

Great Britain.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL.

The Liverpool has arrived—her dates to the 21st ult. and the news of it the most astounding character. The U. S. Bank having failed to negotiate a loan of \$2,500,000 in Holland, has suspended payments in Havre, and produced great consternation in American affairs in England. At the last accounts, it was said that the house of Rothschilds had stepped in to cover her drafts, but this news wants confirmation. American credit is gone for ever in Europe. This is a terrible calamity, and will produce a panic throughout this country.

Cotton has declined in Liverpool 1/4 of a penny—the crops in the north of England and Scotland have turned out bad—and wheat has advanced from one to two shillings per quarter. Rowland Hill has been appointed to superintend the arrangements for carrying into effect the penny postage act.

The Hon. Daniel Webster will return to the United States in the next trip of the Liverpool. He has engaged three state rooms. A letter from Rheims states that the vines have been improved by the rains, and that the vintage will be good.

Don Carlos and his whole family have been driven from Spain. The Queen is triumphant and is protected by the French troops. Don Carlos is now in France. The weather in Great Britain had been unfavourable for the harvesting of the northern crops. The accounts from the north of England and Scotland, are very bad, and the probability is, that grain will rule high during the winter. Wheat had advanced 1 to 2 shillings per quarter.

The packet ship Orpheus sailed in company with the steamer Liverpool, with thirty one cabin passengers. Mr. O'Connell has made a long address to the people of Ireland, dated from his residence, Derrymore Abbey. He calls upon the voters in every parish to organize themselves for registration.

Mehemet Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, still refuses to comply with the demands of the Five Powers. The French and English fleets are off the entrance of the Dardanelles. Ibrahim Pacha had left Marasch, with the intention of establishing his head quarters at Aleppo. Soliman Pacha had fallen back on Aintab. Great fears were entertained that the peace of the East was compromised.

Admiral Hopfair declared that he would not blockade the entrance of the Dardanelles, except in one of the three following cases: 1. If Ibrahim Pacha should march against Constantinople. 2. If serious disturbances should break out in the capital. 3. If a Russian fleet should appear in the Bosphorus.

Sir Joseph M'Lean, Inspector, of the Royal Artillery, died at Woolwich on the 19th. The King and Queen of the Belgians left England for Antwerp, in the Government Steamer Widegong, on the 21st ultimo.

Queen Adelaide intends to spend the ensuing winter in the Southern parts of the country of Devon. It is said that she has fixed on Teignmouth by advice of the Bishop of the diocese.

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

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

MANCHESTER, Sept. 20.—The general feeling is that cotton will come down to the low point it was some two years ago, and which has the effect of keeping large purchases of goods and twist out of the market; though both have been offered on lower terms than on Tuesday, especially heavy domestics, but which offers have proved ineffectual as no one pretends to be so wise as to know how soon the full extent of the depression will take place. The view of things, combined with the dishonor of the drafts of the Bank of the United States, added to the very uncertain state of the harvest, makes the market at this moment unusually gloomy and depressed.

[From the New York Albion.] Mr. Ponlett Thomson and suite, with Sir R. Jackson, the new Commander in Chief, sailed from Portsmouth on the 15th ult.

There was great consternation in the English money market owing to the house of Hottinguer & Co. of Paris having dishonored the drafts of the Bank of the United States to the amount of seven millions of francs! Mr. Joudan, however, proceeded to Paris immediately, and induced the house of Rothschild to take them up. The consternation in New York this morning was somewhat less than might have been expected. The intelligence from Philadelphia to-day is looked for with great anxiety. In consequence of the suspension of the Banks in that city, exchange is 10 per cent. between it and New York! The Morning Chronicle of 20th Sept. under its city head says:—

Some arrangements have been entered into by Mr. Joudan with the firm of Messrs. Rothschild, which will secure the payment of the bills refused acceptance by Messrs. Hottinguer; but beyond this important fact nothing further has yet been made known on the subject.

There has not been much going on to-day in the English Stock Market, but the quotations generally are lower. Consols, for money, closed at 90 1/4 to 1/2, and 90 1/2 to 91 for the account; India Stock, 249 to 250; and Exchequer Bills, par to 2s. premium.

Mr. Greg has been elected at Manchester in room of Mr. P. Thomson by a small majority. He was opposed by Sir George Murray on the Tory interest. The vote was, for Mr. Greg, (liberal,) 3421; for Sir George, 3156. Majority 265.

A conservative has been elected at Cambridge in room of Mr. Spring Rice. The poll closed as follows. Mr. Manners Sutton, (Tory,) 717; Mr. Gibson, (liberal,) 617. Majority 100.

The evacuation of Spain by Don Carlos is confirmed. He is now in France. The affairs of the East are still unsettled, and Mehemet Ali is unwilling to submit to the dictation of the "five great powers."

THE CROPS.—The crops have sustained much damage from the wet weather, particularly in the northern counties. Still it is hoped that the crop will be not much below the general average. The following extract of a letter from Liverpool, Sept. 20, may be relied on.

"I am sorry to say we have had but a very precarious harvest time this summer, for the weather has been extremely changeable and attended with far too much rain, generally, though I don't hear that it has been of long continuance in any one district, so as to do a great deal of damage to the crops. In the south of England, the harvest was well secured and the crops very good, but from 50 miles north of London to the northward and westward it has only been partially secured and much remains out yet, particularly in the northern counties, and I almost doubt if we shall get an average crop in, though everywhere the produce has been abundant, and of potatoes remarkably so, which is a material thing for the poor."

FLIGHT OF DON CARLOS FROM SPAIN. London, Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1839. Extraordinary Express from Paris.—Arrival of Don Carlos in France.

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

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

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

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

"BAYONNE, Sept. 14. The General Commanding the 20th Military Division to the Minister of Foreign Affairs."

"General Egui, the Marquis de Valdespina, and Sylvestre, the Commander in Chief of the Engineers, entered France yesterday by the Aldudes."

LONDON, Sept. 20. The Paris journals of Wednesday have reached us by our usual express.

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

"BAYONNE, Sept. 16, 10 o'clock, A. M. The General Commanding the 20th Military Division to the Minister of War."

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

"The Prefet of the Lower Pyrenees to the Minister of Interior."

BAYONNE, Sept. 17. "Don Carlos left yesterday evening at 8 o'clock for his destination."

"Every thing passed with the greatest order."

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

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

The French Ministry appropriates to itself, in a great degree, through its official organ, the merit of having pacified Spain:—"It is no violation of the truth," says the Moniteur, "to attribute a portion of this happy result to the policy of the Cabinet of the 12th of May. The attitude assumed by this Cabinet in the affairs of Spain—its declaration at the tribune—the orders which it gave on the frontiers—its instructions to the French navy, on the coasts of the Peninsula—and its negotiations in concert with England, our ally,

have, without doubt, contributed to bring about a denouement, which, although unexpected a few months ago, is now nearly accomplished.—Spain has not misunderstood the aid which the present Cabinet so eagerly afforded her. It has been received with joy and gratitude by the friends of constitutional order, and has served to convince the abettors of the counter-revolution of the futility of their efforts, and the vanity of their hopes. The consequences of the conduct of the French Cabinet have been prompt and decisive, and the Government have a right to take credit for the success of its policy, which, although never exceeding the limits prescribed by prudence and the natural interest, has been amply sufficient for the object in view."

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

PORTSMOUTH, Saturday, Sept. 14, 1839. The Pique, 36, Capt. Boxer, sailed yesterday afternoon directed for Quebec, having on board his Excellency the Right Hon. Ponlett Thomson, Governor General of that Colony, and His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir R. D. Jackson, K. C. B., Commander in Chief of the Forces there. The suite of the Right Hon. P. Thomson, comprises Mr. Murdoch, Secretary; Mr. Symonds, Military Secretary; Capt. Le Marchant and Mr. Baring, Aides-de-Camp, and Capt. Pringle, Attache. The suite of Sir R. Jackson, consists of Col. Sir Charles O'Donnell, Military Secretary; and Lt. Taylor, and Warre, Aides-de-Camps. Lieut. McDonnagall, 36th Regt., and Lieut. Rowlett, R. N., are gone passengers in the Pique, which has taken on board also about ten carriages in deal cases and seven horses.

The Norwich Musical Festival commenced on the 18th ult., in the cathedral of that city. The principal vocalists were Madame Stockhanser, Miss Birch and Miss Hawes, Madame Persiana, Messrs. Philips and Taylor. The choruses are spoken of in the highest terms of commendation. The London papers state that the stage coaches did not arrive until several hours after their time, in consequence of the great floods with which the country had been afflicted. The powder mills of Pigon & Wilks, at Dartford, on the 9th ult., blew up, killing five workmen. The government had instituted an inquiry into the conduct of the Birmingham magistrates during the riots. The investigation commenced on the 18th of September. The London papers announce the death of the Earl of Lauderdale, in the 81st year of his age. The proprietorship of the London Courier has been changed, and it seems now to be a Conservative journal.

FRANCE.—There is not much news of interest from this kingdom. It is confidently asserted that a considerable movement of troops will speedily take place in Algiers, under the command of the Duke of Orleans. The object is nothing more than to strengthen the administration of the Colony, as no resistance from the natives is expected, and consequently no war. The march of the troops was to be from Algiers to Constantine, thence to Philippeville and Bona. The Paris papers allege that a treaty of commerce with Texas has been actually negotiated—including, of course, the independence of the republic. It had not been signed however, in consequence of the omission of a clause, ensuring liberty of conscience—the Texian negotiators doubtless looking upon such a clause as altogether superfluous.

SWITZERLAND.—A revolution has been carried into effect in the Canton of Zurich—resulting in the overthrow and expulsion of the Executive and Grand Councils. The trouble was of a religious character, and commenced in the appointment of Professor Strauss to the chair of Theology, his opinions being considered heterodox. Some of our readers, perhaps are acquainted with his works, which have made no little sensation for some years past. In one of them he argued at great length not only against the divinity but against the very existence of the Saviour.

Well—upon this appointment followed petitions and remonstrances, but they were unheeded. Next came a project of a law for national education, in which infidel principles were alleged to be distinctly embodied. More petitions followed—the Executive Council prohibited the assembling of the people to sign petitions. Prosecutions were commenced—delegates were arrested—troops were assembled—and finally the exasperation of the people broke out in violence. On the night of September 5th the people of Zurich were under arms, and a sharp conflict ensued on the next morning, in which ten were killed and thirty wounded—among the latter one of the Executive Council whose hurt proved mortal.

Reinforcements joined the people—and to make short the story, the government was forced to resign, and a provincial Council of State was formed, after which the people retired to their homes and quiet was restored. In the Valais also there had been popular commotions, the cause of which we cannot distinctly trace. Several persons were wounded and one of the gendarmes was killed. The trouble arose in some way from the promulgation of a new constitution, under the sanction of the Diet, which was opposed by the aristocrats and priests.

RUSSIA.—A widely extended conspiracy is said to have been discovered in a Russian corps on its march to Poland. Five hundred officers are declared to have been arrested at one blow, and others subsequently. Two hundred of them were confined in the dungeons of Warsaw and other places, and the rest were degraded to the ranks. The object of the conspirators were to seize a number of fortresses in Poland, and stir up the Poles to a general insurrection while a large portion of the Russian armies was employed at the grand review at Borodino. This same review appears to have been closely watched by the European politicians,

and with a good deal of interest. The number of troops assembled was nearly 140,000, and the command was assumed by the Emperor in person, and subordinate commands were given to the heir apparent and the Duke of Leuchtenburgh. Doubts were entertained whether this great body of men were brought together merely for display, and it was rumoured that orders had been given for marching a large portion of them to the Southward. If these rumours were correct, however, it is probable that the orders were occasioned by the necessity of reinforcing the armies in Circassia, where the war was carried on by the insurgents with unabated courage and activity.

ROYAL GAZETTE. FREDERICTON, OCTOBER 23, 1839.

Central Bank of New Brunswick. WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President. SAMUEL W. BARRETT, 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. Director this week.....T. T. SMITH. 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.

Bank of British North America. FREDERICTON BRANCH. ALBERT SMITHERS, Manager. Discount Days.....Wednesdays, and Saturdays. Director this week.....JOHN SIMPSON. 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 everyday, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House opposite the Parade, (Sunday excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock. B. WOLIAFFTEN, President. Committee for the present month. JOHN S. COY and T. STEWART.

Alms House and Work House. Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow. L. A. WILMOT.



By Authority. By His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. and K. C. H. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. J. HARVEY, Lt. Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS notwithstanding repeated public notice heretofore given, by which all Her Majesty's subjects within this Province were strictly charged and commanded to abstain from cutting Timber, or otherwise in any manner trespassing on any part of the lands within this Province, at present in dispute between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States of America, commonly called "The Disputed Territory," individuals have heretofore from time to time been guilty of cutting and making Timber thereon, I do hereby repeat my prohibition against the same; And I do hereby strictly enjoin and charge all Her Majesty's subjects within this Province to abstain from cutting Timber of any description, or in any quantity, however small, on the same Territory, or any part thereof, on the pain and peril which may fall thereon: And all such Her Majesty's subjects within this Province are hereby notified, that I have given command and authority unto James A. MacLachlan, Esquire, the duly appointed Warden of the said Territory, to arrest, seize, take and destroy all Timber which may be cut in violation of this Proclamation, and forthwith to remove and drive off all persons that he may find so offending: For which purpose, I have authorized and do hereby authorize the said Warden to employ and take with him on his visits of examination such sufficient force or posse of assistants as may enable him to carry into effect the object and intention of this Proclamation. And I do hereby call upon and direct as well all Peace Officers as all other liege subjects of Her Majesty within the Province, to be aiding and assisting in all things within their power, to enable the said Warden to discharge his duty in the premises.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton this twenty second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, and in the third year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command, WM. F. ODELL. HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 17th October, 1839. MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief having had under his consideration the report by Her Majesty's advocate General of the investigation made by him into the circumstances attending the recent proceedings of certain misguided individuals of the County of Carleton, in relation to the American Post on the Aroostook, has learned with much con-

cern, that a Militia Officer, whose general conduct the Commander in Chief has had so much cause to approve, should have been induced so far to lose sight of the line of his duty as to engage in such an unauthorized and illegal enterprise, and the Lieutenant Governor is only restrained from visiting Captain M'Kenzie with dismissal from the honorable rank which he holds in the Militia force of this Province, by a consideration for his age, character, and former services, and His Excellency will add, of a personal solicitation in his behalf on the part of Lt. Col. Maxwell, 26th Regiment, under whom Captain M'Kenzie had recently been placed, and by whom his zealous and useful services have been strongly represented to the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief.

In order, however, publicly to mark his sense of the impropriety and indiscretion of which Captain M'Kenzie has been guilty, His Excellency is pleased to direct that Captain M'Kenzie be placed at the bottom of the list of Captains of the 1st Battalion of the County of Carleton Militia. By Command, GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

The Sittings of the Supreme Court for this County were opened yesterday by a singularly impressive charge from His Honor the Chief Justice to the Grand Jury, a copy whereof we have procured, and in accordance with the desire of every person who heard it, we have this day given it publicity.

"Galleons of the Grand Jury." It is a circumstance highly pleasing, and creditable to this County, that Sittings after Sittings of the Supreme Court occur, with very little criminal business, and that of an inferior degree, to engage our attention. Unfortunately this is not the case in all parts of the Country. The Public mind has been lately riveted on a scene of violence and bloodshed in King's County, which has brought two men, in the prime of manhood, and of respectable standing in society, to whom the highest testimonials of former good character were given on their trials, to an untimely end on the gallows. A third convict remains in prison, subject to the pleasure of our most gracious Sovereign; and although mercy may be extended to him, the demands of justice will probably be found imperiously to require, that it be on condition of perpetual banishment from his family and his home, and of transportation for life to a Penal Colony. This is indeed a terrible example, and should have its effect throughout the Country. This atrocious crime in its whole course, in its origin, its progress, and its consummation, is indubitably owing to the influence of Ardent Spirits, copious draughts of which obscured the reason of the unhappy criminals, overwhelmed all their kindly feelings, roused their latent ferocities and rendered the man, for the time, more an infuriated demon than a human being. Let it be remembered, that this is a danger to which every one is exposed, who suffers himself to be intoxicated. Let this awful warning resound through the Province, and call upon all who indulge in spirituous liquors, even in the pursuit of frolic and pleasure, to beware lest destruction should be found to lurk in the cup.

"To come to our immediate business. There is a case on the Sheriff's Calendar of a theft committed by three youths, two of whom, are stated to be only of the age of ten, or eleven years. The law makes every person above the age of seven years criminally answerable for his acts, if it appear that he has sufficient understanding to know that he is doing wrong. If therefore this should be the case, and there shall be sufficient evidence to put these young culprits on their trial, you will find a bill against them. A child six years old only, was brought before the Magistrates, as having been implicated in this affair, and was very properly discharged by them, for the Law will not suffer any one under seven years of age, to be charged with crime in a Court of Justice; while on the other hand, on the attainment of fourteen years of age, the criminal actions of young persons, are subject to the same modes of construction as those of the rest of Society, for the law presumes that the human mind has acquired at this period a complete sense of right and wrong. It is indeed lamentable to meet with these instances of early depravity, and it is obvious that the parents of such Children are more to blame than the Children themselves, in suffering them to rove about the streets in idleness, and the pursuit of vicious courses, and in not training them from the beginning in regular habits of industry and good order.

"It will be your charge, to enquire into any other offences, that may be prosecuted before you, committed within the limits of the County for which you act. In doing so, you will follow the rules, which the law has wisely prescribed for your guidance, and with which from your former experience, as Grand Jurors, you are probably familiar. An accused party can only be put to answer on a bill of indictment. This Bill must be found upon legal testimony.—Witnesses can be examined only on the part of the prosecution; for the object of your enquiry is to ascertain, whether there be sufficient ground to put the party on his trial, and on his trial, he will be confronted with his accusers, and will have opportunity to call his own witnesses before his case is determined on. You will remember that twelve of your number must concur in finding a true Bill, and above all, you will be constantly impressed with the solemn injunctions to impartiality and integrity of purpose, which are contained in the oath you have taken. It is competent for you to present to the Court any offences within your own knowledge, upon which however bills of indictment must be proposed, and regularly found, before the party accused can be put to answer. "If you should require any further advice or assistance in the course of your duties, you can apply to the Crown Officer in attendance, or if need be to the Court."

THE EXECUTION.

At Kingston, on Wednesday last, Terrence Leonard and James M'Monagle were hung for the murder of Bernard Coyle. The day being remarkably fine, multitudes of persons flocked from town and country, to witness the awfully impressive spectacle of an execution. The gallows were erected at the back of the Gaol; the Military were drawn up in line on