

Jamaica.

OCTOBER 24, 1839.

THE MEETING OF THE HOUSE.—The day so anxiously looked forward to, at last arrived, and the Session was opened by a Speech from His Excellency the Governor. This Speech is candid and firm, and we think Sir Charles has taken that course, which, it is more than likely, will put an end to further disputes betwixt the Mother Country and this Island.

HON. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. TUESDAY, Oct. 22.

The House was summoned to attend the Governor in Council, when His Excellency was pleased to make the following Speech:—

"Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly, I hail our coming together with great pleasure in the hope and belief that we shall proceed to discharge our respective duties with hearty good will, and by our united endeavours, be enabled in some degree, to perform those services which the state of the Island demands.

It was my wish on my arrival, to meet you at the earliest possible period, but I postponed the gratification of that desire, being informed that the present time would be generally the most convenient for the commencement of the session.

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, You will, I have no doubt, grant the supplies required for the exigencies of the public service, with due regard to efficiency and economy.

I am so satisfied of your readiness to do everything necessary and practicable for the general welfare, that it is only in compliance with established custom that I trouble you with any application on this part of your functions, wisely reserved by the Constitution, exclusively to the representatives of the people.

"Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, My anxiety that all past differences should be consigned to oblivion, causes me to advert to them with exceeding reluctance, but I am, on the whole, of opinion, that a frank and unreserved reference to our actual position will be the best mode of discharging my duty towards you on this occasion, and the most likely method of meeting your wishes and expectations.

I shall have to lay before you an Act of the Imperial Legislature of our Mother Country, which was deemed unavoidable, in consequence of Resolutions passed by the House of Assembly in the three last Sessions of the Legislature of this Island. I do not think it requisite to call your attention to the particular provisions of that enactment, because I confidently trust that there will be no necessity for carrying them into effect.

You are naturally anxious that your Constitution should be maintained unimpaired, and that your internal legislation should not be subject to continual subversion or interference. I sympathise with you in that feeling, and shall always be desirous of co-operating with you to that effect. Nor do I see any doubt of success, as far as it is possible, consistently with the connection of a Colony with a Mother Country, which has a paramount Legislature responsible for the welfare of the whole Empire.

I am here, by command of our Most Gracious Queen, for the purpose of executing my share in the administration of this Government, according to the Laws and Constitution of Jamaica. There is no desire on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers, or the Imperial Parliament, to interfere with your legislation, and it is, I conceive, in your own power to preserve it inviolate. But for this, there is, in our relative position, one unavoidable condition. We cannot legislate against the general policy established by our Sovereign and the Imperial Parliament for the Government of the whole Empire, of which this Island forms a part. Our own Island Constitution indeed precludes the enactment of Laws of that character, for it is a part of this Constitution that no Law can be passed without the concurrence of the Governor, or become permanent without the confirmation of the Crown, and neither the Crown nor the Governor can be expected to co-operate in the enactment of Laws inconsistent with the principles by which the whole Empire is regulated.

The Acts of the Imperial Legislature of late years, affecting this in common with the other Colonies, have arisen almost wholly from the conviction that the great measure of Emancipation and Freedom, granted to hundreds of thousands, and eventually to countless millions of our fellow creatures, was a work that could only be effectually, speedily and uniformly accomplished by the interposition of the Imperial Legislature. Hence there has been a greater degree of direct legislation for the Colonies, and of urgency on the local Legislatures by their respective Governors, than could probably, under any other circumstances, have taken place; but that great measure having been accomplished, there is no reason to expect further interference, unless our local legislation should tend to counteract or retard the full accomplishment of the benefits of emancipation and freedom.

You must be sensible, from the conduct of the Imperial Legislature on that great question for a long series of years, that our proceedings in legislating for this Island, with reference to the change that has been produced in the relations between the landed proprietors and the agricultural labourers, will be watched with attention and anxiety, and will bring down on us that interference to which we object, if our measures be not in manifest conformity with the principles which have worked out that change in our internal Constitution. I see no reason to suppose, that you will give cause for such interference, and none therefore to anticipate its occurrence. I cannot promise that the Imperial Parliament will not exercise its paramount authority, whenever it sees fit to do so; but I can assure you, that it has no desire without necessity, and is anxious to avoid interference, and to limit its exercise when unavoidable,

within the narrowest bounds, compatible with the due protection of all classes of the community in this Island. I trust your power, I trust, to prevent any emergency that would require or justify such interposition. We have only to legislate for the Island according to the spirit of the age, and on the principle of the perfect and equal freedom of every class of its inhabitants.

"Not only the eyes of our own country, but those of all the world are upon us; and the interests of humanity, as well as the reputation of Jamaica are involved in our proceedings. The entire abolition of slavery—the perfect establishment of freedom, which was regarded by our country as an indispensable duty to be performed at any cost, is watched in its operation by other nations, as an interesting experiment, and by its result in this the most wealthy and most populous country in which it has been effected by the voluntary act of the state, their future conduct with regard to the same question will probably be regarded. If we make the emancipated population comfortable, contented, industrious, and thriving, and promote, as we can hardly in this case fail to do, the prosperity of Jamaica, you will not only gain for this Island an enviable reputation, but will also, it is probable, lead to the eventual freedom and happiness of the innumerable multitudes, who now are, or hereafter may be, doomed to bondage.

"In the Session before us, there will be much to occupy your attention, and require your utmost exertions. There are expired laws to be re-enacted with such modifications as the change of circumstances may require; there are old laws inapplicable to our present state to be rescinded and revised, and new laws to be made, adapted to our changed condition. I need not enter into any details on these points; your own knowledge will indicate better than I could, all that is necessary for the welfare of our Island. It will be my duty to bring to your notice, such measures as have appeared to Her Majesty's Government to be essential for the public good. It will be most satisfactory to me, to find that similar measures, or such as, conceived in the same just and benevolent spirit, may be more suitable to the state of the Island, originate spontaneously with you; but as you will necessarily have to deliberate on at least some of the same questions, it may be expedient that you should be put in possession of the documents relating to them, at an early period of the Session.

"I was about to enter on a review of the actual state of the Island, and of the interesting questions which agitate our community; but I find that I should be led into a discourse too lengthy for the present occasion, and at the same time tedious to you, who are so much better informed on all the subjects, on which I could only have offered the uncertain impressions of a stranger. Those questions nevertheless occupy my anxious attention.

"I deplore the losses which property in many instances, and chiefly in the sugar plantations, is sustaining, from the want of continuous or abundant labour; and I should be heartily glad, if any measure could be devised to remedy this evil, consistently with the perfect freedom of the labourers, and the principles of Political Economy; but this, I apprehend, must be regarded as one of those difficulties and distresses, which are every where beyond the reach of Legislation, and which time and the operation of a sense of self-interest can alone subside or repair. I trust that more cheering days are in prospect, for those who now suffer. With moderate rents and fair wages, with such alterations in the system of agriculture as the want of superabundant manual labour may suggest, with an increasing population, with the extinction of distrust and acrimonious feeling, and the substitution of cordiality and attachment, we may surely hope that this beautiful country so highly favoured by nature, will be prosperous and happy.

"Let us then strive, gentlemen, with one accord for the prosperity and happiness of Jamaica, as the great objects of our endeavours;—let us promote them by all means in our power;—let us encourage industry;—let us cherish the population committed to our care, and do all that we can to make them virtuous and happy in their freedom; let us foster their education, for which I am happy to learn, numerous schools already exist;—let us give security to property, and do equal justice to all classes;—let us improve our Judicial Magisterial Tribunals, on which the happiness of the people so much depends;—let us furnish the means of obtaining justice for the poor as well as the rich;—let us mitigate our criminal laws;—let us ameliorate the state of prisons;—let us support all useful institutions for the public good;—let us endeavour to increase the number of our valuable productions, enlarge our commerce, and draw forth new sources of wealth;—let us put away from us all recollection of past differences with the Mother Country; let us cordially co-operate in the general views of the Imperial Government; let us ally our own internal dissensions, and cultivate universal harmony, the want of which must greatly impede our prosperity.

"I am not so sanguine as to suppose that our best exertions will be sufficient to accomplish all that is desirable, but our united labours as a Legislature, and individually by precept and example, as well as by good laws, may do much; and you, gentlemen, will be able to do more by your influence in your respective counties and parishes. For the rest we must rely on the good sense and good feeling of all classes of the inhabitants.

"In undertaking the trust confided to me by our Most Gracious Sovereign, I have been actuated by an anxious desire to render service to my country, in contributing as far as my humble ability will allow, to the welfare and happiness of this Island. I cannot pretend to be secure against error in the course of my administration; but of this you may be firmly assured, that my zealous endeavours will be unceasingly exerted for the prosperity of Jamaica, and that my own happiness will be involved in the result. My heartfelt wishes and devoted efforts will, however, be of no avail without your aid. It is on your wisdom, knowledge and experience that I chiefly depend. On these I implicitly rely, as well as on your patriotism, and on that loyalty for which Jamaica has ever been celebrated, and in our

united and honest endeavours in this work of brotherly love, we may humbly hope that the blessing of the Almighty will be upon us, without which all attempts of human frailty must be in vain."

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

FUNERAL OF SIR THOMAS HARDY.—The remains of this gallant officer were consigned to their last home in the mausoleum of the cemetery of the Hospital of which he was for several years the Governor. The funeral was in some respects a public one, and would have been conducted with much more show, had not Sir Thomas Hardy himself strictly enjoined his executors to use no ostentation or display whatever in his obsequies. Two of the pall-bearers,—viz: Lieutenant Rivers and Captain Huskisson, were both at the battle of Trafalgar. The former of these gentlemen was aid-de-camp to Sir Thomas Hardy in the Victory, and lost a leg a short time before Lord Nelson was wounded.

BISHOP HEBER.—The following epitaph has just been inscribed on the pedestal of Chantrey's fine monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, of Bishop Heber, formerly rector of Hodnet, Shropshire:—

"To the Memory of REGINALD HEBER, D. D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta, this monument was erected by those who loved and admired him. His character exhibited a rare union of fervent zeal and universal tolerance, of brilliant talent with sober judgment; and was especially distinguished by christian humility, which no applause could disturb, no success abate. He cheerfully resigned prospects of eminence at home, in order to become the chief Missionary of Christianity in the East; and having in the short space of three years, visited the greater part of India, and conciliated the affection and veneration of men of every class of religion, he was then summoned to receive the reward of his labours, in the 43d year of his age, MDCCLXXXVI.

"Thou art gone to the grave; but we will not deplore thee, Though sorrow and darkness encompass the tomb; The Saviour has passed through its portals before thee, And the lamp of His love is thy guide through the gloom.

Thou art gone to the grave; but 'twere vain to deplore thee, When God was thy Ransom, thy Guardian, thy Guide; He gave thee, He took thee, and He shall restore thee; And Death hath no sting since the Saviour hath died."

BAD NEWS FOR BLACKLEGS.—It is said to be the intention of the metropolitan police commissioners to exert themselves to the utmost in order to rid the metropolis of those sinks of iniquity, gaming houses, by virtue of the new Police Act, clauses 48 and 49; and on Saturday evening a number of printed bills were circulated throughout the various divisions. The following is a copy:—"Notice. Gaming houses. The Commissioners of Police may authorise the superintendents to enter any house or room kept or accounted as a common gaming house, and if necessary to use force for the purpose of effecting such entry, whether by breaking open doors or otherwise, and to take into custody all persons who shall be found therein, and to seize and destroy all tables and instruments of gaming found in such premises, and also to seize all moneys and securities for moneys found therein. And the owner or keeper of such gaming house and room, or other person having the care and management thereof, or who shall act in any manner in conducting the same, is liable to a penalty of £100, or to be committed to the House of Correction with hard labour for six months, and every person found in such premises, without lawful excuse, is liable to a penalty of £5."

MAN OF WAR STEAM FRIGATE AT THE BROOMFIELD.—On Wednesday morning week Her Majesty's man of war steam frigate Vesuvius, arrived at the Broomfield, and lay to the south quay previous to her departure being prepared for her by the operations of the dredging machine on the north side of the river, where her engines are to be supplied by Mr. Robert Napier, of the Vulcan Foundry. Of course being built for the service of war, less attention has been paid in her construction to neatness than to capability of tear and wear. Her timbers are not of the general form which we are accustomed to see in our Clyde built steamers. She is broad fore and aft, and has pretty much the appearance of sailing craft of the larger dimensions. She measures from the brow of the figure head to the outside of the taffrail two hundred and four feet in length, and in breadth over the paddle boxes fifty four feet. Her deck is flush, and she is intended to carry two large swivel guns, eighty four pounds, one fore and aft, and others, thirty two pounders. The company of the frigate consists of seventy four seamen and marines. The officers' cabins are compact and well arranged apartments opening into the ward, an elegant hall, adjoining which similar amount of accommodation, although of a humbler character, is provided, in a gun room, and contiguous cabins for petty officers and midshipmen. It must be a source of gratification to those gentlemen who take liberal and business-like views of the improvement of our river to see, for the first time, we believe, a war frigate at the Broomfield; but if they look for revenue to the River Trust Fund, they will find it with "the blind carrier," as the government does not promise payment in such matters.—Glasgow Courier.

SPORTING EXTRAORDINARY IN WINDSOR PARK.—On Friday morning, as the 45th Regiment was leaving Home Park, after a "fring field day," a large hare started from beneath some high grass, under the trees opposite the window in which her Majesty was witnessing the evolutions of the troops, pursued by hundreds of men and boys. Pass was several times caught, but as often managed to escape before she was properly secured. Her Majesty appeared to enjoy the "sport," and laughed heartily at the "humours of the chase." The mob, thus emboldened by the "patronage of royalty," (although it is a high crime and misdemeanour "to snare or otherwise take game" in any of the Royal Parks,) again started off in full cry, and a working man, eventually, succeeded in capturing the hare, which he "bagged" under the folds of his jacket, and he was permitted to walk off with his prize unmolested.

STAGE BETWEEN

FREDERICTON & MIRAMICHI.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Commissioners, to drive a STAGE, wishes to inform the public that he leaves Mr. JOHN HEA'S Hotel, Chatham, every Monday, at 6 o'clock, A. M.; crossing RAINBOW'S Ferry, and calling at Mr. CHAMBER'S, in Douglastown, at 7 A. M.; from that to Newcastle, and leave Mr. HAMIL'S Hotel, precisely at 8 A. M.; arrive in Fredericton on Tuesday, at 4 P. M.; and leave Fredericton every Thursday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Miramichi on Friday, at 4 P. M. Passengers and Baggage for Douglastown and Chatham, will be conveyed there immediately on the arrival of the Stage. Books will be kept at Mr. John Hea's Chatham, also at Mr. Hugh Hamill's, Newcastle, for booking Passengers, and at Mr. Irvine's, Fredericton.

By this arrangement, passengers travelling with the Stage to the Northern Counties, will be enabled to take passage in the Northern Stage on Saturday.

First-rate Teams, and experienced Drivers will be kept on this line at all times.

JAMES M. KELLY. Miramichi, Sept. 17, 1839.—3m

CARD.

H. JACKSON in returning his sincere thanks to the Public, generally, for their liberal support heretofore, begs leave to acquaint them that he has fitted up, and now opened the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. M'PIERSON & COY, where he offers for sale all kind of Groceries, Pickles, Sausages, Liquors, Wines, &c. &c. all of the best quality and as cheap as in any Store in the place for ready money only.

N. B. A large supply of the first rate Havana CIGARS, always on hand. Fredericton, 7th Oct. 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given that all the Estate, real and personal, together with all the Books, Credits, Bonds, Notes, and Property of every description belonging to DUNCAN BARBER, or to the late firm of DUNCAN BARBER & CO., have been assigned and transferred to the Subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of the Creditors of the said Duncan Barber & Co.

All persons therefore indebted to the said Duncan Barber, or Duncan Barber & Co., or having in their possession property of any description belonging to the said Duncan Barber, or Duncan Barber & Co. are required to pay and account for the same to the Subscribers, Charles Fisher and William A. M'Lean, at Fredericton, and to Peter Duff at the City of Saint John, and to no other person or persons. Dated the 12th day of October, 1839.

P. DUFF, CHARLES FISHER, WILLIAM A. M'LEAN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of the late FREDERICK PHILLIPS, of Rushagoanis in the County of Sunbury, deceased, will render their accounts within six months from the date hereof, and those who are indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment to

THOMAS O. MILES, Executors. THOMAS PHILLIPS. Dated at Margerville, 2d October, 1839.

JACKSON'S HOTEL, Fredericton, New Brunswick.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and Patrons of Fredericton and its Vicinity, as well as the Inhabitants of the Province generally, that he has greatly enlarged his former Establishment by additional Buildings, has built a large and handsome Dining room, capable of accommodating any parties at public festivals, &c., with additional anti-rooms, bed rooms, &c. &c. He has always on hand a good supply of the choicest Wines and Liquors imported into the Province, a constant supply of good ice throughout the summer season, and can give good accommodation to any families wishing to visit Fredericton for the space of a few weeks or otherwise. To travellers from Nova Scotia or the United States, the Subscriber would feign recommend his Establishment to their particular notice as being inferior to none in the Province of New Brunswick. Horses, Carriages and other vehicles are furnished from the Hotel. August 31. H. JACKSON.

REVISED EDITION

OF THE

PROVINCE LAWS.

THE Subscriber having been induced by numerous applications from different sections of the Province, to publish an additional supply of the above valuable work, for the use of those not entitled to copies from Government, such persons as may be desirous of procuring them will have the goodness to leave their names and places of residence, at an early period, at the Royal Gazette Office, or with either of the undermentioned Gentlemen, where Copies of the work may be seen:— Hon. E. B. CHANDLER, ...Dorchester. THOMAS WYER, Esquire, ...St. Andrews. J. W. WILDON, Esquire, ...Richibucto. GEORGE KERR, Esquire, ...Chatham. W. H. BALDWIN, Esquire, ...Bathurst. J. M. CONNELL, Esquire, ...Woodstock. Mr. DAVID M'ILLAN, ...St. John. J. SIMPSON, QUEEN'S PRINTER.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that pleasantly situated Farm about eighteen miles from Fredericton, adjoining that of Mr. Nicholas Wheeler, and containing three hundred acres, more or less. On it there is a comfortable LOG HOUSE, and a good FRAME BARN, together with other Out-Buildings, and likewise an Orchard. Terms easy, and particulars made known on application to MICHAEL COLTER. Fredericton, 16th Oct. 1839.

POST OFFICE.

Fredericton, Sept. 15, 1839.

List of Letters remaining in Office at this date.

A David Armstrong, Geo. Archibald, James Adams.

B Wm. Boynton, Wm. Balbard, John A. Beckwith, Walter Brit, Rozana Bragan, Wm. Brotherton, Pat. Brunere, Margaret Bell, John Brymer, Wm. C. Brown, John E. Brown, George Bell, John Belper, James Burnet, John Buckley, Ira Bane, James Brown, Thos. Berry.

C John Carter, Isaac Cornelison, W. Clark, Nathan Cousins, Dan. Clough, Wm. Campbell, James Cullin, Peter Clements, John Creig, Wm. Chambers, Danl. Clough, John Cullerton, John Campbell, Robert Colman, John Cockburn.

D Mrs. C. DeLenny, John Davidson, (2.) Wesley Dow, Wm. Davis, James Dykes, John Denton, George Doherty, Wm. Duan, Gabriel Deveber.

E John Eastman, Thos. Earles, James Edmonds, Abel Estey, Stephen Estey, John Esterbrook.

F John N. Foster, John Frame, Emelia Frink, Geo. Fullner, David Ferguson.

G Mathew Graham, Tristram Grant, Joseph Gray, Edwina Gerrity, Christopher Graham, Hugh Graham, Hannah Galloway, Elias Goff, Joseph Gray.

H George Hambleton, Bomon Hopkins, Sam. Hueb, Jean Baptist Herbert, Capt. Jonathan Harding, John Harned, Andrew Haugh, John Hadden, John Hogan, Francis Ann Hooper, Benjamin Hanson, James Hars, Lewis Hall, Mary Ann Haden.

J Michael Jones, Geo. Jonston, John Jonston, Lavina Jordan, Wm. Johnson, Thomas Jones, Geo. Johnston.

K James Kane, James Kearney, Joseph Kite, John Kirkpatrick, Frederick Charles Kent, John Kerr.

L Alex. Lion, John Long, (2.) Anthony Lockwood, 4. Jane Longstaff, Thankful Longstaff, John Little, Elizabeth Latta, William Lane, Sophia Leake.

M & Mc. John M'Gibbin, Alex. Makintosh, George Morrel, Richard B. M'Neil, John M'Connell, Thomas Moser, James M'Nurray, Alexander Moodie, Wm. M'Farlane, Neal M'Shannon, Rustin M'Donald, George Marsh, Alexander M'Intosh, Gordon M'Ilroy, Robt. M'Gayley, Jane M'Neil, John M'Murter, Rory M'Lennan, James Moodie, Moses M'Nally, Thos. Wm. Moore, James Moore, F. M'Emery M'Donald, John M'Bean, Nancy Murdoch.

O Peter O'Neil.

P John Poloch, Josiah Purken, John Porter, M. A. Perkins, Wm. Pond, Robert Perks, Wm. S. Payne, Thos. Powell, Wm. Parsons, Henry Palmer.

Q Charles Quin.

R A. Richie, (2.) Jas. Reid, Andrew Rogers, Horace Roberson, John Reid, Elenor Rattis, Martha Rosborough.

S E. Seymour, George Scott, John Smith, (2.) Dennis Shaw, Wm. Stone, Charles Smith, A. C. Somerville, Henry Smith, Margaret Swenee, Isiah Sutherland, Miss Jane Starritt, Jacob S. Sehmied.

T Joseph Topham, Timothy Tierney, Wm. Tompson, Wm. Turner.

W George Woods, Geo. Whightman, Lavina Weeks, Nicholas Wheeler, Robert Wiley, Alex. Wilson, Wm. Wade, W. Whitehead, Lydia Ann West, Joseph Woodworth, John Watt.

Y Benjamin Yerxa. N. B. Persons asking for any of the above will please say that they are advertised.

W. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

NAILS, NAILS, CHEAP NAILS, Manufactured and sold by W. H. SCOVIL.

North Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.

CUT Lath, Shingle, Board and Finishing NAILS of all sizes. Cut Flooring Brads, 3, 3 1/2, 4 inch. "Finishing, do. 3, 1, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2 inch. "Sneathing, do. 2, 2 1/2, 2 3/4, 3 inch. Copper Boat Nails assorted sizes.

A supply of the above description of nails always on hand, and for sale at very low prices, whole sale or retail. Purchasers of nails will find it much to their advantage to call and inspect for themselves. June, 1839. February 11, 1838.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

TERMS.—Sixteen Shillings per annum, exclusive of postage. Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines will be inserted for four shillings and sixpence the first, and one shilling and sixpence for each succeeding insertion. Blanks, Handbills, &c. &c. can be struck off at the shortest notice.

AGENTS.

SAINT JOHN, ...Mr. Peter Duff. SAINT ANDREWS, ...Mr. Wm. M'Lean. DORCHESTER, ...E. B. Chandler, Esq. SALISBURY, ...R. Scott, Esq. KINGSTON, ...Asa Davidson, Esq. HAMPTON, ...Mr. Samuel Hallet. GASTOWN, ...Mr. Wm. Russell. SUSSEX VALLEY, ...J. C. Vail, Esq. KENT, ...J. W. Weldon, Esq. NEWCASTLE (Miramichi), ...George Kerr, Esq. CHATHAM (Miramichi), ...Mr. W. Simpson. KENT (County of York), ...Geo. Morehouse, Esq. BATHURST, ...H. Baldwin, Esq. WOODSTOCK, ...William Watts, Jun. Esq.