

Great Britain.

By the Brig *Albion* at Halifax from Aberdeen in 30 days, and the subsequent arrival of the British Packet with the August Mail we are enabled to collect the subjoined items of intelligence.—We do not perceive any news in our English papers of much importance,—the latest dates are to the 7th August. The *Great Western*, we understand, was telegraphed on the 10th inst., but we have seen New York papers of that date which make no mention of her. The Western Mail to day will no doubt bring accounts of her arrival.

ABERDEEN, August 7.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The Bank, as was anticipated, has raised the rate of discount from 5½ to 6 per cent. The effect of this arrangement on the Government Funds has been but trifling; but on Exchequer Bills there has been a reduction of premium from 10s. to 14s. Bank Stock is at 183, a fall of 15 per cent. since April. The best bills are very freely offered at 6 per cent. and we believe a commission might also be obtained.

The Journal des Debats contains an account of the nature and result of the late negotiations between Messrs. Curtis and Baring on the part of the Bank of England, and the principal banking-houses of Paris. The correspondent of the Times states:—"The negotiation had been brought to a satisfactory termination. Mr. Baring is to draw bills on several banking firms to the amount of £2,000,000, which the Bank of France will discount. The object of the transaction is to raise the Exchanges; to enable the Bank of England to withdraw a portion of its notes from circulation without inconvenience; to check the export of specie; and to bring back that which has been already exported."

There are expectations that the Penny Post will be in operation on the 5th January next.

The defection of the Turkish fleet has given rise to much speculation and anxiety. The French papers hint that the Porte may probably make arrangements for re-organizing the independence of Mehemet Ali. The result of such an arrangement on the fate of the Ottoman empire, is sufficiently obvious, and it will hardly obtain the sanction of the European powers. Lord Palmerston has declared, in his place in the House of Commons, that the Powers of Europe were agreed as to the necessity of preserving the independence of Turkey, and that negotiations were pending to that effect, which would lead to a satisfactory result.

LATEST.—A telegraphic despatch reached Paris on the afternoon of Thursday last, to the effect that the Turkish fleet under the command of the Captain Pacha, arrived at Alexandria on the 4th ult.—The Pacha had declared that he would not restore it to the Porte, unless the Viceroy Chosrow Pacha should be removed from office, and his own hereditary right of his dominions recognized. In the mean time, the Egyptian army had received orders to retire behind the Euphrates. Hafiz Pacha has gathered together part of the scattered remains of his army to the number of 24,000.

CHINA.—The annual revenue of India from the monopoly of opium, is stated at £1,200,000, of which £800,000 at least is derived from the export of that article to China; and the stoppage of the trade will occasion very serious financial difficulty to several eminent commercial houses. We have, on former occasions, had reports of similar misunderstandings with the Chinese on the subject of Opium, which we have afterwards ascertained to have been without foundation; and we would fain hope that the present intelligence will prove unfounded; we shall otherwise have some difficulty in arranging matters with His Celestial Majesty.

PARLIAMENT.—The proceedings of Parliament during the past week, offer no subject of much interest.

The Marquis of Londonderry inquired of the Premier whether it was the intention of government to take any further steps for the preservation of the public peace, against the attempts of the Chartists, than the mere increase in the military force. The Premier replied in the negative; but he stated that such steps as might be necessary would be taken, as circumstances arose.

The Lower Canada Bill was read a third time, Lord Normanby having introduced a clause at the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, in order to define the objects to which the taxation clauses should not apply.

Mr. Hume having attempted to make good a charge against Sir John Colborne, for transporting some of the Canadian Rebels, Mr. Labouchere made so triumphant a defence of the gallant officer's conduct, that Sir Robert Peel suggested the propriety, at no distant period, of a vote of thanks to His Excellency, for the manner in which he had discharged the duties of Civil and Military Governor of Canada.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—Lord John Russell, in moving that the House should go into a Committee of Supply for voting the sum necessary for the increase of the army, entered into a statement in justification of the proposal. He shewed that the position of India and of Canada was such, as to preclude the possibility of withdrawing any of the forces in that quarter; while the disaffected state of some of the districts of England rendered an augmentation of military force absolutely necessary. His Lordship strongly reprobated the conduct of the Chartists and shewed the absurdity of their political creed. Mr. Hume endeavoured to get rid of the vote by moving—that the House ought to take the claims of the Chartists into consideration, with a view to the redress of grievances, &c. Sir Robert Peel, while he cordially supported the vote, regretted the circumstances which had rendered it necessary. The vote, amounting to £75,000, was ultimately agreed to.

A case was decided, a few days since, by the Exeter Bench of Magistrates, as to the legality of pence tendered as payment. A man named William Gill, of the Anchor Inn, Paul Street, offered fifteen shillings in pence, as payment for his improvement rate. This

was refused by Mr. Vatcher, the collector, and it was now decided by the Magistrates that copper money above the value of 5½d., was not a legal tender. Gill was consequently ordered to pay the amount, with 3s. expenses.

TEMPERANCE EXPEDITION.—On Wednesday the City and North of London Temperance Society sailed on their annual excursion to Sheerness. The Mercury, a well known Gravesend fast packet, was freighted for the occasion. Earl Stanhope, the President of the Society, accompanied the party, which amounted to about 550 persons. The company were met at the Sheerness pier by a procession of teetotallers from that town and the Isle of Sheppy. The two bodies, having exchanged loud cheers, united and marched through the streets, until they arrived opposite Dr. Ward's house in the Circus. Earl Stanhope addressed the multitude from the doctor's house. The noble president said, he only recommended that he himself practised, for he had been a teetotaler more than seven years, and the result was that he now found himself, as all teetotallers must find themselves, better fitted either for pleasure or for duty. (Cheers.) He had the gratification to announce that there were not less than 900,000 teetotallers in Great Britain and Ireland, all of whom were prosperous, and better pleased with themselves than when they gave the system that trial which he now recommended to the public. (Cheers.) The procession then returned to the Mercury, and commenced the voyage back, amidst cheers from the Sheerness brethren.

A letter was read at the Court of Common Council on Thursday from Her Majesty's Chamberlain, informing the corporation of London that the Queen has been pleased to present to the City, Mr. Hayter's portrait of Her Majesty seated on the throne of the House of Lords. A resolution of gratitude to Her Majesty was carried unanimously.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—It is in contemplation to take down the outer wall of the British Museum, and to make a more respectable looking entrance in Great Russell street, and also materially to alter the front of the building so as to make it correspond in some degree, with the objects to which it is appropriated.

Yesterday week, the Horse Guards clock was illuminated for the first time. The illumination was effected by means of the "Bode light," which falls on the face, thus differing from ordinary transparent clocks, to which it is much superior, both in clearness and beauty.

THE TOURNAMENT.—The grand tournament at Eglintoun Castle will take place on the 28th of next month, and the list of knights and esquires exceeds the number originally intended. The tilting and other chivalrous sports will occupy three days. The procession of the lists leaves the castle about noon each day, and will comprise the knights, their esquires and retainers, the king of the lists and the lord of the tournament, the queen of beauty, and the other principle personages who will figure in this revival of the glories of other days. The expense of each knight will be £400. [A writer in the Times quotes Blackstone to show that tournaments are illegal, and adds, "I am strongly inclined to think, that it is clear law that the Queen of Beauty, and all the noble dames and demoiselles, who, as spectators, may be guilty of a misdemeanour, and liable, in consequence, to the punishment of fine or imprisonment, one or both."]

WESLEYAN CENTENARY PICTURE.—Mr. Parker of Newcastle, has just completed, and is about to exhibit at Liverpool, during the meeting of the Wesleyan conference there, his truly splendid Picture of the Rescue of Mr. Wesley, when a child, from the fire at the parsonage house, at Epworth, in Lincolnshire. A work of art, such as this ought not to be disposed of, in justice to the artist, in a mere passing notice, and we shall, therefore, take an early opportunity of describing it in detail, as it may be truly considered the chef d'œuvre of Mr. Parker's pencil, and will no doubt largely contribute to extend and perpetuate his professional fame.

An extraordinary instance of polygamy occurred at Worship street, on Thursday, when Sarah Mary Kitchener was charged with having married James Potter, Charles Crane, and Thomas Sell, all of whom were stated to be alive, and that she was married to the first of these when separated from a man named Tadmam. She had, therefore, four husbands all living. She was committed for trial.

EXECUTION IN LONDON.—On Monday morning W. J. Merchant, convicted of the murder, at Chelsea, of his fellow servant, a young woman, suffered the extreme penalty of the law in front of the Old Bailey. Since his condemnation, Merchant has been attentive to the duties of religion. He met his fate with considerable firmness, acknowledging the justice of his sentence.

PENNY POSTAGE PLAN.—The stationers have addressed the Chancellor of the Exchequer against the proposed plan of penny postage, or, at least, of the exclusive stamp, on the ground that it will lessen the consumption of paper.

In consequence of a report having got circulated through the City of Westminster that Mr. Leader would not contest that place at the next election, Mr. L. has addressed a letter to the Western Reform Society, in which he says he has not, and never had, the remotest intention of resigning the representation of Westminster for any other place; but will contest the honor of serving his present constituents against any candidate who may be set up to oppose him.

Last week, a deputation from the Polish emigrants in London waited on the Duke of Sussex to present to him an address of thanks for the interest he has always taken in the affairs of Poland.

The Queen Dowager has kindly consented to become the patroness of the new institution recently established by the Waterman's Company for the erection of Almshouses for aged and decayed watermen and lightermen of the River Thames and their widows, and has forwarded a donation of £105, in aid of the endowment.

Willis, the Artilleryman, who shot his sergeant major lately at Woolwich, was executed at Maidstone on Thursday, in the presence of thousands, among whom were many soldiers—and women of color. This man to the last was sullen; and though he expressed sorrow that his conduct should have brought "disgrace on the regiment," would not say he regretted the death of his victim.

The first portion of the line of the Manchester and Leeds Railway, that from Manchester to Littleborough, was opened on Thursday week, and a great number of persons travel daily between those towns.

The national institution for the preservation of life from Shipwreck, had a dinner on Wednesday, Admiral Sir C. Adam in the Chair. The result of the operations may thus be briefly stated:—"They have voted 63 gold medals and 279 silver medals of the institution, as honorary distinctions of merit, to those persons who have particularly signalled themselves by their intrepidity, which with the pecuniary rewards they have paid of £5,140, amounts to upwards of £6,000. And they have expended upwards of £5,000 for life boats and other approved apparatus."

THE CANADIAN PRISONERS.—It having been found impracticable to put the Canadian prisoners upon their trial in England, the Government has notified to them that, upon entering into personal securities not to return to Canada, they will be released.

The Irish Provincial Bank, last week, advanced the rate of discount on Bills to six per cent., by order of the head board of directors in London.

It appears by a return recently laid before the House of Commons, that the Hon. House has expended for printing Parliamentary papers within the last eight sessions only, no less a sum than £373,116 5s. 2d.

The disturbances at Birmingham appear to have subsided, and a great portion of the London police has been withdrawn. Newcastle and the colliery districts of the North are, however, in an excited state.

During last week, the East India Company embarked from Brompton Barracks upwards of 300 of their troops for the East Indies, and it is expected that 500 more will embark before the end of August.

Communication.

To Mr. WARD, Editor of the Sentinel.

SIR:—I believe you have, elsewhere than in the present correspondence, said, that it is of little avail that any private individual should attempt to rebut any remarks, however unjustifiable, to which the Editor of a public journal should think proper to give utterance: a defect of avail arising, in your opinion, from his inexperience in that description of warfare to which the attempt gives rise, and from ignorance of those bold strokes to which Editors, such as you are, will resort when hard pressed. This, may be true as a general remark, made with reference to a public which is not capable of thinking and judging for itself; but with a public which is the reverse, truth and honesty of purpose will prevail. With various persons belonging to the latter class, I am happy in having it in my power to state, that the exposition I have made of your unjust censures as to the expediency of Statute Labor and the expediency of the drain, has had the desired effect; as to the former they never entertained any doubt; as to the latter they temporarily thought it questionable on your suggesting the idea. The *onus probandi* as to public opinion, which you challenge, in relation to these matters, lies on you and not on me, I being on the negative side of the question according to your own confession.

To you, Sir, no further explanation as to the Statute Labor is due. To the public, I would admit that a charge against the Commissioners of Highways, on account of minor nuisances in the Streets, will lie, if the Commissioners are to be considered petty Policemen, and are themselves to do the work of common Scavengers. The Commissioners of Highways for the present year have had more than the ordinary difficulties to contend with, arising from not one of last year's Commissioners having been re-appointed, and from certain regulations made by the Court of Sessions which are unpalatable to some of the Surveyors. They have also had to contend with the unusually high rate of wages given about the Town for common labor: a rate of wages which induces the laborer to put off till the latest possible period the performance of his road work. So much has this high rate of wages operated against the proceedings of the Commissioners, that I think I am correct in stating that not more than one third part of the labouring population has as yet performed the Statute Labor. It may be asked why are they not prosecuted. The reason is simply that to institute suits against some 300 or 350 individuals would bear with peculiar hardship on the laboring class without any adequate beneficial result, and the Commissioners have thought it better to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors in office, and give to the poor man every chance of relieving himself from a heavy penalty. With this explanation the candid will be satisfied: to others it is not offered. There are various defects apparent in the law when it is attempted to be carried into execution in a town, and I see no redress for your public than in an amendment of the law, or in the appointment of yourself as Commissioner, with two nonentities as coadjutors.

It is with regret that I have again to speak to you on the subject of the public drain: words fail me to express my astonishment at your extreme hardness. If I have ascribed to you improper motives for your animadversions, I would conjure you, by every thing you hold dear, to explain as soon as possible, the hallucination under which you are now labouring, for no one in the present circumstances can believe it to be regard for the public interest. Could I believe it to be so, I would at once acknowledge that no man ever sacrificed so much for the public good.

I have pointed out the advantages of the drain, and the countenance it has received from all who have had the management of such public matters intrusted to them, and who be

it known have been of opposite political feelings. I have also emphatically told you that you had substituted detraction for argument, and yet again you return to your wallowing in the mire.

Do you suppose, Sir, that the public are to be blinded by your Editorials, interlarded with all the fulsome stuff about your ideas before you came to the Province—a certainty of your being assailed with the vilest slander—your free press and some half dozen more of your egotistical interludes? Do you suppose I ask you that an intelligent public will allow you to give utterance to all this your Editorial Cant, in support of a grave charge of misappropriation of the public moneys, without looking for something which you can substantiate? I think the public will not. Did you expect to impose on the public, and to found a claim for truth and common sense, by stating "that the assertion that it [the drain] will benefit George and Brunswick Streets is all a fudge; because to produce that effect, it should be run to the rear of the Town as is the case in Regent Street, near the Artillery Barracks; for the point at which the drain commences near Mr. Odell's house, is considerably lower at the surface than where it terminates at the River, and the only reason we have heard argued why that was not done, was that it must pass through lands of that Gentleman at the back part of the Town?" Is it I ask you on this sort of information and local knowledge that you predicate all your aspersions? Well may I again say to you, For shame! Sir

Look me in the face while I tell you, that the Drain in question goes 396 feet further to the rear than the Drain in Regent Street or in any other Street in town, (with the exception of that leading to the Baptist Seminary which has about 200 feet of greater extent than the others,) that it was carried so far back for the express purpose of draining George Street, and that did it extend 410 feet still further to the rear it would not interfere with the private property of any individual. Moreover the fact you admit, that the point at which the Drain commences is considerably lower at the surface than where the Drain terminates at the River, is the very cause of a subterranean Drain being indispensable; by the height of the land towards the bank of the River the surface waters are backed and formed into pools.

These facts, and most of those which I have adduced in support of my views, regarding the Drain, are susceptible of ocular demonstration; and reckless must be the mind, which in the face of such facts, of the certainty of detection, and of the blasting of its prospects of future usefulness, can stoop for a moment to make use of such misstatements as you have done, to pamper discontent and thwart those kindly feelings which should exist among all ranks of our small Community.

An explanation may be due in answer to you retort as to the cordial approbation of the Commissioners of Highways for the present year as asserted by me. All you have said, may be true; but the Commissioner to whom you refer George J. Dibble, Esq. after waiting on the Commissioners of the Improvement Fund, in Company with myself, (about five weeks ago,) for the purpose of ascertaining their reasons for carrying the drain on the S. E. in preference to the N. W. side of Saint John Street, which was the only point about which he or we felt in doubt, and after receiving their explanation, expressed himself satisfied, as he has done repeatedly since.

As to your assertion that the Commissioners of Highways for last year recommended to the Vestry of Christ Church to pay for the drain themselves, meaning of course the whole of it, I have my doubts, which for want of opportunity I have not been able to get solved. The fact however remains the same—they thought the drain necessary.

I do not think it necessary to go over the whole of the ground of contention for the fourth time; nor to advert to the dastardly subtleties to which you resort to make your version look well in the eyes of those who only see one side of the question. Further compliment or banter between us are also unnecessary as I have arrived at the painful conviction that you are destitute of the leading principle in the moral character; and that the establishment of your Journal, which I hailed with inward satisfaction, is likely under your guidance to become a curse to the community instead of a benefit.

I am, Sir

Your ob't. servant,
JOHN GREGORY,
A Commissioner of Highways.

FREDERICTON, 17th September, 1839.

SIR:—We the undersigned, two Directors of the Tobacco Mill Company, request that you call a general meeting of the Stockholders in said Company, at the earliest possible date, for the purpose of determining what measures they will adopt to raise money for the payment of debts due from the Company, and also for the transaction of any other business which may come before the Meeting.

ASA COY.

JOHN A. BECKWITH, } Directors of
JOHN TAYLOR, Esquire, } the Tobacco Mill Company.
President of the Tobacco Mill Company.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the TOMQUE MILL COMPANY, are hereby notified that a General Meeting of the Stockholders in said Company will be held at "Jackson's Hotel," in Fredericton, in the Province of New Brunswick, on Monday the fourth day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose mentioned in the foregoing requisition.

JAMES TAYLOR, PRESIDENT.

FREDERICTON, N. B., 17th September, 1839.

CAUTION.

THE Subscriber wishing to meet the demands of his customers, persons doing business with him, by letter or otherwise, are particularly requested not to forward any orders by the Steamer *Fredericton*, DAVID CURRIER, Master, as he has publicly declared he will do me all the injury possible, and has heretofore detained and stored freight directed to me, incurring thereby an unnecessary expense.

WILLIAM BARKER.

FREDERICTON, September 17, 1839.

[Sentinel, City Gazette, Courier.]

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, SEPTEMBER 18, 1839.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.
SAMUEL W. BARNETT, 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.....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.
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.

Saving's Bank.

Trustee for next week.....JAMES WILLOX.

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.

C. M'PHERSON and C. FISHER.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

MOSES PICKARD.

By Authority.



BYE ROAD COMMISSIONER IN GLOUCESTER.

James Vance, in the room of John Smith, to expend the following sums:
£20 for the road above Daly's, Tettagouche.
£10 for the road below Daly's.
£25 for the road in the Kinsale settlement.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

The following Address was presented by the Legislative Council in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present Session:—

To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, Knight, Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Knight, Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Humble Address of Her Majesty's Legislative Council in General Assembly.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council in General Assembly, thank Your Excellency for Your Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Legislature.

We are fully sensible of Your Excellency's continued attention to the welfare of the Province, in having called us together so shortly after the calamitous Fire with which the City of Saint John has been recently visited, in order to submit for consideration as well the measure and conditions of such relief as it may be expedient to extend to the sufferers, as the still more important object of providing, by Legislative enactment, for the prevention and more prompt extinction of Fires and protection of property on such occasions in that wealthy and enterprising City, all which we assure Your Excellency shall receive our serious attention and favorable consideration.

It affords us great satisfaction to receive Your Excellency's renewed assurance of Your sincere desire to co-operate with the Legislature of the Province, on all occasions, in such measures as may tend to promote the general prosperity, and give satisfaction to the Inhabitants of the Province.

We shall receive with much pleasure the several Despatches to which Your Excellency alludes, assuring us that our Most Gracious Sovereign is duly sensible of the loyalty and attachment of Her faithful subjects in this Province, and that attention has been paid to the protection of the Fisheries and other matters connected with our welfare and interests.

Your Excellency's information that Her Majesty's Government has recently sent out two Gentlemen of eminent scientific attainments, for the purpose of making a Topographical examination of certain parts of the Frontier Territory of the Province in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, with a view of bringing that long agitated question to an early and amicable determination, we receive with the most lively interest.

We cannot be too thankful that Your Excellency feels yourself enabled to offer to us Your congratulations upon its having pleased the Bountiful Giver of all Good to bless this section of the Globe with an abundant harvest.

REPLY.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen,

I beg you to receive my thanks for having so promptly and cordially responded to the observations and suggestions which I deemed it my duty to address to you from the Throne, and for the assurance that the measures to which I have directed your attention shall engage your serious and favorable consideration.