BRITISH NEWS.

From the New York Albion, Oct. 12.

The *Liverpool*, Captain Fayrer, arrived early on Thursday morning, by which we have received London papers to the evening of the 20th ult. We are also indebted to Capt. F. for a copious file. The Liverpool has upwards of ninety passengers, and her voyage was prolonged in consequence of a continued series of westerly winds.

The civil war in Spain is brought to a sudden conclusion by the flight of Don Carlos and his family to France. This was brought about by the treason of Maroto the Carlist General, a Biscayan, who basely betrayed his prince and his country. This traitor was bought, and the London Times openly charges Lord Palmerston with being his purchaser, with what truth we know not; it is certain however that he accepted a bribe, as no one pretends that he changed his sentiments from conviction. It is, however, fortunate for Spain, as it is for any country, that civil war should cease, for it is a calamity that surpasses all others, and its extinction can scarcely be too dearly purchased at any cost. The intelligence, as may be expected, was received at Madrid with extravagant joy; but whether the unfortunate Biscayans will be fairly dealt with, and their ancient privileges secured as promised by Espartero, the Queen's General, seems to be a matter of doubt. Having laid down their arms, they are at the mercy of their former enemies, and unless England and France guarantee the fulfilment of the conditions of the Convention with Maroto, we question very much if the Queen's party will be very observant of them. The French journals, we observe, claim the credit of bringing this unfortunate war to a conclusion, thus robbing Lord Palmerston of all his laurels, such as they are. This is amusing enough, but nevertheless the sort of thanks that John Bull generally obtains when fighting for other people. France, it is notorious, has throughout the affair steadily refused to co-operate with England when blood or treasure were to be expended. We have, therefore, seen a British Legion hasten to the field of danger and prodigally expend its blood like water, but no Frenchman was there to lend a helping hand. We have also seen a British Fleet on the coast, engaged in all the dangers and expenditure of actual war, but no tri-colored flag waved in company;—no French heart beat in unison with the high wrought hopes of those, who sped from England under the red cross banner to plant, as they supposed, the tree of liberty in the soil of despotism. Louis Phillippe stood with his arms folded, and France assumed the attitude of a philosopher, until the day was on the point of being won; then had her rigid morality relaxed—a sudden sympathy was warmed into life—the stately philosopher was metamorphosed into the genius of liberty, and Spain was delivered by the power that had done nothing to save her!

The affairs of Turkey have not assumed any definite change; the five great powers appear to be still acting in unison, but Mehemet Ali will not surrender the Turkish fleet so treasonably placed in his hands, nor will he abate any part of his demand for the perpetual pachalic of both Egypt and Syria. If this be not conceded, he still threatens to march on Constantinople, in which case Russia would immediately come to the assistance of the Porte, and acquire that ascendency in the affairs of Turkey which the other European powers so much dread. It is known that France patronizes Mehemet Ali and Egypt, and would throw all her power into his scale, did she not see that by so doing she would give Russia great advantages and detach England from her alliance. It is clear from all this, that the five powers have diverse interests in this affair, which may probably lead to a disruption of the alliance now subsisting. In such a complex case we are of opinion, that less evil would ensue if Mehemet Ali was called to Stamboul and invested with the imperial sway, but as this would involve an act of illegitimacy, by setting aside the rightful inheritor of the Turkish throne, it cannot be urged by any of the great powers. Turkey will therefore, be obliged to work out her own destiny, and it is perhaps better that it should be so. A little time will give us a clearer view of the horoscope, when we shall return to the subject.

English Affairs.—The crops having been secured in tolerable abundance in all the southern and western counties, we do not think the whole will be much below the common average. The specie in the Bank of England is reduced to below three millions sterling; but if there be not a positive falling off in the crops, the drain upon the Bank will be materially lessened. It should also be borne in mind that bullion is rapidly flowing in from the western world; much has been sent from the United States, and large quantities will speedily flow in from Mexico. we cannot then be persuaded that any danger exists of instability in the British monied institution. The Bank of England would relieve herself by a re-issue of one pound notes, should real danger menace her. A suspension of specie payments will not be resorted to, unless in a case of much greater emergency than has yet presented itself.

FLIGHT OF DON CARLOS FROM SPAIN.

LONDON, September 17.

Extraordinary Express from Paris.—Arrival of Don Carlos in France.

The *Moniteur Parisien* of Sunday night publishes the following telegraphic despatches, received at noon on that day:—

"Bayonne, Sept. 14, at 9 o'clock P. M., and Ainhoa on the same day.

"*The Sous Prefet of Bayonne to the Minister of the Interior.*

"Don Carlos has claimed our hospitality and a refuge. He has just entered France with his family."

"Bayonne, Sept. 14.

"*The General Commanding the 29th Military Division to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.*

"General Eguia, the Marquis de Valdespenas, and Sylvestre, the Commander-in-Chief of the Engineers, entered France yesterday by the Aldudes."

London, Sept. 20.

The Paris journals of Wednesday have reached us by our usual express.

The *Moniteur* publishes the two following telegraphic despatches from the Spanish frontier, the first of which we anticipated in the number of yesterday:—

"Bayonne, Sept. 16, 10 o'clock, A. M.

"*The General Commanding the 20th Military Division to the Minister of War.*

"Four Navarrese battalions have taken refuge on our territory at Sarre.—There are still eight remaining in Navarre. Espartero was to leave Urdax to-day in pursuit of them."

"*The Prefect of the Lower Pyrenees to the Minister of the Interior.*

"Bayonne, Sept. 14.

"Don Carlos left yesterday evening at 8 o'clock for his destination.

"Every thing passed with the greatest order."

The *Moniteur* next announces that Baron de Tinan, Chief of Squadron of the Staff, and Aide-de-Camp of Marshal Soult, was sent on Sunday evening to meet Don Carlos and conduct him to Bourges.

The same official journal mentions that King Louis Phillippe had conferred the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour on General Espartero, Duke of Victory and Generalissimo of the Spanish armies; and that Captain Foltz, Aide-de-camp of the President of the Council, left Paris on Monday to present him with the insignia of that decoration.

SPAIN—TREASON OF THE CARLIST GENERAL MAROTO.

From Bell's Messenger, Sept. 7,

On the 24th Don Carlos had repaired from Bergara to Elorrio to review six battalions commanded by his ministers and an escort of cavalry, and finding the troops drawn up, he proceeded to review them. As he passed before the front of the first battalion, the Cuides of Navarre, the soldiers cried "Vive el Rey!" Don Carlos then went up to the second battalion, composed of Castilians, who cried "Long live the King and our General!" The prince suddenly stopped, and, addressing the corps, said, "Wherever the King is, there is no other general." The troops remained silent. He then rode before the line of the third battalion, consisting also of Castilians, who saluted him with the same cries as the second. Seeing this, Don Carlos discontinued the review, and immediately left for Bergara. He had, however, scarcely reached the town when he received an express, informing him that Maroto had gone over to the Christinos, and advising him to repair without delay to Navarre, if he did not wish to be overtaken and delivered into the hands of the enemy.

The next article of any importance, by which we mean of any authenticity, which carries on the narrative of this extraordinary affair, is the following official communication, which the French government caused to be posted on the Royal Exchange at Paris:

"TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH RECEIVED THIS MORNING, SEPT. 3, AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

"Maroto and Espartero had not come to an understanding at an interview they had together on the 26th August, between Bergera and Villareal. Since that time, however, Maroto and Don Carlos are separated, although without any positive or open quarrel. Don Carlos is at Lanz, and disposes of all the Navarrese battalions. Those of Alava incline also to his side. The others obey Maroto."

The Spanish funds fell 1¼ per cent. on the appearance of this dispatch, but the opinion continued to be favourable to the proposed amicable settlement of the dispute.

The above intelligence was confirmed in London, in the course of the same day, Thursday, Sept. 5, by the arrival of the Madrid papers. Their concurrent statement is, that the termination of the civil war, by means of a compromise, concluded under the auspices of England and France, was at hand. It was thought that the Cortes would not interfere with the negociations in progress between the generals of the belligerent armies; but if the exaltados should start any difficulties in the way of a pacific adjustment of the differences, the ministry was determined on dissolving the present assembly, and appealing to an extraordinary Cortes. Late in the evening of the 24th a courier had arrived from London at the British embassy, with a reply to the propositions made by Maroto to Sir John Hay. It is generally believed that Great Britain had acquiesed in the terms of the Carlist general, and that the cabinets of England and France were at that moment actively labouring to bring about an arrangement honourable to both parties.

A second telegraphic dispatch to the Minister of the Marine, is in these words:—"A treaty of peace has been concluded on the 30th between Maroto and Espartero (subject to the approbation of the Cortes,) for the pacification of Biscay and Navarre. The following are the principal articles of it: Voluntary submission on the grant of the *fueros* (ancient privileges) to the inhabitants; the maintenance of the Carlist officers in their Grades; pensions to the wounded." On these terms the 25 battalions and 10 squadrons of Maroto will lay down their arms."

Such, therefore, is the end of the long contest between Don Carlos and the Queen Regent.

The *Mémorial Bordelaise* of the 16th states that Don Carlos, having demanded in what capacity he should be received in France, General Harispe replied that he should be treated with the honors due to an unhappy Prince. On receipt of this reply, Don Carlos and his adherents crossed the frontier through the only passage left open by Espartero. The same Journal mentions that Don Carlos intends fixing his residence in Italy.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 14, 1839.

DEPARTURE OF MR. POULETT THOMSON FOR QUEBEC.—The Pique, 36, Capt. Boxer, sailed yesterday afternoon direct for Quebec, having on board his Excellency the Right Hon. Poulett Thomson, Governor-General of that Colony, and his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. D. Jackson, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of the Forces there. The suite of the Right Hon. P. Thompson, comprises Mr. Murdoch, Secretary; Mr. Symonds, Military Secretary; Capt. Le Marchant and Mr. Baring, Aides-de-Camp, and Capt. Pringle, Attache. The suite of Sir R. Jackson, consists of Col. Sir Chas. O'Donnell, Military Secretary; and Lieut. Taylor and Lieut. Warre, Aides-de-Camp. Lieut. McDougall, 36th regt. and Lieut. Rowlett, R. N., are gone passengers in the Pique, which has taken on board also about ten carriages in deal cases and seven horses.

Very Important from China, Fifteen days later—Stoppage of Trade—Canton deserted by the Foreigners—The Celestial Empire in a Fume.

The fast sailing and splendid ship Panama, Capt. Benjamin, arrived yesterday from Canton, having performed the quickest passage this season. The Panama left Macao on the 4th of June last, and we have advices to that day inclusive. To Captain Benjamin we return many thanks, for papers and information which is of the highest importance. All trade with the Chinese had ceased, and there was only one American vesssel, the Horatio, at Canton. She had more than two thirds of her cargo in, and probably sailed for this port soon after the Panama. This news will unquestionably cause Teas to advance both in this country and in Europe, and when the Trade will reopen it is impossible to say. What the result will be between Captain Elliot, on the part of the English, and the Chinese, of course remains to be seen. But this we can say, the British have seen their palmiest days in the Canton trade, and from the course adopted by the Americans, they will hereafter enjoy the advantages that the English have heretofore. From our papers &c. we have gleaned the following:

The Chinese government still persisted in demanding the Bond, as it was termed, of foreigners, on securing with the Hong merchants ships entering the port, and consequently no foreign vessels were brought into the river. Under a conviction that the trade could not go on till the government should abandon the attempt to enforce the new regulations, of which it manifested no intention, nearly all the foreign and commercial houses had completely broken up their establishments in Canton and retired to Macao or elsewhere; and very few of any nation remained. All the foreign Consuls were at Macao.

The chief superintendent of British trade, Mr. Charles Elliott, had chartered the bark Ariel, which sailed from Macao, May 29th, and passed Anjer, July 6th, to carry despatches from the British government to a port on the Red Sea (Cossier) where she was to remain till they could be forwarded to London, and an answer obtained thence, which the same vessel was to bring back to Macao. It was thought that eight months would be necessary to accomplish this, and in the meantime no British ship, or property of any description, was to be allowed to enter the port of Canton, unless some satisfactory plea could be previously obtained from the Chinese government that in case it was determined again to stop the trade, British subjects who were admitted to be innocent of offence against the laws, would be allowed to depart with their property without molestation, or being subjected to any unusual pecuniary exactions.

An edict, published on the first of June, by the Canton Government, gave public notice, that the Imperial Commissioner had received from Pekin, authority to destroy the opium in his possession (20,283 chests) in any way he might deem proper; and it was currently reported that instead of burning it, as at first he alledged in his edict to the foreigners, was his Imperial command, or sending it to Pekin by sea, for which the requisite number of junks had been subsequently chartered, he was preparing reservoirs near the river-bank, in which it was intended the whole should be mixed with salt water and other substances, to destroy its narcotic qualities, and render it unfit for use, and when wrought into a liquid state, the composition was to be allowed to flow into the sea.

Very little foreign business was doing in Canton, and commercial confidence was nearly destroyed by the violent and oppressive proceedings of the government against natives having any connection with foreigners or the foreign trade. The large quantities of goods recently thrown into the market by parties leaving the place, who were desirous of closing their affairs, kept the prices of imports generally very low; while the sudden demand for teas, &c. to load vessels, chiefly British, which had arrived at Whampoa before the trade was interrupted, and were not subject to the new regulations, and the heavy export duty and extraordinary charges, the payment of which was rigorously enforced, to meeet the already enormous and constantly increasing claims on the Consoo fund, prevented the decline in the prices of the Chinese produce which other circumstances probably would have caused.

Capt. Elliott and the English left Canton on the 22d of May, and on the day previous he published an edict cautioning his countrymen from going up the river. He said that if they did, it would be at their own personal risk.

The British merchants had signed a memorial to Lord Palmerston, urgently requesting his attention to the British Chinese affairs. It goes into the particulars of the opium trade from its beginning.

The Chinese beat every other nation in proclamations and edicts. In one dated May 23d, ordering the opium to be given up, Lin, High Imperial Commissioner, said—

"But, taking into indulgent consideration the conduct of the said foreigners, after they had received commands to deliver up their opium, in speedily joining with Elliot to deliver it up, and thereby showing that they are yet sensible to fear the laws, we, the Commissioner and Governor, have recently embodied the heavenlike benevolence of the great emperor, and remitted the punishment of their offences. There shall certainly be no renewed leniency or indulgence. Be earnest and speedy! Be earnest and speedy!—A special order.—*N. Y. Herald.*

TAOUKWANG, 19th year, 4th month, 11th day.

THE MONEY MARKET.

We have brought together all the information which has transpired concerning the refusal of a banking house at Paris and at Havre to answer the drafts of the United States Bank. According to current reports, the credit and stability of that Bank had already become doubtful, and measures of an extraordinary nature have already been had recourse to, both in London and at Amsterdam, to support it. A serious blow to its credit will produce very important effects in the United States, where it is the principal Bank and the main stay of a considerable number of subordinate banks. Nor will England escape the reverberation of the shock. A commercial disorganization in the United States would prevent remittances of all kinds to Europe, and commercial credit here, which is not in a very sound state, may reel under the blow.—*London Times.*

Considerable sensation has been created in the city this morning, especially among persons interested in or connected with American matters, by the intelligence from Paris of the refusal of Messrs. Hottinguer & Co., to accept a large amount of bills drawn on them by the Bank of the United States. We find that this unexpected intelligence is perfectly correct, and that the quantity of paper refused amounts to nearly 7,000,000 francs. Beyond the mere fact, however, we know nothing; and therefore shall refrain from entering into any comment, until we are in possession of the causes which have led to this strange occurrence. It is necessary to state, however, that the transaction in question was wholly apart from the London Agency of the United States Bank, the gentlemen attached to which are in as much ignorance as any body else as to the origin of this affair. Mr. Jaudon, the agent here, set off for Paris on Friday last, as soon as he received intelligence of what had occurred; and we believe it will be found that he is gone quite prepared to liquidate the bills in question, and to remove the uneasiness which must necessarily exist in the French capital. It is also important to state, lest unnecesssary alarm should continue here, that the amount of gold received by Mr. Jaudon from the United States, by the last two packets, is of itself nearly sufficient to cancel the bills refused acceptance by Messrs. Hottinguer. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to mention, that we are authorized by the agency of the United States Bank to give a most unqualified contradiction to the assertion of the *Times*, that assistance had been rendered to Mr. Jaudon, either directly or indirectly by the Bank of England, and that there has not been any transacion between the two establishments, further than the sale by the former to the latter of the gold just arrived from New-York.—*Morning Chronicle.*

From the London Sun of September 20.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The interest at present taken in monetary affairs will make the public read with eagerness the account which appeared in our evening edition, of the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of England. We have only one remark to make. While the country is suffering, the Bank seems to prosper. The dividend was declared to be 3½ per cent., and the rest, from which future dividends may be taken, is increased by £62,000.

Quarterly Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from the 25th June, 1839, to the 17th September 1839, both inclusive.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation,	£17,960,000	Securities,	£25,960,000
Deposits,	7,782,000	Bullion,	2,186,000
	£25,742,000		£28,752,000

State of the Manufacturing Districts.—Liverpool, 21st Sept.—The accounts from the manufacturing districts respecting the state and prospects of trade, especially the cotton trade, are unsatisfactory and discouraging. The demand either for the home market or for export is extremely limited, and both manufacturers and spinners complain that business yields no profit. It is true most of the factories are now employed full time; but this circumstance is not owing to any improvement in the prices of yarns. The spinners have discovered, by painful experience, that it is better to take the current market price, though not a remunerating one, than to work under the disadvantage of having the paid charges incidental to a concern in full work laid upon a portion only of what it is capable of producing. The unfavourable state of the weather for the harvest has contributed to increase the gloom which hung over our trading interests, and its influence is severely felt in those branches of manufacture which depend chiefly upon the home trade. The state of the money market necessarily operates as a check to enterprise, and increases the difficulties with which commerce has to contend.

A strong sensation, amounting to alarm, was produced, at the beginning of the present week, by the announcement that the bills of the United States Bank had been dishonoured, and though the fears arising out of that affair have since in a great measure subsided, the impression produced by it on the minds of commercial men, will necessarily cause the exercise of a greater degree of caution in dealing with American securities. There can be no doubt that this "untoward" event, as it will be regarded by the speculators in America, will have the effect of breaking up that combination of planters and bankers, which, by means of paper securities, has exercised such a pernicious influence upon the cotton trade of this country for the last two years. The affair does not appear to have yet produced any material effect upon the Liverpool market for the raw material; but the entire consequence will not be apparent, until the cotton holders and speculators on the other side of the Atlantic have received intelligence, of the declining credit of the securities upon which they have trusted their property.

The suspension of specie payments by the Bank of the United States has been followed by all the Banks of Philadelphia, except the Commercial and, we believe, the Pennsylvania Banks. The Post Notes too, so recently issued by the Bank, are not redeemed. We are, however, happy to state that the Banks of this city continue to redeem their notes, nor is there any apprehension of the contrary. No suspension has yet taken place in the other cities of the Union. The public mind is tranquil here—no panic whatever exists, nor are any deposits withdrawn or specie demanded. We see no indications whatever of a run, because the public have full confidence in the ability of the Banks to redeem their notes if presented; but such excitement as has been experienced for two or three days could not fail to produce a great fall in all the public securities. U. S. fell this day to 77, and even lower.—*New-York Albion.*

We learn, by Boston papers of the 16th inst. received last evening, that the Banks of Baltimore, Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, (D. C.) of Richmond and Norfolk, (Va.) and some others, as well as *all* the Banks of Pennsylvania, had imitated the Philadelphians by suspending specie payments. "New York and Boston" (says the *Mercantile Journal.*) "remain firm, and there is every prospect that they will be able to weather the storm.—U S. Bank Stock fell on Saturday to 70—a fall of 7 per cent. from Friday."—[*Ed. Obs.*]

STATE OF TRADE AS COMPARED WITH THE PAST YEAR.—The official returns which have just been made public, relative to the trade of the United Kingdom, have given much satisfaction in the city, proving, as they do most incontestibly, that though the past year was not marked by any great speculations, still the trade of the country is in a most healthy and sound condition. It is shewn by these returns that the value of imports into the United Kingdom (as per official valuation,) was £61,268,50, being an increase of £6,500,000 over the imports of 1838. The increase of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom has been from £72,548,447, to £92,450,231 or very near £20,000,000. According to returns the real or declared value of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom shipped off in the year ending on the 5th January last was £50,060,970, or about £8,000,000 more than the exports of 1838. The new vessels built last year, in the United Kingdom amounted to 1,490, of the tonnage of 270,290 tons. Of the registration of vessels in the ports of Great Britain, there was not any material increase last year: the amount on the 31st December was 26,69 ships, and the aggregate tonnage of 2,890,601 tons, and having on board 178,583 men. In the number of British and Foreign vessels employed in the Foreign Trade there has been a considerable increase within the last three years, viz., from 21,478, in 187, to 24,798 in the commencement of the present year. The aggregate amount of the tonnage of the vessels has been increased from 3,404,370 tons and 191,510 men, to 3,997,053 tons and 223,390 men. The quantity of British shipping which cleared from the United Kingdom for Foreign ports in the year ending on the 5th of January last was 15,907 vessels of 2,876,208 tons, and 162,703 men, showing an increase over the previous year of about 33,000 tons and nearly 15,000 men. It appears from these statements, made up of official data, that not only is the trade and commerce of the country in a favourable position, but that the British as well as the foreign ship owners are in a more flourishing condition than they have been for many years past. We do not know whether the Government is to derive any merit from this prosperous state of things but, as we know full well what a din of deafening clamour would have been raised against them, if the balance had been the other way, we think it but fair to say that it is a proof, at all events, that they have not lost the confidence of the commercial world.—*English paper.*

FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—A fire, which entirely destroyed one of the Suburbs of Constantinople occurred on the 12th August. Three thousand and seven houses, forming the whole quarter of St. Demetrius, was consumed. The number of lives lost is stated at thirty.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1839.

The arrival of the Liverpool Steamship, at New York, and other sources of information by way of the United States, have furnished us with many and important items of intelligence, which will be found copiously detailed in our preceding columns. The press of collected matter, indeed, precludes the possibility of our inserting any lengthy editorial observations on the various interesting subjects, which at present demand our attention; the numerous articles, therefore, which we have selected from our foreign and English files, must speak for themselves.—The most startling item of news is unquestionably, the interruption to the long enjoyed and extensive credit, of the Bank of the United States, by the refusal of its foreign correspondents, to honour a large amount of its drafts; and the consequent suspension of specie payments, not only by the Mammoth Institution, but also by many other of our neighbors' Banking Institutions. Yet, alarming as this event at the first blush appears, we are inclined at present to hope that its consequences will not be so serious as might at first be apprehended. It may probably afford a salutary check to the morbid spirit of speculation which has long been so injurious to sound commercial interests, and thus re-establish those interests eventually on a firmer and safer foundation.—The affairs of *Spain* and our *Anglo-Chinese* connections, will also be found very interestingly noticed in our columns to-day.

Last evening, the inhabitants of this City were favoured with an harmonic treat of the highest order. Mrs. Gibbs, (formerly Miss Graddon of the Theatre Royal, London,) presented herself before a St. John audience, in a vocal and instrumental concert, the execution of which afforded the highest satisfaction to all present. We never remember seeing a more numerous or fashionable audience at such an entertainment in this city; and the perfotmances of the evening gave unqualified delight to all who had the pleasure of hearing them.

THE WEATHER.—Since our last, we have been favoured with a continuance of most delightful weather; clear, dry, brilliant and bracing in the day time, with mostly frosty and moonlight nights. Indeed, this month has altogether been a splendid one, Sunday the 13th having as yet been the only wet day witnessed in it. The frost has been pretty sharp the last two nights, forming ice of some thickness; but the brilliant sun cheers us pleasantly with his invigorating rays during the day.

The Annety Jantz Estate.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in this City, received by the Schooner *Teazer*:—"Your friends of the Kiersteads will find themselves duped in giving so much money to Trompbour, Ochly, and Bogardus,—the concern is now *blown up:* the first named, the only survivor, tried to get up a meeting in the country to obtain more money—but was scouted, not a cent could be had; and the few that assembled, were disgusted, and broke up the meeting *sine die.*"

We can congratulate the public on the announcement of an Academy under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute. We understand that between the hours of 7 and 9 every evening, the time of the pupils attending this school will be exclusively occupied in acquiring a knowledge of Arithmetic, Mensuration, Land surveying, Gauging, and Navigation, and that at other times before and after these two hours, instructions will be given in other branches of Education, less essential perhaps to the successful prosecution of the avocations they may be called to exercise, but still highly important.

For four hours every evening, we believe, the young men of this city will soon have an opportunity of exerting their faculties in the attainment of knowledge, which will at once conduce to their temporal welfare, and, by strengthening and improving their reasoning powers, will enable them to enrich their minds with futher acquisitions. This circumstance we consider a most momentous one, in the history of Education in New-Brunswick, and we feel persuaded that the establishment of this seminary will be followed by an important amelioration in the condition of the youthful portion of our citizens. The great advantages which this Institution possesses, would render the conduct of parents and master-mechanics unpardonable, who, clinge to the benefits of education themselves, would, for a paltry saving, deprive their children and apprentices of that instruction so necessary to their prosperity in after life. A niggard economy in educating the rising generation is the worst description of parsimony; and a saving which would be quite justifiable in other matters, is inexcusable in this. We have no hesitation in saying, that a few hundred pounds, if now expended in the education of our youth at this Academy, will some day or other, fructify a thousand fold. It is the best of all investments of capital. It will put it in the power of any young man in this city to lay up a mental fortune, which, in whatever circumstances he may be placed can never fail him. An erroneous opinion prevails, but none but the children and apprentices of members of the Mechanics' Institute can be received into this Academy. It gives us pleasure to contradic this error. The establishment is to be devoted to the education of young men of all classes, without distinction, and we understand that a number of wealthy individuals have determined on aiding the indigent in their laudable endeavours to obtain the benefits of his Institution.

The generous intention of the Mechanics' Institute is creating and endowing this Academy, was, the education of those young men, who, by the necessity of daily labour, were precluded from obtaining by any other means, the instruction requisite for the exercise of their respective trades. It now remains for those who have the power so to do, to contribute to the accomplishment of their benevolent wish. Two hundred pupils at the least ought to be the number in this new Academy. Our streets teem at present with idle young men: let us but exert ourselves, and the scene will be totally changed. Let every one of them be sent to the new Institution, and not only shall we have the consciousness of having acted a generous part, but we shall ensure to ourselves the gratitude of many, who, had they been left to run out their present evil courses, would have proved a disgrace to their parents and a curse to society.—We sincerely hope there will be nothing like apathy, in this important matter. Let those who can afford the expense, send their children and dependants to this Academy, and let those who are willing but unable to do so, be assisted.

Mr. Watson, the Rector of the projected Academy, with the concurrence of the Committee of Directors, has the power of increasing the number of Teachers who may be employed in it, *ad libitum.* He has already secured the cordial co-operation of that talented, experienced and most successful teacher, Mr. Mills, and with the gentleman's assistance and advice, he would find no difficulty in making arrangements for the instruction of 200 pupils.—*Communicated.*

ANOTHER CHURCH BURNT.—We regret to learn that the Episcopal Church at Grand Manan was burned to the ground, on the night of Wednesday, the 9th instant. The fire was discovered about midnight, but had made so much progress that it was found impossible to subdue it. It is said to have been the work of an incendiary, and large rewards, we learn, are offered for his conviction.—*Courier.*

On Tuesday the 8th inst. a Hawk was caught on board the Barque *Hebe*, from London, for this port, then off Brier Island, having a piece of paper attached to one of its legs on which the following epistle was written:

The Hawk's Sailing Orders, Oct. 8th, 1839.

"A Hawk I am as you may see,

"I was taken at sea on board the Victory,

Captain Fitzgerald, from Saint John's, Newfoundland, bound to New-York. God send the good ship and Hawk safe to their respective homes.—Hurrah for old Ireland and Daniel O'Connell."—*Ib.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Wednesday an Inquest was held on view of the body of a new born male infant, found under suspicious circumstances. The Jury found that the child had come to its death by the violence of some person or persons unknown.—*Ib.*

THE EXECUTION.

At Kingston, on Wednesday, *Terence Leonard* and *James M'Monagle*, were hung for the murder of Bernard Coyle. The day being remarkably fine, multitudes of persons flocked from town and country to witness the awfully impressive spectacle of an execution.

The gallows were erected at the back of the Gaol; the Military were drawn up in line on the right and left of the frame-work. At two o'clock the screens being drawn slowly up, disclosed to the view of an immense assemblage the two prisoners, about four feet apart, each habited in a white garment. Leonard stood on the right, very thin and pale, and apparently much agitated; he at first held down his head, but in about two minutes he looked up and spoke very slowly and disjointedly.—He declared that he never committed any murder or robbery whatever; that he was innocent of this murder of which he had been found guilty, and was about to die. He was not going to say who committed the murder; he had no business to do so, and he would not; he never murdered Coyle—and he craved the prayers of those around him.

M'Monagle, a stout and handsome man, appeared perfectly resigned, and undismayed by the scene before him, looking full in the face of the people, he told the whole of the transactions of the day in as far as he was concerned,—he stated that he was detained by the parties from proceeding on his journey; that he became partly intoxicated, and that as a dying man, he believed he used no other violence towards Coyle, than aiming a kick at him through the legs of another man; and concluded with the following words: "I am as innocent of the murder of Coyle, as my little son who is here this day—I am prepared to die, thank God. And now all around me take this warning—that it was the drinking of rum that brought me to this disgraceful and untimely end—and may the Lord have mercy upon me." In an instant afterwards the signal was given, the drop fell, and the miserable men were in the agonies of death. Leonard struggled but a minute, M'Monagle several minutes.—As soon as they were dead, the bodies were cut down and placed in coffins brought thither by their friends; the High Sheriff then turned to the people and read the reprieve of the prisoner Haley, who had been condemned to be executed with those who had just suffered. The Sheriff also stated that Haley expressed a wish to see the bodies before the coffins were closed, which he had granted.—Haley was then brought out, and kneeling down, kissed the cold cheeks of his unfortunate companions, with whom, but for the clemency of the Lieutenant Governor, he would have been lying side by side as cold and as lifeless.

The following is the Confession of James M'Monagle, who was executed at Kingston on Wednesday 16th inst., as related by him a few hours before his execution, and for the most part repeated on the scaffold. It is given to the public through the newspapers by his particular request:—

My wife and I having agreed to join some friends in an excursion of pleasure as far as Napier's (Gondola Point), she set out with John Sweeney, Matthew McGarvey (my cousin), Charles M'Monagle, and two other women in a waggon. As it would not conveniently carry more, I hired a horse, and followed on horseback, but did not overtake them. On my way I called at Robinson's to see him on business, and while I was there the prisoners Leonard and Haley with their wives and Coyle drove up in a waggon and stopped. This was the first I knew of their intending to leave St. John that day.

They left Robinson's before me, but I overtook them before they got to Ferguson's. There they persuaded me to go in and drink with them, and afterwards we all went on together to Napier's where I found my wife and friends. While we were there a quarrel arose between Charles M'Monagle (a namesake but no relation of mine) and Haley about a game of nine-pins, in which quarrel I took no part whatever, but lent, at the request of my cousin, 2s. 6d. or 5s. to settle the dispute.

Sweeney with the two men and the three women who came in his waggon (one of whom was my wife) were the first to leave Napier's to return home. I shortly followed and endeavoured to overtake them, but Leonard and Haley with their party, though they set out after me, drove so fast that they overtook and passed me; and going on ahead they got into a quarrel with some men they met.

As I was not present I know nothing of how the quarrel began, but when I came up the men were complaining of being so much abused.

As I came up Haley said he would take satisfaction out of me for the quarrel he had at the ferry with M'Monagle (my namesake); I said I had no concern with that quarrel and knew nothing about it, he said he would soon let me know something about it, and catching hold of the skirt of my coat, he tore off a piece of it, upon which I turned my horse and rode back, while Haley followed beating me with his fists on my thighs and legs, and knocked off my hat which he kicked along the road till he was satisfied.

He said my best plan was to keep out of his way and not come near him that night. He wished to fight me; I said I was not content to fight with him that night, but I would fight him next morning in St. John if he liked, I asked him to let me pass him and go home; he said I should not pass. One of the two men who happened to be present, cut and gave me a stick, advising me, as soon as Leonard and Haley should get into their waggon, to cut up my horse and pass them. Intending to do so, I kept pretty close to them till I thought I saw a favorable opportunity, when I made the atttempt, but one holding the reins, and the other beating the horse with a whip, turned the waggon across the road and brought it against me and my horse. I cried out 'my leg is broken' and begged them to stop. I made no further attempt to pass, but rode on behind till we were near Furguson's. Here Haley insisted on my stopping to drink friends again. It was not my wish, but I thought it best to stop. I first took my horse to the shed, and put Ferguson's boy on him, promising him three pence if he would sit there till I returned. I went into the house and drank half a glass of brandy, not more, and went almost immediately out to my horse, and was employed in cleaning him and looking at the hair which had been rubbed up by the waggon running against him, when Haley came running out exclaiming, who said any thing about a Connaught man? referring as I suppose, to some previous dispute.—Upon this I left my horse and ran into the house, and there I saw Coyle (the acquitted prisoner) and Haley striking the deceased. From some impulse, heated as I was with the liquor I had taken there and at Napier's, I took hold of Haley's skirts and shoulders and made a kick through his legs at the deceased *who was then standing up*, but I am not sure whether I struck him with my foot or not.—Leonard came behind me and with his whip aimed a blow over my shoulder at the head of the deceased. I then ran out of the house and had my foot in the stirrup, when Haley or Leonard came out and said I must not go, for they would go immediately along with me—I remained waiting by my horse, and the first thing I heard was Haley's wife crying out, M'Monagle, you villain, you have murdered the man. I ran out of the shed and said, Lord bless me, how could I murder the man, and me not there. At this time I saw the deceased lying on the ground with his head towards the door, and his feet towards St. John. I went immediately back for the horse, determined to be off, but Haley came out again and said he would be with me in two or three minutes—I was for going on at once, but Leonard's wife begged me to stay for she feared Terence (her husband) and Haley would murder one another before they got home. Hearing a great noise inside, I went in, when one of them told me to get a stick—I ran out and happening upon the dung-fork, I returned with it in my hand and found the door shut and Haley and Leonard on the outside. Coyle the acquitted prisoner was then in the house. Haley and Leonard asked to get another treat, Mrs. Ferguson replied—there should be no more got. Leonard made answer that he would soon find a way to get more, and so saying broke the window with the butt end of his whip.—Just then Haley struck the door, I don't know with what, and Leonard kicked out the lower panels. I said to Leonard you have knocked your foot through the door, and then raising the fork with both my hands I struck the window myself, but don't know whether the stroke did much or little damage.—Haley's wife immediately took the fork from me, and I again ran off to get my horse, but he was gone. I searched for him on both sides of the road and up and down the road, and in a potato patch. I was still looking for him when I heard one or both of the women cry out as before, M'Monagle you villain you have struck the man with the fork. I was soon after arrested.

This is all I know of the matter, and I say before God, as I am to die, that I was never in the house after striking the window with the fork, nor had I ever the fork in my hands after it was taken from me by Haley's wife, and thrown over the fence where it was afterwards found.

I cannot charge myself with the crime of murder any further than the acts I have mentioned make me guilty—for these acts of violence I am justly punished, but I here in my dying confession declare that I never intended, nor do I recollect doing any serious injury to the deceased.

I am now to suffer for the part I took. Had I prayed that morning to the Lord as I was in the habit of doing once a day, and not indulged in drink, I should have been kept from temptation and never have come to this end.

I heartily forgive the world, and in particular those witnesses who at my trial swore other things against me, which I doubt not they supposed to be true, but of which I believe myself to be innocent.

I am not without hope that my God for Jesus' sake will pardon me a miserable but penitent sinner, and with his forgiveness I am content to die.

(Signed) JAMES McMONAGLE.

In the presence of Rev. W. E. SCOVIL,
Assistant Missionary at Kingston.
H. D. O'HALLORAN, Capt. 69th Regt.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 19.

By the Eastern Mail to-day we received a slip from the *Mechanic & Farmer* office, dated—PICTOU, Oct. 18th, 6 o'clock, A. M. which conveys the following description of an

AWFUL DESTRUCTION BY FIRE!

It is our painful duty to record, this morning, the commencement of another Fire in the Coal Pits, apparently of much greater extent than any that has preceded it.

At an early hour last evening this community was thrown into the greatest excitement, by the appearance of a brilliant illumination of the atmosphere, in the direction of the East River. The general impression appeared to be, that New Glasgow was in flames; but on the arrival of a young man at 9 o'clock, who left the Albion Mines between 5 and 6 o'clock, it was ascertained that a Fire had broke out in Pit No. 4,—out of which a dense column of flame was shortly afterwards rising 70 or 100 feet into the air. The fire was caused by blasting about 2 o'clock, p. m.; and continued to increase until the evening, when a violent explosion took place—producing a concussion so great, that two *houses* were raised from their foundations, and one of them shattered to pieces—some of the inmates of which had not been found at a late hour in the evening.

So great was the danger of the buildings around, that at 10 o'clock, a despatch reached Pictou, for the Fire Engine Company, who with their Engine, left Town in a Steamer about midnight. When the despatch left the Pits, they were removing the goods from the Store adjoining.

It would be useless now to attempt to state the loss to the Mining Association, or find words to express the commiseration of the community, on this trying occasion. The fire continued visible in Pictou during the night—at some periods so brilliant as to produce a distinct reflection from the clouds above, and from the houses in Town.

After day-light two immense columns of dense dark smoke rose in the air, showing that the fire had already extended to another Pit.

A part only of the horses were saved.—*Acadian Recorder.*

With the above calamity, we have to record the very sudden