

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, MARCH 29, 1842.

By the arrival of the Steamer at Halifax, with the March Mail, we received our English papers, from which we glean the following items. We are happy to learn that the state of affairs in the Mother Country, indicate a more favorable appearance than for some time past.

LONDON, March 2, 1842.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT TO PORTSMOUTH.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at the Dock-yard on Monday afternoon precisely at 25 minutes past one. The customary salutes were fired from the forts and men of war. Her Majesty appeared rather fatigued, and on her arrival at the residence of the Naval Commander-in-Chief, where every necessary preparation was arranged for the occasion, Her Majesty partook of refreshment, while Prince Albert and suite embarked in the Royal Barge, steered by Capt. Codrington, and visited the gunnery depot ship *Excellent*, to witness the firing of shot. Soon after three, Her Majesty, accompanied Prince Albert in the Royal Barge, attended by Earl Haddington, and Sir George Cockburn, for the purpose of inspecting the *St. Vincent*, of 120 guns, flag-ship of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington. The Duke of Wellington, who followed in the second Barge, was received with deafening cheers by the crowd. This noble warrior was loudly cheered in every direction. Her Majesty afterwards visited her Yacht, the *Royal George*, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and at five o'clock returned to the Dock-yard to be present at the making of an anchor. The weather was unfavorable, attended with wind and rain. In the evening, Portsmouth was brilliantly illuminated....The royal party proceeded to Spithead yesterday, to visit the *Queen*, 110, Vice Admiral Sir Edward Owen, returning to Brighton to dinner by land.

We are informed on good authority, that a marriage between the Princess Imperial of Russia and the Duke de Bordeaux has been finally determined on by the ex-Royal Family of France and the Emperor Nicholas. This alliance is said to be the main cause of the bad understanding which at present subsists between the Courts of the Tuilleries and of St. Petersburg.—*Morning Herald*.

It is positively stated that General Cass, the American Minister at Paris, has addressed to M. Guizot a remonstrance against the European treaty intended to sanction the right of search, and that in this document he declares that America will consider as equally guilty with the chief offending power (Great Britain) any government that signs that treaty, which he considers as an overt attack upon the independence of the United States. It is said that M. Guizot's hesitation, we may almost say refusal, to sign the treaty, has been induced by this decided remonstrance.

The Slave Trade treaty, although ratified on Saturday by all the other powers, has not been recognized by France. The *Constitutionnel* says, that a modification of the treaty had been proposed to Lord Aberdeen with a view to conciliate the French Chambers and public opinion, with which that nobleman at once refused to comply, although he had consented to postpone the ratification of the treaty by France to any reasonable period.

A rumour is current that the French government has discovered a new and formidable plot against the lives of the King of the French and his family, and that in consequence, the most extraordinary precautions are taken to guard the Tuilleries and the various entrances thereto.

We regret to learn that M. Guizot's indiscreet disclosure in the Chamber of Deputies of the language said to have been used by the Earl of Aberdeen to the French Ambassador, at this court, in reference to the occupation of Algiers by France, had already proved a matter of serious embarrassment to, and very unsatisfactory communications between, the two Governments. The noble Earl, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, dissents, we

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understand, from the interpretation publicly given to his language by M. Guizot, and that statesman has replied to the British explanation in a formal note, reiterating the words used, and maintaining the justice of the inference he drew therefrom.—*Morning Herald*.

IRELAND.—The Court is maintained with great splendour. Balls, dinner-parties, and levees follow each other in quick succession, and render the metropolis of Ireland a scene of constant bustle and gaiety. At the last ball of the Countess de Grey, upwards of 500 guests were present. The brilliancy of the Court has had a sensible influence on the prosperity of Dublin, and has given a general stimulus to all kinds of trade and manufacture.

The petition against the return of Mr. Gregory for the city of Dublin, has been printed at length, with the "votes" of the House of Commons: it imputes corrupt and illegal practices to the successful candidate and his friends and agents, and accuses the returning officer of a variety of offences against purity and freedom of election: the prayer of the petition is, that the election and return of Mr. Gregory may be declared null and void.

SUNDAY TRAVELLING.—*Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.*—At the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this Railway, yesterday week, the shareholders constituted themselves into a special meeting for the consideration of the question of running trains on the Sunday, when the following division took place:—

	SHARES.	VOTERS.
For Sunday trains.....	7,589	1,219
Against ditto.....	3,476	648
Majority for Sunday trains	4,113	571

The Thames Tunnel will be finally opened to the public about the second or third week in April, when a small toll will be fixed for passing from one side of the river to the other. At present, about 3,000 passengers cross the ferry daily between Wapping and Rotherhithe.

The reinforcements which have already sailed, or are about to sail, for China, amount to seventeen ships of war.

BERLIN, FEB. 6.—The protest of the Porte against the installation of Bishop Alexander of Jerusalem, has been withdrawn in consequence of the united representations of the Prussian and British Cabinets, through Lord Aberdeen, who signified to the Porte, in the course of last month, that it was not the intention of the British Government that the Bishop of Jerusalem should enjoy greater privilege than any other subject of the Queen of Great Britain.

Sir Stratford Canning, the British Ambassador in Turkey, reached Constantinople on the 21st ult., and had a most flattering audience of the Sultan on the 27th.

Intelligence from Beyrout, dated the 26th ult., announces that the Bishop of Jerusalem had left for Jaffa, accompanied by Col. Rose, the British Consul General in Syria.

Her Majesty's brig *Waterwitch*, Lieut. Mason, commanding, captured on the 20th October last, the Slave vessel *Don Francisco*, fitted for slaves.—On the 28th of the same month, she captured the notorious Slaver the *Ermalinda* with a cargo valued at upwards of £4,000, including a London built carriage that cost £400, and a pair of handsome grey horses, intended as a bribe from the slave merchant (owner of the prize,) for the purchase of slaves. The prize was sent to Sierra Leone for condemnation.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated Nov. 6, 1841:—Her Majesty's Ship *Fantome* returned to Simon's Bay on the 24th ult., after a cruise on the coast of Angola, for the suppression of the slave trade, having had the *Brisk* and *Waterwitch* under her orders: during which period they have captured 33 slave vessels, and liberated 3,427 negroes, viz:—*Fantome*,

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