

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

Answers to Applications for Lands in April, 1826.

Name & Application.	Answers.	Grant Fees.	Remarks.
Walter Murray, No 13 in Sussex.	Can have 100 Acres.	£12 11 8	
Obadiah Skidgel, West side Rive St. John.	Referred to know the date of his Grant.		
Josiah S. Browne, Wakefield.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
Abraham Cox, Kent.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
Isaac Derry, Petcuadiac Road.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
Nehemiah Wright, Kent.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
Hugh Cameron, Prince William.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
William Nichol, Petcuadiac Rout.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
Alexander McCurdy, Charlotte.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
James Vernon, Restook.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
Walter Crawley, Chediac River.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	No meadow allowed.
Charles Bishop, Westmoreland.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
John Quinn, Petcuadiac Road.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
Alexander Wedderburn.	} Coal Creek.	} 17 14 5	
George Mathew Junr.			
Edward Valey, Hampstead.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
John Holihan, South Bay.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
Thomas Jardine, Kouchebougac.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
John Fletcher, Wakefield.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
William D Clarke, Begaguemic River.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
George Fesin, Trout Creek, Sussex.	100 Acres.	12 11 8	
Stephen Morres, Pennfield.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
John Wilson, St. Patrick, Charlotte.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
William Murray, St. Nicholas River.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
John Looney, St. Nicholas River.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
James Morlon.	} St. Nicholas River.	} 17 9 1/2	
Alexander McMichael.			
John Brown, St. Nicholas River.	Can have 100 acres in the situation he may chose.	12 11 8	
Samuel Browne, St. Nicholas River.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
Robert Martin, Begaguemic River.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	In the usual way.
James Wilson.	} Parish of St. Gorge.	} 17 14 5	
Ephraim Jourdan.			
Isaac Menealy, Springfield.	100 Acres.	12 11 8	
William Gordon, in Greenwich.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	

BOSTON, JULY 4.

SALES OF VESSELS.

A patent has been taken out by Lieutenant Molyneux Shuldham, R. N. in England, for a new method for working the sails of vessels, by which mutual labour is lessened to its "minimum." This is effected by causing the masts to revolve on pivots, or, for greater security, on circular sweeps. The masts may be similar to ordinary masts, with standing rigging, but it is preferred to construct them with three, four, or five pools forming the outlines of a pyramid, and the lower ends being secured to cross trees, which become the base of the pyramidal masts, and their upper ends united at top to a block of wood, composing either a cap, to receive a topmast, or a mast head, according to the nature of the rig—all the yards and sails, are affixed within the pyramidal mast, and revolve with it. By this arrangement, all the standing rigging, and almost the whole of the working gear of a square rigged vessel are dispensed with, and it is in the power of the man at the helm alone, without any aid whatever, to put the vessel about. In fore and aft rigged vessels, the disagreeable and dangerous expedient, jibing of the sail, is dispensed with; as, for instance, in wearing a cutter, the bowsprit would be brought round over the stern. The plan is said to be well adapted to coasting vessels and other weak handed vessels navigating in intricate channels.

LONDON.

THE ARMY.—Ten regiments are to leave the Irish Establishment before July next—four for the West-Indies, four for the East-Indies, and two for Canada. The regiments thus destined for foreign service are—the 10th, 11th, 12th, 19th, 22d, 29th, 58th, 78th, 84th and 86th. They are to be repaid by the depot companies on regiments or foreign service doing duty in Great Britain; as also of the respective companies of the regiments above stated, who remain on the home service for the purpose of recruiting.

From the returns or estimates of the work men out of employment in England and in Scotland the numbers cannot be estimated under 250,000 souls. The numbers in Manchester only are 52,000.

The coronation of the Emperor of Rus

sia is fixed for the 7th of July, the day the Emperor will complete his 30th year at Moscow.

CALEDONIAN CANAL.—We have to congratulate the public on the completion of the repairs of the Mucomer Locks: some trifling repairs are making at Fort Augustus, and it is officially announced that the canal will be re-opened from sea to sea, with fifteen feet of water, on the 8th inst. The repairs having been completed at so early a period of the season, and the time having been judiciously chosen, the inconvenience of the partial interruption of the navigation has been little felt. The speedy completion of this work is owing to the zeal and activity of the resident engineer.

Yesterday fortnight a Dutch West-India-man between 600 or 700 tons burthen, with a valuable cargo, struck on the Ledge Rocks, about two miles from Beachy head, and shortly after sunk in 13 fathoms water: the crew reached the shore in one of their boats. On Sunday the men sailed in a lugger for Holland, having abandoned all hopes of saving the vessel; but on Monday afternoon she was washed up and taken in tow by three fishing boats. It is reported that the share which the fishermen claims is worth £30,000.

At a meeting of distressed weavers, in England it was proposed to apply to Government for assistance to emigrate to Canada.

The Roman Catholic Church in Montreal, was robbed of all the Church Plate, on the 10 inst.

Seizure of a British vessel.—The British brig Irene arrived at Amboy a short time ago from Ireland, having on board a large number of passengers, some of whom having found their way to New-York, officers were sent down to arrest the Captain for a violation of law in introducing passengers without giving the necessary bonds to prevent them from becoming chargeable to the city. The officers charged with this duty boarded the Irene when lying only a few yards from the wharves at Amboy, took out the Captain, brought him to New-York and committed him to prison, where he was detained until he had given a bill of £500 upon his owners and signed a paper obligating himself not to prosecute the city authorities for false imprisonment. This act being considered an infringement of the rights of the State of New Jersey, a great sensation has been excited there, and the matter will pro-

nably be carried before the highest tribunals of the country. With respect to the individual sufferings of the Captain we cannot say much, as we fear that he has, through ignorance, or his owners, through cupidity, not acted in conformity to the laws of either country; for we are informed that he brought away more passengers than are allowed by act of Parliament for the tonnage of his vessel, and did facilitate their landing in this city without going through the legal forms.

From the New-York Albion, 1st July.

We have received the UPPER CANADA GAZETTE, published by the newly appointed King's Printer of that Province, Mr. Stanton. Attached to the Gazette we find the U. E. LOYALIST, a paper devoted to the news of the day and general information, but more particularly to the politics of Upper Canada. In this latter respect it has so far discharged its duties with much spirit and ability. Its articles are written with a discrimination and vigor which do it much credit, and are well calculated, in our estimation, to give a proper direction, to public opinion within the sphere of its circulation. Its mechanical execution is extremely neat. We omitted to state, that U. E. Loyalists implies United Empire Loyalist, a name dear to all the early settlers of Upper Canada, and cherished with unabated fervour by their descendants, for reasons not necessary to enumerate.

By the following extract, which we make from the Loyalist, it would appear that the destruction of the office of the COLONIAL ADVOCATE, was not done altogether, from political feelings, but to avenge private wrongs—and these too, of a character the most gross and flagitious. No doubt can exist of the illegality of the outrage in destroying the property; neither can any be entertained of the infamy of the causes which led to that outrage—the condemnation of one is no palliation of the other. We may feel indignant for the offended majesty of the laws, but the moment the COLONIAL ADVOCATE passed the threshold of the sanctuary of private families, and assailed female character, the door closed upon all sympathy for the consequences.

We who have condemned the flagitious and brutal strictness, which have lately appeared in that paper, (we shall not attribute them to the editor, for we are aware that he was spurred on in his nauseous career, by persons who wished to humble their superiors) have every right to condemn the unmanly attack on the press and types.

But, if we have cause to reprobate the editor, his savage employers, and the destroyers of his creditors' where can we find language sufficiently strong to apply to those heads of families who could exhibit a joyous smile, and laud, whilst perusing, the impious production of the plunderer of female chastity, and the ruthless invader of the tombs of departed virtue!

Character in all countries, is above all price, Property is as dress when compared to

it—even life itself is considered not worth preserving when it is lost; yet we grieve to state, that there are some in this town, who admired and praised publications, which, had they been applied to themselves or their female relatives, would have driven many of them to destruction.

After reading this extract, we think the Editor of the Advocate the most fortunate man in the world, that—instead of his types—he did not find himself at the bottom of the lake, some fine day.

From the Montreal Gazette.

TO THE EDITOR

SIR.—The water in the Ottawa, River and in many of the small streams emptying into the Ottawa, has not been so high to the recollections of the oldest survivors, as it has been this season; a circumstance which has enabled vast quantities of Timber to proceed to Quebec, which would otherwise have been obliged to remain in the woods. The consequence is, that the Quebec market has been overstocked with all kinds of lumber; and although an unusual number of vessels came out to that port this season, there is not a sufficient number for the exportation of more than one half the quantity of lumber already arrived there from these upper Regions. The high prices that lumber has formerly brought in Quebec, induced many to leave their Agricultural pursuits and sell their farms to enable them to embark in what is called "the Lumbering Business," and now having arrived in Quebec with their Rafts they have the mortification to find that the prices they are offered for their Timber is quite insufficient to pay their hands employed in getting that article out of the woods. Rafts are frequently seized upon by the hands, and their owners arrested in consequence of being unable to pay their honest debts. Many are compelled to sell their Timber at a great sacrifice to enable them to pay off the hands, and probably many more will be confined in jail, or be compelled to flee from the country! So much for their thirst after speculation. If these people would stick to their farms and let a business alone of which they know nothing, they would find in it—not only a certain mode of existence (without the cares and troubles attending the getting a raft to market) but that the Road to wealth although slow, would be sure, as the market for the Farmers' produce is not subject to so much fluctuation.

HORATIO.

Hull, 1st July, 1826.

Survey of the South American Coast.

The final orders for the Adventure and Beagle, surveying and discovery vessels, came down on Thursday. They are bound on a most interesting expedition; and from its peculiar nature, a great accession of information is likely to result to the nature and scientific, as well as to the nautical and astronomical world. From Captain King's important surveys of New Holland, a few years since, which were executed in a manner so highly creditable to himself, and satisfactory to the Lords of the Admiralty, he has been selected to command these vessels. The former vessel has nine, and the latter three, chronometers, so that the longitudinal position of the places they visit may be ascertained with the greatest accuracy. The officers are instructed to make collections of all new and rare specimens of Natural History; and these are to be considered the property of the public, and will probably be deposited, on the return of the vessels, in the British Museum. As they are to proceed along the coast of La Plata, Paraguay, Patagonia, and Terra del Fuego, round Cape Horn, &c. we may easily conceive that the labours will be most arduous and anxious; they have therefore been furnished with every thing contribute to the health, comfort and convenience of their crews, who were paid their advance on Friday. They sailed on Monday forenoon, with a favourable wind.—Plymouth Journal.