



LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was on Tuesday prorogued, with the usual ceremonies, by the Queen in person. Shortly before two o'clock, her Majesty, attended by Prince Albert, entered the state carriage, and proceeded from Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords. As the Royal procession passed through the Park, and along the line of road, her Majesty and her illustrious consort were loudly cheered by the assembled thousands. The King and Queen of the Belgians were in the procession.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
The state of public business enables me to close this Session of Parliament; and, increasing you from your attendance, I have to thank you for the care and attention with which you have discharged your important duties.

I continue to receive from Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their anxious desire for the maintenance of peace.

I congratulate you upon the termination of the civil war in Spain. The objects for which the quadruple engagements of 1834 were contracted having now been accomplished, I am in communication with the Queen of Spain, with a view to withdraw the naval force which in pursuance of those engagements, I have hitherto stationed on the northern coast of Spain.

I am happy to inform you that the differences with the Government of Naples, the grounds and causes of which have been laid before you, have been put into a train of adjustment by the friendly mediation of the King of the French.

I rejoice also to acquaint you that the government of Portugal has made arrangements for satisfying certain just claims of some of my subjects, and for the payment of a sum due to this country under the stipulations of the convention of 1827.

I am engaged in concert with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, in measures intended to effect the permanent pacification of the Levant, to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and thereby to afford additional security for the peace of Europe.

The violent injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the Emperor of China, and the indignities offered to an agent of my Crown, have compelled me to send to the coast of China a naval and military force, for the purpose of demanding reparation and redress.

I have gladly given my assent to the Act for the Regulation for the Municipal Corporations in Ireland.

I trust that the law which you had framed for further carrying into effect the reports of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners will have the beneficial effect of increasing the efficiency of the Established Church, and of better providing for the religious instruction of my people.

I have observed with much satisfaction the result of your deliberations on the subject of Canada. It will be my duty to execute the measures which you have adopted in such manner as without impairing the Executive authority, may satisfy the best wishes of my subjects, and provide for the permanent welfare and security of my North American Provinces.

The legislative bodies of Jamaica have applied themselves to the preparation of laws rendered necessary or expedient by the altered state of society. Some of these laws require revision and amendment, but I have every reason to expect cordial assistance from the Assembly of Jamaica in the salutary work of improving the condition and elevating the character of the inhabitants of that Colony. The conduct of the emancipated negroes throughout the West Indies has been remarkable for tranquil obedience to the law, and a peaceable demeanour in all the relations of social life.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year.

I lament that it should have been necessary to impose additional burthens upon my people; but I trust that the means which you have adopted for the purpose of meeting the exigencies of the public service are calculated to press with as little severity as possible upon all classes of the community.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In returning to your respective counties, you will resume those duties which you perform so much to the public benefit and advantage. It is my anxious desire to maintain tranquillity at home and peace abroad. To these objects so essential to the interests of this country, and to the general welfare of mankind, my efforts will be sincerely and unremittently directed; and feeling assured of your co-operation and support, I humbly rely upon the superintending care and continued protection of Divine Providence.

At the conclusion of Her Majesty's Speech, the Lord Chancellor, in the name and on behalf of her Majesty, declared the Parliament prorogued until the 8th day of October next.

[From the London Spectator, August 8.]

Whilst France is engaged in manifesting her strength and spirit to foreign powers, a wild attempt to excite civil war has been made by Louis Napoleon, a man of the Bonaparte family. On Thursday morning he made a descent, as it is termed, upon Boulogne, with about fifty followers; they marched to the barracks and endeavoured to seduce the soldiers from their allegiance; the National Guards were called out, when the Prince and his followers

were obliged to flee. They were fired at in their retreat, and several were killed in their attempts to reach the steamboat that took them to Boulogne from England. Some few forcibly took possession of horses and tried to escape, but most of them were secured.

This mad manifesto was issued by Prince Louis on his landing:

"Proclamation.—Prince Napoleon, in the name of the French people, decrees as follows:—The dynasty of the Bourbons of Orleans has ceased to reign. The French people are reinstated in their rights. The troops are delivered from their oath of fidelity. The Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies are dissolved. A National Congress shall be convoked on the arrival of Prince Napoleon at Paris. M. Thiers, President of the Council, is appointed, at Paris, President of the Provisional Government. Marshal Clausel is named Commander in Chief of the Troops assembled at Paris. General Pajol is to be Commander of the first Military Division. All the Chiefs of the Corps who do not conform immediately to these orders shall be replaced. All officers, sub-officers, and soldiers who will show their energetic sympathy for the national cause, shall be recompensed in the most distinguished manner in the name of the country. God protect France.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

[From the Colonial Gazette, Aug. 19.]

Though it seems doubtful how far there is any real desire on the part of France to proceed to extremities in the dispute with the Four Powers, the tone of the French Press is belligerent, and warlike preparations are making in various parts of the country: at Toulon, Brest, Cherbourg and Nantes, ships and naval forces are in preparation; Orleans has sent military equipments to Paris; and 100,000 stand of arms has been sent out to various parts of France from the arsenal of Vincennes.

A letter from Boulogne, of Thursday's date, says that most of the prisoners confined in the citadel were sent off for Paris the preceding night, in diligences under a strong escort. Captain Crow, and some of the men of the city of Edinburgh were also removed from the citadel, where they have hitherto been confined. Three of the invading party escaped and have not yet been apprehended viz. the Viscount de Querelles, Colonel Vandrey, and Forrester. Among the prisoners are no less than twenty-two domestic servants, three Poles, and four people belonging to Boulogne. None of the latter, however, are persons of any note or consequence. The property seized on board the steamer was contained in different chests. It consists of clothing, uniforms, and swords, harness and horse-trappings belonging to Prince Louis and his party. It appears that they made excellent provision for their own comfort and enjoyment on board the steam packet, for there were found in it upwards of eight hundred bottles of every kind of wine, porter, punch, ginger beer, and soda water. Among the papers seized are some which are said to be important.

The French journals consider war to be impossible, and that the existing Government never had an intention of proceeding to such an extremity. The Courts of Berlin and Vienna have ratified the treaty of the 15th of July.

The King and Queen of the Belgians are now in England. It is supposed that the peace of Europe will be secured through His Majesty's intervention. Twenty-five thousand Albanians are now assembled at Monastir, where they are waiting orders to march to Constantinople. Other troops are expected from Janina.

Preparations for war are going on at Alexandria. Cannon are daily sent to the sea shore, and erected into batteries on the heights. The general opinion prevailing there is that Ibrahim Pacha will march on Constantinople on the first energetic note sent to Mehmet Ali by the great powers.

It is reported that the Thiers cabinet have received the most positive information of the determination of the Pacha of Egypt to resist, to the last extremity, the decision of the four powers.

Private letters from Bohemia state, that a serious difference has arisen between the Emperor Nicholas and the King of Prussia, likely to end in the estrangement of the two potentates.

Nothing is heard at Berlin, from the North East, but warlike preparations and marching of troops in Russia, partly towards Asia Minor, and partly towards Circassia.

The courier who took out the Quadruple treaty to Constantinople accomplished the distance in 14 days.

The lakes of Cumberland and Westmorland are full to overflowing with tourists and students from the University.

The Princess Augusta continues much in the same state.

MANCHESTER.—There is a little change in our market this week, though the demand for yarn, yesterday, was perhaps rather better than on the preceding Tuesday, but without any improvement in prices.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.—Plymouth, Aug. 29.—The greatest activity prevails in the naval departments at this port (Plymouth.) The Calcutta, 84, was commissioned yesterday by Capt. Sir S. Roberts, C.B. The Bombay, 84, is ordered to be mustered without delay; she is expected to be commissioned immediately. The Nile 92; Clarence, 84; Vengeance, 84; and Foudroyant, 78, are reported as ready for speedy commissioning.

INSURRECTION AT LISBON.—A second edition of the Times communicates the particulars of an insurrection which broke out in Lisbon on the night of the 11th and 12th inst. The movement was not directed against the Queen or the constitution, but the ministry; all immediate danger was averted by the firmness of the troops.

RUSSIA.—Information has been received that General Count Orloff has been appointed by the Emperor Nicholas to the post of Commander in Chief of the armies now collected in the southern provinces of the Russian Empire, and on the shores of the Black sea.

Count Orloff was the negotiator of the treaty of Unkial Skelessi.

NORWICH, Aug. 25.—We understand that the new wheat which had been brought to mill is particularly fine, weighing on an average 18 stone per coomb.—Norwich paper.

HANOVER, Aug. 6.—A bright and glorious era is beginning to dawn in Hanover. The untoward events which have so much excited the public mind during the last three years, are now happily at an end.—Hamburg Correspondent.

The system of travelling is now so much improved that persons can travel from Paris to London, via Dieppe, in 27 hours, and can get down to Leicester in five hours more, making in all 32 hours. Ten years ago they were 36 hours going from Calais to Paris.

The iron trade in Staffordshire and South Wales, which was so much depressed a month ago, is now partaking of the general improvement of the business of the country.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The *Reveu des Deux Mondes* of the 31st August, attacks again with singular virulence the quadruple treaty of the 15th of July, and tries to demonstrate that it is impossible to fulfil that treaty, and that ultimately it will have no satisfactory results.

CHINA.—Canton newspapers to the 26th of April have come to hand by the Aden steamer, Captain Ponsbury, which arrived at Falmouth on Monday. They state that, in the event of the English attacking the Bogue, it is the intention of Governor Lin to destroy the suburbs of Canton, and to put the City itself in a state of defence. The city is surrounded by a wall, turreted at irregular intervals of 10 feet high, without ditches or any other works of defence. The population of the suburbs is larger than that within the walls, and comprises the most industrious portion of the inhabitants. All its foreign trade, manufactories and warehouses are in the suburbs, circumstances which render this rumour extremely improbable.

AUSPICIOUS UNION OF THE CATHOLIC AND POTESTANT IN THE NORTH.—*Teetotal Progression*.—On Tuesday week the members, a majority of them of the Coleraine Protestant and Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Societies, marched in procession through the town of Coleraine, and proceeded to Portstewart and Portrush, with sashes, ribbons, medals, &c. accompanied by files and drums. On the whole (considering that both were united,) the sight was gratifying, as the procession was composed chiefly of those who had been formerly the victims of intemperance to a great degree. Party spirit, once cherished and fostered by them, had lost its spell, and Roman Catholic and Protestant linked arm in arm. In the evening a soiree was given in the Town-hall, which was well filled—the President of the Total Abstinence Society in the chair.

Her Majesty has appointed the Earl of Aboyne to be a Lord of the Bedchamber, in the place of Lord Falkland.

IMPORTANT TO THE TIMBER TRADE.—By an order of the Treasury, just received at Liverpool, the difference of duty between the £5 per cent. paid under the 3d Victoria, cap. 17, commencing 16th May last, and under the 17th cap. of the same session, commencing June 16, will be returned on application to the Board of Customs, specifying the dates when the duty was paid. The difference returnable is the whole of the £5 per cent. paid during that interval, on all articles except on timber charged by the land—battens and batten ends. The articles so excepted pay, by virtue of the last named act, a small rated duty, so that the difference between the £5 per cent. paid thereon and that rated duty will be returned to them.

THE HARVEST.—The result of our reading reports from all parts of the country relative to the harvest in the formation of a favourable opinion as regards both quantity and condition. The rain appears to have done much less damage than was apprehended. In southern and midland counties most of the corn is housed; while in the more northerly districts the operations of the harvest field are going on actively, and should favourable weather continue, the land will soon be cleared.—All accounts do not concur, but on the whole, and taking the average, as we just said, the crops, it is confidently anticipated, will turn out well.

PROPOSED MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—To the Mediterranean: 19th Regiment, to Malta, and the 38th Regiment, to Corfu, to replace the troops in Canada; 42d Regiment, to relieve the 59th at Corfu; 79th Regiment, to relieve 33d at Gibraltar; 88th Regiment, to relieve 47th at Malta; 97th Regiment; to relieve 2d Battalion of the 60th at Corfu; 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, to relieve 92d at Malta.—To the West Indies:—33d Regiment, from Gibraltar; 47th Regiment, from Malta; 59th Regiment, from Corfu; 92d Regiment, from Malta.—To Jamaica:—2d Battalion of 6th, from Corfu, to relieve the 68th.—To America:—14th, 70th, 74th, and 89th Regiments, from Jamaica; 64th Regiment is to relieve the 23d at Nova Scotia, which relieves the 66th in Canada; 24th, 32d, 34th, 65th, 66th, and 73d Regiments are to come home from America.

THE WAR IN FRENCH AFRICA.—Advices from Algiers of the 23d ult. mention a sharp attack as having been made on Cherchell during the night of the 15th. The Arabs drove in the outposts and took a fortified marabout close to the Algiers gate of the place. This was afterwards retaken by the French at the point of the bayonet, and the Arabs were ultimately driven off with eighty killed and a great number wounded. A French gun boat in the bay fired on the assailants. The Arabs were commanded by the Bey of Medeah. The loss of the French was eighteen killed and twelve severely wounded.

The first stone of the monument to the memory of Sir Walter Scott was laid in Prince's Street Gardens, Edinburgh, on Saturday. Two thousand Freemasons went in procession, with a detachment of dragoons. The stone was laid by Sir James Forrest, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and Grand Master Mason of Scotland.

The Great Western has crossed the Atlantic 28 times during the period of the 14 months.

just elapsed, without accident, maintaining an almost uniform speed, of which the average time was 16 days going, and 13 to 14 days coming back; the last voyage was even accomplished in 11 days and a half.

Steam Ship Britannia, Capt. Woodruffe, arrived here in gallant style, and thus completed the most extraordinary voyage on record. The Britannia has laid the foundation of her fame as a perfect clipper, by surpassing all other performances in ocean steam navigation.—*Liverpool Mail*, Aug. 15.

NEWS FROM SPAIN.

The port of Passages was evacuated on the 27th ult. by the British Marines, and the garrison replaced by the troops of the Queen of Spain.

Lord John Hay was only waiting for a favourable wind to return to England with the vessels and force under his command.

The French vessels were to leave Passages on the 31st. Madrid was tranquil on the 25th ult.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 15.—Our arsenal, which has been so dormant, is suddenly roused into action, and extraordinary activity now prevails in that establishment. A frigate, after taking on board 15,000 muskets and some Artillerymen, put out to sea; its destination is not positively known, but it is supposed to be the Levant.

"To-day a ship of the line under the English colours passed the Straits, and pursued its course without stopping, to the Levant. Within these few days two English frigates also passed. It seems that England is sending all the naval force that can be spared to the Levant."

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.

There was no news of the least importance received to-day; indeed it has been altogether a very barren day. The arrivals were small, and chiefly of old date.

In the Stock Exchange the transactions were of a limited character, and the market generally exhibits a drooping aspect. The closing prices were as follows:—Consols, money 89 5/8, and 90 1/8 for the account; Exchequer Bills 17 1/8 prem; Spanish Active Stock 24 1/8 3/8; Portuguese Five per cents. 34 1/2, and the Three's 22 1/2.

Money continues easy, and the rate of interest on first Bills is 3 3/4 to 4 per cent.

To-morrow the duty on Foreign Wheat is expected to recede to 2s. 8d. per quarter; and there being no chance of it going to 1s. per quarter; the merchants and holders of that grain are actively employed in making preparations for releasing their respective stocks from bond; and it is estimated that within one week upwards of 750,000 quarters will be taken out of bond in the kingdom, which will, of course, have a great influence on the prices of English Wheat. This circumstance will, no doubt, produce a scarcity of money, by which trade in general will be crippled.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, SEPTEMBER 23, 1840.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.

SAMUEL W. BABBITT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.

Director this week.....C. M'PHERSON.

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.....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.....MARK NEEDHAM.

Central Fire Insurance Company.

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

B. WOLHAFFER, President.

Committee for the present month.

CHARLES M'PHERSON and CHARLES FISHER.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

WM. J. BEDELL.

With a view to afford advice and assistance to such emigrants arriving in this Province as may be desirous of obtaining employment in the Rural Districts, the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to approve of Mr. Edmund Ward acting as assistant Agent in that Department at Fredericton.

We understand that His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, our Lieutenant Governor, has been appointed to the command of the Troops in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Dependencies, on the departure of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Colin Campbell, and that the headquarters of the divisions are to be transferred to New Brunswick, an arrangement which we feel to be a subject of just congratulation to this Province on every account. The removal to Fredericton of the whole of the heads of departments may perhaps not take place before the Spring, as well on grounds connected with the personal convenience of several of the individuals (which Sir John Harvey is well known to be at all times ready to consider, as far as it can be done consistently with the interests of the public service,) as to afford time to make the necessary preparations with regard to accommodation, &c. &c.

INSPECTION OF THE FIRST BATTALION YORK COUNTY MILITIA.

Preparatory to inspection by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the several Companies of which this Battalion is composed assembled on the 17th and 18th instant, and were furnished with arms and accoutrements from the Queen's Stores,—in the exercise of which, and in the practice of a variety of military movements, the most unwearied attention and perseverance were evinced by Lieut. Colonel Minchin, the Commanding Officer of the Battalion, whose exertions on every such occasion have been indefatigable to render this Corps as efficient in discipline as the limited number of drill days would admit of; and we are happy to state, that at no previous time did this portion of the loyal Militia of New Brunswick appear to better advantage, or acquit themselves more creditably.

On Monday the 21st inst., the Battalion with Major Wilmot's Troop of Cavalry, two Companies of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Hayne, and Captain M'Beath's Rifle Company, marched from their parade ground to the Church green. His Excellency Sir John Harvey and suite arrived on the ground about 1 o'clock, and was received by a general salute from the whole line. The Battalion then marched past in slow and quick time, and after the performance of several movements they were formed into close column, when His Excellency was pleased to complement them in the most flattering manner on their steady appearance and good conduct, and being well convinced of their loyalty he proposed three cheers for the Queen, which were long and loudly continued. His Excellency was also heartily cheered on leaving the ground.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BRITANNIA.

We have again to announce the arrival of the Steamer Britannia at Halifax, with the September Mail, in eleven and a half days from Liverpool;—she brought 85 passengers, among whom were His Excellency Lord Viscount FAIRLAND, the future Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, with His Lady and Son. The Britannia brings papers to the 4th. We have selected a variety of entertaining matter for to-day's Gazette, among which will be found Her Majesty's Speech at the close of the Parliamentary Session.

His Excellency the Governor General has been elevated to the Peerage, by the title of Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham in Kent, and Toronto in Canada.

The Mails landed from the Britannia, were contained in 69 bags.

The Britannia made the passage home in nine days and a half, beating the British Queen homewards as well as outwards.

[From the Saint John Courier.]

NEW PERIODICAL.—A religious periodical, entitled "The British North American Wesleyan Methodist Magazine," made its appearance in this City during the present month. We understand that it is under the editorial management of two of the resident Wesleyan Missionaries, (Messrs. Temple and Wood,) and from the well known ability of these Rev. Gentlemen for the duty they have undertaken, we have good reason to expect an interesting and useful publication. The number before us is from Mr. Avery's press, neatly printed on good paper, and contains a good deal of original matter, well calculated to gratify or instruct all classes of its readers,—adorned with a portrait of the Rev. Thomas Jackson, President of the Methodist Conference, the centenary year, 1839. The work is to be continued monthly, each number to contain 40 pages, deny 8vo.—price 9d. A portrait will be given quarterly; the next will be that of the Rev. William Bennett, of Windsor, N. S.—Copies of the Magazine may be obtained from the Wesleyan Missionaries throughout the Provinces.

Last night we had the pleasure of seeing a *View of Saint John*, executed by our ingenious and talented townsman, G. N. Smith, and we understand that if the artist receive sufficient encouragement, this painting will be engraved.—The merit of the Picture is, in our opinion, so great that we have no fears of its success; the people of New Brunswick would not only be deficient in taste and liberality, but would cease to be actuated by reason and patriotism, if they did not subscribe for many thousand impressions from the proposed Engraving. Our country is now occupied by a portion of the most improvable of the human race, descendants of those adventurous Goths, who, migrating from the central mountains of Asia, prostrated in the dust Rome's Imperial Fabric, who successively occupied, either by colonization or conquest, almost every country of Europe, and who have since, impelled by the restless activity inherent in their race, subjugated the most fertile and desirable regions of the earth, and realized the boast of the haughty Spaniard, that the Sun never sits on their dominions.—A small district in the Danish Peninsula bears the name of Anglen and has a capital called Lundun. The yellow-haired and blue-eyed Saxons, the proprietors of this obscure and desolate tract, who subdued Britain and exterminated its aboriginal inhabitants 1500 years ago, tenacious of ancient recollections, gave these names slightly modified to their new conquests, and the magnificent metropolis of England, had for its prototype a scattered hamlet on the plains of Holstein. What London might be 60 years after its foundation we know not, but we are certain that a correct representation of the city at that time would be more highly prized than all the treasures of the East, by any man who can boast of a Saxon origin. What may Saint John be ere New Brunswick shall have accomplished her destiny, and how great may be the value of any priot which shall transmit an accurate view of our present City to posterity? Mr. Smith's picture of Saint John has been elaborated with exquisite taste and consummate skill have been delineated. Every man duly impressed with the importance of New Brunswick and its capital, and actuated with patriotic feelings, ought to subscribe for an Engraving from this beautiful picture, and make it an heir-loom in his family.