

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, NOV. 10, 1841.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

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

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.
Director this week.....J. F. TAYLOR.
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.....JAMES TAYLOR.
Hours of business, from 10 to 3.
Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

Savings Bank.

Trustee for next week.....J. WILLOX.

Central Fire Insurance Company.

Office open everyday, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sunday excepted,) from 11 to 3 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.
MOSES PICKARD.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Agent at Fredericton.—ASA COY.



By Authority.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,

8th November, 1841.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the undermentioned promotions, &c:—

1st Battalion York.

Lieutenant John Gregory, to be Captain, vice Holbrooke, retired, dated 6th November, 1841.
Ensign George Lee, Jr., to be Lieutenant, vice Gregory, 6th November.

Ensign David S. Kerr, to be Lieutenant, vice Fisher, retired, 7th November.

3d Battalion King's County.

David Smith, to be Captain of a new Company to be formed on Hammond River.

James W. Upham, to be Lieutenant, and Wm. H. Ganter, to be Ensign of the same—both dated 6th November, 1841.

Donald Bohannan, to be Ensign, dated 7th November, 1841.

David Drew, to be Ensign, dated 8th November, 1841.

Captain James Fairweather and Lieutenant Thomas Dixon, are permitted to retire with their respective rank, from ill health.

By Command.

GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

[PUBLISHED BY COMMAND.]

Kent Emigrant Society's Office,

Richibucto, Oct. 27, 1841.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose the proceedings of a General Meeting of the inhabitants of this County, convoked by the High Sheriff on the 14th instant, for the purpose of forming an Emigrant Society; and I am instructed by the Honorable President to acquaint you for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that the Society, as then organized, is now in full operation. An active correspondence is commenced with many persons whose pursuits are likely to afford useful information of what Emigrants may require, as well as with others who may give such persons direction where they may obtain that advice and assistance of which they may stand in need. From the well known zeal of the President and the other Officers of the institution for the settlement of the Country, I am warranted in expressing the most sanguine hopes of its being the instrument of effecting much good to a Country where labor is the principal desideratum to develop and bring into active operation the capabilities with which it is so richly endowed by nature.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obt'd. and very humble serv't.
WM. J. LAYTON, Secretary.

Alfred Reade, Esq. Private Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Emigrant Society's Office,

Richibucto, Oct. 14, 1841.

SIR,—Enclosed are the Rules of the Kent Emigrant Society, which I have in direction from the President and Directors to communicate to you, with a request that you will perform your duties as an Assistant on all occasions which may offer.

You will please to furnish me with a list of all persons who may apply to you for advice and direction, with the particular circumstances of their application, and I shall occasionally have to request your advice and information in respect of such persons in your neighbourhood, who may have the power to afford employment, such as Emigrants of particular classes or trades may desire to obtain.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. J. LAYTON, Secretary.

A.—B.—Esq. Assistant, &c., Emigrant Society.

KENT EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

On Tuesday the 12th October, a Meeting was held in the Court House, for the purpose of forming an Emigrant Society, Le Baron Drury, Esquire, in the Chair.—Mr. Layton was desired to act as Secretary.

Resolved, That an Emigrant Society be formed, consisting of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Board of Directors, with Assistants in different districts.

The following persons were then elected as Office Bearers:—

The Hon. J. W. Weldon, President,
George Pagan, and } Vice-
Le Baron Drury, Esq's. } Presidents,
Wm. J. Layton, Esquire, Secretary,
David Wark, Esquire, Treasurer.

John Wheten, William McLeod, John Jardine, Wm. Chandler, John P. Ford, and Jas. Long Esquires; The Rev. James Hannay, Messrs. D. Gifford, L. Des Brisay, and Wm. Caie—Directors.

Messrs. Thomas Johnson, John Clark, John Thorraat, George Holder, Isaac Sowerby, David Keswick, Wm. Beck, John Carruthers, John Stephenson, John Keswick, and Albert B. Smith, Esquire—Assistants.

Resolved, That a subscription of two shillings and six pence shall constitute a Member.

Resolved, That the objects of this Society be to afford useful and industrious Emigrants employment, information and assistance, in the means of obtaining a livelihood, in order to attach them to the soil, and to make their settlement a source of honest independence to themselves, and of advantage to the Country. In the attainment of this important end, prompt information should be afforded of such employment as the applicant be competent to undertake; advice and direction respecting improved or waste land as the parties may desire, or as may be under the circumstances advisable; and generally to render every assistance to Emigrants, whether poor or in good circumstances, as may smooth the difficulties incidental to men who come to us as strangers, in utter ignorance of the Country and its climate, of the mode of living, of cultivating the soil, and in all respects of procuring a sufficient subsistence in the Country.

Resolved, That as the organ of the President and Directors, the Secretary should enter into correspondence with the different Assistants, in order to obtain information useful to persons who are likely to require assistance, and to obtain the means of furnishing generally to Emigrants, such information as may be a means of attaching them as permanent settlers, either as farm-labourers, house servants, tradesmen, or as farmers.

Resolved, That in furtherance of the objects of this Society, and to enable Emigrants to procure immediately all necessary and desirable information in the various districts of the County, the Assistants will be the proper coadjutors of the Board of Directors; and the Secretary, in order to be the general nucleus for receiving and disseminating information, should be by himself, or by competent Assistants, in regular attendance at the office of the Society.

Resolved, That the Secretary do enter into communication with any one likely to give information to Emigrants of the objects of this Society, and of his readiness to furnish any assistance and advice to all applicants; and also, that he keep a book, in which all such persons, and of the circumstances under which they may apply, shall be recorded for the use of this Society.

Resolved, That the Rules of the York Emigrant Society, of the 2d June, and those of the Society in Saint John, of the 29th September, be used generally to direct the officers of this Society in the course of their management.

Resolved, That the annual Meeting of this Society be on the day on which the Agricultural Society's Cattle Show be appointed to be held, in order to subserve the convenience of Members who naturally entertain a similarity of views; at which time shall be appointed the Office Bearers, Rules and Regulations established or altered, and the general business incidental to a Society transacted.

LE BARON DRURY, Chairman.

FREDERICTON LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

We published in our last number the Resolutions adopted at a Meeting of the Ladies of Fredericton, held at Government House, on Monday the 1st instant, and we now subjoin His Excellency's introductory remarks, and the Addresses of several of the Gentlemen present on that interesting occasion:—

The Lieutenant Governor opened the proceedings of the meeting, by expressing the gratification which Lady Colebrooke and himself felt at the large and respectable assemblage so promptly formed, with the object of contributing to alleviate the sufferings and privations of the indigent classes, during the approaching season. They felt grateful in particular for the manner in which the Ladies of the community had responded to the invitation which Lady Colebrooke had ventured to address to them.

He had in other parts of the world, witnessed the same disposition, and the benefits which attended similar undertakings; and in looking forward to the effects of their exertions, he formed the most sanguine hopes from the plan he had understood to be in contemplation, of organizing a society for visiting the poor at their own houses. By this means, a bond of connection was established between the different orders of the community, which would be productive of advantage to both; a familiar and practical acquaintance with the habits of the humbler classes, in their every day life. The condition of the old and the young, would inspire confidence in the application of relief when required, and suggest a variety of resources to themselves, which would be still more valuable, and the objects of the Society's benevolence would look up to the dispensers of these benefits with grateful hearts, and would be prepared to accept their counsel—by which present good might be attained and future evils averted.

Whether, therefore, the amount of distress which they were called to relieve might be much or little, the benefits they would impart would be incalculable. He would not occupy the meeting further at that time, except to renew their acknowledgements for the disposition thus manifested by the community.

The first Resolution was proposed in a short

but appropriate address, by C. P. Wetmore, and was seconded by James Taylor, Esquires.

The Hon. Thomas Baillie proposed the second Resolution, which was seconded by L. A. Wilmot, Esq.

The third Resolution was proposed by B. Wolhaupter, Esq.

Mr. Reade in seconding the Resolution, said, that feeling the deep interest he did in the objects of the Meeting, he was unwilling to remain a silent spectator of its proceedings. Mr. Reade then continued—"It is a peculiarly happy feature in this undertaking, that it is one on which all can meet on common ground. Christian union for benevolent objects, is one of the most encouraging features in the present aspect of the times, and perhaps not the least evidence of the progress of the gospel. Without charity, all else is nothing worth—that we are told, will cover a multitude of sins—and the peculiar disposition of that charity, for which we are here met together to-day, is one which brings with it a special blessing: to clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and relieve the destitute: to succour the way-worn pilgrim and the houseless stranger. And let it not be said that in so doing, we are increasing the distress, which it is the object of the Society to alleviate. Let us remember that God hath said, "the poor shall never cease out of the land," that "the rich and poor met together; God is the Maker of them all." No efforts of man then can prevent the existence of poverty; and doubtless it is wisely ordered by Providence, that such should be the case. We should grow selfish and indifferent, cold and unsympathizing, and half the best feelings of our nature would never be drawn forth, were we not to come in contact with misery—never to hear the supplicating voice of want, or listen to the cry of the feeble and oppressed.

God has therefore wisely ordained that the poor shall never cease out of the land. Our endeavours then should not extend to the object of their removal from us; but at the same time our relief should be bestowed in that way, which is most conducive to their wants, and least liable to abuse, by falling into the hands of the undeserving. Now let me ask those, if there be any who entertain a fear of the effects of increasing the number of the poor amongst us, how they would propose to relieve them: for all will acknowledge that they must be relieved; shall we turn the wanderer from our doors, with the possibility of his perishing for want of the succour denied him? This we cannot do. Shall we give him money? How know we that it is well applied—that the object is a deserving one? The money may be spent in drink, or other degrading ways, by which not only is our sympathy outraged, and injury done to the deserving, but a positive evil is inflicted on the person himself, perhaps even to the increased liability of harm to both soul and body, while society at large is unjustly dealt by. Now for individuals to enquire into all these cases, is impossible.—What then is to be done? Let those who feel a responsibility in this matter, give their contributions in aid of this Society. They will then rest satisfied that those contributions—whether large or small, are all to the uttermost farthing, well expended. Instead of money being given to the applicant, a ticket to the members of the Committee, will ensure his case being properly dealt with. If deserving of relief, he will receive it, to the utmost extent the funds of the Society will allow; and if unworthy he will be properly rejected. Thus every farthing, which under other circumstances, might go to give drink to the drunkard, and add to the depravity of the depraved, will now be devoted to its true object. And let me add, that the knowledge which will thus be obtained of the numbers, wants and characters of the poor, may be subservient in many instances in procuring not a few of them regular and permanent employment.

But I am unwilling to detain you Ladies and Gentlemen, any longer with these details.—They are the temporal matters, the more human motives for our efforts—such as might have been dwelt on, in the times of the wise men of Greece and Rome. Our motives I trust are based on higher principles; and therefore the results will be, I fervently hope, more enduring. Indeed it is only as they spring from that higher source, that we can expect a blessing on them, however good in themselves may be the objects we have in view. And can our motives be too high, when we consider the reward promised and the blessing bestowed? That blessing—nothing less than the promise of inheritance in the kingdom of Heaven. "For I was an hungry, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me; I was sick and ye visited me. For inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

The Ven. Archdeacon at the request of Lady Colebrooke, submitted a statement of the objects and plans of the Society, as expressed in the following Resolutions; and in doing so remarked that no one had greater reason than himself to rejoice at the formation of this Society—trusting, as he did, that a work which has always occupied much of his time without being at all satisfactorily performed, would now be carried on as it ought to be. He considered it as most important, that the poor should be enabled to help themselves by having employment furnished to them; and hoped that they would derive from the operations of this Society other benefits, besides the relief of their immediate wants. The education of the children of persons of that class might be greatly promoted by them. The visitors, while enquiring into the real condition of any applicant for relief, might ascertain and report whether or not the children of the family attended any school, and the Society might grant some kind of relief only on the condition that those of the children, who could contribute nothing by their labour to the support of the family, should have this great advantage.—It was understood that some existing associations for particular purposes highly beneficial to the poor were about to be dissolved, those who are now members of those associations attaching themselves to this more general one. He trusted that the expectation with which this step must be supposed to be taken by those benevolent persons will not be disappointed; but that they will see the same objects more liberally provided for, and more

extensively effected by the Society, which this meeting has been called to form.

The Archdeacon was followed by the Master of the Rolls; who in seconding the Resolutions, expressed his gratification at the establishment of the present Society—a Society likely to be attended with great benefits, as bringing before the eyes of the wealthier classes, the state of those whose circumstances required relief; and connecting relief with industry and good conduct. It was also of much importance, in protecting those who were disposed to give from their own sympathies. This Society would be the means of accurately investigating the several cases, and distinguishing between the deserving and the undeserving. But he thought the direct benefits which the Society would confer, were as nothing when compared with the good which might result indirectly. Nothing tended so much to produce a good feeling among the humbler classes, as the knowledge that they were cared for by those above them; and that their wants and distresses attracted the consideration of those in more affluent circumstances.—The effect moreover of visiting among the poorer classes by Committees of Ladies, would be of the most salutary nature. Not only their temporal but their spiritual wants would become a subject of attention; and the check which would be given to disorderly behaviour, on the part of those who would be the objects of the Society's exertions, and by whom a visit at their dwellings would be expected from the Committee, might easily be imagined. Indeed nothing he thought more likely to tend to the moral amelioration of the community, than such influence. With these feelings he rejoiced that Lady Colebrooke had taken a lead on this occasion, and that the call had been so promptly and warmly responded to, by the respectable assemblage then present. He looked upon the foundation of the Society, as an era in the annals of Fredericton; the beneficial effects of which would be extended far beyond the present time.

[The Resolutions were then submitted and adopted, which we published last week.]

In moving the following Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Baillie, Mr. Wilmot, in a very excellent speech, suggested the holding a Bazaar and the performance of an Oratorio, in aid of the funds of the Society; and we understand measures have already been taken for accomplishing the last of these objects.

Resolved, That the President be requested to nominate a Committee to solicit contributions, and to take such other measures as may seem expedient for increasing the funds of the Society.

The Archdeacon, in proposing the thanks of the Meeting to Lady Colebrooke, for the condescending and kind manner in which she had presided on the occasion; observed he felt satisfied that in doing so, he was not only expressing the sentiments of those who were there assembled, but also of the entire community, who duly appreciated Her Ladyship's benevolent motives. On this Resolution being carried, the Lieutenant Governor returned thanks for Lady Colebrooke; and he took that occasion to notice the valuable suggestions which had been made by the gentlemen who had proposed and seconded the Resolutions. He was disposed to attach the greatest importance to the proposal, for encouraging the poor to send their children to school. An Infant School he said is much required in Fredericton, or rather the disposition in parents to send their children to such a school.

It was well known that such institutions had been elsewhere the means of rescuing multitudes of young children from the consequences of neglect and perversion, at an age when habits are contracted, which may endure for life; and that the characters of a whole generation may thus be formed to industry and virtue, by simply collecting infants into what may be considered large nurseries, under kind and careful governesses; while their indigent parents are relieved from care and anxiety during the hours they must dedicate to work.

The number of young children in the streets of Fredericton, is a spectacle calculated to call forth sympathy. In these educating days it will even strike a stranger as indicative of neglect, when the young children are thus left idling in the streets, at those hours when all should be employed. There were other objects, His Excellency continued, which would grow out of the labours of the Society. The condition of the sick, infirm, and disabled, would demand attention; and the consideration of the means of permanent alleviation of their sufferings, beyond such casual relief as the Society could afford.—Such reflections are incident to our common humanity everywhere.

In England, it might not be generally known to what an extent funds were raised by provident Societies, to which the industrious classes were themselves encouraged to contribute. Many thousand such societies being incorporated by act of parliament, whose contributions to the amount of several millions in the public funds, and derived from small weekly deposits, were dedicated to the objects of providing for widows and children; or against old age, sickness, and inability to work. To these Societies, which had spread also in the West Indies, we might look with confidence for the future amelioration of the condition of the industrious classes in this Province.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.



POSTSCRIPT.

The Halifax Mail of yesterday, brought accounts of the arrival of the steamer from England, in 14 days from Liverpool. The Britannia was detained till the 21st at Liverpool, which port she would otherwise have left on the 19th. We can only give our readers a brief summary of the latest news:—

Parliament was prorogued on the 7th by commission.

For the last 25 years the dockyards at Deptford, Woolwich, Sheerness, Chatham, Plymouth, and Pembroke, have not presented

such a scene of activity as they do at this present moment, there being no less than 26 to 30 ships of different rates, fitting out for active service.

Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining able-bodied seamen.

The West India Line of Royal Mail Steamers will commence running on the 15th of November. The Clyde, Lieutenant Woodruff, commanding, now in Southampton Water, will be the first to start. She will call at Falmouth for the mails.

Lord Stanley has been so unwell as to be unable to attend to his official duties, but he is getting better.

The insurrection in Spain, in favor of Queen Christina's restoration to the regency, has actually broken out, and General O'Donnell has seized the citadel of Pampluna.

There is an increase of the Revenue on the year, as compared with the last, of £248,148,—and that the increase on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, is £241,721.

Sir C. Bagot had been waiting at Portsmouth for final instructions, and was to sail on the same day on which the Britannia left.

Mr. Stevens, the American Ambassador, resigns his mission at this Court in the course of the present month, and leaves in the Great Western steamer on the 23d inst., for Washington.—Morning Post.

We have peculiar pleasure in announcing to the public a most munificent act on the part of Lord Morpeth: His Lordship has placed at the disposal of the National Board of Education the sum of £1,000, to be expended in promoting the National System of Education in Ireland.—Dublin Monitor.

It is not true, as seems to be the guess of many newspaper-writers, that any scheme for the increase of the existing rate of postage is at present under the consideration of the Government.—Morning Post, Oct. 5.

[From the Morning Chronicle.]

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHINA.

We have just received our overland despatches with dates from Canton to the 19th June, Calcutta 7th August, Bombay 1st September, Syria 17th September, Alexandria 26th September. The steamer (the Oriental, from Alexandria) is also bearer of Captain Barlow with despatches from China—where hostilities recommenced on the 23d May, and the result of five days' operations, placed the city of Canton at the disposal of the British force, when another truce was signed, and \$5,000,000 paid to Capt. Elliott before the withdrawal of our troops. The British loss in the affair at Canton was very trifling, only fifteen killed, and one hundred and twelve wounded.

Her Majesty's ship Nimrod, the vessel which bore the despatches to the Governor General, spoke the steam frigate Sesostris, off Acheen Head, in the Straits of Malacca, on the 27th July. This was certainly a most opportune meeting, for, as Captain Barlow went on board, the Admiral and Sir H. J. Pottinger were made acquainted with the important intelligence with which he was intrusted, at a much earlier period than could have been reasonably expected.

Our victories are clouded by the deaths of Capt. Sir Fleming Senhouse, of Her Majesty's ship Blenheim, and Major Becher, quartermaster general. The former officer sunk under the fatigue which he had undergone, aided, it is said, by mortification at the proceedings of Captain Elliott. He died on board the Blenheim, of fever, on the 11th of June; and was buried in the British burial-ground at Macao. The Times says—"Private letters declare, that this gallant officer repeatedly protested, that he would far rather have fallen under the walls of Canton, than have affixed his name to the convention of the 27th May."

The latest intelligence from Macao, up to the 21st June, represents the Chinese as highly incensed with the acts of the British, and determined to resist as strongly as ever.

Some accounts represent Captain Elliott as still contemplating an attack on Amoy. Sir Gordon Bremer arrived at Macao on the 18th June; and it is said that he immediately issued orders for the departure of the squadron for that port.

Lieutenant Col. Maxwell's 'run through the United States in 1841,' will appear in a few days. The author held a command on the American Frontier during the secret dispute on the Boundary question, and so distinguished himself on that occasion as to be received with every possible degree of compliment throughout the Union. He was thus enabled to obtain on his travels access to every body and everything worthy of notice. Portraits of the British and American Commanders, Sir John Harvey and General Scott, and other illustrations will accompany the volumes.—Boston Mail.

VALUABLE NEWSPAPER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The Editor and Proprietor of the New York Albion, from impaired health, is desirous of disposing of one third of the entire property of his establishment, provided he can obtain the co-operation of a gentleman of talents and energy, who may be disposed to enter into an arrangement with him. The property consists of:—1st. The Albion newspaper; 2d. The European, published at Liverpool on the day of the sailing of each steamer; 3d. The Emigrant and Old Countryman newspaper, published at the office of the Albion every Wednesday. If a satisfactory arrangement be made, it is the design of the present Editor and Proprietor to pass over to Europe for a few months for the perfect recovery of his health, and to open and establish such communications with political and literary friends, as will still more improve the Albion in all its departments, increase its influence and augment its already extensive circulation. All applications, which must be made to the Editor, will receive immediate and respectful attention.

The next Mail to meet the sailing of the Steamer from Halifax, will be closed at the Post Office on Saturday, the 13th instant, at half-past 11 A. M.