

ROYAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, OCTOBER 30, 1879.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, President.
Saml. W. Brown, Cashier.
Discount Days:..... Mondays and Fridays.
Director: Mr. Brown.
Bills or Notes offered for discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before 10 o'clock on Monday and Thursday.

Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.

RESIDENCE BRANCH.
Jas. Cox, Chairman of Directors.
Directors: Messrs. Cox, Brown, and others.
Discount Days:..... Mondays and Thursdays.
Director: Mr. Cox.
Bills or Notes offered for discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before 10 o'clock on Monday and Thursday.

Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed in the Cashier, before 10 o'clock on Saturday and Sunday.

Bank of British North America.

RESIDENCE BRANCH.
Jas. Cox, Chairman of Directors.
Directors: Messrs. Cox, Brown, and others.
Discount Days:..... Mondays and Thursdays.
Director: Mr. Cox.
Bills or Notes offered for discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before 10 o'clock on Monday and Thursday.

Savings Bank.

Trusts for not more than \$1000.

Central Fire Insurance Company.

Office: Every day, at Mr. Macdonald's Bank Room opposite the Bank, (Sundays excepted), from 10 to 12 o'clock.

J. Macdonald, President.

Committee for the present month.

John S. Cox and T. Stewart.

Wins House and Work House.

Commissioner for the work house, to be held on Tuesday.

SUPREME COURT.

ALBION, N.B., 30 OCTOBER.

A. D. 1879.

William Samuel Smith, Esquire, one of the Barristers of the Society of the Middle Temple, and John McMillan, Esquire, one of the Attorneys of this Honorable Court, are called to the Bar and admitted, sworn and enrolled Barristers.

Wm. J. M. Burris, William Watts, Junior, Broke M. Hammond and George N. Soper, Gentlemen, having produced the requisite certificates of study and having also been examined as to their fitness and capacity, are admitted, sworn and enrolled Attorneys of this Court.

It is also announced, that the Examination of Students applying for admission at the ensuing Term, be held at Saint John, on Monday the 27th, and at Fredericton, on Friday the 21st, days of January next.

GEO. SHONE.

We beg leave to solicit the attention of our readers to the following "Prose-writers" which we have at the Fredericton Reading Room, for the signatures of those who may be desirous of patronizing the undertaking, and as the list of subscribers will shortly be forwarded to the Editor, an early signification of their wishes is requested.—Those persons who may not have access to the Reading Room will please leave their names and place of residence at this office.

MILITARY AND NAVAL OPERATIONS REPORT, OCTOBER, AND MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1879.

Among the events recorded in the History of the Maritime Provinces of the British Empire, the glorious victory of Wolfe, on the Plains of Abraham, must ever stand conspicuous.

To commemorate that great triumph of British valor over a powerful enemy, introduced in every accessible spot, and commemorated by a general exercise, drill, and devotion, has long been the wish of the people of the Maritime Provinces.—A Plan of the Battle, has been carefully and accurately prepared, including the line of entrenchments, redoubts, batteries, and other defenses, extending nearly six miles.

The progressive positions occupied by the advancing British forces, with their dead marches, at the Battle of the Plains, and the re-organizing squadrons under the command of Vice Admiral Saunders, covering the landing of the troops, are also accurately laid down.

The drawing is embellished with an exquisite miniature of Wolfe's celebrated painting,—"The Death of Wolfe," on the field of battle.

The "Prose-writers" of the Maritime Provinces, (supported by the List), pointing out to the victorious troops, the "Crest of the Lion," her shield is inscribed with the name of WOLFE, on the day of which are enshrined the names of the gallant regiments which shared the glories of the day, namely:—the 13th, 20th, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

The drawing will be placed in the hands of a first rate artist, to be engraved on copper, in a style suitable to be accessible and glorious event in history, so soon as a sufficient number of subscribers will warrant the undertaking.

Price to Subscribers, Five Dollars per Copy. The subscriber has been encouraged in his present undertaking by the flattering reception which the public has already given to his former efforts to render Quebec, and the strong event, which have marked its history, more generally and more favorably known.

A. HAWKINS.

17, St. Ursula Street.

See of the Drawing—2nd volume 22.

N. B.—The List of Subscribers will be published early in October.

Quebec, September, 1879.

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of Methodism was observed by the Society and Congregation in this place,—the religious services commencing at an early hour in the morning. An appropriate discourse was delivered in the forenoon by the Rev. Mr. Macdonald, and in the evening a public meeting was held in the Chapel, when the Rev. Mr. Macdonald gave a brief history of the rise and progress of Methodism in Fredericton, after which a number of speeches were delivered suitable to the occasion.

On Monday evening about 150 members of the Society assembled and partook of tea and other refreshments in the Vestry, where the utmost harmony and religious feeling prevailed until the hour of separation.

Yesterday afternoon the Children, in regular attendance at the "Western Sunday School," to the number of 244 sat down at the tables, occupied the previous evening by the Society, and were plentifully furnished by their Teachers with every innocent delicacy which could be obtained to make them comfortable and happy. Many of the Parents and Friends of the Children were present, and we may truly say that a more pleasing and delightful sight is seldom to be witnessed.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—But a few days ago a quantity of new wood was purchased, and conveyed to the residence of Captain Mac, in this City. The surveyor on cutting the wood complained much of the hardness of one of the sticks, and said that it cost him an hour's labor, besides breaking his axe. On burning his fire the Captain observed a very unpleasant effluvia, and upon examination, it was discovered that a part of his fire was solid bone. The fact was communicated to Dr. Gessner, who has upon examination found that bone of an enormous animal has been cut, and split ready for the fire, having been shingled by mistake for wood.

The bone belongs to an animal of the Mammoth class. Its outer side is an inch and a quarter in thickness. Its sixteen inches in circumference, and from the best estimate that can be made, it is about a half ton long. The saved pieces are in the collection of the Doctor's, and we understand that he has obtained such information as will direct him to the unexplored part of the country where the relic of this gigantic creature was shipped, and where it is probable the skeletons of whole animals will yet be discovered.—Saint John Courier.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a basket of what is termed Coal by our correspondent, but I suppose by others from Quebec. A small collection of carmen's matter has been known to exist near the above village during the last twenty years. It has been contained by a gentleman in whom we have every confidence, and declared by him not to be a true coal vein, but like others common in the coast, where fossil trees are seen, composed of lignite and common sandstone. Much has already been said on this subject, and four friends at Quebec can send a small copy of either Coal or Lignite, from the vein he has discovered, to this market, instead of a basket, carefully packed in straw, he may depend upon our assistance to effect a sale for him, and a reduction of an opinion previously introduced into our columns.—A.

We are glad to perceive that the department of art of drawing has been added to the course of study prescribed for the scholars of the Institution recently founded under the patronage of the Mechanics' Institute, and that the talents and accomplishments of Mr. George N. Smith have been put in requisition to increase the utility of that Seminary.

Deeply interested in the property of New Brunswick, we shall behold Mr. Watson and Mr. Smith commence their operations with no small satisfaction. By their efforts, aided by the liberality of our fellow citizens, we hope that the impediments hitherto interposed by poverty and labor to the acquisition of knowledge will be removed, and the minds of ignorance and prejudice cannot be altogether dispelled, that the baneful effects of their influence will be diminished, that the minds of our artisans will be imbued with a taste for intellectual exertion and furnished with the knowledge requisite for the exercises of their respective vocations. At the same time we must express our conviction, that the efforts of these gentlemen, however strenuous and well directed, must, in order to produce all the results contemplated by the founders of this Academy, be supported and encouraged by the wealth and power of our community. Among the members of this class, however, we anticipate no want of ardor in the promotion of a scheme likely to confer, on the most useful classes of society, benefits so permanent and so important, and we hope soon to number the most exalted of our citizens among the most efficient patrons of this Institution.—Can. A.

GRAND MANOEUVRE, October 17.

In consequence of the destruction of the Church in this Parish, by fire, Divine Service was performed on the 13th inst., at Grand Harbour, on the 13th at the Northern Head, and on the 16th at Saint George's. Some appropriate remarks were made by persons residing in different parts of the Island, expressive of their own feelings and those of their neighbors (as far as same within their knowledge,) with regard to the calamitous event which brought them together. The following was at each meeting heartily and unanimously adopted as the expression of their feelings and sentiments:—

"Whereas on the night of Wednesday the 9th of this month, at about 12 o'clock, the whole interior of St. Paul's Church, in this Parish, was discovered to be in flames, which in about one hour consumed the building; and whereas, certain attending circumstances, (particularly the suspending of a beam of the church, from a triangle, a figure, in which was found a paper containing language which betokens premeditated murder and hostility against the Bishop of the Diocese, against the Nation of this Parish, in particular, and against the other persons of this County,) prove it to be the work of a sacrilegious incendiary. It is the feelings and opinions of the Wardens and

Vestry, and of this Assembly unanimously, that the perfect peace, unanimity and good feeling that have prevailed, among the friends of the church, since its attempted destruction by fire, at Easter in 1856, and the increasing regularity in the attendance on its services, and the confidential, friendly, and kind feelings that have been manifested between people and pastor, being so universal as to confirm the exception to some solitary individuals, prove that the burning of the church with the atrociously aggravated circumstance attending it, is by no means to be considered a demonstration of the feeling of the Parish; but on the contrary the expression of magnanimous forbearance of the dead and dispossessed, (with the utter inability to identify them at present) are so universal as to limit the approbation, the abhorrence, and the indignation of this almost universal wickedness to a some very few, who are unworthy of the name of Christians, and are therefore unworthy of all good, who are actuated by the grossest selfishness, or by some malignant and vindictive feeling of a personal nature, and although the profane and sacrilegious hands may have aided the blow at the destruction of the church, establishment and the removal of its ministers, it is the earnest wish of us all, and we are confident the almost universally prevailing feeling, that the designs of iniquity may prove completely unsuccessful, and that God of his infinite goodness, will turn their hearts and bring them to true repentance.

And while we implore the sympathy of our Christian brethren everywhere, we beg them to unite with us in devout prayers, that "the disposal of all events," who has permitted us to be so grievously visited, will be favourable to us, and prosper us, that we may have strength to rebuild "the waste places of our Zion," that we may worship there in spirit and in truth, and have "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

[Here follows the signature of 117 individuals.]

With the church, were consumed the steeple, gable, and roof. Immediately after the service on the following Sunday the offerings of twenty two female friends amounting to \$5 were presented to the minister for the purpose of replacing his gown and the steeple, and on the following Wednesday from forty three other female friends, a further sum of \$5 for the same purpose.

And on the sides of the old church were scarcely cold, on Tuesday morning a subscription paper was issued for the erection of a new church, which within three days embraced one hundred and twenty five names, amounting to over \$250, twenty offered, exclusive of several who were absent.

And the last, though not least interesting circumstance showing the zeal, earnestness and warm feeling which this most deplorable event has produced among nearly all descriptions of persons in this Parish, was the presenting of a subscription list from forty of the Sabbath School children with their collection amounting to over eleven shillings.

JOHN DICKIN, Secy.
PHILIP NEWTON, J. Wm.
THOMAS REDMOND, J. Wm.

RAY OF FUNDS

STYAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

We are most happy to learn that measures are in progress—with every probability of an early and successful result—to establish a steam communication between Parramatta (in this Province) and the adjacent Ports of Wharfedere, Horton, and Truro, in the Bay of Fundy, and to make occasional trips to St. John, N. B. A Prospectus of the Scheme has been put forth by the Hon. Mr. Macdonald of Parramatta, now in Truro, in which it is proposed to raise the sum of £2000 by shares of £20 each. The Editors of Papers in this Province and New Brunswick will so do all in forwarding a scheme which promises to be so highly useful in promoting not only internal communication in this Province, but also the communication between New South and New Brunswick.—Halifax Daily Gazette.

We have been favored with the following extracts of Letters, and sincerely regret the change to which they allude. Our recent regular and quiet inland communication with the United States has been of much convenience to the Province generally, but particularly to the trade of this town; depending as we now almost entirely to go to our late information from Europe, its interruption will be a serious inconvenience. We hope the attention of the Postmaster General of the United States will be immediately called to the subject, and that he will see the propriety of ordering the persons arrangement for the transmission of the mails between Esquimaux and Robinson to be resumed.—A.

Eastern's Letter, dated Robinson, Oct. 5.

"I am sorry to inform you that a change has just taken place in regard to the arrival of the mail from Esquimaux, which will seriously affect the communication between the United States and the British Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and must cause great dissatisfaction.—It is a letter to leave Esquimaux every other day, at 6 a. m., and arrive at Esquimaux, at 7 a. m. As the Western Mail does not arrive at Esquimaux until noon, the Robinson mail, by which letters for the British Provinces are forwarded, will remain there 48 hours; for instance, the mail that is returned to day at Esquimaux, at 12, will not leave for Robinson until Monday, at 6 a. m. This arrangement commenced this morning—the Stage left Esquimaux at 6, but brought no mail.

[This accounts for the non arrival of an American mail on Saturday].—Can.

Eastern's Letter, dated St. Andrews, Oct. 11.

"A very unexpected change has taken place in the arrival of the American Mails, it is this—they now arrive every day at Esquimaux at twelve o'clock, and leave that place every alternate day for Robinson, at 6 a. m., consequently the mails that arrive at noon on the days that the mail leaves for Esquimaux at 6 a. m., must remain there 48 hours before they

can be forwarded to the Provinces. Since the arrangement commenced, (on the 5th inst.,) no Letters or Papers have been received from New York in less than six days, previously they were only four days in coming by mail. The present arrangement cannot fail to give general dissatisfaction."

[From the Quebec Official Gazette.]

C. POULETT THOMSON.

By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES POULETT THOMSON, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada, and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Isle of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same.

THE QUEEN having been graciously pleased to appoint me to be Governor General of British North America, I have this day assumed the Administration of that office. In the exercise of this high trust, it will be my desire no less than my duty to promote to the utmost of my power the welfare of all classes of Her Majesty's Subjects.—To reconcile existing differences—to apply a remedy to proved grievances—to extend and protect the trade, and enlarge the resources of the Colonies entrusted to my charge,—above all, to promote whatever may lead them to the Mother Country by increased ties of interest and affection, will be my first and most anxious endeavor. In the pursuit of these objects I shall ever be ready to listen to the representations of all, while I shall unhesitatingly exercise the powers confided to me to repress disorder—to uphold the law—and to maintain tranquillity. The suggestion of the Constitution in Lower Canada places in the hands of the Executive Government, powers of an extraordinary nature, the necessity for which is clearly to be perceived, and which can be justified only by the circumstances of the Province. The principal object of my mission will be to determine in what manner, and at what time, this state of things may most safely be brought to a close, and the full benefits of British Institutions be restored to Her Majesty's Lower Canadian Subjects.

In Upper Canada the loyalty and courage of the Inhabitants have preserved her Constitution, and maintained the powers of the Law through difficulties of the most trying nature. Their exertions during the last two years have been viewed by Her Majesty with the highest satisfaction, and have commended the applause and admiration of all classes in the Mother Country. It would appear however that in that Province causes of embarrassment are not wanting. Her trade is said to be cramped.—Her finances deranged and the development of her resources impeded. To devise measures by which these evils may be removed, is a matter satisfactory to the Inhabitants, will be one of the objects to engage my earliest attention, and I shall rely upon the patriotism of the people and the wisdom of the Legislature to aid me in the effort.

Animated by the most anxious desire to promote the welfare of these important Provinces—to uphold the rights of the Crown by whose confidence I have been honored, and to advance the true interests of the people to whom I am sent, I confidently call on all those to whom the property of British North America is dear, to unite with me in the work which I have undertaken, and by every able and co-operation which our cause enables me to bring my task to a successful issue. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arroy, at the Castle of Saint Lewis, in the City of Quebec, in the said Province of Lower Canada, the Twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, and in the third year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

L. W. C. MURDOCH,

Chief Secretary.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

To be Secretary to the General Government.—T. W. CANNON, Esquire.

To be Military Secretary and Provincial Aide-de-Camp.—Major-General D. HUNT.

This day at a little after one, the steamer Lady of Arroy, having on board His Excellency Sir John Colborne, was announced from the Telegraph and a Guard of Honor immediately marched to the Queen's Wharf to receive His Excellency on landing. At two o'clock, all preparations being made, His Excellency came on shore, under a Salute from the Citadel, and was received by the Guard of Honor with the compliments due to his rank; he then mounted his horse and proceeded to Palace Hotel, where apartments have been prepared for his reception during his stay in Quebec. Sir John Colborne was attended by an escort of 100 men, by the Hon. Mr. Macdonald, Secretary of the Militia, Department from Montreal, and by the Hon. Mr. (Vice) of the Garrison, with the Officers of Staff and Departmental staff.

His Excellency was kindly cheered on landing and repeatedly during his passing through the streets in the Hotel, and again on his way to the Castle.

At three o'clock His Excellency the Right Honourable C. Poulett Thomson disembarked from the Palace, the party of the ship being named and sent from the ship and on land. He was accompanied by the Commander of the Forces Sir J. D. Johnston, and attended by the officers of his suite and those of the General's personal staff; carriages were in waiting, in which the whole party proceeded to the Castle, and Sir John Colborne having shortly arrived, the ceremony of swearing in the new Governor took place, the Commemorative being read as usual. So far as we could ascertain they are essentially the same as those held by the Earl of Durham, but the room was crowded that it was not an easy matter to catch the exact truth of each sentence.

After the ceremony was over, the Magistrates waited upon His Excellency with their Address of welcome on his arrival. They

were received with great courtesy, and the answer was in all respects satisfactory. The Magistrates were then, at His Excellency's request, severally introduced to him.

The Governor General after the ceremony, proceeded to St. John's Hotel, in St. Lewis Street, where His Excellency remains tonight, and in the evening entertains His Excellency Sir John Colborne and a large party at dinner.—Quebec Mercury, 19th Oct.

REPORT FROM CANADA.—By the ship Panama, we have advice to June 1st, inclusive. The disastrous intelligence previously received, is fully confirmed. The British Superintendent, Mr. Elliot, publishes a notice, 23d May, that confidence in the justice of the imperial government was at an end, and that he therefore enjoined all the subjects of the Queen, (the British subjects) to leave the country, and attempt to carry out their duties in some other place, and that the safety of no doing, after the receipt of despatches from home.—He had chartered for this purpose the large Ariel, which sailed May 25th for the Red Sea, there to wait for orders from England, which would require eight months before her return. On the 26th, Mr. Elliot and the British subjects took their departure for Mexico, where, as we have already stated a few days since, the foreigners had all congregated.—The ships which arrived previous to the breaking up of the trade, were loading with tea at great cost. Goods were also at high prices. The opium (20,250 chests) was not to be burned, but to go to the sea, in junks to be burnt, and to be dissolved into a liquid, and then to run into the sea. All the foreign houses have completely broken up their establishments, satisfied that trade cannot go on under the hands of the Hong merchants unjustly demanded by the Chinese government. All the foreign consuls are at Mexico.

We have from the first, expressed our disapprobation of the authoritative and offensive manner in which the British Government attempted to establish a sort of admiralty court within the requirements of Canton, and without any permission from the government of China. This has irritated, as feeling; and though we cannot but justify the imperial authorities in prohibiting the daring contraband trade in opium, we cannot concur in the rigid and oppressive restrictions imposed to prevent it. It is quite probable our will cause, in which event we can do little but China will be the greatest sufferer, and our country will be subjected ultimately to British arms.—N. Y. Star.

New York, Oct. 17.—Exchange.—The Banks mentioned yesterday are still selling bills on England at 94 to 94, and we have just been informed that the North American Trust Company are drawing at the same rates. In addition to the bills drawn by the banks, \$100,000 of four are in the market to a considerable extent, and the supply of exchange will no doubt be equal to the demand.

Stocks have generally fallen off to-day. United States opened this morning at 55, and left off at 54, which is a half per cent. below the closing sale of yesterday. Mechanics' Bank to-day sold at 55, which is 7 below the last sales on Monday. The Bank of the State of New York fell off 2 per cent. North American Trust the same. Bank of Commerce 1/2.

About \$100,000 in specie has gone out in the Liverpool and Havre packets.

The first branch of the City Council at Baltimore has passed a bill authorizing the issue of \$400,000 of corporation certificates, of the denomination of fifty cents and upwards.

The State loan of \$1,500,000 has been taken by our City Bank, at 9 per cent. There is a fair probability that the quantity of specie to go by the Liverpool will be much less than was at first anticipated.

The Fulton Bank has declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 1st of November.—Can. Ait.

Oct. 18.—The Market.—Flour is lower, this is selling at \$6, and Genesee at \$6 1/2 to \$6 25.

Bills on England are plenty at 94 1/2 premium; there are bills of unquestioned character for sale at 94. On France bills are also plenty at 11 1/2 to 11 3/4. Philadelphia funds are better. States are selling at 126 1/2 discount. Provisions are 2 1/2 to 3 discount. U. S. Bank shares bid to 74. Stocks generally are without much change.

Money is extremely scarce, and two or three failures have taken place of houses in moderate business. The prospect is that but little specie will go to the Liverpool, but our Banks are quiet.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

A PHILADELPHIA GAZETTEER AT MOBILE. Letters of the 17th inst. from Mobile, received this morning, bring intelligence of a most destructive fire which occurred in that city on the night previous. The number of buildings burnt is estimated to be between Five and Six Hundred, comprising from a quarter to a third of the city. Most of them, we understand, were of wood, and unoccupied at the time.—The night being out of town in consequence of the sickness. We have seen no estimate of the amount of property destroyed. It must be very large, though perhaps not so great as might be inferred from the number of buildings burnt. The business part of the city escaped unharmed. But little insurance had been effected in this city.—Only three deaths by yellow fever in the last two days.

MOBILE, Oct. 6, 1879.

Last night about 8 o'clock, the alarm of fire was sounded. It took on the S. E. corner of Congregation and Dampier streets. The wind blowing strong from the S. E., it crossed the street, and continued on as far as Franklin, and was stopped by blowing up Drake Goodman's house. Twelve houses were burnt. All the houses on the north side of Court street from Congregation street, including the Catholic Church, and on the south side of St. Francis street, and including J. S. Goodman's old shop, and then on over to St. Michael and down to Jackson street. There was but one house saved on St. Francis street, south side, which was Frank's Collins's. It is impossible for me to give you any estimate of the loss. Had it