

## ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

New York, March 3.

The Steamship President arrived at this port this morning. She sailed from Liverpool on the 10th ult. The intelligence which she brings from China is of considerable importance, as proving that the accounts current some weeks since of the final adjustment of difficulties, were without foundation.—The negotiations with the Emperor of China appears to have made little or no progress, nor has the approach of Admiral Elliot to the Chinese capital, produced any other effect than the dismissal of Commissioner Linn from the governorship of Canton. His successor is Keshan, who is commissioned to settle matters, and who is as much opposed to intercourse with foreigners as Linn himself.

Admiral Elliot is yet at Chusan, where only 2,036 out of the 3,650 British troops landed, are fit for duty. The number of deaths from the climate is stated at ten a day.

Linn has addressed a memorial to the Emperor, entreating them to be firm in the present crisis—to build ships after English models—and saying, that on account of sickness, the British will soon be obliged to evacuate Chusan and submit.

The Duke of Wellington was seized with sudden illness on the 5th Feb. while in the House of Lords. He has recovered however. Sergeant Talford's copy right bill was lost in the House of Commons on the 5th ult. by a majority of seven.

The receipt of accounts from the United States with regard to Mr. Leod, with the correspondence between Messrs. Fox and Forsyth, caused a great excitement in London.—The affair was brought before Parliament on the 8th ult. by Lord Stanhope, who asked Lord Palmerston what steps, if any, had been taken by the government, for the protection and liberation of Mr. Leod. Lord Palmerston replied that the government had sent certain instructions, but till the conclusion of the correspondence was received, it would be impossible to send final instructions, and that he was not prepared to state formally what those instructions were.

The London money market was somewhat depressed. Cotton is improving.

From India and Egypt there is no especially interesting news.

In France the fortifications of Paris are going on with great rapidity. The political circles are much excited by diplomatic notes addressed to the French Cabinet by Lord Palmerston.

There is no important intelligence from Spain, Portugal or any of the other kingdoms of Europe.

An interesting debate on our relations with Great Britain, was had in the Senate on Monday.—Messrs. Buchanan and Clay were the speakers. Its general tone betokens the preservation of peace. No important correspondence has passed between Messrs. Fox and Forsyth, since that last published. Many rumors which have been in circulation were declared to be groundless.

New York, March 6.

The British steamer President, now under the command of Lieut. Roberts, R. N. reached this port again on Wednesday morning last, from Liverpool, after a passage of between twenty and twenty one days. Her dates are to the 9th ult. from London, and 10th from Liverpool.

The accounts of the imprisonment of Mr. M-Leod, under process from the civil magistrates of the State of New York, and the correspondence which last passed on the subject between Her Majesty's Minister to this country, and the American Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, having been received in London; these at once, as was to be expected, led to inquiry in both Houses of Parliament, and produced the debates which we give in full in another place. The main conclusions to be drawn from what passed, are:

1st. That Her Majesty's Government consider the destruction of the Caroline was warranted by the necessity of defending Her Majesty's territory.

2d. That it would have been optional with the United States to have sought reparation for the destruction of the vessel,—if reparation should be made,—either from the individuals who committed the act, or from the Government whose subjects they were. That having chosen the latter course, the American government has now no right to change the ground it has taken, and fall back on the former.

3d. That Mr. M-Leod was not present at the destruction of the Caroline.

In reference to the first point, we cannot but believe that unprejudiced minds, everywhere, will admit, that the government of England may find a triumphant vindication for the position it adopts, in that great law of nature which makes self-defence a paramount right, and even in that construction of international law, which Mr. J. Q. Adams so unanswerably asserted when Secretary of State, and of which the conduct of General Jackson in the Florida War furnishes so striking a precedent.

And how abundantly did subsequent events demonstrate the necessity of decided steps in the premises, on the part of Her Majesty's officers? Along the whole frontier of land and lake, in a few short months, organized bands of marauders appeared, without a national flag, drawing from this country their strength and military means, threatening every point and actually assailing many in Her Majesty's adjacent dominions; their avowed object, the subversion of her authority; its natural consequence, the plunder and ruin of her subjects. Recruit indeed would he be, who holding a British commission, and having the means to arrest this monstrous iniquity in its incipient state, was withheld from using them by an artificial impediment. There is not in the English or American service, naval or military, we verily believe, one officer who would have hesitated under such circumstances to have struck the blow, which did Capt. Drew.

On the second point made by Lord Palmerston, apart from its manifest propriety, we think in the interest of both countries, it was highly desirable the settlement of this affair should be left to the two governments. Each bringing to its discussion a desire, that it should terminate amicably, would probably find means to assuage the sensibility of national honour, and leave the genial hand of time to produce its oblivious effects.

That Mr. M-Leod was not present at the destruction of the Caroline, will now not admit a doubt. We have assurance to that effect from the Canadian authorities, from Her Majesty's Representative at Washington, from Her Majesty's Prime Minister, and Secretary of Foreign Affairs. There is no mortal inducement which would induce these personages to assert that which they did not believe to be strictly true.

We turn now with pleasure to the proceedings had in reference to this subject in the Legislative bodies of the United States, during the past few days. We copy the speeches of the Hon. Henry Clay, and the Hon. James Buchanan, the latter chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Senate, on the occasion of referring to the relations between the two countries. It will be seen these are highly conciliatory, and express the opinions of statesmen, alive to their country's best interests, and the cause of humanity. But sentiments such as these were not confined to them alone, they appear to have been those of the whole body; and in another debate in the House of Representatives, on the fortification bill, the subject, being incidentally brought up, it elicited opinions no less gratifying, from a great majority of its members. All seemed to repudiate the report made by Mr. Pickens, a short time since, which we must confess, appeared to us the most jejune state paper which it has for a long time been our fate to meet.

On the whole, therefore, we may conclude with the expression of a belief, that appearances are propitious to a continuance of that harmony between the two countries, which mutual interests and reciprocal feelings should ever inculcate.—*Albion.*

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.—The following is published in the New York papers, as an extract of a letter from Washington:—

A proposal is now before the government from a highly respectable member of our mercantile community, to build four splendid steamers, of 2,500 tons each, to run between New York and Liverpool. The proposition is to carry the mails for a given sum, to be paid him by the government, the latter of course receiving all the benefit arising from postages; the contract to be for ten years. In the interim, if war takes place with England or any other power, the government to buy the steamers at a valuation agreed upon by both parties. The vessels to be built in all respects as men of war, and also to carry 1,500 to 2,000 tons of freight, with 200 passengers. It is intended to burn anthracite coal, and it is expected that ten days will make the run from New York to Liverpool.

The capital to be employed is two millions of dollars. If the government accede to his proposition, two of the steamers will be ready in May, 1842—the other two the following year; the two first to run monthly, and when the others are complete, to run twice a month, except three months in winter, when they will run only once. Our friends in England must look out, for their days will be numbered if this gentleman commences this magnificent undertaking. He will fairly bridge the ocean with his splendid steamers. Although he has said ten days for the run to Liverpool from New York, he feels confident he will accomplish it in nine days. Each vessel will have engines of about 1,600 horse power.

Boston, February 19.

## THE NEW CABINET.

The Cabinet of President Harrison has, today, been definitely settled. There is no longer the least question or doubt. The members have all been appointed, and it is understood, all have accepted. The Cabinet is to be as follows:—

DANIEL WEBSTER, of Mass. Secretary of State.

THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, Attorney General.

FRANCIS GRANGER, of New York, Post Master General.

JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, Sec'y of War.

MR. BADGER, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.—*Atlas.*

LOSSES BY SUSPENSION.—Secretary Woodbury in a recent report to Congress, estimates the loss to the public by depreciation on bank notes, through suspensions of specie payments by banks, ninety-five millions of dollars!!! Loss on banks that have failed, \$109,000,000!!! on destruction of bank notes, over \$4,000,000!—*New York Standard.*

U. S. FRIGATE POTOMAC ON SHORE.—Letters from Rio de Janeiro of 5th January, inform that the United States frigate Potomac was on shore in the river Plate, and some fears were entertained that she could not be got off. Rumours are afloat that she had 12 feet water in her hold.

The Sloop of War Marion had been raised at Rio Janeiro, with very little damage.

Letters of the 8th say the accounts relative to the Potomac had been somewhat exaggerated—she was still on shore, and had a pilot on board when the accident happened.

The cotton market was dull at Liverpool, and brisk at Havre.

A fearful avalanche occurred in the commune of Gragnano, in Italy, Jan. 22d, by which 113 persons lost their lives.

The British troops had been again victorious in India.

PORT OF LIVERPOOL.—During the past year, notwithstanding a decrease in the aggregate customs of the kingdom, the receipts at Liverpool have exceeded those of the year preceding by £373,000. The total return for 1840 is £4,600,000.

M. Thiers seems to have regained some of his lost influence in the Chamber of Deputies. Rumours of changes in the Ministry continue. Many apprehend that M. Guizot will be obliged to succumb under the assaults of the War party.

The threatenings of hostilities between the two Peninsular states are not yet ended. Portugal, indeed, is arming as actively as if war were already declared. Even the students in the military schools have been called out to assist in defending the country from invasion by the Spaniards.

As friends of the navy, we cannot but rejoice in the recent liberal promotion of officers engaged in the Syrian campaign—a promotion exceeding, if we remember aright, those of the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar.

The Turkish fleet, having been given up by Mehmet Ali, sailed from Alexandria on the 21st of January. Commodore Napier had returned to Alexandria, with the treaty, which was agreed to by the Pacha. Ibrahim had left Damascus for Gaza, and preparations were going on for embarking his troops.

During the past year the Wesleyan Methodists have erected 130 chapels, at a cost of £80,000, a larger number than any other year during their existence as a body.—*Lon. paper.*

BOULOGNE, Jan. 16, Nine o'clock, A. M.—Her Majesty's packet *Beaver*, Lieut. Mudge, R. N. commander, with the mail, not being able to make Calais, stood in for this harbour. She arrived in the offing about half-past one yesterday; and finding there was not sufficient water to enter, a pilot-boat, with six sailors on board, put out to take in the mail bags, and the mate who was in charge of them. The boat got alongside the steamer, the bags were safely stowed away in the boat, the mate being in charge of them, when some of the passengers expressed a desire to land. Two gentlemen in particular, and who are supposed to be Americans, appealed to an English gentleman, who was in the act of descending into the boat, to allow them to take their places, to which he at once acceded. They accordingly disembarked with two steerage passengers, in all eleven persons, and proceeded to make for the jetty. There was a heavy sea at the time running in one direction, and all the sluices of the river and town being opened, in consequence of the sudden thaw, a strong current running in the other. Whether it was that the boat was not properly trimmed, or that she was ill-steered, she was either capsized or swamped at the mouth of the harbour. The moment this was perceived by Lieut. Mudge, he ordered his boat to be lowered and manned. They made for the fatal spot in a few moments; but such was the rapidity of the current that six of the unfortunate men had already disappeared. One of the American gentlemen, wearing mustachios, was picked up by the boat, clinging to the mail bags, and another unfortunate man clinging to an oar; a third body, recognized as one of the crew of the boat, was subsequently picked up and placed with the others on board the steamer, but the vital spark had already fled, and there was no hope of reanimation. Every means that experience and humanity suggested were promptly applied in the case of the two individuals still in a state of suspended animation; and these processes were going on at half-past three, when Lieut. Mudge, from the state of the tide, was enabled to enter the harbour. The jetty and quay were densely crowded—women and children were lamenting with loud wailings the loss of their parents and relatives—when an English medical practitioner presented himself to the authorities, and asked permission to go on board the *Beaver*, to render professional assistance. This permission was at once refused, and all communication from the shore with the *Beaver* prohibited. The passengers then disembarked; the French authorities proceeded to restore animation after their own fashion; and, in the course of the evening, as was anticipated by all who knew any of the people, the two unfortunate sufferers expired. The English consul was promptly on the spot, and on board the *Beaver* five or six minutes after she was moored. At 25 minutes before four; the mail bags were landed, after having been immersed for three quarters of an hour, or perhaps an hour, in the water; nothing, however, is lost. The names of the passengers are Mr. C. P. Taschereau, Beauce, Lower Canada, and Mr. Horne, a friend of the former, and also a Canadian. The bodies of the mate and three others are still missing. Not the least blame can be attached to Captain Mudge. Much praise is due to the quarter master and two sailors in endeavouring to save the unfortunate men. They were out nearly two hours in a small boat, and not one of the numerous boats belonging to this harbour went out to assist them.

## SUPREME COURT.

HILARY TERM, 4TH VICTORIA, A. D. 1841.

G. NERAL RULES.

(Ex-Sheriff.)

1. It is Ordered, That from and after the last day of this Term, when any Sheriff, before his going out of Office, shall arrest any Defendant, and a *Capi Corpus* shall be returned, he shall and may within the time allowed by Law, be called upon to bring in the body, by a rule for that purpose, notwithstanding he may be out of Office before any such rule shall be granted.

Examining Barristers.

2. It is Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. W. B. Kinnear, Mr. D. L. Robinson, and Mr. Wright, be appointed the Barristers for conducting the examination of persons who may make application for admission as Attorneys of this Court, during the year ending with next Hilary Term.

WARD CHIPMAN, W. BOTSFOED, J. CARTER, R. PARKER.

ANDREW SCOTT, Tallow Chandler, (Saint John, N. B.)

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Inhabitants of Fredericton and its vicinity, that he has removed to his New Establishment on Portland Bridge, where he hopes to receive a continuation of that support which has been so liberally bestowed on him since his commencement in the above business.

Being confident that his Candles are not inferior to any in the Market, he assures himself that a trial is only necessary to ensure the patronage of those who have not yet favoured him with their support.

CASH PRICES:—

Moulds, (common) 10½d.  
Do. (Wax Wick) 11d.  
Dipts, 9d.

St. John, March 10, 1841.—4w.

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 17, 1841.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.

SAMUEL W. BABBIT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.

Director this week.....THOMAS PICKARD.

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.

Bank of British North America.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Manager.

Discount Days.....Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Director this week.....STAFFORD 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.....J. T. SMITH.

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. WOLHAUTER, President.

Committee for the present month.

W. D. HARTT and THOMAS F. SMITH.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

THOMAS MURRAY.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

HARTFORD CONNECTICUT,

Agent at Fredericton.—ASA COY.



By Authority.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,

16th March, 1841.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

The Commander in Chief directs it to be notified that His acceptance from Major Gallagher, of the resignation of the situation of Quarter Master General of the Militia Forces, was not intended to interfere with the Militia Rank of Major which that Officer previously held.

By Command.

GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

[FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE.]

MR. SIMPSON,  
A gentleman the other day brought me a Mathematical question to be solved, but said he was not at liberty to give me the name of the person who proposed it.

I received the query from him (written apparently in a disguised hand) and found it one which would require considerable time before I could give a satisfactory solution of it. I transcribe it for your information.

"On a horizontal plane, the angles of elevation of the top of a Tower are given from three stations, no two of which are in the same straight line with the foot of the Tower, and the distances of each station from the other two are given. To find the altitude of the Tower."

It will be obvious to any one versed in Mathematics that the proposer of this question, if original, is no tyro. Now whether it is to test my knowledge in Mathematical science, or for some other purpose, I am at a loss to conjecture, but having from time to time been much pestered with difficult questions of a similar nature—and various unmanly methods (not to call them by a worse name) having been had recourse to in order to obtain from me a solution of them, I take this public manner of intimating that from henceforth I shall decline answering or entertaining any question proposed to me in the way above stated. But if the writer of this query (or any other gentleman of respectable attainments, in Mathematics) will come to my house, I shall not only give him a correct solution of the above question, but will afford him, according to the best of my ability, any information he may desire on the following subjects, viz:

Arithmetic, Euclidian Geometry, Fluxions, Differential and Integral Calculus, Geometry of Curves and Solids, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Astronomy, Dialling, Navigation with the investigation of the requisite Tables, Surveying, Heights and Distances, Conic Sections, Mensuration, Doctrine of Projectiles, &c.

JOHN MCLAUCHLAN, Teacher.

Fredericton, 16th March, 1841.

At a numerous meeting which was held in the Presbyterian Church, Mascareen, the Rev. Christopher Atkinson, Pastor, in the Chair. After several animating speeches had been delivered, upwards of forty came forward to sign the Total Abstinence Pledge. The following gentlemen were chosen Officers for the present year:—

REV. C. ATKINSON, President, M. F. A. S.

MR. ROBERT LOW, Vice President.

MR. WM. PARKER, Teacher, Secretary.

MR. HUGH McLEOD, Jr.

"SAMUEL GREASON,

"CHAS. LEZLAND,

"PETER CLINCH, Sr.

St. George, N. B. Feb. 8, 1841.

ANOTHER NOVA SCOTIAN ABROAD!—Captain W. F. WILLIAMS, of the Royal Artillery, son of the late Thomas Williams, Esq. of Annapolis, Nova Scotia, has been selected and ordered to proceed to Constantinople, to organize the Sultan's Artillery.—This flattering and public acknowledgement of his military merit is honourable to Capt. Williams, and must be particularly gratifying to his relatives in this city and Sussex Vale. Captain W. when thanking Lieut. Gen. Ross for his distinguished confidence, was told by that officer, "That he must thank his own good conduct." Prior to his embarkation on board the steamer which was provided for him, Capt. Williams was presented with £200; and his pay was increased to 28s. 6d. a day. We congratulate not only Captain Williams and friends upon the confidence and honour which has been thus conferred upon him, but also his native province, Nova Scotia, as this is one among many other instances in which Nova Scotians and New Brunswickers have been foremost in their country's service.—*St. John Courier.*

The late Dr. Simpson of Worcester, who lately died at the venerable age of eighty five, has bequeathed the magnificent sum of £11,000 to the King's College of Aberdeen, where he received his university education; the sum of £500 to the parish of Keith, and the like sum to that of Rothes, of which he was a native. The interest of the two latter sums is to be given to the parochial teachers of the respective parishes.—*Aberdeen Paper.*

MARNOCH.—Presentation.—On Tuesday a deputation of young men waited on the Rev. D. Henry, of Marnoch, late Missionary in Nova Scotia, and presented him with a very elegant and expensive sofa, bearing the following inscription on a silver plate:—Presented to the Rev. D. Henry, Marnoch, by the pupils attending the Sabbath schools in the parish, as a token of their esteem for his labours among them.—Dec. 1840.

State of the Thermometer at Fredericton from the 9th to the 15th March.

Day.	Therm.	Wind.	Remarks.
9 Tu.	21.38	22 N. N. E.	Cloudy; aft. s. e.
10 We.	16.40	28 S. W.	Fine; aft. close.
11 Th.	11.34	10 N.	Overcast.
12 Fr.	1.16	3 S. W.	Clear with keen Wind.
13 Sa.	6.17	15 N. E.	Cloudy; aft. Sn. Storm.
14 Su.	17.35	24 N.	Squally; fine.
15 Mo.	12.30	11 S. W.	Overcast; fine.

## Birth.

On the 4th December last, at Calder, St. Vincent, the residence of the Hon. Hay Macdowall Grant, the Lady of Capt. W. Amherst Hale, 52d Light Infantry, of a daughter.

## Married.

At Douglas, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. D. McCurdy, Mr. David Sewell, to Miss Juliana Frigby.—At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. John Pine, to Miss Frances Mills, all of that Parish. At St. George, on the 6th ult., by the Rev. Christopher Atkinson, Mr. Jesse Hatt, to Miss Doretha Holmes.—On the 14th ult., by the same, Mr. Martin Hatt, to Miss Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. James McFarlane, all of the Parish of Saint George, Charlotte County.

## Died.

At Saint Mary's on Monday morning the 15th inst. at the residence of her son, B. R. Joubert, Esq. after a short illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the will of God, Gertrude, wife of J. Joubert, Esq. in the 79th year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband and children, with a numerous circle of relations and friends to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife, a most devoted mother, and a deep sympathizing friend.—Funeral to take place to-morrow at three o'clock from her late residence.

On Sunday evening last, the 14th inst. after a short and painful illness, Catherine, wife of Mr. George Turner, in the 41st year of her age, leaving a husband and eight children to lament the loss of an amiable companion and a kind and affectionate mother. Mrs. T. was a pious and exemplary member of the Methodist Society, in this place, for upwards of 20 years, and was universally beloved and esteemed by all who had the privilege of her acquaintance.—Funeral to-day at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence.

At Saint John, on the 6th inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. Samuel Purdy, in the 70th year of his age. Mr. Purdy was one of the Loyalists who came to this Province in the year 1783, and always sustained the character of an honest and upright man.

NEW BRUNSWICK, IN CHANCERY.

Wednesday, March 3, 1841.

Between Hugh Morrell, Plaintiff, and John Mullans, Defendant.

FORASMUCH as the Court was this present day informed by Mr. Robinson, being of the Plaintiff's Counsel, that the Plaintiff on the sixteenth day of April last, past, exhibited his Bill in this Court against the Defendant, as by the Certificate of the Registrar appears; and sued out process of Subpoena, requiring the said Defendant to appear, and answer the same: but that the said Defendant, John Mullans, now resides at Terrydoon, in the County of Derry, in Ireland, out of the limits of this Province, and that the said John Mullans absconded from this Province after the cause of action upon which this suit was commenced and served, and hath been absent therefrom for upwards of three years, as by affidavit appears; and the said Certificate and Affidavit being now read: It is ordered that the said Defendant, John Mullans, do appear to the Plaintiff's Bill, on or before the first day of December next, and it is further ordered, that this order be published in the Royal Gazette for the space of three months.

By the Court.

D. LUDLOW ROBINSON, REGR.

NEW BRUNSWICK, IN CHANCERY.

Monday, March 8, 1841.

Between Robert Rankin, John Pollock, Arthur Pollok, Allan Gilmour, James Gilmour, Alexander Rankin, Allan Gilmour, Junior, and John Pollock, Junior, Plaintiffs, and Nathaniel Blake, Joseph Blake, Eli Hoskins, and Oliver Smith, Defendants.

FORASMUCH as the Court was this present day informed by Mr. G. Botsford, being of Plaintiff's Counsel, that the Plaintiffs on the twenty fifth day of September last, exhibited their Bill in this Court, against the Defendants, as by the Certificate of the Registrar appears; and sued out process of Subpoena, requiring the Defendants to appear, and answer the same: but that the said Defendants, Nathaniel Blake, and Joseph Blake, did, on or about the sixth day of June last, clandestinely leave and depart from this Province, to avoid being served with the process of this Court, and still remain without the limits of this Province, and cannot be served with the process of this Court, as by Affidavit appears; and the said Certificate and Affidavit being now read: It is ordered that the said Defendants, Nathaniel Blake, and Joseph Blake, do appear to the Plaintiff's Bill, on or before the sixth day of July next.

By the Court.

D. LUDLOW ROBINSON, REGR.

A CARD.

THE undersigned tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the Firemen, and to the gentlemen both Civil and Military, who with so much kindness, as well as promptitude, aided in extinguishing the Fire which took place this evening in the house occupied by the 36th Mess.

JOSEPH GAYNOR.

Fredericton, 16th March, 1841.