

# Gibraltar Chronicle

AND

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

No. 7791. FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 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 9.

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.	30.075	60	55.3	W.N.W. 4	b.	From Aug. 20. .... 5.923 Last 24 hours.. ....
Nine A.M.	29.971	73	52.3	W. 3	c.	Total.. 5.923

The extremes of Temperature in the shade during the 24 hours were—Max. 56.8; Min. 46.0.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTICES FOR JANUARY 10.

SUN	GUNFIRE.	Twenty-first day of the Moon.
Rises.....7h. 13m. Sets.....5h. 2m.	Morning ....6h. 15m. Evening ....5h. 40m.	High Water at Waterport at 5h. 9m. P.M.

### JAPAN.

The Herald has the following article on the revolution in Japan :—

Events in Japan have reached a crisis which will demand all the resources of our diplomacy to save us from either loss of honour or an appeal to arms. The good news we expected by the Colombo has proved to be bad news. Not only are we deprived of all chance of satisfaction for the murder of Mr. Richardson and the outrage upon his party, but we are cut off from all communication through the official channel with the Japanese Government. We knew that our diplomatic agents were unwelcome in Yedo, but the means taken to mark the fact are such as no sagacity could have foreseen and no preparation averted. It has occasionally happened in the course of international quarrels that an ambassador has received notice to quit, and tolerably short notice too; but who ever heard of the Court taking itself off, with all its following, and leaving the foreign representatives to diplomatis in a desert? Yet such is the present situation in Japan. The mountain would not leave Mahomed, so that Mahomed left the mountain; and the seat of Government is transferred from Yedo to Miako, whither any foreigner who ventures to follow must, indeed, leave hope behind. The revolution which has been effected is bloodless, barricadeless, almost noiseless; but it is complete and decisive. As the constitution of Japan is not quite understood by the European residents in that country, and as it seems to have been quite mistaken by the plenipotentiaries who arranged the treaty, we need make no apology for "resuming" a few facts in connexion with the question, which we believe worthy of acceptance. The empire, as is generally known, was originally governed by the sole authority of the Emperor; but a series of Empresses and children led to the appointment of a Chief Minister, called the Shiogoon. The office, at first bestowed only upon members of the Imperial family, at last fell into other hands, and its holders became the *de facto* rulers of the country. The arrangement was found to work even worse than might have been expected; and to put an end to the internal commotions to which it gave rise, Iyeyas, the founder of the present dynasty, made a kind of *coup d'état*, and established a new state of things. He removed his Court and castle away from the Emperor and Miako, to Yedo. He diminished the power of the Emperor, yet still gave him the highest position in the eyes of the nation, by making him the custodian of the chief rank and honours at the disposal of the State. He seated his own family firmly on the throne, and strengthened it by alliances with selected families whose descendants were not likely to fall. He diminished the power of the Daimios, and kept them in order by compelling them to reside for a great portion of the year at Yedo, instead of at Miako; and their wives and children he kept, in something like the

position of hostages, at Yedo exclusively. Through these and other politic measures he secured for Japan an unbroken peace of 260 years. Of late, however, since the second opening of communication with foreigners, a feeling of dissatisfaction has been gaining ground at the "Liberal" measures of the Government at Yedo. At the Emperor's Court it has for some time been desired to restore the old state of things, and make Miako once more the metropolis of the empire. It is this object which has just been accomplished—by a revolution unexampled in the history of nations. The removal of the Daimios and their followers was transacted without the slightest warning, and the effect upon the foreigners could scarcely have been more startling had they burned the city behind them. With regard to the position of the Tycoon, the supposed temporal sovereign, who still remains behind, there now appears to be a question. It is declared that his functions have been all along misunderstood in Europe. The office, to be sure, is hereditary, and its holder is to a certain degree independent, but he has no political functions, and certainly no authority to alter the Constitution of the country. Thus it appears that the European Powers have been recognising as the head of the State, sending plenipotentiaries to, and entering into a treaty with, a man who has about as much right to represent the foreign policy of the country as has the Lord Mayor of London. The diplomatic fraud which has been practised is now indeed evident. The Japanese Government, it is believed by good authorities, never had any intention to carry out the treaty. Having first tried resistance on the spot, they, as a last resource, sent the Ambassadors to Europe, and it is to the reports of those functionaries, leaving no doubt of the determination of the European Powers to persist in their object, that the revolution is ascribed. The position of the Ministers and merchants is now one of the utmost embarrassment, not to say danger; and what action should be taken to relieve them involves a very delicate question. The difficulty is this. We may have every assurance of the fraud practised upon us, but we have no proof of the fact; and if the Japanese Government say that they never entered into the treaty the violation of that treaty can scarcely be considered a *casus belli*. Moreover, our object being peaceful intercourse and commerce, an appeal to arms does not seem to be the best way of success. At the same time it is difficult to see how two civilised nations of Europe can honourably submit to the treatment they have received from their semi-barbarous ally.

### AMERICA.

The following is a portion of a communication lately received by a Belfast merchant from a correspondent in New Orleans :—



"Dear Sir—Presuming a few lines from me at the present time would not be unacceptable, I avail myself of the privilege of writing. I intended to have written you on my arrival at New York in September, but only remained there three days. I procured a small open boat, and ran the blockade in the Confederate States. I remained in Richmond for six weeks. General Duncan is now living in Yankeland, in Pennsylvania, and Mitchell in Massachusetts. Had it not been for these two traitors the Federals never would have taken this city. I suppose you get full accounts of how General Butler is managing things in this city. Let me tell you, you have little idea of what is going on. All the sugar plantations on the banks of the Mississippi have been abandoned, the Federals having taken, or stolen, all the negroes, and then offered to return them if the owners would give them one-half the crop. In some cases this was done, but in most instances the owners allow their canes to rot rather than make such a sacrifice. The military rule in this city is most intolerable. No person knows what moment he may be thrown into prison, and sent to Fort Jackson without trial. Many British subjects are in the forts for no offence, except that they are supposed to have aided the Confederates in getting goods from Havannah before the Federals took the city. If a negro says you are not loyal, it is sufficient to condemn you, and you have no redress; as for stealing, it is, one grand system, from General Butler down to the lowest private. Even the private furniture of families is taken and shipped North, or sold at auction, and the money pocketed by the commanding General or some of his subordinates. What is to become of the people of this city God only knows. It would have been much better for them if they had burned the city before surrendering. Let me give you an instance of the meanness of one of the generals in this department. Brigadier-General Neal Dow, commanding at Pensacola, has taken the property of all secessionists and Union men because that in one man's house he found 700 dollars in gold and bank notes. He also took all his clothes and furniture, and is now seen of a morning wearing this gentleman's dressing gown, while his family is starving. I tell you I have been all over the South since I came back from England, and there is no Union feeling anywhere in the South; but, on the contrary, the most bitter hatred of the United States exists everywhere, and wherever the army of the Union goes it makes secessionists out of Union men by its stealing propensities. On my return from Richmond I visited Charleston and Mobile. Charleston cannot be taken unless by iron-clads, and even these will meet with something they don't expect. As for Mobile, the fighting will be desperate should the Federals attempt to go in there. Everything taken into consideration, the Confederates are stronger to-day than they were a year ago. As for their army, it is better clothed than you all think it is. On the 20th General Butler sent a regiment of infantry and six pieces of cannon across Lake Pontchartrain. They were met on the way by the Confederates, and over one-half was killed. No quarter was given by the Confederates on account of some negro soldiers being with the Federals. Twenty-seven of the negroes and six whites that were taken prisoners were afterwards shot. The papers here say nothing of all this, nor will the news of this ever go North; but if they had routed a hundred Confederates, you would have heard it proclaimed as a great victory.

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, DEC. 20.—The disastrous defeat of the Federal forces of Fredericksburg has caused dismay among the war party, and public indignation against the Government is very great. Public meetings are about to be called to consider the state of the nation, and the President is invoked in vehement terms to change his whole Cabinet. The *New York Journal of Commerce* asserts that, if there were any constitutional method of compelling the resignation of the President and Vice-President, and placing a new man in the seat of Abraham Lincoln, the people would employ it.

In the Senate a resolution has been introduced directing the Committee on the conduct of the war to inquire into the facts relating to the battle, and particularly as to what officer or officers are responsible. The bravery of the Federal forces on the occasion is indisputable, as is shown by the fearful losses they sustained. General Meagher's General Irish Brigade went into action 1,200 strong; 250 alone survived. General Butterfield was engaged but half an hour and lost nearly 3,000 men. General Hancock had 40 officers killed and 160 wounded, his total loss being one half of his division. General French took into the battle 7,000 men, and two days after but 1,200 had reported to him. Burnside is receiving reinforcements, but is in no condition to renew the contest. He is expected to visit Washington, to consult personally with the Government.

General Banks's expedition has proceeded to the Gulf, but it is not yet known whether its destination is Mobile or Texas. Five of his vessels have put into Philadelphia and Port Royal leaky or disabled, and a sixth has been wrecked on the Crays Fort Reef, on the coast of Florida.

The late news from the armies of the West indicate that no forward movements are to be expected for the present. The McClernand expedition against Vicksburg, and to open up the Mississippi River, is believed to be indefinitely postponed.

There is much apprehension of further trouble with the Indians in the north-west, and a general massacre of the whites in Minnesota is threatened.

The disaster at Fredericksburg has sent gold up to 32½. An engagement has taken place at Kingston, North Carolina, between the Federal General Foster, with 15,000 men and nine gunboats, and the Confederate General Evans, at the head of a large force. The latest accounts represent that the Federals gained the victory, which had previously been claimed by the other side.

A party of 180 Confederates succeeded in destroying the town of Plymouth, North Carolina, by surprising and routing the Federal garrison there. They captured several prisoners and severely damaged the United States' gunboat *Southfield*, which lay in the river. On the 12th inst., the United States' gunboat *Cairo* ran upon a torpedo sunk in the Yazoo river, which exploded under her bows, shattering the hull so badly that she sank in 15 minutes afterwards, and will prove a total loss.

The House of Representatives has passed, on the Army Appropriation Bill, \$731,000,000 for maintenance of the army for the year ending June, 1864, by a vote of 107 to 3. The International Relief Committee has received \$118,439, and the Produce Exchange Committee \$24,090, contributed by merchants and others for the Lancashire operatives. The ship *George Griswold* is now loading for Liverpool, with supplies, under direction of the committee.

It is stated that Mrs. Beauregard is lying dangerously ill at her residence in New Orleans, and that General Butler has sent General Beauregard an invitation to visit his wife, assuring him of every protection and courtesy.

POSTSCRIPT.—General McClellan has not yet been sent for by the President. Mr. Secretary Seward is reported in the Washington papers to have resigned office. It is also reported that General Burnside has asked to be relieved of his command.

*Times.*

The *Times* of the 2d has the following article on the American war:—

A week after the battle of Fredericksburg the people of the Northern States had not recovered from the consternation caused by that terrible disaster. From the Cabinet at Washington down to the lowest assemblages of the war party, all was confusion. The reports of one day were contradicted on the next, and new rumours went forth to be in turn dispelled. Whatever message may have been received by General McClellan, we are now told that he has not yet been sent for by the President. Although the public expectation was that he would again take the command after stipulating for more complete liberty of action, yet the Ministerial revolution which must precede his reinstatement had not taken place at the last dates. It was looked for, however, every day. Indeed, the fall of the most energetic and conspicuous member of the Cabinet is actually announced in the Washington papers. Mr. Seward is said to have resigned office. What truth there may be in this, it is impossible for us to tell; but Washington is a small place, political matters are the one subject of conversation, and the newspapers are generally well-informed. If even the announcement be, as a matter-of-fact incorrect, we may still be sure that it has been caused by the report of violent discussions among the President's advisers, and of hopeless confusion among those who have brought the State to this pass. We will not speculate on intelligence which may prove to be untrue, but it may be said that the very fact that Washington and New York believe the Lincoln Government to be in a state of dissolution shows the depth of the despondency caused by the late defeat. It also shows the increased strength of opinion adverse to the men who have taken the lead in the war. The first impulse of the Northern people on hearing that General Burnside had recrossed the Rappahannock with a beaten army, and that another invasion of Virginia had come to an end, was to visit the calamity on the President's advisers. At once the New York press denounced Mr. Seward, Mr. Stanton, General Halleck, and all the chiefs of the dominant party. Nor is this merely an outcry like that which at the time of the Crimean war was raised against the Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen. Although there is, no doubt, much indignation merely on the score of military non-success, yet political rivalry enters largely into the feelings of the malcontents, particularly in such a city as New York. In England eight years ago there was hardly a peace party at all, and the unpopular Ministers were attacked because they did not carry on with sufficient energy a war on which the nation had set its heart. But



the Democratic party in the Northern States—a party which we believe is daily increasing in numbers—hates Mr. Seward and his friends as the instigators of the war into which they have blundered. The Republican politicians are looked upon as having stirred up a strife which they cannot end, as having alienated the race which has now shown its courage and its military qualities on so many battlefields. The Cabinet's political foes will therefore join with the mass, whose national pride has been wounded, and the outcry against Mr. Seward and his colleagues is likely to be loud and furious. Public meetings were to be called to consider the state of the nation, and one of the leading newspapers of New York has spoken of the President himself in terms which would have brought down the vengeance of the Government in the days before the Democratic elections had cowed its spirit.

There is, indeed, good reason for despondency and anger. To recover from such a defeat as General Burnside has suffered is seldom given to an army or a cause. The General may well send in his resignation, for, whether by his own error or by weakly yielding to the instigations of others, he has brought on his countrymen a misfortune that will not soon be forgotten. The great loss of men is fully confirmed. The official account acknowledges more than 10,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners, and what this admission means will be understood by those who recollect that McClellan's losses before Richmond were officially declared to be only 15,000 men. If the accounts given in the despatch we print to-day be near the truth, the slaughter must have surpassed anything that has yet taken place in this unhappy war. Of General Meagher's brigade, 1,200 strong, only 250 remained. General Butterfield, engaged only half an hour, lost 3,000 men. General Hancock had 40 officers killed and 160 wounded, his total loss being one-half of his division. General French took into the battle 7,000 men, and two days after but 1,200 had reported to him. There is generally more reliance to be placed on these details of separate corps than on statements concerning the army at large, inasmuch as the former are derived from officers who have really made it their business to ascertain what force remains to them after the fight. We must say, then, that not improbably, what with killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters, the loss of General Burnside may have equalled the highest estimate that has been made by the American press. But it is not the mere loss of men and reputation that dismays the Northern people. The military question decided by this great battle is of the highest importance. Nothing less than the impregnability of Virginia has been demonstrated by the events of the last eighteen months, closing with the battle of Fredericksburg. Four invasions have been attempted by different routes, and they have all failed. Bull Run put an end to the advance on Manassas; the operations against Richmond from the Peninsula ended in disaster; Pope's campaign, and McClellan's little advance just before he was superseded, also came to nothing; and now the only untried road, that from Aquia Creek, has been barred by a series of works which no army in the world would dare to attack. The question for the Federals, then, is how they are to get to Richmond at all. They have tried every possible route, and it has been proved that the distances, the nature of the country, the vigour and determination of the enemy and his knowledge of the ground make the difficulties of conquest insurmountable. And if this comparatively small region cannot be penetrated, much less subdued and held down, how is a territory ten or twelve times as large to be brought back into the Union? The hopelessness of the task in which they have engaged seems now to be presenting itself to the Federals, but national pride is maintaining an obstinate though a despairing struggle with reason in the minds of all but a few.

The events in Virginia are of such importance that they almost make us forget what is passing elsewhere. But the Confederate chiefs are too well aware of their own strength and weakness to neglect the war in the West. In this quarter, it has always seemed to us, is the greatest danger for the Confederates. The North-Western States have been very earnest in the war, and the armies which they have sent forth, being composed of native Americans, with their hearts in the struggle, are more efficient than the mercenary hosts led by McClellan, Pope and Burnside. The Confederates have made a gallant struggle in Kentucky, but, on account of the feeble sympathy they received from a large part of the population, they have retired into Tennessee, and the fighting will now be for the preservation of that State. As the Federals are numerous and well led by an energetic commander, Mr. Jefferson Davis has removed General Bragg, and appointed in his place General Joseph Johnstone, who is said to be a man of great ability. The Southern President evidently sees that, to secure success, the Western part of the Confederacy must be as well defended as Virginia, and at the date of the last advices he was in Tennessee and Alabama, engaged, no doubt, in giving the Western Generals the benefit of his Virginian experience in defensive warfare. There seems no reason to doubt that the Western States of the Confederacy may be defended as easily as the Eastern, and similar tactics will probably be adopted by all the Generals in any future campaign. In Virginia and in Tennessee the really important business of war is to be done, and in comparison with the operations in these States the expeditions against various points of the coast are of little moment.

#### ITALY.

The *Avvenire* of Naples states that a merchant of Salerno, called Albano, was carried off a few days ago by a party of brigands, who informed his wife that she must pay 200 ducats

for his ransom. The poor woman managed to scrape together 70 ducats and sent them, but received in return a bit of her husband's ear, with a message to the effect that his head would soon follow if the rest of the sum were not forthcoming. She then applied to her friends, and at length succeeded in collecting the remaining 130 ducats, upon which her husband was released.

#### FRANCE.

The Emperor, on the 31st ult., received a reply from the Queen of England to the letters of recall of General Count de Flahaut; also a letter from General Francisco Solano Lopez, notifying his election as President of the Republic of Paraguay.

#### GIBRALTAR, JANUARY 10.

We have received by post this morning the London journals of the 2d and 3d, and those from Madrid of the 6th. A telegram in the latter reports that her Royal Highness the Princess Alice had dislocated her foot by the overturning of a carriage. We are glad to see, however, by the *Times* of the 3d, that the accident has been exaggerated. The Princess was driving with the Hon. Mrs. Bruce in a phaeton which was overturned by coming into contact with a cart. Princess Alice escaped with slight bruises on her arm and Mrs. Bruce with scratches on her hands, and both were well the next day.

The Prince of Wales has been made a "Worshipful Merchant Taylor" at which his Royal Highness has expressed, through General Knollys, his great gratification.

Detailed information from New York to the 20th ultimo is given by the correspondent of the *Times*. The report that General McClellan had been sent for by the President, though so confidently asserted, turns out to be a pure fabrication. Popular dissatisfaction with the President and the whole of his Cabinet was at its height, and the President's retention of power is said to be only tolerated because the Constitution affords no means of getting rid of him except by an impeachment, a process both slow and uncertain until the present fag end of a Congress has been succeeded by that the members to which have been recently elected. Military matters look very black. Volunteering for the army had ceased and conscription cannot be put in force. One hundred thousand men have deserted since June, and no confidence is felt by the men in their officers. Five of the transports conveying Banks's expedition were unseaworthy vessels imposed on the government by the fraud of contractors. They have been driven into different ports and cannot proceed; and it is supposed that the objects of the expedition will be frustrated by this mutilation of the force.

The Spanish papers again speak of the re-acquisition of Gibraltar. As might be expected they are all agreed as to the desirableness of its restoration to Spain. They differ, however, as to the particular means of accomplishing the object. Some propose direct negotiation and the offer of great commercial advantages in exchange for the fortress. But the *Cadiz Palma* has a benevolent little scheme for accomplishing the same object of which the following are the leading features. "Don't let us say a word about the Rock for the present," suggests the *Palma*; "but let Government turn all its attention to the trade with Morocco, so much of which now enriches the merchants of Gibraltar. By making Cadiz a free port as regards all Barbary produce and giving a stimulus and encouragement to the Spanish firms engaged in it (by some system of bounties we suppose), let Spain entirely divert the trade of Barbary from Gibraltar. Then, when the English merchants have locked up their deserted stores and taken themselves off, shopkeeping England, which thinks only of selling her calicoes, will be but too happy to part with a barren rock which will no longer benefit her commerce and imposes an intolerable burden on her finances." Perhaps this amiable little project might fail to produce the intended effect, but, even should its only result be some advantage to the trade of Cadiz, that, itself, might be thought a sufficient success by the patriotic Gaditano, who suggests the scheme.

We observe by the *Cadiz Constitucional* of the 7th that the Spanish war steamer *San Quintin* had arrived at that port from Havannah with the late Captain General of Cuba, Geu-



eral Serrano and the Civil Governor of the Island Sr. Dn. Antonio Mantilla.

His Prussian Majesty's steam corvette *Gazelle* has been for some days anchored in our port, and it may interest some of our readers to know the object of her visit to Gibraltar. The *Gazelle* is on her way to Japan, and has touched at Gibraltar in order to land and place over the grave of a Prussian naval officer and three seamen a monument which the officers of the Prussian navy determined to erect to the memory of their comrades who fell under the following circumstances:—On the 7th August, 1856, the Prussian steam-corvette *Danzig*, commanded by his Highness Prince William of Hesse, and having on board his Royal Highness Prince Adalbert of Prussia, was off Cape Tres Forcas on the coast of Riff, and the Prince, with some of the officers and men imprudently landed. The mountaineers of Riff, who have a strong natural love of fighting, soon swarmed on every rock and eminence commanding the shore, and the Prussians who had landed, after sustaining for some time an unequal contest against overwhelming numbers, got back to their ship with the loss of Lieutenant Niesemann and three seamen killed, and several wounded. The former were interred in the Cemetery at the North Front and the latter were cured of their wounds in the Civil Hospital of Gibraltar.

The monument to the memory of the deceased officer and seamen, is a cast-iron column, surmounted by the national emblem—an eagle with outspread wings. The monument, and the space containing the four graves, are surrounded by an iron railing. Yesterday, the short, but very impressive, ceremony of dedicating the monument took place. Captain Heldt, and the officers, marines, and seamen of the *Gazelle*, landed at the Stone Jetty, on the North Front, at 11 o'clock, and, accompanied by the Prussian Consul, proceeded to the Cemetery; here, the party formed a circle round the monument, and Captain Heldt made an appropriate address, recounting the circumstances under which the deceased had met their death. The ceremony concluded with a prayer after which the party re-embarked.

As a piece of sanitary statistics, and showing how far the climate and other local conditions of Gibraltar are favourable to longevity, the following information, with which we have been favoured by a subscriber, will be found interesting. An old woman, named Isabella (the surname is not given) a native of Faro but for many years residing at *Patio de Bosco* in the highest part of the town above Castle Road, died yesterday aged 101 years. Up to within the last five or six months she used to come down to the town and return home four times a day. She leaves behind her a daughter who has passed 74 years and a grandchild aged 50. The latter has children 24 years old and upwards and a grandchild baptized a short time back. The whole family lived in two rooms in the abovenamed *patio*. It appears that the age of more than one member of the Roman Catholic portion of the community still living exceeds a century. Of the persons buried by the Roman Catholic Church during the past year, 6 had completed 90 years of age and more than 20 were between 80 and 90.

#### TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[From the Spanish papers.]

PARIS, 5.—The *Constitutionnel* affirms that, although France desires the cessation of the civil war in the United States, it is not true that the French Government has renewed the proposition of mediation in America.

NAPLES, 4.—M. d'Affitto has been named Prefect of Naples.

PARIS, 4.—The *Courrier du Dimanche* says, and many journals repeat the assertion, that there is no truth in the reports circulated to the effect that the Emperor on the 1st of the year addressed the *Chargé des Affaires* of Spain in terms which showed a coolness in the relations between the two Courts. The Emperor, according to the former, confined himself to expressing to Señor Muro his regret that Spain has not at present an Ambassador in Paris, and his hope that pending negotiations would be brought to a successful issue in 1863.

The Chinese insurgents have been defeated near Packory and had 2,000 men killed in the battle.

BERLIN, 4.—In spite of the police the secret fly-sheet *Ruch*, in which the people are constantly excited to insurrection, is again circulated.

VIENNA, 4.—Austria protests decidedly against the election of an Italian Prince to the Greek throne.

#### PUBLIC ROOM, NEW EXCHANGE,

GIBRALTAR, 9TH JANUARY, 1863.

#### NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Commissioners, appointed by His Excellency THE GOVERNOR to fix a Rate for Paving, Scavenging and Lighting, the Town for the current year, will meet at the Public Room, New Exchange, on Saturday, the 24th instant, and receive such communications as may be made to them, in writing, regarding any alteration desired to be made in the Assessment by the parties concerned.

N.B.—Printed forms for the above purpose may be had gratis by application to Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS FRANCIS, Collector, or to the Exchange-Keeper, from 9 to 12 o'clock, any day previous (Sundays excepted); and no representations will be received but those on printed forms.

BENJAMIN CARVER, JOHN COLLINGWOOD, JOHN MACKINTOSH, RICHARD COWELL, BENJAMIN CARVER, jun., JAMES FOOTE, HENRY FOOTE, FRANCIS FRANCIA, jun., JUDAH DE AZAR SERFATY, PAUL L. LARIOS, jun., N. H. PEACOCK, BARTHOLOMEW MASCARDI.

#### 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.

#### NOTICE

is hereby given that the election of persons eligible as Elders of the Catholic Church in this City, for the present year 1863, will take place, under the existing regulations, on Saturday morning, the 10th instant, between 11 and 12 o'clock, at the Public Room of the Exchange, when and where persons qualified to vote are requested to attend, or to send their nomination tickets, authenticated by their signatures.

Further particulars, if required, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

By order of the Elders of the Catholic Church,

PETER AMIGO,  
Member and Secretary.

5th January.

#### AVISO.

Se hace saber por el presente que las elecciones de personas elegibles para Ancianos de la Iglesia Católica de esta Ciudad, en el presente año 1863, tendrán lugar, según el reglamento vigente, el Sábado 10 del corriente mes, entre 11 y 12 del día, en la Sala Comun de la Bolsa, donde y en cuya hora las personas calificadas para votar se servirán asistir, ó mandar sus papeletas de nombramiento, autenticadas con sus firmas.

Cualquier otro informe que se necesite podrá obtenerse acudiendo al infraescrito.

De órden de la Junta de Ancianos de la Iglesia Católica,

PEDRO AMIGO,  
Vocal Secretario.

5 Enero.

#### THE GIBRALTAR SHEET ALMANACK

FOR THE YEAR 1863,

Containing a List of the Military, Ecclesiastical, Naval and Colonial Departments or Establishments, Courts of Law, Foreign Consuls in the Garrison, Agents to various Companies, Hebrew Calendar, Tables of Morning and Evening Gunfire, &c., &c.,

IS NOW READY, AND MAY BE HAD AT THE "CHRONICLE OFFICE."

Price—One Real and a-half.

#### PACKETS EXPECTED.

From Southampton—*Pera*, this evening.  
From Malta—*Delta*, on the 12th.

#### DIED,

On Wednesday evening, the 7th instant, MARJORY FLEMING, Daughter of ALEXANDER STEPHEN, Esq., of Dundee, in her 22d year.

ARRIVALS reported up to 10 o'clock this day.

ON THE 8TH.

British sch. Dauntless, D. Borrowdale, 17 days from Genoa, with a general cargo for London—(cleared).

Spanish steamer San Bernardo, M. Rodriguez, 8 hours from Cadiz, with lead for Gibraltar, cons. to Mr. M. Gomez.

Spanish steamer Adriano, F. M. de Rivas, 7½ hours from Cadiz and Algeciras, with sugar for Gibraltar, cons. to the Widow Main & Sons.

British steamer Lion Belge, G. Hunter, 3 hours from Tangier, with a general cargo for Gibraltar, cons. to Messrs. Longlands Cowell & Co

Supplement •