

Great Britain.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, May 5.

The Great Western arrived here on Sunday, after a passage of 18 days, having sailed from Bristol, April 15. After leaving the channel she encountered a series of westerly winds. Her passengers number over 100. She brought London papers to the day of her sailing, the company having run an express car on the Great Western Railroad as far as is completed, thus adding another claim to public support and confidence.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Presented to Parliament by command of Her Majesty, 14th April, 1840.

At the Court of Buckingham Palace, the 3d day of April, 1840. Present—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty having taken into consideration the late injurious proceedings of certain officers of the Emperor of China towards officers and subjects of her Majesty; and her Majesty having given orders that satisfaction and reparation for the same shall be demanded from the Chinese Government; and it being expedient that, with a view to obtain such satisfaction and reparation, ships and vessels and cargoes, belonging to the Emperor of China and to his subjects, shall be detained and held in custody; and that if such reparation and satisfaction be refused by the Chinese Government, the ships and vessels and cargoes so detained, shall be confiscated and sold, and that the proceeds thereof shall be applied in such manner as her Majesty may be pleased to direct. Her Majesty therefore, is pleased, by and with the advice of her privy council to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the commanders of her Majesty's ships of war do detain and bring into port, all ships, vessels, and goods, belonging to the Emperor of China or his subjects, or other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories or dominions of China; and, in the event of such reparation and satisfaction as aforesaid having been refused by the Chinese Government, to bring the same to judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralty within her Majesty's dominions; and to that end her Majesty's Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission and present the same to her Majesty at this board, authorising the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, as also the several Courts of Admiralty within her Majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all, and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships, vessels, and goods, that are, or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same according to the course of Admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods, as shall belong to China, or subjects of the Emperor of China, or to any other inhabiting within any of his countries, territories or dominions; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; they are likewise to prepare, and lay before her Majesty at this board, a draft of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the Courts of Admiralty in her Majesty's foreign governments, and plantations, for their guidance herein; and the said commissioners are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

Later advices from China—to the 11th January—have been received at Philadelphia by the ship Levant.

In consequence of the detention of Mr. Gribble, Captain Smith, of the Volage, with the concurrence of Capt. Elliott, had announced his determination to blockade the river and port of Canton—the blockade to commence on the 15th; after which no vessel would be allowed to pass in.

An imperial edict came down to Canton on the 8th of January, in answer to reports from Lin, respecting the battle of Chuenpee and the subsequent events. The proceedings of the high commissioner were approved, and he was ordered to adopt still more stringent measures for the expulsion of the English and the entire suppression of their trade.

In consequence a proclamation was issued by Lin and the local authorities, which after referring to some of the events that have taken place, concludes as follows:—

"Do ye then, oh! all ye foreigners of other nations, look up with awe to the great Emperor, and as ye receive his foolishly tender and unbounded goodness in permitting you to continue your commercial intercourse as of old, know that, in order to preserve in safety your persons and properties, ye must reverently observe the laws and prohibitions. If ye dare however clandestinely to give ear to the insidious counsels of the English, or convey up the goods brought on in their ships, or dispose of the said goods, [for them] the moment that such clandestine proceeding is discovered, will your crime be visited with the severest punishment. We shall also duly memorialize the Emperor, that the trade of the said offending nation be in like manner put a stop to. What then will your after repentance avail you? Let every one tremble and obey!—Do not oppose!

A special proclamation!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 12th moon, 1st day."

CHINA.—Some additional items of intelligence are given in the following extracts from the Philadelphia North American.

The blockade of Canton was to commence on the day the Levant sailed.—The alleged cause was the seizure of an English merchant passing in a China boat from one ship to another. Capt. Elliot had given notice that unless this person was delivered up in 15 days, he would batter down the forts.

The Portuguese at Macao have sent guns and men to aid the Chinese in defending the forts at the Bogue against the British ships. This presents a new act in the drama, and the consequence will be, in all probability, a bombardment of Macao by the English fleet. The American and other foreign residents are placed in a critical situation, from fear of any sudden

outbreak on the part of the Chinese. The Commissioner Lin is represented as very determined in his course, though the people at large evince much apprehension at the result. In addition to the forts at the Bogue, the Chinese have placed a strong raft well secured by heavy chains across the stream.

The following circular was issued by the British Consul at Naples, to the British merchants there residing:—

"Naples, April 2, 1840.

"I am ordered by the Hon. Mr. Temple, envoy extraordinary of her Britannic Majesty at the court of Naples, to inform all British merchants residing in this kingdom, that circumstances have occurred which will most probably place the naval forces of her Britannic Majesty in the case of exercising reprisals against vessels sailing under the flag of the Two Sicilies; and in consequence of this caution said merchants will use their own discretion, as far as the shipping of goods on board of said vessels be concerned.

"I hasten to communicate to you this information, and if ulterior measures, tending to affect British commerce should be judged necessary, I will take care immediately to communicate them to you."

NAPLES, March 29.—Eighteen thousand troops are destined for Sicily.—Nine thousand have already left here for that place. The military movements are active in the extreme, labouring both day and night. The fears for Sicily on the part of Government are evidently great, and it is reported the King intends going himself; every hold in Sicily is being fortified, and every preparation for warfare is being made. There will be trouble here yet. The King of Naples refuses to comply with the demands of the English Ambassador on the Sulphur Question, and the latter has demanded his passports, and sent for British men-of-war to cruise off the coast. To counteract this, 12,000 men are sent to Sicily. The King directs the whole. All is excitement; and the peace of Europe may be shaken by this matter.

No disturbance had taken place in the capital, Naples, though much agitation prevailed. It was reported that the King would go into Sicily.—Admiral Stopford was expected in the bay from Malta about the 11th or 12th. The news caused an immense sensation in Paris on Monday, and the Neapolitan as well as French funds fell considerably.

Parliament was adjourned from the 14th to the 30th April, for the Easter recess.

In answer to a question from Sir Robert Peel, in the Commons on the 13th Lord John Russell stated that the papers relating to the American Boundary would be laid upon the table of the House before the adjournment.

The Marquis of Camden and the Duke of Buccleugh, two fine first class East Indiamen, have been lost near the Philippine Islands.

The Duke of Wellington was attacked by a violent fit on the 14th, while riding on horseback. He would have fallen from his horse, if prompt assistance had not been tendered him. It was thought he was out of danger.

The Queen, we are glad to see, has conferred the honor of Knighthood on Major Bonnycastle of the Engineers, who served so long in Canada.

Lady Cecilia Letitia Buggin Underwood, the wife, by private marriage, of the Duke of Sussex, has been raised to the peerage by the title of Duchess of Inverness, to take precedence of all the female nobility of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. She was the daughter of a Dublin custom house tide waiter.—Dr. Lardner, who eloped with the wife of a Mr. Heavysides, was followed by the husband, caught in Paris, the guilty wife taken home by her father, and the Doctor soundly thrashed, and left covered with wounds.—The Belgian Ministers have all again resigned. More neutralizing property is required to reduce the fermentation.—A supplement to the Calcutta Gazette of Feb. 15, states that the fort of Peshoot was stormed on the 17th January by a detachment of the army of Afghanistan. The loss of the British was 16 killed and 34 wounded.—The first Drawing-room of the season was splendid. The names alone of the company would occupy several of our columns, and a description of the Ladies' dresses a great many more. We shall therefore only remark generally, that the assemblage of noblemen and gentlemen, with their ladies, comprise the elite of the distinguished portion of Her Majesty's subjects.—The Queen and Prince Albert take occasional rides in Her Majesty's phaeton in Hyde Park. The Queen generally drives—as befits a Sovereign.—The Tories in Rutlandshire are preparing to contest the representation of the county with the Barham family. Their candidate is a son of Lord Downe.

The Revenue tables, published on Monday, shows an increase in the receipts of £243,909 on the year and a decrease of £15,243 on the quarter. The increase is chiefly on the Customs, and occasioned no doubt by the payments for corn-duties; the decrease is on the Post-office, which amounts to £301,000 on the year, and £272,000 on the quarter.

As a reward for the services of the 45th Regiment of Foot during the Chartist riots at Newport, it is the intention of government to make them a light infantry regiment, and for that purpose they are ordered to Woolwich to make themselves proficient in their military duties.

The Marquis of Westminster has presented Prince Albert, with a magnificent charger, by Conductor, bred at Eaton Hall. The color a brilliant black, without a spot, five years old, and 15½ hands high.

Cotton has not improved, nor has there been much decline, except in interior descriptions. Emigration is going on on a grand scale. We copy the following from the Limerick Chronicle:—

EMIGRATION.—There are no less than twenty vessels of large burden now in port, prepared to receive passengers for British North America, and the berths in nearly half that number are already engaged. We believe Limerick will furnish 6,000 emigrants to Canada this year.

It is rumoured that Lord Abinger will retire, and Lord Brougham will succeed him.

Fanny Baring is married to the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, President of the Board of Trade, and successor to Poulett Thomson.

The prosecution of persons charged with the Bonapartist plot are to be relinquished—all the suspected parties have been released from prison.

The French government seems to be in some trouble in regard to their possessions in Africa, which are held at great cost of life and treasure. The Arabs are continuing their active annoyance of the French, but no new actions of decisive consequence. The King's sons, Joinville and Aumale had embarked for Africa.

During the late low spring tides a vast deal of treasure has been picked up on the shore at the back of the Wight, principally, we are informed, doubloons.—Hampshire Telegraph.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, April 15th.—This was the account day in the English market. The account (which was a "beat" account) was very small, and the continuations to the 26th May scarcely exceeded ¼ per cent. The money price of Consols has risen ¼, and closed at 91½ to 3, (sellers) which is no alteration from that of yesterday. The effect of the extreme easiness of money is every where apparent, and Exchequer-bills have again risen to 24s. to 28s. premium.

A Letter from Madrid dated 1st gives the estimated income of Spain for the year 1840 at more than £10,000,000 sterling, exclusive of the colonies of Cuba and the Philippines, which together afford a free revenue of £500,000.

Cabrera had gone to Berge, for what purpose was not exactly known, but it was believed to put the members of the Junta out of office. The crew of a French merchantman, who were taken prisoners by the Carlists near the mouth of the Ebro not long since, had been marched into the interior of the Carlists districts.

On the 26th ult., Castellote surrendered to the Queen's troops, after a protracted siege, in which out of a garrison of 251 men, 40 were killed and 80 wounded. The prisoners were, 257 soldiers, 15 officers, a surgeon, a monk, and three women, one of whom had a wooden leg.

We have the satisfaction to state that in every department of the public revenue, with the exception of the Post office, an increase upon the quarter will be presented. In the Post office returns a diminution was of course anticipated from the reduction which has taken place.

The Enniskillen Chronicle and Erne Packet of Thursday appropriates the greater portion of a column, marked with the black border, the sign of newspaper mourning, to a memoir of the late Earl of Enniskillen, who died on Tuesday at Florence Court.

NEW BRUNSWICK LAND COMPANY.—The sixth annual meeting of the Company took place at the George and Vulture, on Tuesday last, when the report from their Commissioner was read, giving a very favourable account of the settlement, but expressing a great desire to have a resident clergyman there. Lord Mountchapel, who is a considerable proprietor, advocated strongly the encouragement of emigrants at this moment, as he knew about 6,000 persons were about to leave Limerick for the Canadas, besides as many from Scotland, and some of these would doubtless be induced to go to New Brunswick. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman said they would attend to his Lordship's valuable suggestion.

In England and Ireland the weather had been very fine and dry, enabling the husbandman to put in his crops—every thing looked very promising and should the summer prove favourable, hopes were entertained of very abundant crops. Wheat has fallen 2s. per quarter, and flour in bond from 31s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. with a tendency downwards.—Markets exceedingly dull.

The Excise and Stamps had increased, and the gross revenue for the quarter ending 5th April was £9,459,865, being a deficit of only £2000, on the corresponding quarter 1839.

Mr. Thiers has had a fresh triumph in the Chamber and his government is considered secure in France.

Turkey and Egypt are in the same state as before. The Sultan has opened his new State Council by a Speech from the Throne, the first of the sort ever delivered in his dominions—much is expected from this.

The Dublin Morning Post says that Mr. O'Connell will continue in Dublin during Easter week to co-operate in the national demonstration against the attempt of Lord Stanley to annihilate the country franchise in Ireland.

The military expedition against China was to be commanded by Lieut. General Sir R. Arbuthnot, and it was thought would be ready by the 1st of May.

Mr. Turton is to be Advocate General at Calcutta.

The Marquis of Waterford has brought three lions from Africa, and tamed them. They sleep with him in his bedroom, and they follow him tamely when he walks out. He has sold two to Batty the Circus rider.

The Hon. H. S. Plunket and Capt. Cash, both officers of the 86th Foot, have been sent to jail for two months for striking a Sheriff's officer.

Lord Lyndhurst was still dangerously ill on the 14th of April; so was Lord Manners. The Duke of Wellington and Earl Durham were both in good health.

The Reform Club House took fire April 7th and was nearly destroyed.

DEATHS.—Dr. Rennell, Dean of Winchester.—Sir Richard Philips, bookseller.—Rear Admiral Sir Charles Stuart.—La Petite Ducrow.—Old Le Keux, the celebrated mathematical instrument maker.—The Earl of Enniskillen.—Dr. Goodall, Provost of Eton, and Beau Brummell are dead; the latter was 62, and died in a madhouse at Caen.—Lady Barton.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Wm. Thornton.—Lady East.—Capt. Caldwell.—Major Gen. Sir Jas. Campbell.—Sir Richard Spencer.—Dowager Lady Henniker.—M. Martin Lafitte, brother of M. James Lafitte, died in Paris, of apoplexy; he was one of the directors of the great joint

stock bank established by the celebrated M. Lafitte.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—On Saturday morning, at low water, in consequence of a depression of a loose bed of gravel over the Thames Tunnel on the north shore, a settlement took place. It was, however, filled up by the usual means before the tide rose over it.

The tide of emigration has commenced to flow both to the western and eastern worlds. There are at present in the London and St. Katherine docks no fewer than fourteen vessels bound for Sydney, and four for Hobart Town.

The locomotives on the Great Western Railway ran at the rate of 56 miles an hour.

The weather has been very fine, and the season so favorable for agricultural operations, that there is now a more encouraging prospect for the harvests of the present year. The corn markets are consequently tending to decline, and at Mark Lane there was yesterday a fall of 2s. per quarter on both English and Foreign wheat, but the season is yet too little advanced, and the chances of changes in this uncertain climate are yet too numerous that anything should be founded upon the favorable weather of the last six weeks.

Money is abundant, and discount at a reduced and remarkable rate. More confidence prevails also at the Bank of England. The fine weather, and the improved chances of the harvest having the principal effect, as tending to remove apprehensions respecting the stocks of gold.

SPAIN.—Advices from Spain are to the 4th of April. Cabrera had to a certain extent succeeded in rousing the spirit of Carlism once more in Navarre and Biscay. A new ministerial crisis was expected, in consequence of the resignation of the Minister of Finance. Some discontent existed in the Basque Provinces; particularly among Carlists who had laid down their arms under promise of being provided for.

SWITZERLAND.—Serious difficulties exist in Switzerland. On the 3d ult. the Cantons of Upper and Lower Valais were at open war, and in one encounter several lives were lost. The village of Gremisau was taken and retaken on the 1st ult. at the point of the bayonet, after a very severe conflict. More than twelve thousand men were under arms. The cause of the quarrel was an attempt, on the part of the Upper Canton, to occupy the villages of Evoleno and Hendaz, which had adopted the constitution of the Lower. Letters from Geneva state that the Federal Directory of Switzerland has called an extraordinary meeting of the Diet Zurich, on the 20th, to take into consideration the present state of the Upper and Lower Valais. The Federal Directory has also required the states of Berne, Fribourg, Vaud and Geneva, to exercise a strict surveillance, and prevent the extension of the late disasters.

RUSSIAN EXPEDITION AGAINST CHINA.—FRANKFORT, APRIL 6.—The accounts from St. Petersburg confirm the statement that General Perowsky has been compelled by terrible snow storms to make a retrograde movement, and that he has encamped in a good position, waiting for better weather. This report says nothing of the total failure of the expedition and of the retreat of the corps to Russia. This news is evidently false, or a great exaggeration of the partial retreat of General Perowsky. These last accounts are very satisfactory with respect to the intentions of Russia in this expedition, which is by no means intended to make conquests, but only to prevent in future the interruptions which the Khivans have caused to the commerce of Russia.

MR. CUNARD'S STEAM PACKETS.—We have received a letter from a friend, now at New York, who writes, from authority, as follows:—

"There will be a Steamer to leave Liverpool 15th May, for Halifax and Boston, and Cunard's Regular Line will begin on the 15th June. Each boat will carry eighty passengers only—a part single berths.

"Mr. Cunard is most sanguine as to the speed of his boats, &c. &c., and says that he expects to perform the passage in ten days to Halifax, thence 36 hours to Boston. They shall not carry, he says, over eighty passengers, and many of the rooms will contain single berths, and all other arrangements will be such as will ensure comfort and elegance."—Boston Mercantile Journal.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.—A fine Ship of about 300 tons arrived here on Sunday from Muscat. She is owned by the Imaun of Muscat, and has brought out a cargo of Coffee and other products of his dominions. She has also on board several fine Arab Horses intended as a present to our Government, for which the Imaun no doubt expects a handsome equivalent.

The ship, the 'Sultana,' is a very pretty vessel, and carries 12 guns; and is the same that rendered assistance to the United States Sloop Peacock, when ground on the Island of Mazeira, near Muscat, some years ago.—New York Express.

BRIDGE WORK BY AUCTION.

THE Subscribers will attend at TIMOTHY KEHOE'S Tavern, at the mouth of the Oromocto, on Tuesday the 2d of June, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of selling by Auction the Approaches to the BRIDGE, now in course of erection over the Oromocto. The work to be completed by the first day of April, 1841.

Good Security required for the performance of the Work. Plan and Specification of the whole to be seen, and information may be had, on application to the Store of SCULLAR & PARTELOW.

HARRY PETERS, WM. SCULLAR, Commissioners.

Oromocto, May 19, 1840.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that I have appointed JOSEPH MYSHALL, Jr. Deputy Sheriff for the County of York.

E. W. MILLER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Fredericton, May 18, 1840.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MAY 20, 1840.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.

SAMUEL W. BABBIT, Cashier.

Discount Da s.....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.

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 SMITHES, Manager.

Discount Days.....Wednesdays, and Saturdays.
Director this week.....JOHN SIMPSON.
Hours of business, from 10 to 3.
Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

Savings Bank.

Trustee for next week.....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. MACPHERSON and C. FISHER.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.
MOSES PICKARD.



By Authority.

The following Notice published in the Gazette of the 19th June, 1839, is now re-published for the information of all concerned, who are required to pay particular attention thereto:—

"Notice to Supervisors and Commissioners of Roads.

"As by the arrangements made for prompt payment at the Treasury, the Warrants for sums appropriated for the Great and Bye Roads throughout the Province, will in future be paid as the money may be required for those services, the Supervisors and Commissioners are hereby directed, in drawing on the Province Treasury for the monies intrusted to them, to state in their orders or drafts that the sums so drawn for are actually due for work performed, and they will in all cases be held responsible for the correctness of these statements. By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor."

Secretary's Office, 18th June, 1839.

HEAD QUARTERS FREDERICTON,

18th May, 1840.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions &c.

3d Battalion York (Light Infantry.)
Angus M'Bain, Gent., to be Captain of a new Company.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign George Nevers, vice D. Manson, whose Commission is cancelled, dated 18th May, 1840.

Ensign William Dayton, vice John Yerxa, whose Commission is cancelled, dated 19th May, 1840.

Ensign John M'Lane, vice M'Gibbon, retired, 20th May, 1840.

Ensign Alexander Campbell, Junior, of a new Company, dated 21st May, 1840.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

John Burpe, Gent., vice Nevers promoted, 18th May.

Peter M'Farlane, vice Dayton promoted, 19th May.

John Carter, vice M'Lane, promoted, 20th May.

Samuel Estey, vice Campbell, promoted, 21st May.

Miles M'Millan, of a new Company, dated 22d May.

William Clayton, Junior, vice G. M. Robinson, left the Province, 23d May.

Thomas Howe, Gent. to be Quarter Master with the rank of Lieutenant, vice Pickard who resigns the Quarter Mastership only.

By Command,

GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

Fredericton, May 13, 1840.

The Receiver General acknowledges the receipt of thirteen pounds from the Rev. Mr. A. LANGUIN, Priest in the Madawaska Settlement, being a conscientious restitution on the part of one of the inhabitants of that Settlement for Timber clandestinely passed.

CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE.—We have much pleasure in stating that £250 have been appropriated by the Common Council for the purpose of aiding in the intended celebration of the Queen's Nuptials, and that tables are to be laid on King's and Queen's Squares, and in Carleton, spread with luxuries for all who wish to partake of the *dejeuner* in honor of our Most Gracious Queen. In addition to the festivities of the day, the gallant 69th and the Militia are to be called out for the purpose of adding splendour to the