

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, OCT. 13, 1841.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.
SAMUEL W. BABBIT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.

Director this week.....B. WOLHAUPTER.

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.....ASA COY.

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. WOLHAUPTER, President.

Committee for the present month.

JOHN S. COY and THOMAS STEWART.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

B. WOLHAUPTER.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Agent at Fredericton.—ASA COY.



By Authority.

The following Despatch and Convention are published by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. WM. F. ODELL, Secretary's Office, Oct. 12, 1841.

[CIRCULAR.]

Downing Street, Sept. 6, 1841.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for your information, three copies of a Convention of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and the Hans Towns, of which the ratifications were exchanged on the 28th ult., and I am to direct you to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying the provisions of this Convention into effect in the Colonies under your Government. I have, &c.

STANLEY.

Lt. Gov. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K. H. &c. &c.

CONVENTION OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE HANS TOWNS.

Signed at London, Aug. 3, 1841.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and the Senates of the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, (each State for itself separately,) on the other part, being desirous of improving and extending the commercial intercourse between their respective subjects and citizens, have, with this view, and in conformity with the stipulations of the VIIIth Article of the Convention of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and the Free Hanseatic Republics, signed at London on the 29th of September, 1825, resolved to conclude a Convention, which shall be considered as Supplementary to the above mentioned Convention of 1825.

Her Britannick Majesty and the said Free Hanseatic Republics have therefore named as their Plenipotentiaries for this purpose, that is to say:—
Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Member of Parliament, and Her Britannick Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

And the Senates of the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, Edward Banks, Doctor of Laws, a Member of the Senate, and one of the Syndicks of the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg, &c. &c.

Who, after having communicated to each other, their respective Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The Senates of the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, hereby agree, that British vessels coming from countries not being part of the Dominions of Her Britannick Majesty, shall henceforward, together with their cargoes, be admitted into the Ports of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg; and such vessels shall, on their admission, pay dues not higher nor other than those which shall be paid, in similar circumstances, by vessels belonging to Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg; and the duties to be paid upon the cargoes of such British vessels, shall not be higher nor other, than if such cargoes had been imported in vessels belonging to Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg. And in consideration thereof, Her Britannick Majesty agrees that, from and after the date of the exchange of the Ratifications of this present Convention, the vessels of the said Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, when coming from Hanseatic ports, shall, together with their cargoes, be admitted into the ports of all Her Britannick Majesty's Possessions; and such vessels shall, on their admission, pay dues not higher nor other, than those which shall be paid, in similar circumstances, by British vessels; and the duties to be paid upon the cargoes of such Hanseatic vessels, shall

not be higher nor other, than if such cargoes had been imported in British vessels.

ARTICLE II.

In consideration of the privileges extended to British Trade and Navigation, by the First Article of the present Convention, Her Britannick Majesty further agrees, that all goods, wares, and merchandize, being the produce of the States of the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, or of the other States of the Germanick Confederation, or of the States comprised in the Germanick Union of Customs, and which may be imported in any foreign vessels, from the ports of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, or from any port situated on the Elbe or Weser, into the ports of the British possessions abroad, including Gibraltar and Malta, shall also be permitted to be imported from the said ports of the Free Cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, into the ports of the said British possessions abroad, (including Gibraltar and Malta,) in vessels belonging to Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, built, owned, and navigated, as stipulated in the Fifth Article of the Convention of Commerce and Navigation, concluded on the 29th September, 1825, between Great Britain, on the one part, and the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, on the other part; and such goods, wares, and merchandize, being the produce of the Free Hanseatic Republics, or of the other States of the Germanick Confederation, or of the States of the Germanick Union of Customs, and so imported in Hanseatic vessels, into the ports of the said British possessions abroad, (including Gibraltar and Malta,) and all goods, wares, and merchandize, exported in Hanseatic vessels, built, owned, and navigated as aforesaid, from the ports of the British possessions abroad, (including Gibraltar and Malta,) to any foreign country whatever, shall pay no other or higher duties, than if the same were imported or exported in British vessels.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention, which shall be considered as Supplementary to the Convention concluded between Great Britain and the Free Hanseatic Republics on the 29th of September, 1825, shall be ratified, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged at London, as soon as possible, within the space of six weeks.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the third day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one.

PALMERSTON. BANKS.
(L.S.) (L.S.)

DALHOUSIE, Sept. 27, 1841.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose you for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, printed Reports of the formation of the Restigouche Agricultural Society, and of its proceedings from such formation up to the present time. I can only add that the Society is in a most prosperous state, and has done much good in this new County, hitherto much neglected in an agricultural point of view, the capabilities of which, however, are inferior to none, and superior to many of the other Counties in this Province.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. BARBERIE,
Clerk Peace, Restigouche.

The Hon. W. F. ODELL, &c. &c. &c.

FIRST REPORT OF THE RESTIGOUCHE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

January 5, 1841.

Robert Ferguson, Esquire, in the Chair.
The Secretary presented and read the following Report:—

This being the first general Meeting of "The Restigouche Agricultural Society," your Committee are required to report their proceedings for the past year; they accordingly state, that they have examined the Secretary and Treasurer's Accounts, which are correct, shewing a balance in his favour of £10 5s. 9d.; the sum granted by the Legislature, in aid of the Society, has not, however, been drawn for.

Your Committee have also examined the stock of Seed in the Society's depository, and find it corresponds with the Invoices produced, and that there are 3,825 lbs. of the earliest and most approved sort of Spring Wheat, at 60 lbs. per bushel, equal to 63-48-60 bushels, the growth of the United States, imported by inland navigation, through Canada, via Quebec—which your Committee recommend as a sample of excellent Grain. Independent of this, the Secretary has on hand 50 bushels of good clean four-rowed Barley, and 100 bushels of black Oats, also, a quantity of Grass Seeds have been procured, and are now for sale.

Your Committee take this opportunity of congratulating the Society on the increase of its Subscribers, principally Farmers, not with forced subscriptions, for the purpose of making a great show at the commencement, but to the amount prescribed by the Rules of the Society to constitute them members, with a laudable determination to continue such subscriptions as they can easily afford to pay. And in order to furnish general information, with a view to encourage increased exertion, your Committee have compiled from the Customs' Department, the value of Agricultural produce imported into this County the last two years ending this date, which are as follows, viz:—

	1839.	1840.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bacon,	273 18 10	298 2 9
Barley,	197 10 0	35 0 0
Barleymeal,		13 0 0
Beef salted,	879 6 3	969 0 0
Butter,	824 4 10	777 7 10
Cabbages and Carrots,		1 8 8
Cheese,	74 4 11	88 17 3
Commeal,	810 14 9	363 10 0
Flour,	7,407 3 3	5,152 7 7
Hams,	15 10 6	119 14 5
Oatmeal,	1,557 7 3	599 10 1
Oats,	2,926 7 0	3,034 17 0
Onions,	19 16 0	11 12 0
Pearl Barley,	171 5 8	48 12 3
Peas,	141 8 9	104 5 4
Peas split,		10 2 2
Pork,	4,714 17 5	3,807 1 9
Potatoes,	599 9 2	457 11 0
Turnips,	1 10 0	23 12 9
Total,	£20,614 14 7	£16,221 9 9

Thus it appears that about £37,000 has been taken from the capital and industry of this County, to maintain its inhabitants, by importing articles to the above amount, that might easily have been raised within itself, if proper attention were paid to its Agricultural Interests; and when it is considered, that even this amount is but the Sterling value, at first cost of the articles, and that at least 50 per cent is paid thereon by the consumer, your Committee is in hopes that every well-wisher to the community and best interests of the County, will encourage, by every means in his power, a more extensive growth and cultivation of these articles among ourselves, where we find a soil inferior to none in the Province, or even in any of the sister Provinces. For further encouragement, your Committee beg leave to recommend a review of the Parish of Durham from its commencement; but a few years since a wilderness without any communication with other settlements but by water; and entirely an Agricultural section of the County; to see its extensive improved farms, with the comfortable appearance of its inhabitants, and thriving condition of their flocks, who but a few years since, settled down in the forest, with but small means, and have now arrived at a comparative degree of comfortable independence, that must be encouraging to others similarly situated. But it is not in that Parish the prime of the land lies; from Chalfour's hill you can view a tract of country, as far as the eye can reach, to the southward and westward, not over a dead level or basin ground, but over a beautifully waved country, with scarcely a hill that would materially impede the cultivation of the soil; and the whole covered with a good growth of well-mixed wood, a sure indication of superior land. But, unfortunately, the emigrant and intending settler is deterred from approaching that tract, from the difficulty of penetrating the forest; that difficulty however, your Committee are respectfully of opinion, can readily be removed. There are now roads leading to the interior, one to the westward of the Sugar Loaf mountain, another to the settlement in or near the rear of Maple Green, and there is also a road from Dalhousie to the Forks of Eel River now nearly completed, to which your Committee beg leave to call your particular attention, inasmuch as it must be the easiest of access to the tract of country above alluded to; and by extending that road from the Forks to a line laid out by the late Deputy Surveyor SCULLY, in rear of the second concession, on and parallel to the Restigouche River, and then taking that road as a base, from which to run off other roads at right angles thereto, and parallel to each other, at about 2½ miles distance, which would afford forty rods frontage on each side of these roads to every hundred acres; and by opening cross roads on these at convenient distances, a vast extent of country would be thus opened up in an orderly and well-regulated manner. These roads, your Committee submit, should be not less than six rods wide, and when the forest trees are removed therefrom, they will grow up with evergreen bushes intermixed with birch and poplar, that will afford an ornamental shelter, and in the course of a few years would present a picturesque and beautifully settled country, proving a convenient and easy access to the interior, that would enable future intending settlers to select their situation or location, where they may obtain 100 acres of land for immediate settlement, on moderate terms, and suit themselves to any further quantity that their circumstances may permit them to purchase. This your Committee the more urgently press on the consideration of the Society at this time, as it can, in the first settlement of the country, be the more readily effected; and they feel confident that it has only to be made known at the proper quarter, to be complied with; as it can be done without incurring expense, only requiring instructions to the local Surveyor of Lands, that such is the wish of the Government.

Your Committee recommend that the Grant from the Legislature of last year, should be drawn, and placed at the disposal of the Society, to meet the premiums that may be awarded for the best samples of grain and hay seed, on the second Tuesday in April next, pursuant to a Resolution of this Society; and for purchasing in such seed as may then appear desirable for the interest of the Society, particularly Timothy seed grown in the country, being the safest and cleanest that can be obtained. Your Committee also recommend that a portion of that money should be expended in importing such grass and grain seeds as are not to be had in the country, and a few sheep of the Cheviot and Leicester breeds. The Ayrshire and Galloway cattle being the general favourites in the Province, and there being already a few good samples of these cattle in the country, as well as the small Canadian breed, a very useful and hardy animal, easily fed and a good milker, well adapted to a new country. Your Committee do not deem it advisable to recommend any further importation at present; but would rather suggest the expediency of encouraging by bounty, the best manner of imparting fertilizing powers to the earth, beyond the very limited means afforded by cattle manure; and the discovery of the best samples of gypsum, marl, and limestone, which are all to be found within the precincts of the County; besides which, there is scarcely an hundred acres that has not on it more or less of cedar land, whence a good top dressing may be obtained of black soil, for the adjacent dry land, than which, a more prolific manure cannot be applied for immediate purposes, either by itself, or mixed in a compost.

The following Resolution was then adopted:—
Resolved—That the Report of the Committee be received and published.

The Meeting then proceeded to the election of Officers and a Committee for the ensuing year, when the following Gentlemen were duly chosen:—
Robert Ferguson, Esquire, President.—
Andrew Barberie and Hugh Montgomery, Esquires, Vice Presidents.

Arthur Ritchie, Joseph Hunter, William Fleming, Esquires, Mr. David McIntosh and Mr. Thomas Barclay, Committee.

DUGALD STEWART,

Secretary and Treasurer.

[PUBLISHED BY COMMAND.]

TAVERN REGULATIONS.

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden in and for the City and County of Saint John, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1841.—

Ordered, That the following Rules and Regulations be established for the government of TAVERN KEEPERS in the County of Saint John.

1st. Every Tavern Keeper shall cause to be put up, and kept over his door, or on some conspicuous place outside of his house, a Board with his Christian and Surname at full length, and the words "Licensed Tavern" legibly painted thereon, under the Penalty of Forty Shillings.

2d. Every Tavern Keeper shall at all times keep, and, when required, furnish Travellers with necessary refreshment, bedding, and accommodation; and, in addition to the liquors usually provided, shall also furnish, if required, Tea and Coffee, with Sugar and Milk, and also good Malt, Spruce or Ginger Beer, or Cider, under the Penalty of Ten Shillings for every default.

3d. Every Tavern Keeper shall have sufficient Stable room for the accommodation of at least four horses, with a proper place of security for the Property, Sleighs, Sleds, Carriages, and other Vehicles of Travellers, and shall at all times keep a sufficient supply of good Hay and Oats, with a competent person to take care of, feed and groom Horses—under a Penalty of Twenty Shillings for every default.

4th. No Tavern Keeper shall suffer disorderly Persons to remain drinking or tipping in or about his House or Premises, under a Penalty of Forty Shillings for every offence.

5th. No Constable or Tavern Keeper shall be taken as a Security for a person to whom License shall be granted.

6th. Every Tavern Keeper shall cause a copy of these Regulations to be posted up, conspicuously, in his Public Room, and there continued—under the Penalty of Forty Shillings.

By Order of the Sessions.

JAMES PETERS, Jun.

Clerk of the Peace.

[From the Miramichi Gleaner.]

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

On Saturday last Mr. Perley, the Commissioner for Indian Affairs, returned to this place from the Restigouche, and left again yesterday for Richibucto, in pursuance of his mission. We hear that Mr. Perley has visited and examined the whole of the Indian Reserves in this quarter, and enumerated all the Micmacs, as well in New Brunswick as on the Canada side of the Bay of Chaleur, having for that purpose crossed the Bay from Grand Ance to Paspébiac, and then proceeded up the Gaspe shore to Mission Point, on the Restigouche.

Mr. Perley, with Captain O'Halloran, and Lieutenant Rolland, met a large number of the Micmacs at Burnt Church Point, to whom the objects of the mission were fully explained, and the information was received with great rejoicings. Mr. Perley was formally elected Grand Chief of the Micmac Nation, and Captain O'Halloran, and Lieutenant Rolland, were appointed second and third in rank. The election, the delivery of the several commissions, by strings of wampum, and the installation into office, we are told, were all highly interesting ceremonies. In one of the processions, the Indians exhibited a number of very splendid dresses, and displayed not less than two hundred banners. A broad Belt of wampum, which has been worn by the Julian Chiefs upwards of sixty years, was delivered to Mr. Perley, as also the Despatch, in the French language, which accompanied it when first sent by the Governor General of Canada, to the Micmac Nation, and a number of very ancient documents, which furnish very curious and valuable information as to the early history of this part of the Province.

We regret to learn, that Captain O'Halloran had a severe attack of illness on the coast, which compelled him to leave the canoes at Shippegan, and proceed to Bathurst by a pilot boat, to procure Medical aid. The gallant Captain has since, however, sufficiently recovered to proceed to the Restigouche, there to pursue his studies, in the Micmac language, for a short time. Lieutenant Rolland's leave of absence having expired, he has returned to Fredericton.

It will be gratifying to our readers to know, that instant measures will be taken for opening to the public the extensive and fertile tracts of land hitherto held for the Indians, in such a manner as will not only facilitate, but give an impetus to the settlement of this part of New Brunswick, for which benefits we shall be indebted to the energy and business habits of our present Lieutenant Governor.

The following is a complete list of the new Ministerial appointments, copied from the Times; with the addition of three minor appointments, first announced in last Friday's Gazette, and the announcement by the Morning Post of Mr. Pennefather's appointment.

CABINET.

Duke of Wellington.

First Lord of the Treasury,	Sir R. Peel.
Lord Chancellor,	Lord Lyndhurst.
Chancellor of the Exchequer,	Mr. Goulburn.
President of the Council,	Lord Wharfedale.
Privy Seal,	Duke of Buckingham.
Home Secretary,	Sir James Graham.
Foreign Secretary,	Earl of Aberdeen.
Colonial Secretary,	Lord Stanley.
First Lord of the Admiralty,	Earl of Haddington.
President of the Board of Control,	Lord Ellenborough.
President of the Board of Trade,	Earl of Ripon.
Secretary at War,	Sir H. Hardinge.
Treasurer of the Navy and Paymaster of the Forces,	Sir E. Knatchbull.
Postmaster General,	Lord Lowther.
Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster,	Lord G. Somerset.
Woods and Forests,	Earl of Lincoln.
Master Gen. of the Ordnance,	Sir G. Murray.
Vice President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint,	W. E. Gladstone.
Secretary of the Admiralty,	Hon. Sidney Herbert.
Joint Secretaries of the Treasury,	Sir G. Clerk.
Secretaries of the Board of Control,	Sir T. Fremantle.
Home Under Secretary,	J. Emerson Tennant.
	Hon. C. M. Sutton.

Foreign Under Secretary,
Colonial Under Secretary,

Lords of the Treasury,

Lords of the Admiralty,

Storekeeper of the Ordnance,
Clerk of the Ordnance,
Surveyor Gen. of the Ordnance,
Attorney General,
Solicitor General,
Judge Advocate,
Governor General of Canada,
Lord Advocate of Scotland,
Solicitor General for Scotland,
IRELAND.
Earl De Grey.
Sir E. Sugden.
Blackburne, Q.C.
Mr. Pennefather.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain,
Lord Steward,
Master of the Horse,
Master of the Buckhounds,
Capt. of Yeomen of the Guard,
Capt. of the Gent's Pensioners,
Vice Chamberlain,
Treasurer of the Household,
Comptroller of the Household,
Lords in Waiting,
Grooms in Waiting,
Equerry in Ordinary,
Mistress of the Robes,
Ladies of the Bedchamber,
PRINCE ALBERT'S HOUSEHOLD.
Groom of the Stole,
HOUSE OF LORDS APPOINTMENTS.
Sergeant at Arms,
Clerk Marshal,
HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.—The ladies most conspicuously attached to her Majesty's court by the late ministry, have been succeeded by the Duchess of Buccleuch and the Marchioness of Camden; a few other ladies of her Majesty's household being continued in their former situations, and particularly three of them, Lady Barham, Lady Portman, and Lady Littleton; we believe we may say all of them personally in great favour with her Majesty. The Duchess of Sutherland, in a domestic point of view, was undoubtedly a great loss—a woman of the greatest personal beauty and elegance in the kingdom, and against whom even party itself has never breathed a word. With royal personages, the mere circumstance of the rank of their attendants is perhaps of the least possible weight; whether the Queen's Mistress of the Robes were a duchess or a marchioness, must be to her Majesty a point of utter indifference; but it was certainly a thing to be desired that the new appointment should be such as to replace, if possible, the same grace and female accomplishments which were withdrawn in the person of the Duchess of Sutherland. We believe that this was the motive of Sir R. Peel in so anxiously soliciting the Duchess of Buccleuch to accept the honor which was offered to her. She is nearly the youngest of our duchesses, and has, without contradiction, all those graces and accomplishments which belong to her high rank. The same may be said of the Marchioness of Camden, a young woman of great personal beauty as well as high rank, being the niece of the Duke of Athol, and married only about three or four years since. Both of these appointments, therefore, are probably such as will fully satisfy her Majesty's feelings, and preserve unimpaired the elegance, splendour, and dignity of her court.

The appointment of Earl Delawarr to be Lord Chamberlain has given universal satisfaction to all parties, and it was unsolicited. Earl Delawarr is really a nobleman of the old school—he is clever, sensible, well-informed, high-principled, and unimpeachable in conduct. His Lordship is in his forty seventh year; the late Lord Grenville and the late Duke of Dorset were his Lordship's guardians. He married, at an early age, Lady Elizabeth Sackville, sister and heiress of the Duke of Dorset. By her he has Viscount Cantilupe and three children. His Lordship's family have always been distinguished by their Sovereigns, and held high office at Court. The late Earl was Master of the Horse to George the Third, and the present Earl was sent for by George the Fourth from Harrow School to dance with the Princess Charlotte at her first ball.

In order to reseat the new ministers in parliament, no less than twenty seven new writs have been issued, and the elections must all come on by the end of the next week. This, as far as it extends, amounts almost to the repetition of a new election. The opposition told us a month ago, and are repeating it every day, that liberal principles are daily gaining ground, and that nothing more was wanted but a new opportunity for the people to recover from the error which they have just committed in the choice of Conservative members. We must be allowed to say, that the choice is now again presented to them, and they are free to exercise it. Here are towns, counties, and boroughs re-opened, but not a word of opposition; none, at least, which can have any chance of success. Yet is there full opportunity given to re-agitate on the hustings the sugar duties, corn laws, timber, &c., but not a word of the kind appears to be in serious contemplation.—Bell's Messenger.

One of the earliest proceedings of the House of Commons after the adjournment, will, of necessity, be the election of the chairman of ways and means. We believe that Thomas Greene, Esq., the member for the borough of Lancaster, will be proposed to the house, and that, as Mr. Greene is a gentleman in all respects qualified to discharge the arduous and important duties of the office, his election may be regarded as certain.—Morning Post.

We understand that Mr. Cunard, the contractor with the Government for carrying the Halifax mail, has had the allowance raised