $\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 p.m.—1, March from "Euranthy," Weber.—2, Overture, "Guillaume Tell," Rossini.—3, Selection, "Don Giovanni," Mozart.—4, Quadrille, "Militaire," Strauss.—5, Selection, "Trovatore," Verdi.—6, Troop on Song "Juanita," Viesohn.

ARRIVALS reported up to 10 o'clock this day.

ON THE 9TH.

British steamer *Souchays*, W. Green, 11 days from Smyrna and 5 from Malta, with a general cargo for London, cons. to Messrs. Carver, Brothers—(cleared).

British bark *Prometheus*, M. Creak, 15 days from Barcelona, in ballast for Pomaron—(cleared).

American bark *Modena*, K. Ryder, 22 days from Messina, with fruit for Boston, cons. to Mr. H. Sprague—(cleared).

Portuguese sch. *Uniao e Almas*, A. Tomé, 1 day from Olhao, with firewood for Gibraltar.

ON THE 10TH.

French Govt. steamer *Phoenix*, Captain Peralo, 2 days from Oran and Nemours—(cleared to Sea).

British steam-packet *Pera*, T. Jamieson, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ days from Southampton, 5 from Torbay and $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour from Algeciras, with mails, &c., for Malta and Alexandria—(cleared).

And 3 lateen craft from the East and West coasts, with sundries.

CLEARANCES reported up to 10 o'clock this day.

ON THE 9TH.

Spanish sch. *Bella Diana*, G. Baldo, in ballast for Aguilas.

Spanish steamer *San Bernardo*, M. Rodriguez, with a general cargo for Malaga.

British steamer *Cadiz*, J. Russell, with a general cargo for Cadiz and London.

French p. sch. *Deux Amis*, J. Rouquette, with maize for Lisbon.

And 1 lateen craft for the East coast, with sundries.

Passengers per *Pera*—Colonel Money, Major Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Say, 4 children and 2 servants, Lieut. Burnett, R.N., Mr. Cutler, Miss Ross and Mr. D. Peck, for Gibraltar, and 69 others for Malta, Egypt, India and China.

SIGNAL REPORT.

January 10, twelve o'clock noon.—The Spanish steamer *Tajo* left at 3:45 p.m. yesterday for the West.

The British steamer *Milan* left at 2:45 p.m. yesterday, the Spanish steamer *Cid* at 5:15, and the British steam-packet *Pera* at 11:45 this forenoon—all in the opposite direction.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The second class Dutch schooner *Vlaardingen*, H. GOUDSWAARD, Master, 106 tons measurement, sheathed in zinc.

Please apply to

TURNER & Co.

9th January.

NOTICE.

The Hamburg galliot *Eiche*, H. Sorje, Master, having arrived from Hamburg with a general cargo, will commence discharging the same this day in the customary manner. Consignees of goods per said vessel are requested to attend at the Wharf to receive their respective property, which will be landed for their account and risk; and holders of Bills of Lading "to order" will please present them to

FRÜLICH, MATHIASSEN & Co.,
Consignees.

9th January.

Supplement

