

LATEST NEWS.

THAMES TUNNEL.—This great national undertaking is rapidly progressing, and the most sanguine expectations are entertained of reaching low water mark, on the Middlesex shore, before the termination of the summer. The works have now progressed to within thirty five feet of Trinity low water mark on the south side, and from the state of the shield and the general appearance of the excavation, it is believed that all danger has been surmounted. When low water mark is reached, a shaft will be sunk on the Wapping side of the river, and the workmen will continue their labours at both ends of the Tunnel. It is expected that the subterranean communication between Surrey and Middlesex for foot passengers, will be open in about fifteen months.

There are further rumours from the East, but they do not differ in character or authenticity from those previously received. The prevailing impression is that peace between Egypt and Turkey will be preserved.

DUNDEE TRADE.—Linen and yarns are rather lower. Flax is nominally as before, although there is no doubt but a small reduction would be submitted to from first-rate buyers. The demand continues very languid, notwithstanding the flattering account of trade in New York, (one of our staple markets,) it is to be feared there may be some re-action in that market, as prices of cotton have given way in this country, and will not nearly realize cost. Flax in Russia, it is admitted, is very dull, and prices have given way a shade; still it is not at all in unison with the prices in this market, in which there is not, in the mean time, the least prospect of any improvement.

The "Acheron" steamer arrived at Malta on the 30th ult. with his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge and suite, from Gibraltar.

It is pretty generally understood, in the best informed circles, that had Sir Robert Peel been permitted to form a government, his first measure would have been a general penny postage bill, a bill to expunge or alter the bastardy and other objectionable clauses in the Poor Law Amendment Act, and a bill to abolish the payment of the registration shilling in the Reform Act.—*Liverpool Mail.*

It would appear that the Pope has refused to sanction the marriage of the Duke de Leuchtenberg with the daughter of the Emperor of Russia, because he hath engaged to bring up all his children in the Greek religion.

The Venerable Earl of Powis died on Thursday morning, at his residence in Berkeley square, in his 86th year.

Sir Robert Peel has declined to come forward as a candidate for North Lancashire.

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTRATION.—To avoid disfranchisement of electors in cities and boroughs, all the poor rates and window taxes, (if any), payable from a voter in respect of his premises, previously to the 6th day of April, must be paid on or before the 20th July, whether demanded or not.

The Commissionership of Greenwich Hospital has been given to the Hon. Wm. Cowper, private secretary to Lord Melbourne.

MR. BERNAL.—This gentleman, who holds the lucrative situation of chairman of the committees of the House of Commons, has, it is said, given unpardonable umbrage to his patrons by declining to vote upon the Jamaica question. The hon. Gentleman is himself a large West India proprietor.

The Grand Duke Alexander of Russia has presented to the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress the magnificent donation of five hundred pounds.

The Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, one day last week, visited Tothill Fields, Bridewell, and on being furnished with a list of the debtors, (all of whom were confined for sums under £5 each,) he instantly paid the various sums due, thus liberating the poor fellows—much to their gratification and astonishment.

LONG WINTER.—There was a heavy fall of snow as early as the 13th of October, and another on the same day in May, making an actual winter of seven months.

The Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington and Lord Hill inspected the Household Troops on Wednesday; an intended review announced for Friday was postponed, for so small is the garrison of London, there were not troops enough to keep the field.

The Bank of England has resolved that the rate of interest on bills of exchange and notes discounted at the Bank of England be £5 per cent. henceforward.

The Imperial (Joint Stock) Banking Company of Manchester have suspended payment for the present.

The total amount of money in the Savings Banks of Great Britain now reaches the sum of £22,699,792 3s. 7d.

The Duke of Sutherland's family, who were on their way to England from Italy, are detained at Padua, owing to the indisposition of the noble Duke.

PENNY POSTAGE.—Mr. Rowland Hill's plan of a penny postage has been partially tried as an experiment in Gloucestershire. The postage from Stroud to Nailsworth, which was formerly fourpence, has been reduced to one penny, and the consequence is that on an average there are forty letters between those places, where there was only one at the higher rate.

At the last meeting of the Royal Society, the Marquis of Northampton read a communication from the Grand Duke of Tuscany, inviting the learned of this country to a literary and scientific re-union, to take place at Pisa, in October next.

By an act of George III. it was made a transportable offence to drill or train companies of men into marching order.

The Queen has presented casts from our invaluable Elgin marbles to the Academy of Vienna.

Permission has been granted to the East India Company to raise two European regiments, in consequence of the reduced state of

her Majesty's army not admitting of two regiments being sent to India.

A few days since the commanding officer at the Horse Guards had occasion to inspect the guard room in the Tilt-yard, and perceiving that a raised platform which was used by the soldiers on duty as a bed, had become decayed, he desired its removal, and a new one to be substituted. Accordingly, while in the act of removing it, and the rubbish which had accumulated underneath, a number of gold, silver and copper coins of the reigns of Queen Anne, George I. and II., were found. The soldiers who were at work, considering them as their perquisites, pocketed the money and afterwards disposed of them. A few, however, were delivered up to the Adjutant.

DEATH OF MISS BATHURST.—Miss Bathurst, who was residing at Rome under the protection of her uncle and aunt, Lord and Lady Aylmer, rode out with them, escorted by the French Ambassador, the Duc de Montmorency. The groom of Miss Bathurst was sent back with some message; and when the party arrived near the Point di Molle, the duke proposed leading them by a path, along the bank of the Tiber. The river having become swollen, portions of the bank had given way, which had rendered the path so narrow that, after pursuing it some short distance, the duke, who was foremost, proposed retracing their steps. In endeavouring to turn her horse, Miss Bathurst unfortunately backed him too near the edge of the bank, and horse and rider were plunged into the river. The groom, who had been sent away, was the only one of the party who could swim, and no help being at hand, the young lady perished.

PORTSMOUTH.—Her Majesty's ship Queen, of 110 guns, projected by Captain W. Symonds, Surveyor of the Navy, was launched from this Dockyard at a quarter before 12 o'clock; there were upwards of 30,000 persons to witness this sight. This noble ship was sent forth to her native element in gallant style, and we are happy to state that no accident occurred, further than the Transit, merchant steamer, (by her own neglect,) came in contact with the Queen, and lost her figure head and entwater. Immediately after the launch the ship was brought into the Dockyard basin, to be shortly coppered and fitted for ordinary. Her dimensions are, length of the gun deck 204 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 166 feet 54 inches; extreme breadth, 66 feet; depth in hold, 23 feet 2 inches; tonnage, 3,999.—*Standard.*

IRON SHIP.—The largest iron sailing ship in the world is now building in Messrs. J. Ronald & Co.'s yard, Footdee. This stupendous vessel is of the following dimensions:—Length of keel, 130 feet; breadth of frame, 30 feet; depth of hold, 20 feet; length over all, 137 feet; tons register, 537. Judging from her appearance, she is a beautiful model, and will carry an immense cargo on a small draught of water. She is intended for a company in Liverpool.—*Aberdeen Journal.*

DESIRE OF BOATMEN NOT TO WORK ON THE SABBATH DAY.—At Sharnlow, in this County, one hundred and forty boatmen have petitioned the Trent and Mersey Canal Company to close the Canal on the Lord's Day. All the respectable inhabitants of the surrounding Parishes are signing a similar request. Many of the boatmen are beginning to feel very anxious for the privileges of the Sabbath, of which they have hitherto been deprived. The Rev. John Davis, of Runcorn, states, "I addressed about 50 watermen some time ago at one of their stations, some of whom had not entered any place of worship for thirty years."

PROLIFIC CAUSE OF CRIME.—It was stated on Thursday, during an inquest in the House of Correction, that some prisoners had been there not less than one hundred and thirty times, and that when they once became addicted to drinking, there were no hopes of reclaiming them; they would be brought into the gaol in the most disfigured state, bruised, run over, or beaten dreadfully, from the effects of which they would recover when in prison, and behave exceedingly well while there, but the moment they were outside the gates they returned to their former habits.

OVERCROWDING OF STEAM VESSELS.—The manner in which steam-vessels are crammed with passengers during the holidays is not only disgraceful to the owners of these vessels, but highly dangerous. It was really frightful to see the steam-boats pass up and down the Pool during Monday and yesterday, crowded as they were with human beings from stem to stern, and packed in the cabins as close as negroes in the hold of a slave ship, or bales of goods in a warehouse. The little boats carried 300, 400, and 500 persons, and the larger ones, generally running to Gravesend, Herne Bay, and Margate, frequently took down and brought up 500, 1,000, and 1,500 passengers. It is said that one steamer actually took on board, at a late hour on Monday night, 2,000 souls, and came up the Pool in the dark, and discharged her living freight at London-bridge wharf, fortunately, without accident.

THE ARMY.

The 15th Hussars embark for India on the 28th of this month; Sir Walter and Lady Scott, and Captain and Lady Elizabeth Wathen, intend to proceed out with the regiment.

The troops now in Ireland consist of four cavalry and eight infantry regiments, with twenty nine depots of infantry, viz.:—2d Dragoons, 6th Dragoons, 8th Hussars, and 17th Lancers. 7th, 19th, 22d, 38th, 42d, 88th, 9th, 32d, 34th, 37th, 48th, 53d, 56th, 60th, 61st, 64th, 65th, 66th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 73d, 75th, 76th, 77th, 87th, 92d, 93d, 94th, and 95th depots.

42d.—Captain Lord Cecil Gordon's company has marched for Cappawhite, to replace a company of the 88th, which left on Wednesday se'night, to join head quarters at Dublin. Lieutenant McDonald and Sir Frederick W. Dunbar are detached with Lord Gordon's company. A half-pay officer of this regiment distinguished himself in the affair in front of the hotel at Llandudoch during its demolition. He happened to have money about him, in securities and cash, amounting to £6,000, which he was about to take to the Bank, and, having thrown his purse containing this sum to the

landlady, he rushed into the midst of the mob, and attempted to capture some of them. He failed in doing so, but fought his way through, and escaped with his life, but not without serious wounds. There are but four Roman Catholics in the ranks of this Highland regiment; all the others are Presbyterians, and not a single member of the Church of England. The congregation of the Scots Presbyterian Church is so much increased by the 42d Highlanders, that the Rev. Dr. McCorkle, chaplain, had to officiate and preach three times last Sunday. The 42d marched to Kirk with the music of the regiment.

United States.

GREAT FIRE IN EASTPORT.

On the morning of the 6th inst., much the largest portion of the business part of the town has been destroyed by fire. The fire was got under about seven o'clock. We are unable, as yet, to estimate the amount of damage suffered by the inhabitants, as we have no knowledge of the amount insured. Probably at least one half of the property in town is destroyed. To specify the sufferers would be almost to give a complete catalogue of our business men. We can without hesitation number forty one places of business completely destroyed, the occupants of which have lost the greatest portion of their stock in trade.

The fire commenced in a small building in Water Street, No. 9, owned by Col. B. B. Leavitt, and occupied as a dwelling house and grocery by an Irish family. From this building, which was nearly consumed before any persons had assembled, the fire communicated to the store occupied by A. Hayden & Son, and thence proceeding, made a clean sweep of every building on both sides of Water Street to the store of Messrs. G. & I. Hobbs on the east side, and the office of D. T. Granger, Esq. on the west side inclusive—extending also back and burning a number of dwelling houses. Every wharf within the limits of the conflagration was entirely clear, except two stores on the lower end of Hayden's wharf—Central wharf, and Hobbs' wharf. Two vessels, the Martha and the Abigail were totally destroyed, having been aground in the dock, and several others took fire but were extinguished. We append an imperfect list of those whose places of business were destroyed, which we will correct as soon as we have obtained more minute information. The fire is supposed by many to have been the act of incendiaries.

Messrs. A. Hayden & Son, Abel Stevens, I. D. Andrews & Co. B. & E. Snow, S. B. Hume, Haycock & Stevens, Stephens & Peabody, E. Y. Sabine, Jonathan Buck, John Shaw, Partmon Houghton, William M. Brooks, R. Mow & Son, Daniel Kilby, Bowman & Noyes, G. I. Hobbs, John Norton, A. R. Bradford, B. A. Pettigill—dealers in West India, Dry Goods, and Groceries.

Mr. E. H. Burgin.—Dry Goods.
Messrs. Joseph C. Noyes, S. Wheeler & Sons, L. A. Cazenove—Flour and Corn Merchants.

Messrs. Samuel Witherall, Jonas Gleason—Hat Stores.

Messrs. William T. McDonald, Charles James—Jewellers.

Messrs. Samuel Rice, Peter Gilligan, Joseph Stewart, E. Bryant—Tailors.

Mr. G. H. Robbins—Block Maker.

Messrs. John Hinkley, Joshua Hinkley—Stove Dealers.

Dr. H. Byram, Druggist—Dr. R. Mow.

Offices of Chadbourne & Rawson, D. T. Granger, and A. Hayden, Jr. Esquires.

Mr. W. W. Chapman—Cabinet Maker.

Mr. John Beckford—Variety Store.

Mr. A. McNaught—Shoe Maker.

Mr. J. T. Pike—Cooper. Mrs. Bell—Milliner.

Mr. W. S. Spencer—Confectioner.

Mr. Samuel Hudson—Victualler.

Mr. P. Barry—Boarding House.

Besides the stores and shops occupied as above, there were, as near as we can ascertain, 7 stores vacant, or used as storehouses.

A dwelling house, owned and occupied by Mr. Jas. Sherlock.

A dwelling house owned by Mr. P. Hoben.

A dwelling house occupied by Mr. Clark—another do. occupant unknown.

Nothing remains of what was yesterday the centre, and in fact nearly the circumference of the business part of the town, but a heap of ruins, above which rise the blackened chimneys of the burnt buildings, and over which the smoke rests like a pall, as if to hide the hideous mass beneath.

The amount of property saved bears a very small proportion to that lost; and the individual losses fall heavily on many who are wholly unable to sustain them. The aggregate loss is estimated at \$240,000, and the amount insured at about \$80,000.

During the fire the Ladies were active in saving property from the destructive elements, and were frequently seen carrying loads, which, upon ordinary occasions, would stagger a labouring man.—When the fire had been subdued, they were to be seen in all directions, distributing coffee to the weary and thirsty men. Altogether, they exhibited a strength of body and a fearlessness of spirit truly astonishing, and but for their valuable assistance, a large portion of the goods saved must have been inevitably destroyed.

THE PRESIDENT.

[From the New York Albion.]

The President of the United States arrived in the city in the early part of the week and still remains. He has been received with the honours due to his elevated rank.

On landing at Castle Garden, His Excellency, in reply to the address there made to him, delivered the following most patriotic and to us gratifying remarks in relation to the Boundary Question and the disturbances on the northern frontier; they strike as being most judicious and praise-worthy, and we fervently hope that the British residents of the great metropolis will not allow His Excellency to depart without some grateful expression of their approbation of such sentiments.

"The views which you have taken of particular points in our foreign relations, which recently

presented a very unfavourable aspect, are conceived in the same just and enlightened spirit. The long contested question between Great Britain and ourselves, in relation to the North-eastern boundary, there is reason to hope is in a fair way for a speedy and amicable settlement, and the troubles on the Canadian border have, I am persuaded, passed their most dangerous crisis.

To cultivate a spirit of liberal concession in our public relations, and, at the same time, to maintain, with every power, our national honour unimpaired, are properly regarded by you as trusts of the highest nature. Experience has shown that these can be best discharged by invariably demanding justice ourselves, and as invariably pursuing the same line of conduct toward others. A momentary forgetfulness of the latter and great duty, by a small number of our citizens on the Northern frontier, had well nigh broken up the peaceful relations of two great nations, and exposed to irreparable injury the dearest interests of millions of people, impelled by the strongest ties of reciprocal interests, a common origin and a common language.

The injurious consequences of a war between them, not only to the particular interests of each, but to those of all mankind, could not well be exaggerated. It may, indeed, be safely affirmed, that there are not two other nations in the world, a war between whom would sever so many ties, or who are capable of inflicting upon each other such complicated and diversified evils. Although these considerations have no weight, and would probably receive from neither more than a passing regret in respect to the prosecution of a war rendered indispensable by a due regard to the national character, they could not be contemplated without the deepest sorrow as the result of a contest brought upon the two countries without necessity.

That the steps which were taken to preserve the public faith, and to suppress disorder in that quarter, produced in the then state of the public feeling on the frontier, dissatisfaction even with persons entertaining in other respects the most correct views, did not disappoint me. Trusting, however, to the good sense and ultimate just feeling of my countrymen, I was persuaded that those unfavourable impressions would be of short duration, and if I had even thought otherwise, I could not, I humbly hope, have been deterred from the performance of an obvious duty by personal considerations. All well disposed persons now see the matter in its true light; all feel that the obligations which public law imposes on civilized nations and of which republican governments should be most rigidly observant, were for a moment lost sight of, and that to an extent which, if persisted in, would have rendered war inevitable. It affords me pleasure to learn that the course taken was, in your opinion, the best that could, under the circumstances of the moment, have been pursued, and that the country has been saved from a great calamity by its adoption. The danger of a hostile collision arising from this source having, as I hope, passed away, the asperities of a moment in a great degree having been allayed, and an opportunity for cool reflection afforded, we may, I am sure, count, with confidence, upon a vigilant support, by our citizens, of those great principles of international justice, the maintenance of which is alike indispensable to the preservation of social order and the peace of the world. In doing so, it does not follow that we are either to surrender the right of opinion, to suppress a solicitude for the spread of free government, or to withhold our best wishes for the success of all who are in good faith labouring for their establishment.

WINE, BRANDY, &c.

FOR SALE at the premises of the Subscriber, in Westmorland Street, Fredericton,

IN BOTTLE.
Port, Madeira, Old L. P. and East India Madeira, Marsella, Pale and Brown Sherry, Buellas, Bronte Madeira, Sicilian, Cape Madeira, Claret, Hermitage, Burgundy, Sauterne, Barsac, Champagne, Hock, (Vintage, 1822,) best old Martell and Pale Brandy, Scheideid Geneva, Cambleton Whisky, Old Batavia Arrack, London Porter, Double Brown Stout and L. pale Ale, &c. &c.

ON DRAUGHT.
Port, Sherry, Madeira, Tenerife, Sicilian, Scheideid Geneva, Holland Gin, Best Cambleton and Malt Whisky, Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Champagne, Vinegar, &c. &c.

ALSO ON HAND:
Coffee, "Clinton" Hyson, Souchong, Twanky and Congo Teas; Double Refined Lard and Raw Sugar; Half Barrels Prime Mess Pork, (put up for Family use,) Barrels and Half Barrels Crackers; Kegs Sugar Biscuit; Cheddar Cheese; assorted Pickles and Sauces; Indian Curry Powder, Capers, Olives, Ketchup, Raisins; Drums Figs; Imperial Plums, &c.; London Mould and Sperm Candles; Boxes London and Liverpool Soap; Tobacco; Cigars; Wine and Beer Corks, &c.

A liberal discount made to retailers.

ON CONSIGNMENT.
A few puncheons Rum, Hbbs. Geneva, Tobacco, Dipt Candles, 8's, 10's, 12's, and 30 boxes Yellow Soap.
W. H. STREET.

Fredericton, July 8, 1839.

CIGARS!

20,000 PRIME HAVANA CIGARS received and for sale by H. JACKSON.
Jackson's Hotel, 9th July, 1839.

VALUABLE LOT OF LAND

FOR SALE.

ON Thursday the 15th day of August next, will be sold at the Market House in Fredericton, a part or the whole of Lot No. 12, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, with about 30 acres cleared and under grass, and having a small Barn and a good spring of Water on the Premises: situate about a mile and a half east of the Cardigan Road, and three miles from the Road leading from Fredericton to Stanley, the Road from Fredericton to Cardigan running through the same, being the Estate of the late JAMES EVANS, deceased. Terms made known at the time of Sale.

MARIA EVANS, Administratrix.

Fredericton, July 10, 1839.

BLANKS of all descriptions for

sale at this Office.

July 1, 1839.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JULY 17, 1839.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.

SAMUEL W. BABBET, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.

Director this week.....JOHN T. SMITH

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.

FREDERICTON 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 and directed to the Cashier before 3 o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

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

Bank of British North America.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.

ALFRED SMITHERS, Manager.

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

Director this week.....HON. THOMAS BAILLIE.

Hours of business, from 10 to 3.

Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

Savings Bank.

Trustee for next week.....PETER FISHER.

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.

W. D. HARTT and THOMAS T. SMITH.

Ains House and Mark House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

L. A. WILMOT.



By Authority.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,

15th June, 1839.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and

Commander in Chief has been pleased to make

the following promotions and appointments, &c.

in the Militia.

Third Battalion York, (Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Alexander Ross, to be Captain

of the African Company.

Lieutenant Alexander McGibbon, is permitted

to retire from the Militia Service, retaining

his rank.

The appointment of George Burt as Ensign,

does not take place.

Second Battalion Westmorland.

Captain George Wry of the Artillery Com-

pany, is allowed to retire with his rank.

The Christian name of Hugh McKay which

appeared in the Gazette of the 20th March

last, as Ensign in the 2d Battalion Charlotte

County Militia, should have been Alexander.

By Command.

GEO. SHORE,

Adjutant General Militia.

The English Mail for June reached us on

Saturday last, bringing London dates to the

7th and Falmouth to the 8th of that month.—

From our regular files of London, Glasgow

and Aberdeen papers, we have made a selection

of the principal items of intelligence; but

we have no later dates since the arrival of the

Liverpool Steamer, which we announced last

week.

We have been favoured with a Copy of the

following address, which will be found an in-

teresting document to our readers:—

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN

HARVEY, K. C. B. and K. C. H., Lieuten-

ant Governor and Commander in Chief of

the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The undersigned, Chiefs and Principal