

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JUNE 24 1840.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.

SAMUEL W. BARRIT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.
Director this week.....JOHN F. TAYLOR.
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.

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 and directed to the Cashier, before 3 o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

Bank of British North America.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.

ALFRED SMITHERS, Manager.

Discount Days.....Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Director this week.....JAMES TAYLOR.
Hours of business, from 10 to 3.
Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

Saving's Bank.

Trustee for next week.....PETER FISHER.

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. WOLHAUPTEN, President.

Committee for the present month.

J. S. COY and THOS. STEWART.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.
L. A. WILMOT.



By Authority.

By His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. and K. C. H. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. HARVEY, Lt. Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province stands prorogued to Tuesday the twenty third day of June instant; I have thought fit further to prorogue the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY, and the same is hereby prorogued to the fourth Tuesday in September next.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, and in the third year of Her Majesty's reign.
By His Excellency's Command,
WM. F. ODELL.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,
20th June, 1840.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the under-mentioned promotions, &c., in the Militia.

2d Battalion Northumberland.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lieutenant Hugh Hammill, dated 20th June, 1840.
John Flinn, Gent., dated 21st June, 1840.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign Duncan M'Tavish, 20th June, 1840.
Ensign Edward Williston, vice G. Allison left the County, 21st June.

William Ledden, vice Hammill, promoted 22d June.
Alexander Ferguson, Gent., vice Mott, left the County, 23d June.

Robert Forsyth, Gent., 24th June.
Samuel Peabody, Gent., 25th June.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Robert M'Kay, Gent., vice D. M'Tavish, promoted, 20th June.
James J. Nesmith, Gent., vice E. Williston, promoted, 21st June.

Niel M'Lean, Gent., vice W. Ledden, promoted, 22d June.
Robinson Croker, Gent., vice T. Newcomb, left the County, 23d June.

Edward M'Kay, Gent., dated 24th June.
William Walsli, Gent., dated 25th June.

John Thompson, Esquire, to be Surgeon, dated 20th June.

Lieutenant Colonel D. Mowatt, of the 4th Battalion Charlotte County Militia, having expressed a desire to retire from the Service, His Excellency, in consideration of his long and useful services, has been pleased to allow Lieutenant Colonel Mowatt to retire from the Militia with his present rank.

By Command.

GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

HEAD QUARTERS FREDERICTON,
22d June, 1840.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has the satisfaction of (again) publicly tendering to Captain Thomas G. Cunliffe, of the 1st Battalion County of Carleton Militia, His Excellency's thanks for his prompt and successful exertions in the apprehension on the 18th instant, near Houlton, of a Soldier of the 36th Regiment, in attempting to desert into the United States.

The thanks of the Commander in Chief are also hereby given to Sergeant William Graham of the same Battalion, for his valuable services

on the occasion referred to. And His Excellency takes this occasion of declaring his entire conviction that so long as the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Frontier Militia, continue faithfully to fulfill their duty to their Sovereign on this important point, all the efforts of the infamous Agents and Emissaries known to be employed within the Province in endeavouring to seduce the Queen's Soldiers from their allegiance, will be effectually frustrated. The Frontier Militia in New Brunswick enjoy a high and well merited reputation; and Sir John Harvey confidently trusts that they will continue to maintain it in this and every other respect, upon all occasions and under all circumstances.

By His Excellency's Command,
GEO. SHORE,
Adj. General Militia Forces.

ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

The following is a copy of the Address forwarded from this County, to His Excellency, to be laid before Her Majesty, congratulating her on the recent union with Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg. Annexed is the note of His Excellency's Private Secretary, acknowledging the receipt of the same:

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,

The Humble Address of the Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. and K. C. H. the Lieutenant Governor of this Your Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, having directed that this day be set apart for commemorating Your Most Gracious Majesty's Birth and Nuptials by the Inhabitants of this Province—

We, Your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, beg leave, most respectfully, to avail ourselves of this happy occasion, to express our fervent attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government, and at the same time, to pour forth our heartfelt congratulations upon Your Majesty's propitious union with your illustrious Consort, Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, which we confidently hope and trust will not only add greatly to Your Majesty's Domestic happiness, but to that of your widely extended Empire.

And we beg leave most respectfully to assure Your Majesty, that although separated from your person by the wide Atlantic, yet in no part of your dominions are the prayers of your subjects that your reign may be long, happy, and prosperous, and that you and your illustrious consort may enjoy a full measure of conjugal bliss, offered up to the throne of Grace, more sincerely and fervently, than by Your Majesty's devoted and attached subjects in this remote corner of your capacious Dominions.

And we further beg leave to assure Your Majesty, that the feelings which prompt these our aspirations, are too indelible and too firmly fixed on our breasts to be changed by time or circumstances; they are feelings, may it please Your Majesty, originally implanted in our hearts by our Forefathers, from a devoted attachment to the illustrious House through which Your Majesty inherits your Crown, and again revived in us from the striking proof Your Majesty has afforded every part of Your Dominions, and especially this highly favored Province, since your accession to the throne, that the character of your illustrious line is still preserved and upheld in all its pristine glory in Your Majesty's illustrious person.

Miramichi, County of Northumberland,
23d May, 1840.

On behalf of the Inhabitants of Northumberland.

JOHN M. JOHNSON,
High Sheriff.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FREDERICTON,
30th May, 1840.

SIR,—The Lieutenant Governor directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication addressed to him of the 25th instant, with its enclosures, and to acquaint you that His Excellency will with pleasure transmit the loyal and dutiful Address of the Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland to the Queen, upon the occasion of the commemoration of Her Majesty's Birth and Nuptials, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, to be laid at Her Majesty's feet.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. W. HARVEY,
Private Secretary.

J. M. Johnson, Esquire,
Sheriff of the County of Northumberland.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held on Friday morning last, before HENRY FISHER, Jur., Esq. on view of the Body of Elizabeth Arnold, found dead in the street. The Jury returned a verdict of "Death by excessive drinking."

In making an excavation at the Oromocto, during the present week, we understand the bodies of several Indians have been met with, who must have been interred upwards of sixty years since. They were decorated with the common blue bead, of an oblong form.—*Sentinel.*

The body of Captain CLARKE, who was drowned from on board the Meteor on her passage down the river in October, drifted on shore near Burton Court House on Tuesday last. Upon it was found his watch and guard. The remains were interred in the course of the day.—*Id.*

[From the Saint John Courier.]

The peculiar state of the times, in relation to the commercial affairs of our City, seems at present to demand something more than a passing notice; as any sudden interruption of the ordinary progress of events, not only causes, in general, a far greater extent of mistrust and despondency than the reality of facts would warrant; but, it also especially demands the dispassionate attention of the public press, since a few plain and explanatory words, in time, may often prevent the unnecessary extension of evil. To deny that a very unusual and lowering cloud appears at present to hang

over our commercial affairs and projects, would be absurd; but to exhibit its true extent and influence, to trace briefly its origin, and to shew the probability of its speedily passing away, and leaving us again under the cheering aspect of a bright and clear atmosphere of prosperity, may prove in some degree beneficial to all interested in the subject. We need not attempt a circumstantial or elaborate history of past events; it will be sufficient to observe, that after having suffered severely by previous general suspension of specie payments throughout the neighbouring States, the last tremendous fire, in August, 1839, which consumed so large a portion of the most valuable part of our city and such immense quantities of merchandise and moveable property, very seriously affected the interests of the majority of our commercial men. For some years previously, enterprise had been widely extended, and every effort had been making by our industrious citizens, to improve the credit and enlarge the commerce of our flourishing city. Vast liabilities were thus incurred, and large amounts of property were speculatively put into circulation, with every probability of ensuring hand some returns to all concerned.—The causes already alluded to, however, very seriously affected these extensive and promising transactions; and when it became generally known, that one important result of those causes (and especially of the second great fire) was a curtailment of the support usually afforded to our mercantile community, by their powerful correspondents at home, a temporary change and diminution of our commercial enterprise became inevitable. Ever since the beginning of the Spring season, therefore, our merchants have daily been expecting the commencement of some partial difficulties, and have prudently been preparing themselves, as far as possible, to meet the coming inconveniences. Trade has been unusually dull this summer; speculation has been dormant, because the Banks have withheld all facilities for such operations, and the aspect of the times was too lowering to admit of its being safely engaged in. Money has become remarkably scarce, and every man appears anxiously occupied in using all his resources, to prepare for indispensable engagements. The natural consequence of this state of things has been, that some few failures have startled the "even tenor" of our proceedings. No doubt, over-trading and speculation have been the ruling causes in some cases; while in others, a very laudable spirit of enterprise, undeniably directed by a patriotic desire to benefit the community as well as the individual, has led to the contracting of great liabilities, and the embarking of very extensive capital, in projects which cannot be otherwise than conducive to the general good. In such cases, the individual stoppage is the public loss; and when we see men (as some of our respectable citizens have been seen,) whose whole attention and energies have been industriously engaged in establishing and perfecting Steam boat communication, both internally and with foreign ports; whose lives have been unquestionably honourably, active and diligent; whose whole fortunes have been embarked in such desirable projects—projects which inevitably tend to the commercial improvement of their country; when we see such men suddenly arrested in their career of patriotic usefulness, by the refusal of a Bank, (or of certain individual Directors,) to continue the support usually afforded to those extensive and most important projects, we cannot but feel the deepest regret; and are quite sure that the majority of our most respectable citizens not only deeply sympathize with the parties, but will also do the utmost in their power to assist them in retrieving their misfortunes. Most sincerely do we hope that such will be the case, in the instance to which we now more particularly allude; and if there be any among the creditors of such parties, who are indisposed to allow them every possible opportunity to meet their engagements, and to recover from temporary difficulty, we would suggest to them a calm consideration of the golden rule; and as, in these trembling and ominous days, none know when their own turn may come, they should use power, in the time of their prosperity, as they would wish it displayed towards themselves in the day of adversity. We could wish that such an arrangement might be entered into, between the enterprising house alluded to and its creditors, as would enable the former honourably and effectually to overcome all its difficulties. We cannot close our hasty and crude remarks, without a few words of appropriate advice to those, who have been foolishly assisting in creating agitation, by unduly running the Banks during the last day or two. The demand for specie, which has been so extensively made on the Commercial Bank, appears to come principally from the labouring classes; who, being necessarily ignorant of the true state of affairs, have needlessly taken alarm at the failure of a few secondary mercantile houses, and have thence imagined that the Banks must also be unsafe. Many of these individuals, perhaps, have emigrated from Great Britain since the memorable panic of 1825; when such numbers of country Banks failed, and involved so many thousands in distress; and these people, not considering the difference between mere private Banks, as the country Banks of Great Britain are, and joint-stock Banks such as those of this city, supported by such widely spread connections and interests, have erroneously compared the stability of the one with that of the other, and by their unwise and needless demands for specie, otherwise their would be no danger whatever. We beg to assure our readers, that such a course of conduct, if persevered in, can only result in a very serious injury to the whole commercial community, by depriving the Banks of the means of discounting; and if the resources be thus cut off from those who circulate them through the country, the whole population of the Province must suffer with them. More especially would the labouring classes be the first victims of such an act of folly; because, if the merchant be deprived of his usual means of carrying on his operations, his first step will be to discharge from his employ the men whom he can no longer afford to pay; and we know, that already some of our first merchants have given notice to their labourers, that any

of them who may be found running on the Banks will immediately be dismissed from their service. There is, in fact, not the slightest foundation for the absurd reports, which have stirred up the apprehensions of those timid people; and those who wisely wish to preserve the safety of themselves and the whole community, will refrain from any further running on the Banks. It is highly honorable to some of our most influential merchants, that they have been sending specie to the Banks during the last few days, to strengthen their hands; and the citizens in general will also combine, in every particular way, to express their confidence in those institutions. Our readers, therefore, may make themselves perfectly easy on that head; and we have no doubt that by prudent conduct on the part of all concerned, by the practice of forbearance and mutual accommodation between creditors and debtors, by steady perseverance and the exercise of patience and self confidence, our present commercial troubles will shortly pass utterly away, and be remembered only as matters of experience for our guidance in future operations.

ST. JOHN, June 17.

OUR STAPLE COMMODITY.—Timber, in all its varied shapes, is now a mere drug in our market. The Lumberer who has left his home in search of golden gains in the lumber woods, will find himself most woefully disappointed this season. Ships are low, timber much lower, and deals the lowest of all. There are two circumstances that mainly contribute to produce this depression in trade. The first, the fluctuating state of monetary affairs both in Britain and the Colonies,—and secondly, the circumstance of most of our largest timber ships having gone to the Southward for Cotton freights. In a new country like this, where all are beginning the world, it is quite natural that the settler should fly to the manufacture of such articles as promises the ready penny. But is this policy? Is it wise to do so? We think not. The settler in this country cannot so thoroughly consult the happiness and wealth of himself and rising progeny, as by sticking to agricultural pursuits. The culture of the soil knows no fluctuation. It is a Bank which discounts liberally, and with certainty, and altho' there may be solitary instances where the lumberman by a lucky stroke may have succeeded more rapidly than the agriculturist, yet it is a truism not to be gain-said, that twenty agriculturists have realized for themselves and families a permanent and comfortable home, for one whose occupation has been wood-hewing.

The truth of this axiom is to be found in the present price of Agricultural produce, as follows:—Hay 45 per ton; Potatoes 3s. per bushel; Butter 1s. 2d. per lb.; Beef, Mutton, Pork and Veal, average 6d. per lb.; Land 3s. per acre.—Manure for carrying away, and neither Tax, Tythe, Rate, nor Rent.—Who would not turn farmer.—*Herald.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Saturday last, an inquest was held on the body of a private soldier of the 69th Regt. who was drowned at the back shore on the night of Friday last. It appeared in evidence, that he had not returned to his quarters at the usual hour, when two soldiers were despatched in search of him. The soldiers went to the back shore at the extremity of Morris street, where they saw the deceased in conversation with a woman, and very much intoxicated. On the deceased discovering the soldiers who sought him, he started and ran for the water, and plunged in, observing to the man who followed, that if they wanted him, they should have a swim for it. He was in the water near half an hour, when he returned towards the shore, he swam until within a few rods of the beach and suddenly disappeared.—The soldiers who waited his landing, went immediately to the barracks and obtained assistance—the body after some search was found, and taken to the hospital, where the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning. The man bore an excellent character, and is much lamented by his comrades.—The untimely death of this unfortunate young man, may be attributed to the inducements held out by the keepers of disorderly houses in that quarter of the city. It would be well if no licences were granted to such characters, and in such districts, as they only tend to demoralize the age.

HONORABLE SERVICE.—Drum-major M. Donald left this city on Monday evening for England, via Halifax, being discharged unfit for service. This veteran has served the Crown for the last 31 years. We understand that so highly was he thought of by the officers of his Regiment (69th) that they intend presenting him with a piece of Plate as a mark of their respect for his conduct and services.

Sergeants, Walker, Burns, Moore and O'Donnell, six Corporals and ten privates also left for the Depot.

WATER COMPANY.—We are much pleased to see the Company again progressing with their labours. Iron pipes are being laid down in Germain Street, to extend to the Barracks. The advantages of this establishment to the city in case of fire, are incalculable.—Had there been a fire plug at the corner of Queen and Germain streets at the time of the late fire in that neighbourhood, a great portion of the property then destroyed, would have been saved.

We understand that our highly venerated Chief Justice, the Hon. WARD CHIPMAN, intends leaving town next week, on his way to New York, where he will embark in the steamer *Great Western*, for England, on the 1st July. The voyage, we regret to state, has been considered necessary by His Honor's medical advisers; but we sincerely trust, that it will not only have the effect of restoring his declining health, but will also be of essential service to New Brunswick, in the settlement of the Boundary question, as we are confident Her Majesty's Ministers cannot consult any individual more thoroughly conversant with the subject than the Hon. WARD CHIPMAN.

SERIOUS COPPERS.—To such an extent is the fraud in Copper Coin now carried, that large amounts, purporting to be copper, but which in reality are nothing more than iron washed over, have been put in circulation in

almost every district in the Province. At Miramichi, we observe, some persons entirely refuse taking them. We trust the authorities will at once look to the evil, and, until a standard Copper Coin is obtained, adopt some measures for preventing such gross imposition as is now practised upon the public by the importers and vendors of spurious coins, who richly merit exposure and punishment.

We have just learned that the retailers in this City are themselves about adopting some measures with regard to the evil complained of.

We are informed by a correspondence, that a valuable Silver Snuff Box has been recently presented to LE BARON BOTSFOORD, M. D. from the inhabitants of Woodstock, with a handsome and flattering inscription denoting the high opinion they entertained of his medical services.

[From the Oswego Herald of June 9.]

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO BURN THE STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN.—Arrest of Lett and Defoe.—While the Great Britain was lying at the wharf in this village on Saturday, receiving passengers and baggage for Lewiston, a trunk was taken on board by a carman, and left near the ladies' cabin. Soon after the trunk was moved to a different position by a person on board, who was noticed by a lady, and very soon after it exploded, with a report like that of a cannon, blowing the trunk to atoms, and throwing fire in all directions, so that it was communicated to the wood and other materials on deck. Much glass was broken in the boat and other injury done. One gentleman only happened to be in the exposed position, and he escaped with a severe burn in the face and some other slight injuries. The fragments of the trunk show that it contained a jug or stone vessel of some kind, with a composition of white rosin, turpentine, vitriol, gun powder, &c.

At the time of the explosion, Lett, the reputed murderer of Captain Usher, and who, it is said, boasts of having blown up Brock's monument, and for the apprehension of whom, we believe about \$10,000 reward has been offered within the last two years by the authorities of Upper Canada, was seen walking upon the dock at no great distance from the boat.—He was soon after arrested in front of the United States Hotel by Constable Reid, to whose promptness and energy on the occasion much credit is due. Lett was armed with four pistols and a bowie-knife, and made a desperate and unavailing effort to use them and escape. The carman immediately recognized Lett as the person who employed and paid him for carrying the trunk on board. Such was the excitement and indignation among our citizens, that Lett was forthwith tendered to the Captain of the British boat Gildersleeve, then in port, bound to Kingston, on condition that he should be surrendered to the Canadian authorities. Very properly no doubt, the captain declined the proposal, and Lett was well secured in jail.

From the description given by the lady referred to above, of the person who removed the trunk from where the carman left it, suspicion settled upon a man by the name of Defoe, supposed to be an accomplice of Lett. The citizens, in conjunction with the village authorities, took measures for the arrest of Defoe, and at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees called on the occasion, a resolution passed authorizing the offer of a reward of \$250 for his apprehension. During the evening, Defoe was discovered and arrested at the Centre House in this village, and committed to jail. The prisoners will be brought before the police magistrates for examination to-day, and the facts disclosed in the investigation, which it is believed will implicate others in this infernal plot, for the wanton and wicked destruction of human life, we intend to lay before the public, as the natural fruits of that modern frontier patriotism, encouraged by profligate demagogues and the toleration of lawless mobs. Lett and Defoe are Canadian refugees, who we understand have been lounging about this village several days.

It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow, we copy the following details of the capture by Pirates of the brig Vernon of this Port, and the barbarous murder of Capt. Cunningham and two of his crew.—Captain C. was a very old and much respected shipmaster.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

PIRACY AND MURDER.

Letters were received in this city yesterday, from Havana, giving the details of a late and horrid act of piracy, and the capture of the pirates. The letters are dated the 22d ult., and they state that the British brig Vernon, commanded by Captain Cunningham, bound from Falmouth to Halifax, off Cape Antonio, when eight days out, was fired at and brought to by an open boat with a crew of seven men. These men stated they were government officers, and commanded Captain Cunningham to bring his papers and accompany them to the Revenue Cutter to which they belonged, which they represented to be stationed behind a distant point of the Island. Captain Cunningham ordered on his boat, and with three men followed the villains who were leading him to destruction. When out of sight of the brig, the seven pirates boarded Captain Cunningham's boat, and before their design could be anticipated, their murderous work was accomplished. The Captain's throat was cut, and two of his men instantly murdered and thrown into the sea. The third man escaped and reached the Island by swimming, where for five days he wandered alone, until he fell in with Don Antonio, the Captain of a Spanish drogher, called Panro. Upon relating his story, this Captain called together his men, and by a well laid stratagem succeeded in capturing the pirates, who were found stripping the brig upon another part of the Island.

San Antonio is said to be covered with torn sails and other remnants of vessels supposed to have fallen into the hands of the Pirates, and the details set forth in the letter are horrifying in the extreme. The desperate men who are taken, are well secured, and will be taken to Havana for trial. These are the facts as related to us yesterday, and although no confirmation of the dreadful intelligence is yet re-