

SUMMARY.

THE ARMY.

PLYMOUTH, May 27.

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE 11th REGIMENT.—The ceremony of presenting new colours to the 11th Regiment took place this day on Mount Wise. The men were in excellent order, and after going through several parade manoeuvres in a satisfactory manner, they were addressed by Major General Ellice. This gallant officer said that the regiment was first raised in 1685, near Barnstaple, from whence they took their title of "North Devon." They then went to Ireland. In 1708, to Portugal; 1711, to Quebec. In 1712 they were at Dunkirk. From 1742 to 1765 they were at Dettingen, Fontenoy, and other places on the continent. From 1787 to 1792 at Gibraltar. In 1793 at Toulon, 1794 in Corsica, 1798 in Holland, and in 1800 at the reduction of the West Indies. In 1807 at Madeira. In 1809 at Lisbon; and subsequently under the Duke of Wellington, in the Peninsula, at Salamanca, passage of the Pyrenees, at Toulouse, and various other places. During a long period they had been remarkable for their gallantry and good discipline, and in the Peninsula they had lost a great many officers and men, who fell through their valour. He had every confidence in their loyalty to their Queen, and in their fidelity in upholding the honour, and maintaining the independence of their country. The gallant General then addressed Lieut. Col. Derinzy, who had recently taken the command of the regiment, and after complimenting him upon his early career in Holland, and subsequent constant attention to his military duties, said that he felt assured that from the skill possessed by the commanding officer, and from the present efficient state of the men, every thing which the country could expect might be expected from the 11th Regiment. The Rev. J. Langmaid then consecrated the colours, and prayed for the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family. The colours, which are made of the richest silk, ornamented with gold, were then presented by the lady of the General (Mrs. Ellice, daughter of Earl Grey) to Ensigns Stanley and Ross. She hoped that the names which were embroidered on them would act as incentives for their bearers to increase the noble list, and that if those banners were ever unfurled in action, the same valour which had always actuated the 11th Regiment would be still found among them. The colours were saluted by the soldiers, and after being paraded before the men, under an escort, they were safely lodged in the centre of the Regiment. The weather was very fine. About 8,000 persons were present. The attendance of the boys and girls belonging to the schools of the Regiment added greatly to the interest of the ceremony. They were judiciously placed in front of the men. This evening the officers gave a ball at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth, 600 cards of invitation have been issued.

THE NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.—The following officers are promoted for the service on the coast of China, commissions dated May 6, 1841:

Commanders.—Edward Belcher, P. G. Blake, W. Warren, and H. Eyres to the rank of Captain.

Lieutenants.—G. Goldsmith, H. Kellett, R. B. Watson, J. Hay (b.), J. E. Bingham, and J. P. Bower, to the rank of Commander.

Mates.—J. Daly, J. Handcock, G. B. Jefferys, Rowland Edwards, A. Vyner, G. C. Fowler, and W. G. Luard, to the rank of Lieut.

Capt. S. D. Ellis, Royal Marines, recommended for brevet rank of Major in the army.

THE LATE SIR THOMAS HARVEY, K. C. B.—We have been politely favoured with the following biographical sketch of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey:—This officer is the second son of the late Sir Henry Harvey, K. B., who commanded the *Ramillies*, of 74 guns, in Earl Howe's action, June 1, 1794; captured, in conjunction with Sir Ralph Abercrombie, the Spanish Island of Trinidad, in February, 1797, and died an Admiral of the White, Dec. 28, 1810. In 1796, we find him commanding in succession the *Lacedemonian* and *Pelican*, sloops of war. The latter formed part of the squadron employed at the reduction of the above named colony; immediately after which he was promoted to the rank of Post Captain, in the *Prince of Wales*, a second rate, bearing his father's flag; and in that ship assisted at the attack upon Porto Rico, in the ensuing month of April. His post commission bears date, March 27, 1797. Captain Harvey's subsequent appointments were to the *Concord*, *Lapwing*, and *Unite*, frigates. The former he commanded for a very short period. In the *Lapwing* he intercepted several of the enemy's privateers and letters of marque, and accompanied Lord Hugh Seymour on the expedition against the Dutch colony of Surinam, which surrendered to the British arms, Aug. 20, 1799. The *Unite* was attached to the armament (under Rear Admiral Duckworth) which took possession of the Danish and Swedish West Indian Islands, in March 1801; and she was subsequently ordered to escort a large fleet of merchantmen to England. Previous to his leaving the West Indies, the inhabitants of Montserrat voted Captain Harvey the sum of £100 sterling, for the purchase of a piece of plate, for the services he had rendered that colony. During the remainder of the war he was stationed off Margate, under the orders of Lord Nelson, whose flag was at one time hoisted on board the *Unite*. From 1802 till the autumn of 1805, our officer appears to have been on half-pay. At the latter period he was appointed to the *Standard*, of 64 guns, in which ship he proceeded to the Mediterranean, and joined Lord Collingwood's fleet off Cartagena. Captain Harvey's next appointment was, in 1809, to the *Majestic*, 74; and during the ensuing summer, he was stationed in the *Belt*, to protect the valuable convoys going to and returning from the Baltic. At the end of the season, the approbation of the Board of Admiralty was conveyed to him through Sir Manley Dixon, accompanied by the thanks of that officer and the Commander-in-Chief, for his activity and zeal while on that important and harassing service. The Ma-

jestic being found defective, was paid off in 1810. Captain Harvey afterwards commanded the *Sceptre* and *Northumberland*, third rates; the former was attached to the North Sea fleet, under the orders of Admiral Young; the latter which had been for a considerable time stationed as a guard ship in the *Medway*, he paid off in July 1821. He was nominated a C. B., June 4, 1815; obtained a Colonelcy of Royal Marines, April 2, 1821; and became a Rear Admiral on the 19th July, in the same year, and a K. C. B. in April, 1833. Our officer married, March 28, 1805, Sarah, youngest daughter of the gallant Captain J. Harvey, who was mortally wounded in the glorious battle of June 1, 1794; by which union he became the brother-in-law, as well as first cousin, of the present Rear Admiral of that name, and of Captain Edward Harvey, R. N. In the celebrated passage in the *Dardanelles*, by Sir T. Duckworth, in 1807, Sir Thomas commanded the *Standard*, which ship bore a conspicuous part; and he was mentioned by Sir Sidney Smith, in terms of high eulogium for his conduct on that occasion. Sir Thomas, until he was lately called into active service by assuming the command on this station, resided with his family at Sholden Lodge, near Deal, where he led a life in strict accordance with his peculiarly social and benevolent disposition; and great indeed was the manifestation of sorrow at his departure from the neighbourhood where those qualifications had endeared him to those who had enjoyed his society, as well as the numerous poor who were constant partakers of his bounty. It is quite unnecessary for us to speak of the kindness, hospitality, and urbanity which marked his residence amongst us; they will find a better record in the hearts of those who sorrow for the sudden dispensation which has severed him from us. Few men won so immediately on those who happened to be thrown into his society, either officially or otherwise; with all the dignity necessary to uphold the character of the Naval Chief and English gentleman, there was a simplicity and mildness in his manner which found their way to the heart, and secured immediate regard and respect. He was extremely fond of society, and his table was never without guests; he disliked ostentation, and his social intercourse was regulated accordingly—except on occasions when it became necessary to give official entertainments, and even those were marked by the entire absence of that coldness and reserve, which, for the most part pervades both host and guests at such banquets, and which the Admiral's benign smile dispelled before his guests were seated. The last act of a life, of whose approaching finish he was quite unconscious, was in accordance with its whole tenor—one of charity. Sir Thomas was in his 67th year, and has left three sons and five daughters to lament the loss of so dear a parent. The eldest, Commander Thomas Harvey, commands the *Racer* on this station.—*Bermuda Royal Gazette*.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, June 19.—Since the commencement of the month, we have experienced a succession of dry weather, generally accompanied by cold harsh winds, which have also been prevalent throughout the kingdom, very little rain having fallen in any quarter. This has naturally caused apprehensions for the safety of the Spring crops of Grain and Potatoes, which have at least been much retarded, and in many situations have suffered injury from the excessive drought. The crop of Wheat, likewise, has been kept from making its usual progress towards maturity, and we cannot now have so early a harvest as at one time contemplated; added to which, complaints of thinness of plant are still very prevalent in some districts, and favorable weather will be much required to ensure an average crop of this important description of grain.

These considerations have had a decided effect of late upon our market, which has been strengthened in consequence of very moderate supplies being furnished by the growers throughout the country. A more general and extensive demand for consumption has been, in some degree, stimulated by the abandonment, for the present, of the government measure relating to the Corn-laws, and prices of free Wheat have gradually advanced within the fortnight about 4 per cent., leaving a comparatively very moderate stock of duty paid Wheat available for home use, and scarcely any Flour, the latter article advancing 2s. to 3s. per bbl.

The tendency in States Flour, in bond, is rather upward, occasional sales have been made at 22s. 6d. to 23s.

The intelligence from Turkey is interesting.—The news from the provinces becomes every day more alarming. The insurrectionary movements in Bulgaria were the result of an extensive conspiracy in all the Turkish European provinces, which promiscuously declared itself in consequence of the acts of violence committed by the Albanians at Nissa. Tranquillity was far from being re-established. Albanian deserters continue to overrun the neighbourhood of Roulchouk, committing the greatest excesses. The same scenes have occurred at Trebizond, where the population, consisting of Christians, Turks and Jews, immediately went over to the Russian territory, where they were provided with money, and promised exemption from taxes for ten years. In Syria troubles have also broken out, and some Turkish troops have been driven back by the mountaineers. In Crete, the insurrection is complete, raising recruits, distributing arms, and furnishing men through the Archipelago. The Grecian Patriarch and the Logothite Nicholas Aristarch have been deposed by the Sultan. The former has been replaced by Authenos, Bishop of Cysique, and the latter by the brother-in-law of the Prince of Samos. By a letter from the frontiers of Turkey, dated June 2, we learn that the Turkish troops continued their acts of violence against the Christians. The Pasha of Nissa was making grand preparations for his defence. The firmans had not yet been forwarded to Mehmet Ali, despatches from Shekib Effendi being first expected. The tribute to be paid by Mehmet Ali, is 4,000,000 per annum (£40,000), but the firmans on this point was not considered as definitively settled. The plague raged in Syria, especially amongst the troops.

On the night of the 23d ult., the small Town

of Parsbeg was entirely burnt down; 244 houses were consumed.

A few days ago, a fire took place in the small Town of Warth, near Ratisbon, which destroyed 141 houses.

An extensive conflagration at the town of Crediton, Devonshire, has entirely destroyed no less than 40 dwelling houses.

On Wednesday week a fire broke out at Dunstable, in Hertfordshire, by which twenty-one houses were consumed, and property to the amount of some thousands destroyed.

The Cotton mills of M. Heptien, at Ghent, have been destroyed. The loss is estimated at about 100,000*fr*.

The extensive Commercial house of Grant & Co., of Glasgow, have failed; their liabilities are said to amount to £180,000, and it is feared the effect will be felt by many other houses.

Messrs. Cockburn & Co., the East Indian and Australian Agents, of Old Broad Street, have stopped payment. Their debts and liabilities are stated at from £150,000 to £200,000. It is reported they will be able to pay 10s. in the pound.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES IN GLASGOW.—Forgeries to a very large amount, extending to about £8,620 have been perpetrated by a young man, one of the Clerks in a respectable mercantile house in Glasgow. He has decamped. A reward of £200 has been offered for his apprehension.

Admiral Sir Robert Barrie, K. C. B., died on the 5th of June.

The Directors of the Bank of England gave notice of their readiness to discount bills not more than six months to run at 5 per cent.

On Saturday week, Bartholomew Murry, an Irish lad, of 19 years of age, was executed at Chester, for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, who resided at Over Peover. He neither confessed or denied his guilt, and the moment before he ascended the scaffold, in answer to a question put to him as to the justice of his sentence, he said he had no communication to make.

Sir David Wilkie, the celebrated painter, died on the 1st June, in the *Oriental*, steam ship, in Gibraltar Bay, on his passage home, after painting the portraits of the Sultan of Turkey, the Pasha of Egypt, &c.

A letter from Naples, dated 20th May, intimates that the house of Rothschild has made a loan of 3,000,000 ducats, which the Government required, in order to settle the Sicilian affairs.

AFRICA.—The French had taken Mascara, and were fortifying it.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JULY 14, 1841.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.

SAMUEL W. BABBITT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.

Director this week.....C. P. WETMORE.

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.

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.

W. D. HART and T. T. SMITH.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

W. J. BEDELL.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Agent at Fredericton.—ASA COY.



By Authority.

IN COUNCIL, June 29, 1841.

The following Tracts of vacant Crown Land will be offered at Public Auction, at this Office, on Monday the 6th day of September next. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder within 14 days after.

22 acres, Restigouche, in rear of Lot No. 15, Eel River Settlement. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

200 acres, Queen's, Lot No. 28, west of Ironbound Cove, Salmon River. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

JOHN S. SAUNDERS,
Surveyor General.
Crown Land Office, July 7, 1841.

We have not much in the shape of news to offer our readers this week, but have made a few selections which are arranged under a summary head, in another column, and may, however, be read with interest. The next steamer for Halifax is the *Caledonia*; she was to leave Liverpool on the 4th instant, and will likely arrive about Friday next, when important news may be expected.

The following Address, signed by the Magistrates and a number of respectable Inhabitants, was presented to Major Cairnes, the Officers and men of the 36th Regiment, on their departure from this Garrison, on the 7th instant:—

ADDRESS:

"We, the Magistrates and other Inhabitants of the town of Fredericton, cannot permit the 36th Regiment to leave this place without expressing to Major Cairnes, the officers, non-commissioned officers and men under his command the lively sense we entertain of their soldier-like conduct as a Regiment, and the essential services they have rendered to their Sovereign and this Province whenever they have been called upon; and should actual hostilities have arisen when disturbances were rife upon the Border, we are sure they would have maintained the proud name they have so long borne, and which they have so often displayed, at Salamanca and elsewhere; and that they would in New Brunswick have stood 'FIRM' against the enemy of their country.

"To the gentleman like conduct of the officers, and the friendly intercourse which has marked their stay among us, we owe the regret with which we view their departure; and to the good conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men is to be ascribed the harmony which has existed during the whole period of their being quartered in this garrison. And we beg to assure the Regiment generally, that we shall long remember the 36th with the best feelings of the heart."

To which the gallant Major made the following

REPLY:

To the Magistrates and other Inhabitants of Fredericton.

"GENTLEMEN.—It is with feelings of deep emotion and satisfaction that I receive for myself and the officers and men of the 36th Regiment, the Address now presented to me.

"The approbation you have expressed of the conduct and character of this corps, is a tribute which must be dear to every Soldier's heart.—On the part of myself, and the officers and men of the 36th, I beg to return our warmest thanks for the regret expressed at our departure, as well as for the handsome encomiums you have passed upon us—and in bidding you farewell—to assure you, that we shall long remember the friendly intercourse we have experienced, during our stay here; and that, to whatever quarter of the Globe the services of our country may call us, we shall ever feel a lively interest in the welfare and prosperity of Fredericton and its Inhabitants.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,
G. CAIRNES,
Major Commanding 36th Regiment.
Fredericton, July 7, 1841."

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by Col. Hayne, Provincial Aid de Camp, left town on Tuesday last for Stanley, on his way to Miramichi, and will return through the County of Westmorland and Sussex Vale, visiting St. John, where His Excellency will probably await the arrival of Lady Colebrooke and family. A. Reade, Esquire, Private Secretary to His Excellency, left Fredericton on Thursday, and proceeds to Halifax to meet her Ladyship, who may be expected out in the first July packet, which was to have sailed from England on Monday last.—*Sentinel*.

FIRE.—On Saturday the house of Mrs. G. Nevins, a little below the Oromocto, was consumed by fire, in consequence of a spark which fell from the chimney on the roof.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—We understand that Charles Lyell, Esq., F. R. S., Professor of Geology, &c. &c., one of the most distinguished scientific men of the present day, is expected in the next steamer from England, for the purpose of making a Geological tour through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Mr. Lyell, we are informed, is a particular friend of Dr. Gesner, our Provincial Geologist, on whom he has caused the honours of several distinguished Scientific Institutions in the Mother Country to be conferred; and has for some time expressed a desire to examine the mineral treasures of this Province, in company with his friend, the Doctor, through whose instrumentality our rich and vast resources have been brought before the public, and are now attracting the attention of the scientific and the wealthy in Great Britain. We have, therefore, reason to anticipate the most beneficial results to New Brunswick, from the visit of the most celebrated Geologist of the age, and heartily congratulate Dr. Gesner that his labours among us are duly appreciated by those who are best able to judge of their value.—*Courier*.

FIRE.—The Dwelling House of Mr. Henry Nase, at the mouth of the Nerepis River, in King's County, (formerly the residence of the late Henry Nase, Esq.) was entirely destroyed by fire, about 2 o'clock on Monday last. Mr. N. was absent from home at the time, and the flames, which were caused by a spark lodging on the roof, had made so much headway when discovered, as to prevent the few persons present from saving the furniture and effects. The loss, we understand, is between £300 and £400.—*Id*.

MACKEREL FISHERY.—We are informed that the Mackerel Fishery in St. Peter's Bay and the neighbourhood, has been pretty good this season. The catch has amounted to nearly 12,000 barrels, many of which were shipping for Quebec, where they sold for 32s. 6d. by the last accounts.—*Herald*.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to announce the demise of Mr. Alexander M'Donnall, of Woodburn Farm, in this Parish. Mr. M'Donnall drove up to Saint Stephen on Tuesday last, and had only entered the Office of Alexander Campbell, Esquire, there, when on looking at his watch and remarking that it was half-past five o'clock, he fell lifeless on the floor. Medical aid was instantly procured, but without avail; thus in the midst of health, has an old respectable member of Society been cut off, reminding us that "In the midst of life we are in death." Mr. M'Donnall was in the 71st year of his age, and was a native of Wigtownshire.

Scotland. We deeply sympathize with his afflicted family and friends.—*St. And's Stand.*

BOSTON, July 1.

SEVERE STORM.—This city and vicinity were visited yesterday afternoon by one of the severest thunder storms, accompanied with a heavy fall of hail of the largest size, within the remembrance of that most infallible personage, the 'oldest inhabitant.' It commenced a little past 3 o'clock, p. m., and continued in successive showers during the afternoon. Hailstones of a very large size, some of them two inches in length from actual measurement, fell in great quantities for several minutes. The weather had been intensely warm during the forenoon, and the change in the atmosphere was as conducive to comfort as it was sudden. The squall in the harbour was very severe, but we have not heard of any very serious accident. The *Nahant* steamer, Flushing, went ashore on Bird Island, but was immediately got off. It is worthy of remark, that Professor Espy, the learned meteorologist, now in this city, foretold, in the presence of several gentlemen, the coming hurricane, and his prophecy was recorded in the Transcript, yesterday afternoon, before the storm itself.

MONTREAL, JUNE 26.—On the 27th inst. a meeting was held at Amherstburg for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of erecting a monument to that noble warrior and untutored savage, Tecumseh, whose name will be remembered and respected in Canada through ages yet to come.—Colonel Matthew Elliott, J. P., was called to the chair, and Dr. G. R. Grasset acted as Secretary. Several resolutions were passed, explanatory of the object of the meeting, and it was finally resolved that a monument be erected in Amherstburg to the memory of the departed warrior; that subscriptions be opened in all towns in British North America; and that British subjects in all parts of the United States be respectfully invited to join in this noble undertaking. The sixth resolution contained a request that editors of papers throughout the Provinces of British North America would aid the undertaking by inserting the proceedings of the meeting in their respective journals.

This is the only instance which has ever occurred of a civilized people assembling to pay such a tribute to an untutored Indian, and we doubt not the circumstance of the hand of friendship being thus held forth by Britons to the Indian tribes, will have great effect in binding them to the British government.

We hope that a handsome sum will be collected to build a monument of solidity, which may tell to future generations that the memory of the brave warrior, even though he be an Indian, who sacrifices his life in defence of our Country, is entitled to our lasting gratitude. It should not be forgotten that the Indian tribes, scattered far and wide over an extensive country, when they heard of the destruction of the monument erected to General Brock, the brave companion in arms of Tecumseh, and of the intention of re-building it, most generously transmitted eight hundred dollars in aid of the object. When we consider their poverty, this voluntary contribution speaks volumes as to their feelings of admiration of Brock, and of detestation of the unmanly perpetrator of the outrage.

DESEATERS DROWNED.—Of nine soldiers of the 34th Regiment, who lately attempted to swim across the Niagara, a little below the Ferry, near the Falls, seven are stated, in the *Buffalo Commercial*, to have been drowned.

There arrived at Quebec this season, up to June 19th, 14,610 emigrants from Europe, being 1,035 more than during the same time in 1840.

Arrivals at Quebec this season from Europe, 590.—Arrivals last year to the same time, 497.

Major General Alexander Macomb, commander-in-chief of the United States Army, died at Washington on the 25th June. He entered the service as a Cornet of Dragoons in 1799, and was appointed to the command of the army by President Adams in 1828.

It is stated that General Scott has been appointed successor to General Macomb, as commander-in-chief of the United States Army.

THE WILLIAM BROWN.—The Boston Post gives the statement of John Messer, one of the seamen saved from this wreck, and although we delight not in recording the horrid deeds of men, we think that the conduct of the mate on this occasion should not be concealed. If the arm of the law cannot reach him, public opinion may have its effect in preventing a recurrence of such cold blooded atrocity. We leave out his description of the loss of the ship, and go at once to his account of the transactions on board the long boat.—*Emigrant*.

"Before leaving us, the captain addressed the boat's crew encouragingly, desired us to keep our hearts up, not to quarrel or fight among ourselves, but to be advised by the mate, and to do what he should desire us. He then bid us good bye, and in fifteen minutes or so he was out of sight.

"During the whole of the day the weather was extremely cold, and the sea very rough. We rigged a dack with our oars in order to keep the boat's head to the sea, and to break the force of the waves.

Towards night fall the mate consulted in a low voice with several of the crew, about lighting the boat. I was aft at the time, with my back against the stern. At last he said to me and another man, who was near me, 'Well, I suppose you have no objections to lending us a hand to lighten the boat?' I inquired how he intended to do so? and while I was speaking I heard a splash alongside, and the whole boat was in an uproar—the work of death had commenced. The other man and myself both remonstrated against such cold blooded proceedings and said, 'If we are to die, let us die fair—let us cast lots.' 'Very well,' said the mate, 'they will throw you overboard next.' I then drew my sheath knife, and swore that whoever should lay a hand on me should share my fate. The mate then called a tall negro, one of the crew, aft, to toss me overboard, but when he saw my knife, he went forward again and lent the others a hand. My companion