

## Great Britain.

**PROVISION CONTRACT.**—The Government contract for supplying the navy with 9,000 tierces of beef and 17,000 tierces of pork was taken at Somerset House. In consequence of the large quantity required as compared with former years, a great number of tenders was sent in, and scarcely a provision house of any respectability in the United Kingdom but had a representative present. The Lord's Commissioners assembled at eleven o'clock and remained in deliberation until half past five, when the successful biddings were declared as follows:—

BEEF.		
Messrs.	Tierces.	per Tier.
Barnes, of London,	6,000 @	£6 16 9
Phillips, ditto,	2,000 @	6 14 4
Nesbitt, ditto,	700 @	6 16 9
Barclay, ditto,	300 @	6 17 6
Total of Beef, 9,000		
PORK.		
Messrs.	Tierces.	per Tier.
Leslie Alexander of Lon.	5,500 @	£5 16 9
Barclay, ditto,	500 @	6 16 10
Allen & Anderson, do.	11,000 @	6 17 6
Total of Pork, 17,000		

A portion of that taken by the house of Barrow is to be made up by John Gould & Co. of Cork; and that by Allen & Anderson, by Russell & Co. of Limerick. That contracted for by Leslie Alexander, it is thought, will be made up in Belfast, and part in Glasgow. The quantity contracted for last year was 5,000 tierces of beef and 10,000 tierces of pork, and the highest price for the former was £5 19s. 6d., and the latter £6 8s. 4d., making a difference of nearly 20s. a tierce in favour of higher prices this year. This contract is considered to regulate the standard value of beef and pork in Ireland for the current season, unless some unforeseen circumstance should arise to cause an increased demand.—*Post*.

**FLEETS IN THE DARDANELLES.**—The following is the comparative force of the English and French Fleets at the entrance of the Dardanelles:—

FRENCH.		ENGLISH.	
Guns.	Princess Charlotte	Guns.	Admiral Sir R.
Montebello, (Rear Adm.)	120	Admiral Sir R.	104
Hercule,	109	Stopford,	104
Jena, (Rear Adm.)	90	Rodney,	92
Lassusse,	90	Asia,	84
Santi Petri,	90	Powerful,	84
Diademe,	90	Bellerophon,	80
Jupiter,	90	Vanguard,	90
Trident,	86	Talavera,	74
Triton,	86	Minden,	74
Genereux,	86	Pembroke,	74

**OVERFLOW OF THE VISTULA.**—Extract of a letter from Warsaw, dated the 30th ult.:—Colonel Aarnette, the English Consul, has returned here from Cracow. The Vistula, in consequence of the late excessive rains, had overflowed its banks and done great damage, particularly at Warsaw and Cracow. Fears are entertained of a renewal of disasters of 1813, the waters having risen at Warsaw to 21 feet, being even higher than in 1813. The damage already done is incalculable. Many of the inhabitants along the banks of the river have been obliged to abandon their dwellings with all their contents. The Lubinski palace has been assigned to them as a refuge, and the citizens of Warsaw, though themselves suffering, render them every assistance in their power.

The British Fleet in the Levant had been reinforced by the addition of three line-of-battle ships and a steamer; and a further increase was expected. The British and French squadrons remained at the Dardanelles, notwithstanding the Sultan's request that they would retire.

The death of Mr. Justice Vaughan is also announced.

Mr. Fergus O'Connor was again arrested at Manchester on the 20th September, for a seditious conspiracy, making seditious speeches, &c. He was held to bail for trial.

Miss Julia Webster, daughter of Daniel Webster, Esq., was married at the fashionable St. George's, Hanover Sq. are, on the 24th of September, to Samuel Appleton, Esquire, of Boston.

The Lord of Ford is to give the next Tournament, to come off at his Castle, on the Cheviot Hills.

The treaty between France and Texas was signed in Paris on Wednesday. France of course recognizes the independence of that republic, and the relations between the two countries are placed on a footing of perfect reciprocity. The treaty is not to be made public until ratified by the Senate and President of Texas.

It is rumoured that Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, the present commander in chief in the Mediterranean, will succeed the late Sir Thomas Hardy, as Governor of Greenwich Hospital; that the Hon. Admiral Fleming, the Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, will succeed to the command of the Mediterranean. No officer is yet named as likely to be appointed to the command at Portsmouth, in the event of this change, which is confidently spoken of.

We understand that when the recent changes were being made in the ministry, the Earl of Minto, first lord of the admiralty, was offered the important appointment of Governor General of India, but his lordship thought proper to decline. It was circulated at the Admiralty that, should his lordship accept that offer, the Earl of Clarendon would most probably be his successor.—*Morning Herald*.

The exportation of manufactured goods to the United States has fallen off considerably of late. The New York ships, including the packets, get very little freight. The packet ship Independence had a freight of only £450.

**IMPORTANCE OF THE CHINA TRADE.**—It was stated, in the course of the interview which the Liverpool deputation had with Lord Palmerston, on Friday last, that one of the deputation had exported more cotton goods to Canton in one year than the East India Company had exported, in the same period, during their monopoly of the trade.

Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, a gallant and distinguished officer, and Governor of Green-

wich Hospital, is dead. He served under Lord Nelson, and it was in his arms that Nelson expired. Every one must remember his dying exclamation, "Anchor, Hardy, anchor." Admiral Hardy was the Commodore Hardy who blockaded Long Island Sound for so long a period, during the last war with England. His flag-ship, we believe, was the Ramillies, 74, with the Acasta and another frigate as consorts.

The United States Bank, out of one difficulty by its dishonoured bills, had got into another. Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, had followed the example of Hottinguer & Co. of Paris, and refused acceptance of drafts to the amount of £280,000, drawn by the United States Bank. To meet this deficiency, Mr. Jandon had obtained the sum, under a guarantee from four of the heaviest houses connected with the American trade, namely, Baring & Brothers, Morrison & Dennison, Huth & Co. and the Liverpool house of Brown. The news by the Europe, that the stock of the United States Bank had fallen to 100, created a sensation. What will be the effect of the tidings carried out by the Western?

Hon. Thomas B. Macaulay, the celebrated writer and orator, has been appointed Secretary of War in the place of Lord Howick, resigned. Mr. Macaulay has a seat in the Cabinet; he is an avowed opponent of the cornlaws. So also is Mr. Clay, who has been added to the ministry as one of the Secretaries of the Board of Control.

It is a remarkable fact that the last London Gazette contained not a single bankrupt, and only one insolvent.—Mr. Richard Barlow, late a highly respectable person in Manchester has been arrested for forgery.

The British Government has granted to Mr. Aliston, at Glasgow, the sum of £400 to assist him in printing a new edition of the Bible in raised letters for the blind.

The Queen has with a noble delicacy paid off, out of her privy purse, the whole of the debts of her royal uncle, the late Duke of York. The creditors of his late royal highness have presented an address to Her Majesty, through Sir Henry Wheatley, expressing their grateful sense of the proof of her Majesty's spontaneous liberality.

Col. Palsey succeeded, Sept. 22, in firing one of his enormous submarine mines of powder against the wreck of the Royal George. The cylinder contained 2320 lbs. and was ignited by the galvanic spark. The effect upon the water was grand and imposing in the extreme. What it was upon the wreck had not been ascertained.

The King of the Netherlands is about to marry the Countess of Outremont, a lady 42 years of age, formerly Lady of Honor to the late Queen. Some of his family are opposed to the marriage, because the Countess does not belong to a Sovereign family; but the Prince of Orange is neutral on the subject, and the King has announced his purpose.—The Countess, who is a Catholic, has made a journey to Rome, to obtain a dispensation from the Pope, authorizing her marriage with a protestant.

Colonel Sir Robert Gardiner, K. C. B. of the Royal Artillery, formerly equity to King Leopold, has been appointed first and principal Aid-de-Camp to the Queen.

Mr. Robert Gordon, the new Secretary of the Treasury, has appointed, Mr. Percy Shelly, a son of Sir John Shelly, to be his Private Secretary.

On Saturday, Sir Chapman Marshall was elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

**POWER OF STEAM.**—The greatest load lifted by any engine now at work in this country was by one in the consolidated mines, which raised a load of 9000 lbs. every double stroke it made, and did this nine times a minute, amounting to 567,022 tons, lifted 7 ft. 6 in. in twenty four hours; and this astonishing machine could be started, stopped, or regulated, by a little boy.—*Mechanics' Magazine*.

The harvest in France was not below an average, but prices were high, and a deficiency was seriously feared. In Paris and other large cities the people were demanding a free importation of foreign grain.

A Company has been established in England for the purpose of recovering from the sea 200,000 acres of fertile land, called the Great Level of the Wash.

An Irish Company has established in France, an extensive linen manufactory. They have carried over to France a large number of Irish girls, to be employed in the spinning mills, and in teaching the peasantry of the neighborhood of the establishment.

A grand and ingenious project of Louis Philippe, worthy of his sagacious mind, is that to disembarass Paris of all its cumbersome diligences, mail and travelling, and team horses, that cause so many accidents in the narrow streets, and place them all at Versailles, and make the great portal of the capital—the railroad from thence to Paris occupying but thirty minutes. The king would thus give a new impetus to the fortunes of the celebrated town and place so enchanting in the golden age of Louis XIV.

**SPAIN.**—The troubles in Spain are not yet ended. Cabrera still holds out; and Espartero has marched against him. Don Carlos arrived at Bourges, (in France,) the place assigned for his residence, on the 22d September.

A French Journal states that the King of the French has deputed the Duke de Cazes to negotiate with Don Carlos the formal renunciation of his claim to the Spanish throne, and that when this business is settled, the Duke is charged to propose to the Spanish Government a matrimonial alliance between the young Queen Isabella and one of the French Princes. The latter part of this statement seems very improbable.

**PORTUGAL.**—A deep laid Miguelite conspiracy has been discovered, which extended its ramifications throughout the kingdom of Portugal. A number of individuals had been arrested.

**TURKEY AND EGYPT.**—At Constantinople,

the Ambassadors of the Five Powers were engaged in endeavouring to settle the difficulties between Turkey and Egypt. A letter from Constantinople, of Sept. 7th, says, "Austria, Great Britain, and France have signed at Vienna a treaty actually guaranteeing the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The last changes of the Porte have been made by the influence of the Sultana Mother."

It was reported that the English squadron was preparing to sail for Alexandria, to compel the surrender of the Turkish vessels by the Pacha to their right owner; and that the measure was only delayed until the effect of one more remonstrance should be ascertained.

**SWITZERLAND.**—Accounts from Switzerland mention that the people of Upper Valais have determined on re-establishing by force the old Constitution. On the 18th Stion was occupied by soldiers.

**EAST INDIES.**—Ranjit Singh, the old ally of the English, is dead; and four of his wives and seven female slaves mounted his funeral pyre, and were burnt to death.

The political consequences of his death are of much importance. As soon as it was announced, his quota of troops, sent in aid of the British army against Afghanistan deserted, leaving the English alone.

The accounts from the invading army were unfavourable. The march from Candahar to Cabul was not known at Bombay, although orders had been given to commence it on the 15th of June.—Dost Mahomed, instead of flying to the hills, as reported, was making preparations for a stout resistance. The Amers of Sind also had declared hostility against the British; the Shah of Persia was again marching against Herat with a large force; and the frontiers of the British Indian Empire were menaced by the Burmese on one side, and by the Nepalese on another. In the midst of all this, the interruption of the trade with China causes a material reduction of revenue, just when funds are most needed.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce, Monday, November 4.]

**ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN!**

The Great Western came up to town at 10 o'clock on Saturday evening, having made a very fine passage of fourteen days and a few hours. She brings but little news, we are happy to say.

The great matter of affairs of the United States Bank certainly stands much better than they did at the time of our previous dates. Cotton was rather lower, and so was grain.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

MANCHESTER, Oct. 18, 1839.

After a period of great agitation, arising from the near exhaustion of the Bank of England, from Mr. Jandon paying bonds, &c.—from the absence of orders for goods from abroad, the stagnation of trade at home, filling the papers with suspicious and alarms, about cash suspensions, issuing small bills, fluctuations in exchange, import of specie, and all that, we have now a comparative calm. Mr. Jandon has arranged his affairs, having borrowed £200,000 on the pledge of Pennsylvania State Stock and other securities, at no doubt a script premium, for two years, say near 12 per cent. per annum,—which relieves him from all further embarrassment. A small alteration of exchange and import of gold from France,—and a decline rather in cotton,—with the payment of six millions of dividends, seems to have arrested the tumult for the moment. Last week the Bank of England refused discount to all Bills drawn or endorsed by a Bank of issue, however good. A deputation from Liverpool grined at her for it, but she has shied the question, and takes some, and rejects others. Thus will she avoid their hostility, and sustain the measure.

For our part (American) we shall have a good share of suffering. Who could believe that a crop of cotton and 150 millions borrowed, could not have redeemed us from cash remittances to this country. Can no remedy be found for such extravagance in dress and ornaments? Of the necessities of life the imports form a small part no doubt.

Our national credit is suffering from the amount of our debt to this country—we are petitioning from door to door for loans at almost any interest—until the securities of Banks and States are considered highly questionable. U. S. Bank Stock has been down to £18, but is now £20.

The affairs of Turkey are assuming rather a complex aspect. The five great powers cannot yet agree on the terms of pacification proposed;—in the meanwhile Mehmet grows impatient, and threatens to march on Constantinople in a few days. In the present distracted state of the Ottoman Empire, he may be hailed as their Chief.—Inactivity is not calculated to sustain his army in order.

The Spaniards make no great progress in their political arrangements. The furors or representative privileges proposed to be conferred on the Basque Provinces is likely to fail in the Cortes.—The Government has not kept good faith with the Deputies in bringing those bills in form of law.

Gen. Cabrera still keeps the field, but he moves in a smaller circle daily.

The spinners are proposing to stop their mills again, until they get a good stock of new cotton in Liverpool. As their business makes them no money, they may effect it.

The following extract is from the printed Circular of Baring, Brothers & Co.:

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Trade has continued dull; money is worth six per cent. per annum, and the low stock of Bullion in the vaults of the Bank of England, although on the increase, forbids the expectation of any lower rate for some time to come. Harvest operations are now nearly concluded, and the result is generally believed to be more favourable than was at one time anticipated; high prices of corn, however, will, it is feared, prevail the coming season, as the stocks of old wheat are a good deal reduced. The improvement in the continental Exchanges is very slow, and must continue to be so while

the foreign consumer purchases so sparingly; its satisfactory, however, to reflect that the stocks of most articles are, on the whole, moderate.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The English stock market has been heavy all day, and the quotations with a declining tendency. Consols were 90½ sellers for money, and 90¼ buyers for account. Bank Stock, 179 to 80; India Stock, 245 to 7. Exchequer bills, 4s. to 2s. discount.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Oct. 15.—Since Tuesday last the imports of grain from foreign ports have been to a very moderate extent. During almost the whole of the past week the weather has been very favourable for the operations of harvest in the northern and backward situations of this kingdom and throughout Ireland, notwithstanding which, and the very large quantity of foreign wheat so recently released from bond prices for all descriptions of good old wheat have been steadily supported, though the demand has only been to a very limited extent, and some very superior French wheat and flour have exceeded our highest quotations.

[From the London Mercantile Journal, Oct. 14.]

The chief matters of a commercial kind during the week are the public sale of Teas and Indigo; the former article excited considerable attention, owing to the very peculiar circumstances in which this branch of our trade with China is placed. The attendance of the trade was good, and the closing prices were higher than those realized at the beginning of the sale, that is the market prices; a very great proportion of the quantity put up sold, and since the sale the article has been more steady.

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 13, 1839.

**Central Bank of New Brunswick.**

WILLIAM J. BERRILL, President.  
SAMUEL W. BARRITT, Cashier.  
Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.  
Director this week.....C. P. WETMORE.  
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.....JAMES HALL.  
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.  
ALFRED 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.....JOHN T. SMITH.

**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. WOLHAUTEN, President.  
Committee for the present month.  
W. D. HARTT and T. T. SMITH

**Alms House and Work House.**

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.  
THOMAS MURRAY.



By Authority.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

James Gilmore, Esq. Commissioner, to expend the sum of £25, granted towards erecting a Slip at Rennie's landing, in the Parish of Newcastle.

Henry B. Allison and William Loch, Esquires, to be Fire Wards at Newcastle, County of Northumberland, in the room and place of Archibald Duncan, deceased, and J. A. Street, Esquire, who has resigned.

The Reverend Henry J. Jarvis and the Reverend James Hannay, to be Additional Trustees of the Grammar School at Richibucto, in the County of Kent.

The Great Western arrived at New York on the 23d inst., bringing accounts from London to the 18th and Liverpool to the 19th ultimo. We have been favored with New York papers from which our extracts are chiefly collected; we also received London papers, but they are not of very recent dates. The London *Atlas* of the 12th October, gives a very satisfactory account of the last quarter's Revenue, there being an increase of £293,222, upon a contrast with the same quarter of that year; and the improvement upon the whole year is even proportionally greater. On the year ended by the 10th of October 1839, the increase over that ended by the 10th of October, 1838, is, £1,713,971. This is a cheering aspect of affairs, says the *Atlas*, seeing that the increase of Revenue has been occasioned by no additional taxation. The general money market is without the slightest real improvement, and the principal subject of discussion has been, the probability of the suspension of cash payments by the Bank of England and the issue of one and two pound notes. The weather has remained favorable since the 1st inst. and the harvest is going forward with activity in all parts of the Kingdom; but still, it is placed beyond all question, that the crops will be light, and of indifferent quality. On this subject, however, there are a variety of opinions, but the real state of the country is probably the same, or in some degree worse than at the

conclusion of the harvest of 1838. The accounts from Ireland are unfortunately more unfavourable than from any part of the three Kingdoms. The condition of British trade appears much as it has been for the last four months. Prices are not very high, but they are remunerating.

Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg (accompanied by his eldest brother, the hereditary Prince) have arrived in London on a visit to the Queen.

Prince George of Cambridge, who is now at Geneva, was expected back to England last month.

At the Annual Meeting of the Fredericton Society of Saint Andrew, held on Monday evening, 11th inst., the following Gentlemen were elected Office bearers for the ensuing year:

JAMES TAYLOR, Esquire, President.  
JOHN GREGORY, (re-elected,) 1st Vice President.  
ROBERT FELTON, 2d Vice President.  
The Rev. Mr. BIRKMYRE, Chaplain.  
JOHN F. TAYLOR, (re-elected,) Treasurer.  
WM. McBEATH, (re-elected,) Secretary.  
WM. McBEATH, SECRETARY.

KING'S COUNTY, 25th Oct. 1839.

Dear Sir,—The Magistrates of this County request that you will publish in your Gazette, the enclosed Resolutions, with Major Brooks' answer.

I am, Dear Sir,  
Yours very truly,  
A. DAVIDSON,  
Sheriff of King's.

John Simpson, Esq. Sec. &c. &c.

At a Special Sessions of the Magistrates of King's County, held at the Court House in Kingston on the 17th day of September, 1839.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Major Brooks, commanding 69th Regiment, for his prompt attention in sending to Kingston a Guard of Soldiers, by which the Gaol of the said County has been protected during the last two months.

RESOLVED ALSO, That the sum of Fifteen Pounds be placed in the hands of Major Brooks, to be divided among the men who constituted the said Guard, as a mark of approval of their faithful conduct while in charge of the said Gaol; said sum to be applied in a way which may seem most useful to the men; and that the High Sheriff of the County be authorized to communicate to Major Brooks the proceedings of this meeting.

(Signed) D. B. WETMORE,  
Chairman.

ST. JOHN BARRACKS, 23d September, 1839.

Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of the Resolution, passed at a Special Session of the Magistrates of King's County, held at the Court House in Kingston, on the 17th instant, and forwarded to me through you, expressing their thanks to me for affording military aid for the protection of Kingston Gaol, and voting a sum of money to be applied to the use of the Guard which has been stationed there during the last two months, as a mark of their approval of their conduct, I beg, Sir, to assure you and them that I have had much satisfaction in rendering this assistance to the Civil Authorities, and it is very gratifying to me to learn that the Soldiers employed on this duty have comported themselves so creditably as to call forth this favorable public testimony from the Magistracy.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your very obed't Serv't.  
ROB. BROOKES,  
Major 69th Regt. Commanding.  
The High Sheriff of King's County.

Mr. SCOTT, Cashier of the Commercial Bank in this place, has received two *Rohin Potatoes*, which are exciting very general attention throughout America, on account of their productive character.—One of these potatoes has no less than 22 eyes. Mr. S. intends keeping them for seed, but they may be seen by persons who are curious in these matters, at the Reading Room, on Monday and Tuesday next from four to five o'clock. It is very desirable that our farmers should obtain a supply of this vegetable; which might be done, were an Agricultural Society in operation. Their yield is enormous—varying from seventy to one hundred fold; and altho' they are more particularly adapted to the feeding of stock, yet we understand they are by no means unfit for table use.—*Fredericton Sentinel*.

The Common Council met on Thursday the 24th ult., all the Members attended.

The Committee appointed to draw up a petition to Her Majesty praying Her Majesty would be pleased to disallow the two late Acts of the General Assembly, intituled "An Act for the more effectual prevention of Fires in the City of Saint John," and "An Act to authorize the widening and enlarging certain Streets in the City of Saint John, and the laying out other Streets therein," reported the draft of a petition for that purpose, which was approved of and ordered to be forwarded to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with an humble address praying that His Excellency would be pleased forthwith to transmit the said Petition to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

A Committee consisting of Aldermen Hardin, and Assistant Aldermen Fairweather and Coram, which has been appointed to proceed to Fredericton with the documents, will leave town this evening accordingly.—*Saint John Courier*, 8th Nov.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—THE TIMES.—Every thing was so quiet yesterday, that it was difficult to get anything like a bit of stirring news from any quarter. There is no longer any discussion about what is the right policy for the Banks. There are no runs and no alarms. After all the solemn declarations that the merchants must fail "in a body," we have hardly such an occurrence as a failure, either big or little, so often as once a day. The *Times* of all buying and selling and shipping specie is all over in Wall street. The only way to make specie into money now is to deposit it in Banks. A large stream of it is constantly setting into our Banks from all the suspended district; for specie always turns its back upon every place where "suspended" is written on the Bank doors. Our specie dealers finding there was no more use for them in Wall street, have set up branches in Philadelphia and Baltimore.