THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1840.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.—The steam ship *Britannia*, Capt. Woodruff, arrived at Halifax at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning last, in 11 days and 16 hours from Liverpool, with the September mail, and 86 cabin passengers. The mail arrived in this city early on Sunday morning—dates to the 4th instant. Parliament was prorogued on the 11th of August, by the Queen in person. The discussions on the subject of the treaty between Great Britain and the Northern powers relative to the affairs of Turkey and Egypt, are still continued in the London and Paris papers, but it appeared to be the general opinion that war would not take place.—A foolish attempt had been made by young Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and a few followers, to effect another revolution in France. The party landed at Boulogne, issued a proclamation, and attempted to seize the fortress. They were all soon captured and sent to the castle of Ham, and afterwards to the prison of the Conciergerie at Paris for trial.

His Excellency Lord Viscount FALKLAND, the new Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, Lady, Son, and suite, came passengers in the Britannia.

The Britannia performed the passage from Halifax to Liverpool in 9 1-2 days.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Prorogation of Parliament.—At five minutes before two o'clock, the Duchess of Kent entered the body of the house, proceeded by Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, Lord Great Chamberlain, and took her seat upon the woolsack facing the throne. Her Royal Highness was almost immediately succeeded by their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, who were also preceded by the Lord Great Chamberlain, and were conducted to the seats appropriated to their use. His Majesty was attired in a Field-Marshal's uniform; her Majesty was dressed in white watered silk, with lace, feathers, and diamonds. The Duke of Cambridge shortly afterwards entered the house. At ten minutes after two, the discharge of guns, and the merry peal of the bells of St. Margaret's church, without the building, announced the arrival of Her Majesty, and in ten minutes afterwards the procession entered the house. The Earl of Shaftesbury bore the cap of maintenance, and Viscount Melbourne carried the sword of state immediately before the Queen. Prince Albert accompanied Her Majesty, who was led to the throne by her Royal Consort. Her Majesty was attired in white satin, trimmed with lace, and the stomacher was gorgeously trimmed with diamonds. Her Majesty wore a coronet of diamonds upon her brow.

Sir Augustus Clifford, Principal Usher of the Black Rod, then proceeded to the House of Commons, for the purpose of commanding the attendance of that Hon. House in the House of Lords. In a few minutes he returned, conducting the Speaker and the members of the House of Commons. The Speaker then addressed Her Majesty in the following terms:—

"Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's most faithful Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Majesty with the Bill which closes the supplies for the present year. In granting these supplies to your Majesty, we have shown our determination to support the public credit, and to maintain the national honour; and although it has been our painful duty to impose additional burdens upon the public, we have endeavoured to increase the available revenues by such means of taxation as will produce the least possible derangement of its commerce and its industry. At the commencement of the present session, your Majesty was graciously pleased to recommend to our attention the state of the affairs of Canada, the Municipal Corporations of Ireland, and the Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with reference to the Established Church. We have applied ourselves with unremitting diligence to the consideration of these important subjects. We have enabled your Majesty to re-unite the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and it has been our anxious desire so to provide for the constitutional government of that community as to ensure its permanent tranquillity; and by removing every obstacle to the full development of its resources, to lay the foundation of its future prosperity, so as to render it the source of greatness and strength to this empire. The Municipal Institutions of Ireland have been long since ascertained to be inconsistent with the present state of society, and ill adapted to the wants of the people. To remedy these defects, we have remodelled the Corporations of the large cities and towns, we have enlarged and defined the franchise, and by extending to Ireland the same principles which have been successfully applied to England and Scotland, we trust we have insured to the Municipal Institutions of that part of the United Kingdom the respect and confidence of those for whose advantage they are established. We have anxiously considered the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with a view of supplying the want of churches, and of residences for the clergy, which is so much felt in various parts of the country. In order to place funds applicable to this object, we have made some most important modifications in the constitution of Cathedrals and Chapters, which, without impairing the efficiency of those venerable institutions, will furnish the means of providing for a very large class of your Majesty's subjects the blessings of public worship and religious instruction. Various other subjects have pressed upon our consideration during this session, but these three important measures have been brought to completion in pursuance of your Majesty's most gracious recommendation. We anxiously hope that, under the blessings of Divine Providence, they may produce those salutary results which we venture to anticipate, and we feel confident that they will be regarded as additional proofs of your Majesty's desire to advance the constitutional liberty and to promote the religious welfare of your loyal and grateful people. It is now my duty to present to your Majesty a Bill to apply certain sums of money out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1840, and to appropriate the supplies granted by this Parliament, to which, with all humility, we pray your Majesty's royal assent."

The Lord Chancellor then knelt at the foot of the throne, and presented to Her Majesty the copy of her speech, which Her Majesty was pleased to read as follows:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*—The state of the public business enables me to close this session of Parliament; in releasing you from your attendance I have to thank you for the care and attention with which you have discharged your important duties. I continue to receive from Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their anxious desire for the maintenance of peace. I congratulate you upon the termination of the civil war in Spain. The object for which the quadruple engagements of 1834 were contracted having now been accomplished, I am in communication with the Queen of Spain, with a view to withdraw the Naval force which, in pursuance of those engagements, I have hitherto stationed on the northern coast of Spain. I am happy to inform you that the differences with the Government of Naples, the grounds and causes of which have been laid before you, have been put into a train of adjustment, by the friendly mediation of the King of the French. I rejoice also to acquaint you that the Government of Portugal has made arrangements for satisfying certain just claims of some of my subjects, and for the payment of a sum due to this country under the stipulations of the Convention of 1827. I am engaged, in concert with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, in measures intended to effect the permanent pacification of the Levant, to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, and thereby to afford additional security for the peace of Europe. The violent injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the Emperor of China, and the indignities offered to an agent of my Crown, have compelled me to send to the coast of China a Naval and Military force, for the purpose of demanding reparation and redress.

"I have gladly given my assent to the Act for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in Ireland. I trust that the law which you have framed for further carrying into effect the reports of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners will have the beneficial effect of increasing the efficiency of the Established Church, and of better providing for the religious instruction of my people.

"I have observed with much satisfaction the result of your deliberations on the subject of Canada. It will be my duty to execute the measures which you have adopted in such a manner as, without impairing the executive authority, may satisfy the best wishes of my subjects, and provide for the permanent welfare and security of my North American provinces.

"The legislative bodies of Jamaica have applied themselves to the preparation of laws rendered necessary or expedient by the altered state of society. Some of these laws require revision and amendment; but I have every reason to expect cordial assistance from the Assembly of Jamaica, in the salutary work of improving the condition and elevating the character of the inhabitants of that colony. The conduct of the emancipated negroes throughout the West Indies has been remarkable for tranquil obedience to the law, and a peaceable demeanour in all the relations of social life.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*—I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year. I lament that it should have been necessary to impose additional burdens upon my people, but I trust that the means which you have adopted for the purpose of meeting the exigencies of the public service are calculated to press with as little severity as possible upon all classes of the community.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*—In returning to your respective counties, you will resume those duties which you perform so much to the public benefit and advantage. It is my anxious desire to maintain tranquillity at home and peace abroad. To these objects, so essential to the interests of this country, and to the general welfare of mankind, my efforts will be sincerely and unremittingly directed; and, feeling assured of your co-operation and support, I humbly rely upon the superintending care and continued protection of Divine Providence."

The ceremony in the house occupied a little more than 20 minutes. Her Majesty having retired at about 15 minutes before three o'clock. Their Lordships then separated.—*Naval & Military Gazette.*

LONDON, August 14.—The session of Parliament was closed yesterday, by the Queen in person, with the usual speech from the throne. Previous to which, Mr. Speaker summed up what the House of Commons had done of the work laid down in the opening speech, delivered by her Majesty on the 16th of January. Though Colonial subjects have occupied more than usual of the time of the House of Commons during the session, it has all along been plain that the interest and understanding of the Members has really been very little engaged in those matters; and now, when all the talk is over, we hear through their mouthpiece, what they themselves take credit for having done. For Canada then, alone, of all the Colonies, have they done aught worth their own mention.—*Colonial Gazette.*

Whitehall, Aug. 10.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honorable Charles Poulett Thomson, Governor-General of all Her Majesty's Provinces on the continent of North America, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the county of Kent, and of Toronto, in Canada.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, Lieut.-Governor of Nova-Scotia, is appointed Governor of Ceylon in place of the Right Hon. Alexander Stewart Mackenzie, who retires. Lord Viscount Falkland is appointed to succeed Sir Colin Campbell in the Government of Nova Scotia.

Quick Travelling.—A gentleman who came passenger in the royal mail steam ship Britannia, from Boston, travelled, between the 18th of July and the 14th of August, by "canal, stage, railroad, and steamboat," not less than 5921 miles, or at the rate of 219¾ miles per day.—*Liverpool Albion.*

We understand the late Earl of Durham has bequeathed the whole of his extensive property, both real and personal, to his amiable Countess, without limitation, and also appointed her ladyship his sole executrix.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

On Thursday the Duchess of Bedford and Baroness Spaeth, Madame d'Hoogvorst, Count Arschot, and Major Keppel, visited the widow of the late Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox, at St. Ann's Hill. This venerable lady is in her 90th year.

The receipts upon the London and Birmingham railway last week were £19,056 10s. 6d.

It is rumored in well informed circles that the Duke of Beaufort is about to be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The late Earl of Durham's yacht, the Albatros, was sold by the secretary of the Yacht Squadron Club, for 1000 guineas, to a person who intends to take her to trade between Sydney and Port Philip.

Assam Tea.—The number of chests of Assam Tea about to be shipped for England this season is 120.—*Calcutta Courier, June* 1.

Proposed Movements of Troops.—To the Mediterranean: 19th Regiment to Malta, and the 38th Regiment to Corfu, to replace the two regiments which were withdrawn to augment the troops in Canada; 42d Regiment to relieve the 59th at Corfu; 79th Regiment to relieve the 33d at Gibraltar; 88th Regiment to relieve 47th at Malta; 97th Regiment to relieve 2d Battalion of the 60th at Corfu; 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, to relieve 92d at Malta.—To the West Indies:—33d Regiment, from Gibraltar; 47th Regiment, from Malta; 59th Regiment, from Corfu; 92d Regiment, from Malta.—To Jamaica:—2d Battalion of 60th, from Corfu, to relieve the 68th.—To America:—14th, 70th, 74th, and 89th Regiments, from Jamaica; 64th Regiment is to relieve the 23d at Nova-Scotia, which relieves the 66th in Canada; 24th, 32d, 34th, 65th, 66th, and 73d Regiments, are to come home from America.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—A singular calculation has been made relative to the 2,000 officers engaged in that memorable event. There are now serving in the Army—1 Field-Marshal, 5 Generals, 21 Lieutenant-Generals, 31 Major-Generals, 81 Colonels, 123 Lieutenant Colonels, 82 Majors, 108 Captains, Lieutenants, Quarter-Masters, and Surgeons, which, with 200 killed or died of wounds, and 1,348 sold out, dead, or retired, &c., make up the 2000.

The daily papers contain a correspondence between Captain Douglas, (the son of Sir Howard Douglas, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands,) Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Major Shadwell Clerke, a friend of Captain Douglas. The correspondence related to a letter published in the *Morning Chronicle* of August 8th, from Lord Charles Fitzroy to Lord John Russell, in which Lord Charles made some strong animadversions on the use that Sir Howard Douglas made of the high police powers vested in his office. In his remarks Lord Charles had used the words "*worse than cowardly*," and "*disreputable*," and Captain Douglas, while professing not to interfere with fair discussion of his father's public conduct, complains of those expressions; and that Lord Charles Fitzroy had overstepped the bounds of Parliamentary licence, by publishing his letter without any reply which might have been made to it. Lord Charles answers, that his accusation rests solely on public grounds; he withdraws the expression *cowardly*, which was never meant "in the sense of offence to a soldier's honour;" and he explains that the term *disreputable* was meant to apply more particularly to a Dr. Valetti, who appears to have been employed under the Ionian Government, and to have been introduced at Court. This explanation being deemed satisfactory, the correspondence closes.—*Colonial Gazette.*

Mr. John Atwoood has purchased the estate of Sir John Owen in Pembrokeshire. Purchase-money is stated to be about £300,000.

Mr. O'Connell has announced his intention of agitating for good government in India; and, forgetting Ireland for the moment, he declared that there never was a country in ancient or modern times so misgoverned as the East Indies.

Mr. Justice Crompton is reported to have knelt to Father Matthew and taken the pledge. This most respected judge has for years abjured the use of wines or spirits, and literally sent the contents of his cellar down the sewer.—*Evening paper.*

The Repealers throughout Ireland are to be known by their dress—a pepper-and-salt coat, velvet collar, and repeal buttons; which garb Mr. O'Connell has already adopted.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

LONDON, August 15.

On Saturday last the King and Queen of the Belgians landed at Woolwich Dockyard from on board the *Widgeon* steam-packet, coming from Ostend, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a party of the Horse Artillery. The Queen and Prince Albert received their Majesties on their arrival, and the Duchess of Kent came to the Palace soon after. In the afternoon the Queen, the Queen of the Belgians, Prince Albert, and the King of the Belgians, took an airing in the parks in an open carriage and four. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Queen of the Belgians, left town on Wednesday afternoon in an open carriage and four, escorted by a party of Lancers, for Windsor Castle. The Court is expected to remain at Windsor during the autumn. The Duke of Wellington is expected at the Castle to-morrow, on a visit to Her Majesty.

The Queen Dowager completed her 48th year on the 13th inst. Respect and admiration are universally felt for the character and virtues of her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent completed her 54th year on 17th August.

On Wednesday, 26th August, Prince Albert completed his twenty-first year. The day was ushered in with the ringing of bells. The ceremony of presenting the freedom of the City of London to Prince Albert took place on Friday, the 28th, in Guildhall, which had been fitted up for the occasion.

Departure of the King and Queen of Belgium.—On Monday, 24th, his Majesty and the Queen of the Belgians and suite, left Windsor Castle at seven o'clock in the morning, for Woolwich, on their return to the Continent. They embarked in the Widgeon steamer, under a salute from the field batteries, and amid the cheers of a crowd of spectators.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that letters have been received in that capital from the French Embassy in London which announce positively that matters have taken a sudden and favourable turn, owing to the unremitting exertions of the King of the Belgians. The papers state that King Leopold, who reached Brussels on the 26th, will proceed to the Rhine, to follow up his negotiations. Count Woronzow was said to have arrived in Paris, also on a mission of peace.—*Colonial Gaz.*

Auspicious union of the Catholic and Protestant in the North.—Tectotal Procession.—On Tuesday week the members, a majority of them of the Coleraine Protestant and Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Societies, marched in procession through the town of Coleraine, and proceeded to Portstuart and Portrush, with sashes, ribbons, medals, &c. accompanied by fifes and drums.

Lt.-Col. Lord C. Wellesley, who is with his Regiment at Portsmouth, will shortly go to Portobello, near Edinburgh, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchionness of Douro.

Every body thinks we shall have no war with France, but many are puzzled to observe, in the midst of pacific deliberations, that warlike preparations are not abandoned, and that on the part of France they proceed almost with increased activity; for besides the equipment of fleets, and bustle in her dockyards, we are told that the French coasts are being placed in a state of efficient defence.

Earl Grey witnessed the departure of the funeral procession of the Earl of Durham from Lambton Castle. The venerable Earl was stationed at a window in an apartment above the saloon, from which it could be seen for a considerable distance. It was rumoured that his lordship would have attended the funeral, but that he remained in the castle to administer to his daughter, lady Durham, the consolation she so much needed under the final separation from her beloved lord.

Last Saturday the foundation-stone of the proposed monument to Sir Walter Scott was laid at Edinburgh, with masonic honours. It is to be 180 feet high, and the coast will be £12,000.

Liverpool was visited on Sunday night and Monday, by one of the most severe storms, accompanied by torrents of rain, at times amounting to a complete hurricane, ever witnessed at this early season of the year.

Of the last five centuries France has spent 326 years in foreign and domestic wars, and during that period 184 great battles have been fought.

A letter from the Hague, of the 11th inst. states that the question of neutrality, in the event of war between France and the powers who signed the treaty of London, is under consideration in the Dutch Cabinet. It was reported that the Cabinet had a project for an alliance between all the secondary maritime powers of Europe, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, and Sweden, and the United States of America, for securing respect to neutrals, and maintaining the principle that the flag protects the cargo.

Sir M. Montefiore and his companions, arrived in Alexandria on the 4th August, and were received with much pomp by the Jews and the Austrian and British Consuls.

The Earl of Hardwicke, East Indiaman, of 1600 tons, bound to Bengal, is fitted with a steam-engine of 30 horse power, intended to propel her in light airs and calms, with paddle wheels so arranged that they can be shipped or unshipped in a short space of time. She has also a simple contrivance on board, by which the wheels can be disengaged from the engine in one minute, whenever the vessel is to use her canvass only. The space occupied by the engine and boiler is very small, being 25 feet in length and 10 feet width of the main deck, between the fore and main hatchway, the whole enclosed between decks, no part going into the hold, nor above deck. This engine of 30 horse power propels her, in calm and smooth water, five knots, and her consumption of fuel is three tons in 24 hours; she draws 17 feet of water, and is full of passengers, troops, and cargo.

The Blenheim, a fine ship, of 380 tons, has been chartered by the New Zealand Company of London, to convey a party of emigrants from the Highlands, for the Company's settlement at Wellington, at Port Nicholson.

Lieutenant-General Lord Keane, who last week abandoned the field of Mars for the altar of Hymen, is in the 60th year of his age.

Mr. Macauley, Secretary-at-War, has arrived at Paris, no doubt with the purpose of seeing with his own eyes the progress of the warlike preparations making throughout France.

A national monument is talked of for the honest patriot Lord Durham.

The elevation of the Right Hon. C. Poulett Thomson, Governor of Canada, to the peerage, (says the *Globe*), is at once a recognition by the highest authority of his great services in Canada, and will give to the House of Lords a member of sound practical knowledge and of liberal opinions.

Mr. O'Connell is busily endeavouring to effect a Repeal of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland. He has a powerful rival, however, in Sharman Crawford, who is sustained by a great party in the province of Ulster, and he is unanimously opposed by the whole press in England.

Accounts of the harvest are exceeding favourable. A few weeks of fine weather has been experienced, and the most unpromising fields in the early part of the season has greatly improved.

TRADE.—The improvement recently noted in the trade of Manchester, we are glad to find, continues. The *Manchester Guardian* of Wednesday gives the following report. "Our market yesterday was in pretty nearly the same state as on the preceding Tuesday: a fair amount of business being done, though at very moderate prices. The lower counts and inferior qualities of yarn are in good demand, and sell freely at previous rates; whilst superior qualities of forties are worse to sell, and, in some cases, a slight reduction has been submitted to. In the goods market there is an improved demand for very light and thin calicoes, but other articles remain without alteration."

London Markets, Aug. 26.—Cash is plentiful, and discounts remain easy, there being no presure for Money. The best Bills are quoted at 4½ to 4¼ per cent, and others of less note 5 to 8 per cent. The prevailing opinion is, that little variation will take place in present rates for some weeks.

TEA.—There was a brisk demand to-day for Free trade Tea, and prices again improved; 7422 packages were offered at public sale, principally Congou, nearly two-thirds of which were disposed of at ½d. above the rates of yesterday. Good and fine Congou, 2s 10d to 2s 11d; Twankay, 2s 4d; good Hyson, 4s to 4s 6d. The market closed firmly.

The exports of tea from China to Great Britain during the year have been estimated at from 25 to 30 millions of pounds.

September 2.—To-morrow the duty on Foreign wheat is expected to recede to 2s 8d. per quarter; and there being no chance of it going to 1s. per quarter, the merchants and holders of that grain are actively employed in making preparations for releasing their respective stocks from bond; for it is estimated that within one week upwards of 750,000 quarters will be taken out of bond in the kingdom, which will, of course, have a great influence on the price of English Wheat. This circumstance will, no doubt, produce a scarcity of money, by which trade in general will be crippled.

The demand for all kinds of produce continue dull, and prices of almost all articles have a downward tendancy; indeed, in many instances an actual decline has taken place.

The Harvest.—A monthly Agricultural report for August begins with the remark, "This has been a glorious month—a ripening period which has set at naught all the fictions that have been made current throughout the country for keeping up the prices of the necessaries of life." It is added that such a harvest, so rich, so dry, so well secured, has not been witnessed for several years.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 4.—Timber Market.—British American Pine Planks, per foot of two inches thick, 2½ to 2½; Lachwood, per fathom, £4 10 to £5 10; Timber, red pine, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 1d.; yellow, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d.

NAVY.—Very active efforts are making at Portsmouth to procure men for the navy; and if necessity should arise, the out-pensioners of Greenwich Hospital will be called on and surveyed for service. The greatest activity is also manifest in the several dockyards. At Plymouth, the Caledonia, 120, and Calcutta, 84, are ordered for commission; and at Portsmouth, the Pembroke, 72, and Illustrious, 72. The Britannia, 120, is being equipped with every possible despatch to take out the new Commander-in-Chief to the Mediterranean (at present not positively known); and several more large ships are in active progress for the pendant. The brig Pantaloon, 10, Lieut. Tryon, has been despatched to Belfast, to bring here volunteers for the Navy. The Belleisle, 72, Capt. Nicholas, left Malta for England on the 1st instant, to proceed to Plymouth, to have new capstans and other requisites, but will return as soon as completed. The Inconstant, 36, Capt. Pring, is ordered to proceed forthwith to Gibraltar with some companies of artillery and their material. A very large quantity of the munitions of war has lately been shipped to Gibraltar.—*Brighton Gazette.*

The *Gazette* of Tuesday week contains a list of 39 retired Rear-Admirals who have been transferred to the active-list of flag officers of her Majesty's fleet.

Orders have been forwarded to the outposts to commence an active enlistment of sailors. A tender took up her station in the Downs on Thursday night, for the purpose of receiving recruits, and at Dover, Deal, &c., an active canvas for able seaman is commenced.

Some consternation was caused in the Court circle at Windsor Castle, by the accident of Prince Albert losing the splendid diamond Pin which had been presented to him by the Queen on his birth day. After considerable unavailing inquiry, it was picked up by an upholsterer on the floor of the painting room, which had been visited by the Prince, and he had dropped it there.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—The Great Western arrived at King's-road, near Bristol, at twelve o'clock on Monday night, in 13 days and six hours from New-York. She brings replies to letters sent out by the Acadia.

The Great Western has crossed the Atlantic 28 times during the period of the 14 months, just elapsed, without accident, maintaining an almost uniform speed, of which the average time was 16 days going, and 13 to 14 days coming back; the last voyage was even accomplished in 11 days and a half.

Steam ship India.—This magnificent vessel, of 1206 tons measurement, is now being fitted for the voyage out to Calcutta, and will leave England on the 15th Sept. It is expected that she will take up the line from Calcutta to Suez in January, and that she will perform four voyages between those ports in 1841, touching at Madras and Ceylon on her way. In 1842, the company will have vessels of 2000 tons and 600 horse power to run between Calcutta and Suez, and the same class vessels between London and Alexandria, to form one continuous chain from London to Calcutta.

Slave Trade.—A letter from Rome states that the treaty about to be concluded between the Holy See and Donna Maria will contain a clause stipulating the abolition of the slave trade.

SPAIN.—The last stronghold of the Carlists, the fort of Callado de Alpuente, had fallen into the hands of the Queen's troops. The garrison having attempted to escape, was overtaken by the besiegers, and 169 of them were made prisoners. Among them were the chiefs Tallada and Peinado, 18 officers, and 2 chaplains. "The brigadier in command of the besieging forces states in his bulletin, that the General in Chief of the Army of the Centre had ordered all the rebels who had submitted, as well as those who were taken, to be shot, for their obstinacy in refusing to accept the terms which had been offered to them."

RUSSIA.—The extensive preparations of the Emperor Nicholas at Odessa are attributed solely in Constantinople to the new campaign against the Circassians.

TURKEY.—A letter From Constantinople, of the 5th August, states that a conspiracy has been detected there, having for its object to murder the Sultan and his Ministers, and to place his brother on the throne, under the guardianship of Khosrew Pacha and Halil Pacha. It is stated further, that whilst the Sultan was reviewing some troops on the 28th July, six shots were fired from the ranks, and that two balls penetrated the Sultan's cloak. Two thousand persons were arrested on suspicion; of which number, the *Leipsic Gazette* affirms that fifteen hundred have been strangled. The latter part of the story, at least, is discredited.

AFRICA.—By letters from Sierra Leone, we find that the yellow fever had again broken out in a most malignant form, nine deaths having occurred within a few days. Mr. Teague, Ordnance Clerk, M. Pyne, Colonial Surveyor, several of the Church Missionary Society, and the wife of Mr. Dover, of the Wesleyan Mission, died. Colonel Doherty, the Governor, had a severe attack of fever; which had decided him on returning home.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

RUSSIA.—The population of the north of Russia, is afflicted with a dreadful famine, and the Emperor has been compelled to open his Baltic ports to the introduction of foreign corn.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—We have papers from Sydney to the 28th of April. Their contents are of no particular importance.

A meeting of the Temperance Association, on the 17th April, was graced by the presence of the Governor; who presided and made a long speech. The Attorney-General, in moving the first resolution, contrasted the present feeling on the subject with the feeling which prevailed twenty years back, when "his Majesty's representative and all the members of his Council were venders of rum."

LATEST FROM CHINA.—Later news had been received from China, by the Aden, which left Macao April 27, 18 days later than latest dates from that place by the overland mail. She was spoken by the Hindoo, which arrived at Liverpool on the 31st. The Chinese continued busily engaged in preparations for the British expedition. They occasionally threw rockets among the English ships at Macao, without causing any serious damage. As much tea had been brought to Macao as would load all the ships waiting for cargoes.—*Boston D. Adv.*

Mehemet Ali is obstinate: the Paris *Moniteur* of Sunday contains the following paragraph—"The news received from Alexandria by the Government states that the Viceroy of Egypt has answered by a refusal the notifications which Rifat Bey was charged to make him. He declared that he would repel force by force; but that he would rest on the defensive, and not commit any act of aggression."

The aspect of affairs in France, however, continues to be more pacific. The newspapers are beginning to consider what France is likely to get by going to war with England, and what she is more likely to lose. The *Journal des Debats* observes, that in all preceding wars with England, the French colonies have invariably fallen a sacrifice at the very outset; and, despite the formidable naval armaments which we are told France has now at her disposal, the *Débats* contemplates the seizure of the remaining French colonies as the first result of a declaration of war. The *Moniteur* of Friday thus explains the purpose of the warlike preparations in France—"Without doubt, more than one event may take place in the East; it is with that prospect that the Government endeavours to place France in a condition to guard against dangers which might menace her honour or her interests. All parties may be well convinced of one thing; the Government is aware of the extent of the responsibility which presses upon it. It appreciates its duties, and will fulfil them all; and it reckons amongst the most sacred that of not leaving France unprepared for the eventualities of the future. We continue to believe that these eventualities will be pacific.—*London Colonial Gazette.*

From the London Colonial Gazette, Aug. 12

FRANCE.—*Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.*—A mad attempt at revolutionizing France was made last week, by Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the son of the Count de St. Leu, late King of Holland. He engaged the Edinburgh Castle steamer, belonging to the Commercial Packet Company, as if for a pleasure-trip, and left London in her with but few of his friends on board. A party, however, joined them at Blackwall, and more at Deptford and Margate, until the number amounted to about fifty-seven. They were all dressed in plain clothes; but on Thursday morning they made their appearance on deck in uniform, chiefly of officers of rank. They obliged the master of the steamer to land them at Wimereux, a small village about two miles and a half from Boulogne; and, headed by the Prince, General Comte Montholon, General Voisin, and an Etat Major, they marched for the town.

"They distributed their proclamations to every body they met, and strewed five-franc pieces to a rabble who preceded them. The above-named, and about five or six other officers, one of whom bore an elegant and richly-decorated flag, with the golden eagle on the staff, and about thirty men, all dressed in new military uniform, exactly corresponding with the regular French troops, military caps. (No. 40 in front.) and knapsacks, landed very early in the morning, without any interference on shore; and crossing over the heights, entered the town of Boulogne about 5 o'clock, with about 50 ragamuffins, crying out 'Vive l'Empereur,' and marching down the streets of the lower town towards the upper town. The inhabitants, hearing the drums of the National Guard, were alarmed, and closed the gates to prevent their entering at the top of the Grand Rue. The Prince and his companions then proceeded round to the Calais Gate; which was also closed against them. It appeared to be their intention to obtain possession of the citadel on the ramparts, where the powder and ammunition are kept, and which would have become an easy conquest, having one or at most two sentinels to guard it. Foiled in this they proceeded along the Calais Road to the Colonne de Napoleon; which one of them entered by breaking open the door at the foot, and, mounting to the top, placed their flag upon it. By this time, a few of the National Guard appeared, with their muskets and bayonets fixed, but did not approach very near to the insurgents, not having collected a sufficient number to attack them; a few of the Bonapartists detaching themselves from the main body, were soon after captured; others making their way down to the sea-side in hopes of getting on board the steamer; which by this time was taken possession of by the Harbour-master and about ten armed men, who went out in a boat, boarded, and brought her into harbor. Prince Louis Napoleon, and about five other officers, with the principal part of his comrades, then marched into the town a second time, and immediately went to the Barracks; at the gates of which there was one sergeant and one sentinel, with whom the Prince had a short parley, and called upon them to shout 'Vive l'Empereur!'—which they answered by shouting 'Vive l'Roi!' and the sergeant immediately drew his sword; when Prince Louis Bonaparte presented and fired a pistol at him, which was warded off by the sergeant, and the ball lodged in the neck of the sentinel who stood close by him, and who died in the evening. The Bonapartists had only swords and a few pistols to protect themselves, evidently expecting a large party to join them.

"They then, from fatigue and other causes, got into disorder; but Prince Louis Napoleon and a brother officer went on to the porch, and went in to the Permit-office, came out, and was in a few minutes captured with all his party then present—taken before the Mayor—sent up to the citadel under a strong escort, and placed in different apartments—which took place about half-past eight o'clock."

Louis Napoleon issued the following ridiculous proclamation on entering the town:—

"Prince Napoleon, in the name of the French people, decrees as follows. The dynasty of the Bourbons of Orleans has ceased to reign. The French people are reinstated in their rights. The troops are delivered from their oath of fidelity. The Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies are dissolved. A National Congress shall be convoked on the arrival of Prince Napoleon at Paris. M. Thiers, President of the Council, is appointed, at Paris, President of the Provisional Government. Marshal Clausel is named Commander-in-Chief of the Troops assembled at Paris. General Pajol is to be commander of the First Military Division. All the chiefs of the corps who do not conform immediately to these orders shall be displaced. All officers, sub-officers, and soldiers, who will show their energetic sympathy for the national cause, shall be recompensed in the most distinguished manner in the name of the country. God protect France. LOUIS NAPOLEON."

Additional troops were brought into the town, which continued in a state of excitement on Saturday; on which day Louis Napoleon was removed from the castle, for Ham, where he arrived at half-past twelve the same night.

The master and crew of the Edinburgh Castle were detained in custody; and the vessel was left in charge of the Customhouse officers.

In Paris, by Saturday, great numbers of persons had been arrested as implicated in the affair. Some of the Paris press associated Lord Palmerston's name with the outrage. Some suspicions were raised by the foolish, against the English residents at Boulogne, several of whom left accordingly.

The crew of the 'Edinburgh Castle' steamer, which brought Prince Louis Bonaparte and his accomplices to Boulogne, arrived at the prison of the Conciergerie on Friday last. They are 15 in number, including a cabin-boy, and travelled in a diligence escorted by a few municipal guards.

All the persons inculpated in the affair of Boulogne have arrived in Paris, with the exception of Colonel Voisin and the Pole Ovinski, who were both wounded, and remain at Boulogne.

The King of the French and his family have paid a visit to Boulogne and Calais, and were received with the strongest demonstrations of loyal attachment. His Majesty distributed crosses of the Legion of Honour, and conferred other distinctions on several of the military and others at Boulogne, who resisted the attempt to seduce them from their allegiance. The vessel in which His Majesty and family were passengers, narrowly escaped shipwreck, in a severe storm, on the passage to Boulogne.

The Insurgents.—The Chamber of Peers met on the 18th Aug. for the purpose of forming itself into a court of justice to try Prince Louis Bonaparte and his accomplices, who are 88 in number. After the Chancellor had read the royal ordinance constituting the house into a tribunal for the trial of the "*attentat*" of Boulogne, M. Frank Carre, the Attorney General, presented his requisitory against the accused, and the Court having appointed a commission of inquiry, adjourned *sine die.*

France is resolved to alarm Russia. The Minister of the Interior, according to one of the Paris papers of Monday, has granted permission to all the Polish refugees sent out of France in 1838, to return, and fix their residence in the capital.

A general order, addressed to the French troops by Marshal Vallee, the Governor General of Algiers, dated on the 5th ult. from the camp at Bhdah, announces the termination of the campaign of the present year, and describes it to have been glorious, and useful to the colony. He declares it to be his intention, in the course of a few months, to attack Abd-el-Kader at Oran, expresses his conviction that the efforts of the French will be crowned with success, and that a vast and beautiful colony will be bestowed on France, after a war of nearly ten years duration.

The Gazette de France says, "it was stated yesterday at the War-office that orders had been given to form a reserve of 300,000 regular troops, besides reorganizing the National Guards in all the towns of France."

A royal ordonnance for the expenditure of nineteen millions of francs for *matériel* of war is published in all the French papers of Sunday.

The *French Navy* numbers 46 ships of the line in commission and in ordinary, and 31 building; 56 frigates in commission and in ordinary, and 20 building; 57 brigs, and 10 building; 29 steam ships, and 7 building. Six of the present ships carry from 100 to 120 guns; and 14 of those building are of the same rate.

PRUSSIA.—The *Courier de la Moselle* states, from authentic information, that the Prussian authorities on the Rhine have orders to prepare every thing for war, but to execute them without noise of demonstration. It is added that the Berlin Cabinet believes that Louis Philippe will not make war for the sake of the Pacha of Egypt, and that M. Thiers would be immediately ousted from office should his policy not be pacific.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—Yesterday (Friday) morning at five o'clock, the steam ship *Britannia* arrived at the Cunard wharf at East Boston, having left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th—thus making her passage from wharf to wharf in 13 1-2 days. She was detained 4 or 5 hours below by fog; and brought 86 passengers to Halifax, and 70 to Boston.—*Daily Adv.*

The steamer *British Queen*, on her arrival in the Thames from her last voyage to New-York, was seized for having on board 1300 lbs. of manufactured tobacco, a quantity of cigars, tea, &c. all snugly stowed away in and about the engine room and among the coals, smuggled by some of the engineers and crew. She was released on bonds being given for the payment of the penalties which should be awarded. Two of the under officers were convicted and fined £100 each, to be imprisoned until paid. Several of the crew suspected of being implicated in the transaction were discharged. The duties on the articles seized would amount to between £300 and £400.

The British Queen arrived at New-York at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night last. She left Portsmouth at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 1st, and made the passage in little more than 15 days. She brought 100 cabin passengers, a cargo of 950 packages of fine goods, and £20,000 in specie.

☞ Mr. WHITE, the Bard of Erin, has returned to St. John, on his way to Europe, and will, we understand, hold a farewell Conversazione, &c. on Monday Evening next, at the Friary Hall.

"*British North American Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.*"—The first number of this Magazine was published in this city early in the present month. It contains forty pages, of demy octavo size, and is embellished with a fine portrait of the Rev. Thomas Jackson, President of the Conference the Centenary year, 1839. The work is neatly printed by Mr. Avery, and is understood to be under the editorial management of the Rev. Messrs. Temple and Wood, Wesleyan Missionaries of this district, gentlemen peculiarly well qualified for so important a work; and a useful and interesting periodical is confidently anticipated. The following are the contents of the present number:—Life of the Rev. Thomas Coke, L. L. D.; Dedicatory Sermon preached in the Centenary Chapel, St. George's street, New Brunswick, August 17th, 1839, by the Rev. Mr. Richey, A. M.; Introduction of Christianity into Britain; Account of the New Brunswick District Meeting, 1840; Account of the Irish Conference held in Dublin, 1840; Obituary Notices of Bombadier Thomas Holder, Royal Artillery, at St. John, and Mr