

# LORD DUNHAM'S REPORT.

(Continued from fourth page.)

"It may be said that this is a hard measure to a conquered people; that the French were originally the whole and still are the bulk of the population of Lower Canada; that the English are new comers who have no right to demand the extinction of the nationality of a people among whom commercial enterprise has drawn them. It may be said that if the French are not so civilized, so energetic, or so money making a race as that by which they are surrounded, they are an amiable, a virtuous and a contented people, possessing all the essentials of material comfort, and not to be despised or ill used because they seek to enjoy what they have without emulating the spirit of accumulation which influences their neighbours. Their nationality is, after all, an inheritance; and they must not be too severely punished because they have dreamed of maintaining on the distant banks of the St. Lawrence, and transmitting to their posterity, the language, the manners, and the institutions of that great nation that for two centuries gave the tone of thought to the European continent. If the disputes of the two races are irreconcilable, it may be urged that justice demands that the minority should be compelled to acquiesce in the supremacy of the ancient and most numerous occupants of the province, and not pretend to force their own institutions and customs on the majority.

"But before deciding which of the two races is now to be placed in the ascendant, it is but prudent to inquire which of them must ultimately prevail; for it is not wise to establish to-day that which must after a hard struggle, be reversed to-morrow. The pretensions of the French Canadians to the exclusive possession of Lower Canada, would debar the yet larger English population of Upper Canada and the townships from access to the great natural channel of that trade which they alone have created and now carry on. The possession of the mouth of the Saint Lawrence concerns not only those who happen to have made their settlements along the narrow line which borders it, but all who now dwell, or will hereafter dwell in the great basin of that river. For we must not look to the present alone. The question is, by what race is it likely that the wilderness which now covers the rich and ample regions surrounding the comparatively small and contracted districts in which the French Canadians are located is eventually to be converted into a settled and flourishing country? If this is to be done in the British dominions, as in the rest of North America, by some speedier process than the ordinary growth of population, it must be by immigration from the British Isles, or from the United States—the countries which supply the only settlers which have entered, or will enter the Canadas in any large numbers. This immigration can neither be debarred from a passage through Lower Canada, nor even be prevented from settling in that Province. The whole interior of the British dominions must ere long be filled with an English population, every year rapidly increasing its numerical superiority over the French. Is it just that the prosperity of this great majority, and of this vast tract of country, should be for ever, or even for a while, impeded by the artificial bar which the backward laws and civilization of a part, and a part only, of Lower Canada, would place between them and the ocean? Is it to be supposed that such an English population will ever submit to such a sacrifice of its interests?

"I must not, however, assume it to be possible, that the English Government shall adopt the course of placing, or allowing any check to the influx of English immigration into Lower Canada, or any impediment to the profitable employment of that English capital which is already vested therein. The English have already in their hands the majority of the larger masses of property in the country; they have the decided superiority of intelligence on their side; they have the certainty that colonization must swell their numbers to a majority; and they belong to the race which wields the Imperial Government, and predominates on the American continent. If we now leave them in a minority, they will never abandon the assurance of being a majority hereafter, and never cease to continue the present contest with all the fierceness with which it now rages. In such a contest they will rely on the sympathy of their countrymen at home; and if that is denied them, they feel very confident of being able to awaken the sympathy of their neighbours of kindred origin. They feel that if the British Government intends to maintain its hold of the Canadas, it can rely on the English population alone; that if it abandons its Colonial possessions, they must become a portion of that great Union, which will speedily send forth its swarms of settlers, and by force of numbers and activity quickly master every other race. The French Canadians on the other hand, are but the remains of an ancient colonization, and are ever most isolated in the midst of an Anglo-Saxon world. Whatever may happen, whatever government shall be established over them, British or American, they can see no hope for their nationality. They can only sever themselves from the British Empire by waiting till some general cause of dissatisfaction alienates them, together with the surrounding colonies, and leaves them part of an English confederacy; or, if they are able, by effecting a separation singly, and so either merging in the American Union, or keeping up for a few years a wretched semblance of feeble independence, which would expose them more than ever to the intrusion of the surrounding population. I am far from wishing to encourage indiscriminately these pretensions to superiority on the part of any particular race; but while the greater part of every portion of the American continent is still uncleared and unoccupied, and while the English exhibit such constant and

marked activity in colonization, so long will it be idle to imagine that there is any portion of that continent into which that race will not penetrate, or in which, when it has penetrated, it will not predominate. It is but a question of time and mode; it is but to determine whether the small number of the French who now inhabit Lower Canada shall be made English, under a government which can protect them, or whether the process shall be delayed until a much larger number shall have to undergo, at the rude hands of its uncontrolled rivals, the extinction of a nationality strengthened and embittered by continuance.

[To be continued in next Gazette.]

## Great Britain.

### LATEST NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

PORTSMOUTH.—The launch of the three-decker to be called "The Queen" has been postponed until the 1st of May, as the spring tides will not be sufficiently forward to suit the arrangements previously made. Her Majesty, as we before stated, intends being present at the launch, attended by a numerous suite. A great number of the nobility and gentry are also expected to be present.

OBITUARY.—Lieut. General Sir Herbert Taylor, G. C. H. and G. C. B.—The demise of this distinguished officer took place at his hotel in Rome, on the evening of the 13th inst. Sir Herbert had been for some time in a declining state, and had recently arrived at Rome, from Florence, accompanied by his lady and daughter. He was better on his arrival, but suffered a relapse, which terminated fatally. The gallant General was Private Secretary to their late Majesties George the Third, George the Fourth, and William the Fourth. He was also a K. C. B. Colonel of the 85th Foot, First and Principal Aid de Camp to the Queen, and Master of Saint Katherine's hospital in the Regent's Park. He was born on the 29th September, 1775.

Generals Von Hagen and Cabrera have concluded a treaty to spare the lives of prisoners.

Espartaco and Maroto, the two respective commanders of the Christiano and Carlist troops, were approaching each other in the province of Santander, and nothing but a decisive action would exculpate Espartaco from the suspicions gaining ground that there is an understanding between him and the pretender. Queen Donna Maria, of Portugal, is still harassed by difficulties. Her Government is without a cabinet, she and the Cortez disagreeing as to its composition.

The Governor of Angola is arrested for receiving bribes to permit the slave traffic to be carried on.

The Edinburgh address to Her Majesty in support of Ministers has been received by Lord John Russell; it bears no less than 10,000 signatures, all ascertained to be genuine.

The Revised Pension list has made its appearance in England, and the entire sum to be annually divided out of the civil list amounts to £130,000.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—We regret to learn from a correspondent that the noble lord was taken suddenly ill at the close of last night's debate, but medical advice having been sent for, his lordship recovered, and was very shortly enabled to return home.

MONDAY, April 15.—The House and all its galleries were crowded at an early hour, and at 6 o'clock Lord John Russell commenced speaking in support of his motion on the government of Ireland. His speech is said to have been one of the ablest his Lordship ever made; and the ministerial and whig papers speak of it as triumphant.

DUNDEE, April 16.—Trade, we are sorry to say, shows no amendment; the demand for linens and yarns continues to be very languid, and not equal to the production. The demand for Osnaburghs from the West Indies has very much decreased, in consequence of the emancipated negroes refusing to use them as an article of clothing; and there is also a lessened demand for them from the United States, from a want of confidence, and a deranged state of the monetary system.

PAGANINI.—The physicians despair of being able to prolong the days of this eminent artist, who appears to have lived for some time past by positive enchantment. It is said that Paganini will leave a fortune of ten millions of francs, (£400,000) which according to his last intention will be divided among his musical colleagues both in France and Italy, whose number is rated at between 700 and 800.—*France Musical.*

On yesterday evening the beautiful little steamer *Robert F. Stockton*, Captain Crane, was towed down the river on her departure for New York.—When it is considered that this boat is but 40 tons by admeasurement, it will be thought hazardous in no small degree to those who have undertaken to navigate her across the Atlantic. The attempt is a bold one but we doubt not of its success. Brother Jonathan, who wondered to behold the *Sirius* arrive in an American port, having accomplished the crossing of the Atlantic, a feat the learned Doctor LARDNER deemed and asserted to be as impossible as the accomplishment of a voyage to the moon, will state inexpressible surprise when he sees, the Liliputian steamer above mentioned visiting his shores.—*London Ship, & Mer. Gaz. April 8.*

The combined armies of Austria, Prussia, and the Germanic confederation amount, according to the calculations of a Frankfurt paper, to 1,400,000 men—700,000 furnished by Austria, 400,000 by Prussia, and 300,000 by the other state of the confederation.

The King of the Sandwich Islands has promulgated a law, prohibiting, under severe penalties, the importation of ardent spirits of any kind into those Islands, except in small quantities, for medical and mechanical purposes, and imposing a duty of one dollar and a half a gallon on wines.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel, who have usually passed recess at Drayton manor, purposes this year remaining in town. The grand entertainment to be given by the Right Hon. Bart. and his lady on the 10th inst., to their Royal Highness the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Duchess of Gloucester, will be the first grand party this season. Upwards of five hundred cards have been issued for the coming party.—*Standard.*

The intelligence from England is of high interest, and quite remarkable. One of those sudden turns in the progress of events has taken place, which sometimes occur to baffle all calculation, and show the folly of political prophecy. For months past our tidings from Europe have been still of gathering clouds on the political horizon, daily increasing in blackness and in volume; and wearing an aspect so threatening that it seemed almost impossible but that they must be attended with tempest and convulsion. In a moment, as it were, we find them dispersed, and all around it sunshine and gladness.

The hostile appearances between England and the United States have entirely disappeared—the occasions of jealousy and bickering between France and England and England and Russia have been removed by courteous diplomacy—in the East the alarming condition of affairs is succeeded by such a change as almost totally removes the possibility of serious trouble—in France the wisdom and firmness of the King have piloted him safely through the difficulties of his position, and the factions projects of his enemies are scattered to the winds—the long pending quarrel between Belgium and Holland is peacefully adjusted—and in a word the whole aspect of European affairs has not been for years more strongly indicative of quiet and prosperity than at the present moment.—*New York Paper.*

IRON HOUSES.—The efficiency of iron to the application of steam vessels have been so successfully introduced, that we notice an elegant plan of a sea cottage of that description hung up in the Tontine Coffee Room, which seems so admirably adopted that we have no doubt they will soon be in very general use. The plan referred to seems to have six rooms, kitchen, and laundry, and other conveniences, for the small sum of £250, or if a double house of fourteen rooms, £500. This is not half the price of a common house with similar accommodation, and can be ready for possession in two months. The iron trade of this neighbourhood should each set down one by way of introducing them.—*Glasgow Courier.*

STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.—In the forthcoming miscellaneous estimates there is an item for "fifty thousand pounds, being an estimate of the sum required to be voted towards defraying the expense of steam communication to India, by way of the Red Sea, for one year, to March 31, 1840."

Mr. Secretary Labouchere has sold his elegant mansion, in Hamilton place, adjoining the Dowager Marchioness Conyngham's, to Bevan, Esq., for the sum of £20,000. The Right Hon. gentleman, who recently succeeded to a large fortune by the demise of his father, the wealthy banker, has purchased one of the new mansions in Eaton square.

Mr. Francis Wright, who for nearly forty years filled the situation of one of the principal messengers of the House of Commons, died a few days since at his residence in Beaumont street, Maylebone, at the advanced age of 75. We understand, that Mr. Wright, who was always remarkable for his penurious and saving habits, and close attention to business has left behind him £75,000 in the funds, besides considerable freehold and leasehold property in houses and lands, amounting (it is supposed) to about £100,000.

## CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers will transact business in the Store owned and hitherto occupied by JOHN T. SMITH, in Queen Street under the Firm of

J. & A. SMITH.

They intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of such descriptions of Merchandise, as will meet the general wants of the Country, which will be disposed of at the lowest rates for cash or short approved credit. All transient charges must be settled up at the close of every month at farthest; and persons with whom regular accounts are kept, will be required to settle the same punctually at such times as may be agreed upon.

JOHN T. SMITH.  
JAMES A. SMITH.

Fredericton, May 1, 1839.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JOHN GARDEN late of the Parish of Sheffield, County of Sunbury, deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, within three Calendar Months from this date to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

JOANNA T. GARDEN,  
Administratrix.  
Parish of Sheffield, County of Sunbury,  
March 9, 1839.

## Two HOUSES to Let.

ONE HOUSE, situated in Carleton street, consisting of a large Shop, Back Room, Kitchen, a large Room on the first flat and attic, Outbuildings, &c. Possession of which will be given immediately; and one HOUSE on the corner of King and Carleton streets, consisting of a Shop, Two Parlours, Six Bed Rooms, Kitchen, Frost Proof Cellar, Outbuildings, &c. of which possession will be given on the 15th instant.

The above Houses are in the first condition, and suitable either for a place of business or a Boarding House. For further particulars, apply to the owner.

N. B. None need apply but persons of good standing.

May 7, 1839.—(Sentinel.)

ON CONSIGNMENT AND FOR SALE.  
15 BARRELS Caldroned PLASTER PARIS, in prime order; prepared for plastering. Apply to

MACPHERSON & COY.  
11th April, 1839.

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MAY 22, 1839.

### Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.

SAMUEL W. BABBIT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.

Director this week.....JOHN T. SMITH.

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.....JAMES HALE.

### 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.

### Saving's Bank.

Trustee for next week.....MARK NEEDHAM.

### 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. WOLHAUTEN, President.

Committee for the present month.

CHARLES M'PHERSON and CHARLES FISHER.

### Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL.



By Authority.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

John Fraser, Esquire, of Newcastle, and John M. Johnson, Esquire, of Chatham, to be appraisers of Goods for the Custom House at Miramichi.

[From the City Gazette, May 9.]

Last Sunday night about 12 o'clock a fire broke out in a building used as a fish store on Navy Island, in this harbour, which consumed the store, several seines, nets, &c. The building was owned by Mr. Jeremiah Drake, of this city, who, we are sorry to say, with several of our industrious fellow citizens, are losers by this calamity. No fire had been kept in the building, as it was used for storing fish, and as a place of deposit for seines, nets, &c. It is said that some persons were in it smoking segars on Sunday, and it is supposed that the fire was caused in that way. We regret to state that a most melancholy casualty indirectly connected with the above, occurred the same night. It appears that on the alarm of fire being given, a young man named James Lanagan who had previously been employed on Navy Island, commenced ringing the alarm bell in King's Square; one of the watchmen named George Noble, directed Lanagan to desist, but the latter refused and persisted in ringing the bell. Noble then as we are informed, removed him from his position, when he used some abusive words to Noble and an altercation ensued, and Lanagan still persisted in his attempt to ring the bell—after Noble had shoved Lanagan away twice, on his approaching again, he, Noble, struck him on the head with a stick, he staggered and fell, and on rising told Noble, he should pay for that, after which Noble took him to jail, and on last Monday he died.

A Coroner's Inquest was held, and a verdict of Murder returned against Noble, who is in person awaiting his trial. We have taken some trouble to obtain a correct statement in reference to the above truly melancholy occurrence, and shall offer no comment, as we deem it highly improper to prejudice in the slightest degree a case which will be decided by the just laws of our country.

Present of Plate to St. Luke's Church, Portland Village.—We have this week seen a very neat and elegant communion service of silver, consisting of a Flagon, two Goblets, two Salvers, and two plates; intended for the use of the altar in St. Luke's Church: they bear the following inscription—

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, PORTLAND.  
PRESENTED BY  
JOHN WILKIN'S SMITH, ESQ.  
PORTLAND, NEW BRUNSWICK.

A. D. MDCCCXXXVIII.

(This handsome gift cost £125 14s. Sterling.) We have also been informed that an excellent bell intended for the same edifice, is expected shortly from London; it is a present from JAMES WHITE, Esquire, High Sheriff of this City and County. The above, in connection with donations from other liberal minded individuals which we have previously recorded, evince a noble and highly praiseworthy spirit of disinterested liberality.

Eighteenth of May.—This day, the 18th of May, is memorable for the fifty sixth anniversary of the landing on the shores of New Brunswick of a portion of the firm and determined men, who, during the American Revolutionary War, preserved their principles of loyalty unimpaired, and who, at the close thereof, from the most distinguished attachment to their King and Government, abandoned their homes and fortunes, and sought an asylum in the then wilderness, under British protection. Many of these distinguished

individuals yet survive the hardships and perils of their time, and in their old age are doubtless gratified to observe the rapid advancement of the country and the enterprise and undiminished loyalty of its native and immigrant population.—*St. John Courier.*

Her Majesty's Ship *Crocodile*, Captain Milne, 4 days from Bermuda, on her way to Halifax, came to anchor off this harbour yesterday morning, for the purpose of landing 2000 stand of arms, brought out by the *Inconstant* from Plymouth, which vessel also conveyed the new Admiral, Sir T. HARVEY, to Bermuda. A small schooner having been sent down to receive the arms, the *Crocodile* proceeded to Halifax this morning.—*Id.*

We understand that Her Majesty's Ship *Andromache*, which has been fitted up as a Troop Ship, is daily expected here from Halifax, for the purpose of taking to Quebec, the women, children, invalids, baggage, &c. of the several Regiments which proceeded from the Province to Canada last winter.—*Id.*

The Rev. Robert Alder, (one of the Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society,) and lady, of London, have arrived at New York, in the ship *United States*. Mr. A. is on a mission to Canada, Nova Scotia and this Province.—Mrs. A. arrived (via Boston) on Monday last at Halifax, where her relatives reside.

MIRAMICHI, May 7.

DINNER TO THE HON. JOSEPH CUNARD. Agreeably to previous announcement, the Public Dinner to the above named Honorable Gentleman, took place on Friday last. As there was not a room in any of the Hotels, sufficiently large to accommodate the company, the Stewards made choice of the second story of the large building owned by Mr. Joseph Samuel, which the proprietor cheerfully consented should be occupied on the occasion.

Too much credit cannot be given the Stewards for the choice thus made, and the judgment and taste displayed in fitting up the room. The scenery of the *Anature Theatre*, covered a portion of the walls, and the interstices were filled up with green boughs, neatly festooned, among which were hung a number of choice paintings. We visited the room in the afternoon, and were highly pleased with its appearance; but on entering it in the evening, when hanging lamps and chandeliers on the tables, threw a blaze of light around, the scene thus presented to our view, called to recollection some of the fairy scenes we have seen portrayed in the Arabian tales.

At seven o'clock the company, amounting to upwards of one hundred individuals—by far the largest company we ever saw assembled in Miramichi on a similar occasion—took their seats at the table; and it must have been highly gratifying to the feelings of the Honorable Guest, to see thus assembled, persons in various stations of life, from different parts of the river, forgetting all prejudices and party feelings, mingled together to pay him a tribute of respect.

Thomas H. Peters and Henry Cunard, Esqrs. were invited as guests. We were sorry to learn that the absence of the first named gentleman from the festive scene, was owing to indisposition.

The Chair was occupied by John Wright, Esq. who acquitted himself with much credit; he was assisted by James Samuel, T. C. Allan, R. Blackstock, and R. Cassels, who acted as Vice Presidents. The following Gentlemen acted as Stewards: W. Joplin, W. Carman, P. Williston, C. J. Peters, Owen McEwen, G. Parker, James Caie, George Letson and S. Burdick.

The following Toasts were given from the Chair.

THE QUEEN—may her reign be long, prosperous, and happy.

The Army and Navy of Great Britain.

Sir John Colborne, and our Sister Provinces.

Sir John Harvey, and the Province of New Brunswick.

The Hon. Joseph Cunard—may he live long to enjoy the fruits of his vigorous enterprise, intelligence and industry.

The British Constitution—our pride, the world's admiration.

The Chairman introduced the toast to the Hon. Joseph Cunard, with some very appropriate remarks.—At the termination of the applause that followed, which continued for a considerable time, the Hon. Gentleman rose, and with much feeling, and at some length, addressed the company. He thanked them for the kind and handsome reception he had met on his return home, the recollection of which, he said, would be cherished with grateful remembrance. Expressed his obligations at the manner in which all local feelings had been subdued, to confer on him such a tribute of their regard and respect. Hoped the expectations formed by the company of the advantages likely to accrue from the conveyance of the mails by Steam, between Great Britain and the North American Colonies, would be more than realized; and trusted that this demonstration on the part of the British Government, to meet the wishes of the Colonists would have the effect of strengthening the band of union which now happily exists between the Parent State and these Provinces; and act as an incentive, to keep alive that spirit of loyalty and attachment to the Queen and British Rule, so strikingly manifested by the people of the Colonies, during the events which have recently transpired in the Canadas, and on the disputed territory.

This last sentiment was received with loud acclamation, amidst which he sat down.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The communication of *Bon Vivant* is objectionable in its present form.

## Married.

At St. John, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Frederick A. Wiggins, Esq. to Frances Catherine, eldest daughter of Robert Bayard, Esq. M. D. &c. At Digby, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. E. Gilpin, Charles Budd, Esq. to Mary, only daughter of the late Judge Wiswell, of that place.