

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, AUGUST 19, 1840.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.

SAMUEL W. BARRITT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.

Director this week.....J. 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 to the Cashier, before 3 o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

Bank of British North America.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.

ALFRED SMITHES, Manager.

Discount Days.....Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Director this week.....SPAFFORD BARKER.

Hours of business, from 10 to 3.

Notes and Bills for discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

Savings Bank.

Trustee for next week.....JAMES TAYLOR.

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. WOLLAUTER, President.

Committee for the present month.

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

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

THOMAS GILL.



By Authority.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,

15th August, 1840.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The days appointed by the Militia General Order, dated 12th May last for the Drill and Inspection of the 2d Battalion Westmorland Militia having been found inconvenient, the Commander in Chief has been pleased to direct the Staff Adjutant to postpone his visit to this Battalion the present year. The days allotted for its instruction are therefore transferred to the 1st Battalion, in addition to those already named in the above mentioned Order.

The Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion Westmorland Militia, in consequence of this alteration, will be pleased to make the requisite arrangement for receiving the Staff Adjutant, Captain Priestley, on the 28th, 29th and 30th days of September, and the 1st 2d and 3d days of October.

PROMOTIONS, &c.

1st Battalion Northumberland Militia.

Captain R. McLeod to be Major, vice Gil-mour promoted.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lieutenant Joseph Russel, vice A. Henderson, deceased, dated 15th August.

Lieutenant D. Kitch of a new Company, dated 16th August.

C. McCulley, vice D. Shaw, deceased, dated 17th August.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign A. Cameron, vice J. Russel, promoted 15th August.

Ensign J. Sinclair, vice C. McCulley, promoted 16th August.

James Miller, Gent., of a new Company, 17th August.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

James Cameron, Gent., vice A. Cameron, promoted 15th August.

Peter McDougal, Gent., vice J. Sinclair, promoted 16th August.

Owen McEwen, Gent., of a new Company, 17th August.

By Command.

GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

We have been requested to state for the information of those individuals who have become the purchasers of Lands from the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company, that blank forms of Indenture of sale are being printed, and will be executed and delivered to the several parties on application being made at the Company's Office.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The Great Western arrived at New York on the 9th instant, bringing London papers to the 24th July. This fortunate steamer was only fourteen days and a half from Bristol, and brought about one hundred passengers, among whom were Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, Prince Ravel, Mr. Miles, M. P. &c.

Colonel Thornton, who went to London for the purpose of negotiating a loan for the State of Illinois, of one million dollars, met with no difficulty in immediately succeeding in the object of his mission, and has returned in the Great Western.

The weather had been very unsettled throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and some anxiety prevailed as to the crops.—The corn market had advanced. American Flour at Liverpool was 38s. 6d. to 39s. free, and 28s. 6d. to 29s. in bond.

Business and manufactures were dull.—Money is represented as being plenty.

Young Oxford, who attempted to take Her Majesty's life, had been tried, and a large amount of evidence was produced to prove his insanity.—The jury returned a verdict to the

effect that he was insane, and he was sentenced to the Bedlam prison for life.

The Queen has entertained the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, at Buckingham Palace, since the 14th ult.

Her Majesty has honored Mr. Hayta with a sitting for a full length portrait.

Charles Locock, Esq. has been appointed by the Queen first physician—accoucheur to Her Majesty.—Robert Ferguson, Esq. second physician, and Richard Blagden, Esq. surgeon—accoucheur.

The Canada Government Bill, having passed both houses of Parliament, received the Royal assent on the 24th July.

Lord Stanley's Irish Registration Bill has been postponed till the next session of Parliament.

Mr. Kelly's Punishment of Death Bill, which has called forth considerable discussion, after having been slightly amended, was to come up for a third reading on the 27th ult.

The Canada Government Bill has met with strong opposition from the Duke of Wellington, who gave eighteen reasons why he could not support it.

THE REGENCY BILL.—Lord Melbourne, on the 13th ult. announced a message from the Queen, which the Lord Chancellor read to the Peers.—"Victoria R. The uncertainty of human life, and a deep sense of duty to my people render it incumbent on me to recommend to your consideration a contingency that may hereafter take place, and to make such provision as may in any event secure the exercise of the Royal authority. I shall be prepared to concur with you in such measures as may appear best calculated to maintain, unimpaired, the power and dignity of the Throne, and thereby to strengthen those securities that protect the rights and liberties of my people."

On the 16th the Lord Chancellor introduced the Regency Bill into the House of Lords. He explained that the object of it was to provide for the possible contingency of the succession of a minor to the Crown. It is proposed that His Royal Highness Prince Albert shall be sole Regent, with only three restrictions on the exercise of the royal prerogatives. These are, that the Royal assent shall not be given to any Act for altering the succession to the throne; for interfering with the uniformity of doctrine and discipline at present existing in the Established Church; or for diminishing the legal privileges of the Church of Scotland.

The bill was read a first time, and at its second reading on the 20th ult. the Duke of Sussex made a long speech in explanation of his views on the subject.

The tabular statements of the British revenue show an increase of \$147,133 on the year ending July, 1840, as compared with last year. A great deficiency occurs on the penny postage scheme. The deficiency on the last year alone amounts to \$260,000.

The Manchester Commercial Bank has been re-opened.

The Duke of Wellington had, on the 15th July, another of his attacks of illness. He had, however, so far recovered as to resume his place in the House of Lords.

The papers announce the death of Mr. James Davies, keeper of the North and South American Coffee House, London, after an illness of only two days. The immediate cause of his death was the rupture of a blood vessel.

The trials of several persons for ribandism are in progress in Ireland.

Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg is to marry the third daughter of Louis Philippe.

The Rev. Connop Thirlwell, author of the History of Greece, in Lardner's Cyclopaedia, has been created Bishop of St. David's, vacant by the death of Dr. Jenkinson, the late Bishop.

Professor Espy, from the United States, has been delivering his lectures on the theory of storms, at Liverpool, but if we may judge from the papers, he met with a poor reception.

The Great Western made her last passage from New York to Bristol in thirteen days and a half.

The new steamer President, which was to leave Liverpool on the first of August, for New York, made an experimental trip to Cork and Dublin, and proved herself to be a first rate sea boat.

There is nothing new in China. The second division of the English squadron was to sail on the 13th May from the Cape of Good Hope.

SULPHUR QUESTION.—In the Chamber of Peers, M. Thiers stated that the mediation of France between England and Naples had been successful, and that the differences were finally concluded—the arrangement having received the signatures of the English and Neapolitan Ambassadors. By this arrangement, which is in the form of a new treaty, the sulphur trade is declared free, but a reasonable indemnity has been granted to Taix & Co., the Company previously in the enjoyment of the monopoly.

The indemnity to be paid by Naples to England is said to be fixed at 800,000 ducats, or about 136,000 pounds.

The London and Blackwall Railway has been opened to the public, and 67,154 persons were conveyed in eleven days in the passenger trains. 20,000 persons were ready to go on this new railway on a Sunday; only about one half of whom could be conveyed, as but one track is yet completed. It is supposed that this railway will prove one of the most profitable in England.

The enormous sum of £16,728 was taken on the Birmingham Railway in one week.

Eight thousand men are constantly employed on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, which great national undertaking, when finished, will give a new impulse to Scotland.

The weekly average of letters which pass through the English post office, is 432,086. By a new method adopted by the booksellers and others, of filling a penny envelope with advertisements, the public can procure postage stamps for about half price, as it is an excellent and cheap mode of circulating advertisements, and it is conjectured that very soon large establishments will find it profitable to give away thousands of these advertising envelopes, by which Rowland Hill's postage scheme will be turned into an universal free postage.

A meeting has been held in London for the purpose of adopting measures and opening a subscription for the restoration of York Min-

ster. A few thousand pounds only were subscribed for this object; one individual gave one thousand pounds.

The Nelson column, about to be erected in Trafalgar Square, London, will be made of brass cannon recovered from the wreck of the Royal George.

Thomas Dibdin, who is now in his seventieth year, is said to be lingering in the most gripping penury in London.

FRANCE.—The French papers do not furnish us with any news of much importance.—The Chambers were prorogued on the 15th ult. after a session commenced in much trouble, but terminated to the satisfaction of all, except the displaced ministers and their adherents. The friends of M. Thiers loudly proclaim their admiration of his tact and success in the management of very difficult questions.

Admiral Baudin has been dismissed from the command of the French expedition at Buenos Ayres.

SPAIN.—Cabrera, overpowered by the superior forces of the Queen, has been compelled to take refuge in France. A vast number of the Carlist forces have followed his example, and only a few chiefs remain with a miserable handful of men, now remain in the field. There is every reason to believe that the Carlist cause is at an end. The Queen's forces having got rid of the enemy, are now in hostility among themselves, and there is no doubt but that this unfortunate country is still destined to civil war.

Espartaco had quarrelled with the Queen, and was in disgrace. The Morning Chronicle of the 24th says: "The positive confirmation of the news received on Wednesday, of the rupture between Espartaco and the Queen Regent, had led to some excitement among the holders of Spanish Bonds." The origin of the quarrel was the refusal of Espartaco to sanction the new municipal law.

ALGERIENS.—The French have met with some partial success in Algiers—but the Arabs seem determined to carry on the war to the last extremity.—It yet remains very doubtful as to the French being enabled to make good their position.

TURKEY.—No settlement whatever has taken place between Mehemet Ali and the Porte. A serious insurrection has broken out in Syria, which it is understood has been the means of exciting a more amicable feeling on the part of the Pacha of Egypt.

The chance of an accommodation between Mehemet Ali and the Sultan of Turkey, was lessening. The envoy of Egypt was detained at quarantine at Constantinople, May 10th, in spite of promise to the contrary.

Hafiz Pacha, the Turkish Admiral, whose fleet was so long detained by Mehemet Ali, has been sentenced to degradation and banishment. The fleet, of course, has been given up.

GREECE.—The treaty of commerce, negotiated between Greece and the Porte, by Signor Zographos, has been finally rejected by the Greek Government, and the negotiators dismissed.

Italian letters represent the Pope as still unwell, and mention that several arrests had taken place in the Roman States, of persons connected with the Society of Young Italy.

Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, second brother of Napoleon, died at Viterbe in Italy, on the 29th June. He was 66 years of age. It is a remarkable fact that he died of the same complaint as Napoleon—cancer of the stomach.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, July 24.—The English Funds displayed more firmness in the early part of the day. Consols being quoted at 92½ to 4; but this advance was not maintained, and some sales of Stock having been effected by the Bank broker, they closed rather heavily at 92, sellers for the account. Exchequer bills were the same as yesterday, being quoted at 25s. to 27s. premium.

LONDON TRADE REPORT, July 24.—The public sales of produce to-day have been extremely small, and scarcely a shade of variation can be noticed in any article of produce. The Tea trade continues to wear a buoyant appearance. Both Company's Congous and Free Trade Teas may be quoted a shade higher than they were at the commencement of the week.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.—The intelligence from the great seats of the manufacturing industry, is without exception discouraging. The apprehensions about the harvest has added to the previously existing causes of depression, and purchases are made only on a scale to meet the most urgent wants of the consumers. For the last two months the statements made by the Manchester manufacturers have represented a progressive decline in prices.—The high price of the necessities of life precludes the great majority of the labouring classes from purchasing clothes, and, in addition to the tremendous reaction from the United States, the home demand is a rapidly increasing quantity.

AGRICULTURE.—The accounts from the hop districts generally are by no means favourable. The cold nights have been very prejudicial to the plants, but about Maidstone appearances are more favourable than elsewhere, and the plants look as healthy there as last year. Vermen are much complained of, and in some places the burr has appeared. In Sussex the complaints are serious, and the vines are said to be beyond recovery, being both foul and short in quantity. It is remarkable that the district about Maidstone is so far better than elsewhere, that within three miles round the place it is calculated one third of the duty this year will be levied. Of the prospect of the harvest generally accounts are very varied, in some places flattering in others the reverse. Oats are out in Kent. The appearance of the wheat in France is superb, and harvest has begun. The price of bread now in Paris of the first quality is 7d. one tenth for the English 4lb. loaf. The best is nearly 3d. more in London, or 10d. that will not buy a 4lb. loaf in London, will buy in Paris 5lb. 10oz. one seventh of bread of the very finest quality.

TEMPERANCE PROCESSION IN LONDON.—The following notice of a Temperance movement in the British Metropolis, is from a late English paper.

On Monday the metropolitan tea-totalers (members of the New British and Foreign

Temperance Society, and of the Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, of which Earl Stanhope is the President,) after having made arrangement for a grand procession in the metropolis, met in their various divisions, and the procession being formed into line, proceeded through the metropolis.

The whole body, consisting of members of all the metropolitan societies, passed along Charing Cross and Whitehall, in their way over Westminster Bridge. Its members amounted to between 16,000 and 20,000 persons, about 4,000 of whom were in open carriages, covered vans and other vehicles.—The procession presented a highly respectable appearance; and the gay colours of the various banners and devices, and the enlivening strains of the different bands of music, gave to the whole a very imposing effect. In the procession was a van with a printing press distributing tracts as it proceeded through the route.

On Wednesday last a soldier belonging to the 36th Regt. in attempting to swim from a boat in the river, for the purpose of bathing, was unfortunately attacked with cramp, and before assistance could be afforded sank to rise no more. His body which was subsequently recovered, was buried on Thursday with the usual military honours; and was followed to the grave by his wife and other females, and the non-commissioned officers and a number of men of the regiment. At the same time a Sergeant of the 36th was interred with similar demonstrations of respect.—Sentinel.

FIRE AT CARLETON.—It is our melancholy duty again to commemorate the destruction of property by fire. The property consisted of three houses and a barn, the most valuable part of which belonged to George Bond, Esq., and was situated at Carleton: one of the houses having been the late residence of the worthy Alderman, but occupied, when the fire commenced, in fire separate tenements. Mr. Bond has always been distinguished for the liberality with which he has dispensed the wealth which his industry has enabled him to acquire, in works of charity and mercy, and we are sorry to add, that conduct which ought to have conciliated the good will and respect of the whole community, has not had its proper influence upon the minds of some of the ignorant and malevolent, as the fire which occasioned the destruction of his property, and thus impaired the sources which afforded relief to the afflicted and succour to the needy, was the work of incendiaries. Circumstances have been disclosed which throw suspicions upon some parties as the perpetrators of this diabolical act; but as these have not justified the commitment or even the arrest of the suspected individuals, we forbear to mention their names. It appears, however, that the fire commenced about 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and spread so rapidly, that in less than two hours, a house just finished, a second, the late residence of our worthy friend, and another dwelling (owned by Mr. J. Irwin,) and a barn, were completely consumed, although the most laudable efforts were made to extinguish the flames. Six or seven families have thus been deprived of their places of abode, and many of them, we understand, of a considerable part of their household furniture. We recommend the case of these parties to the consideration of the benevolent and humane; and we hope that their sympathies will not be excited in vain, but that some substantial relief will be immediately afforded to the sufferers.—Morning News.

It may be proper to remark, that although there can be no doubt that the fire did not originate in accident, yet there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the party who committed the diabolical deed, owed Alderman Bond or any member of his family any ill will; but, on the contrary, it is believed that other objects were contemplated, which, we trust, will be brought to light, upon a proper investigation by the city authorities.

The splendid new building, which was rented at £120 per annum, would have been finished in about thirty days, at which time the owner, with his usual prudence would have effected insurance upon it.—St. John Courier.

We understand that Major Brookes, of the 69th Regiment, prior to his departure from this City for Britain, addressed a very complimentary note to Lieutenant Colonel B. L. PETERS, of the 1st Battalion City Militia, accompanied with the present of a Sword and Belt, as a mark of his respect and esteem for the military prowess and gentlemanly character of the zealous Colonel.—ib.

COMMISSARIAT CHANGES.—Deputy commissary General Hewitson, who recently returned from London, having resumed the charge of the Commissariat Department at Halifax; Assistant Commissary General W. H. Robinson, who has been in charge during Mr. Hewitson's absence, has been transferred to the head of the Department in this Province,—to reside at Fredericton. Assistant Commissary General Goldsmith will still continue in charge at Saint John.—ib.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.—We understand that a challenge was received by yesterday's mail from the Boating Club of St. John, N. B. addressed to Hon. J. Leander Starr, J. B. Uniceke, and Edward Wallace, Esqs. for a Boat and Crew to be sent from St. John to row against any boat of same size, and manned with a like number of Novascotians in the Harbour of Halifax, for a distance of six miles, for the sum of \$600.—Of course, the challenge will be immediately accepted by the gentlemen to whom it is addressed; and the Yacht-club will make all due arrangements to have the Match come off promptly and with good spirit.—The Morning Herald.

SURVIVORS OF THE VERNON.—The survivors of the crew of the brig Vernon arrived here yesterday in the schr. Mercy Jane, from Havana. Six of the Pirates were to be shot the morning that vessel left—one had escaped; the officer and men who had the pirates in charge were imprisoned where they were to be kept until his re-capture. The Spanish captain, by whose spirited and noble conduct the pirates were captured and the survivors rescued, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the Spanish navy. We are glad to learn that the

Merchants of this town intend to present him with some testimonial of their respect for his praiseworthy conduct on the occasion.—Halifax Journal.

[From the Quebec Mercury.]

There are few of our readers who are not aware how much the restraint imposed upon the excited inhabitants of New Brunswick and their not less excited neighbours of Maine was to be attributed to the good feeling and personal respect reciprocally entertained by the Lieutenant Governor of the British Province, Sir John Harvey, and Major General Scott, of the United States Army, who negotiated on the occasion. The private letters of these two distinguished officers have since appeared in some of the United States papers, from which they have been copied by several of the English prints. The correspondence has been very generally praised for the frankness and delicacy it exhibits, combined with high patriotic feelings, and we have great pleasure in selecting from the various notices which have been taken of these letters by the London Journals the just tribute paid to the writers in the following Editorial article from a late number of the SUN:—

In another part of *The Sun* will be found, copied from the American papers brought by the British Queen, a correspondence between General Scott, of the United States Army, and Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of Brunswick, on the settlement of the Maine Boundary Question.—We never read a semi-official correspondence which did more honour to the hearts and understanding of the writers, than does the letters of General Scott and Sir John Harvey to these gentlemen respectively. In every line we have the frankness of the soldier and the humanity of the patriot. With a delicacy which the nicest diplomatic skill could never give, because it must be the inborn prompting of a noble nature, General Scott appreciates all the difficulties of his distinguished friend's official position, and at once accommodates himself to them. Then, in a burst of fine patriotic feeling, in which the yearning of the heart towards the Mother Country is scarcely concealed, he adds—"How happy may we esteem ourselves if a personal friendship, commenced in the field, and in opposite ranks, can be made in any degree conducive to the preservation of peace—a perpetual peace between our countries! For in an immediate conflict of arms about the disputed territory can be avoided, to allow time for the two Governments to adjust, at London, or Washington, the great question in controversy (which I am persuaded may readily be done.) I see no reason to apprehend another cause of serious misunderstanding between the two portions of the great Anglo Saxon race for centuries to come." This is wisely and feelingly suggested, to prevent calumny from casting other bitter ingredients into the cauldron of contention. But what follows is still more indicative of the hold of earthly historical recollections upon the mind and heart of the gallant soldier. "The ties of common blood," he continues, "language, civil liberty, laws, customs, manners, interests, must, in a reasonable period—that is, as soon as we can forget past wars, and they are almost forgotten—work out a strong compact of reciprocal feeling (far more binding than written engagements,) which the other nations of the world would be wholly unable to dissolve or to assist. Such a compact, although the two portions of the race are, and probably will ever remain, under separate Governments, and of different forms, is necessary to both—in war as in peace; for who shall say what hostile combinations in the next one hundred, seventy or even thirty years, may not take place among the other nations, to require the united strength of England and America for the safety of their common principles and interests?" This is well and nobly said, and we require but the assurance of General Scott that he but expresses the sentiments of enlightened Americans to indulge in the anticipation of an amicable settlement of differences.

If the whole truth were known we might possibly have to state here that neither General Scott nor Sir John Harvey had the least notion, when penning their correspondence, that it would be made known to more than their respective Governments, and what would mortify us still more that had they apprehended its publication, their communications would have acquired a very different tone. Should such be the case it will only manifest the more unanswerably how mistaken statesmen are in their notions respecting the form to be observed when it is intended to maintain the peace of nations. A nation is as susceptible of frankness—nay, even of enthusiasm of friendship as an individual; and it may be doubted whether it does not resent as highly as would an individual, in a personal instance, the cold diplomatic phraseology which it feels bound to imitate. In the case of Governments not so immediately under the irresistible influence of public opinion as those of Great Britain and the United States, there is of course less danger in the affection of international reserve and suspicion on the part of diplomatists, and to such these remarks are not intended to apply quite so strongly. But it is to be borne in mind that the question of war or peace between England and America is one which the people will always be more powerful to decide than the Government of London and Washington.

The steam-ship Unicorn, Captain Walter Douglas, leaves for Montreal to-morrow morning at seven o'clock, and will take passengers at the same rate as the other boats. Should a sufficient number of passengers be obtained, we understand it is proposed to send her on a pleasure trip to the Saguenay, on the 23rd instant, which will occupy about three days.—Quebec Gazette, 3rd August.

DEATH OF MR. SIMPSON, OF THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER AND SUICIDE.—We find in the St. Louis Bulletin, of 24th July, the following extraordinary narrative:

NORTHERN PASSAGE.—Lamentable Suicide of one of the Discoverers.—It will be seen by reference to the British papers, that the North Passage so long sought after by adventurous navigators, has at length been discovered by