

## Great Britain.

NEW YORK, March 18.  
ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.  
ELEVEN DAYS LATER.

The British Queen, which left Portsmouth on the 2d instant, was telegraphed this morning about 8 o'clock, and her papers came to hand about 12 o'clock, bringing very late news from all parts of Europe, having made her passage in less than sixteen days.

**DEATH OF PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF BRUNSWICK.**—The Princess Elizabeth of Brunswick, as we learn by a letter from Stettin, died on the morning of the 18th inst. of an attack of apoplexy. The Court of Prussia has gone into mourning on the occasion for a week. Her Serene Highness was great aunt to the present Dukes Charles and William; was born in 1746, married in 1765 to the Prince Royal of Prussia, afterwards to Frederick II., was separated from him in 1769, and became a widow in 1797.

**BUONAPARTE FAMILY.**—Several members of Napoleon's family are at present in London. On Tuesday Prince Louis Napoleon entertained at a dinner, in Carlton gardens, his two uncles, Joseph Buonaparte, ex-King of Spain, and Jerome Buonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia; and his cousin Prince Lucien Murat, son of Murat, ex-King of Naples. The other guests were several distinguished officers of the French army under Napoleon.

The London correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer says:—"An important decision has been made by the Board of Trade respecting the duty upon tea brought in American bottoms in the port of Canton. This decision will give this great branch of the carrying trade to the American merchants, during the continuance of the present dispute with the Chinese—though in what manner any blockade of the port might subsequently affect the business, it may not be very easy to foresee. Nothing important has passed in Parliament respecting this question, but there is every appearance from the preparations at the dock yards, that the government has resolved upon some extensive measures of force against the Chinese."

Since the departure of the Great Western, the general money market has been depressed, and Consols and Exchequer Bills have both declined in value in the course of the present afternoon. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are also of a very disheartening description—and there are no symptoms of the slightest revival of general trade.

The corn markets are rising in consequence of the improvement in the quality of the English wheat, through the continuance of the present dry winds from the northeast.—The average price of wheat has not yet, however, been sufficient to cause the duty to decline, and the rates are still 20s. 8d. per quarter of foreign wheat, and 13s. 1d. per barrel of flour of 196 lbs.

**QUARTER BEFORE THREE.**—Consols for the Account, 97 7/8.

The Commercial accounts are rather unfavourable. Cotton had declined 3d. and the condition of the money market was not encouraging.

In the House of Lords, Feb. 21, Lord Melbourne stated in answer to two questions from Lord Ellenborough, that no message would be sent from the Crown respecting the Chinese question. He would take time to answer the second question, which was whether "Her Majesty's Government had formed any arrangement with the East India Company, fixing the proportion of charge of any intended expedition by this country and the East India Company against China."

Lord Aberdeen asked whether any intelligence had been received that the chief of Herat had come to an understanding with the Persian Government, and had rejected the protection and assistance proffered him by the British Government? Lord Melbourne replied that no intelligence to that extent had been received, but that intelligence had arrived which was calculated to excite suspicion with respect to the Government of Herat.

On the 28th, the Queen in state visited Covent Garden Theatre, Sheridan Knowles' new Drama of Love being played by command. Drury Lane was visited on the 26th.

The Queen had conferred the honor of Knighthood upon Thomas Wyde, Esq. her Majesty's Solicitor General and one of Her Majesty's Sergeants at Law; and William Martins, Esq. Gentleman Usher of the Sword of State, and one of Her Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers, Daily Waiters.

Her Majesty will give a series of twelve state balls at Buckingham Palace: the first during the present session will take place the week after Easter, which falls this year on the 20th April.

Money can be obtained in England from four to five per cent., according to the quality of the paper.

Great activity prevailed at Portsmouth in fitting out vessels for the Chinese and Indian Seas.

## THE CHINA TRADE.

The London, East India China Association have presented to Lord Palmerston the following outline of a Treaty they wish him to make with the Chinese:—

"That a commercial treaty be obtained permitting—1st, admission, not only at Canton, but at other ports to the northward, near the silk and tea districts;—2d, trade with the natives generally, but if limited to the Hongks, the Chinese Government to guarantee their solvency;—3d, that British subjects in China shall not be treated by Government as inferiors, but left free to possess warehouses, have their families with them, and be protected from insult by the Chinese laws;—4th, that a tariff of duties be fixed on by both Governments;—5th, that the Queen's representative, as a superintendent of trade, be allowed direct communication with the Emperor, his Minister, and the local authorities, and also to reside at Peking, or a given port;—6th, that in case of an infraction of Chinese law, each British subject shall be only responsible for his own acts, and that the innocent shall not be confounded with the guilty;—7th, that in case of a refusal by

the Chinese to open their ports generally, the grant of an island be obtained (by purchase or otherwise) for the establishment of a British factory."

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Our Falmouth correspondent reports that the Mandarin convict-ship, with Frost, Williams, and Jones on board, has been compelled to put into that port, having carried away her main and foretopmasts.

The pay of masters in the navy will be immediately raised, the younger officer will have £150 per annum, rising up to £240.—*United Service Gazette.*

His Excellency Andrew Stevenson, the American minister, transacted business at the Foreign office on Wednesday.

**ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.**—It appears from the estimates laid before the House of Commons, that the amount to be voted this year is £1,885,000. Last year the amount was £1,732,240, making an increase of £152,760.

**RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.**—The *Moniteur Parisien* says:—"After the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies all the Ministers placed their resignations in the hands of the King."

The rumoured treaty between England and Russia continues to excite great interest in the political circles of Paris, but nothing is publicly known of the details.

Louis Philippe is represented as being exceedingly angry over this vote of the Chambers, and as having threatened to abdicate the throne, unless the donation was made. M. Thiers, it is supposed, would be forced into the new ministry, but none had been formed by the last accounts. The King and M. Thiers, it is stated, in the London Papers, are no friends though.

The Duke de Broglie failed in his attempt to bring about an understanding between M. M. Soult and Duchatel, and M. Thiers. The former could not with honor fling overboard their colleagues Passy and Dufaure, to embark in a new ministry with M. Thiers.—The latter was accordingly summoned to the Tuilleries on Wednesday, and charged with the formation of a ministry. A variety of rumours prevailed. M. Thiers would, no doubt, endeavour to get M. Dupin to accept the Seals, but much would depend on his success. Messrs. Remusat and Vivien were also spoken of as likely to make part of his cabinet, as well as Pelet de la Lozere, Cubieres, and Billaut. The latter is a young deputy, who has made one or two very good speeches. The 221, or old Ministerialists, had adjourned their meeting, to avoid the appearance of dictating to the King, or perhaps to avoid quarrelling. The postscript of our Paris correspondent's letter merely says, "M. Thiers repaid to the Tuilleries at one o'clock, which he had not quitted at four." The Queen of the French had started for Brussels to make arrangements for the marriage of the Duke de Nemours with the Princess Victoria of Saxo Coburg. It was said that the Duke de Nemours with the Princess Clementine had also left for Brussels.

In France Louis Philippe has sustained a most mortifying defeat on the question of a "dotation," or settlement on his second son the Duc de Nemours; the Chamber of Deputies having refused by a considerable majority even to consider the proposal for giving the Prince the required outfit of 500,000 francs, and an annuity of 500,000 francs.

The marriage of the Duc de Nemours was arranged with the sister of Prince Albert, but all is consternation and confusion at the Tuilleries, since the rejection of the election bill. The members have resigned, and there is now no ministry at all in France.

[From the London Morning Herald, Feb. 5.]

**BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN BANK.**—Yesterday a special meeting of the proprietors of shares in this establishment was held at the Company's House, Great St. Helen's, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, Alexander Gillespie, Esq. in the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. J. de Boscoe Atwood, read the report of the directors, which was as follows:—

"Report of the Directors of the Bank of British North America, to the Proprietors, at an Extraordinary General Meeting, on Tuesday, the 4th February, 1840.

"At the last general meeting a wish was expressed by several of the proprietors, that the meeting should be half-yearly, when it was explained that on account of the peculiar nature of the business in the Colonies, it would be inexpedient to make up the accounts oftener than once in the year; but it was stated that the directors would be prepared at any time to call an extraordinary general meeting, when they had matters of interest to communicate or explanations to offer.

"A call having been now made of £10 per share, payable in April and July next, the directors have convened the present meeting to afford explanation in reference thereto.

"The directors having had before them the branch returns so far as they have been received, have satisfaction in stating that they exhibit a steady and progressive advance in the business of the bank throughout 1839, which would have been more extensive had they thought it prudent to comply with the pressing applications from most of the branches for additional capital.

"The object of the Court of Directors has been to encourage a gradual and safe, rather than a rapid, extension of business; but the branches are now so firmly established, and have acquired so much commercial influence, that the time has arrived when, in the opinion of the court, their operations may be securely and profitably expanded.

"For these reasons the directors have considered an increase of capital indispensable to enable the bank to maintain a high character, and to complete successfully with other institutions.

"By the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, a special authority was reserved to the directors, to apply for and accept a royal charter, on such terms as they might judge advisable.

"Circumstances connected with the political

state of the Colonies were considered at the formation of the bank, to present difficulties to the granting of a charter, by the Imperial Government.

"These objections having ceased, the directors applied for a charter, and they have the pleasure to announce that the details have been satisfactorily arranged with Her Majesty's Government, and that it is now before the law officers of the crown, preparatory to receiving the royal sanction.

"*Bank of British North America,* February 3, 1840."

The Chairman said the directors had full confidence that the proposed increase of the capital of the bank would be most beneficially employed in the British North American Colonies. He was glad to inform the proprietors that, notwithstanding the late pressure in the money markets of the United States, and which had extended to commerce, the business of the bank had proceeded satisfactorily; that it had gradually increased, and that they had no bad debts of any consequence.—(hear.) With respect to the charter, the court of directors had that morning received a letter from the law officers of the crown, stating that the preliminaries were all arranged, and that the document only remained to be passed through the regular office.—(hear.)

Mr. Gould, in moving that that report be approved and printed, considered that the proprietors had grounds for exultations, as notwithstanding the pressure which had existed so many months, their bank only required more capital. The charter had been refused to this and other establishments during the troubles in Canada, not because it was thought that the Colonies would be injured, but because that there were parties in Canada, who thought this country was attempting to override their interests. If Lord Durham's report had done us no other good, it had at least removed this impression.—(hear.)

In reply to a question, the Chairman said that the charter was granted for 21 years, that the terms were very favourable, limiting the liabilities of the shareholders to the amount of their shares; that amounts would be called to complete £50 per share before the expiration of three years from the date of the charter; that out of 20,000 shares, the original capital of the company, 17,259 had been appropriated, and that the directors would, after the sum of £50 had been completed on each share, appropriate the remaining shares for the best interests of the bank. The chairman also stated that the profits of the bank, since the last annual meeting, were fully such as to continue the payment of the dividend that had been declared.—(hear.)

After some further conversation the report was adopted, thanks were voted to the chairman and to the directors for their able management, and the meeting adjourned.

## United States.

## IN SENATE.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, Wednesday, March 18.

The Committee on the Northeastern Boundary reported the following resolves, which were passed to be engrossed:—

**Resolved,** That the patriotic enthusiasm with which several of our sister States, the past year tendered us their aid to repel a threatened foreign invasion, demand our grateful recollection, and whilst this spirit of self-sacrificing and self-devotion to the national honor pervades the Union, we cannot doubt that the integrity of our territory will be preserved.

**Resolved,** That the promptness and unanimity with which the last Congress, at the call of the State, placed at the disposal of the President the arms and treasure of the nation for our defence, the firmness of the Executive in sustaining the action of this State, and repelling the charge of an infraction of the arrangement made with the British Lieutenant Governor in March last, and charging back upon the British Government the violation of this agreement, their decision in demanding the removal of the British Troops now quartered upon the disputed territory as the only guarantee that they sincerely desire an amicable adjustment of the Boundary question, afford us confident assurance that this State will not be compelled single handed to take up arms in defence of our territory and the national honor, and that the crisis is near when this question will be settled by the National Government, either by negotiation or by the ultimate resort.

**Resolved,** That unless the British Government during the present Session of Congress, shall make or accept a distinct and satisfactory proposition for the immediate adjustment of the Boundary question, it will be the duty of the General Government to take military possession of the disputed territory; and in the name of a Sovereign State we call upon the National Government to fulfill its constitutional obligations to establish the line which they have solemnly declared to be the true boundary, and to protect the State in extending her jurisdiction to the utmost limits of our territory.

**Resolved,** That we have a right to expect that the General Government will extend to this member of the Union, by negotiation or by arms, the protection of her territorial rights, guaranteed by the Federal compact and thus save her the necessity of falling back upon her natural and reserved rights of self-defence and self protection—rights which Constitutions can neither give nor take away;—but, should this confidence of a speedy crisis be disappointed, it will become the imperative duty of Maine to assume the defence of our State and National honor, and expel from our limits the British Troops now quartered upon our territory.

**Resolved,** That the Governor be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to the President and Heads of Departments, and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, with a request to the latter to lay them before the respective bodies of which they are members—also to the Governors of the several States with a request to lay them before their several Legislatures.

## FOR SALE.

AN ENGLISH made GIG. Enquire of W. J. BEDELL, Fredericton, 17th March 1840.

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, APRIL 1, 1840.

## Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.  
SAMUEL W. BABBIT, 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.  
ASA COY, Chairman of Directors.  
ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Mondays and Thursdays.  
Director this week.....JAMES HALE.  
Hours of business from 10 to 3.

Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed to the Cashier, before 3 o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

## Bank of British North America.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.  
ALFRED SMITHES, 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 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.

F. E. BECKWITH and W. A. McLEAN.

## Ains House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

MOSES PICKARD.



By Authority.

## PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

## COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

John Wilson, Esquire, Justice of the Common Pleas.

Charles R. Hatheway, William Babcock, George McKay, David A. Rose and John Robinson, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

## SUNBURY.

John M. Wilmot, Esquire, Justice of the Common Pleas.

John M. Wilmot, George Priestly, Thomas Nath. Gilbert, and William Burpe, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

## QUEEN'S.

Reuben Hoben, Jr. Mayes Case and Thomas Murray, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

## KING'S.

James Brittain, Esquire, Justice Common Pleas.

James Brittain, John H. Ryan, John Henderson, and Philip Nase, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

## WESTMORELAND.

Samuel Black and Philip Chapman, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

## NORTHUMBERLAND.

John Nesmith and Henry B. Allison, Esquires, Justices of the Common Pleas.

## YORK.

George Minchin, Esquire, Justice Common Pleas.

James Taylor and Allan McLean, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

## CARLETON.

Charles Connell and Frederick Morehouse, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

George Ansley Garrison, Esquire, a Notary Public in this Province.

## HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,

20th March, 1840.

## MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

With reference to the Militia General Order of the 17th October, 1839, a copy of which was transmitted by the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief to the Queen's Government, with a full statement of all the circumstances which had given occasion for it, the Secretary of State has been pleased to direct, with a view to mark the sense which Her Majesty's Government entertain of the misconduct of Captain McKenzie, and of the other individuals concerned in the outrage in question, and in order that others may be deterred from conduct calculated to lead to such disastrous consequences between the two Countries, that Captain McKenzie be deprived of the Commission which he holds in the Militia Force of New Brunswick.

Captain McKenzie's Commission is therefore cancelled accordingly.

By His Excellency's Command,  
GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given, That in pursuance of regulations made by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has announced that all Letters and Parcels accompanying the Lieutenant Governor's Dispatches which are not bona fide relating exclusively to the business of the Colonial Office, and bearing His Excellency's signature as attesting that fact, will be sent to the Post Office to be charged and delivered. And His Lordship has been pleased further to direct that even Letters on Her Majesty's Service addressed to other public Departments are not to be sent through that Office.

Secretary's Office, 30th March, 1840.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
Fredericton, N. B. 31st March, 1840.

This day, precisely at 4 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came, in the usual State, to the Council Chamber, and being seated in the Chair on the Throne, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, and having given his assent to the Appropriation Bills, and a number of other important enactments, His Excellency was pleased to close the Session with the following

## SPEECH:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I offer you my hearty congratulations upon the proceedings of the Session, which have been marked not only by a close attention to the business of the Country, but by, if possible, an increased disposition on the part of each Branch of the Legislature to carry on the duties of Legislation in a spirit of perfect good understanding with the other. Possessing a Legislature animated by such dispositions and composed of men practically and thoroughly versed in what its true interests consist,—enjoying the blessings of the British Constitution and the powerful protection of the Parent State, New Brunswick cannot fail, under the protecting care of Divine Providence, to be carried rapidly forward in that course of prosperity which she is evidently destined to pursue.

The joyful event of the Marriage of our gracious and beloved Queen has afforded you an opportunity, of which you would not separate without availing yourselves, to renew to Her Majesty the assurance of those feelings of Loyalty and devotion towards Her Majesty's Person, which will ever lead you warmly and affectionately to sympathize in any and every event which promises to promote Her happiness:—It will be my pleasing duty to transmit Your Address to be laid at Her Majesty's feet.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

In the name of the Queen I thank you for the liberality which has characterised your Grants and Appropriations for the Public Service, and it will be my earnest endeavour in carrying them into effect, to make them, to the utmost extent, available for the beneficial purposes for which they are intended.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The prospect of any further disturbance with the Neighbouring States appears to have greatly diminished, if not wholly to have vanished, in consequence of the prudent course adopted by our more immediate Neighbours of Maine, in having placed the conduct of the Boundary Dispute wholly in the hands of the General Government of the United States—thereby affording to both Countries the most satisfactory guarantee that the peace and friendship, now happily subsisting between two of the greatest and most enlightened Nations of the World, and in the maintenance of which their best interests are acknowledged mutually to consist, will not be suffered to be disturbed, or interrupted on light or insufficient grounds.

In now taking my leave of you, therefore, I do so in the confident hope that nothing may occur, during the Recess, calculated to impair the prosperous and satisfactory state of Public Affairs under which we separate.

The following Bill is published by order of the Legislative Council.

A Bill to impose a Tax upon Wild Lands.  
**WHEREAS** there are many tracts of wild Lands situate in various parts of this Province, which from being unimproved retard the settlement of the Country, and whereas the imposing of a Tax on the said Lands would have the effect of compelling the owners to improve the same:—

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That from and after the first day of January next, there be annually laid or imposed the sum of five shillings of lawful money, upon every hundred acres of granted wilderness or unimproved lands, contained in this Province, except as hereinafter excepted, the said Tax to be paid by the respective owners or proprietors thereof, and to be levied, collected and applied in manner hereinafter prescribed.

II. And be it enacted, That the Justices of the Peace for the several Counties in this Province, at their first General Sessions in each and every year, shall appoint one or more fit and proper person or persons in each Town or Parish to be a collector or collectors of wild Land Tax, within the respective Towns or Parishes for which they shall be so appointed, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty, and shall be liable to all the pains and penalties for neglect of duty, or refusal to serve as any Town or Parish officers are liable to by the laws now in force.

III. And be it enacted, That the Collectors shall annually, so soon after their appointment as they conveniently can, give notice in some newspaper published in the County, and in case there is no newspaper published in the said County, which comprises the said Parish, then they shall post up advertisements in two of the most Public places in the Parish for which they are appointed, which notice or advertisement shall notify the respective proprietors or owners of wild Lands in the said Parish, to pay the Tax imposed by this Act, in thirty days after the date of such notice, or in default thereof they will be prosecuted, which notice shall be in the form in the Schedule to this Act annexed.

IV. And be it enacted, That if any proprietor or owner of wild Land, shall neglect or refuse to pay the amount of the Tax imposed by this Act, for the space of thirty days after the publication of such notice, then the said Collector may sue for the said Tax in an action of debt or assumpsit in any Court having jurisdiction to the amount thereof, in his own name, in like manner as for his own proper debt, or such Collector may proceed to obtain payment of the said Tax of such proprietor or