ferred to the Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the said Committee have reported as their opinion to Her Majesty, that the said Act should receive Her Majesty's special confirmation; Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare Her special confirmation of the said Act, and the same is hereby specially confirmed, ratified and finally enacted accordingly, whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, of Her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. "C. GREVILLE."

"*At the Court at Buckingham Palace, July* 11, 1839.

"PRESENT:

"The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty,

"Lord Chancellor, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Steward, Marquis of Normanby, Lord Chamberlain, Lord John Russell, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Melbourne, Viscount Morpeth, Lord Holland, Mr. Poulett Thompson, Sir John Hobhouse, Bart.

"Whereas the Governor of Her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did, in the months of March, 1838, and March, 1839, pass two Acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz:—

"No. 1166. 'An Act to authorize the appointment of a Master of the Rolls to the Court of Chancery in this Province, and to provide for such Officer.'

"No. 1202. 'An Act in amendment of the Act relating to the appointment of a Master of the Rolls in the Court of Chancery:'—

"And whereas the said Acts have been referred to the Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the said Committee have reported as their opinion to Her Majesty, that the said Acts should be left to their operation; Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve the said report, whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, of Her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed) "C. GREVILLE."

British News.

SLAVE TRADE SUPPRESSION BILL.

House of Lords, Aug. 19.

Upon the motion of the Earl of Minto, the Bill was read a third time.

The Duke of Wellington said that he had precisely the same objection to the Bill in its present shape which he had expressed upon its second reading. He was altogether opposed to the principle of the Bill. He could not help thinking that, before the Bill was brought to its present stage, their Lordships ought to have received some intimation of Her Majesty's intentions with reference to this subject; that they should have received something more than the small amount of information which had been given by the Noble Earl opposite, who was the individual to whom the exercise of the authority given under this Bill would be intrusted.—In pursuance of the long established usage, their Lordships ought to have received, by way of message, a communication of Her Majesty's intentions, before they were called on to take this very serious step; and it had been his impression that such would be the case. [Hear.] He must say that he did not think the Bill was in the least improved, or that any of the objections to it were removed. The measure still retained its criminal character—a breach of the law of nations—a breach of treaties entered into between England and other countries. The vessels of other countries were made liable by the Bill to be detained, boarded, searched, and their papers examined by cruisers and other vessels commanded by persons in Her Majesty's service. He contended that such detention, boarding, and searching, which was absolutely necessary in order to ascertain whether the vessel was a slaver or not, was contrary to the treaties which had been entered into between Her Majesty's Government and nearly all the powers of Europe; and that such measures must lead to discussions of the most disagreeable nature. In his opinion it would tend more to injure the very object which was held out by the measure itself than it could possibly serve it. He would put a case, which he was convinced that no Noble Lord would say might not probably occur. He would suppose a French vessel sailed in 30 degrees of longitude, calculated from the meridian of Paris. He would suppose that this vessel was detained, boarded, and searched by one of Her Majesty's cruisers, or by one of those other vessels which were under the command of persons employed in Her Majesty's service. He asked their Lordships whether this would or would not be a breach of the treaty between this country and the King of the French; and, whether, in the case of Spanish vessels, it would not be a breach of our treaty with Her Catholic Majesty? [Hear, hear, and cheers.] The persons to whom he had alluded as being in Her Majesty's service, and intrusted with the command of these vessels, were a very large, and, he believed, a very respectable class; but they were not commissioned officers in Her Majesty's service. [Hear.]—Nothing could be more delicate than the execution of offices of this description; and it might happen that French merchant vessels might be searched, under the authority of this act of Parliament, in a way to involve a breach of the treaty made with the King of the French for the very purpose of putting down this traffic in slaves; yet their lordships were called on to pass an act which would give occasion to this very breach of treaty No doubt, they must indemnify the parties engaged in these captures, and prevent them from the liability of being punished in a court of justice. What he contended for was, that these men ought not to be put in a situation which would render them liable to commit such mistakes. The Government of the country must eventually suffer from the irritation which this attempt must necessarily produce in the ports of other countries with which we were now in alliance. There was a municipal law in Portugal, which the subjects of that Crown violated when they engaged in the slave traffic, as well as the treaty with Great Britain. And yet this was the moderate course of justice of the British Parliament. Really, he (the Duke of Wellington) could not consent to a bill of this description. In his opinion, the foundation of the political power of this country was its moderation and its justice; and, in his opinion also, if moderation and justice were banished from the diplomacy and acts of all the councils in the world, that vessels engaged in commerce (as we understood) ought to find an asylum in the councils of the British Government; and, instead of passing this bill to put down that traffic, which most certainly was infamous, if the Government had taken the more manly course of declaring that they would go to war with those powers who refused or neglected to perform their treaties with this country, there could be no doubt but that by return of post they would learn that they had effected the object which the noble lord opposite had in view. (Hear.)—Looking back to the probability of the exercise of the right of search being extended to many powers with whom this country had no treaties whatever and remembering that the greatest judge who had ever presided in the Court of Admiralty had held that search to be illegal in time of peace, he thought their lordships ought to be most cautious on this subject—a subject which he earnestly recommended noble lords opposite well to consider before they proceeded to carry this bill into execution. He would not make any professions of anxiety to put down the slave-trade. He had passed a long life of honour in the service of Her Majesty's predecessors. He had served Her Majesty's predecessors in diplomatic situations, and in their councils as well as in arms, and he believed people could not accuse him of saying one thing and meaning another (hear, hear;) but this much he would say, that on this subject of the slave trade there was no person, excepting one illustrious individual under whose directions he had acted, and whose loss, whose melancholy loss, he had never ceased to deplore—with the exception of that one individual, there was no person now living, or who was lost to the public service, who had written more, or negotiated with one-tenth the zeal, than himself, on this very subject, with which he was now told he was not conversant. (Hear, hear.) He should certainly say "not content" to the passing of this bill. (Hear, hear.)

The bill was then passed.

The Earl of Minto said he had been most anxious that the bill should become the law of the land, and as it had now passed, and in the hope of giving greater publicity through the public press to the horrible devices contrived by the parties engaged in the slave-trade, he would take this opportunity of mentioning a circumstance which by being made known might save the lives of some of those individuals against whom the diabolical contrivances were directed. He had received since this subject had been last mentioned, a despatch from the officer commanding on the coast of the Brazils, in which he stated, on the authority of Sir George Hamilton, her Majesty's Minister at the Brazils, that on the examination of the papers of the Portuguese slaver Maria, which had been captured by her Majesty's sloop Grecian, there had been found a diabolical correspondence between the slave merchants there and their agents on the coast of Africa from which it appeared that directions had been sent to the latter to poison a cask of wine and water to be left on the decks of the slaves, to be taken by the crews of her Majesty's cruisers when they boarded the slave ships. This was pointed out as the only way to deal with the English crews. As he was upon his legs, he might be permitted to say one word, in order to remove any anxiety that the noble duke opposite, or any other noble lord, might have on the subject of the right of search. That right would not be otherwise exercised than at present. Even now it was necessary, in order to ascertain whether a vessel carrying the flag of France or Spain was a Portuguese slaver, that the British officer should go on board and deal with her as might be required. This was all that would be done under this bill. With regard to the objection that no message or communication had been made from the throne as to the orders issued by her Majesty, he (the Earl of Minto) begged to remind their lordships that a communication had been made in answer to the address of this house, stating that it was her Majesty's intention to issue such orders as had been thought proper by the house; and after that, it had not been thought requisite to communicate by another message that the orders which it had been stated should be issued had actually been issued.

[The following PROTEST was entered by the Duke of Wellington and others against this Bill.]

Monday, August 19.

AGAINST THE THIRD READING OF THE SLAVE TRADE SUPPRESSION BILL.

DISSENTIENT—

1. Because no communication has been made to this house by message from the Queen which can render necessary, or which can alone justify this house in agreeing to the proposed enactments on this bill.

2. Because those enactments authorized measures and operations of war against the subjects of a foreign power, Portugal, and their property, for breaches of treaty concluded between Her Majesty's royal predecessors and Portugal; and for offences committed against the laws of Portugal on the high seas and on the coast of Africa; and provides that subjects of Portugal and their property, are to be brought to England or elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions, to be adjudicated by Her Majesty's High Court of Admiralty, or a Court of Vice Admiralty.

3. Because the enactments proposed in this bill deprives those foreigners thus to be adjudicated of all national protection.

4. Because they authorise the detention at sea, the boarding, the demand, search for, and examination of the papers of all vessels met at sea by Her Majesty's cruisers, or any person in Her Majesty's service, in direct violation of all the treaties made with each or nearly all the powers of Europe, regulating a mutual right of search by ships-of-war of merchant vessels, for the suppression of the traffic called the trade trade.

5. Because the amendments in the first clause of the bill leave the objection to the exercise of the right of search exactly where it stood in the bill before it was discussed and altered in committee.

6. Because vessels sailing under the flag of any nation may be detained, boarded, searched, the demand for papers made (which must be inspected,) before the illegal or predatory character of the vessel detained can be established; each of which acts of detention, boarding, demand, search for, and examination of papers, is a violation of treaty between her majesty and each or nearly all the powers of Europe, as applied to vessels sailing under their flags respectively.

7. Because the exercise of such right of detention, boarding, search for, and examination of papers of vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, had been declared illegal by the highest judicial authority that ever presided over the English Court of Admiralty.

8. Because the exercise of such right is liable to be resented and retaliated by all the powers of the world, including those with which her majesty is bound by treaties each authorising restricted and regulated mutual search of merchant vessels in certain localities, in order to suppress the traffic called the slave trade.

WELLINGTON, REDESDALE,
HAWARDEN, FITZGERALD,
BEVERLEY, ORMONDE,
GLENGALL, CANTERBURY.

WEST INDIES.

BARBADOES.—The House of Assembly met on Tuesday, 30th July, pursuant to special call.

Upon the suggestion of the Speaker, Mr. Bascom moved, seconded by Mr. Walcott, that a Committee should be appointed to prepare an address of congratulation to His Excellency the Governor, upon his recovery from his recent severe illness.

Messrs. Walcott, Bascom, Nurse, Reece, and Donovan, were accordingly appointed a Committee for this purpose, and the House adjourned for an hour while the address was being prepared; on the House being resumed it was read and unanimously approved of; and to save time his honor the Speaker undertook to have it conveyed direct to the Governor.

It is a highly gratifying document, and we have much pleasure in laying it, together with the Reply thereto, before our readers:—

"*To His Excellency Major General Sir Evan John Murray McGregor, Baronet, Governor, &c. &c.*

"May it please your Excellency,

"The House of Assembly with sincere pleasure, beg to offer their congratulations to your Excellency, on the recovery of your health. We trust that it is sufficiently restored to enable you without danger, to prosecute the labors of a Government, which you have hitherto so honourably and successfully administered; for your Excellency has never hesitated between the sacrifice of yourself, and the duties of your office. We have known you, Sir, as the faithful representative of a Sovereign, to whom we are most loyally attached, as the earnest friend of the Colonies over which you have been selected to preside, and as the strict and impartial dispenser of justice to all classes of the community; our due appreciation of your Excellency's merit, has found an echo in the mother country, and the consentient voice of all parties in the Imperial Parliament, has borne testimony to the suavity of your Excellency's manner in bringing forward the measures of the British Ministry, while we ourselves willingly acknowledge the rectitude and candour of your conduct on all occasions. Your Excellency has been mainly instrumental here and elsewhere in inducing the Colonial Legislatures to anticipate the proposed termination of slavery. A year has now elapsed since this Assembly set an important example, and we attribute in a great degree the prosperity of our Island, compared with the sister colonies, to your Excellency's presence among us, and the equitable prudence of your policy. That your Excellency by the straight forward exercise of your power as Chief Magistrate, should have incurred misrepresentation was to be expected, but the enemies of order and good government are as powerless and contemptible as they are boastful and ambitious. We feel assured that the day has passed when Zealots could gain political importance, or speculators earn their daily bread, by an organized system of falsehood and detraction against Proprietors in the West Indies, and against all those in authority, who refuse to lend themselves to such calumny.

"That your Excellency may long live to enjoy the confidence and regard of the Colonists, together with the approbation and respect of the English Public, (expressed of late in so distinguished a manner,) is the fervent prayer of the Representatives of the People of Barbadoes."

"*His Excellency the Governor, to His Honor the Speaker and House of Assembly.*

"Amongst many testimonials of regard from various Legislatures, and bodies of Inhabitants, of all classes, in the Leeward and Windward Islands, tendered during the existence of Slavery and Apprenticeship, as well as since the establishment of Freedom, none has been received by the Governor more highly valuable, or pleasing, than the affectionate address in which the House of Assembly of Barbadoes have thought fit, with equal courtesy and kindness to greet him, on the occasion of his recovery from recent illness.

"Should it be the will of Providence to confirm his convalescence, the generous confidence evinced by the Honourable House in the rectitude of his intentions, will powerfully tend to induce a participation, by the Governor, in the flattering impression they are pleased to entertain, of a favorable issue to an administration, the successful progress of which the support of the Assembly is so eminently calculated to promote.

"The Governor requests their acceptance of his sincere and cordial thanks for the compliment so feelingly conferred upon him, by the Assembly in this instance, and in common with the honourable House, indulges the grateful anticipation that, by the blessing of the Almighty, this favored Colony will continue, under the auspices of the Constitutional Representatives of its loyal and happy people, prosperously to flourish, long after the already subsiding misconstructions of the day, shall have sunk into oblivion.

"E. J. M. MACGREGOR, *Governor.*

"Government House, 30th July, 1839."

THE WEST INDIA LABOURERS.—The Grenada Free Press of the 14th August, says:—"From such Colonies as we have received dates to the 1st instant, the peasantry are described as having conducted themselves in a highly creditable manner, on the first anniversary of the change in their condition."

ST. VINCENT.—The accounts received from the country respecting the working of the laborers, are so conflicting, that we are at a loss to give any thing like a correct report. On some Estates it is said they are doing well, on others quite the contrary, but all agree that they do not perform the same quantity of work as formerly. A gentleman who has lately travelled over the country, gives by no means a flattering report of the estates; he states that many of them appear as if they were abandoned, and that only two or three hold out any prospect of a crop for the ensuing year. This is certainly a melancholy picture, but we trust that the prospect will brighten up.—*Royal Gazette, August* 15.

We have to-day the unpleasant duty of recording the death of another gallant officer, Lieut. Hawker, of the 70th Regt., from the prevalent Fever which has within the last three months caused a fearful mortality among the troops, stationed at Fort Charlotte, about 60 having fallen victims to it. The reports of the sick (about 40 we understand) are however favourable this week, and it is most fervently prayed for by the Inhabitants that they will continue so. The mortality in Demerara appears to have been great indeed, and by a late arrival from St. Lucia, we learn that that island is also visited by fever. In Demerara it has been found necessary to remove the Troops from their barracks, and should the Fever not abate here we would respectfully suggest that the Garrison at Fort Charlotte should also be removed to some temporary barracks. It is to be regretted that Dorsetshire Hill (one of the healthiest spots in the West Indies) has been abandoned.—It was formerly a convalescent post, and many a gallant defender of his Country has recruited his strength there.—*St. Vincent Royal Gazette, August* 15.

DEMERARA.—For the sickness and mortality now prevailing among our European troops, no man, public or private, can fail to feel deep sorrow. A detachment has been sent to Capoey; another to Berbice; and, for the sake of change of air to the remainder, they have been moved out of Eve Leary Barracks into the healthier Kingston Buildings. The Court of Policy, also, have agreed to provide private lodging for such of the Officers as choose to take advantage of its kindness. The Mess has been broken up.—*Chronicle, July* 17.

The following Officers of the 76th Regiment have recently died at Demerara:—Colonel Dansey, Captain Bruce, Lieut. and Adjutant Hopkins, Ensign Phipps, Ensign Dickenson.

TIMBER.

FOR SALE.—300 tons White Pine TIMBER, average 14 inches, for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

August 30, 1839.

IRON SPIKES.—5 tons assd'd sizes—received per *Chester*, from Liverpool. For sale low while landing, by

August 30. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED, per schr. *Meridian*, from Halifax—37 hhds. and 13 bbls. superior Bright SUGAR, landing at the south Market Wharf, which will be sold low before storing.

Sept 20. CRANE & M'GRATH.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, SEPT. 27, 1839.

The steamer "*British Queen*" arrived at New-York on Friday last, in 17 days from Portsmouth, bringing London papers to the 2nd of September. Those papers furnish the important information of the appointment of a new Governor General for British North America; and that the Right Honorable C. POULETT THOMPSON, is the happy individual selected for this highly dignified office. Some minor changes in offices, are also announced as having taken place amongst the Cabinet Ministers; Lord John Russell takes the Colonial department, while the Marquis of Normanby, leaves it, to take the Home Department: Mr. Spring Rice to receive a Peerage, and Mr. T. Baring appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Howick and Mr. C. Wood have tendered their resignations of office, the former as Secretary at War, and the latter as Under Secretary of the Admiralty. Mr. Shiel member for Tipperary, is appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade in the room of the Right Honorable C. Poulett Thompson.

We know not how our fellow Colonists of the Canadas will like the appointment of the new Governor General: heretofore, the very name of Poulett Thompson, was synonymous with the enemy to Colonies and Colonial interests. At this critical juncture of Colonial affairs, and when so much has been said and written, by the British portion of the Canadas against the appointment of Earl Durham and also against the representations made by him to the British Government during his administration as Governor General; this latter appointment does not look any thing like conciliation towards the feelings of the British population.

Mr. Poulett Thompson was soon to leave England to assume the Governorship of the Canadas.

The British Queen brought out 209 passengers, including servants.

LONDON, August 27.—There is no new feature in the money market. Money continues very scarce indeed, and discounts high; some people on their own Bills have to pay as much as 15 per cent discount. The rates on private Bankers Bills have been 5½ to 6 per cent, and those on Joint Stock Bank Bills 6 to 7 per cent. amongst the Bill Brokers.

Affairs at Canton remained in the same unsatisfactory state. Foreigners were still prisoners, and business at an end, for the present.

Accounts from the East are far from peaceable, and fresh communications wore an aspect of great import.

There was a rumour in London, that Don Carlos had been taken prisoner, but it was not credited.

The Weather and the Crops, in England, are the principle topics of newspaper writings. In some parts the weather has been unsettled and backward—in others, fine and forward: it is quite impossible to say what are actually the prospects.

Commercial and monetary affairs look dark and gloomy, and the Morning Chronicle gives an article which we copy to-day, fully descriptive of the real state of things.

At a Privy Council, held by the Queen on the 26th Aug. the Right Hon. T. S. Rice resigned his seal of office as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. T. Baring was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and took his seat at the Board. He also received the seal of office, and had the honour to kiss hands on being appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. R. Gordon, of the India Board, is appointed under Secretary of the Treasury.

The Duke of Sutherland has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire.

On the 20th Lord Howick tendered his resignation to Her Majesty as Secretary at War, and the resignation was accepted; in consequence of which Mr. C. Wood, a relation, resigned the office of Under Secretary of the Admiralty.

In the House of Commons on the 27th, new writs were ordered for Tipperary, in the room of Mr. Shiel, who had accepted the office of Vice President of the Board of Trade, and for Manchester, in the room of Mr. T. Thompson, who had accepted the office of Governor General of Canada.

(*From the London Morning Chronicle, Sept.* 2)

MONEY MARKET AND CITY NEWS.

We have long foreseen that the 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 and more to strengthen this conviction. A most material and marked depression has taken place in Consols to-day, and Exchequer Bills have nearly receded to par. The former have fallen to 90¼ for money, and 91¼ 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 increasing 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 any thing occurring to give them a favorable turn.

The weather even is against an amelioration of affairs, and must 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 much anxiety, must also be a matter of uncertainty. Altogether 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 unbusiness-like proceedings of Lord Monteagle. An additional funding must be effected, or the rate of interest on the 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.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Paris papers of Friday have reached us, but are destitute of news. They almost unanimously laugh in derision at those passages in the Queen's speech, on closing the session of Parliament, which spoke of the friendly union of the two countries, France and England, and, generally speaking, manifest increased rancour against this country. They sneeringly anticipate the grant of another pension of 20s. a week to the new victim of French vivacity, the British seaman wounded on board the Spider packet at Monte Video.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 26th ult. publishes a letter, dated frontiers of Turkey, 16th, mentioning that the European Ambassadors had been dismayed by the announcement of Mehemet Ali's determination to disarm the Ottoman fleet, as they felt that it was a ruse of the Viceroy to avoid acquiescing in the demand of the United Powers for its restitution, or at least to gain time. It does not appear from this letter that the British and French squadrons were to be employed in wresting by force the Turkish fleet from the Pasha, but that the Admirals had been ordered to oppose any landing attempted by the Egyptians on the Ottoman coast, or the occupation of any portion of its territory.—It is further stated by the correspondent of the Augsburg Gazette, that Lord Ponsonby and Admiral Roussin had been directed by their respective Governments to conform to the instructions of Lord Beauvale and Count St. Aulaire, the English and French Ambassadors in Austria.

According to a letter from Odessa, published in the Augsburg Gazette, the Russian fleet of Sebastopol had been ordered to hold itself in readiness to sail, and several large bodies of troops were on their march to join the corps stationed along the Pruth, where a considerable force was to be assembled.

The same journal contains a letter from Constantinople of the 7th ult. stating that Ecirew Pasha was actively engaged in re-organizing the army, which still consisted of 30,000 regular troops.

The Augsburg Gazette contains a letter from Alexandria of the 7th, mentioning that Hafiz Pasha, who was at Malatia, at the head of 20,000 men, had refused to give up his command, and was waiting to know the determination of the Pasha of Aumalia before he should join Mehemet Ali. Other accounts of the same date assert that the four European Consuls had demanded the restitution of the Ottoman fleet, and that the Viceroy had asked three days to return a reply.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Our private letters from Bayonne of the 27th ult. state, that the head-quarters of Don Carlos were at Elorrio on the 23d. The Prince, on learning the occupation of Durango by the Christinos, convoked, at Villareal de Zamarraga, a grand council, at which two members of each of the four provincial deputations were to be present.

"BAYONNE, 27th in the Evening.

"*The Commander of the Harbor to the Minister of Marine*—"I am informed from passages that Durango and one half of Biscay are in the hands of the Christinos, and that Espartero has entered Durango. Don Carlos and Maroto, with 25 battalions of infantry, and 10 squadrons of cavalry, have taken a position between Campozar and El Gueta, across the line from Bergara to El-Hrrio."

The Ottoman Fleet.—The story of the Five Powers having sent to demand the restoration of the Ottoman fleet, turns out to a mere invention of the French papers. No such mission had been dispatched. M. Auselin appears to have been merely the bearer of dispatches to the Consuls of the respective Powers at Alexandria.

London, Sept. 2.—The following appeared in a second edition of our paper of Saturday:

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 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. AUSSIMON, Inter.

THE WAR IN CIRCASSIA.—It is stated from Constantinople, Aug. 7, that a severe battle had taken place in Circassia, in which the Russians, as usual, were victorious, but not without having paid dearly for their victory.

The Russians had lost a ship of the line, and two frigates, by a severe storm on the coast of Circassia.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*—

"The public business having been brought to a close, I have now to perform the satisfactory duty of relieving 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 countres, and has secured the peace of Europe from dangers to which it had so long been exposed.

"The same concord which brought these intricate questions to a peaceful termination with regard to the affairs of the Levant, the five powers are alike determined to uphold the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and I trust that this union will ensure 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 the differences which have arisen of late years between the Fishermen of Great Britain and of France. This convention, by removing causes of dispute, will tend to secure that union between the two countries which is so advantagous to both, and so conducive to the general interests of Europe.

"I shall continue to pursue with preserverance the negociations 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 with the blessings 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 Tehran 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 those Military operations have been undertaken, will be finally obtained.

"I have observed with much approbation the attention which you have bestowed upon the internal 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 better administration of justice in the metropolis, and I have given a cordial assent to the bills which you have presented to me for the establishment of a more efficent constabulary force in those towns, which peculiarly required it, and for effecting the important object of generally extending and invigorating 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 assent to a reduction of the postage duties. I trust that the act which has passed on this subject will be a relief and encouragement of trade, and that by facilitating intercourses, and correspondences, it will be productive of much social advantage and improvement I have given directions that the preliminary step should be taken to give effect to the intention of Parliament, as soon as the enquiries and arrangements required for this purpose shall have been completed.

"The advantageous terms upon which a considerable amount of unfounded debt has been converted into stock, afford a satisfactory proof of the reliance placed in 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 to resist 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 there holden; and the Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 24th of October next.

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

The special Session of the Provincial Legislature was closed at Fredericton on Friday last, by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

LAUNCH.—On Tuesday last, a splendid and substantial built ship, called the *Hope*, was launched from the ship yard of Mr. John Owens, in Portland. The Hope is 510 tons burthen, and was built for Messrs. Owens & Duncan.

KING'S COUNTY.—The special Court terminated on Saturday last. Verdicts of guilty were returned against Leonard, M'Mannagle, and Haley, for the murder of Coyle. The final sentence of the law was pronounced upon them, and their execution ordered to take place on Wednesday the 16th of October next.

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.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—James W. Street, and William Babcock, Fire Wards for the Town of St. Andrews.

John R. Partelow, Robert F. Hazen, D. Ansley, Isaac Woodward, and George D. Robinson, Esqrs. 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."

John Walker, John Ward, Junr., James T. Hanford and William Wright, Esquires, and the Honorable Charles Simonds, Commissioners for carrying into the Provisions of the Act of the General Assembly intituled "An Act to authorize "the widening and enlarging of certain Streets in "the City of Saint John, and of laying out other "Streets therein."

Lawrence B. Rainsford, Esquire, in the room of Jacob Allan, Esquire, Commissioner for expending the sum of £500, on the Road explored by Wightman, from Oak Bay to Woodstock.

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.—*Royal Gazette.*

THE BURMESE HERO.

Our late worthy and respected Governor SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, the Conqueror of the Burmese nation, is appointed Commander of the Forces at Bombay. This hoary headed warrior, is once more honoured by the choice of his Sovereign, to wield his sword in his country's defence, giving a full proof that his military renown, and sterling character are fresh in the memory of our gracious Queen.

"Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Ford Whitlingham is appointed Commander-in-Chief at Madras, and Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Campbell, who commanded during the Rangoon war, is appointed Commander-in-Chief at Bombay."—*Liverpool Mail.*

ACCIDENT.—On the 12th ult. a female child of Mr. White, the tinsmith, at Richibucto, of 4 or 5 years of age, fell into the river between some logs on which it was playing, and upwards of 20 minutes elapsed before it was discovered. The child was quite insensible on its being taken from the water, but Dr. R. Graham being speedily called in, life was restored after a lapse of about an hour.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, we are happy to learn, has been appointed by Her Majesty to serve as a Lieutenant-General on the Staff; by which appointment he is allowed an additional Aid de-Camp and a Military secretary, instead of an Assistant Military secretary. Capt. the Hon. C. Grey, 52d Regt. we understand, has been appointed by His Excellency the second Aid-de-Camp.—*Halifax Royal Gazette.*

H. M. steamer Medea returned on Saturday last from P. E. Island, with His Excellency sir Colin Campbell, Miss Campbell, His Excellency sir C. A. Fitzroy, Lieutenant Governor of that colony, Lady Mary Fitzroy, Miss Fitzroy, and two Misses Fitzroy. The steamer was off the harbour in the dreadful gale, and behaved well.—*Times.*

Messrs. Huntingdon and Young had an interview with the Marquis of Normanby at the colonial Office, on the 19th ult.

The Bishop of Newfoundland and the Bishop of Toronto, on the same day, had an interview with the Marquis of Normanby at the colonial Office.

From the West Indies.—We have a file of the Jamaica Despatch to the 17th August, inclusive. We find the annexed paragraph in the Despatch of the 5th, but no subsequent explanation. It relates, we presume, to the Haytien vessel of war, whose appearance in the neighbourhood of Kingston, as we stated in our last summary of news from the island, had caused some sensation.

"We understand that the Haytien vessel has been placed in charge of the Magnificents that besides the supercargo, two or three or three other officers have also made their disappearance. There was a report current in Kingston on Saturday, that two other vessels had arrived at the Northside, and after landing fire-arms by stealth, had put to sea."—*N. Y. Commercial.*

QUEBEC, Sept. 20.—In answer to numerous enquiries regarding the disposal of the political prisoners, we are happy at having it in our power to state positively that they will be shipped from the gaol on Saturday morning early, provided the prisoners from Upper Canada who are to join them have arrived, as arrangements have been made that they will, previous to that time.—The steamer in which they will be conveyed to Quebec will go alongside the Buffalo, and the prisoners will be transshipped in as private a manner as possible, as it is the desire of the authorities that there should be as little excitement as possible either here or at Quebec on the occasion. The Buffalo is under orders to sail as soon as the convicts are safe on board.

Private letters from Montreal state that the lucrative office of Sheriff of the District of Montreal is to be for the future held by two incumbents and that the Executive have offered it to Andrew Stuart, Esq., Solicitor General, and the Hon. Toussaint Pothier.

In the event of Mr. Solicitor General Stuart accepting the appointment, Charles D. Day, Esq. Advocate, of Montreal will, it is said, be appointed to the office vacated by the former gentleman.—*Transcript.*

THE CROPS.—We have taken a good deal of trouble to ascertain the quantity and quality of the wheat crops in this Province. We think we are able to say with certainty that there is a much larger quantity of wheat gathered in than there ever has been in any previous year, and that it is of a fair quality. The spring crops could not be better. Oats have been sold in our market at 1s. 1d. and potatoes at 1s. per bushel. Butter is 11d. per lb. Cattle are in good demand, and our Meat market has seldom been so badly supplied and so high as it is at present.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

Extract of a letter dated Mobile, Sept. 9th:—The fever rages unabated. The number of deaths yesterday was 15, and on Saturday 13—making the whole number in eight days 129. On Saturday the weather changed sensibly for the better and we had during the evening several showers with thunder and lightning, accompanied by a fresh breeze from the South. Yesterday, however, was hot and sultry, and the light air stirring was insufficient to produce much benefit.

PORTSMOUTH.—The following rumours are afloat in well informed circles:—Another promotion to take place shortly.—A scale of retirements to be formed for all officers.—The fee on naval commissions to be abolished. The six years' service required for a flag to be dispensed with provided records prove that officers have applied in real earnest for employment.—Four Commanders to be added to

Greenwich Hospital, but not to li
pital.—Senior Lieutenants to hav
Lieutenants to re enjoy the pensi
may have been deprived.—All L
additional *full* pay.—Masters, dit

The ladies of England were abo
ument to Lady Flora Hastings.

Our attention has been called
direct that of all merchants and
ested in the subject, to the rate
British merchant vessels which
certain distance of Fishguard H
ing an impost for a temporary p
to have been accomplished, doub
ally entertained of its legality. T
tion to an issue, Mr. Duncan Gil
ed, paid yesterday, under protest,
pence per ton, levied at the Cust
his entering the ship *John Bolton*
the authority of a warrant issued
missioners of her Majesty's T
North and Orred are his solicitors
ly entertain a doubt that the Shi
tion, lately established here, wil
of taking the matter up, as one c
to that body. We must also ca
chants and shipowners of other s
part of the work, in an attempt to
just tax upon our shipping, strea
with heavy duties. They will fin
benefit to join the Liverpool ass
we have already alluded, as the
crease its influence and ability to
objects, promoting the general
are concerned in commercial sh
ing protection to individual mer
of oppressive or unjust taxation
August 31.

MARRIE

On the 19th inst., in St. Joh
Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Joseph Wil
garet, eldest daughter of Mr.
this City.

On Saturday evening last, by
Robinson, Mr. Henry Walter S
ton, to Miss Mary Jane, sixth da
Henry Young, of the Parish of I

At St. John's Chapel, Edinbu
by the Rev. E. B. Ramsay,
M'Donald, Esq., of Castle Fare
Island, grandson of the Glenalda
zabeth, eldest daughter of the late

On 17th inst. at Jimseg, by the
Mr. Frederick H. Richmond,
Miss Sarah A., daughter