The News by the British Queen.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The Steam Ship British Queen arrived at New York on Friday, bringing London and Liverpool papers to the 2d September.

Money continued to be scarce, and the rate of interest high. The pressure had extended more to the manufacturing districts, and bankruptcies were apprehended.

The prices of cotton had declined about 1-4d.—There had been a good demand. The sales of the last week amounted to 33,840 bales, the mills at Manchester were nearly in full work. At Havre there had been considerable activity in the cotton market. The sales from the 26th to the 31st Aug. amounted to nearly 21,000, at an improvement of 2 a 3 continues on the currency of the previous week.

The weather has been favorable for the harvest, and the crops in general were coming in well. The price of grain was advancing and there was no prospect of the duty on wheat falling below 6s. 8d. For the last three or four days, however, the weather was stormy and cold.

Parliament was prorogued on the 27th to the 24th day of October, when it will probably be farther prorogued.

News from India had been received over land giving a favorable account of the military movements in Affghanistan. There was little further news from China. All communication was cut off between Canton and Macao. The ships were lying at the latter place. About half the opium had been delivered to the Chinese authorities at Lintin, and it was expected the delivery would be completed by the end of April. All trade was of course suspended. The British Naval force in the East India seas was concentrated at Trincomale, awaiting orders to proceed to Canton.

The news from Spain is important. It has been apparent for more than a month past that there was a great disaffection in the army of Don Carlos. A number of battalions had actually seceded from the army, and Maroto, the commander-in-chief was in negotiation with Espartero, the Christino commander. The other Carlist leaders appeared to be tired of the contest, and there was an apparent breaking up of the army. Affairs appear to be now approaching a crisis. It was even reported at Paris on the 31st, that Maroto had joined the Queen's army, and that Don Carlos was a prisoner in the hands of Espartero. There was another and more probable report, that Don Carlos had surrendered to Sir John Hay, and claimed the protection of the British flag. It was announced by telegraph at Paris on the 30th, that the conference of the Carlist chiefs had broken up without making any arrangement among themselves and that Maroto had recommenced his march for putting himself in correspondence with Espartero. It was said that he had made overtures to France and England to put an end to the war. It was rumoured, independently of the above report, that Don Carlos had expressed a wish to quit Spain, finding his cause hopeless, and to leave the arrangement of affairs in the hands of the great powers. He had for some time manifested great want of resolution.

On the other hand, the accounts from Madrid stated that distractions in the Queen's councils and among the Cortes continued, and prospects very gloomy.

Ministerial Changes.—Mr. Spring Rice has resigned the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and has been elevated to the Peerage. He is succeeded by the Right Hon. Francis Thornhill Baring, one of the Secretaries of the Treasury. Mr. Rice is made a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Monteagle, of Brandon in the County of Kerry.—Lord John Russell, Secretary of the Home department, and the Marquis of Normanby, Secretary of the Colonial department, have exchanged places, the former having from being long in the Cabinet, become more conversant with the duties of the latter office, which at present are the most important. Mr. Poulett Thompson is appointed Governor General of the Canadas. Mr. Labouchere succeeds him as President of the Board of Trade, and is to have a seat in the Cabinet. Sir G. Grey is also to have a seat in the Cabinet. Lord Howick, the son of Earl Grey, Secretary of War, has resigned, as has his relative Mr. Wood, Secretary to the Admiralty. The cause of their resignation is not known, but it is supposed to be from some difference of opinion with the majority of the Cabinet. Mr. Wyse, a member for the city of Waterford, is appointed a Commissioner of the Treasury, and a writ issued for a new election. Mr. Shiel is to be Vice President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Vernon Smith under Secretary of the Colonies.

These new appointments vacate several seats in Parliament, and writs of election were issued before the prorogation. In the place of Mr. P. Thompson, who was a member for Manchester, the liberal party applied to Mr. Samuel Jones Lloyd, the banker, to offer himself as a candidate. He declined the offer, and it was made to Mr. Robert Hyde Gregg, of Manchester. The Tories have nominated Sir George Murray. The election was to take place on Friday, Sept. 6.—The radical Whigs have put up Col. Thompson.—Mr. Baring was re-elected for Portsmouth without opposition.

Prorogation of Parliament.—Tuesday Aug. 27, having been announced as the day of prorogation of Parliament by the Queen in person, the streets leading to the Parliament Houses were filled with persons anxious to see the Royal procession. The House of Lords also was filled with distinguished personages who had the right of admission, to see the ceremony of prorogation, and to hear the Queen's speech. A London paper thus describes the ceremony.

At five minutes past two o'clock, the roar of cannon announced the arrival of Her Majesty in Palace-yard, and the Lord Chancellor left the house to meet her.

The house was now quite full, and presented a most imposing appearance. The costumes of the foreign ambassadors, the bright scarlet of the peers' robes, and the white dresses and feathers of the ladies blended most harmoniously, and all was animation in that apartment

"Where high-born men were proud to wait—
Where beauty watched to imitate
Her gentle voice—her lovely mein—
And gather from her air that gait,
The graces of their Queen."

At a quarter past two o'clock her Majesty, attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, mistress of the robes, and Lady Lyttleton, lady in waiting, entered the house, preceded by the great officers of state, and took her seat upon the throne. Her Majesty wore under her robes a dress of white and gold. It was made somewhat lower than usual, and elegantly displayed her Majesty's bust. The ornaments worn were a stomacher and ear rings of diamonds and a pearl necklace. Her Majesty seemed in excellent health and spirits.

On the right of the throne stood the Earl of Shaftesbury, with the cap of maintenance, the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Duncannon, and the Duke of Norfolk, earl marshal; and on the left Viscount Melbourne, bearing the sword of state, the Marquis of Normanby, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, lord great chamberlain, Lord Hill, gold stick in waiting, the Earl of Albemarle, master of the horse, Earl of Surrey, treasurer of the household, Colonel Cavendish, &c.

Her Majesty commanded the peers to be seated, and ordered the Usher of the Black Rod (Sir Augustus Clifford) to summon the Commons.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, attended by a very large body of the members, then appeared at the bar, when

The Speaker addressed her Majesty in a speech, recapitulating the business of the session. The right hon. gentleman alluded more paticularly to the Metropolitan Police Bill, by which increased security had been given to personal property without in any way infringing upon the liberty of the subject. He expressed a regret that the finances of the country had not been in a condition to allow of any very material reduction of taxes, but was happy to be able to announce that an important modification had been made in that part of her Majesty's Revenue derived from the Post-office, and trusted that a low and uniform rate of postage would be attended by great social advantages, and more particularly so to the poorer classes. He alluded also to the Slave-trade Suppression Bill, by which increased protection was given to her Majesty's naval officers engaged on that service, and hoped it might be reserved for her Majesty's reign, under Divine Providence, to behold the total suppression of the inhuman traffic. He concluded by presenting for her Majesty's acceptance two bills, one to apply a sum from the Consolidated Fund to the ways and means for the year 1839, and one to authorize the emission of £12,026,050 in Exchequer Bills, for the service of the year 1839.

Her Majesty then gave her Royal assent to the above two bills, and to the following:—Bill for Funding Exchequer Bills, Duke of Marlborough's Pension Bills, District Constabulary Bill, Revenue Laws (Ireland) Bill, and Bolton Police Bill.

The Lord Chancellor then handed to her Majesty the speech, which was read in tones of the greatest sweetness. We have before had occasion to notice the clear, flexible, and musical character of her Majesty's voice, and her distinct and deliberate enunciation; those qualities of her delivery were, if possible, more marked than on any former occasion; her complete self possession may have partly contributed to this, but nothing could exceed the grace and elegance displayed this day. The most breathless silence pervaded the house, and every word reached its farthest corner. The sentence which referred to the perseverence with which her Majesty pursued the negotiations to persuade all the powers of Christendom to unite in a general league for the entire extinction of the slave-trade, was distinguished by much emphasis and heart-felt sympathy with the words. There was no cold assent to a common-place paragraph; she was within the "heart joined chorus." She raised her voice without the least strain, but with much effect, when addressing the "Gentlemen of the House of Commons;" and when she came to the sentence which told of her great pain at finding herself compelled to enforce the law against those who were resisting the law, and her reliance on the good sense of her people, the pathetic and touching manner of the delivery and the modulated but yet earnest tone of voice, caused a tear to start from more than one eye.

The speech was as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The public business having been brought to a close, I have now to perform the satisfactory duty of releasing you from your long and laborious attendance in Parliament.

I rejoice that a definitive treaty between Holland and Belgium, negotiated by the mediation of the Five Powers, has settled the differences between those two countries, and has secured the peace of Europe from dangers to which it has been so long exposed. The same concord which brought those intricate questions to a peaceful termination prevails with regard to the affairs of the Levant. The Five Powers are alike determined to uphold the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire; I trust that this union will insure a satisfactory settlement of matters which are of the deepest importance to the whole of Europe.

It has afforded me the sincerest pleasure to have been able to assist in effecting a reconciliation between France and Mexico. Intent upon preserving for my subjects the blessings of peace, I am highly gratified when I can avail myself of an opportunity of removing misunderstandings between other powers.

I have recently concluded with the King of the French a convention calculated to put an end to differences which have arisen of late years between the fishermen of Great Britain and France. This convention, by removing causes of dispute, will tend to cement the union between the two countries which is so advantageous to both, and so conducive to the general interests of Europe.

I shall continue to pursue with perseverance the negotiations in which I am engaged to persuade all the powers of Christendom to unite in a general league for the entire extinction of the slave trade, and I trust that, with the blessing of Providence, my efforts in so righteous a cause will be rewarded with success.

I regret that the differences which led to the withdrawal of my Minister from the Court of Teheran have not yet been satisfactorily adjusted by the government of Persia.

In order to fulfil the engagements announced to you at the opening of the present session, the Governor-General of India has moved an army across the Indus; and I have much satisfaction in being able to inform you that the advance of that expedition has been hitherto unopposed; and there is every reason to hope that the important objects for which these military operations have been undertaken, will be finally obtained.

I have observed, with much approbation, the attention which you have bestowed upon the state and condition of the country. I entirely concur in the measures which you have framed for the preservation of order, the repression of crime, and the better administration of justice in this metropolis; and I have given a cordial assent to the bills which you have presented to me for the establishment of a more efficient constabulary force in those towns which pecu-required it, and for effecting the important objects of generally extending the civil power throughout the country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the zeal and readiness with which you have voted the supplies for the service of the year.

It has been with satisfaction that I have given my consent to a reduction of the postage duties. I trust that the act which has passed on this subject will be a relief and encouragement to trade; and that, by facilitating intercourse and correspondence, it will be productive of much social advantage and improvement. I have given directions that the preliminary steps should be taken to give effect to the intention of Parliament as soon as the inquiries and arrangements required for this purpose shall have been completed. The advantageous terms upon which a considerable amount of the unfunded debt has been converted into stock, afford a satisfactory proof of the reliance placed on the credit and resources of the country, as well as on your determination to preserve inviolate the national faith.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with great pain that I have found myself compelled to enforce the law against those who no longer concealed their design of resisting by force the lawful authorities, and of subverting the institutions of the country. The solemn proceedings of courts of justice, and the fearless administration of the law by all who are engaged in that duty, have checked the first attempts at insubordination; and I rely securely upon the good sense of my people, and upon their attachment to the constitution, for the maintenance of law and order, which are as necessary for the protection of the poor as for the welfare of the wealthier classes of the community."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by her Majesty's command, said—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is her Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 24th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 24th day of October next."

Her Majesty, who appeared to be in the full enjoyment of health, then quitted the house, attended as on her entrance.

Mr. P. Thompson, the new Governor General of the Canadas, had taken the oaths, and was to sail about the 7th, in the Pique frigate. This appointment appears not to be very satisfactory, particularly with the mercantile interests connected with Canada. This unpopularity arises in part from his having been heretofore opposed to the protection on American timber.

The withdrawal of Lord Howick from the Cabinet is attributed to the evidences of a radical tendency of the administration, in its late appointments. A correspondent of the New York Times remarks upon this movement, which appears to have been sudden and unexpected.

"Certain places were offered to two of the most influential of the moderate radicals, Messrs. Charles Buller and Ward. Upon this Lord Howick discovers an inclination on the part of Lord Melbourne to move onwards instead of backwards; at which he, being always the most backward of the cabinet, takes fright and resigns. Now mark the bad management of all this! Lord Howick is frightened away, but Messrs. Buller and Ward cannot be induced to come in. In fact, I think they must have felt rather insulted than honored by the offers made to them. Although the places in question were such as they might possibly have accepted, had Lords Durham and Clarendon seats in the cabinet; yet, without such guarantees of the recognition of their principles, the only consequence of their acceptance would have been their loss of independence, and no acquisition of influence of any description.

"The mere facts of such offers having been made, unquestionably argue, as Lord Howick suspected, an onward tendency on the part of the predominant party in the government.

"It is a matter of serious regret that they have mismanaged the matter so dreadfully. I have no doubt that many Whigs will follow the example of Lord Howick, and that no radicals will be conciliated."

LONDON, SEPT. 2.—MONEY MARKET AND CITY NEWS.—We have long foreseen that monetary and commercial matters could not maintain their ground for any length of time, and we have done every thing in our power to caution the public on this head. To all thinking persons a crisis is inevitable, and every day tends more to strengthen this conviction. A most material marked depression has taken place in Consols to-day, and Exchequer Bills have receded nearly to par. The former have fallen to 90¼ for the account, and the latter have been marked as low as 4s. premium.

The temporary support which was given to the English Stock Market, to enable Lord Monteagle to carry through his funding scheme, now has, it would seem, been entirely withdrawn, and matters are falling back to their natural course. Hence, no doubt, arises much of the depression which Consols have sustained; but they have chiefly been affected by the increased scarcity of money and the total stagnation of confidence and credit. A short time must now bring things to a fatal point, and there, indeed, seems little probability of anything occurring to give them a favorable turn.

The weather even is against an amelioration of affairs, and most on the contrary tend much to excite alarm; for, although the crops in the south of England have no doubt been chiefly housed, yet it is otherwise in the north of England and Scotland; and the harvest in Ireland, to which this country looks always with anxiety, must also be a matter of uncertainty. Although the state of the country is quite deplorable, and how an explosion is to be prevented is quite beyond our comprehension.

It is now too, quite evident that Exchequer Bills are rapidly falling to a discount, and consequently some farther government measure will be necessary to rectify the errors and mischief occasioned by the conceit and nobusiness-like proceedings of Lord Monteagle. An additional funding must be effected, or the rate of interest on bills increased. The greatest excitement prevails in the city. There was considerable business transacted in the English stock market and most of the different securities fluctuated a good deal, as will be seen by the official list below.

The annexed were the closing quotations—Consols for money 90¾, do. for the account 90½; Three per Cents reduced, 90⅞; do. 98⅜ to ⅝; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 6s. prem.; Bank Stock 184 to 185; India Stock 247 to 248; and Long Annuities 14 3/16.

Great exertions have been made to support the Spanish and Portuguese markets, and all kinds of reports in relation to Spanish affairs have been circulated with a view of encouraging speculation. A farther improvement took place in Spanish Active Stock in the early part of the day, but it was not maintained until the termination of business, when it was marked at 22⅛ to ¼, after being 22⅝.—*Morning Chronicle.*

LONDON, Aug. 30—Stock Exchange, Friday afternoon. The extensive exchange operations that within a short time have been entered into with one of our leading mercantile houses, have produced a considerable effect upon the rates of our foreign exchanges, and a marked improvement has been the consequence. As yet, however, we have not heard of any re importations of the bullion, of which there has existed such a continuous drain, and, until such an event occur, the situation of the Bank Directors must continue to be one of extreme embarrassment.

The circulation of Bank Notes, according to the last report, was £17,369,000, while the average amount of bullion in hand, during the last three months, was rated at £3,265,000. Compared with the return of the 8th January last, when the circulation was £18,361,000 and the amount of bullion £9,336,000, we find a deficiency of £6,071,000 in bullion, while the circulation has only been diminished by £292,000, and this, notwithstanding the exertions of all kinds which have been made, (first by the augmentation of the rate of discount, and next by the large Bank sales of Public Securities,) to produce what is called an action upon the currency.

We cannot, in the face of these figures, believe, that there has ever existed any real wish, on the part of the Bank Directors, to effectually diminish the amount of Bank notes in circulation, it being clear, almost to demonstration, from their own returns, that as fast as any notes have been cancelled by sales of Exchequer Bills, stock or other securities, they have been reissued.

Amount of the circulation of bank notes and of bullion in store at the Bank of England at the following periods:

1839.	Circulation.	Am't of Bullion
January 8,	£18,201,000	£9,436,000
February 5,	18,252,000	8,919,000
March 9,	18,258,000	8,106,000
April 2,	18,371,000	7,073,000
April 20,	18,350,000	6,023,000
May 28,	18,214,000	4,119,000
June 25,	18,101,000	4,334,000
July 23,	18,049,000	3,785,000
August 20,	17,960,000	3,265,000

From the New-York Herald.

The Committee of the North American Colonial Association have formally protested against Mr Poulett Thompson's appointment as governor-general of Canada.

Mr. C. Wood has resigned the office of Under Secretary of the Admiralty, in consequence of the retirement of his relative, Lord Howick from the administration.

Two thousand five hundred mendicants were paraded through the streets of Dublin.

Prince Metternich is dangerously ill at Vienna, and the sacrament has been administered to him.

The Great Tournament.—On the 1st of September, accounts had been received in London only of the first day's sport. It rained so hard the whole day, that all the knights and ladies were wet through. Louis Bonaparte was present. The Queen of Beauty, Lady Seymour, was wet to the skin. The King of the Tournament, Lord Londonderry, had his robes spoilt, and looked wor-begone. Lord Eglintoun broke his lance over the Marquis of Waterford's shield. Lord Glenlyon knocked off Lord Alford's plumes, and the rain broke off the sports. The dinner was spoilt, and the plates were filled with water. It rained the second day, and the sport was postponed. Thus that which cost $150,000, and a year to get it up, was knocked in the head by a shower of rain.

The Tournament.—The steamers between this port and Glasgow are understood to have benefitted largely by the attractions of the Tournament at Eglintoun Castle. The iron steamers, the Royal George and the Royal Sovereign, from the circumstance of their landing passengers at Ardrossan, were crowded with passengers bound to the scene of the Tournament. The Royal Sovereign, which sailed towards the close of the week before last, carried upwards of 100, while the Royal George, which sailed on Monday carried not less than 140, among whom were many persons of distinction. The company "on sport intent," were excessively merry during the voyage, few of them troubling the births during the night.—*Liverpool paper.*

The Weather and the Harvest.—The weather has been, with but brief exceptions, highly favourable for gathering in the precious fruits of the earth. Scarcely a doubt now exists, that the harvest will be abundant in quantity and excellent in quality. There is every reason to believe, from all the statements that have reached us, that the crops will be good all over England.—*Liverpool, Sept. 2.*

The Crops in Scotland.—A gentleman who has just returned from a tour in Scotland, assures us that the crops throughout the country are most promising, and that farmers anticipate a harvest superior to any they have been favored with for many years. The last three or four days fine weather would materially improve their prospects.

The Corn Averages.—The aggregate average price of wheat, published on Thursday, is just one penny below the point that would have brought the duty down to 6s. 8d. On Thursday next, the six weeks' average must be considerably above 71s., and will probably continue so for two weeks longer. There is very little prospect, however, of the averages keeping up beyond that time, nor is there any probability that the duty will this year fall below 6s. 8d.

British Emigrants to Texas.—It appears by a letter from Geo. Henderson to Messrs. Adamson & Co. in the "London Morning Chronicle" of Sept. 2, that the latter gentlemen intend sending out a large number of British emigrants to Texas.

In the afternoon of the 23d ult., the diligence of Bagnetes de Bigorre was overturned at Hix, and the celebrated economist Lainé, who was on the roof, was killed. He was sitting next to poor Lainé, but was fortunate enough to escape with some bruises.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—The following results appear from a return just made to the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Baring:

NET INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, in the year ending 5th April,

1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.
£	£	£.	£.
46,350,246	48,248,058	46,090,543	47,833,118
NET EXPENDITURE			
45,063,946	46,050,250	47,510,077	48,263,443
SURPLUS OF INCOME.			
1,376,306	1,197,823	———	———
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE.			
———	———	1,428,534	430,325

More than half a million of the increased Expenditure in 1838 was owing to the insurrection in Canada. Between 1836 and 1839, the interest and management of the National Debt have increased by more than half a million, being the amount of compensation to the West India Planters. The army, the navy, and the ordnance have all been considerably augmented.

VOTES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, AUG. 4.

Education in Ireland	£50,000
Foundling Hospital, Dublin	10,000
Housing Industry	20,000
Hospitals	11,000
Royal Society	5,300
Public works, Ireland	30,000
Land Secretary and his expenses	22,328
Other expenses of office	10,000
Non-commissioning dissenting ministers	31,661
Commissioners of education	60,000
Police Dublin	33,963
Reporting on best plan for rail roads	7,000
Secret service	39,000
Stationery and printing for the United Kingdom and her Colonies	208,517
Convict service	302,000
Supporting captured negroes	25,000
Criminal prosecutions	80,000
Polish refugees	15,000
Compensation for the confiscation of merchandize by the Dunes in 1807	87,481
Steam communication with India, by the Red Sea	50,000
Stipendiary magistrates in the West Indies	58,700
Annuities, pensions	55,000
Half pay officers	213,775
Superannuations	54,000
Erection of barracks	39,000
Troops in Canada	1,000,000
Disembodied militia	176,937

TURKISH FLEET.—The following appeared in a London paper of Sept. 1:

Turkish Embassy, Saturday morning, 9h. 45m. A. M. SIR—I am directed by our secretary to give you the following substance of a despatch received by a special courier from Paris, where it arrived by telegraph.—

"The French officer who was commissioned to claim the Turkish fleet in the name of the Five Great Powers, has received a flat refusal from Mehemet Ali, unless all his exorbitant demands are complied with, and the expenses he has been put to defrayed by the Sultan."

I have only to say that our worst anticipations are realized.—In haste, your most obedient servant.

P. XASSIMON, Inter.

The English and French fleets were anchored off the coast of ancient Troy, and while waiting for orders the two Admirals and their officers were feasting and enjoying themselves. It was evidently anticipated that their active interference in the affairs of the Porte might be required. The British squadron consisted of nine ships of the line and a frigate, and the French of five of the line. Four other English and French ships were expected.

Kosrew Pasha the new Premier of Turkey, was reorganizing the army, which is still 30,000 strong.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.—All the toilettes of the moment are of light delicate colors; silk dresses are numerous; the corsages vary; the skirts are very full and long, and the sleeves continue moderate. White is very much worn; but taffetas glace, organdys tamboured in colors, toulards and muslins with pattern satines, are worn. Cannezous bouillonnes, with either long or short sleeves, look very well with a dark silk dress. The fichu Rosine is a new style of pelerine, composed of filet or gros de Naples, black or colored, with frill of the same. The large silk shawls continue fashionable and are made in great variety. Shawls of black tulle, a points d'esprit, are also in fashion, lined with colors. Mantalets are made for young ladies, of spotted tulle, lined with lilac or blue, trimmed with two frills of the same, having a broad hem with ribbon through, the color of the lining. Very large shawls of plain cachimere are worn in Paris, edged with velvet, embroidered with gold and silk mixed. Shawls are also made of the cachemere over silk, which is also used for dresses, flounces, berthes, and even capotes. Bonnets continue of the same form; the front enveloping the face. Black lace bonnets are very general. Some very fine Leghorns are trimmed with crape lisse and white feathers. The bunches of flowers continue to be placed very low. Bonnets of straw de Livourne, ornamented with long white feathers, tipped with pink or blue, are much worn at Paris. Some pretty capotes of lace, placed on in rows, and lined with pink, have bunches of roses striped with white. The newest coiffeurs are the Arminienne, Thebane, Persone, Oriental; some elegant caps are made of tulle, embroidered in paille, ornamented with wheat-ears. Broaches of gold and enamel of various colors, representing fruits and flowers in their natural colors, with gold trailing, are fashionable.—*London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashions.*

Abstract of the log of the Steamship British Queen, from Portsmouth to New-York, on the 3d September, 1839, Lieutenant Richard Roberts, R. N., Commander.

September 4, latitude 49 51, longitude 4 20, course W S W, distance run 120 miles, wind W N W. Fresh gales and strong breezes with head sea.

Sept. 5, lat. 49 38, long. 8 42, course W ½ S, distance run 169 miles wind W S W. Fresh gales, squalls, with heavy rain.

Sept. 6 lat. 49 52, long. 12 56, course W ½ N, dist. run 146m. wind W N W. Strong gales with very heavy head sea.

Sept. 7, lat 49 34, long. 16 25, course S 82 W, dist. 133 m. wind W N W. Heavy gales with squalls and very cross sea, ship laboring very easy, engines working well, set close reef main sail and storm stay sail.

Sept. 8, lat. 49 2, long. 18 14, course S 66 W, dist. run 80 m. wind W N W. Strong gales with heavy head sea.

Sept. 9, lat. 48 2, long. 21 24, course S 65 W, dist. run 142 m. wind N W. Strong breezes and squally, ship rolling easy, heavy sea.

Sept. 10 lat 46 45 long. 25 24, course S 65 W, dist. run 181 m. wind W N W. Moderate breezes and cloudy with heavy swell, ship rolling deep.

Sept. 11, lat. 45 37, long. 29, 25, course S 70 W, dist. run 280 m. wind W N W. Fresh breezes with passing showers, beam sea.

Sept 12—Latitude 44 45 long. 35 2, course S 77 W, distance run 223 m. wind W N W. Fresh breezes and fine.

Sept. 13—Lat. 43, long. 43, 59, course S 78 W, distance run 225 m. wind W N W. Light breezes and fine.

Sept. 14—Latitude 43 19, long. 45, course S 79 W, distance run 218 m. wind W S W. Squally, with heavy rain and head sea.

Sept. 15—Lat. 42 17, long. 49 51, course S 81 W, distance 220, wind N. Fresh breezes and squally with rain.

Sept. 16—Lat. 42 14, long. 55 4, course S 82 W, distance run, 225, wind S by W. Light breezes and variable.

Sept. 17.—Lat. , long. , course W ½ S, distance run 242, wind S W and N W. Fresh breezes, and cloudy with rain.

Sept. 18.—Lat. 41 50, long. 65 32, course S 87 W, distance run 222, wind S W. Moderate breezes with thick fog.

Sept. 19.—Lat. 40 23, long. 69 36, course S 65 W, distance run 267, wind S S W. Fresh breezes and squally with thunder and lightning.

Sept. 20.—Nine A. M. made high lands of New York. Noon, passed inside Hook. One, arrived at quarantine.

THE PENNY POSTAGE.—The following is a summary of this important act, which will create such a change in the postage regulations of Great Britain:

Sec. 1. Every letter of a given weight, to be hereafter determined, one penny; with a proportionate increase for greater weight. Parliamentary franking abolished.

Sec. 3. The Lords of the Treasury are authorized to suspend wholly, or in part, any parliamentary or official privilege of sending or receiving letters by the post free of postage, and to make any other regulations for the future exercise of official franking.

Sec. 4. Relates to the two-penny post in London and Dublin, and leaves it to the Lords of the Treasury to say whether they shall be continued, or whether the rates shall be reduced.

Secs. 5, 6, 7, and 8. Relate to stamp papers.

Secs. 9 and 10. Unimportant.

Sec. 11. Authorises the Lords of the Treasury to make any reduction they may consider expedient in the allowance to masters of vessels for letters conveyed by them.

Sec. 12. That whenever the word "letter" is used in this act, it shall apply equally to newspapers but not so as to deprive newspapers of any privilege they now possess of passing free of postage.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1839.

We have devoted a large portion of our paper today to the news by the British Queen, which vessel arrived at New York on the 29th ult. in 16½ days from Portsmouth, with 209 passengers. Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person on the 28th of August.—Various changes and new appointments had taken place in the Cabinet, &c. Lord John Russell, it is stated, is to be Colonial Secretary, in place of Lord Normanby, who succeeds Lord John Russell as Home Secretary.—The harvest was expected to be fully an average one, and prices of Grain had receded considerably.

The news by the *British Queen* is well calculated to startle and alarm the loyal inhabitants of the North American Colonies. Critical as is the present state of the Canadas, (where the din of anarchy is scarcely hushed, and the turbulence of treason scarcely quelled,) and demanding the utmost vigilance, energy and determination on the part of all in authority there, it seems little less than miraculous that such an appointment to the chief Governorship should have been made, as has just been effected by the British Cabinet. After all the deplorable results of all the lamentable blunders which we have lately witnessed—after the weakness and incompetency of Lord Gosford, and the ill-timed conciliations and concessions of Lord Durham, which have together produced the most labyrinthine accumulation of difficulties and dangers throughout the Canadas, the act of appointing Mr. Poulett Thompson, the arch-enemy of those Colonies, to the supreme command in them, appears to be either the acme of ignorance, the *ne plus-ultra* of toolhardiness, or the infatuation of madness. Loyal subjects in British America, of all parties and denominations, are fully agreed in opinion, that the only chance of saving the Canadas is, by promptly and effectually establishing in them the predominance of British principles usages and authority; previously to which, it is necessary to prepare their inhabitants for the reception of such influences, by the temporary exercise of extensive and more personal power, entrusted to the vigorous hands of so loyal and constitutional, but active and determined an officer as the gallant General who now rules over them. It is such men as *Sir John Colborne only*, who are now fit to cope with the smothered disaffection and treason of the French Canadians; such as he only, under whose sway loyal *British* subjects can hope for the re-establishment of peace, order and safety. The removal of that gallant veteran from Canada would, under any circumstances, be a serious calamity; since, however well qualified his successor might be, yet, untried and unexperienced in Canadian difficulties, the same amount of confidence could not at once be reposed in him. But the infatuated appointment to the Chief Governorship of these provinces, of the very man whose whole life has been one continued struggle of hostility against them, whose *Baltic* connections, predilections and interests have constantly and powerfully urged him to aim at the ruin of the timber trade of British North America, fills us with astonishment and dread; and in the midst of our confusion and dismay, we can only earnestly pray that the evils we anticipate from this most ill-advised arrangement may be mercifully prevented by the interposition of an over-ruling Providence. But we cannot but observe, that the sending out a *general enemy* to govern a divided and distracted people, is a more mysterious stroke of policy than our humble discernment can comprehend; and no portion or party of the Canadians, or of the lower provinces, can feel otherwise than insulted, at being subjected to the dominion of a man, who has constantly been endeavouring to destroy their most important interests and resources.

We are at present favoured with very delightful and genial weather, which must be highly advantageous to the agricultural community, in enabling them safely to house the precious fruits of the earth. The late tremendous gales of wind and rain have been happily succeeded by calm and clear weather; and although the last few nights have been rather frosty, yet the sun so brightly sheds his beams upon us in the day-time, and the atmosphere is so delightfully clear, that we have every hope of fine weather for some time, and a successful completion of the harvest.

Charlotte County.—Patrick Clinch, Esq. and Mr James Boyd, have addressed the Freeholders of Charlotte County, as candidates for the seat in the House of Assembly vacated by the elevation of the late member, Thomas Wyer, Esq. to the Legislative Council.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham is appointed Commander in Chief at Madras, and Lieut. General Sir Archibald Campbell, the late Lieutenant Governor of this Province, who commanded during the Rangoon War, is appointed Commander in Chief of Bombay.

LAUNCHED, from the building yard of Mr. Benjamin Appleby, Hampton, on the 17th ult. a superior iron fastened brig, named the "*Wardlaw.*" The W. has been pronounced by judges to be one of the finest vessels of her class ever built by Mr. Appleby. She is owned by Mr. James Malcolm, of this City.

Launched from the ship yard of Messrs. W. H. & R. Hall, of Granville, N. S., on Wednesday last, and towed into this harbour on the 28th ult. by the steamer *Nova-Scotia*, a new ship of about 700 tons, called the "*Pursuit.*" built for Messrs. Eaton, Burnham & Co. of this city.—This is the largest ship that has yet been brought out of the Annapolis River, and reflects much credit upon her enterprising builders—and adds one more to the many fine ships owned at this port.

LAUNCHED, on Tuesday last, from the Ship Yard of Mr. John Owens, in Portland, the ship "*Hope*" of 510 tons. She was built for Messrs. Owens & Duncan, and is a superior vessel of handsome model, and neat substantial workmanship.

A fine new vessel was towed into the Harbour on Wednesday last, by the steamer Maid of the Mist, called the *Mary Hamilton*, about 100 tons register, owned by Mr. H. S. Gault, of this City; and is, we learn, a substantial and well built vessel in every respect.—*Chronicle.*

SAINT JOHN BRIDGE COMPANY.—We are informed, that overtures have been recently made to the Company, by scientific and competent persons, to erect and complete a Bridge across the harbour to Carleton; and that the conditions offered to the Company being so fair and advantageous, an engagement has been entered into for the completion of this stupendous and desirable undertaking.—The public are well aware that this Company has sustained heavy losses in their undertaking; and they will rejoice to find, that there is a prospect, though distant, of the Company's realizing ample returns for their former disappointments.—*Chronicle.*

John R. Partelow, Robert F. Hazen, D. Ansley, Isaac Woodward, and George D. Robinson, Esqrs. have been appointed Commissioners for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly, intituled "An Act to authorize the issue of Treasury Debentures to raise money for the purpose of being loaned for the rebuilding a part of the district of the City of St John, burnt in the month of August, in this present year."

The Honorable Thomas Wyer, Esq. having taken the usual oaths, has been admitted a Member of the Legislative Council of this Province, and taken his seat accordingly.

The Great Western sailed from New York on Saturday morning, the 21st ult. with only 45 passengers—an unusually small number. She carried out about 700,000 dollars in specie.

The British Queen will leave New York for London to-day, 1st October.

Last Wednesday's Gazette, contains the order of the Queen in Council, communicating Her Majesty's assent to the Act, passed during the last session of the Legislature, making perpetual the Act passed in the eighth year of his late Majesty entitled "*An Act for the support of the Civil Government in this Province;*" thus setting at rest all further agitation upon the subject; and we heartily congratulate the inhabitants of the Province upon the auspicious termination of a struggle which has for ever passed away.—*Fredericton Sentinel.*

We feel much pleasure in announcing the arrival of the Rev. F. W. Miles, who has returned via the United States, with Mrs. Miles, and Miss Bennett; who it will be seen by a notice elsewhere, is to take charge of the Female Department in the Baptist Seminary.

We understand that Mr. M. has made various arrangements, which will be highly beneficial to the interests of the Seminary, of which he will again take charge; and among other advantageous results of his late mission, that he has made preparations for the establishment of a Library to be attached to the institution, and has also obtained about £500 in England in aid of its funds.

We trust that the exertions which have been made by the Committee to render the Academy generally useful, will procure for it additional patronage and support; and that a fresh impetus will be given to its course of public usefulness. The ability of Mr. Miles to conduct the Seminary is well known throughout the Province; and we are authorized to state, that Miss Bennett is a lady of superior education and acquirements, and that under her guidance and direction, Fredericton will possess a school for females, where the higher branches of education will be taught; the want of which has been hitherto severely felt.—*Ib.*

We are sorry to say that the Labrador fishery, so far as this port is concerned, is a complete failure.—*Picton Observer.*

CORN TRADE.—There are to be no shipments of breadstuffs to Europe from this country—it is now a settled question. The little that England will want, she can easily get from the continent. This fact has knocked down prices here and sales of Genessee have been made to-day at $6,12½ a $6.50. The stock here is now small but so soon as the farmers are convinced that there is no demand in Europe they will send forward their supplies, and thus prices will fall rapidly. The glut will produce it. City dealers see the utter folly in any attempt to maintain present prices in the face of such large crops as this country has been blessed with, and no demand. They are aware that caution is necessary, and they are consequently advancing to millers very sparingly.—*New-York Herald, Sept. 21.*

Destructive FIRE in New York.

It will be seen by the following article in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce that a destructive fire raged in New York on the afternoon of Tuesday last:

THREE CHURCHES AND THE NATIONAL THEATRE DESTROYED.

Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, some of the persons employed in the National Theatre, corner of Leonard and Church streets, discovered a fire in the vicinity of the gas room, which they endeavoured to extinguish with a small force pump, but were soon obliged to relinquish it, and make good their retreat. The building was soon enveloped in flames, which communicated to the adjoining rear of the French Episcopal Church, "De St. Esprit," corner of Franklin & Church sts., and to the African Methodist Church opposite, on the corner of Church and Leonard streets. The inside of the buildings with their contents were entirely destroyed. The rear gable and a part of one of the side walls of the Theatre fell, destroying the rear part of the two story brick front dwelling, No. 14, Leonard street, setting fire to the Stone Dutch Reformed Church in Franklin street, between Chapel and Church streets, the inside of which, together with the