

LORD DURHAM'S REPORT.

(Continued from fourth page.)

feeling towards the French population. I could not, therefore, believe that this animosity was only that subsisting between an official oligarchy and a people; and again, I was brought to a conviction that the contest, which had been represented as a contest of classes, was, in fact, a contest of races.

However unwilling we may be to attribute the disorders of a country connected with us to a cause so fatal to its tranquility, and one which it seems so difficult to remove, no very long or laboured consideration of the relative characters and position of these races is needed for convincing us of their invincible hostility towards each other. It is scarcely possible to conceive descendants of any of the great European nations more unlike each other, in character and temperament, more totally separated from each other by language, laws, and modes of life, or placed in circumstances more calculated to produce mutual misunderstanding, jealousy and hatred. To conceive the incompatibility of the two races in Canada, it is not enough that we should picture to ourselves a community composed of equal proportions of French and English. We must bear in mind what kind of French and English they are that are brought in contact, and in what proportions they meet.

CHARACTERISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

The institutions of France, during the period of the colonization of Canada, were, perhaps, more than those of any other European nation calculated to repress the intelligence and freedom of the great mass of the people. These institutions followed the Canadian colonist across the Atlantic. The same central, ill-organized, unimproving, and repressing despotism, extended over him. Not merely was he allowed no voice in the government of his province or the choice of his rulers, but he was not even permitted to associate with his neighbours for the regulation of those municipal affairs which the central authority neglected under the pretext of managing. He obtained his land on a tenure singularly calculated to promote his immediate comfort and to check his desire to better his condition: he was placed at once in a life of constant and unvarying labour, of great material comfort, and feudal dependence. The ecclesiastical authority to which he had been accustomed established its institutions around him, and the priest continued to exercise over him his ancient influence. No general provision was made for education; and as its necessity was not appreciated, the colonist made no attempt to repair the negligence of his government. It need not surprise us that, under such circumstances, a race of men habituated to the incessant labour of a rude and unskilled agriculture, and habitually fond of social enjoyments, congregated together in rural communities, occupying portions of the wholly unappropriated soil, sufficiently to provide each family with material comforts, far beyond their ancient means, or almost their conceptions; that they made little advance beyond the first progress comfort in which the bounty of that soil absolutely forced upon them; that under the same institutions they remained the same uneducated, inactive, unimproving people. Along the alluvial banks of the St. Lawrence and its tributaries, they have cleared two or three strips of land, cultivated them in the worst method of small farming, and established a series of continuous villages, which give the country of the seignories the appearance of a never ending street. Besides the cities which were the seats of government, no towns were established; the rude manufactures of the country were, and still are, carried on in the cottages by the family of the *habitant*; and an insignificant proportion of the population derived their subsistence from the scarcely discernable commerce of the province. Whatever energy existed among the population was employed in the fur trade, and the occupations of hunting, which they and their descendants have carried beyond the Rocky Mountains, and still, in great measure, monopolize in the whole valley of the Mississippi. The mass of the community exhibited in the New World the characteristics of the peasantry of Europe. Society was dense; and even the wants and the poverty which the pressure of population occasions in the Old World, became not to be wholly unknown. They clung to ancient prejudices, ancient customs, and ancient laws, not from any strong sense of their beneficial effects, but with the unreasoning tenacity of an uneducated and unimproving people. Nor were they wanting in the virtues of a simple and industrious life, or in those which common consent attributes to the nation from which they spring. The temptations which, in other states of society, lead to offences against property, and the passions which prompt to violence, were little known among them. They are mild and kindly, frugal, industrious, and honest; very sociable, cheerful, and hospitable, and distinguished for a courtesy and real politeness which pervaded every class of society. The conquest has changed them but little. The higher classes, and the inhabitants of the towns have adopted some English customs and feelings; but the continued negligence of the British Government left the mass of the people without any of the institutions which would have elevated them in freedom and civilization. It has left them without the education and without the instructions of local self-government, that would have assimilated their character and habits, in the earliest and best way, to those of the empire of which they became a part. They remain an old and stationary society, in a new and progressive world. In all essentials they are still French, but French in every respect dissimilar to those of France in the present day. They resemble rather the French of the province under the old régime.

[To be continued in next Gazette.]

Contract for Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Provincial Secretary's Office, until the twenty fifth of April next, for building an addition to that Office, according to a plan and specification to be there exhibited.

Fredericton, 25th March, 1839.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, APRIL 24, 1839.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.

SAMUEL W. BABBET, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.

Director this week.....CHARLES P. WEIMORE.

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.....W. D. HART.

Bank of British North America.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.

ALFRED SMITHERS, Manager.

Discount Days.....Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

Director this week.....HON. THOMAS BAILLIE.

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.

Savings Bank.

Trustee for next week.....JAMES WILLOX.

Central Fire Insurance Company.

Office open every day, at Mr. Minch's Brick House opposite the Parade, (Sunday excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.

B. WOLHAUPT, President.

Committee for the present month.

F. E. BECKWITH and W. A. McLEAN.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

MORIS PICKARD.



PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Honorable Thomas Wier, with Wilford Fisher and John Burnet, Esquires, to be commissioners for superintending the establishment of two Packets to carry the Mails from Saint Andrews to Deer Island, Indian Island, Campbell and Grand Manan, and back from those places to Saint Andrews.

The Honorable Thomas Baillie, to be one of the Commissioners for superintending the expenditure of sums allowed for the improvement of the town.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 23d April, 1839.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions, &c.

Levis Durant, Gent. to be 2d Lieutenant in the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, vice Melick, promoted.

1st Battalion Northumberland.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lieutenant Ronald McDonald, vice J. McDonald, promoted, dated 23d April, 1839.

Lieutenant Finlay Morrison, vice A. Russell, resigned, 24th April.

Lieutenant David Shaw, vice George Taylor, resigned, 25th April.

Richard Hutchinson, Gent. vice James Gilmore, promoted, 26th April.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign Alexander Davidson, vice R. McDonald promoted, 23d April.

Ensign Donald McLeod, vice James Hurley superceded, 24th April.

Ensign George Williston, vice A. McInnis, superceded, 25th April.

Douglas McDonald, Gent. vice F. Morrison promoted, 26th April.

Caleb McCully, Gent. vice D. Shaw, promoted, 27th April.

Asa Perley, Gent. vice John Fraser, removed from County, 28th April.

John Mackie, Gent. 29th April.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Alexander Cameron, Gent. vice G. Williston promoted, 23d April.

John Sinclair, Gent. vice A. Davidson, promoted 24th April.

James Johnston, Gent. vice D. McLeod, promoted, 25th April.

Allan Gilmour, Gent. vice R. Ritchie, removed from County, 26th April.

Peter Gray, Gent. vice D. Fraser superceded, 27th April.

William Russell, Gent. vice A. Morrison, superceded, 28th April.

Alexander Russell, Gent. vice Stephen Peabody deceased, 29th April.

James Gourlie, Gent. vice Wm. Douglas deceased, 30th April.

3d Battalion Westmorland.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lieutenant William Kilpatrick, vice J. C. Turner removed from the District of the Battalion, dated 23d April, 1839.

Ensign Daniel Steeves, of a new company in Hillsborough, 24th April.

John Cleveland, Gent. of a new company at Salmon River, 25th April.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign Patrick Sinclair, vice Kilpatrick, promoted, 23d April.

Thomas Clarke, Gent. of a new company, 24th April.

Mariner Steeves, Gent. of a new company, 25th April.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Thomas Fitzgerald, vice Sinclair, 23d April.

Luke Brewster, 24th April.

Michael Duffy, 25th April.

William McKay, vice Wallace removed, 26th April.

Benjamin Marshall, vice Steeves promoted, 27th April.

Joshua Bishopp, vice Redpatch deceased, 28th April.

1st Battalion Saint John City.

The unattached men lately under the superintendence of Captain and Adjutant W. Peters, are to be formed into a company, which is to constitute a part of the Battalion; this additional company to be commanded by Captain W. Peters.

TO BE 1ST LIEUTENANTS.

2d Lieutenant Thomas Nisbet, Jun. vice W. Peters appointed Adjutant, dated 23d April.

2d Lieutenant John W. Smith, 24th April.

George Wheeler, 25th April.

TO BE 2D LIEUTENANTS.

David M. Robertson, vice Nisbet promoted, 23d April.

Thomas W. Robertson, vice R. S. Moore, left the Province, 24th April.

Robert S. Hutchinson, vice George Wheeler promoted, 25th April.

Thomas A. Paddock, 26th April.

By Command.

GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

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. 1. Samuel Tryon, Esq. Provincial Contingencies.

2. Hon. Wm. Crane, balance for School Books.

3. Harris Hatch, Esq. Cleaning Arms.

4. Charles Connell, Esq. for Militia Services.

5. John F. W. Winslow, do.

6. Ensign John McLean, do.

7. L. A. Wilnot, Esq. do.

8. Hon. Thos. C. Lee, Civil List.

9. Hon. N. Parker, Master of the Rolls.

10. Kingston Parish Schools.

11. Sussex, do.

12. Westfield, do.

13. Greenwich, do.

14. Hampton, do.

15. Norton, do.

16. Springfield, do.

17. Upham, do.

18. Edward B. Smith, Bear Bounty.

19. Central Bank, Monies advanced.

20. Speaker and Members, pay &c.

21. Thomas Howe, Esq. Militia Services.

22. Major L. A. Wilnot, do.

23. Patrick Clinch, Esq. Exploration.

24. Lt. Col. Allen, Militia Services.

25. James Taylor, Esq. Exploration.

26. do. do. Locating Emigrants.

27. do. do. Government House.

28. Hon. Wm. F. Odell, Extra Clerk hire.

29. John McLaughlan, teaching School.

30. John Whitehead, an old Soldier.

31. James Gilchrist, Black School.

32. Ruth Baird, an old Soldier's Widow.

33. Wm. T. Peters, Esq. Legislative Council contingencies.

34. C. P. Wetmore, Esq. House of Assembly contingencies.

35. do. do. Index to the Journals.

36. Thomas Smith, examination Province Hall.

37. Lt. Col. Robinson, drilling Militia.

38. Captain J. S. Shore, Militia Artillery.

39. Hon. E. A. Botsford, Exploration.

40. James Brown, Jun. Royal Road.

41. Patrick Van, an old Soldier.

42. Robert Foulis, school of Arts.

43. James Brown, Jun. Exploration.

44. Geo. F. S. Berton, Revising Laws.

45. do. do. Clerk of the Crown, 1838.

46. David McAlmon, for damages incurred.

47. Central Bank, Gloucester debt.

48. Board of Health, St. John, Small Pox.

49. Thomas Ferguson, an old Soldier.

50. John Houghton, Executive Council Messenger.

51. Captain Priestly, Militia Services.

52. Major Wilnot, Carleton, L. D.

53. M. Brannen, Clerk Secretary's Office.

54. John Simpson, Esq. Daily Journals.

55. do. do. publishing Debates.

56. do. do. balance of Account.

57. do. do. publishing in Royal Gazette.

58. do. do. balance for Laws and Journals, 1838.

59. do. do. Journals Legislative Council, do.

60. do. do. printing Legislative Council and Assembly Journals 1839.

61. D. A. Lugin, to assist her, &c.

62. Geo. Lee, Jun. Index to files, &c.

63. do. do. do.

Extract of a Despatch from the Most Noble the Marquis of Normandy to His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, in acknowledging the receipt of his Speech on opening the late Session of the Legislature, and of the Addresses in reply from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, dated

"DOWNING STREET, 15th March, 1839.

"I have perused with much satisfaction the communication between yourself and the Council and Assembly of New Brunswick, which afford the most gratifying proofs of the cordiality subsisting between all branches of the Legislature, and of the loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty of Her faithful subjects in that Province."

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The Great Western sailed from Bristol on the 23d ultimo, and arrived at New York, on Monday the fifteenth inst., making a passage of 23 days inclusive. The cause of her long passage appears to have been the strong gales and violent squalls. She brought on 109 passengers. London dates to the 22d, and Bristol to the 23d ultimo, have been received by her.

The Liverpool had not arrived at the departure of the Great Western, and consequently the most important proceedings on the Boundary question which took place at Washington,

and the arrangements subsequently entered into, had not reached England.

The present state of affairs in Ireland has occupied much of the attention of Parliament, a motion was made by the Earl of Roden for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the state of Ireland as regards crime since the year 1835.

The London Morning Herald of the 21st March, contains the following remarks:—

"A war with Great Britain and the United States would appear to be inevitable. Nothing at all events, can prevent war, excepting the most ample preparations on the part of this country to guard the national honor from violation, and to maintain at all hazards, the dominion of England over her North American colonies.

"It would be the merest folly on the part of the English Government, to shut its eyes to the fact that a war with England, when the favorable moment shall arrive, is the great object of a certain party. The North American republicans hope yet to subject the whole of the vast American continents to their sway; and the presence of native tribes, or of colonists owing allegiance to other countries, they regard as equally a profanation of the soil. To extinguish the sovereignty of Great Britain in the Canadas is even more necessary to the consolidation of the power of the federal union, than is the extinction of the native races to the establishment of democratic supremacy in the far west.

"Throughout the federal union, there is but one feeling as to the necessity, sooner or later, of wresting the Canadas from Great Britain. So long as the Canadas acknowledge the sovereignty of England, so long, in fact, does England hold to a great extent, in her hands, the fate of her former colonies.

"But whilst the desire is universal throughout the United States to subvert all traces of English dominion in North America, the commercial relations which connect the southern states with England have induced in the more wealthy classes of traders a feeling of exceeding reluctance to engage in hostilities with this country. This feeling of reluctance on the part of American commercialists will however, avail only to a limited extent towards the prevention of war—for the commercial aristocracy of America is itself regarded as a tyranny, as a vast social nuisance, by the ultra democratic party throughout the federal union. The conquest of the Canadas would scarcely be hailed with more joy by the *leco focos*, than would the subversion of the power of the moneyed classes. The same process, however, bids fair to attain both objects. The Canadas can be added to the federal union, only by conquest; and a war with Great Britain would consign half the moneyed men in the United States to bankruptcy. A successful war with Great Britain, therefore, would not only add prodigiously to the solid power of the United States, but would transfer to the ultra democratic party the entire management of public affairs.

"If we would avoid the disgrace of expulsion from North America—if we would avert the loss of our noblest colonies, twenty thousand troops must be forthwith, despatched to Canada, and ten sail of the line appointed to the North American station. If we should tamely and basely agree to the loss of the Canadas, still we should not, by such measures, avert the risk of war with the United States and with Russia. No—we should only, by such a betrayal of the national honor, change the scene of conflict. We should, ultimately, and at no distant period, be compelled to decide on the shores of Ireland, or on the shores of England herself, that quarrel, which may much more appropriately and successfully be determined on the shores of Canada. A contest with the United States, we repeat, inevitable, unless England shall forthwith make preparations for war on a scale sufficiently formidable to induce Mr. Van Buren to abandon his present policy."

FRANCE.—Paris dates to the 20th ult. have been received. These papers announce that after a world of difficulty the question of the ministers has been settled.

Papineau was in Paris.

The result of the Brussels affair had a very beneficial effect upon the French funds.

INDIA.—The intelligence from India is of a less favourable character than had been anticipated.

"Sir John Keene's army was retreating, in consequence, it is said, of the decidedly hostile disposition of the Sindes, and of the report of Captain Barnes, who had been sent forward with a detachment to reconnoitre, and who, on his return to the main body of the army, stated that the passes were all strongly fortified and would be believed to be obstinately defended.

The report which we have received from very good authority, adds that the troops were suffering from want of provisions and other necessities, and that the loss of men amounted already, before an enemy has been encountered, to 3000.—The directors of the East India Company are urgent in their demand that the European army in India shall be reinforced as speedily and as extensively as possible.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE CAUCASUS.

Odessa, Feb. 6.

The accounts which we receive from Anapa are of the highest importance. The Lesghis, (the most numerous tribe of Circassia) who have been subject to Russia ever since 1829, have revolted against that power. They have massacred the civil and the military who were in their villages, nor have they stopped there; they have invaded Georgia, and have invited the inhabitants to take arms against Russia.—General Jost (Military commandant of the territory of the Lesghis) has been obliged to make his troops retire into the fortified places, till the arrival of the reinforcements for which he has applied to General Golovine. The latter has sent Gen. Orloff with a brigade of infantry and 12 regiments of Cossacks against the rebels, and is going to march in person with all the remaining troops that can be spared from Tiflis. He has even ordered the detached corps of General Rajewski to join him. It is

doubtful whether it will be possible to subdue the Lesghis, a warlike tribe, who have the most inveterate hatred of every thing that bears a Russian name.

Preparations are making here to send 30,000 men to Georgia, by sea, and it is affirmed that 10,000 men have already set out from the north of Russia for the same destination, by way of Moscow and the country of the Don Cossacks.

PUBLIC MEETING.

COUNTY COURT HOUSE, Fredericton, } April 18, 1839.

At a very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Fredericton duly and legally called by the High Sheriff, upon written application of sundry freeholders, to take into consideration the propriety of their assenting to the applying for an Act of the General Assembly, authorising the Board of Ordnance to enclose the whole of the land in front of the present barracks, extending from the landing at the end of Re. ent Street to the landing at Phoenix square, including that part of Carlton street, that now lies between the barracks;—upon condition that the government will grant to Trustees for the town of Fredericton, the six Lots C D, and Nos. 43, 44, 45, and 46 in block 3, and the old Hospital Lot so called, in the town plat of Fredericton, heretofore held by the Ordnance Department, according to the terms proposed by the Board of Ordnance, in their despatch of the