

Great Britain.

The following intelligence has been received at New York, by the arrival of the ship *Oxford* from Liverpool.

Cotton was still further depressed—the fall during the week ending the 18th being 1-8 from the quotations of the previous week.

[From the London Spectator, Oct. 19.]

The buoyant appearance of the money market to which we last week alluded has given place to one of a very different character, and its aspect has been as gloomy during the present week as it was lively during the past week. The change is, we believe, chiefly attributable to the financial operations of the Bank of the United States. It will be in the recollection of our readers that large remittances in bullion were expected by the two recent arrivals of the Great Western and British Queen steam vessels from New York; and although the amount actually received was about £256,000, it was less than had been anticipated.—A large remittance in bonds, was, however, received, and an arrangement has been concluded, by which these assets have been made available. A loan to the extent of £800,000 has been contracted by Mr. Jaudon on behalf of the United States Bank, to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, redeemable at par in the years 1841 and 1842. The price at which it has been taken is 92. The dividends are payable at Messrs. Denison & Co's, Lombard street, with whom are deposited as collateral security, the same amount (£800,000) of Philadelphia state bonds. It is now at from 3 to 4 per cent. premium. This arrangement has materially increased the demand for money, and the prices of almost every description of English security have declined from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent.

It is stated, that the Bank Directors are very earnest in pressing the Government to issue an order in Council for suspending in their favour the act of Parliament by which the circulation of notes for sums of less than £5 is prohibited. The Ministry are, however, understood to have refused compliance with this request. The usual monthly statement of the liabilities of the Bank will be published to-morrow; and it is generally believed, that the amount of bullion in store will not be augmented, as, though there have been some large importations, the necessity of paying the small dividends in cash has abstracted 700,000 sovereigns from the Bank coffers; but, as this bullion has not been exported, a considerable part of it must soon find its way back again.

The foreign exchanges have declined slightly, and the appearance of them is heavy. It is understood, that the Bank has drawn upon Paris to the full extent of the amount (£2,000,000) that the Bank of France undertook to discount; and, as this support to the exchanges has been withdrawn, a further decline is anticipated.

The Morning Post of the 19th says:—"We have no amendment to notice in the Continental Exchanges. The quotations are still dropping; and, but for the support given to the market by the house of Baring, Brothers & Co., who are believed to be acting for the Bank of England, it is not too much to suppose that they could not be maintained at anything like their recent elevation. It is a question not very easy of solution, how it is that a balance of trade should still be in operation against us? The payments made and making, for foreign grain, are, it is to be presumed, much more considerable than the public are aware of; and the exportation of our manufactures is still so inconsiderable as to be hardly worthy of being taken into account at all as a medium of exchange. Last year we shipped nothing to the corn growing districts of the Continent; this year there is the same absence of orders; and, we suppose, it may now be fairly understood, that this branch of our export trade has all but ceased."

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 19, 3 P. M.
MONEY MARKET.—The English Stock Market is heavy, and has given way fully 1/2 per cent. The opening price of Consols was 90 1/2 sellers for money, and 90 1/4 for Accounts; and the present price, the lowest of the morning, is 89 1/2 for Money, and 90 1/4 for account. The Reduced Three and a Half per Cents have experienced a greater decline, and after being at 97 1/2, are now 96 1/2. Bank Stock is 1 1/2 per cent. lower than yesterday, being quoted at 177 1/2; and India Stock is 2 1/2. Exchange Bills are, however, lower; being 4s. to 2s. dis. This decline is solely attributable to the state of the market, which is borne down by an aggregation of small sales for money, and has not been produced by any extensive operation. The Foreign Funds are generally lower.

In respect to the affairs of Turkey and Egypt, the Paris correspondent of the London Times states that M. De Brunow, the Russian diplomatist, has removed nearly every point in dispute between the British and Russian Governments, and that he has convinced Lord Palmerston of the necessity for Russian interference on behalf of the Porte, should Mehmet Ali proceed to extremities, and has even obtained the consent of the government for the expediting a Russian army to Constantinople should Ibrahim make a step in advance, as no other means to control the populace or the disaffected would be at hand, or be available for the Sultan's government. On the other hand, the Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle says, "the general rumour in diplomatic circles here is that the mission of M. De Brunow to London has failed, and that his proposals to the British Government have been rejected."

BRITISH AUXILIARY LEGION.—We have great pleasure in stating, from authority, that the claims of the officers and men of the unfortunate legion upon the Spanish government are now in a fair way of being speedily settled. We noticed, on the 24 of August last, that Mr. Grote, Mr. Buller, Sir De Lacy Evans, and other influential members of parliament, had waited upon Lord Palmerston, on behalf of this ill-used body, and proposed that an arrangement should be submitted by his lordship to the Spanish Government, by which the claims should be paid off by instalments of £100,000 per annum. Lord Palmerston has so far deemed his pledge, that under the auspices of

British embassy at Madrid, a proposal has been made, within the last few days, by the highly respectable banking-house of O'Shea & Co., of that city, to undertake to make payments of £25,000 every three months, until the whole sum (now about £200,000) shall have been liquidated. This proposal has been officially notified by the Spanish government to Sir De Lacy Evans, who leaves London in a few days for Madrid, to complete the arrangement.—*Morning Chronicle*.

NEW YORK, November 18.

The accounts brought by the packet ship *Oxford*, do not in any respect, materially change the aspect of affairs in England, from that which they bore when the Great Western left Bristol. The dates by the steam ship, were from London to the evening of the 18th ultimo. Those by the *Oxford* are, at the utmost, but 24 hours later from London, which are of the last day in the week—Saturday—when unless some important news were received, but little business is transacted. No news of interest from this or from any other quarter had in the interval reached England, and consequently the accounts now published, are but a summary of the embarrassments of the week. We make this observation, because collectively, these embarrassments appear more serious than they did when they came to hand, in a more divided form.

The naval Command at Portsmouth, vacated by the removal of Admiral Fleming to Greenwich, will, it is rumoured, be conferred on Sir George Parker, K. C. B. in which case, as that gallant officer has held no command since he had the *Aboukir*, 74, in the last war, he will, in all probability, retain all the officers and staff who have been serving under his fortunate predecessor.—*Shipping Gazette*.

Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, it is said, will be the officer selected to succeed the Hon. Admiral Fleming in the command at this port.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

Glasgow, of all the cities in the old world, has made the greatest progress in population and wealth during the last half century. In 1770 its population was but 30,000. It is now 270,000. Forty years since its custom house dues were only £3000 per annum, and now they are £400,000.

United States.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

[From the United States Army and Navy Chronicle.]
The troops now in Florida are the third regiment of artillery, a portion of the second dragoons, the first, second, sixth and seventh regiments of infantry. The third artillery, having been much reduced, will be sent to the North and be relieved by the first artillery, which has been recruited, and is now full. The companies of the second dragoons that arrived at New York in the spring, being now full also, will return to Florida; and the regiments of infantry now there will remain.

It is intended to drive the enemy out of the settlements by occupying the country within and north of a line drawn from Pilatka to the mouth of the Withlacoochee, including Fort King, thence along the west coast, to the Apalachicola; and by maintaining posts as low down as the mouth of the Withlacoochee. The inhabitants will be armed, and the defence of their firesides and neighborhoods confided to them, with such assistance from the regulars as occasion may call for. The posts on the Atlantic coast and at Tampa Bay will be continued, with such others as the commanding general may find expedient.

Experience having mournfully proved the impracticability of forcing the Indians from their swamps and hammocks, so familiar to them, but inaccessible to us, no farther attempts will at present be made; leaving to time and the gradual spread of the settlements the accomplishment of an object unattainable by arms.

The report so extensively circulated, of conferences between the secretary of war and Major General Macomb and Scott, are entirely without foundation; no such conferences have been held. Equally unfounded is that of sending seven thousand troops to Florida; if all our regulars, now out of the territory, were taken from their present stations, they would not amount to the number named.

The Northern, Northwestern, and Southwestern frontiers are quite as much exposed, and stand as much in need of defence as does the territory of Florida. There has been no design entertained heretofore of sending the eighth infantry into Florida, its presence being considered essential to the maintenance of neutrality on the borders of Canada. The fourth artillery will be stationed between Cleveland (Ohio) and Fort Gratiot; and the second artillery will be divided between Fort Niagara and Buffalo.

It is believed that some additional small vessels will be built or purchased, and sent to the coast of Florida, to prevent depredations by the Indians upon wrecked vessels and crews.

The approaching campaign then will partake more of a defensive than offensive character, as it will be confined to driving the Indians from the settled portions of Florida, where they have committed depredations without check. It having been found impossible to force the Indians from their fastnesses, any further attempt to effect that object would only be attended with a needless sacrifice of life and money.

* These remarks were prepared for the Chronicle of October 24; but since they were written, information has been received which renders it inexpedient to withdraw the first artillery at present from the Canada frontier. The third will therefore remain in Florida, until the exigencies of the service at other points will allow of its being relieved.

[From the Aberdeen Constitutional, Sept. 20.]

Inverness Academy.—We understand that a new Rector has been recommended to the Royal Academy here. A majority of the Directors of the Institution some time ago consulted Lords Moncreiff and Cockburn as to the appointment of a Rector, and pledged themselves to support the person recommended by the learned lords. Seventeen candidates came forward, from which a list of four was selected, and of these four the choice of the learned lords ultimately fell upon Mr. Gray, formerly

lecturer on natural philosophy and mathematics in Glasgow, afterwards teacher of these branches in the Dollar Institution, and recently professor in the University of New Brunswick. There seems no doubt that Mr. Gray will be Rector, and we wish him a long career of usefulness and prosperity in our Highland capital.—*Inverness Herald*.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 27, 1839.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.
SAMUEL W. BARRITT, Cashier.
Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.
Director this week.....G. J. DIBBLEE
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.....JAMES TAYLOR
Hours of business, from 10 to 3.

Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

Saving's Bank.

Trustee for next week.....ASA COY.

Central Fire Insurance Company.

Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Back House opposite the Parade, (Sunday excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.

B. WOLHAUPTEN, 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.

B. WOLHAUPTEN.



By Authority.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,
25th November, 1839.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Frederick Morehouse, Esquire, to be Captain of the Troop of Carleton Light Dragoons, vice Gardien, resigned; also,

John Price, Gent. to be Quarter Master of the 1st Battalion King's County Militia, with the rank of Lieutenant, vice D. Mather, deceased.

By Command.
GEO. SHORE,
Adjutant General Militia.

We would beg leave to draw the attention of our readers to a "PROSPECTUS" of a new work, entitled the "CANADIAN BROTHERS," or the *Prophecy fulfilled*, an Historical Tale of the War of 1812, by Major RICHARDSON, the author of "Wacousta," and other popular works. It is believed to be the intention of the author to dedicate this work to His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey. Those persons who may be anxious to obtain a copy of the work will please leave their names at the Fredericton Reading Room, or at the Royal Gazette Office, as early as possible. We annex the following article from the *Montreal Gazette* in reference to this deservedly popular and interesting writer:—

"We are happy to find that Major Richardson, the author of 'Wacousta,' and other popular works, has arrived in Town, from Upper Canada, for the purpose of superintending the Publication of 'The Brothers, or the Prophecy fulfilled,' a new work which is highly spoken of by those who have perused the manuscript; and which is said to contain many interesting sketches of the last War with the United States. The work will be published in the course of December; and we are glad to learn that the subscription list to the work, which will be in two volumes, is highly gratifying and satisfactory to the author."

St. JOHN, Nov. 20.

At a special meeting of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday, Nov. 19, 1839:

RESOLVED, That this Board anticipate the many and permanent benefits to accruing to these British North American Provinces from the successful prosecution of the Communication by steam between Halifax and our father land.—Impressed with a deep sense of the high enterprise evinced by the Hon. S. Cunard of Nova Scotia—the energetic projector and proprietor of the line of steamers intended to secure that communication.—And admiring the ready talent and bold spirit of that Gentleman in grappling with and bringing to a successful termination so vast and complicated an undertaking, do resolve unanimously—

That the thanks of this board are due, and that the same be conveyed to the Hon. S. Cunard, of Nova Scotia, as expressive of their sentiments towards him, and as an acknowledgment of the important services he has in this instance rendered to the North American Colonies and to the interests of the British Empire generally.

Ordered that the Chairman and Secretary be a Committee to wait on the Hon. Mr. Cunard, with a copy of the foregoing Resolution. Extract from the minutes.

I. WOODWARD, Secy.

St. JOHN, Nov. 20, 1839.

GENTLEMEN.—I beg to return my sincere thanks to the Gentlemen comprising the Chamber of Commerce for the very flattering expressions contained in their resolution of yesterday; and I most ardently hope and trust, the Provinces will reap all the benefits they anticipate from the establishment of the steam Communication with Great Britain, for which we are indebted to Her Majesty's Government, for the liberal grant made in aid of the undertaking; without which it never could have been accomplished.

I must again return my best thanks and remain Gentlemen,
Your very humble servant.

S. CUNARD.

To L. Donaldson & I. Woodward, Esqrs.

STEAM NAVIGATION ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—The Honorable Samuel Cunard arrived here yesterday from Boston, which place, it is understood, he has visited for the purpose of making arrangements to accommodate his Atlantic Steamers. The citizens of Boston have taken up the matter in the most spirited and liberal manner, and appear to be doing every thing in their power to further Mr. Cunard's plans. The East Boston Company are building a set of wharves at East Boston, with sheds for Coal and all other conveniences, solely for the use of Mr. Cunard's steamers. These premises will cost no less than \$40,000, and the Company have granted Mr. Cunard a lease of them for twenty years, free of rent; they are to be finished and the keys handed over on or before the 10th of May next.

From Mr. Cunard we learn that the Boats are in a great state of forwardness, and that two of the largest will be launched next month. There are to be four boats of the first class, about 1500 tons each and 160 horse power, and two vessels of smaller size, the one to ply regularly between Boston and Halifax, and the other between Pictou, Miramichi and Quebec. The first steamer will leave Liverpool on the 1st day of May next, and a second will follow on the 16th.—After which they will continue to sail regularly both from Halifax and Liverpool on the 1st and 16th of each month.

Of the immense advantages which will accrue to New Brunswick from the establishment of this regular and steady mode of communication, we think few persons are yet aware. A great impulse will thereby be given to trade and business of every description; it will tend to introduce into the country as settlers a better class of persons than have usually emigrated, and enhance the value of every acre of land in the Province; it will bring us into notice in Great Britain, and will cause the almost boundless resources of this Colony to be known and appreciated; it will create an interest in our welfare and prosperity among the people of England which we are strongly inclined to believe does not now exist, and in it thousand other ways operate to our advantage.

To the boldness, the energy and the enterprise of the Honorable S. Cunard, we shall be mainly indebted for all these benefits, and this Province owes him a debt of gratitude for engaging in so weighty an undertaking, and that too after all hope of carrying it into effect had been abandoned by the British Government. Having failed in making a contract for carrying the Mails to Halifax by steam, the idea was given up altogether by Government, and arrangements were just about to be concluded with the Companies which own the Great Western and British Queen for the conveyance of the British American Mails via New York! At this moment Mr. Cunard, most opportunely and fortunately for these Colonies, stepped in and proposed to take upon himself the whole burthen of the enterprise, thus securing to British North America an important advantage which might otherwise have been lost to them for years.

The six steamers now building will cost not less than £250,000 sterling, and various other heavy outlays will be required before any return can be expected. As our Province will derive great benefit from Mr. Cunard's spirited enterprise, ought it not endeavor to contribute in some way to aid and encourage it? The Bostonians have done well, and the people of New Brunswick should not be behind hand in expressing their sentiments or in giving assistance towards carrying out to the fullest extent all the details of so glorious an undertaking.

We may recur to this subject again, and in the meantime trust our brother editors throughout the Province will express their opinions upon it.—*St. John Observer*.

The Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Lady and family, of this City, have arrived at Halifax in the packet *Ranger*, from Falmouth. This intelligence will be very pleasing to Mr. Gray's numerous friends in this city, by whom he will be received with the highest gratification.—*Id.*

The Rev. Mr. Wilson, Minister of Saint Andrew's Church, in this City, Lady and family, went passengers in the ship *St. Andrew*, which sailed early on Sunday morning for London, on a visit to Mr. W.'s friends in Scotland, and for the benefit of his health. We learn that Mr. Wilson has obtained leave of absence from his Church until next summer.—The Rev. Mr. McGregor will officiate in St. Andrew's Church during Mr. Wilson's absence.—*Id.*

James Dobie, Esquire, of Glasgow, has presented to the Mechanics' Institute of this City, two large and beautiful Drawings, representing the latest improvements in the Steam Engine, and a copy of Ure's Philosophy of Manufactures. The thanks of the Institute were, on motion of Mr. Jarvis, ordered to be conveyed by the Secretary to Mr. Dobie for his valuable present.—*Id.*

We hear much talk of the hard times in Saint John: daily complaints of scarcity of money—Banks not discounting—business dull—nobody paying cash—no disposition to sell on credit, with numerous ejectives. But we do not believe matters are half so bad as "the people say they are." Our business places are crowded—our harbour is full—our wharves are thronged—not a failure or a prospect of one; our River steamers laden to the water's edge with merchandise—and our ships leaving the port in great numbers, with valuable cargoes. Vessel's launching—and plenty more building

—labourers wages enormous, and scarcely a seaman to be obtained. Why then do we hear such disconsolate rumors on the state of the times. Some people want our Banks to pay them all their paper, and then, not content, would demand their specie too: others with no capital or prospects, would have at least one third of the capital of the Banks—speculate it away—and afterwards rail like "niggardly lions" at these Institutions. In our opinion, these complainers are all humbugs: the Banks do as much as they can;—and did some of our merchants conduct their business as properly as those Institutions manage their affairs, we should have no such dull sounds of ruin and starvation which some wise ones are continually harping upon from Monday morning till Saturday night. Times are good: our city has met with misfortunes, and she bears the consequences well; trade is brisk, and already is the chief stock of Goods imported this fall nearly expended. And this is the real state of things, and it cannot be denied. The prospects of monetary matters are gloomy all over the world at the present time: and there is no help for it—at least we do not see how we are to avoid it in this our honest and thriving little City. If we are industrious, frugal and persevering—we will not have much time to talk of these *horrid dull times*.—*Herald*.

We are informed that one of the incendiaries connected with the burning of the Church at Grand Manan, is now in custody.—*Saint Andrews Standard*.

BATHURST, GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Three Barques have been launched from the ship yard of Messrs. Joseph Cunard & Co. at this place, within the last fortnight. The *June*, of upwards of 300 tons burthen, on the 5th inst; the *Susan*, of the same size, on the 9th; and on this day, the 18th, another of upwards of 400 tons, called the *Caroline*. These vessels are built principally of Heematack or Juniper, of an excellent quality, which abounds in this vicinity; have been carefully and faithfully constructed, and on beautiful models.

Previous to this, more than ten years have elapsed since the last and only square rigged vessel ever built in this harbor was launched. The *Timber Trade*, which a few years since was carried on with such vigor in this quarter, and which caused the introduction of settlers, and a sudden increase to the population, had declined as rapidly as it arose, till within two years past it dwindled into insignificance.—Hundreds of persons, who had come into the County, encouraged by the wages and employment afforded by the Lumber business, were at once deprived of the means of subsistence; privation and suffering followed. Settlement on new lands and removal from the County were at once resorted to, to alleviate the distress, but in these would have been found but a partial relief, had not the enterprise of Mr. Cunard supplied a more complete and substantial remedy for the evil, in the establishment of his extensive ship yard in the town of Bathurst.

The happy consequences of this establishment have been remarkably manifest during the season. The quarter where the yard is situated, which but a few months since was silent as a church yard, is now redolent of life and bustle. Trade has revived—every one is employed. The deserted and decaying houses are renewed and occupied—a spirit of industry restored—the jail tenantless—and hunger and want banished from the place. Such are the glorious benefits which accrue from the enterprise and capital of an individual, happily directed; in a shade and form too, divested of the danger of that spirit of recklessness and extravagance which is invariably engendered in every community when manuring is conducted to excess.

The Messrs. Cunards have had some hundred workmen employed during the autumn, about their yard. Three vessels they have just launched, and two remain on the stocks, to be launched early in the spring. When it is considered that an inexhaustible stock of Juniper, of a quality not to be excelled in America, can be obtained close to the scene of their operations, and that they have availed themselves of the skill of experienced artisans, introduced from different quarters, it may be reasonably hoped that this establishment may be as profitable to the Messrs. Cunard as it has proved beneficial to the country.

The *Susan*, and *Jane*, launched but a few days since, are now nearly loaded and ready for sea. They appear like twin sisters on the water, and it would require an experienced eye and long acquaintance to distinguish them apart. Their model is unexceptionable, fully sustaining the well earned credit of Mr. Raimnie, the tasteful and skilful artist who superintends the drafting and moulding department. It was a pleasing scene to observe these two vessels moving down the harbour, while the *Caroline* was being consigned to their common element, to follow the same track in a day or two at furthest.—The weather remains mild and clear, and there is good prospect of those fine vessels getting a favorable offing.—*Miramichi Gleaner*.

Married.

At Christ Church, Fredericton, on Thursday the 21st inst., by the Reverend the Archdeacon, William Ambrose Haig, Captain in Her Majesty's 52d Regt. Light Infantry, to Mary Caroline, daughter of the late Capt. John Jenkins, late of the 4th Infantry.
On Thursday last, by the Rev. R. Shepherd, Mr. Charles S. Lugin, Printer, to Martha Lovevina, eldest daughter of Mr. John Stevens, all of this place.
On the 18th inst. by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, A. M., Mr. John Burns, to Miss Mary Hodge, both of the Parish of St. Mary.
At Miramichi, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. R. Archibald, Captain Francis J. McAlpine, of Halifax, to Martha, youngest daughter of S. Raimnie, Esq. of Aberdeen.

At Carlisle, July 29th, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Minister of the Established Church, Mr. Thomas Cook Almory, of England, to Mary Jane, third daughter of Perry Dumaresq, Esq. of Dalhousie, and Collector of H. M. Customs, Bay de Chaleur.

Died.

On the 7th ult. at Douglas, Miss Mercey Ann Nevins, third daughter of Mrs. Phebe Nevins.—For several years she lived in the enjoyment of peace with God, through faith in Christ Jesus; her active trust in Christ her Saviour, was attended with loving obedience to His precepts; and in the last hours of her life, she testified thus:—"The religion I professed in health, supports my mind in sickness.—I have not followed a cunningly devised fable.—Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."