

# Provincial.

QUEBEC MERCURY OFFICE, 2  
8th February, 1841.  
THE UNION PROCLAIMED.

By this morning's mail we received the subjoined important Proclamation by which—on the 10th instant, the anniversary of Her Majesty's marriage—the Canadas will be united together after a separation of half a century.

Official notice is given in the Montreal Gazette, that His Excellency the Governor General will hold a Levee at his residence, on Wednesday the 10th instant, at two o'clock.

The Union of the Provinces will take effect precisely three years after the suspension of the Constitution of Lower Canada, Wednesday next being the third anniversary of that event.

In addition to the Proclamation we subjoin some further particulars of the case of Mr. McLeod, and a paragraph from which it will be seen that Kingston is definitely selected as the locale of the first United Provincial Parliament.

PROVINCE OF  
LOWER CANADA.  
SYDENHAM.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith.  
To all our loving subjects whom these presents may concern, Greeting:—

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS for the good government of our Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, and for the security of the rights and liberties, and the preservation of the interests of all classes of our subjects within the same, it is by an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made and passed in the fourth year of our Reign, intituled, "An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for Us, with the advice of our Privy Council, to declare or to authorize the Governor General of our said two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, to declare that the said two Provinces, upon, from and after a certain day, in such Proclamation to be appointed, such day being within Fifteen Calendar Months next after the passing of the said Act; shall form and be one Province under the name of the Province of Canada, and thereupon the said Province shall constitute and be one Province, under the name aforesaid, upon, from and after the day so appointed as aforesaid—and whereas, in pursuance and exercise of the powers so vested in us by the said recited Act, we did on the Tenth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty, with the advice of our Privy Council, authorize the Governor General of the said two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, to declare by Proclamation, that the said two Provinces upon, from and after a certain day in such Proclamation to be appointed, such day being within Fifteen Calendar Months next after the passing of the said Act, should form and be one Province, under the name of the Province of Canada.

Now know ye therefore, that our right trusty and well beloved Councillor, CHARLES, BARON SYDENHAM, our Governor General of our said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, hath in pursuance of the Provisions of the said recited Act, and under and by virtue of the power and authority by Us granted to him as aforesaid, determined to declare and it is by this our Royal Proclamation declared, that the said Provinces upon, from and after the Tenth day of this present month of February, shall form and be one Province, under the name of the Province of Canada, of which all our loving subjects and all others concerned, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province of Lower Canada to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our right trusty and well beloved the Right Honourable CHARLES, BARON SYDENHAM, of Sydenham in the County of Kent, and Toronto in Canada, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same.

At our Government House, in our City of Montreal, in our said Province of Lower Canada, the fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one, and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

By Command,  
D. DALY, Secretary of the Province.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Montreal, Feb. 6, 1841.

His Excellency the Governor will, on Wednesday next, the 10th instant, at one o'clock, P. M., open the Queen's Commission, and take the oath as Governor of the Province of Canada.

By His Excellency's Command,  
T. W. C. MURDOCH, Chief Sec'y.

[From the Montreal Gazette of Saturday.]

As we have already announced, it is definitely arranged, that the first Session of the United Legislature will be holden at Kingston. We learn that a lease of three years has been taken of the fine mansion near that town, belonging to the Hon. Mr. Grant, as a residence for the Governor General, and that the new General Hospital, near Kingston, will be temporarily fitted up as a Parliament House. The various public offices will be established in the large store belonging to the Marine Railway Company. Mr. Killaly, President of the Board of Works, accompanied by Mr. Browne, architect, has proceeded to Kingston, to plan the necessary repairs and alterations in the different buildings.

During this week, Mr. Draper, Attorney General of Upper Canada, and Mr. Harrison, the Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of that Province, arrived in town, and still remain here, we understand, on business connected with the Union of the Provinces.

We learn from Toronto, that His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, has accepted the invitation to a public dinner to be given to him, previously to his departure from the Province; and that His Excellency has appointed Wednesday next, the 10th instant, for the dinner, being the day of the Re-union of the Provinces, and the anniversary of Her Majesty's marriage.

[From the Rochester Daily Adv. Extra, Jan. 30.]  
THE McLEOD AFFAIR.

By the following letter, from a highly respectable gentleman of Lockport, it will be seen that McLeod is in for trial, at last, nor is it likely that any further efforts to bail him will receive any consideration. What is stated below may be implicitly relied on.

LOCKPORT, Thursday night, Jan. 28, 1841.

T. H. HYATT, Esq.—Sir, an attempt has been made to bail McLeod. The amount of the required bail, \$5,000, was placed in the hands of two of our citizens yesterday and they put their names to the bond. Considerable public excitement was the consequence. A public meeting assembled at the Court House last evening and adjourned over until to-day. Up to the period of re-assembling, the order for his release had not been served upon the Sheriff.

A committee of the meeting waited upon one of the bondsmen, and upon their invitation he went before the meeting—stated the motives that had induced him to sign the bond, the ordinary one in such cases; but signified his willingness to have the proceedings rescinded, inasmuch as the popular sentiment was so manifest against Mr. McLeod being admitted to bail. The whole proceedings were accordingly rescinded, and Mr. McLeod remains in custody.

Mr. Wells, the owner of the Caroline has sued him for private damages—the writ was served while the meeting was in session. The amount of bail required upon that process is \$7,000. His case will be brought before the Grand Jury week after next. If indicted, his trial will probably be held in March. Two circumstances have contributed much to raise excitement upon the subject, and induce the general belief, that the object is to escape a trial. The attempt to bail him so near the period of his trial and the fact that the first security offered from Canada was a colonial bond or post note, officially signed.

The transactions of yesterday and to-day, have produced considerable commotion with us—the meeting though orderly, and disposed to respect the law and its ministers, exhibited strong feelings of disapprobation in relation to the admission of bail. All is now however quiet again.

## United States.

SUNDAY MORNING NEWS, January 17.  
THE WAR MANIA.

Our citizens are constitutionally subject to mania of different descriptions—but the mania most dangerous of any, and the most difficult to cure without the subject carrying the marks of it to the grave, proceeds from our extreme thin skinnedness, and our sensibility on the subject of national honor—aye, national honor, as if our national honor could be promoted by our rushing unprepared into the conflict with one of the most powerful nations upon the earth; and receiving, in plain English, a sound drubbing, to care us of the spirit of gasconade, which we inherit with our foreign extraction. We know this remark will be resented as offensive, but it is not so when rationally examined. Let us take first our seaboard—thousands of miles—entirely exposed, and we add, utterly defenceless against modern warfare. Let us take our navy—weak and inefficient—only a few ships in commission—what we have manned with difficulty from the inadequate supply of seamen—the rest in ordinary, or rotten. Our navy yards few and unequal to the emergency of sudden war—the most salutary measures for national defence obstructed or paralysed by party feeling, as in the case of the naval dock yard at Brooklyn, the last Session of Congress. If we were then too poor to authorize its construction, have we since become rich enough to rush into a war? Our army, where is it? Echo answers where—a few soldiers hunting the Indians in Florida, and perishing gloriously in its swamps and everglades. Our commerce exposed in every quarter of the world. Our merchants subject to sudden bankruptcy and ruin—and the whole history is told in a few words our preparation for war.

We know the sufferers under the war mania will talk loudly of our success during the revolution, of the glorious battle of New Orleans, of our naval victories during the last war—of the courage and patriotism of the American people—granted—all granted—but have they reflected that within a few years the face of war has been changed, the tedious operation of sieges abandoned. Every thing carried on now by "coup de main," and that which before required weeks or months, and even in the time of Napoleon was considered impracticable is now effected in a few hours, by the late deadly destructive improvements and inventions in modern warfare. If they doubt this, let them look at St. Jean d'Acre, successfully resisting the great conqueror Napoleon himself, and battered about the ears of old Mehmet Ali in a few hours. Let them look at St. Jean d'Ulloa, the citadel of Vera Cruz, dismantled and captured by the Bourbon boy, the Prince de Joinville, in short order. And what have we to compare with these fortresses? Oh! we have the battery to begin with, why it would not be a breakfast for a sloop-of-war with the Paixham guns; and a bomb or two thrown into the midst of it with the deadly precision of modern warfare, would soon render it untenable. The fortifications at the narrow—what have we reflected that the steam ships which have lately visited us here commanded by British officers could pass them in the night, that those men are expert pilots, and might be employed against us with deadly effect, or if they did not choose to risk this, they could run in close with the land, put men enough on shore to carry those fortifications, or at least to keep them in employment while

the steamboats come up to the city, and blow it about our ears, retiring as they came in, or they might land 10,000 men on the Long Island shore, and before we are aware of it, Brooklyn be in their possession, the work of ruin completed, and the enemy only traced in the devastation left to mark his progress. And the picture we have given of New York will serve for every seaport town through the Union. Our pursuits have been so peaceful and so entirely commercial, that preparations for war have been lost sight of; and it is, therefore, not only idle, but preposterous in us to speak of war, without a navy, without an army, our coast defenceless, our commerce every where exposed, without seamen, and we may add, without knowledge, or at least without practical experience in modern warfare, and with experienced pilots to our cities and seaport towns in officers of other nations, and foreign engineers well acquainted with the actual position and strength of every fortification in the United States. Why a single war with a powerful nation like Great Britain, if she put forth her energies, would, in our present defenceless condition, give us the work of half a century to repair.

We should be like a peaceful Quaker encountering a celebrated prize fighter, and although he might have all the courage and determination of the other, or even more physical strength, yet wanting his science, he would carry the marks of a combat of fifteen minutes with him to the grave. War is now emphatically a matter of science in which the practised and experienced fighter has all the advantage, and numbers or spirit is matter of little account. And if we take the Ocean, we will find ourselves unequally matched there again. Our enemies have learnt a sore lesson in the last War, and if we enter upon another with Great Britain it will be a War for glory, hand to hand and gun to gun, in which Americans have no doubt as to results, but a war in which they will endeavour to cripple us and break us down in every way. Superior skill, superior force, will be brought to bear upon us—equal contests will be shunned, our few ships will be captured or compelled to hide themselves, and what equality will there be in a contest between one of our 74, and the British Queen or President, for example, fitted out with all the improvements of modern warfare; she could not escape her, the steam ship would take her position, dismantle, capture, or sink her in an hour. It is well perhaps for the cause of humanity that war has become now such a deadly strife among nations, as to make the unprepared look aguish at the idea of entering into it. If we wish for war, let us count the cost before we begin, and let us place ourselves in a position for it before it comes. Let us recall the 28 millions loaned the states, and apply it to defence and preparation, before we venture to swagger and talk big. Let us multiply our steamships, and ships of war, let us fortify our coasts, and increase the ways and means of transportation from State to State, establish dock yards and places as military depots, habituate ourselves to all the modern inventions in warfare, and then if war must come, and cannot be honorably avoided, we may enter into it with a hope of glory and success, but at present it is perfect nonsense to talk of it. Do not let our citizens be offended at plain and wholesome truth, we are no doubt a great people, a glorious nation, but let us bear in mind the sayings of poor Richard, if you will not hear reason she will surely rap your knuckles.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold on Thursday the 19th day of August next, at the Market House in Fredericton:

ALL the right and title of Mark Neekham, of, and to the following Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, in the Town of Fredericton, viz: The upper half of the Lot fronting on Queen's Street, adjoining the premises of George Woods, and the Lot fronting on King's Street, adjoining the rear of the Methodist Chapel Lot, and the Lot with the House and Buildings thereon, fronting on Brunswick Street, adjoining the residence of the Rev. Mr. Dollard. The same having been taken by an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court.

E. W. MILLER, SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office, Fredericton, Feb. 17, 1841.

## British and Foreign Bible Society.

THE Anniversary of the "FREDERICTON BIBLE ASSOCIATION," will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel on Thursday evening the 18th instant, when subjects of the deepest interest, connected with the operations of the Parent Society, will be brought under the notice of the Meeting. The Chair will be taken at 7 o'clock, and a collection made in aid of the above Institution.

Fredericton, Feb. 16, 1841.

## CONTRACT FOR STRAW.

SEALED TENDERS, (the rates to be expressed in Sterling,) will be received by Assistant Commissary General ROBINSON, at the Commissariat Office in Fredericton, until 12 o'clock on Friday the 26th inst., for supplying the Ordnance Barrack Department, between the 1st April, 1841, and 31st March, 1842, with the following quantities of Oaten or Barley STRAW, at the several stations as expressed below, viz:—

Saint John.....45 Tons.

Fredericton.....45 do.

Saint Andrews.....3 do.

Payment will be made in Silver Money at the Army Rates, at the usual periods of settlement of Ordnance accounts.—Two approved sureties will be required.

Fredericton, 16th February, 1841.

## NAILS, NAILS, CHEAP NAILS.

Manufactured and sold by

W. H. SCOVIL.

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

CUT Lath, Shingle, Board and Finishing NAILS of all sizes.  
Cut Flooring Brads, 3, 3 1/2, 4 inch,  
" Finishing do. 1, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2 inch,  
" Sheathing do. 2, 2 1/2, 2 3/4, 3 inch.  
Copper Boat Nails assorted sizes.  
A supply of the above description of nails always on hand, and for sale at very low prices, whole sale or retail.  
Purchasers of nails will find it much to their advantage to call and inspect for themselves.  
June, 1829.

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, FEBRUARY 17, 1841.

### Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.

SAMUEL W. BARBIT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.  
Director this week.....J. A. BECKWITH.

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.  
Manager for this week.....JOHN GREGORY.

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.

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.

### Saving's Bank.

Trustee for next week.....MARK NEEDHAM.

### 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.  
JOHN S. COY and THOMAS STEWART.

### Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.  
WM. J. BEDELL.

### Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

HARTFORD CONNECTICUT.

Agent at Fredericton.

ASA COY.

A Discourse, being the substance of a Sermon on Female Influence, preached by the Rev. Mr. Ambler, Minister of the Independent Congregation, in this City, and dedicated to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, has recently been published, and it is with great pleasure that we insert the entire reply of His Excellency to Mr. Ambler's letter, enclosing a presentation copy of the discourse, which has been handed to us for that purpose:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FREDERICTON, 4th February, 1841.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to thank you for the copy of your Loyal Discourse on Female Influence, as illustrative of the character of our Gracious Queen, and to assure you that His Excellency is duly sensible of the compliment to himself by its dedication to him, as well as of the flattering terms used in that dedication.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

H. J. HARVEY,

Private Secretary.

The Rev. JAS. B. AMBLER, St. John.

It will give pleasure to the friends of the Rev. Mr. Harrison, of St. Luke's Church, Portland, to learn that he was inducted to the Rectory of that Parish on the 23d ultimo, on the presentation of His Excellency Sir John Harvey, and the recommendation of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.—City Gazette.

[From the Saint John Courier.]

CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—We inadvertently omitted to notice, last week, the exertions that had been made by the worthy Pastor of St. Malachy's Church, the Rev. JAMES DUNPHY, for the spread of Temperance principles among his numerous flock. The Rev. gentleman having in an able and convincing manner previously brought the subject before his hearers from the Pulpit, commenced on last Sabbath the enrolment of the names of subscribers to the pledges.

The system adopted on this occasion embraces two distinct Pledges,—one of which enjoins total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors; the other, which is confined to persons who have the power of restraining themselves, permits the use of fermented liquors. On Sunday the Rev. Mr. Dunphy had the satisfaction of administering pledges to over 300 postulants; and since that time, 375 more have received the total abstinence pledge, and 27 the Temperance pledge; in all, above 700. This commencement augurs well in favour of improvement both in morals and conduct, of a large and important portion of our fellow citizens, and we trust that increased numbers will weekly be added to the ranks of those who have so nobly stood forward in the good cause, until dissipation, and consequent distress shall be entirely eradicated from the community.

The Rev. Gentleman announced to his congregation that he would continue to administer the Temperance Pledges on Sabbath evenings, after Vespers, and on the week mornings, after Divine Service.

SHIP LAUNCH.—On Thursday last was launched from the Building Yard of George Thomson, Esq., in Portland, the splendid Ship Princess Royal, of 1013 tons, old measurement. She is of a beautiful model—faithfully built, in Mr. Thomson's usual good style, and is considered by persons of judgment and experience to be one of the finest vessels ever built in this Province. The Princess Royal is owned by the builder, and commanded by Capt. P. Burns, late of the Ben Nevis.

EXTRAORDINARY TRAVELLING!—David Caldwell, Eastern Postman, left St. John on Saturday evening last, after six o'clock, proceeded to Amherst in Nova Scotia, a distance of 146 miles; and returned here again with the Halifax Mail on Monday afternoon, at 15 minutes after 3 o'clock.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—We learn by passengers who came in the cars last evening, from Philadelphia, that the United States Bank stopped paying at 2 o'clock, P. M. They state that a check for \$10,000 was paid; afterwards

a check for \$100,000 was offered and protested.

THE THIRD SUSPENSION.—The suspension which took place in the United States Bank yesterday, is allowed on all hands to be final. The Bank, it is supposed, will go into liquidation, and that its debts will all be paid by instalments, so far as they are paid at all. Some of the post notes of the Bank were sold yesterday at one per cent. a month, and there are yet individuals who would buy them.—The great question of interest is now, whether the other banks in Philadelphia will sustain their position, or go by the board, and all the south with them. There is so much doubt on this point that exchange has fallen a good deal. Bills of the U. S. Bank are bought at 10 per cent. discount. There are but few of them here; the resumption having been actively used in sending every thing home, by which New York and the eastern cities have realized a very large sum in specie and available funds.—Journal of Commerce.

FAILURE OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.—The most important news to-day is the final stoppage of the United States Bank, at Philadelphia. The institution is now confessedly irretrievably bankrupt. Its unsoundness has been suspected for some time past by men of sagacity, and it is now proved beyond a doubt. The stock to-day will probably decline 30 per cent. at the Board of Brokers—if, indeed, any sum whatsoever will be offered for what is intrinsically worthless. It may be banded about for a while longer by speculators and cornerers; but it may be considered as already out of the market for purposes of investment.—N. Y. Signal.

Intelligence has been received of the suspension of most of the other Philadelphia banks, and the probability that all will go. Under such circumstances, a still greater depreciation of the currency may be looked for. Many of them will probably never resume. Much anxiety will be manifested, to know what the action of the Legislature will be on the premises, and much excitement will exist for some time to come.—N. Y. Com., Feb. 6.

[From the United States Gazette, Feb. 5.]  
BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—This institution, we regret to say, has again been reduced to the painful alternative of suspending specie payments.

In the short space of twenty days since its vaults were opened, we understand that the bank has paid out nearly six millions of dollars in specie funds.

The daily increase of the demands upon its vaults from the eastward, rendered it impossible for the bank longer to resist the torrent. It has reluctantly yielded to the force of imperious circumstances. The great error, we consider, arose from the Legislature requiring the banks to resume before they were prepared for it; for how can the banks pay the people before the people pay the banks?—When the Bank of England suspended specie payments, it required twenty two years to resume.

The immense resources of the Bank of the United States, and the zeal and integrity of its directors, are a sufficient pledge to the public, that in the shortest possible period, it will resume specie payments, and discharge, with good faith, all its obligations. Forbearance and moderation are, therefore, alike enjoined by justice and sound policy.

UNITED STATES BANK.—A citation was yesterday morning issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, to the United States Bank, to appear, by her attorney, and show cause why her charter should not be forfeited. The circumstances which produced the citation are, that yesterday morning a Mr. A. Miller appeared at the counter of the bank, and demanded specie for two ten dollar notes which he held, and payment having been refused, he procured the issue of the above citation, which is made returnable for argument on the 15th instant.—Philadelphia Gazette, Feb. 6.

WILMINGTON BANKS.—We understand that the directors of the several banks in Wilmington (Del.) held a meeting Yesterday morning, and resolved to suspend specie payments, in consequence of information received from this city.—Id.

## BOSTON, JANUARY 22.

Capt. Judkin left Boston on the first of Dec. in command of the Britannia, which arrived in 14 days. He arrived here this morning in the Columbia, after a passage of 15 1/2 days, being absent from Boston 51 days, having made two passages across the Atlantic, and being on shore 21 1/2 days during that time.

In coming up the harbor the Columbia lost overboard an Apprentice boy named Hannegan, fifteen years old. The small boat was immediately lowered, but he had sunk, and nothing but his hat was discovered. She has brought the greatest number of letters ever delivered at the Boston Post Office, from any one vessel. The number is estimated at between 25,000 and 30,000, with the greatest exertion only part could be got ready for the mail, the remainder were forwarded this morning.

## JANUARY 28.

BRITISH SCHOONER WITH HER CREW IN A STATE OF MUTINY.—On Friday last the Revenue Cutter, Van Buren, Capt. Prince, from a cruise, fell in with inside of Cape Henry, the British schooner Magarettsville, Capt. Johnson, 65 days from Jamaica, bound to Baltimore, with a cargo of Logwood, was short of provisions and water, and her crew in a state of mutiny. Capt. Prince transferred the mutineers to the cutter, and sent a force to the Magarettsville, to work her up to this port, where she arrived on Saturday morning last, and was placed in the hands of William Gray, Esq. British Consul.—Norfolk Beacon.

It is stated that the postage on the Letters and Packages brought by the Columbia, will amount to nearly \$30,000.

## JANUARY 28.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—We have been favoured with the subjoined extract from a letter to a gentleman of this city, dated St. Croix, Dec. 30.  
I beheld this morning, in company with several gentlemen, one of the most horrible sight