

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1840.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The Great Western arrived at New-York about 12 o'clock on Thursday night last, in 14 days from Bristol, bringing papers to the 4th of the present month.

The Act of Parliament to prevent Timber ships from carrying deck loads has been renewed for two years.—New-York Atlas of Saturday.

From the New-York Star of Friday last. Nineteen days later from Europe.—Arrival of the Great Western Steamer.

This incomparable ship, ever punctual to her time, came up to her wharf from Bristol, Eng., about 12, last night, bringing a numerous party of the present month. The intelligence by her was received in this city yesterday morning by Mr. Whitney's steamer North America, 37 hours from Boston.—We have extracted a great variety of intelligence.

Mr. Canard's new steam ship Britannia, was advertised to sail from Liverpool on the 1st of July, for Halifax.—The President steam ship (partner of the "British Queen") is to leave London for New-York about the 1st of August.

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3,000 tons, and her construction is different from any other ship. She has a circular stern for fighting guns, but quarter galleries are drawn out on the ship will present the original external figure.

Death of Sir Sidney Smith.—It is our painful duty to announce the decease of the gallant and illustrious officer, Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, which took place yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 9, Rue d'Angevauc, an event which will fill all Europe with regret and sorrow. Sir Sidney was born in 1764, and was, therefore, aged seventy-six. No praise of ours can add to his fame, which he gloriously and deservedly acquired; of which his own country must ever be proud, and which no generous foreigner envies.—Galignani's Messenger.

Spain.—Much importance is attached to the successful operation of the Christiana against the fortress of Morella. The Queen's troops, by the latest despatch, had carried the outer works, and the Carlists were in full retreat. The fort of Santudo had also been carried.

People are very ready to claim relationship when their money or title be got by it. The Gazette de Tribunaux has the following strange account:—An Italian gentleman, who died some time ago, has left an immense property, which is claimed by no less than 5,747 heirs! all of whom, except 125, can prove direct relationship with the deceased, though 2,190 are in the tenth degree. All these heirs have the same interest in the property, and are divided into three branches, one of which comprises 1,667 persons, and another 1,108. The Senate of Geneva has to decide which of the branches is to receive the inheritance.

From the New-York Alliance of Saturday last. Parliament has been actively engaged on several interesting subjects. A Clergy Reserve Bill has been brought in anew by Lord John Russell, by which a new division of the clergy property is proposed. The whole is to be divided into four parts—two fourths to the Church of England, and the remaining two fourths to be divided among other denominations of Christians, including Catholics. The Bill meets with some opposition, but will nevertheless carry through the House of Commons at any rate.

In the Lords its fate may be doubtful, but only doubtful, and we incline to the belief that it will in some shape prevail. Many have conscientious objections to awarding any portion to the Catholics; others, however, as it is, contrary to the spirit and letter of the act of 1712, by the royal, gallant, and good conduct of her Majesty's Catholic subjects during the late troubles, will go far towards softening down those objections. It may be satisfactory to the Catholic to know that their highly meritorious services are fully known and appreciated in the parent country.

On the 26th ult., the house went into committee on the Union Bill. It was opposed by Mr. Pakington in a long and able speech. Mr. P. withdrew his motion as to allow the bill to go to the committee. The bill is therefore safe, and will pass in the Commons without much alteration.

On the 24th of May Mr. Villiers renewed his motion, a repeal of the Corn Laws. It did not create much interest, and was lost by a vote of 50 to 177, leaving a majority of 127 against it.

The result in Great Britain is most promising; fruit will be abundant and corn crops are every where in good order; in short the bounty of providence is the theme of universal thankfulness and gratulation. The demand for continental grain is therefore lessened, the balloon in Great Britain is re-inflating, and good times are once more approaching, the effects of which will be visible here on the opposite side of the Atlantic.

York Minister has again very narrowly escaped destruction. The damage done on this occasion exceeds that of the former fire. The fire only destroyed the gables and the bells have fallen to the ground. The venerable building, however, can be again repaired.

Mr. Russell has held another splendid Drawing Room, and her birth day was joyfully observed. She, as well as Prince Albert, are very popular. The Queen accompanied by Prince Albert, visited the London Race Course, Cheltenham, &c. and was received with the greatest respect.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed to make up the deficiency in the revenue by an addition to the present duties on imports and exports. The political interference of the greatest moment relates to the affairs of France in Algeria, where her arms have met with fresh reverses from the indomitable Arabs. Gen. Vane and all the troops with him were obliged to fall back upon Algiers after sustaining much loss. The troops however behaved well, and the two sons of Louis Philippe acted with heroic bravery. Abd-el-Kader has possession of the entire open country, while his invaders are obliged to confine themselves to fortified places. The French general, it is supposed, will be recalled.

The King of Naples is irreconcilable, and it is said has broken off the negotiations and declared the mediation of France at an end. We cannot believe however, that he will long hold out in a cause so indefensible, especially when he is seriously threatened with the vengeance of England. Austria would indeed not permit him to bring on a war in the Italian peninsula with any power.

Cruisier, the valet, suspected of murdering Lord Russell, has undergone several examinations this week, and is again remaining in custody. The Bank of England this morning issued their periodical notice of granting loans, to be repaid on the 1st of August.

The plague is frightfully on the increase in Alexandria, and the warlike preparations of the Pacha are completely at a stand.

Some of the journals affect to believe the account of the death of the King of Prussia; but at all events the news had been received by the French Government, and is now being disseminated by the German Diet of Frankfurt.

London, May 28.—On Tuesday the French Chamber of Deputies voted a grant of 25,000,000 francs for the King of Naples in the island of Sicily, and a majority of 211 to 103.

The Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday adopted the Ministerial project of law for bringing home the remains of Napoleon, but rejected the amendment of the committee, raising the sum from one to two millions of francs, and proposing that an equestrian statue in honor of the Emperor should be erected in a conspicuous situation.

London, May 29.—Letters from Naples state that the differences between the English and Neapolitan Governments are not so easily arranged as was expected. England demands not only a abandonment of the contract, but a large indemnity, and, in addition, compensation for several Italian subjects imprisoned by order of the King.

London, June 1.—Law left the House of Lords was principally occupied with the motion of Lord Lyndhurst for the production of papers connected with the negotiations relative to the Spanish question. The noble and learned lord entered into an able exposition of the circumstances connected with the case, and after an explanation from Lord Melbourne, contented to withdraw his motion.

London, June 3.—In his communications with M. Guizot respecting the surrender of the ashes of Buonaparte, we observe that Lord Palmerston gives him the title of Emperor, which was never acknowledged by this Government before, even when Lord Palmerston himself was, as now, a member of it. It is also known that Buonaparte was deprived of the title by the Emperor, which was never acknowledged by this Government before, even when Lord Palmerston himself was, as now, a member of it.

Paris, June 1.—(Correspondence of a London paper.) There is but one opinion in Paris in regard to the manner in which the late campaign against Abd-el-Kader has been conducted. The journals of every colour admit that the result is laudable, and openly praise Marshal Vane with incapacity. Notwithstanding the magnificent bulletins on which French vanity has fed for the last month, the journals of every colour admit that the result is laudable, and openly praise Marshal Vane with incapacity.

The voice of Brougham has been again heard in the House of Lords. Only a few sentences were uttered in reference to an act of the Duke of Wellington. His Excellency Andrew Stevenson, the American Minister, transacted business June 1st at the Foreign and Colonial Offices, and with the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Value is represented as having traced across the Atlantic, and the passage was strongly then let him. Really this is a disgraceful business for the parties engaged in it, particularly of M. Thiers, who drew out the plan of the campaign. The sons of Louis Philippe have distinguished themselves. Nothing could be more gallant than the bearing of the Duke of Orleans, nothing more spirited than the conduct of his brother the Duke of Anjou. Both fought in the foremost ranks, and both carried off the palm for bravery in the estimation of the Army.

Marshal Vane must be recalled, but who is to succeed him? Hageaud is perhaps the only man in France who has the qualities requisite for a successful competition with Abd-el-Kader.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. Y. EXPRESS. LONDON, June 3, 1840.

In the early part of this week there has been considerable pressure for money here, but it has been partially relieved by the Bank of England issuing their customary notice to advance on the deposit of Exchequer Bills, India Bonds and Bills of Exchange until after the dividends are paid in July next. It was generally expected that the rate of interest would have been reduced to 4 1/2 per cent, but when the case was considered over in the bank parlour the majority were in favour of continuing the rate at 5 per cent. The discount houses are doing their business on easier terms, and first rate bills are freely cashed at the rate of 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per cent.—and five per cent. is generally charged for bills of an inferior class. The demand for money is, however, exceedingly limited, particularly from the manufacturing districts, the rate of profit being so low where any exists that it will not afford to pay 5 per cent, and drawing in consequence, are at a stand.

The improvement which took place about a month back, which encouraged hopes of a progressive amelioration of the winter, and a consequent fall in the price of wheat, is now entirely at a stand, and there is neither inducement nor inclination to anticipate.

The return of the quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England from the 31st March to the 26th May, published in the Gazette of the 29th May, exhibits the following results, compared with the 31st March, 1839, when the liabilities were £24,000,000, and the assets £27,000,000, and an increase in the liabilities of £270,000, and an increase in the assets of £688,000.

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INTELLIGENCE EXTRA.—We copy the following interesting intelligence from the Sunday paper, which is graciously permitted to pronounce the following account of the late arrival of the British ship the "Thames" from China, which brings dates of the 4th of February when the Chinese were still determining to resist all attempts at accommodation except on their own terms. They had purchased some European ships with the intention of arming and manning them for the purpose of attacking the British vessels.

Turkey and Egypt.—Letters from Constantinople to the Standard of the 26th inst. state that the affairs of Turkey and Egypt are likely to be speedily settled. Several members of the Divan had declared that they saw no objection to the empire but in the reconquest of the Sultan with Mehmet Ali.

Death of Sir Andrew Stirling.—The late Sir Andrew Stirling, who was killed at the battle of Waterloo, died on the 26th inst. at the age of 70 years. He was a distinguished soldier and statesman, and was one of the most able and energetic statesmen of his age.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.—Orders have been recently issued to the commissioners of the Royal Dockyards for the building of nine ships of the line, and a number of frigates, and a number of other vessels, to be immediately commenced, and completed as soon as possible; they are as follows:—A 90 gun ship, to be called the "Albatross," at Plymouth Dock-yard; a 74 gun ship, to be called the "Penguin," at Plymouth Dock-yard; a 64 gun ship, to be called the "Heron," at Plymouth Dock-yard; a 50 gun ship, to be called the "Eagle," at Plymouth Dock-yard; a 44 gun ship, to be called the "Falcon," at Plymouth Dock-yard; a 38 gun ship, to be called the "Hawk," at Plymouth Dock-yard; a 32 gun ship, to be called the "Owl," at Plymouth Dock-yard; a 26 gun ship, to be called the "Heronet," at Plymouth Dock-yard; a 22 gun ship, to be called the "Falconet," at Plymouth Dock-yard; a 18 gun ship, to be called the "Hawket," at Plymouth Dock-yard; a 14 gun ship, to be called the "Owllet," at Plymouth Dock-yard.

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LIVERPOOL, May 24.—We quote this day the arrival of 36 American ships, of which have reached this port since the evening of Friday last. It is understood that they bring an unusually heavy amount of cotton cargoes, a circumstance which it is certain will affect the operations of the cotton market.

Since the above was written, eight vessels laden with cotton have entered the Mersey. So crowded is the river with shipping, that a stranger would imagine the port was about being rigidly blockaded.

The Hope packet, from the West Indies, arrived at Falmouth 26th ult., with 150,000 dollars, and the Thomas Worthington, at Liverpool 29th, from Lima, with 250,000 dollars in specie.

The late Secretary Drummond got with his wife, the daughter of Mr. Kinnaird, a North British Merchant, £120,000, and since his Marriage he placed in the funds, from his savings, £16,000.—Belfast News Letter.

A temperance procession took place in Cork, on Easter Monday. The numbers which formed it amounted to 12,000 or 13,000. Father Mathew was at their head.

Several of the whiskey houses have removed their signs and substituted the following:—Coffee, cakes, and comfort.—Irish paper.

Now that Eccectab Abstinence has become the order of the day—and a capital order it is—we would venture to suggest that there is another stimulant much in use among all classes which it would be just as well for the people to abstain from also—we mean Tobacco. No man that uses it, is not the worse for the omission—and no man that does use it, it is, we undertake to say, the better for it. They may depend upon it that