

LORD DURHAM'S REPORT.
(Continued from fourth page.)
by giving up the whole island to a handful of distant proprietors." The strong recommendations of Lord Durham have at length led to the adoption of a measure to remove the abuse, which has so long retarded the prosperity of the colony. The precise nature of the measure is not stated.

Of Newfoundland the Report says little, except that there is and long has been the ordinary Colonial collision between the Representative body on one side and the Executive on the other; that the Representative have no influence on the composition or the proceedings of the Executive Government; and that the dispute is now carried on as in Canada, by impeachments of various public officers on one hand and prorogations on the other.

A considerable part of the Report is devoted to the important subject of the

DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LANDS.
The remarkable success of the new method of disposing of public land in the Australian Colonies, induced Lord Durham to issue a commission of inquiry into the advantages of adopting a uniform system for the disposal of public land in all the British Provinces. The result of the information obtained, is the outline of a plan, to be presented in a separate Report; which, if adopted, Lord Durham firmly believes will give an impulse to the prosperity of the North American Colonies, surpassing what their most sanguine well-wisher, unacquainted with the facts, would be capable of imagining.

The report describes the system of the United States, which renders the acquisition of new land easy; while, by means of price, it restricts appropriation, yielding at the same time a revenue of half a million a year on the average, though it amounted in one particular twelve months to four millions, or more than the whole expenditure of the Federal Government. In the British North American Colonies there has been no system: the expense of disposing of public lands was greater for a long time, than the amount received. The prosperity visible on the American side of the frontier line is painfully contrasted by the poverty visible in the British settlement. There is no end of testimony to the fact of the American superiority in this respect. The market value of the land throughout the frontier, from Amherstburg to the ocean, is much greater on the American than on the British side; in not a few parts it is 1,000 per cent; the average difference, as between Upper Canada and the states of New York and Michigan, is notoriously several hundred per cent. Wild land in Vermont and New Hampshire is worth five dollars; and the difference is not occasioned by the superiority of the American land in natural fertility, but by the better system of colonizing.

The re-emigration from the British Provinces to the United States, being about 60 per cent. of the whole number emigrating to Canada in the first instance, is occasioned in a great measure, though certainly not altogether, by the mismanagement of public lands in the Province. The extent to which the public lands have been alienated leaves the Government with comparatively small means of encouraging emigrants to remain in the Province.

An instance is mentioned of a gross violation of the law in the award of land to the clergy. "The Constitutional Act" of 1791 directed that one seventh of the land granted in Upper Canada should be reserved for the clergy; but the practice has been to set apart for the Clergy one seventh of all the land, being equal to one sixth of the land granted; by which proceeding, 300,000 acres, belonging by law to the public, have been made over to the Clergy. The value of Clergy Reserves sold is £317,000; of which sum, £100,000 has been received and invested in the English Funds; but £45,000 legally belongs to the public. Grants of land have been made to Loyalist refugees from the United States to militia men, soldiers and sailors, magistrates and barristers, Executive Councillors and their families, officers of the Army and Navy, and other individuals, amounting, with the Clergy Reserves, to nearly half the land in the province. Of this immense quantity, a small portion is occupied by settlers; and the greater portion has fallen into the hands of land jobbers, who purchased from unmarried families and persons not intending to settle, sometimes as much as 200 acres for £2 to £5. Extensive purchases were made in this way by Mr. Justice Elmslie and Powell, the Solicitor General Grey, and several members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and of the House of Assembly. Regulations to prevent excessive grants of land were evaded, by the conveyance previously agreed upon, to one person called "a leader," of lands obtained on the petitions of several; and this fraud was virtually sanctioned by the Colonial authorities. By the delay and difficulties interposed, orders for land to Militia men who served in the last war with the United States, became nearly valueless to the parties who obtained them; and they were mostly sold to jobbers for very small sums. Lord Durham took measures to expedite the settlement of the claims, stop the progress of the fraud, and remedy the injustice as far as possible. In 1837, instructions were issued to discontinue grants of land in Upper Canada. Since that time, 100,317 acres have been sold; but 2,000,000 acres have been disposed of to satisfy antecedent claims, within the same period. In Lower Canada, "the same violation of the law has taken place, with the difference, that upon every sale of Crown and Clergy Reserves, a fresh reserve for the clergy has been made equal to a fifth of such reserves. The result, has been, the appropriation for the clergy of 673,567 acres, instead of 446,000, being an excess of 227,567 acres, or half as much again as they ought to have received. The Lower Canada fund already produced by sales amounts to £50,000; of which, therefore a third, or about £16,000 belong to the public. If, without any reform of this abuse, the whole of the unsold Clergy Reserves in both Provinces should fetch the average price at which such lands have hitherto sold, the public will have been wronged to the amount of about £280,000; and the reform of this abuse will produce a certain and almost immediate gain to the public of £60,000.

[To be continued in next Gazette.]

Great Britain.

LONDON, April 6, 1839.

The Revenue Tables for the quarter and the year are published in another part of *The Sun*; and we can congratulate our readers on their very favourable character. The increase on the year, as compared to the year ending April, 1838, is £2,132,866. The increase in the present quarter as compared to the corresponding quarter of last year, is £565,243. The increase of the Customs is for the year £1,053,179, for the quarter, £349,899. Nothing is a better test of the well being of the people than the Excise revenue, and this has increased in the year £334,002, and in the quarter £135,658. Stamps have increased £143,101, in the year, but have increased £7,941 on the quarter. The Taxes yield in the present quarter £73,577 more than last, and the present quarter £45,864 more than the corresponding quarter of last year. The whole increase of the Post office revenue in the year is £25,257 and of this £23,000 accrues in the present quarter. That this source of revenue has not augmented more considerably, while some of the mails are conveyed at a cheaper rate, and there is a continually increasing communication in all parts of the country, is a strong proof of the necessity of a reform in this department. We pass over the Crown Lands, Miscellaneous, Imprest Monies, and other sources of extraordinary revenue, as no index to the general condition of the country, and content ourselves with remarking that the principal part of the increase is in the ordinary revenue, and in that of the Customs denoting, we are happy to believe, in spite of the many obstacles thrown in its way by foolish laws, and ever increasing trade. Some part of the increase in the Customs revenue, must have been derived from the quantity of foreign corn imported; but that we apprehend, on the whole year, would scarcely exceed £200,000, leaving upwards of £800,000, as a proof that our trade is recovering from the severe shock it received in 1836 and in 1837. On the whole, we read these accounts with much satisfaction, as a proof that the skill and industry of our people are yet able to overcome all the injurious effects of the absurd and wicked Corn Laws, which are not so powerful as the great natural principles of progress and increase which impel forward human society. If Ministers were subject to many reproaches last year because the revenue was deficient, though they were not to blame on that score, they will this year deserve great praise for the increase, though that the Tories will take care to withhold. We give them no credit for it further than to observe that the increase proves that there reductions of taxation have been judicious, and have relieved the people, while they have augmented the resources of the same.

NAVAL HARBOURS OF REFUGE.—The Lords of the Treasury have sanctioned the survey of the eastern coast of England, not alone for the purpose of building forts, as is generally reported, but also for the purpose of constructing harbours of refuge for Her Majesty's smaller vessels of the royal navy against the easterly and northerly and north easterly gales. Lowestoft, South wold, Hollesley Bay, and Harwich Harbours offer the most eligible sites for the purpose above named; and amongst these Harwich is understood to have a decided preference. In these works of the government it is not intended to prevent the private companies from making inner basins or inland Harbours. It is said that the Harwich southerly pier will be made to terminate in a six gun battery, and that a pier of a similar form will commence from the breakwater, and terminate fifty yards from the other pier head. This will be accessible at all time of the tide, and will be known by agreed light.

CALLING OUT OF THE YEOMANRY.—A circular has been issued by the Secretary of State for the home department, (Lord John Russell,) directed to the Lords Lieutenants of counties, for the assembling shortly of their respective yeomanry corps, for permanent duty. The Queen, at the recommendation of Lord Melbourne, has granted a pension of £200 per annum to Colonel Gurwood, the editor of the "Duke of Wellington's Despatches," on account of his services to literature.

Lord Glenelg is to have the pension held by Lord Auckland previously to his appointment to the Governor Generalship of India. The pension is £2,000 a year.

The *trousseau* of the bride elect of the Marquis of Douro, the Lady Elizabeth Hay, is likely to be one of the most splendid that has added value to the dowry of modern belles. We hear, that his Grace the Duke of Wellington having found in his cabinets quantities of diamonds which he had forgotten, or never thought of till now, has declared that the bride shall have them all. Amongst them is an order given to his Grace by Louis XVIII., worth £50,000. The Lady Elizabeth is in her 19th year.—*Morning Herald.*

A curious specimen of mechanical ingenuity, called the Aëlopedes, is at present exhibited at the George Hall, Aldermanbury. It is a carriage for travelling without horse or steam, propelled solely by the travellers own weight; and it is the invention of Mr. Nevis, a native of Cambridge. Its structure is light and elegant; and any person may, on common roads, propel himself at the rate between twenty and thirty miles an hour, and on railroads it might be worked with incredible velocity.

The Cornwallis, 74 is to continue the broad pendant of the first class until the arrival out of Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, K. C. B. though it is strongly rumoured that the station will be a separate command as formerly, and that a Rear Admiral will have the North American one.

THE NAVY.—Promotion.—Commander Lord Clarence Paget, to be Captain. The following officers have been appointed to the Winchester—Captain J. Parker, Commander W. W. O. Johnston; R. W. Robinson, Master; T. Stowes, Purser; Lieuts. J. Evans, H. Harvey, T. B. Mulcaster, W. Coles, T. Harvey (flag); C. T. N. Noddell, Second Master; Mr. Brocklebank, Gunner; J. Smithers Boat-swain; J. Brideman, Carpenter.

Sir Thomas Hardy is appointed to the North

American station and will hoist his flag on board the Winchester, 52 guns.

We regret to announce the death of Sir Herbert Taylor, which took place at Rome on the 13th March.

The French Ministry is not yet organized, and the politics of that country are as unsettled as at our former advices.

DOWNING STREET, March 30.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the following officers to be Companions of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, viz.—Colonel J. F. Love, commanding 73d Regiment; Lieut. Col. the Hon. H. Dundas, commanding 83d Regiment; Lieut. Col. J. Eden, unattached, Deputy Adjutant General, Canada; Lieut. Col. C. C. Taylor, particular service, Canada.

Vice Admiral Sir T. Harvey, K. C. B., has appointed Mr. Thomas Woodman, (Secretary to the late Sir Charles Paget) his Secretary.

Captain John Parker, 1837, promoted from the Hastings, 78, is appointed flag Captain to Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, the new Commander in Chief in the West Indies.

LONDON, April 1.—A deputation, consisting of the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Nova Scotia, Rev. Doctor Short, Rev. A. M. Campbell, and Mr. J. Watson, had an interview with the Marquis of Normanby on Saturday, at the Colonial Office. Same day, Mr. Perley, of New Brunswick and Mr. Gillespie, also had an interview with his Lordship.

Communication.

[FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE.]

Fredericton, 9th May, 1839.

Mr. SIMPSON.—Dear Sir, I would beg of you, as an act of common justice, to call the attention of the public to the Floral and Horticultural Establishment of our townsman, Mr. WILLIAM WATTS. His uniform kindness and politeness to all visitors, will entitle him to public patronage, and he is now doubly so, to that of the young florist and horticulturalist, on account of his published catalogue of Green House Plants, Garden and Flower Seeds, &c.

Mr. WATT's catalogue for this year, presents a variety of articles in his line, never before offered for sale in New Brunswick, and by its arrangement, removes much of the difficulty experienced by beginners, in making suitable selections. It is modestly entitled a catalogue, but it is in fact a concise directory for selecting for, and managing, a Family Flower Plat and vegetable Garden, and is adapted to the use of the estate gentleman or to the industrious mechanic.

Pains have been taken to point the annual flower seeds, that require being forwarded in the hot bed; and, of the Biennial and Perennial, those which are not sufficiently hardy to stand our winters, and therefore require housing in Autumn. This is very useful to the economical beginner; but in addition, there are directions for the culture of the Bulbous Roots—the management of the Dahlia—Parlour Flowers—Hot Beds, and the most essential articles in the Kitchen Garden; pointing out the several periods, at which the processes recommended are to take place.

I have not the ability to paint to the mind's eye, the beauties of Mr. WATT's Green House even at this season of the year, or to make remarks on the selections he more particularly recommends; but I think I am justified in stating, that with this catalogue in hand—particularly if accompanied by a visit to his Gardens—no one can fail to make a selection suited to his taste.

It is evident that Mr. WATT has no desire to make a mystery of the results of his experience; and it is to be hoped, that by extended patronage he may be induced to publish such a short treatise on his profession, as he must well know is a great desideratum in this young but very rapidly improving Colony. Much of the information he has now imparted, might no doubt be obtained from various expensive works, by authors accustomed to a climate differing materially from our own; but to profit by these, requires more leisure and study, than can generally be afforded by persons who have only half a rool or so of ground to ornament or attend to.

There is no rival establishment in the Province, therefore your inviting public attention to that of Mr. WATT, may do much good and can injure no person in particular.

Yours truly, A. B. C.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia LAND COMPANY.

PARCELS or pieces of **GOOD LAND** on the Royal Road, partly cleared and now in a fit state for burning off, to be Sold or Let on reasonable and advantageous terms.

Also, To be Sold, 30 LOTS of LAND, (average quality) containing 100 Acres each, about five of which are cleared, and on which there is a Log House.

These Lots are situated on the Fredericton and Stanley Road, and are from 12 to 20 miles from the former place, and will be offered at from three to seven shillings per acre, exclusive of the Log House thereon.

With a view to the encouragement of agricultural pursuits amongst the settlers on the Company's Lands, SIX PRIZES will be given annually for the best Crops, Stock, Farm, Management, &c. &c.; the awards, which will be made by competent judges, and disinterested parties, to consist of *Farm Implements, Imported Seed or Cash Prizes, from Ten to Thirty Dollars.*

The Company have on hand imported Seed. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, Saint Mary's, or at Fredericton or Stanley.

R. HAYNE, Commissioner.
N. B. & N. S. Land Company's Office, Saint Mary's, May 10, 1839.

GIGS.

TWO GIGS for Sale by the subscriber low for Cash or approved credit.

F. W. HATHEWAY.
Fredericton, May 15, 1839.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MAY 15, 1839.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.

SAMUEL W. BABBIT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.
Director this week.....JOHN SIMPSON.

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.
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.

Director this week.....F. E. BECKWITH.

Bank of British North America.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.

ALFRED SMITHERS, Manager.

Discount Days.....Wednesdays, and Saturdays
Director this week.....JOHN F. 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.

Saving's Bank.

Trustee for next week.....ASA COY.

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. WOLHAUPTEN, President.

Committee for the present month.

CHARLES McPHERSON and CHARLES FISHER.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

B. WOLHAUPTEN.



By Authority.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.

John Duncan to be Commissioner for examining and reporting upon Steam Boats.

IN COUNCIL, 3d MAY, 1839.

The answers to the Petitions of the under-mentioned persons are as follows:

Arthur Ritchie, for return of money paid for certain Rocks at Dalhousie. Ordered, that the sum of £85 be returned to the Petitioner.

Moses Gordon, complied with.

Arthur Ritchie, for return of certain duties on 5 year licences, not complied with.

David Speight, not complied with.

Crown Land Office, May 8, 1839.

HEAD QUARTERS,

FREDERICTON, 9th May, 1839.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief having been pleased to accept the services of Captain Priestly, late of the 43d Light Infantry, assisted by some non-commissioned Officers, for the purpose of giving instruction to certain Battalions of Militia in Drill, during the present summer; His Excellency hereby notifies the appointment of that Officer as Staff Adjutant to the Militia Forces of the Province.

The necessary arrangements for carrying this measure into effect, will be communicated in a circular letter from the Adjutant General to the Commanding Officers of the Battalions concerned,—of whose cordial co-operation with Captain Priestly, His Excellency entertains no doubt.

By Command,
GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

We understand that Dispatches have been received by His Excellency from England, up to the 18th April, forwarded by special messengers from New York. Although we are not possessed of the contents of those Dispatches, it will be, we feel assured, most satisfactory to our readers to learn that great interest is felt in the affairs of this Province by the Home Government.

ARRIVAL OF THE 8th REGIMENT.—H. M. Ships Pique, Andromache, and Wanderer, arrived on Sunday last, in 17 days from Jamaica, with the 8th Regiment. They disembarked at two o'clock yesterday. The 8th Regiment left Halifax about five years ago, and brings back some familiar faces, but few of the gallant corps who left our shores in health and vigour, have withstood the effects of the pestilential climate.

H. M. Steamer Medea also arrived on Sunday last from Bermuda. The Medea was fired into at night, between Havana and Jamaica, by a French man-of-war brig. One man was killed and several wounded. The commander of the brig mistook her, it would seem, for a Mexican vessel, and immediately on discovering his error, apologized to Commodore Douglas, who it is said accepted his apology. There appears to be something mysterious connected with the affair—for it is altogether improbable that the Frenchman could have been so ignorant as he pretended, of the national character of the Steamer.—*Halifax Royal Gazette.*

His Excellency Col. Reid, C. B., the new Lieut. Governor of Bermuda, arrived at his command, in the merchant ship Barlow, on the 11th ult.—and assumed the Government next day. Sir Stephen Chapman the ex-Governor, was to embark on board the barque Ospray, on the 30th ult. for New York.—*Id.*

FISHERY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Our Eastern shore is again infested by a fleet of fishing

vessels from the United States. According to information communicated to us not less than seven of them were anchored in Taylor's Bay, and as many more were in the vicinity of St. Mary's last week. Similar instances of encroachment are no doubt displayed along almost every league of the coast from the Gut of Canso to Beaver Harbor, if not higher to this point.—*Recorder.*

Mr. Wightman, of Three Rivers, P. E. I., has been presented with a handsome tea and breakfast service, by Capt. E. Harvey, and the officers of the Malabar. The services have the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. Joseph Wightman, by Capt. E. Harvey and the officers of H. M. Ship Malabar, for the important service he rendered to that ship when in danger on the rocks, off Cape Bear, Prince Edward Island. 9th October, 1838."

The British Mail has been robbed among the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence. Bill Johnson, who has lately experienced the lenity of the American Courts, is said to be the hero of this new outrage.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Lately, the celebrated Dr. Chalmers delivered a lecture on Church Extension, in Saint George's Church, Edinburgh, to a respectable and crowded audience. In the course of his lecture he stated, that, in addition to the Churches already built, a thousand gentlemen had come forward, offering twenty shillings apiece to each of the first hundred Churches that should be erected from this date—thus leaving a donation of £100,000 to this object. It may be added, that, within a very limited period, several hundred thousand pounds have been subscribed for the erection and endowments of Churches in Scotland, and that the most liberal subscriptions are continuing to be made in aid of the funds of the General Assembly's Church Extension Scheme.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday morning.

We stop the Press to copy the following English extracts from New York papers which have been politely handed us, announcing the arrival of the steamer Liverpool from England:—

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

At an early hour last evening, the steam ship Liverpool, Captain Fayer, arrived at the Quarantine ground, where she was detained until this morning by a case of the small pox which had occurred on board.

Liverpool papers of the 20th April, and London papers of the 19th, both inclusive, have been received.

The interest attached to the American boundary question appears to have entirely subsided. Not a single allusion is made to the subject in the latest papers which are before us.

Parliament reassembled after the vacation of the Easter holiday, on the 9th of April. On the 15th, a debate commenced in the Commons on a motion of Lord John Russell, relating to the conduct of Ministers in the government of Ireland, which was not closed on the 19th ult. latest date. The London Journals speak of this question as involving the fate of the present ministry.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Commons proposing to suspend the existing government of Jamaica, vesting the legislative power in a Governor and Council for five years, and adding to the Council three persons to be sent from England.

The ministerial crisis is at an end in France; the King has triumphed, and the opposition have been defeated in the election of President of the Chamber of Deputies. The balloting took place on the 17th of April, at which time there were 431 members, of which 216 were necessary to the nomination of a candidate. The result of the vote was found to be as follows: in favor of M. Passy, 223; Odillon Barrot, 193; Dupin, 9; Dulaure, 3.

The state of the manufacturing districts both of England and Scotland, seems to be very much disturbed. The Chartists are still active, and are daily encroaching upon the limit of law and order.

ARMING OF THE CHARTIST AT BARNSELEY.—The Chartists are arming with pikes, pistols, and guns, not only in the town of Barnsley itself, but also throughout its populous vicinity. Such has been the demand during the last fortnight, that the shops have been nearly cleared of firearms, particularly the pawnbrokers, who are large dealers in secondhand ware.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The first Levee of the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was brilliantly attended, although some pains were taken by the Radicals to prevent it.

The death of John Galt, the author, took place at Greenock. He had suffered severely from several paralytic attacks, and is said to have died poor.

The marriage of the Marquis of Douro, the eldest son of the Duke of Wellington, to Lady Elizabeth Hay, is exciting great interest in fashionable circles.

A public dinner had been given to Daniel O'Connell, by the Liberals of Liverpool.

Lord Brougham was sufficiently recovered to leave Paris for London. His indisposition is said to have arisen from his having swallowed a needle.

A Wedding Cake.—The cake made for the marriage of the Marquis of Douro, with Lady E. Hay, weighed upwards of 100 lbs., and was decorated with the armorial bearings of the families of Wellesley and Hay.

Her Majesty wore at the levee on Wednesday, a scarlet velvet train, lined with white satin, and trimmed with a rich gold border and swansdown. The trimming was made of the down of the black swan from New South Wales, lately presented to Her Majesty.

The treaty between Holland, Belgium and the Five Powers, was to have been signed on the 19th April, previous to the departure of the Dutch and French Ambassadors from London.

Royal Present from Persia.—A splendid cadeau from the Persian Court to Her Majesty Queen Victoria has just reached this