

Head-Quarters, Fredericton,
3rd July 1827.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Captain James O. Betts to be Regimental Enrolling Officer of the Saint John City Militia.

No. 2—His Excellency has also been pleased to make the following Promotions &c.

1st Battalion St. John City Militia.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Thomas Nisbet, vice A. S. Ritchie, removed out of the Province, date 3rd July.

Lieutenant Ezekiel Barlow, Jun., vice Betts, do. 4th July.

Lieut. John Smyth, vice J. H. Fowler removed out of the Province, 5th July.

To be Lieutenants.

2d Lieutenant Noah Disbrow, to be 1st Lieut. vice E. Barlow, Jun. 3rd July.

William Hutchinson, Gent., to be ad Lieutenant vice N. Disbrow, 3rd July.

By Command,

GEO. SHORE, A. G. M. F.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Wharf of Mr. Thomas Millidge, in the Parish of Portland, in the Port of Saint John, has been approved for the landing and securing of Lumber and Staves from the United States, for exportation to the West-Indies under the act of 6, Geo. 4. Chap. 114.

HALIFAX, June 27.

On Monday last a Court of Vice Admiralty assembled here under the authority of a standing Commission from his Majesty dated in 1814, and consisting of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, the Chief Justice, in his capacity as Judge of the Admiralty, Rear Admiral Lake, and Capt. Webb, R. N. The Commission having been read by J. Scott Tremain, Esq., deputy registrar of the court, the Grand Jury of the County were called, when 13 of them answered to their names, and H. Yeomans, Esq. was appointed Foreman *pro tem*. The Chief Justice then addressed them, and stated that the court had been convened for the trial of five mariners, accused of piracy, and who had been sent hither from New-Brunswick, there being no Commission in that Province for hearing and determining offences committed on the high seas—and that the present proceeding was in pursuance of the stat. of 46 Geo. 3. which was made in amendment of the old acts of 28. Henry 8. & 11, and 12, Will. 3rd. The learned judge next gave a definition of piracy, and told the jury that bills would be submitted to them by the Attorney General then present, when it would be their duty to listen to the evidence, and decide whether all or any of the prisoners should be put upon their trial by a petty jury, agreeably to the statute of 46 Geo. 3. and the established forms of the criminal law. The Court then adjourned until Tuesday, when the Grand jury brought in a true Bill against Jas. Nixon, John Dixon, Jas. Wells, and W. Chester: Whereupon Ferguson McClements, the fifth prisoner was released out of custody. The trial took place yesterday in presence of the same Judges, and the case was opened by the Atty. General. He stated that the prisoners were the mate and three of the seamen, of the brig Peggy, belonging to Saint John—that on their passage from Jamaica to that port, they made a revolt without the slightest provocation, took violent possession of the brig, beat and ill used the Captain in the most shocking manner, deprived him of his command for twenty-four hours, and finally broke open and consumed part of the stores—that these acts, notwithstanding they stopped short of murder or pillage, amounted to piracy in the eye of the law, and rendered the culprits liable to the penalty of death. Such was the outline of the statement offered on the part of the Crown, which was fully

sustained by the testimony of Ferguson the master, and Baird the carpenter. Mr. Reed, King's pilot, also bore witness to the general good character and sobriety of Capt. Ferguson. On the other hand, the four prisoners entered severally into long and circumstantial details of the gross misconduct and the frequent intoxication throughout the whole voyage of the Captain; and alleged that he had been the first aggressor by wounding the mate with an axe in one of his drunken fits. They urged further, that they restored him to the command as soon as he was in a condition to undertake it—and never attempted to plunder any part of the cargo, nor to turn the vessel out of her direct course, but brought her safe and uninjured into her port of destination.—McClements, whom Mr. Johnston their counsel called as a witness, corroborated these allegations in every particular, and delivered his testimony with an air of integrity and candour.—Dixon's character was also spoken of in very favourable terms by three witnesses who had recognised him accidentally, the other three prisoners being strangers, unacquainted with any one here.

The statements on the part of the Crown and of the prisoners at the bar were thus wholly irreconcilable; and while the oral defences of the prisoners were strictly accordant with the evidence of McClements, whom the Attorney General, however, forbore from cross-examining, that evidence was directly and diametrically opposed to the testimony given by Ferguson and Baird. Mr. Unjacke closed the case by a long, animated, and most ingenious address to the Jury; and the Chief Justice charged them with his usual clearness and ability. He went over all the material evidence, and recommended them to acquit Wells and Chester, and to decide on the fate of the other two, according to the degree of credibility they attached to the different witnesses. The Jury then retired, and about an hour afterwards, returned for answer to a message from the Court, that there was no likelihood of their agreeing that night—on which an adjournment took place until this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Court having convened again this morning at the hour of 10, the Jury came in with their verdict, acquitting the three seamen, and finding James Nixon, the Mate, Guilty, but each of the jury strongly recommended him to mercy. The Court was then cleared, and after a short interval, the audience being re-admitted, the Chief Justice pronounced sentence of death upon Nixon in a solemn and affecting manner, and stated that the Court would take care to submit the recommendation of the Jury to the persons entitled to consider it; and he trusted mercy would be extended to him, though he could give him no assurance of it. The unhappy man was completely overcome by his feelings, and attempted to address the Court, but of course was not permitted to speak.

College of New-Brunswick.

A Meeting of the Trustees of the College, is particularly requested on Friday the 20th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the College in Fredericton, on special business.

JOHN SAUNDERS,

WM. F. ODELL,

S. D. STREET.

Fredericton, July 6, 1827.

FOR SALE.

PEW, No. 38, on the ground floor in Christ Church, Fredericton. For particulars apply to the Subscriber.

Jedediah Slason.

Nov. 20, 1826.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

TUESDAY, 10th JULY, 1827.

Alms House and Work House.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK,
CHARLES LEE, Esquire.

SAVINGS BANK.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK,

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

HENRY SMITH, ESQ.

We last week concluded the publication of Sir HERBERT TAYLOR's truly affecting Memoir of the last illness of His Royal Highness the DUKE of YORK; and it has afforded us the greatest, tho' a melancholy, satisfaction in laying it before our Readers.

Whatever may have been the good bestowed by His Royal Highness upon His Country in a Military and Political point of view, or by the tenor of his Public Life; the last acts of His existence have eclipsed it all, and conferred upon Society benefits still more extensive by the example they hold forth. They have surrounded his Death Bed with a Halo, which, while it sheds a glory around himself as a Christian and a Prince, throws a reflected brilliancy even upon Monarchy, and decorates hereditary high Birth.

The admission of the Public thus (by the publication we are writing of) into the domestic privacy of the August Family of their Sovereign, enables them to perceive that neither an atmosphere of flattery or the necessary Pomp and Ceremony of Royal State, have chilled or blunted those finer feelings, or relax'd those tenderer ties which dignify our nature and yield the Chief Happiness of our existence. It teaches us, then, to love our Royal Family as Individuals; to respect them in the exalted station to which they have been called; it seems to dignify the Throne, and to increase in us, as it were, those sentiments of Attachment which we entertain towards the Government under which we live.

Nothing, we think, can exceed the interest excited by this simple Narrative. The hand of Friendship has written with the Pen of Truth, the History of a Princely Death Bed. In reading the relation of it, it is impossible not to sympathize deeply with the Writer of that unpretending document, in the trying Scenes to which he must have been exposed—one sentence especially betrays how much he felt: but in depicting the Character and Conduct of his beloved and Royal Master, under circumstances so awful, he has recorded his own attachment as a Friend, his faithfulness and uprightness as a Servant, and has made them co-existent with the Memory of his illustrious Patron.

One of the leading features of the Noble Duke's Conduct was his anxiety not to have his exact state known, from a consciousness of the Political Circumstances which hinged upon his recovery or demise; being thus, to his last hour, the steady Friend of his Country.

No part, however, of the Narrative, as it affects His Royal Highness's Character, has struck us more forcibly than the fact of even the attached and valued Biographer of the latter portion of His Royal Highness's Life, not having been aware of the constant observance of His religious Duties by the Royal Duke, when travelling or unable to attend at Public Worship.

The declaration made by his Royal Highness when he felt that he was about to stand in that Presence where the Secrets of all Hearts will be revealed, that that act of his Public Life which had met with a re-

ception so chequered with censure and applause, was a spontaneous act of Duty, founded upon conviction, teaches us more truly to reverence that high Individual; and happily at the same time it helps to relieve Public Men and Public Life of those most unjust and illiberal imputations, that Place, Emolument, and Power, are the only

Pivots upon which their every action turns. Truly has it been said of His Royal Highness that he never lost or deserted a Friend; we might add, he never made an Enemy: We can only say, long may such a Family sit upon our Throne, may our end be like His, our belief in Christianity as sincere, our hopes as well founded, and the affection and respect shewn to our memory, as merited and unfeigned.

On Friday morning last His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS and Suite with Lady DOUGLAS and Family, accompanied by Mr. MacLachlan, visited the Keswick Ridge, in the Parish of Douglas. His Excellency and the Party crossed the Ferry at Everitt's, opposite Kitchen's Point, and proceeded along the Ridge for about six miles as far as Mr. Christy's, where they made a short stay. His Excellency called at the Parish School and at two or three of the Farm Houses. The Party partook of Refreshments at Captain Harding's, and returned to Fredericton about 6 o'clock in the evening. We understand that His Excellency and Her Ladyship expressed themselves highly gratified by their visit.

The Crops throughout this part of the Province are in a state of great forwardness. The Farmers have been blessed with an abundance of rain, and indeed the general aspect of the Country now is a sufficient promise of a rich Harvest. The grass will be very plentiful.

We are informed that an Examination of the Students of the Grammar School at Gage-Town, under the care of Mr. JENKINS, took place on Tuesday the 29th ultimo, in presence of the Trustees and several of the Inhabitants. The young Gentlemen, (27 in number,) were told, acquitted themselves with great credit, and that their Examination evinced the gratifying evidence of their own diligence and improvement, as well as of the care, assiduity, and talents of their Preceptor.

We understand the Venerable Archdeacon BEST will hold a Meeting of the Clergy of the Province, at Kingston, on Thursday next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. The Archdeacon left Fredericton in the Steam Boat yesterday morning.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th of May, General Gascoyne brought forward his Motion for a Committee of Inquiry into the distresses of the Shipping Interest: But after a most able and eloquent Speech from Mr. Huskisson, in which that Right Hon. Gentleman defended himself from the charges that had been made against him, demonstrating, by facts and figures, the want of proof to support the statements of the Ship Owners, the gallant General thought proper to withdraw his Motion. One extract only is the utmost we can make today. After alluding to the various Petitions that had been presented from Scarborough, Greenock, London, &c. &c. &c. setting forth an increase of Foreign, and a proportionate decrease of British Shipping, with other matters relating thereto, which Mr. Huskisson disposed of with the facility of a perfect master of his subject, and to the utter discomfiture of his opponents, the Right Honorable Gentleman said "And now, with respect to our trade with other ports in Europe; in 1814 it amounted