

Great Britain.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

The *British Queen* arrived at New York on the 16th instant, having performed the passage in thirteen days and eleven hours from the time the English pilot was discharged until the American one was taken on board. She had upwards of one hundred passengers. The London dates are to the 1st of May.

Among the passengers by the *British Queen* is the Earl of Mulgrave, eldest son of Lord Normanby. He is on his way to Canada.

The House of Commons re-assembled, after the Easter adjournment, on the 29th of April. The first business, after petitions, was the report of the election committee on the Cambridge election.—It set forth that the returned Member, the Hon. Manners Sutton, (Tory,) was not duly elected—that he had been guilty of bribery, and that an extensive system of bribery had prevailed at the election.

The Budget was to be brought forward on the 8th May.

The London Times says that the British ships of war in the neighbourhood of Naples, commenced on the 17th reprisals, and captured, it was said, 50 vessels. The Neapolitan vessels at Malta, were under an embargo.

It was agreed that French property on board Neapolitan vessels, with an English certificate, should be respected and allowed to pass.

An embargo on all Sicilian vessels had been laid on at Malta.

Louis Philippe had offered himself as mediator, between England and Naples, and the mediation had been accepted by the King of Naples.

A letter from Naples states that the government is placing all the coast in a state of defence, and that every disbanded soldier has been recalled.—The English Ambassador had invited all the English families residing at Naples not to renew the term of their apartments. Several of those families had already arrived there.

The French Sulphur Company has published an *expose* of its position with the Neapolitan government. It reveals no new facts, and is no more than an argument for the continuation of its monopoly founded on what they believe, or affect to believe, to be the justice of the original contract, they call for the intervention of the government upon the ground, that representing interest to the amount of £12,000,000 they have a right to claim protection from abuses attempted through the means of foreign force.

NAPLES.—A letter of the 14th from Rome, published in a Lyons paper, contains the following: "An English steamer has returned from Naples, Malta to demand from Mr. Temple, the definitive answer of the King to the note of Lord Palmerston. Apprised of the fact the King started in haste for the Castle-mare, and the English envoy had no one with whom he could communicate at the palace. The steamer was obliged to go back to Malta, without bearing to the English Admiral the desired information. The first act of English hostility, will probably be the seizing of the Neapolitan fleet which is out of port. The fleet consists of 12 sail, the *Vesuvius*, 82 guns, 46 men; 60, *Isabella*, 48, and the *Urania*, 46.

INDEPENDENCE OF SICILY.—A proclamation has just made its appearance, dated from Sicily (but bearing no signature whereby to identify it with any known party), declaring the independence of the Island, and proclaiming the Prince of Capua its future "Constitutional King."

The accounts of the utter failure of the Russian expedition upon Chiva are confirmed. The troops were so diminished by cold, sickness, and famine, that it was found impossible to proceed. This is not the only disgrace which the Russian arms have experienced. The brave Circassians have captured one of their forts, defended by twenty pieces of artillery, and taken many prisoners. Very large reinforcements would be sent from Sebastopol to the Russian commander in Circassia.

THE CROPS IN FRANCE.—The crops, (says the Breton of Nantes) are looking splendid, and promise a fine harvest. The drought has done no harm, except to a small quantity of bad land, the produce of which is always feeble. We learn that in no part of France are there any complaints as to the appearance of the crops.

In the House of Commons on the 29th a question was asked, whether the report in the newspapers stating that hostilities had actually commenced was true. In answer to which Lord Russell said that no official information had been received by the government on the subject.

The Paris papers however, of the 28th, confirm the report of reprisals, and state that a circular of the French Consul at Naples, dated the 18th, announces the beginning of reprisals, and the English ships of war had seized upon several Neapolitan vessels.

Sir Robert Seppings, the distinguished Naval architect of England, from whose models many of the English vessels have of late years been constructed, died at Taunton, England, on the 25th ult. aged 72 years.

Letters from Constantinople repeat the rumour that the Shah of Persia was marching with a large army upon Bagdad.

The reports of mutinies among the Carlist insurgents in Spain are revived; and it is said that Espartero has pledged himself to put an end to the civil war in Aragon and Catalonia by the month of September. Meanwhile, the budget of the minister of Finance shows an estimated excess of expenditure over income of nearly seven million sterling.

The interest in the Sulphur question has subsided for the present. The French government offered its mediation between England and Naples: which the former power at once accepted, and it is presumed that the consent of Naples will not be withheld. The *Courier* says that Mr. Guizot, on his own responsibility and with the utmost promptitude, offered the mediation of his government—an offer which Thiers gladly confirmed.

American Flour was selling, at the latest dates, at 27s. 6d. duty paid, at which rate 10,000 barrels had changed hands during the week ending the 28th ultimo.

The House of Commons resumed its sittings April 30th, after Easter recess. The attendance was thin, and the proceedings uninteresting. Lord John Russell, when questioned upon the point by Lord Mahon, professed himself unable to say whether the British fleet in the Mediterranean had proceeded to make reprisals from the Neapolitans.

Lord John Russell in answer to a question in the House of Commons, on the 29th, as to the state of the Boundary Question, said that as the question was an extremely important one, he must defer answering it till the next day.

It appears from letters written by Jews resident in Damascus and in Rhodes, that the Israelites in both places have been subjected to the most horrible tortures to elicit confession of having murdered, in Damascus, a priest and his servant, and in Rhodes a Greek boy. There is not the slightest rational cause for the suspicion in either case; and Turkish functionaries act under the influence of the fiercest religious prejudice against the Jews. The *Journal d's Debats* calls upon all Christian governments to stop these atrocities.

The *Presse* states that England had only accepted the mediation of France on the condition that the sulphur contract should be annulled.

The arrangements for a line of Steam Packets to the West Indies are at length completed. The packets are to be of 1250 tons burthen, and are to be ready for sea by the autumn of 1841.

ANTARCTIC VOYAGE.—A voyage of discovery to the Antarctic will leave England early in June. This new expedition, which will consist of two vessels, to be placed under the command of an Officer in the Navy, will be equipped at the sole expence of several British merchants. We need not add that we wish them all the success that so spirited an undertaking so signally merits.

The Cork Theatre was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of Sunday, April 12—supposed to have been caused by the escape of gas. Mr. and Mrs. Wood had taken their benefit the night before.

A meeting was held in London, April 24, to protest against the "opium war"—Earl Stanhope in the chair. Strong resolutions were adopted, and a petition to Parliament, which was to be presented in the House of Lords by Earl Stanhope, and in the Commons by Lord Sandon. It was resolved also that the resolutions should be done into Chinese and sent to the Emperor of China.

Intelligence had been received of the death of Sir Henry Fane, recently Commander in Chief of the British Forces in India. He died on board the *Malabar*, on the 24th of March.

The London papers announce the death of the Countess of Burlington, first Lady of the Bed Chamber to the Queen. The Countess was 28 years of age. She was the fourth daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, and sister of Lord Morpeth, Lady Dover, and the Duchess of Sutherland.

The death of the Hon. Mr. Waldegrave is also announced—brother of the Earl of Waldegrave. About a year ago he married the daughter of Braham the vocalist.

Mr. O'Connell employed his Easter holiday in "agitating" most strenuously against Lord Stanley's resignation bill. In Dublin he got up an immense meeting, at which strong resolutions against the bill were passed, and the great Daniel himself was never more prolific in speeches, letters, &c., or more successful in rousing the people. It is indeed with him a struggle for life; for should the bill pass, and a new election take place under its provisions, his influence in the return of members would be almost annihilated.

Prince Castelcicala, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of the Two Sicilies, arrived in London on the 26th of April. He is on a special mission relating to the sulphur difficulties.

It is stated that the Dublin Abstinence Society, which was established in November last, had no less than 6000 members on the first of April. The Catholic Priests throughout Ireland are very generally following the example of Father Matthew, in taking a lead in the temperance movement. Father Matthew had administered the pledge to more than a million. At Fermoy, County Cork, the applications for whiskey licences had fallen from eighty to five.

MANCHESTER COTTON MARKET, April 24.—Confidence is again returning, though perhaps not quite so quickly as some might wish, but slow and sure is a good maxim. There has been great firmness in every department of the grey cloth market this week, and in some cases a trifling advance.

[From the London Price Current, April 28.]

TEA.—The monthly public sales of Tea commenced on Wednesday, and were brought to a close on Friday; the total quantities contained in the catalogues was 12,471 packages or 915,775 lbs. weight. There was a good attendance of the trade, as well as many country buyers, and much more confidence was exhibited than might have been expected. The sales opened with a determination on the part of the merchants not to sell black tea, the proportion of which was small, unless at extreme prices, but green teas, of which the assortment was comparatively large, and not being much wanted, have not generally maintained their former quotations, and have for the most part gone 2d. to 3d. lower.

Congou has fully supported previous rates, and Canton Bohea, which sold at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. was considered to have fetched its value. Some of the proprietors have withdrawn and bought in large breaks of Congou, at higher prices, not being disposed to realize at present rates. Of the above quantity about 2000 packages or 260,000 lbs. weight, consisted of Green Tea.

There has been very little business done privately in either free trade Tea or Company's

Congou, but the former is held for extreme prices, while some forced sales of the latter have been made for cash at 2s. 4½d. per lb.

FRANCE.—The King of the French has taken the occasion of his son's marriage to complete or rather to extend the amnesty completed in May.

The marriage of the Duke de Nemours, and the Princess Victoria of Saxe Coburg was solemnized at the Palace of St. Cloud, on the 27th of April. The ceremony was as strictly private as the etiquette of the French Court permits.

In the Chamber of Deputies the ministerial demand of 1,000,000 francs, for the Blockade of Buenos Ayres, was agreed to by a vote of 260 to 10.—Private letters report that an expedition against Buenos Ayres was contemplated by the French government.

Letters from Algiers of the 24th ult. state that the Duke of Orleans and d'Aumale were at Bouffarick, in good health and spirits. Marshal Vallee was shortly expected to join them, when the expedition would at once commence its march.—The whole army of Marshal Vallee now amounts to 50,000 men.

SPAIN.—There has been another breaking up of the Cabinet, several of the Ministers having resigned. Only one new appointment is announced—that of Count Clonard to be Minister of War.—Gen. Evans had gone to Madrid, to make, or attempt, some settlement of the claims of the Spanish Legion. No military movements of any importance are mentioned.

Madrid letters of the 21st say that the health of the young Queen is very delicate, and the physicians having advised change of air, her mother, the Regent, purposes to make a tour with her, either in Andalusia or in the Basque Provinces.

INDIA.—We find no later advices from China, and only the following paragraph relating to India, in the Standard (evening) of April 30:

The *Eco de l'Orient* contains advices from Bombay to the 29th of February. The Governor General was at Allahabad. It is rumoured that some important changes are to be made in the Government of the East Indies. The seat of government is to be transferred from Calcutta to Bombay, the presidencies abolished, and the whole of the British Possessions in the East Indies divided into northern and southern India.

The plague, it is said, had broken out in Damascus.

Great distress prevailed in Greece, and the price of provisions had been considerably augmented. The severity of the winter had been such, that upwards of 50,000 cattle had perished in the snow in Romelia alone.

Constantinople letters of the 1st inst. mention a new defeat sustained by the Russians in Circassia, and the capture by the Circassians of one of their forts and 20 pieces of artillery. It was believed in Odessa that the army of 40,000 men concentrating at Sebastopol, would be landed in the course of the spring on the coast of Circassia.

Accounts from Persia state that the Schah was preparing to march southward at the head of his army.

It was reported also that Abdel-Kader had offered to settle his quarrel with France by a private combat with Marshal Vallee, and that the latter had accepted the offer. This latter statement is of course nonsense.

ROAD WORK.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Public Notice that he will attend at ESTEY'S, in the *Howard Settlement*, on Saturday the 13th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of selling at Auction the *Cutting out and Levelling of the ROAD* between the above Settlement and the *Baillie Settlement*.

Security will be required for the performance of the work.

L. B. RAINSFORD, Commissioner.

May 14, 1840. [Saint Andrews Standard.]

FREDERICTON

Steam Boat Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the *Frederickton Steam Boat Company*, will be held at F. W. HATHEWAY'S Brick Building, in Fredericton, on Friday the 26th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors to serve for the ensuing year, pursuant to the Deed of Settlement, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought forward.

JOHN T. SMITH, President. Fredericton, 26th May, 1840.

P. S. The Shareholders are particularly requested to attend, as some important matters relative to the interest of the Company will be submitted to the meeting.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned Commissioners for expending money on part of the Great Road leading from the mouth of the Nashwaak to the Bend of Peticoe, will attend at Captain BARKER'S farm in Saint Mary's, on Monday the 8th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of letting portions of the same.

Terms made known at the time of sale. THOMAS O. MILES, BEVERLY R. JOUETT, Commissioners.

May 26, 1840.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby warned not to purchase a quantity of *White Pine Timber*, marked F R or P, old marks, and M K, new marks; also a number of *White Pine Logs*, marked B M R, old marks, and M K, new marks, as the said Timber and Logs are the property of the Subscriber.

FRANCIS RICE. Fredericton, May 25, 1840.

DEEDS, LEASES, Bonds and Mortgages. For sale at this Office.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MAY 27, 1840.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President. SAMUEL W. BARRETT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.

Director this week.....GEO. A. MUNRO.

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.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Mondays and Thursdays.

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.....J. 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. WOLHAUPT, President.

Committee for the present month.

C. MACPHERSON and C. FISHER.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

THOMAS MURRAY.



By Authority.

BYE ROADS SAINT JOHN.

Simon Vaughan to be Commissioner to expend the sum of £75 on the Road from Quaco Creek to M-Cumber's Hill, in the place of David Vaughan who is absent from the Province.

ERRATUM.—The Christian name of Captain Yerxa, whose Commission has been cancelled (last Gazette) is *Jonathan* and not John.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and suite left Head Quarters on Monday last in the Steamer *New Brunswick* for the City of Saint John.

CELEBRATION OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY AND MARRIAGE.

Saturday last being the day appointed by his Excellency for a general rejoicing throughout the Province, in honor of her Majesty's happy nuptials and birthday, at noon the Royal Artillery and 36th Regiment assembled on the Church Green, and immediately after, his Excellency and numerous suite, escorted by Major Wilmot's Troop of York Light Dragoons appeared on the ground, when a royal salute and a *feu de joie* were fired. The military were then dismissed and the public adjourned to the flats below the town, where a commodious neatly arranged temporary booth had been erected by a Committee of Management, well stocked with roast and boiled Beef, Hams, Bread, and an ample supply of Keith's XX Ale; provision in fact was made sufficient to dine six hundred persons by the Committee, who had received funds for that purpose, by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants of Fredericton and its vicinity; Marquee and other small Tents were pitched in different parts of the green, which enlivened and added much to the beauty of the scene. At one o'clock his Excellency and suite were escorted by the Committee to the scene of festivity, where a great concourse of persons of all classes had assembled. His Excellency after walking round the booth and expressing his high satisfaction at the arrangements that had been made for affording both refreshment and amusement, made a short and appropriate address to the joyous multitude; and proposed that the health of Her Majesty and Prince ALBERT should be drunk with all the honors, which was done heartily justice to by the crowd in good ale, accompanied by cheers so long and loud, that they made the surrounding forests ring with their echoes in every direction. The provisions were then served out to all who applied for them, and a more rapid consumption of the good things of this life we certainly never witnessed. The table being cleared, the sports provided for the day commenced with a Canoe race, between the Indians of both sexes, which was well and very closely contested; the victors were received at the booth by the Committee and received their prizes, consisting of Hats trimmed with beads, ribbons, &c. and four dollars each, amidst the astounding cheers of the crowd.

The next sport in order was a foot race, open to all competitors, with three hurdle jumps. For this race fifteen entered; it was cleverly won by Sergeant Kent of the 36th Regiment, who carried off the prize with all the honors.

The next was a foot race backwards, which afforded much amusement, and won by George Wheeler of Kingsclear; twelve started for this race. There were a variety of other amusements, such as hop, step and jump, leaping the bar, jumping in sacks, bobbing for Treacle Buns, dipping for Dollars in a Flour tub, climbing the greased pole, and pulling the cable, for all which prizes were awarded to the victors, and the whole concluded with a game of foot ball, in which all classes, high and low, entered

into with much spirit, and the same was kept up with the greatest good humour and apparent enjoyment until dark, when the crowd separated for their homes, fairly tired out with excitement and enjoyment; all appearing delighted with the day's amusement, and full of loyalty and good feeling. The day was beautifully fine, and we scarcely ever witnessed a public festival in which there was so much general satisfaction and pleasure displayed throughout the day by all classes. His Excellency gave a large dinner party at Government House in the evening, at which all the heads of departments, with a number of others were present, and finished the day in joyful conviviality.—A day that will long be remembered with pleasure by Her Majesty's loyal subjects in New Brunswick, from the happy event that gave rise to its being thus celebrated, and with which his Excellency Sir John Harvey's name will be associated.—his Excellency having not only suggested this mode of celebrating the day, but contributed liberally towards the expence, and aided greatly in the success by giving countenance to the sports, for a length of time during the day. A liberal supply of Beef and Ale was sent to the Poor House and Gaol; and the clergy of Fredericton were furnished by the Committee with means to afford some little comforts to the sick and infirm of their respective flocks, who could not attend on the ground. In the afternoon that splendid steamer the *New Brunswick* made an excursion up and down the river, laden with much of the beauty and respectability of Fredericton.

Colonel Maxwell with his usual kindness and consideration permitted the excellent Band of his Regiment to attend during the whole of the day.

The College and the News Room were elegantly illuminated, and a glorious Bon Fire was made on the Church Green which was fairly extinguished by twelve o'clock on Saturday night. The Militia Artillery met and entertained numerous guests at a dinner at Jackson's Hotel which was served in his usual good style.

It is with pleasure we can state that the Mechanics' Institute are making preparations to lay the Corner Stone of their Building with due ceremony, in course of next week, and that His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY has consented to assist at the ceremonial. The Mechanics are taking a warm interest in this proceeding; many of the trades have procured handsome banners to grace the procession, in which it is expected that all the Mechanics in the city and suburbs will join, whether members of the Institute or not; and we venture to predict that this event will be the auspicious harbinger of much permanent usefulness to be conferred by the Institute, and will be celebrated in a manner worthy of its members and of the intelligent and industrious Mechanics of Saint John.—*St. John Courier*.

Monday last, the 18th May, was the 57th anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists, the venerated founders of our City, who at the close of the American revolutionary contest, in 1783, left their homes in the revolted Colonies and took up their residence in what was then a wilderness of forest, but which is now a flourishing Province, with a large Commercial City, and several other thriving mercantile towns and villages. A few of the venerated founders of our City and Province yet remain among us, and appear to view with pride and steadily increasing prosperity which displays itself on every side both in town and country.—One of the most aged and respected of these ancient individuals, whose venerable appearance animates every bosom, we yesterday observed driving in a wagon with two horses, some members of his family through our streets; and long may the snow-white head of the "father of the City" be yet visible among us.—*Observer*.

SAINT ANDREWS, May 15.—*The Queen vs. Wilford Fisher and others*.—This cause, after occupying the court nearly three days, terminated on Monday last, at noon. It was one that created general interest, from the enormity of the offence charged, and the high standing of Mr. Fisher in the community, as an upright, honest and respected man. Fortunately for the parties concerned, they were enabled to shew the transaction in its true light, so much so, that the Jury, after the evidence was closed, on Monday, on the part of the defence, declared, without leaving the box, they were satisfied, and at once pronounced an acquittal of the parties accused, whereupon His Honor Judge Carter, with that mildness for which he is so conspicuous, addressed the prisoners severally, and expressed, in the strongest terms, as we understood him, "his entire belief of their innocence," adding, "that Mr. Fisher was extremely fortunate in having an opportunity of so completely refuting the charges, and that his character stood unimpaired." In fact it was a complete triumph of innocence. We forbear further comment, as the whole case will be published in a short time, at this Office.—*Standard*.

[Mr. Fisher, and the other defendants, who were part of his family, or persons in his employ, were accused of having set fire to the Episcopal Church at Grand Mann.—It is with sincere pleasure that we are enabled to publish the foregoing report of the trial of an individual, whom we have had reason to esteem, on a charge the most demoralizing that can well be imagined. That the foulness of calumny, in maliciously implicating the character which Mr. Fisher had maintained with many respectable individuals in this City for nearly thirty years, should have caused them much solicitude, may well be imagined; but his triumphant acquittal, will doubtless afford them, as it does us, the highest gratification.—*Courier*.]

THE REV. ROBERT NEWTON.—This very celebrated and eloquent Methodist Minister, the representative, in America, of the British Conference, preached an able and impressive sermon in the House of Representatives, at Washington, on the 10th instant. The capacious hall and galleries were unusually crowded—the congregation being the largest ever witnessed within its walls, comprehending most of the members of both Houses of the National Legislature, and a vast number of very distinguished citizens.