

Great Britain.

[From the New York Spectator, Sept. 26.]

A LITTLE LATER FROM ENGLAND.

We are in possession of the London Globe, of September 24—*evening*. The rumor of the surrender of Don Carlos, which we noted briefly in the last Commercial was gathering strength, from the following important article:

GLOBE OFFICE, Monday evening,
Sept. 2.—Two o'clock.

The arrival of Saturday's mail from Paris puts us in possession of later intelligence from the seat of war in Spain. General Moroto has deserted the Carlists and joined the Queen's army, and it is even reported that Don Carlos is a prisoner in the hands of Espartero.

Three o'clock.

SURRENDER OF DON CARLOS.

We can only call the attention of our readers to the rumor which will be found under our city head, dated two o'clock, to the effect that Don Carlos has surrendered to Espartero, and that Maroto has joined his forces to those of his legitimate sovereign, the Queen of Spain.

Another rumor current is that Don Carlos has surrendered to Lord John Hay, and claimed the protection of the British flag.

In either case the war in Spain is necessarily at an end.

It will be seen by the following letter from our Paris correspondent, that there is every probability of the above rumor being well founded.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—A telegraphic despatch was received yesterday by the government,

dated Bayonne, August 30, stating that the conference between the Carlist chiefs had broken up, and that the conclusion being unfavourable to any arrangement between themselves, Maroto had recommenced his march, and made his dispositions for putting himself into correspondence with Espartero.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday, immediately after the receipt of the telegraphic despatch, and before 5 o'clock a telegraphic despatch in return was sent off to Bayonne.

It is stated, and I believe truly, that Maroto has made overtures to France and England, inviting them to interfere to put an end to the civil war. Despatches were sent off to England last night, which had reference probably to this circumstance.

The government had not, up to two o'clock, received any thing new from the East, but the last communications are said to have been very satisfactory. It is generally believed that the question of Syria will be partially ceded to the Viceroy, but that good guarantees will be taken against the probability hereafter of any disturbance of the peace between Turkey and Egypt, through the warlike propensities of Ibrahim.

It is rumoured on 'Change this afternoon that Don Carlos has expressed a wish to quit Spain, finding his cause hopeless, and to leave the arrangement in the hands of the great Powers of Europe. This is not improbable, but no official information of the kind has been received.

SPAIN.—From Madrid, direct, Aug. 23, it is stated that the Queen was in high spirits at the prospect of the termination of the civil war. Ximenes had presented his resignation, and the Queen told him he had acted wisely in so doing, the inference from which remark was that he would have been removed had he not resigned. The minister is represented as having left a strong protest against the acts of his colleagues, and a storm is anticipated on the assembling of the Cortez, between Pita and Ximenes, on the one hand, and the *ins* on the other.

Balboa, the new commander of La Mancha, has orders to hold himself in readiness with the 8000 men under him to march to the capital, if requisite. Is this to coerce the deputies? Is the question naturally asked.

The Gazette preserves the deepest silence about the supposed transactions at the army of the North, which it was at least expected to deny. From Bilbao, there are letters of the 15th; a force of 2500 men, with cavalry and artillery, marched on the night before, but returned without any engagement. Three hundred men of the 5th Carlist battalion of Alava had mutinied and deserted, having occupied the height of Pagassari, within half a league of Bilbao, threatening their officers to go to Bilbao and lay down their arms.

The Carlist commander of the province, Goira, fearing that they may do so, supplies them with rations to prevent their executing this threat. They have even occupied the fortified hermitage of San Roque, and ejected the rebel detachment stationed there; and four companies of Lugo's battalion joined them in the night, crying, "Muero Maroto, and the bad government."

Magnificent Plans of the British Government.—So it seems that the British Government intend to cover the Atlantic, south and north, with lines of steamers. Add this to their steam lines to India, up the Mediterranean, and all over the world, and what a steam united empire England and her colonies will prove! These plans will give her the entire empire of the sea—and begin a fresh period of grandeur and greatness.

STEAM VESSELS ON THE ATLANTIC IN 1841.

Names. Tons. H. P. Ports.

Great Western 1350 550 Bristol to N. York.

British Queen 1870 500 London do.

Liverpool 1150 468 Liverpool do.

New York 2000 600 do. do.

United Kingdom 2000 600 London do.

President 2500 600 Liverpool do.

C. of N. Y. iron 2500 700 Bristol do.

Stmr. Cunard's 1100 420 London to Boston.

do. do. 1100 420 do. do.

do. do. 1100 420 do. do.

do. do. 1100 420 do. do.

do. Br. Govt. 1000 300 Glasgow do.

do. do. 1000 300 do. do.

do. do. 1400 400 Falmouth or South-

do. do. 1400 400 ampton to the West

do. do. 1400 400 India, to the Gulf

do. do. 1400 400 of Mexico, to South

do. do. 1400 400 America and to the

do. do. 1400 400 Brazil, also from

do. do. 1400 400 Havana to N. York

do. do. 1400 400 keeping the entire

do. do. 1400 400 W. Indian and A-

Stmr. Br. Govt. 1400 400 merican route open

do. do. 1400 400 By steam.

do. do. 1400 400 " " "

do. do. 1400 400 " " "

do. do. 1500 500 From London ei-

do. do. 1500 500 ther by Egypt or the

do. do. 1500 500 Cape of Good Hope

do. do. 1500 500 to the East Indies.

do. do. 1500 500 " " "

do. Fren. Govt. 1200 400 Havre to N. York.

do. do. 1200 400 do. do.

do. do. 1200 400 do. do.

do. do. 1200 400 do. do.

do. do. 1100 350 Brest to Brazil.

do. do. 1100 350 do. do.

do. do. 1100 350 do. do.

do. do. 1100 350 Bordeaux to Vera

do. do. 1100 350 Cruz.

42 58,262 18,048

Here we have a correct list of forty two large steam ships that will ply to the different points of the Atlantic in 1841, and by the year 1842 every commercial place of any importance will be connected with each other by the aid of steam.

In 1832, when Junius Smith, Esq. a true Yankee, from the State of Connecticut first proposed navigating the Atlantic with steam, he was laughed at, told to build a railroad to the moon first, and then run steam ships to New York.—He persevered, however, and we have already witnessed the success of his splendid conception. The whole world will, in a short time be brought within the compass of a few thousand miles, figuratively speaking, by the spirit, enterprise and the perseverance of an American.

When the British Queen reached London from New York, a dinner was given on board by the Company, which went off with great eclat. Mr. Smith was called upon three times, and made as many speeches on the history of Atlantic steam navigation, which he brought down in a masterly manner to the moment he was speaking.

INDIA.

We have received through the agency of Mr. Waghorn, Bombay journals and correspondence to the 4th July inclusive.

The accounts from the expeditionary army at Candahar, which had reached Bombay, came down to the end of May, at which date all was well in that quarter. The harvest was just about to commence, and it was calculated that sufficient stores would be collected to admit of the march of Sir John Keane to Cabul about the 15th or 16th June. No opposition from Dost Mohammed was anticipated.

The alternatives presented to him appeared to be to make terms with Sir John Keane, or abandon the country. One report stated that he had already fled to Bokkare.

It appears that the Afghans, reported the bravest and most warlike people of Central Asia, had shown neither courage nor military enterprise in presence of our troops. The only losses suffered by our army in its passage through their country arose from the fatigue and privations to which it was exposed. No fewer than 400 horses perished on the march from Shikarpore to Kandahar, and the whole army had been reduced before their arrival at the latter mentioned place to half, and even quarter, rations.

The capture of Kandahar, and the restoration of the Shah under such extraordinary circumstances, had produced on the whole country a moral effect difficult to describe. The natives are represented as a fine, frank, manly race, unsparing in their structures upon all our acts, but on the whole well disposed towards us, although they could not be brought to regard us as simple "allies." At Herat, where Lieutenant Pottinger had become all powerful, the success of the expedition had produced a great sensation. A party was about to proceed for that city from Kandahar, under the command of Major Todd, who would convey a number of guns, and be accompanied by engineers, to put the place in a complete state of defence. No credit was given to the rumours that the Persians were again marching against Herat.

No intelligence had lately been received of the Shah force that was to have co-operated with that under Sir John Keane in the attack on Cabul.—Ranjit Singh was still alive, but nothing more.—The British force in the neighbourhood of Lahore had been strengthened—an indispensable precautionary measure to ensure tranquility on the demise of that personage.

The state of our affairs with Persia remained unchanged. Karak remained in the possession of our troops, but Basirah was unoccupied. Kourschid Pasha still remained inactive on the banks of the Gulf, and would, it was expected retrace his footsteps without hostilities against Basora or Bagdad.

No news had reached Bombay from China later than the 8th of April. It was believed that the Admiral, who had concentrated his whole force at Trincomalee, only waited fresh orders to proceed to Canton.

Connected with this subject, the *Bombay Courier* of the 29th of June, contains the following paragraph, which we need hardly recommend to the attention of those whose duty it is to see that no jealousies be permitted to interfere with the public service.

It is rumoured that a despatch has been received from Simla, urging the immediate departure of Her Majesty's ship Conway from China; but in consequence of the *imperium in imperio* relations existing between the Admiral and the governor general, the request cannot be complied with until a reference has been made to Sir F. Maitland, at Ceylon. Nothing can more strongly prove the absurdity and inconvenience of two separate authorities at a distance of half the globe from the imperial government, than this want of a discretionary control over Her Majesty's ships of war, which may be as much required to carry out some policy essential to the stability of our paramount rule in the eastern hemisphere, as the power to order half a dozen queen's regiments to collect at Ferozapore.

The Singapore papers of the 23d of May mentioned that the Siamese authorities, in imitation, no doubt, of the Chinese government, had made a seizure of opium.

The *Bombay Courier* publishes a general order of Lieutenant General Sir John Keane, dated Head Quarters, Candahar, May 4, 1839, expressive of his satisfaction at the admiration and soldierlike conduct of the officers and soldiers in their difficult but triumphant march to that city from distant and distinct parts of India.

The praise bestowed on the officers and soldiers composing the expedition to Candahar does not seem to have been merited universally. In a general order dated Head Quarters, Candahar, the 14th of May last, published in the *Bombay Courier* of the 2d of July, Sir John Keane states that Major Griffiths, of the 37th Native Infantry, had quitted Dahur with three companies of that regiment, without the sanction of the Commander in Chief, although aware of the reasons which induced his Excellency to order him and the detachment to occupy that post, and also contrary to the express desire of Lieutenant Colonel Dennie distinctly communicated to him by that Officer."

The *Deli Gazette* of the 19th of June, mentions that Major general Sir Willoughby Cotton was not suffering from illness. He had, however, been indisposed.

The Governor General was still at Simla. Mr. Robertson had succeeded Colonel Morrison as deputy governor of Bengal.

The cholera was said to be raging with some violence at Dhoolia and Bangalore. The *Bombay Courier* of the 2d of July mentions the death in that city of a Mr. George Roussean, of spasmodic cholera, after an illness of only five hours.

FROM THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.—By the arrival of the Ship Niantic, from Canton, verbal advices to the 12th May have been received—and Canton papers to the 5th, about a week later than we had by the way of England. The verbal information is, that on the 7th of May the port was re-opened for the departure of foreign vessels, but not for their entrance. The opium surrendered by Captain Elliott amounted to 22,322 chests. The British residents were preparing to leave Canton, being instructed so to do by Captain Elliott.

In our last summary of Chinese news we stated, generally, that after his triumph over the British superintendent, the Commissioner Lin had turned his attention to the consuls of other nations, and among them to Mr. Snow, the American consul. We stated also that the opium in American hands, amounting to 1540 chests, had been returned by Mr. Snow to Lin as British property, and as forming part of the 20,283 chests returned by Captain Elliott. Some considerable correspondence ensued upon this return, with which the shrewd Commissioner was by no means satisfied, and finally he thundered forth a special edict, in the words and figures following, to wit:

"On the 16th day of the second month, of the 19th year of Taoukwang, (30th March, 1839), the American consul, Snow, presented an address as follows, (here the address is copied.)

"This having come before me, the high imperial Commissioner, I find that already, before this time, the English Superintendent, Elliott, presented an address, declaring that the opium belonging to English subjects, which he had required them to deliver up to him, was 20,283 chests, and that he had no control over the people of other countries not under British rule.

"This declaration of Elliott's is clear and explicit. Now I, the high imperial Commissioner, commanded Snow, the American consul, to make a clear and full statement of all the opium of his country, and present the same for delivery. But he comes forward in reply with this statement, that already 1540 chests have been taken and delivered up to Elliott to be handed over to Government. This really is greatly at variance with Elliott's statement, and is a dull pretext. I command obedience to the previous instructions, that a full and true statement be made out and presented for delivery. Let there be no concealment to involve guilt.

"Wherefore, I send this despatch to the Prefect, that he may immediately convey it to the hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to the said consul, Snow, to obey the same without opposition."

On the 1st of April the command was reiterated, in an edict addressed to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, but with what effect we are not informed. It appears however, that the delivery of opium by Captain Elliott had been increased from 20,283 chests to 22,322, and it is probable that the addition was managed somehow by the American consul.

The bond or agreement which the hong merchants wished the foreign merchants to sign but which they steadily refused to do, was as follows:

"The empty receiving ships shall be all sent back to their countries. Elliott and Johnston shall forthwith petition the King of their country sternly to command all the merchants tremblingly to obey the prohibitory laws of the Celestial Empire; and to leave off manufacturing the drug. Should opium be discovered on board any merchant vessel arriving in Canton, after the autumn of this year, the said vessel and all her cargo shall be confiscated to government, and she shall not be allowed to trade, and all the parties concerned shall, in compliance with the laws of the Celestial Empire, be PUT TO DEATH, willingly submitting to their doom."

"All vessels which, having sailed from other countries before the present rigorous prohibitions were known, shall arrive in China during the spring and summer months, shall immediately as they arrive, deliver up all the opium they may have on board, without daring to secrete the least article.

We do conjointly declare that this our bond is just and true."

Captain Griswold, of the Niantic reports that at Anjier where he touched, he was informed by the Governor that news had arrived by a British opium clipper, which sailed from Canton on the 17th of May, of a renewal of difficulties, in consequence of which the trade had been again stopped.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

United States.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.

TREMENDOUS CONFLAGRATION.—We copy from the New York Express the particulars of an awful fire which took place on Monday afternoon, and which involves loss and distress to many who will find it hard to struggle with the difficulties incident thereto. We allude to actors and persons employed in the Theatre, most of whom have not only lost their little property, but likewise their very means of livelihood.

Yesterday afternoon at a little past four, a fire broke out in the National Theatre, at the corner of Church and Leonard streets, which entirely consumed the interior of the house, and communicated to the three churches in the immediate neighbourhood.—The French Church, adjoining the theatre, and on the corner of Church and Franklin streets; the Dutch Church on Franklin street, a few doors below Church street; and the African Church, at the corner of Church and Leonard streets, opposite the theatre,—the interiors of all three of which were entirely consumed. A dwelling house next below the theatre on Church street, and one on Franklin, between the Dutch Church and the block of buildings next adjoining the French Church were also burned. Other buildings on Leonard street and Franklin were considerably injured.

The fire originated in the theatre. Lights are kept burning under the stage all day; and a workman, who was employed in repairing the gas pipes, when he left work turned off the gas, as he supposed, but it appears that instead of doing so, he turned it on, and in a short time the whole space under the stage became filled with gas, which as soon as it touched the light, exploded with great violence, blowing up the whole stage. The scenery and light frame work around were almost instantaneously in a blaze, and when the alarm was given the flames were bursting from every part of the house. So rapid was the progress of the fire, that the person had barely time to escape by jumping from a window.

Of course very little was saved from the house. Mr. Keen who happened to be at the theatre, we are informed, succeeded in saving a part of his wardrobe, but the other actors lost every thing. The books and most of the contents of the box-office were saved.

The French Catholic Church was one of the most chaste and beautiful buildings in the city. It has been finished but a short time. The walls and pillars were of highly finished granite and it was supposed till yesterday that it was fire proof. The interior was fitted up in a very costly manner. The fine organ in this church, we are happy to learn was saved. The walls and pillars in front are standing, and appear to be but little injured. The loss, however, must be great, and we are informed there is no insurance.

The whole loss is probably \$250,000 or \$300,000.

We find the following published as an advertisement in the Bangor Democrat:—

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the following instructions, received from the Executive of the State of Maine, it becomes the duty of the Land Agent to appeal to the discretion and patriotism of the citizens of Maine, having an interest in the supposed permits from the Land Agent of Massachusetts, and to solicit them, at this important crisis of the boundary controversy, to refrain from all attempts at cutting timber in the valley of the Aroostook. It is hoped this appeal may supersede the necessity of his going to the extreme of rightful authority to restrain trespassing and despoiling the disputed territory, so far as they are concerned. Should this notice not effect the desired object, our citizens and all others interested are reminded of the strong public feeling on this subject existing throughout the State, which cannot fail to find utterance through the Legislature, in the exercise of all its legitimate and physical power to stop stripping the territory of its timber until the boundary question is settled.

RUFUS MCINTIRE,

Land Agent of Maine.

Bangor, September 23, 1839.

[Copy.]

AUGUSTA, Sept. 21, 1839.

RUFUS MCINTIRE, Esq. Land Agent:

Sir,—Having received information that, notwithstanding the frequent demonstrations heretofore made of the determination of this State to prevent trespassing upon the public lands, very extensive preparations are being made by a set of lawless men in the Province of New Brunswick, for the cutting of timber on the approaching season on what is called the disputed territory, I would advise you to make it known to the persons thus engaged and to all others, by public notice or otherwise, that no exertions of the Executive of this State will be remitted to break up this atrocious system of plundering and to bring those engaged in it and their abettors to condign punishment. It appears to me that the time has arrived when a lenient course would be both unjust to the State and mistaken kindness to the wrong-doers themselves. Let them understand, therefore, that all calculations for the future, founded upon the indulgence and forbearance of the past, will certainly prove delusive.

Information has also been received that a large number of "permits," as they are called, have been sold and issued by the Land Agent of Massachusetts to citizens of New Brunswick and others, to cut timber on lands claimed by the Commonwealth, lying within the disputed territory and bordering on both sides of the Aroostook river, notwithstanding the earnest but respectful remonstrance of the Executive of this State. And it is represented by those in the immediate command on the Aroostook, that it will be impossible for them to execute the several Resolves of the last Legislature providing for the prevention of trespasses, if Massachusetts persist in granting these permits, thereby opening a door for admission into the territory of foreigners, without limit, to surround and render ineffectual the efforts of the small force which this State is compelled to keep there to save our noble

forests from entire destruction; and inasmuch as many of these permits, it is said, will probably be obtained as a mere legal pretence and cover for the most extensive depredations, I trust that, under these circumstances, the utmost rightful power will be exerted on your part, to prevent any lumbering operations upon the disputed territory, for the present, under any pretence or authority whatever. Should the authority prove insufficient, the power of the State, in its Legislative capacity, may soon be brought to bear upon the subject, by a legitimate exercise of the sovereignty of the State over its public streams.

You had better, therefore, forewarn those who have obtained these permits, that even if they should be successful in their operations of cutting, it is not improbable that the timber would be rendered entirely unavailable to them, from the course which the State would find it necessary to take for the maintenance of its rights and the preservation of its interests. It is sincerely to be hoped, therefore, that if none of the high considerations which the case presents to the authorities of Massachusetts are sufficient to prevent the issuing of the permits, no citizen of Maine, at least, will attempt to exercise any supposed rights under them, when it would manifestly prove so pernicious to the best interests of the State, and especially at so important a crisis as the present may fairly be considered in regard to the great question of boundary.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN FAIRFOLD,

Governor.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, OCTOBER 9, 1839.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. EDELL, President.

SAMUEL W. BARRETT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.

Director this week.....THOMAS PICKARD.

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 HALE.

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.....SPAFFORD BARKER.

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.....ASA COY.

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.

JOHN S. COY and T. STEWART.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

B. WOLHAUTER.

By Authority.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

John C. Allen, Esquire, Register and Clerk of the Court of Governor and Council.

Commission dated 13th March, 1839.

NEW STEAMER.—The new and splendid steamer *New Brunswick*, commanded by Captain WYLLIE, arrived on Monday last, being her first trip to this place. The public expectation has been long kept in suspense from the unforeseen and untoward circumstances which have occurred to prevent her being in readiness at an earlier period; and it is to be regretted, from the lateness of the season, that the public can have but a few weeks to avail themselves of the advantages and convenience of this noble steamer, which, from her exterior arrangements and interior accommodations, she is in every respect so well adapted to afford. She will, no doubt, be early on her route the ensuing year, and we hope, in the meantime, the enterprising owners will meet with that encouragement which their exertions deserve, in thus so materially improving our river steam navigation.MILITIA TRAININGS.—For some days past this City and part of the County have exhibited quite a military appearance, it being the time appointed for the annual training of the Militia. The three St. John Companies of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery were inspected in this City on the 20th ult. by Lt. Col. Hayne, and the St. John Sea Fencibles on the 25th, by Lieut. Colonel Otty. To-day the inspection of the First Battalion City Militia will be made on the Sands by Lieut. Col. Maxwell of the 36th Regiment.—The Uniform Companies of this Battalion make a fine appearance. The Drills and Inspection of the City Rifle Battalion take place next week, those of the first Battalion County Militia on the week following.—*St. John Courier*.

SCARCITY OF MECHANICS, LABOURERS, AND BUILDING MATERIALS.—The great activity which at present prevails in re-building on the Burnt District, and in erecting houses