

# LORD DURHAM'S REPORT.

(Continued from fourth page.)

legislation in the American spirit, and first providing for the future population of the Province, their primary care was, in the spirit of legislation which prevails in the old world, to guard the interests and feelings of the present race of inhabitants, to whom they considered the new comers as subordinate; they refused to increase the burdens of the country by imposing taxes to meet the expenditure required for improvement; and they also refused to direct to that object any of the funds previously devoted to other purposes. The improvement of the harbour of Montreal was suspended, from a political antipathy to a leading English merchant, who had been the most active of the Commissioners, and by whom it had been conducted with the most admirable success. It is but just to say, that some of the works which the Assembly authorised and encouraged were undertaken on a scale of due moderation, and satisfactorily perfected and brought into operation. Others, especially the great communications which I have mentioned above, the Assembly showed a great reluctance to promote or even to permit. It is true that there was considerable foundation for their objections to the plan on which the Legislature of Upper Canada had commenced some of these works, and to the mode in which it had carried them on; but the English complained, that instead of profiting by the experience which they might have derived from this source, the Assembly seemed only to make its objections a pretext for doing nothing. The applications for banks, railroads, and canals, were laid on one side until some general measures could be adopted with regard to such undertakings; but the general measures thus promised were never passed, and the particular enterprises in question were prevented. The adoption of a registry was refused, on the alleged ground of its inconsistency with the French institutions of the province; and no measure to attain this desirable end, in a less obnoxious mode, was prepared by the leaders of the Assembly. The feudal tenure was supported, as a mild and just provision for the settlement of a new country; a kind of assurance, given by a Committee of the Assembly, that some steps should be taken to remove the most injurious incidents of the seigniorial tenure, produced no practical results; and the enterprises of the English were still thwarted by the obnoxious laws of the country. In all these decisions of the Assembly, in its discussions, and in the apparent motives of its conduct, the English population perceived traces of a desire to repress the influx and the success of their race. A measure for imposing a tax on emigrants, though recommended by the Home Government, and warranted by the policy of those neighbouring states which give the greatest encouragement to emigration, was argued on such grounds in the Assembly, that it was not unjustly regarded as indicative of an intention to exclude any further accession to the English population; and the industry of the English was thus retarded by this conduct of the Assembly. Some districts, particularly that of the Eastern Townships, where the French race has no footing, were seriously injured by the refusal of necessary improvements; and the English inhabitants generally regarded the policy of the Assembly as a plan for preventing any further emigration to the province, of stopping the growth of English wealth, and of rendering precarious the English property already invested or acquired in Lower Canada.

The Assembly of which they thus complained, and of which they entertained apprehensions so serious, was at the same time in collision with the Executive Government. The party in power, and which, by means of the Legislative Council, kept the Assembly in check, gladly availed itself of the discontents of this powerful and energetic minority, offered it its protection, and undertook the furtherance of its views; and thus was cemented the singular alliance between the English population and the Colonial officials, who combined from perfectly different motives, and with perfectly different objects, against a common enemy. The English desired reform and liberal measures from the Assembly; which refused them, while it was urging other reforms and demanding other liberal measures from the Executive Government. The Assembly complained of the oppressive use of the power of the Executive; the English complained that they, a minority, suffered under the oppressive use to which power was turned by the French majority. Thus a bold and intelligent Democracy was impelled, by its impatience for liberal measures, joined to its national antipathies, to make a common cause with a Government which was at issue with the majority on the question of the popular rights. The actual conflict commenced by a collision between the Executive and French majority; and, as the English population rallied round the Government, supported its pretensions, and designated themselves by the appellation of "loyal," the causes of the quarrel were naturally supposed to be much more simple than they really were; and the extent of the division which existed among the inhabitants of Lower Canada, the number and nature of the combatants arrayed on each side and the irreconcilable nature of the dispute were concealed from the public view.

## THE APPEAL TO ARMS BY THE FRENCH.

"The treasonable attempt of the French party to carry its political objects into effect by an appeal to arms, brought these hostile races into general and armed collision. I will not dwell on the melancholy scene exhibited in the progress of the contest, of the fierce passions which held an unchecked sway during the insurrection, or immediately after its suppression. It is not difficult to conceive how greatly the evils, which I have described as previously existing, have been aggravated by the war; how terror and revenge nourished, in each portion of the population, a bitter and irreconcilable hatred to each other and to the institutions of the country. The French population, who had for some time exercised a great and increasing power through the medium of the house of Assembly, found their hopes unexpectedly prostrated in the dust. The physical force which they had vaunted was

called into action, and proved to be utterly inefficient. The hope of recovering their previous ascendancy under a constitution similar to that suspended, almost ceased to exist. Removed from all actual share in the government of their country, they brood in silence over the memory of their fallen countrymen, of their burnt villages, of their ruined property, of their extinguished ascendancy, and of their humbled nationality. To the Government and the English they ascribed these wrongs, and nourish against both an indiscriminating and internal animosity. Nor have the English inhabitants forgotten in their triumph the terror with which they suddenly saw themselves surrounded by an insurgent majority, and the incidents which alone appeared to save them from the unchecked domination of their antagonists. They find themselves still a minority in the midst of a hostile and organized people: apprehensions of secret conspiracies and sanguinary designs haunt them unceasingly, and their only hope of safety is supposed to rest on systematically terrifying and disabling the French, and in preventing a majority of that race from ever again being predominant in any portion of the Legislature of the Province. I describe in strong terms the feelings which appear to me to animate each portion of the population; and the picture which I draw represents a state of things so little familiar to the personal experience of the people of this country, that many will probably regard it as the work of mere imagination; and I feel confident that the accuracy and moderation of my description will be acknowledged by all who have seen the state of society in Lower Canada during the last year. Nor do I exaggerate the inevitable constancy any more than the intensity of this animosity. Never again will the present generation of French Canadians yield a loyal submission to a British Government; never again will the English population tolerate the authority of a House of Assembly in which the French shall possess or even approximate to a majority.

"Nor is it simply the working of representative government which is placed out of question by the present disposition of the two races; every institution which requires for its efficiency a confidence in the mass of the people, or co-operation between its classes, is practically in abeyance in Lower Canada. The Militia, on which the main defence of the province against external enemies, and the discharge of many of the functions of internal police have hitherto depended, is completely disorganized. A muster of that force would, in some districts, be the occasion for quarrels between the races, and in the greater part of the country the attempting to arm or employ it would be merely arming the enemies of the Government. The course of justice is entirely obstructed by the same cause: a just decision in any political case is not to be relied upon; even the judicial bench is, in the opinion of both races, divided into two hostile sections of French and English, from neither of whom is justice expected by the mass of the hostile party. The partiality of grand and petty juries is a matter of certainty; each race relies on the vote of its countrymen to save it harmless from the law; and the mode of challenging allows of such an exclusion of the hostile party that the French offender may make sure of, and the English hope for a favourable jury, and a consequent acquittal. This state of things, and the consequent impunity of political offences, is distinctly admitted by both sides." [Two examples of the obstruction of justice in this way are cited as illustrations.]

## GENERAL DECLINE OF PROSPERITY IN THE PROVINCE.

"In such a state of feelings the course of civil government is hopelessly suspended. No confidence can be felt in the stability of any existing institution, or the security of person and property. It cannot occasion surprise that this state of things should have destroyed the tranquillity and happiness of families; that it should have depreciated the value of property, and that it should have arrested the improvement and settlement of the country. The alarming decline of the value of landed property was attested to me by some of the principal proprietors of the province. The continual and progressive decrease of the revenue, though in some degree attributed to other causes, indicates a diminution of the wealth of the country. The staple exported trade of the province, the timber trade, has not suffered; but instead of exporting grain, the province is now obliged to import for its own consumption. The influx of emigrants once so considerable, very greatly diminished. In 1832, the number of emigrants who landed at the port of Quebec amounted to 52,000; in 1837 it had fallen to a few more than 22,000; and in 1838 it did not amount to 5,000. In security begins to be so strongly felt by the loyal inhabitants of the seignories, that many of them are compelled by fear or necessity, to quit their occupations, and seek refuge in the cities. If the present state of things continues, the most enterprising and wealthy capitalists of the province will thus in a short time be driven from the seats of their present industry."

[To be continued in next Gazette.]

## Canada.

[From the Montreal Gazette.]

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada having been pleased to pardon twenty two of the convicted American brigands taken at Prescott, and confined at Kingston, Mr. Macdonnell, Sheriff of the Midland District, proceeded with them, on the 8th instant, to Sackett's Harbour, in the Commodore Barrie steamboat. They were formally delivered over to the United States Marshal.

The following extract from a Sackett's Harbour newspaper will show in what respect this act of signal clemency on the part of Sir George Arthur was estimated by the citizens of that place; and it is sincerely to be hoped that it will have a salutary effect upon the "vicious" population of the frontier states. If not, they may be assured, that the retribution which awaits them will be rigorous and terrible:—

CANADIAN CLEMENCY.—Twenty two Prisoners pardoned and sent Home.—On Monday

last our village was the scene of pleasurable and grateful excitement, occasioned by the unexpected arrival of Col. A. McDonald, Sheriff of the Midland District U. C. on board the British steamer Commodore Barrie, from Kingston, with twenty two of the Prescott prisoners, pardoned by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. Col. McDonald sent for the Magistrates of our village, and stated to them, that he had been requested by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to inform them what he had done for those prisoners; and that he earnestly hoped it would have a happy effect in allaying the excitement which had led to so much trouble and distress to both Governments; and if it should have that tendency, the remaining prisoners, in due time, would receive the benefit of it. To whom the undersigned Magistrates delivered the following note:

Sir:—The undersigned feel it a duty and pleasure for themselves, and in behalf of their fellow citizens, to tender to you, and through you to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and people of Upper Canada, our unfeigned gratitude for the kind and noble exercise of the pardoning prerogative vested in His Excellency, and extended to these our deluded fellow citizens, and we do assure you that the exercise of this clemency on the part of your Government cheers the hearts of us all. A glad smile is lit upon every countenance among us; and we beg you will be pleased to communicate to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the people of your province, that the message you have so kindly delivered to us shall be communicated to our fellow citizens and the public. With sentiments of profound respect, we have the honor to be, your most obedient servants,  
ZENO ALLEN.  
EDMUND M. LUFF.

The pardoned prisoners, before separating for their respective homes, desirous to make some public acknowledgement of their gratitude, all signed the following article which they unanimously requested might be published. The act of gratuitously bringing the pardoned prisoners to our shores was magnanimous on the part of the Canadian authorities; and will tend more than anything that has transpired, to restore that state of friendly feeling, and national intercourse and good will between the people on both sides of the line, which so happily existed previous to the late border troubles.

"We, the undersigned, having this day been released from imprisonment in Fort Henry, Upper Canada, and by the kindness of the authorities in that Province, conveyed in the Steamer Commodore Barrie to Sackett's Harbour, we feel bound publicly to acknowledge our debt of gratitude to Sir George Arthur, by whose clemency we have been once more restored to our own country and homes. Towards us, as well as towards all the other prisoners, the Sheriff, his deputy, and all the other officers at Kingston, have extended the utmost kindness and humanity consistent with their duty to their Government. If any of our countrymen are still so reckless or so deceived as to meditate further invasion or hostility against Canada, we admonish them by all considerations of duty to themselves, their country and their God, and by their regard for the welfare of those who are still in prison, to dismiss all such wicked feelings and intentions from their minds."—Sackett's Harbour Journal.

ST. CATHARINES, April 4.—Five men gone over the Falls.—The report circulated yesterday, of five men having been precipitated over the Niagara Falls, turns out to be too true. The only particulars which we have been able to learn, are, that just before sunrise on Thursday morning last, a boat with two men in it, was discovered in the middle of the river, above the Falls, vainly endeavouring to make their way through the ice, with which they were inclosed, to the Canada shore. Their utmost exertions proved unavailing, and in a short time they were seen to enter the cascades, when they disappeared. In half an hour after, another boat, with three men in it, was discovered in the same awful situation, and trying too, to gain the Canada side; but in a few moments shared the melancholy fate of the other. Yesterday, the body of a man was picked up in the whirlpool, supposed to be one of these unfortunate men, having about his person two hundred dollars, and a valuable gold watch. We have no other particulars.

CURRENCY.—The recent Ordinance to regulate the currency of this Province, which is not to be in force till it has received the sanction of Her Majesty, fixes, as follows, the value of the current coins:—

The English Sovereign,.....£1 4 4  
The American Eagle, coined previous to 1834,.....2 13 4  
The new Eagle,.....1 10 0  
The Spanish, Mexican, or Columbian Doubloon, coined in 1826, 1827, and 1828,.....3 17 8  
The French Piece of 40 francs,....1 18 8  
The Dollar of Spain, Mexico, the States of South America, and the United States of North America, 0 5 0  
The English Crown,.....0 6 0  
Fractions in proportion.  
The Groat, or four penny piece,....0 0 5

Those pieces which are a legal tender and to which no value is fixed by this Ordinance, will be called in by Government, and converted into English coins. Her Majesty being at liberty, notwithstanding, to use other means for stopping their circulation.

A number of outward bound vessels at New York, are stated to have ceased loading, until the nature of the expected news by the Great Western, respecting the war proceedings in Maine, shall have been ascertained. Evil doers are said to be, generally, evil dreamers.

Gen. Scott has declined the proffered compliment of a public dinner from the citizens of New York.

## TO LEASE FROM 1st MAY.

THE Residence of Lieut. Colonel ROBINSON, of Douglas, about two and a half miles above Fredericton, on the opposite side of the River. The House is in good repair, and has a first proof cellar, and a good well of water in the House; also a commodious wood house, coach house, a large barn, oven house, smoke house, and several other out buildings. There is also a good Garden attached, and about five or six acres of Land, including a pine grove.  
Saint Mary's, 17th April, 1839.

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MAY 1, 1839.

### Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.

SAMUEL W. BABBIT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.

Director this week.....JOHN A. BECKWITH.

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.....T. T. SMITH.

### 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.....JOHN T. SMITH.

### 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. WOLHAUPT, President.

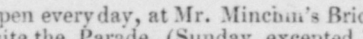
Committee for the present month.

CHARLES McPHERSON and CHARLES FISHER.

### Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

CHARLES LEE.



By Authority.

SERIES OF 1839.

The following list containing the number of Warrants now in the Treasury, with the names of the persons to whom they are payable, is published for the information of all concerned.

No. 41. James Burpe, £155 0 0  
42. William Smith, 65 0 0  
43. John Foss, 37 10 0  
44. William Kimball, 42 10 0  
45. William Hoit, 45 0 0  
46. Lewis Seely, 155 0 0  
47. Thomas Nason, Senr., 25 0 0  
48. David Hartt, 35 0 0  
49. Frederick Phillips, 115 0 0  
50. Jeremiah Tracy, 50 0 0  
51. Moses C. Burpe, 25 0 0  
52. Simon Ballard, 30 0 0  
53. Richard Calvert, Snr., 100 0 0  
54. George Ball & E. Drury, 50 0 0  
55. George Mathews, 30 0 0  
56. Porro, Hawks & Calvert, 45 0 0  
57. Godsoe & Wootton, 30 0 0  
58. Dishrow & Long, 60 0 0  
59. Hon. Charles Simonds, 35 0 0  
60. Ball & Mathew, 50 0 0  
61. Morrison & Brown, 70 0 0  
62. Richard Knowlin, 30 0 0  
63. Robinson & Hill, 90 0 0  
64. Thomas Smith, 25 0 0  
65. Sentell & Cother, 25 0 0  
66. Ryan & Johnston, 25 0 0  
67. Wm. T. Peters, Esq. Clerk Legislative Council, 40 0 0  
68. C. P. Wetmore, Esq. do. House of Assembly, 45 0 0  
69. John Gregory, Clerk Assistant, Legislative Council, 40 0 0  
70. Geo. Lee, Junr. do. House of Assembly, 40 0 0  
71. Wm. Watts, Door Keeper, Legislative Council, 25 0 0  
72. Chas. Brannen, do. do. 500 0 0  
73. Wm. Payne, do. House of Assembly, 150 0 0  
74. Jas. Brannen, Mess. Leg. Council, 277 5 0  
75. Jas. Biggs, Jr. do. do. 37 0 0  
76. Peter Parker, do. House of Assembly, 85 0 0  
77. Phil. Brannen, do. do. 65 0 0  
78. Bev. Robinson, Esq. P. Treasurer, 50 0 0  
79. Stephen Miller, Esq. Mas. in Chancery, 35 0 0  
80. Hon. Wm. F. Odell, Stationery, &c., 27 0 0  
81. Jane M'Carthy, an old Soldier's widow, 26 10 0  
82. Mary Banks, do. do. 200 0 0  
83. Angus M'Phee, old Soldier, 65 0 0  
84. Hezekiah Lyons, do. 50 0 0  
85. John Underwood, do. 90 10 0  
86. Jas. Flint, do. 15 0 0  
87. Jos. Madgett, do. 50 0 0  
88. Isaac Adams, do. 55 10 0  
89. John Wilkinson, surveying, &c., 72 10 0  
90. Enoch Groom, an old Soldier, 165 0 0  
91. Dugald Clark, do. 70 0 0  
92. Donald McDonald, do. 60 0 0  
93. David Bruce, do. 50 0 0  
94. Gershom Bonnell, do. 75 0 0  
95. Michl. Denuison, do. 137 0 0  
96. Holden Turner, do. do. do.  
97. John Baldwin, do. do. do.  
98. John Dunlap, do. do. do.  
99. Cor. Ackerman, do. do. do.  
100. Wm. M'Pherson, do. do. do.  
101. Alex. M'Kenzie, do. do. do.  
102. Geo. Simnett, do. do. do.  
103. Charity Ricketts, Soldier's widow, 104. Xenophon Jonett, Black Rod, &c., 105. Jas. Paul, Esq. Sheriff, Restigouche, 106. Charity Williams, Schl. Mistress, 107. Eliz. Briscoe, do. 108. Thos. Howe, Esq. out of £10,000, &c., 109. Wm. H. Robinson, Infant School, 110. Isabella Hailes, poor School, 111. Eliz. Fairchild, School Mistress, 112. Doctor G. P. Peters, Vaccine Institution, 113. Com. of Correspondence, 114. Lt. Jas. F. Berton, out of £10,000, 115. do. do. do. 116. do. do. do. 117. Major L. A. Wilmot, do. 118. Mrs. Kennedy, Soldier's widow, 119. B. L. Chaloner, Guaging, &c., 120. Mary Ann Smith, Schl. Mistress, 121. Bev. Robinson, Esq. over advance, &c., 122. do. Office Contingencies, 123. D. W. Jack, Guaging, &c., 124. Robt. Watson, do. 125. Thos. Moses, do. 126. Theodocia E. Closs, School, 127. Samuel Grimshaw, School, 128. Wm. Bell, do. 129. H. M. Atty. General for 1837 and 1838, 130. Geo. Knilds, School, 131. H. M. Solicitor General for 1837 and 1838, 132. John M'Carthy, School, 133. Jos. Prince, do. 134. Lt. Col. Senior, 65th, return of duty,

135. Major Richardson, 11th, return of duty, 136. Lt. Col. Maxwell, 36th, do. 137. Sam. Clarke, excess of Head money, 138. R. Rankin & Co. do. 139. John Pendleberry, remuneration, &c., 140. Com. St. Paul's Island, 141. Geo. F. Street, Esq. College, 142. Jas. Ketchum, exploring road, 143. Mark Needham, return duties, &c., 144. Wm. Watts, Court of Chancery, 145. Jas. Reynolds, Ferry, 146. Hon. E. A. Botsford, Cocagne Bridge, 147. Justices St. John, Lunatic Asylum, 148. do. do. Black Refugees, 149. Lewis Weston, vaccination, 150. Samuel Bayard, do. 151. Wm. Coulter, do. 152. Jas. M'Indoe, to relieve him, &c., 153. Frances J. Earls, School, 154. Lt. Col. Allan, out of £10,000, 155. do. do. do. 156. Jas. R. Tuper, balance of pay to Militia, 157. Parish Schools, Portland, 158. do. Lancaster, 159. do. St. Martins, 160. do. St. John, 161. Jas. Peters, Jr. Esq. Bear Bountty, 162. Chas. Drury, Esq. out of £10,000, 163. do. shoes for Militia, 164. Duncan Hay, return of duties, 165. Wm. T. Peters, Clerk Cr. Circuits, 166. Mary Harned, for services of her late husband, 167. Rod. M'Leod, Oat Mill, &c., 168. Alex. Wedderburn, Emigrant Agent, 169. Jas. Whitney, carrying mails, 170. Lydia E. Barry, School, 171. Bridget M'Donald, to assist, &c., 172. C. M'Pherson, money advanced to Jas. Ross,

The following Warrants are payable on demand at the Province Treasury.

No. 41. James Burpe, £155 0 0  
42. William Smith, 65 0 0  
43. John Foss, 37 10 0  
44. William Kimball, 42 10 0  
45. William Hoit, 45 0 0  
46. Lewis Seely, 155 0 0  
47. Thomas Nason, Senr., 25 0 0  
48. David Hartt, 35 0 0  
49. Frederick Phillips, 115 0 0  
50. Jeremiah Tracy, 50 0 0  
51. Moses C. Burpe, 25 0 0  
52. Simon Ballard, 30 0 0  
53. Richard Calvert, Snr., 100 0 0  
54. George Ball & E. Drury, 50 0 0  
55. George Mathews, 30 0 0  
56. Porro, Hawks & Calvert, 45 0 0  
57. Godsoe & Wootton, 30 0 0  
58. Dishrow & Long, 60 0 0  
59. Hon. Charles Simonds, 35 0 0  
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86. Jas. Flint, do. 15 0 0  
87. Jos. Madgett, do. 50 0 0  
88. Isaac Adams, do. 55 10 0  
89. John Wilkinson, surveying, &c., 72 10 0  
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91. Dugald Clark, do. 70 0 0  
92. Donald McDonald, do. 60 0 0  
93. David Bruce, do. 50 0 0  
94. Gershom Bonnell, do. 75 0 0  
95. Michl. Denuison, do. 137 0 0  
96. Holden Turner, do. do. do.  
97. John Baldwin, do. do. do.  
98. John Dunlap, do. do. do.  
99. Cor. Ackerman, do. do. do.  
100. Wm. M'Pherson, do. do. do.  
101. Alex. M'Kenzie, do. do. do.  
102. Geo. Simnett, do. do. do.  
103. Charity Ricketts, Soldier's widow, 104. Xenophon Jonett, Black Rod, &c., 105. Jas. Paul, Esq. Sheriff, Restigouche, 106. Charity Williams, Schl. Mistress, 107. Eliz. Briscoe, do. 108. Thos. Howe, Esq. out of £10,000, &c., 109. Wm. H. Robinson, Infant School, 110. Isabella Hailes, poor School, 111. Eliz. Fairchild, School Mistress, 112. Doctor G. P. Peters, Vaccine Institution, 113. Com. of Correspondence, 114. Lt. Jas. F. Berton, out of £10,000, 115. do. do. do. 116. do. do. do. 117. Major L. A. Wilmot, do. 118. Mrs. Kennedy, Soldier's widow, 119. B. L. Chaloner, Guaging, &c., 120. Mary Ann Smith, Schl. Mistress, 121. Bev. Robinson, Esq. over advance, &c., 122. do. Office Contingencies, 123. D. W. Jack, Guaging, &c., 124. Robt. Watson, do. 125. Thos. Moses, do. 126. Theodocia E. Closs, School, 127. Samuel Grimshaw, School, 128. Wm. Bell, do. 129. H. M. Atty. General for 1837 and 1838, 130. Geo. Knilds, School, 131. H. M. Solicitor General for 1837 and 1838, 132. John M'Carthy, School, 133. Jos. Prince, do. 134. Lt. Col. Senior, 65th, return of duty,

B. ROBINSON,

Province Treasurer.

Treasury St. John, 27th April, 1839.

[From the Fredericton Sentinel.]

## ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

Tuesday 23d ultimo, being St. George's Day, several gentlemen, who were desirous that the event should be celebrated as in other places, and we believe as was formerly the case at Fredericton, dined together at Jackson's Hotel, where an excellent dinner was served up in his usual style. The chair was taken by JOHN STEPHENS, Esq. through whose exertions the party had assembled; and who prefaced the several toasts with appropriate remarks. When the cloth was removed, *Non nobis Domine* was sung by Messrs. Stephens, Roberts and Gardner in fine style; after which the following toasts were given from the chair, and were followed by songs or glees, adapted to the sentiments they contained.

The Day, and all who honor it.  
The Queen—God bless her.—*God save the Queen.*

The Queen Dowager and Royal Family.—*When order in this land commenced.*

The Earl of Minto and the Navy.

Lord Hill and the Army.

Sir John Harvey, our distinguished Lieut. Governor.—*The old English Gentleman.*

The Duke of Wellington.

Sir Robert Peel.

Lady Harvey and the fair daughters of New Brunswick.—*Here's a health to all good lasses.*

The Archdeacon and Clergy of New Brunswick.

Lieut. Col. Maxwell, K. H. and the gallant 36th.—*How stands the glass around.*