

Great Britain.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, MARCH 23.

The packet ship *Duchess d'Orleans*, Capt. Richardson, arrived at New York on Tuesday evening, from Havre. By her Havre papers to the 12th, and Paris the 10th, containing London dates to the evening of the 8th of February, have been received.

The Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons, have expressed in very strong and indignant terms, their disapprobation of the lawless conduct of the American Banditti on the frontiers of Canada, and have reminded Her Majesty's Ministers, at the opening of Parliament, that they ought not only to assert their determination to maintain Her Majesty's Sovereignty in the Colonies, but that they ought also to be ready to make corresponding efforts to enable her to carry her intentions into execution.

The Addresses of the two Houses of Parliament were presented to the Queen on the 7th, with the usual formalities. On the 8th the Queen returned her gracious answer thanking them for their loyalty, &c.

Debate in the British Parliament, Feb. 5, on the address in reply to the Queen's Speech. Extract from the Speech of the Duke of Wellington.

"He now came to the part of the Speech to which he had listened with the utmost anxiety, and he was happy to find in this speech that which he had thought deficient on former occasions—namely, a declaration from Her Majesty of her firm determination to maintain her sovereignty in those countries.—(Cheers.) He should have wished, however, that those declarations of Her Majesty had been accompanied by corresponding efforts to enable her to carry her intention into execution. The war in which Canada had recently been involved had been accurately described. It was a trifling insurrection in one part of the country, but was accompanied by an invasion and an attack on the persons and property of Her Majesty's peaceable subjects on all parts of the frontier bordering upon the United States, by the neighbouring inhabitants of the United States, and for no reason whatever, but because Her Majesty's subjects were obedient and loyal to her person, and submissive to the laws and government of the country. This war, as a war, was trifling, and even contemptible, but as a system of policy—as a political question to be considered, with a view to the maintenance of peace, it was to this country most important, and certainly he should have wished to see corresponding preparations and measures announced with the views of carrying into execution the intention, which Her Majesty declared in Her Speech, of maintaining her sovereignty in those countries. The system of war which prevailed on that frontier was not unknown in other parts of the world. We had read and heard of it elsewhere. We had heard of a system of a perpetual warfare carried on by the Asiatics on the frontier belonging to the Austrian monarchy, which was obliged, from century to century, to defend itself against incursions of that nature. We had also read of such a system of warfare carried on by the nation upon the frontiers of the Spanish territories on the coast of Africa. All these were wars of barbarism against civilization. But here was a case of aggression by men who were thought competent to frame wise institutions by ballot and general suffrage, and means of that description. These were the men who came in the night, and with fire and force, destroyed the property of Her Majesty's subjects for no reason whatever except that they were faithful to their Sovereign.

He said that no example of such a system of warfare as that of which he spoke, was to be found amongst the most barbarous races of earth.—It was quite out of the question that that loyal subjects, who were fixed in their habitation, and, indeed, invited to it by Her Majesty's ministers and their predecessors, should be under the protection of the government, but he said it was absolutely out of the power of the government to protect them. He defied the government to protect them, or to do more than when any persons were found invading our dominions for the purpose of plunder and the destruction of the property of the Queen's subjects, the officers in the service of the country should, whenever they had the power—intercept their retreat, take them prisoners, and punish them according to the law. But although this was done—although the sentence of the law was carried into effect notoriously upon persons so offending, still the same proceedings went on, and there was scarcely an arrival from those parts of the world in which we did not read of the same acts of lawless violence. He should not, however, now go farther on the subject. He only wished to draw the attention of Government to it, because he thought they ought to take steps to prevail upon the Government of the United States to adopt effectual measures to put a stop to this state of things. Let their Lordships look at the history of the invasion of the Province of Texas—let them look at the consequences of the invasion of that Province in very similar circumstances to those in which Upper Canada was invaded—let them look at those consequences, and tell him whether, if some steps were not taken to enforce the paragraph of the Queen's Speech, expressive of Her Majesty's determination to maintain her sovereignty in those countries, whether it was not likely that, if some steps were not taken to enforce that paragraph, we should find the Province of Upper Canada in the same position as the Province of Texas. He wished to draw the attention of government to this subject, and he was desirous they should consider the war as a great national war. (Cheers.) There was no such thing as a little war where such great interests were involved, and it would be the duty of the government to proceed to the last stage if necessary, in order to induce the Government of the United States to compel those subject to it, to respect the lives and property of their neighbours. He had thought it necessary to trouble their Lordships so far on this subject. He had no doubt of the good intentions of the President of the

United States, but when he saw that men with cannons and muskets from the United States invaded the dominions of Her Majesty, and was told that the authorities could not prevent it, he begged to remind their Lordships that a discussion had taken place in that house and elsewhere, upon a question occurring as to whether the Spanish Government could prevent a squadron of Portuguese troops from moving through Spain, it was established that it could, and in the same way he said there was no doubt whatever, that the same power was possessed by the civil government of any country, and that it was capable of preventing troops from invading the territories of a neighbouring state. And yet we now saw bodies of men crossing the frontier for the purpose of carrying invasion into a neighbouring territory, and the government sitting quietly by and taking no notice whatever of it."

LORD MELBOURNE.—In alluding to another part of the speech, the subject of which it is impossible to regard without considerable uneasiness and vexation—I refer to the state of Canada—the noble Duke, while he appears to approve of that part of the speech, states that he could have wished to see some corresponding measures of vigour adopted by the Government, in order to carry that determination into effective operation.

It is quite clear that a state of things does exist on the North American frontier greatly to be deplored; yet, when we remember the disposition exhibited by the various States there to interfere with each other's affairs, and the tendency to private warfare with each other, it is not greatly to be wondered at. When, however, the noble duke so strongly expresses his regret at not seeing a vigorous demonstration made in our Canadian Province, in order to enable our subjects there to repel the outrageous aggressions upon them, I am somewhat at a loss to understand what he has to complain of in this respect.

There is in that country a very large regular establishment, besides a very considerable militia force, together with an army powerful enough to laugh to scorn any attempt which may be made by the sympathisers. When, however, we consider the character of the country, its innumerable and extensive lakes, forests, morasses, it would be quite impossible to keep up such a force as utterly to prevent all sudden aggressions and predatory excursions.

Therefore, I know not, with reference to this Province itself, what stronger measure you could adopt; but, with respect to the Government of the United States, I agree with the noble duke that every means should be taken to do that which it is the duty of every government to do, namely, to keep its subjects within its own frontier, and prevent bodies of men, the subjects of one State, making attacks on their neighbours in another.

There is no reason, I apprehend, to doubt the sincerity of the government of the United States as to its wish to carry into effect the stipulations binding on it as regards its duties to its neighbours; but, considering the nature of the country—considering the vast extent of the frontier—considering the comparative wilderness of those districts—and also considering the character of the Government—it must be admitted that it has serious difficulties to contend with in carrying this object into effect.

Every exertion, however, has been used, and every representation has been made, in order to induce the government of the United States to exert itself for this object. [Here here!] I therefore trust that these exertions will be successful, and, above all, when it is known what has been the result in our provinces, where every attempt that has been made at invasion has been completely discomfited. I trust therefore, that an end will be put to the wild spirit, which is as dangerous to their neighbours as it is discreditable to those citizens of the United States. [hear, hear!]

HOUSE OF LORDS, February 8.—*Resignation of Lord Glenelg*.—Lord Glenelg said, he had to request their Lordships' attention for a very few moments while he made a statement which was personal to himself. Although he had answered the question put by his noble friend, relative to a period when he was responsible for the measures of the administration, yet he was no longer a member of government. In consequence of an occurrence which had taken place, he had felt it to be his duty to tender his resignation to Her Majesty (hear). On Tuesday morning last a communication, entirely unforeseen and unexpected, was addressed to him—a communication which involved a material alteration in the Cabinet. It was, as he before said, wholly unexpected on his part, and to that arrangement or distribution of offices, after the most mature consideration, he felt that it would not be proper for him to accede. He had, therefore, retired from his situation. Amongst other regrets, it was particularly painful to him that he should feel it necessary at such a moment to take this step; but he could most truly state, that no other reason but that of necessity to which he had referred could have induced him to act as he had done. He felt, however, that he had no other alternative—that he had but one course to pursue—that of tendering his resignation. At the same time he might be allowed to say, with reference to measures which he had advised, and to which he was a party—measures which would necessarily form the subject of discussion in that house—that he should be most anxious to support them, and to supply, to the best of his ability, every explanation respecting them (hear).

The following is Her Majesty's reply to the Address of the Commons in answer to her Majesty's speech at the opening of Parliament:—

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address. I receive with satisfaction the assurances of your support of maintaining the authority of my Crown over my Canadian provinces. I rely with confidence on your zealous assistance in upholding the observance of the laws, and on your careful consideration of the weighty matters on which you are engaged."

The Wesleyan Centenary subscription exceeded £135,000, or \$599,400, at the close of January.

The Roman Catholics are about to build a magnificent Church at Manchester, at a cost of £30,000.

The Commissioners appointed to estimate the damage suffered in Dublin during the late storm, state it to be upwards of £64,000.

CANADA.—LORD DURHAM'S REPORT.—In the House of Commons on Monday, Lord J. Russell presented, by Her Majesty's command, copies of certain correspondence relative to the affairs of British North America, and the report on the affairs of British North America by Lord Durham; and for the present he would merely move that it do lie on the table. He wished only to state that no doubt every Hon. Member who wished to take part in the important discussions which are to come on relative to the affairs of Canada, will make himself master of those papers, and especially the Report of the Earl of Durham in his character as Lord High Commissioner. The course government intended to pursue was to introduce a measure respecting Canada before Easter, and that measure having been so introduced and printed, he should propose that the second reading of the bill do take place immediately after Easter.

In the House of Lords on the same evening, Lord Melbourne presented the Canada papers, Lord Durham's Report, &c. and expressed a hope that before the Easter recess the government would be able to produce a measure calculated to put an end to the discontents in Canada.

It is reported that Lord Glenelg, the Colonial Secretary, has tendered his resignation; and that Lord Normandy will succeed his Lordship.

Things in the North of Europe look rather squally. In consequence of the appointment of the Polish General Skrzynecki "to be Commander in Chief of the head quarters of the Belgian army," the Prussian and Austrian Ministers had demanded their Passports. France was posting strong corps of observation on the Belgian frontier, and Prussia, jealous of the movement was doing the same.

The Belgian Chambers were prorogued by a royal decree, from the 4th February until the 4th of March.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The Prussian and Austrian Ministers at Brussels, had ordered their passports, and left that capital on the 6th of February. The *Observateur* says, that the King at the last interview which these ministers had with him, took occasion to let them know that he was by no means satisfied with the conduct of their respective governments towards himself, and especially with the manner in which they had observed the promises which they had made to him at the entrance of his mounting the throne.

In a note from Prince Metternich, the escape of General Skrzynecki from Prague, is considered as having been made with the co-operation of the Belgian Government, and this, together with his admission into the army, is styled a hostile demonstration against Austria. The terms of the note are said to have been strong and menacing; and the Prussian Ambassador having supported it, demanded in consequence his passports at the same time. It appears that the refusal of the Prussian government to allow the exportation of horses, has put the Belgian Minister of War to much inconvenience; as many as three thousand horses having been expected from Prussia for the remounting of the cavalry.

There were assembled on the Belgian Frontier, distributed in different cantonments between Commerce and Lille, fourteen field batteries of six guns each; each gun having two hundred rounds of ammunition.

It was reported that all the French Generals in the Belgian service have been recalled to France.

A letter of the 27th from Düsseldorf, states that telegraphic intelligence of the muster of a French corps of observation on the Belgian frontier had arrived on the 26th at Berlin, that an order for assembling the war reserved corps of the Prussian Infantry had been immediately transmitted to Cologne, and that a similar order had, been received by Estafette at Düsseldorf, and it was expected that in a week all infantry regiments would be on the war footing.

An Amsterdam correspondent writes, that three thousand Prussians were collected at Gelder, and that Wessel had been reinforced with two regiments.—Orders for the Landwehr had been sent to four divisions, and it was asserted at the Hague that twenty five thousand Prussians would pass the Rhine before the end of a fortnight.

TO LET.

(From the first May next.)

TWO STORES in the building lately erected by the Subscriber, fronting on *Queen and Campbell Streets*, having an entrance from each, with good Cellars, and Store-rooms. ALSO—the Shop just below, occupied the last year by Mr. P. HART as a Shoe Maker Shop, all of which will be leased for one or more years upon reasonable terms.

F. W. HATHEWAY.

Fredericton, March 26, 1839.

LOST.

ON Thursday last W. N. ACKERLY'S note, in favour of, and endorsed by SAMUEL ACKERLY, dated 31st October, 1838, and payable three months after date, for £26 8s. 6d. There is an indorsement on said note of £13 4s. 3d. made on the 30th January last; all persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing said note, as the payment thereof has been stopped; and any person finding the same and leaving it at the Store of SPAFFORD BARKER, will be rewarded.

WILLIAM HAMMOND.

Fredericton, March 18, 1839.—3w.

NOTICE.

R. RANKIN & Co. having determined to close their concern at Fredericton, will sell their Stock of Goods on hand at reduced prices for prompt payment. All persons indebted to the concern, are requested to call upon W. M. J. BEDELL, Esquire, and settle their accounts.

Fredericton, 11th March, 1839.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, APRIL 3, 1839.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.

SAMUEL W. BARBIT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.

Director this week.....JOHN SIMPSON.

Bills or Notes offered for discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier before two o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.

FREDERICK BRANCH.

ASA COY, Chairman of Directors.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Mondays and Thursdays.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.

Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed to the Cashier, before 3 o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

Director this week.....B. WOLHAUTER.

Bank of British North America.

FREDERICK BRANCH.

ALFRED SMITHERS, Manager.

Discount Days.....Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

Director this week.....JOHN F. TAILOR.

Hours of business, from 10 to 3.

Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

Savings Bank.

Trustee for next week.....MARK NEEDHAM.

Central Fire Insurance Company.

Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House opposite the Parade, (Sunday excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.

B. WOLHAUTER, President.

Committee for the present month.

F. E. BECKWITH and W. A. McLEAN.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

GEORGE MINCHIN.



By Authority.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Robert F. Hazen, Esquire, to be continued Major, and James White, Esquire, Sheriff of the City of Saint John, for the ensuing year.

William Bayard, Esquire, to be Coroner of the City of Saint John, in the room of James T. Handford, Esquire, resigned.

2d April, 1839.

WOODSTOCK, March 27, 1839.

DISTRICT GENERAL ORDER.

The Governor of the State of Maine having issued his orders for the immediate withdrawal of the Armed Militia Force from the Disputed Territory, Major General Sir John Harvey is happy to permit the return to their homes, of the Militia and Volunteer Forces of this Province, of whose services he had felt it proper to avail himself during the late Border differences;—the arrangements for their disbandment and the period to which they are to be paid up will be promulgated in a Militia General Order. In making this communication, the Major General and Lieutenant Governor desires to express to the whole of the Provincial Force now on duty, the high degree of satisfaction which he has derived from the reports which have been made to His Excellency of their general exemplary conduct, and particularly of the desire which has been very generally manifested by them, to avail themselves of the opportunities which have been afforded to them of gaining a knowledge of their Military duties, under the instruction of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Service—whose willing attention and unwearied patience in affording that instruction will, the Lieut. Governor is persuaded, be gratefully remembered by the Militia of this Province.

To Her Majesty's Regular Troops, the Major General tenders his sincere thanks for their general excellent conduct, and for the cheerfulness with which they have met the discomfort and inconvenience inseparable from Military movements in such a climate and at such a season of the year; and the fact of their having continued in so perfectly healthy a state, the Major General is justified in imputing wholly to their uniform steadiness, sobriety and good conduct, and to their unshaken determination to do their duty to their Queen and Country.

The zeal, judgment and ability evinced by Lieut. Colonel Maxwell, claim the Major General's warmest thanks, which he likewise begs to offer to the Officers Commanding Corps and Detachments—to the several Officers in Command of detached Posts—to the Staff and Departmental Officers, and to all who by their zealous exertions and excellent arrangements, have contributed to the Soldiers' comfort and efficiency, and consequently to the promotion of the objects of the service for which the troops have been assembled.

The Major General cannot allow the Force under Col. Goldie to return to Canada, without tendering to the Colonel and the Officers and Soldiers of the XIth Regiment, and Royal Artillery under his Command, his cordial thanks for their zealous co-operation in a service which has subjected them to a long and arduous Winter movement.

By Command,

SAMUEL TRYON, A. D. C.

HEAD QUARTERS,

FREDERICTON, 30th March, 1839.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

With reference to the above District General Order, dated Woodstock 27th March 1839,

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to direct, that the whole of the Militia and Volunteer Force at present embodied in the Province, shall cease to receive Pay and Rations on the 10th day of April next, with the following exceptions, viz:—

1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 2 Sergeants, 30 Rank and File, to be retained at Woodstock. 1 Subaltern, 2 Sergeants, 22 Rank and File at Tobique and at the Mouth of the Restook, including 4 Axe-men at each of these stations.

1 Subaltern, 2 Sergeants, 22 Rank and File at Saint Andrews, until further orders, for the protection of Her Majesty's Stores, &c. On the disbandment of the Militia Force, the Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, Fifers, Buglers and Privates will be allowed the Bounty, and Marching money agreeable to the provisions of the Militia Law.

Commanding Officers will be responsible that all Arms, Accoutrements, Axes, as well as Blankets, Bedding, Great Coats, Pea Jackets &c. received by them, for the use of the Militia, are returned into Store.

His Excellency is however pleased to permit the men to retain their Shoes and Forage Caps; and those who may not have received shoes shall be entitled to nine shillings currency in lieu thereof.

By Command, GEO. SHORE, Adjutant General Militia.

FREDERICTON, April 1, 1839.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

Lieutenant Colonel ROBINSON cannot take leave of the Embodied Militia of York County, now about to return to their homes, without expressing his unqualified approbation of the good conduct of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, during the time they have been performing duty in this garrison,—and having gained some knowledge of the duties of a soldier, they will be enabled to instruct their sons and neighbours, to use those Arms in defending their Country from a foreign and grasping enemy. He has also observed with heartfelt satisfaction, the unanimity which has subsisted between Her Majesty's Troops and the Embodied Militia; and the great exertions at all times evinced by the Non-Commissioned Officers of the line, in instructing the men entrusted to their care in military discipline.

By order, GEO. PRIESTLY, Capt. and Adj. E. M.

Our readers will be made aware by the arrangements which have been effected between General SCOTT of the U. S. Army, and His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, respecting the Boundary question, that the danger of a collision between our troops and those of the State of Maine, is for the present removed,—matters having reverted to their original position. Maine has consented to withdraw her troops, and our Militia and Volunteers will soon be permitted to retire to their homes.—We cannot express our views of this subject in language more appropriate, or more in unison with the general feelings of the population of this Province, than in the following sensible and well written paragraph, by the Editor of the *Woodstock Times*:—

"The high degree of satisfaction expressed by Sir JOHN HARVEY, concerning the very exemplary conduct of the troops in general, must be gratifying to the regulars as well as the Militia, who so promptly left their peaceable fire side to protect their country from a foreign invasion. The very wise and prudent manner in which His Excellency has brought this disagreeable matter to a conclusion for the present, must entitle him to the gratitude of his country, afford a sufficient guarantee that implicit confidence may be placed in his administration.

His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY and suite returned to Head Quarters, on Saturday last, from Woodstock.

Yesterday His Excellency inspected the Embodied Militia and Volunteer force, under the command of Colonel ROBINSON, in the Barrack Square. It affords us much pleasure to say that both Officers and Men acquitted themselves most admirably, and evinced a very great degree of improvement in military exercise, during the short period they have been on duty. His Excellency was pleased to express the highest satisfaction with the appearance, orderly conduct and good behaviour of the men on every occasion, and attributed the improvement, in a great degree, to the exertions and diligent application of Colonel ROBINSON and the Officers in command, to their respective duties. At the conclusion of a most animating and complimentary address, delivered in His Excellency's usual happy style, he intimated to Col. ROBINSON that the etiquette of military form might be dispensed with, and that three cheers be given for our YOUNG QUEEN, which was done in true British spirit, and responded to in the most rapturous manner by a large concourse of spectators.

The Band and a detachment of the 36th Regt. under the command of Capt. WYATT, arrived here from Woodstock on Sunday last. The Head Quarters of the 69th Regt. will remain at Woodstock.

The attention of our readers is requested to an Extra, which will accompany to-day's Gazette, in which we have commenced the publication of the Laws, passed last Session of the Legislature, which we shall continue successively from week to week, in that form, until the whole are published.

The Fredericton Reading and News Room has lately been visited by some persons who have thought proper to purloin several Newspapers from the files of that useful institution. We hope the Members one and all will be on the alert to detect such unprincipled characters, who, in order to gratify a corrupt desire for that which does not belong to them,—are depriving the subscribers of the perusal of much important information. Abstracting Newspapers from Public Institutions or from individuals is generally considered a trivial affair, but such dishonorable practices may, and ought to