

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JUNE 23, 1841.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.

SAMUEL W. BABBIT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.
Director this week.....B. WOLHAUPT.
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.....JOHN SIMPSON.
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.

Sabing's Bank.

Trustee for next week.....JOHN 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. WOLHAUPT, President.
Committee for the present month.
J. S. COY and T. STEWART.

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.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 8th of May, 1841.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.
His Royal Highness Prince ALBERT.
Lord Chancellor, Lord Chamberlain,
Lord President, Lord John Russell,
Lord Privy Seal, Viscount Palmerston.
Lord Steward, Viscount Melbourne,
Earl of Albemarle, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Whereas the Governor of Her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did in the months of March and September, 1839, and March, 1840, pass three Acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz:—

No. 1237. An Act for the improvement of the practice in the Court of Chancery.

No. 1253. An Act to authorize the widening and enlarging of certain Streets in the City of Saint John, and of laying out other Streets therein.

No. 1340. An Act to alter and amend an Act, entitled "An Act to authorize the widening and enlarging of certain Streets in the City of Saint John, and of laying out other Streets therein."

And whereas the said Acts have been referred to the Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the said Committee have reported as their opinion to Her Majesty, that the said Acts should be left to their operation; Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve the said report: Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being of Her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

C. GREVILLE.

ERRATUM.—In the Government Advertisement respecting Mining Lots, published in the Gazette of the 16th instant, the words "in Northumberland" should read "in Westmorland"—as corrected in the first page of to-day's paper.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

The Steam Packet *Columbia* brought the Mails from England in ten and a half days to Halifax; the news furnished by her is important, among which we publish in the subjoined summary the recommencement of hostilities in China, and the capture of the Bogue Forts and Factory of Canton by the British.—Reinforcements were leaving England.

The arrival of the overland mail from India has been anticipated by the expresses from Marseilles of the daily papers; and papers have been received from the United States.

Hostilities had been re-commenced in China. Our troops took possession of the Forts of Bogue on the 25th February, and of the Factory of Canton.

The Emperor, nevertheless, expressed his determination not to submit. Keshen had been disgraced, and sent in irons to Peking.

Sir Gordon Bremer arrived on the 22d April at Calcutta, to confer with the Governor General. Reinforcements were to proceed to China forthwith.

The chief incident at Court this week has been the departure of the Duchess of Kent for the Continent, on a visit to the King of the Belgians.

On Thursday Her Royal Highness left Clarence House, and embarked at Woolwich for the Continent. The Queen and Prince Albert accompanied their Royal Parent to Woolwich. The whole of the troops at the depot, under the command of Lieut. General Lord Bloomfield, with a numerous staff, were drawn out on the parade, and saluted the Royal party as they passed, the band playing "God save the Queen." They were received at the

gate of the Dockyard by Admiral Sir William Parker; and were conducted by the Admiral, in a pinnace, steered by Capt. Phipps Hornby, and rowed by eight sailors, alongside of the Firebrand steamer. The band of the Royal Marines played "Rule Britannia" during the trip. The banks of the river, crowded with people variously exhilarated by curiosity or loyalty, presented an animated spectacle. The Queen seemed much gratified with the hearty greetings of her loyal subjects, until the moment of parting, when the Duchess of Kent embarked on board the steamer. The scene is thus described:—

"Prince Leiningen kissed Her Majesty's hand and afterwards her cheek. Her Majesty having kissed her Royal mother twice very affectionately, previously to her quitting the barge, shed tears, and appeared deeply affected at parting with her illustrious parent; and on her return to the land, covered her face with her handkerchief. This deep feeling on the part of Her Majesty continued until she entered her carriage; and the public sincerely sympathized with her on parting with her beloved mother.

"The Queen, on entering her carriage, tried to recover the cheerful appearance she had on her arrival, and Prince Albert exerted himself to the utmost with the same object in view; but the feelings of affection and regret at separating from her earliest protector, appeared to predominate; and the Royal party proceeded at a quick pace on their return to Buckingham Palace."

The Queen sent £25 to be distributed among the boat's crew who rowed her to the steamer.

The Duchess of Kent, with her son and daughter-in-law, arrived at Ostend, on the way to Brussels, soon after four o'clock on Friday.

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—On Wednesday the Gresham Committee assembled, and gave directions that fourteen of the principal builders in London should be applied to for tenders for the re-building of the new Royal Exchange. The foundation, the building of which was constructed by Messrs. Webb, of Clerkenwell, is nearly completed, and highly approved of by architects and surveyors. The tenders for the whole structure are to be delivered in early in August, and it is expected that the new Exchange will be opened in a perfect state by the 20th of June, 1842.

The steamer President had three months rations on board when she left New York, on the 11th March; moreover, her cargo partly consisted of a large quantity of flour; nothing worthy of credit, we regret to say, has yet been heard of this ill-fated vessel, and nothing belonging to her has yet been found afloat.

The marriage of the Grand Duke Alexander of Russia with the Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrowna took place at St. Petersburg on the 28th April; and by an Imperial manifesto of the same date, it is decreed that the Grand Duchess shall in future bear the title of Cæsarewna.

An insurrection in the neighbourhood of Moscow, proves to be a more serious affair than was at first supposed. Large bodies of troops have been withdrawn from Poland; and it is conjectured that the marriage of the Grand Duke Alexander was not held at Moscow, according to the original intention, because of the disturbed state of the country.

The annual procession of the different branches of Temperance Societies, amounting to several thousands, and accompanied by bands of music and banners, took place on Monday, and from the orderly behaviour and respectable appearance of the members, fully justifies the belief that "teetotalism" has been, and will continue to be, productive of great benefit to the working classes generally.

There are in London and the suburbs, fifty total abstinence societies, with twenty thousand members, of whom three thousand are reclaimed drunkards; in Scotland, one hundred and fifty thousand members, and in Ireland, five millions five hundred thousand.

THE CENSUS.—Preparations are making for the census, which will be taken throughout the country on Monday next. A blank schedule is to be left at every house, with full directions for filling it up, under the several divisions of name, age, sex, or occupation, and birth (whether in the county or elsewhere.) The plan is for each housekeeper's schedule (understanding by "housekeeper" the party now in charge of the dwelling) to include the return of all who sleep in the house on the night of Sunday next, June 6. The papers will be called for on Monday. Visitors will be reckoned in the localities where they are staying for the time.

Lord Cardigan was balloted for a few days since for admission to the Senior United Service Club; he had fifty-one black balls.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have generously consented to grant the use of Stafford House, on Saturday, for a fête for the relief of the Polish Refugees, at which Mademoiselle Rachel, the French tragedian, is to appear. She has delayed her departure from England for that express purpose.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was to marry, on Tuesday, the Dowager Lady Somerville, widow of the late Sir Marcus Somerville, and stepmother of Sir William Somerville, the Member for Drogheda. The bride-elect is young and beautiful, and described by all as remarkable for her accomplishments and fascinating manners.

The decease of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart., took place on Monday afternoon, at Sudbrook Park. Sir Robert had been for some time in a very precarious state of health, but his medical attendants had not anticipated so early a termination of his illness.

PITT DINNER.—On Friday night the Triennial Dinner of the Pitt Club was celebrated at Merchant Tailors' Hall, Threadneedle Street. The Right Hon. the Earl of Eldon took the chair. About one hundred and fifty gentlemen were present, amongst whom were the Earls of Harewood and Winchester, Lord Redesdale, Lord Walsingham, Lord Mahon, M. P., Lord Hotham, M. P., the Hon. Col. Lowther, M. P., the Hon. William Duncombe, M. P., the Hon. Captain Duncombe, M. P., Sir George Henry Smith, M. P., Sir Frederick Fowke, Sir John Gibbon, Sir John Chetwode,

Sir John Croft, Sir Thomas Marjory Wilson, Sir R. P. Glyn, &c. &c.

ADMIRAL STOPFORD AND COMMODORE NAPIER.—At a farewell dinner, given to Admiral Stopford, at Malta, by the officers of the Mediterranean Fleet, the gallant veteran somewhat sharply rebuked the charlatanism by which Commodore Napier has been making himself ridiculous in this Country. Sir Robert said:—

"He had reason to thank all the officers under his command, many of whom he now saw around him, for their steady and gallant conduct in the late operations. He had to thank his second in command, too, Sir Charles Napier—but had Sir Charles Napier never been in the Fleet, he felt assured that not a Captain commanding a Ship forming part of that Fleet, but placed in Commodore Napier's situation, would as ably and as gallantly have carried out a Commander in Chief's order. Much had been said as to whom the credit of the successes in Syria belonged—Sir R. Stopford thought that there would have been little difficulty in discovering who would have borne the blame had the British arms met with reverses; all that was done, leading to the late favourable results, had been done by his, Sir Robert Stopford's orders, as Commander in Chief, and he again said, had Sir Charles Napier not been present, others would have been found to perform the part Sir Charles had performed, where all had done their duty, Captains, Lieutenants, and Mates, and Midshipmen, and Seamen."

ADMIRAL STOPFORD AND COMMODORE NAPIER.—The following letter has appeared in the daily papers:—

67, Baker Street, May 31.

Dear Sir,—I have read with pain a speech of yours at Malta, accusing me of arrogating to myself the whole credit of the Syrian campaign, which has gone the round of the newspapers in this Country.

I conclude you have taken your text from some of the public journals, who for party purposes, have endeavoured to damage me in the opinion of my brother officers, but have signally failed in this Country. Had you done me the honour of writing to me, I should have informed you that I had at all times, and in all places, done justice to the officers and men placed under my command. I shall not fall into the same error you have done with regard to me, and take for granted that your speech is properly reported. Before I make any animadversions on it, I should wish you would be good enough to inform me whether what has appeared in the papers is correct or not.

I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES NAPIER.
Admiral the Hon. Sir R. Stopford.

Trade of all kinds is dull in England; the Cotton market exhibits a slight increase in the demand, but little change in price. Money was easier, and the funds very firm.

Nothing certain had been heard of the President; we give all the reports relative to her.

News had been received in England, of the death of Mr. Flindoff, Chief Justice of Sierra Leone. He was upset in a boat, and drowned, a few days after he arrived there from England.

The Steam Ship *Juno*, of 700 tons, to proceed from London to the Australian Colonies, this month—to be followed immediately by two other Steam Vessels of equal size.

THE CROPS.—From all parts of the Country we continue to receive satisfactory reports respecting the growing crops, the extraordinary fine weather experienced since the commencement of the present month, having greatly improved the appearance of the wheat plant. For pasture land the season has been remarkably favorable, and the yield of hay promises to prove one of the heaviest secured for years.

There was a fair at Greenwich, for the holiday people; and the fine weather drew immense crowds. The scene is thus described by one of the caterers of news for the *Times* of yesterday:—

"There is no doubt that more than 200,000 persons visited Greenwich during the day. The trains on the railway were running every quarter of an hour, and the number of persons who proceeded to Greenwich by this conveyance could not have been less than 20,000. But the most extraordinary scene was on the river. A great deal has been said from time to time about the over-crowding of the steamers during the holidays, and the reckless cupidty of steamboat proprietors, who cram their vessels in a very alarming manner. Yesterday the wharfs were besieged with people, and steamers away from steamers carried away the Londoners by hundreds and by thousands. Some vessels were packed with 500 human beings, others with 1,000, and a few of the larger ones with 1,400 and 1,500 passengers. There were not less than forty steamers engaged in carrying the holiday folks to and from Greenwich, and as they proceeded up and down the river, they raised a tremendous swell; the Thames was like a rough sea all day. The Royal Sovereign took down 1,400 passengers on one trip on Sunday, and yesterday the number on board at one time exceeded that quantity. The vessel is a very large one, with spacious decks; and closely packed as the passengers were, they were not put to so much inconvenience as 300 or 400 would have been in the small vessels. The *Fame*, a Ramsgate steam-vessel, took 1,000 on several occasions during the last two days. The old steam towing-vessels, and some which have been laid up for years, had a fresh coat of paint given them, and were put in requisition for the conveyance of passengers. With some of those old fags the voyage to Greenwich occupied two and three hours. The Gravesend and Woolwich Steamers were also crowded yesterday, and took down large freights of passengers; but the watermen, whose boats used to be so much in requisition during the Easter and Whitsuntide holidays, are no longer thought of, and they looked idly on bewailing the want of fares, and pondering on the mighty powers of steam."

FRANCE.—The Chamber of Peers sentenced, on Saturday, Darnes to death, and sent his companions for trial to the ordinary tribunals. It is not certain yet whether the King will commute the punishment of death, recorded against Darnes, to perpetual imprisonment. No revelations of consequence have been made during the trial by any of the prisoners, and

the Government is, as heretofore, perfectly ignorant of the republican conspiracy.

The execution of Darnes took place at seven o'clock on Monday morning, at the Barriere St. Jacques. He walked barefooted, in his shirt, to the place of execution, his head being covered with a piece of black crape, in conformity with his sentence. There were but few spectators, owing to the early hour at which it took place, and the almost moral certainty on the part of the citizens of Paris, that the King would commute the capital punishment for imprisonment for life. Darnes was escorted from the prison of the Luxembourg to the foot of the guillotine by a strong military force. His bearing was firm, calm, and collected. To the last he refused to make any confession implicating others. The spectators were unmoved, exhibiting neither sympathy nor horror, and when the bloody apparatus was removed, dispersed peaceably to their several homes.

THE WOODEN WALLS OF OLD ENGLAND.—Upwards of 1800 oaks and other trees, are now felling on the Moor Estate, Brecon, having been purchased by Government for naval purposes.

We learn from the Liverpool papers, that the amount received from the exhibition of the British Queen, was £102 17s. 6d., which was appropriated to the relief of the families of the crew of the President.

GIRAFFES.—M. Riboulet arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday week, with five Giraffes, which he caught himself, young, in Abyssinia, and which have been exhibited during the past week. This enterprising traveller had captured six of these beautiful creatures, but in hoisting one of them on board the Great Liverpool, it struggled 'so that the crate gave way, and he so injured himself that it was found necessary to destroy him.

On Tuesday, in Committee on the question, the Post-office authorities gave a decided testimony that Bristol was, for their purposes, the most preferable port for the departure of the mails to the South and West.—*Bristol Paper*.

Lord Brougham, who had been stopping at Naples a fortnight, on a visit to a relation who was ill, had returned to Rome. During his stay his lordship met with the most marked attention from his fellow countrymen, and was received at court with every distinction.

Speaking of Nelson's coxswain, Sykes, the *Kentish Mercury* says—"On Saturday last, this venerable old man suddenly expired at his little fishmonger's shop, in Church Passage, Greenwich. He was upwards of eighty years of age. Sykes was a most daring fellow, and was with Lord Nelson during the whole of the time of his glorious deeds. He most of all distinguished himself at the battle of Trafalgar. His bravery deserved greater reward than it received. Peace to his manes." Sykes was a native of the city of Lincoln.

The country seems already in the midst of a general election: the newspapers are filled with the accounts of the canvassing of electors in every town and country, and of the probable shifting of representatives.

Accounts from all parts of the country concur in representing the ensuing harvest to be in many respects, most gratifying.

Rear Admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B., who has recently been appointed to the command of the fleet in the East Indies, left the Admiralty on Monday evening for Southampton, attended by his secretaries and flag-officer; where the Admiral and suite embarked on board the Great Liverpool steamer, at an early hour yesterday morning.

Sir Henry Pottinger also proceeded to India by the same vessel.

Accounts have been received of the re-commencement of hostilities in China. When these shall come to an end, it is vain to conjecture. In the absence of the official account of the different operations it is impossible to estimate the amount of bloodshed. We fear, however, that the Forts of the Bogue, and the Factory of Canton could not be taken without a serious loss of life. Nor is this all. From the effects chiefly of disease in thinning the ranks of the invaders, and also, perhaps, from the necessity of undertaking operations on a yet larger scale, it appears that the Governor General of India, in consultation with Sir G. Bremer, has decided on the expediency of sending reinforcements to China forthwith.

HONG KONG.—There are at present three vessels, the *Sappho*, Capt. Dunlop; the *Foam*, Capt. Greig; and the *Louisa*, Baillie, Capt. Scanlan, loading in the St. Katharine's and West India Docks for Hong Kong, or "such port in China at which the British trade may be carried on their arrival."

THE HALIFAX AND BOSTON STEAMERS.—Under the old packet system, between Falmouth and Halifax, by the gun brig, the expense to the government was about £40,000 annually more than the receipts of postage. By the line of Cunard's steam-ships, a balance of £20,000 appears already to the credit side of the Atlantic mails.—*Lon. Jour. Com.*

The settlement of the risks upon the President entered into at Lloyd's was to have taken place yesterday, but it was postponed to the 11th inst. to allow further time for news respecting her.—*June 2.*

Sir Wilmot Horton died on Monday, May 31st, at Sudbrook Park.

Rear Admiral Samuel Mottley, died on Thursday last at Portsmouth.

Intelligence of the death of the venerable Earl Fortescue was received in Dublin on the 1st June. Viscount Ebrington (Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) eldest son of the deceased Earl, succeeds to the title and estates.

[From the London Standard, June 3.]

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.—We have just received, by Special Express, a file of Bombay papers to the 2d of May, and Malta journals to the 25th. They confirm the capture of the Bogue Forts on the 25th February, and the possession of the city of Canton by the British, after a severe loss to the Chinese, in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The fire on both sides was heavy. The action was led by the Callicope, Captain Herbert. The cause of the re-commencement of hostilities has been the refusal of the Emperor to ratify the treaty

entered into between Captain Elliott and the Chinese Commissioner, Keshen. Two officers belonging to Her Majesty's ship *Blenheim* had fallen into the hands of the Chinese; Captain Elliott had demanded their restoration, but the answer returned was not known.

On the 20th of March a suspension of hostilities was agreed to between Captain Elliott and the Commissioner, Yang, by which the trade at Canton is to be re-opened, pending the imperial decision.

The Canton Press says, "that every thing wears the appearance of a protracted war." The news from India is comparatively unimportant.

[From the Bombay Overland Courier, May 1.]

MOST IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM CHINA.
Capture of the Bogue Forts and the City of Canton by the British.

The intelligence received from China during the past month is of a highly interesting and important nature. Our latest news from Macao is to the 31st March. Keshen's continued procrastination having at length exhausted Captain Elliott's patience, the *Nemesis* steamer was dispatched from Macao on the 14th February, with the draft of a treaty for the approval and ratification of the Imperial High Commissioner. The commander of the steamer was ordered to wait at the Bogue for a reply until the 18th, and in the event of his not receiving one by that date, to return immediately to Macao. This he accordingly did on the 19th, Keshen not having made his appearance. A circular was then published, stating that the squadron were moving towards Bocca Tigris. On the following day Captain Elliott received a message from Keshen, in which the latter stated his willingness to sign the treaty, and excused his delay in not coming to the Bogue when the steamer was there, by alleging that he had been detained by some piratical boats. This appears to have been a mere ruse to gain time. On the 24th of February a notification of the renewal of hostilities was issued to Her Britannic Majesty's subjects.

Towards the morning of the 25th of February, three howitzers and a party of Sepoys were landed at South Wantong, from the *Nemesis* and the boats of the squadron. The Chinese kept up a desultory fire while the darkness lasted. Before the dawn of day a battery had been erected with sandbags, and the guns got into position. From these, as soon as it was sufficiently light, the British returned the fire of the Chinese. At 11 a. m., the tide served, and the signal was made for the squadron to weigh. H. M. S. *Calliope*, bearing the broad pendant of the Commodore, led the attack against North Wantong, followed by the *Samarang*, *Druid*, *Wellesley*, *Sulphur*, and *Modeste*. The *Blenheim* and *Melville*, with the Queen, steamer, opened their fire on the fort of Anunghoy. By noon the action had become general, and the firing constant and heavy on all sides. In the meantime, the *Nemesis* and *Madagascar* steamers, with numerous boats in tow, ran in close to North Wantong, and landed the troops under the command of Major Pratt. Shortly afterwards the whole of the forts were in the possession of the British forces. Official notifications were issued in the course of the day, one by the Plenipotentiary, intimating the capture of the forts, the other by the Commodore, authorising merchant vessels to proceed to the Bogue.

The number of prisoners taken at Wantong is estimated at 1000, and the killed and wounded on the side of the Chinese are said to be very numerous.

It is evident that an attack on the Bogue forts should have been resorted to at the outset. The great loss of time and expenditure of public money which has occurred since the first arrival of the squadron off Macao would have been avoided, as also the mortality which has so dreadfully thinned the ranks of the unfortunate regiments that were quartered in Chusan.

That island has been evacuated and delivered up to the Chinese, orders to that effect having been transmitted by Captain Elliott when he was labouring under the unhappy delusion that the Chinese were inclined to fulfil their promises of indemnity. The British who were detained prisoners at Ningpo were released as soon as the evacuation of Chusan was completed. Captain Anstruther, Lieut. Douglas, R. N., Mrs. Noble, and their companions in captivity, are now in safety under the British flag.

We have extracted various items of Chinese intelligence from the Calcutta papers of the 30th April. On the morning of that day, the Queen, steamer, from Macao the 31st March, arrived at Calcutta, with Commodore Sir James Gordon Bremer. His Excellency is said to have come to India for the purpose of consulting the Governor General, and obtaining reinforcements. The British troops have possession of the factory at Canton, but it would appear there is a provisional Chinese Government in the city. Official accounts may be expected in a few hours. The Calcutta Courier states that the forcing the passage between the Bogue and Canton was most gallantly effected. The Chinese lost 490 men. The English had only 6 wounded.

We have been favoured with private letters from Singapore to the 10th ult., Macao to the 28th, and Canton to the 26th of March. From these we learn that Canton was almost deserted. The Hong merchants remained on the spot, but said the people were afraid to trade whilst the men-of-war remained in the river. The Chinese at Canton now believe that no traffic of importance can be carried on until the whole question is definitively settled.

No despatches had been received in Canton since the Emperor's reply to the announcement of the capture of the Bogue Forts. The imperial chop breathed nothing but vengeance and defiance to the English. This induced the Commodore to start immediately for Calcutta. He at the same time ordered Her Majesty's troop-ship, *Jupiter*, to proceed to Cannanore for the 94th Regiment. A report was prevalent among the Chinese that the Emperor's nephew had arrived in Canton and ordered all the chops about the opening of the trade to be cancelled.

Three Englishmen, two of them officers of