

JANUARY 28.

The Honorable Mr. Johnston, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message, in reply to an Address of the House of the 26th instant, requesting a detailed account of the expenditure of the sum granted at the last Session for Provincial Contingencies.

"NEW BRUNSWICK."

"Message to the House of Assembly, Jan. 28, 1842.

"W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, Lt. Governor.

"The Lieutenant Governor is unable to lay before the House of Assembly a detailed account of the expenditure of the sum of one thousand pounds, granted at the last Session of the General Assembly for Provincial Contingencies, such sum having been disbursed not as a Public Account, previously to his assumption of the Government.

"W. M. G. C."

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, FEBRUARY 2, 1842.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.
SAMUEL W. BARRIE, Cashier.
Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.
Director this week.....B. WOLHAUTER.
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.

Saving's Bank.

Trustee for next week.....PETER FISHER.

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. WOLHAUTER, President.
Committee for the present month.
C. McPHERSON and C. FISHER.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.
L. A. WILMOT.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

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



By Authority.

CROWN LAND OFFICE.

JANUARY 31, 1842.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the Block of Crown Land, recently surveyed by Deputy M'Lean, in the "New Durham" Settlement, in the Parish of Saint Mary's, on the East side of the River Nashua, about six miles North of the Penniac, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office, on Monday the 7th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Tract will be offered in Lots of fifty acres each, embracing the front, and fifty acres in rear will be reserved. Upset price, Three Shillings per acre, and three pence additional per acre for the survey.

JOHN S. SAUNDERS,
Surveyor General.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the Saint Andrew's Local Committee of the Church Society of New Brunswick, was held in All Saints Church, Saint Andrews, on Wednesday the 19th inst.

The Rev. the Rector in the Chair.
The Meeting being opened with prayer, and G. D. Street, Esquire, chosen as Secretary, the following Address was read by the Rector.

ADDRESS.
MY CHRISTIAN BRETHREN AND FRIENDS—
According to usual custom, I feel much pleasure in addressing you on the subject of our present Meeting, a subject, which, I am convinced, will at all times excite a lively interest in the mind of every Churchman.
Not unto us, but to God's holy name, is all the praise due, for the prosperous advancement of our infant Society, which, I now, with the most sincere gratification have to report, well knowing, that the hearts of you all are with our work, and your sympathies easily enlisted, in favour of any cause connected with our venerable and Apostolic Church.

The report of the last year, has been placed in your hands, and by it, you are informed of the state of the Society's funds, and of its disposal of the same. The appropriations, I have no doubt, will meet with your approbation, particularly those in favour of this County, which have been liberal; and I anxiously hope, that the Parish of Saint Andrews, will not, in proportion to its means, be inferior to others in the Province, in endeavours to forward the interests, and promote the objects and views of a Society, which is so closely connected with the interests and advancement of our deservedly beloved Church, and in aiding the benevolent exertions of that venerable Society, which has been the means, under God, of establishing that Church, in this our adopted country.

When we reflect upon the gigantic efforts which have been already made, and are still, with increased energy making in our Parent State, for supplying the destitute with spiritual sustenance, for disseminating that word of truth, which has been bestowed on man, by his all merciful God, to make him wise unto salvation;

for sending forth ministers of his holy word and sacraments, and in distributing with an unsparring hand, the writings of the learned and pious, to assist the prayerful and anxious enquirer after religious truth—when we consider, that our Church has been most wonderfully protected by Almighty power, from the period of her emerging from darkness in all her beauty, even to the present day, defying, under the protection of her great and divine head, the powers of this world, or the malice of Devils; when we see thousands, and tens of thousands of pounds expended in this holy work, arising, not only from the contributions of the opulent, but the offering of the poor man's mite; every pious and good man amongst us, will be stirred up to correspondent and proportionate exertion, and even the drowsy Christian will be awakened from his stupor of indifference, and, at the call of religion, will arouse himself, and zealously join that Christian band, which has laboured before him, in the Lord's field—all contributing to so great a cause—and all uniting in humble and hearty prayer to God, that divine grace may accompany their endeavours, in advancing the kingdom of God, and that all may be incited to a more diligent use of the means and instruments of religion, such as prayer, reading and hearing God's holy word, and receiving the blessed sacraments—all which, are instruments, which God has appointed, for the begetting and encreasing of holiness amongst us.

Such being the views of our Church Society, she surely cannot fail in enlisting the aid and co-operation of every Churchman, who has at heart, the advancement of sound religion, and who, after securing his own happiness by doing his duty, is desirous of consulting the edification and salvation of others; and views, with anxious care, the thousands of souls, who live, without any one whom they acknowledge as their appointed minister, and are earnestly desirous of worshipping God, according to the faith professed by the United Church of England and Ireland.

Scarcely ever do we enter into conversation on the progress of the Church in this Diocese, without hearing complaints respecting the lamentable deficiency of her ministrations in many places, and of the great anxiety exhibited by thousands, I may say, too poor to contribute much pecuniary aid for a house of prayer, where they can worship in the God of their fathers. It has not, hitherto, by many I fear, been considered to what a lamentable extent religious destitution extends in this country—but now, when our population is yearly encreasing, it is surely high time to be up and doing, and unite with our fellow subjects, in forwarding the organised plan of our Provincial Church Society, (adopted in strict accordance with the two great Societies "for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts," and that for "promoting Christian knowledge,") to supply such destitution.

No person amongst us, can entertain the smallest doubt, of the readiness of our unwearied and venerable Bishop, to aid us in every endeavour we make—but, we ought always to bear in mind, that it has pleased the Lord and head of the Church, to make him an overseer of a still enormous Diocese, and that, from every quarter, he receives complaints of spiritual wants, and continued entreaties to be furnished with ministers of God's holy word and sacraments. Great exertions are making by him, and his desires on the subject, are not only made known to the two Societies already alluded to, but they have also excited a correspondent anxiety on the part of those Societies, to supply such wants. It behoves us, then, cheerfully to unite with every systematic plan, in aid of objects of such great importance and interest, and cast into the treasury of the Lord, such funds, as may be raised by a system of contribution, regular, though small, and thus show our attachment to that Church, of which we profess ourselves to be members. Let us then, not loiter on the road, lest while we do so, the glory and happiness of enlarging the kingdom of God and of his Christ, be taken from us, and given to others, who place a greater value on it,—and, while with our lips we thank God for the blessings which he has vouchsafed, and continues to bestow on us, let us show our gratitude, by action, and exhibit our sense of God's bounty, by a correspondent endeavour on our part, to assist those who are in need.

Before I conclude this address, it gives me much pleasure to report a donation of twenty pounds from the Church Society, towards the erection of the intended Chapel of ease at Chamcook, and also a grant of seventy-five pounds sterling, for the same purpose, from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts.

FINALLY BRETHREN—
May the blessing of God rest upon you—may he "prevent you in all your doings with his most gracious favour, and further you with his continual help, that, in all your works, begun, continued and ended in him, you may glorify his holy name, and finally attain everlasting life, through Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour." Amen!

JEROME ALLEY, D. D., Rector.

After which the following Resolutions were passed.
Moved by Thomas Jones, Esquire, and seconded by Thomas B. Wilson, Esquire.

Resolved, That the Church Society of New Brunswick, still most deservedly claims the regard and cordial support of every member of the Church.

Moved by William Garnett, Esquire, and seconded by James W. Street, Esquire.

Resolved, That our respectful thanks are due to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, for his unwearied exertions in favour of the Church in these Provinces, and for his anxiety and endeavours to procure an additional number of Clergymen to serve in the different Parishes, and as travelling missionaries.

Moved by Charles V. Foster, Esquire, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Turner.

Resolved, That our sincere and heartfelt thanks are due to the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, for its paternal and unremitted care of the Church in these Colonies, and also to the Society for promoting Christian knowledge, for its liberality in supplying Bibles, Testaments,

Prayer Books and Tracts, to this Society, as well as different places in the Province.

Moved by Captain Peter Smith, and seconded by G. D. Street, Esquire.

Resolved, That this Committee views with deep interest and gratitude, the exertions made by the people in the Mother Country, towards the wide spread of true religion in these Colonies.

Moved by Thomas B. Wilson, Esquire, and seconded by Charles V. Foster, Esquire.

Resolved, That our most respectful thanks are due to the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, for its liberal grant of seventy-five pounds sterling, towards the erection of a Chapel of ease at Chamcook, in this Parish.

Moved by Mr. John Jarvis, and seconded by William Garnett, Esquire.

Resolved, That George D. Street, and Thos. B. Wilson, Esquires, be lay delegates from this Parish, at the ensuing annual Meeting of the Church Society at Fredericton.

Moved by Dr. Gove, and seconded by James W. Street, Esquire.

Resolved, That while this Committee notices with thanks the grant already made by the Church Society, of twenty pounds to the Church at Chamcook, it be recommended that a further grant of twenty pounds be made to the same, and that a supply of Testaments, Prayer Books, Tracts and lending Library Books, be made to this Parish, and also to Campo-Bello and West Isles.

Moved by James W. Street, Esquire, and seconded by Dr. Gove.

Resolved, That the Secretary request the Editors of the Saint Andrews Standard, Royal Gazette and Saint John Chronicle, to insert the proceedings of this Meeting, in their respective papers, and that the same be forwarded to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

GEORGE W. STREET, Secretary.

Saint Andrews, January 19, 1842.

TWENTY DAYS LATER FROM CHINA.

By the Swedish brig Albion, Captain Holdt, we have advices from China to the 16th of September. Our previous accounts were to August 27th.

The Albion touched at Batavia on the 21st October, and there learned that the British fleet had taken possession of the Island of Amoy. This Island is situated on the Eastern coast of China, in the Province of Fokien, about 15 miles in circumference, with an excellent harbour. A strong Chinese garrison has usually been maintained upon the Island.

MACAO, Sept. 15.—Nothing certain from the North. Chinese reports state that Amoy had been taken, and the Chinese Admiral killed.

The British ships of war had gone up Canton River, and had attacked the Chinese junks engaged in obstructing the navigation. A blockade and suspension of trade expected. Teas scarce. Exchange 49; little done.

The British Naval force have, it would seem, in consequence of some hostile movements on the part of the Chinese, imaginary or real, destroyed some villages bordering on the river which leads to Canton, the Chinese apparently offering no resistance, indeed they seem incapable of any, and to be entirely at the mercy of the invaders. At the British settlement at Hong Kong, the public works are continued with activity, and the native population is said to be fast increasing. Several houses in frame for that place had arrived, but it was thought they would prove a bad speculation, labour being good and cheap, and all sorts of materials abundant.

Meantime, the British expedition which had proceeded Northward, had captured Amoy, and some accounts say, again taken possession of Chusan. Amoy is represented to have been a place of considerable strength, at least in the opinion of the Chinese, and to have contained vast quantities of naval and military stores. It is, however, still twelve hundred miles from Peking. The Editor of the Canton Press thus speculates on their future proceedings:—

"Chinche and Ningpo, we doubt not, will be visited by the fleet, to stone for the murder of Captain Stead, of the *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, and if after this it proceeds to the Yang-tze-kiang, and is able to interrupt the communication between it and the great canal, the presence of the enemy cannot fail to be severely felt in the Capital, which will soon find itself without the usual receipt of salt and grain, the two articles most necessary to its immense population. The presence of the British armament near the canal, would also endanger the safety of several important cities, such as Tching-kiang-foo, just opposite to where the canal enters the river, and Nanking at no great distance, the second city of the Empire, and still considered by the Chinese an earthly paradise. Every thing that is costly, rare, or beautiful, is by the generality of the Chinese, considered to come from Nanking; and although no longer the Capital of an Empire, its populousness and riches, increased by trade and manufactures, are still very great. It may, for these reasons, therefore, not be unjustly supposed, that should the British armament take a position commanding the canal, the great danger to which the capital, from starvation, and other large cities from the immediate vicinity of an enemy, are exposed, may dispose the Peking Government to a speedy settlement of the question by treaty."

CANTON, Sept. 10.—On the 9th ult., Admiral Parker and Sir H. Pottinger arrived at Macao, superceding Commodore Bemer and Captain Elliott, H. B. M. Plenipotentiary in China. On the 22d, Sir Henry, with the chief part of Her Majesty's forces, both naval and military, sailed for the east coast of China, and through the Chinese a day or two since, we have received intelligence that the forts and town of Amoy were attacked on the 27th, and taken after but very slight resistance on the part of the Chinese; we get no further particulars of the affair, nor of the subsequent movement of the British forces, but it is possible that something is or will be known at Macao.

[From the Canton Register, Sept. 14.]

The Saint Mungo is loading in Hong Kong bay for London.

There is no intelligence of interest from Canton; all is there quiet. The Chinese say that Amoy was captured by the British on the 27th ult.; and there is a report that news of the re-capture of Chusan, without the slightest resistance, has reached Canton.

H. M. ship Herald, with three consorts, was passed on Saturday last off Lintin on her way to the Bogue.

We have heard it was the intention of Capt. Nias to garrison the forts on the Island of Wangtung, and to effect this purpose he applied to brigadier Burrell for troops; but the brigadier replied that he could not spare any; it is remoured that Captain Nias will, consequently, destroy the fortifications; such are the strict orders of Admiral Sir W. Parker; either to garrison or destroy the forts in Wangtung, should any proceedings on the part of the provincial government render such measures necessary.

[From the Canton Free Press.]

CAPTURE OF AMOY.

Reports from Canton continue to be to the effect that Amoy has been taken with great slaughter. No positive accounts confirming this news has however yet reached, and it is therefore possible that there may be no truth in them, and that the fleet has proceeded to the northward without touching there. But supposing that Amoy has really been taken, that its arsenals and defences are destroyed—what will be the next move of the fleet? Will it proceed to Fuh chow foo, the capital of Fuh keen province, and also lay that under contribution, or will it proceed direct to Chusan Ning Po and the Yang tze kiang, or even perhaps to the gulf of Pe che lo? All these movements are possible—all would be recommended by one or the other as most likely to be conducive to a speedy settlement of the war—and we confess it seems extremely difficult to decide on what is best to be done. If Amoy with its great naval stores, its fortifications, which have lately been much strengthened, and its considerable navy, has really fallen into the hands of the English, Amoy, which after the Bogue forts was considered the strongest post of the Empire; the impression this will produce in the capital cannot but be very great, and it is possible that the Emperor, becoming more and more convinced of the irresistible weight of British arms, may feel more inclined to treat for peace. It must, however, not be forgotten that the distance between Amoy and Peking is about twelve hundred miles, and that it may very well be that, as the visit of the British there will be but temporary, the Chinese will find means, as they lately did at Canton, to explain away the shame of a defeat, and even ascribe to their own prowess the departure of the British fleet. The policy of the reduction of Amoy, all things considered, appears to us justified by many considerations. The treatment the *Blonde's* boat experienced there last year is one; the boasting story the Mandarins sent the Emperor on this occasion, another; the great preparations the Chinese have made for defence and the really strong position of the place is a third good reason why it should be attacked, since the passing it would by the Chinese be regarded as a proof of their enemy being too weak to attempt it; a fourth consideration is the vast quantities of naval and military stores with which it is stocked, and which a prudent enemy would either destroy or convert to his own use. A fifth and last reason for the attack is, that it is likely to be successful with little loss on the side of the British, who may with their ships of war easily come within point blank range of their guns by which much boat service, marching of troops, &c., are avoided.

Fuh chow foo, we think it likely will escape this time, the season beginning to be late, and the fleet therefore desirous, if they intend going to Ningpo and the Yang-tze-kiang, to use all despatch. The Capital of Fuhkeen is situated considerably inland, and not accessible, we believe, to large ships.

We have only left to consider the proceeding of the expedition to the Peiho direct; for of course there can be no intention of going there after the Yang-tze-kiang shall have been entered, as the season would no longer permit ships to proceed to the northward. With a considerable land force and at an earlier period of the summer, the appearance of a British fleet at the Peiho and disembarkation of troops would no doubt carry consternation into Peking, nor would an attack on the Capital, we imagine, be an operation of very formidable difficulty. This might be the way of most speedily settling the question, although the Emperor, by retiring into Tartary, may even then, if he be so inclined, long bid defiance to the demands of the English, who after all, may find it difficult to keep an immense population in subjection for any great length of time, except with a numerical strength, which it is not likely can soon arrive on the shores of China.

In the absence of positive intelligence from the coast, we hope these speculations, for such only we beg them to be considered, may amuse our readers; we do not profess to be skilled in the sciences of war and portefeuilles, and may therefore, when touching on such matters commit errors, which we trust the indulgence of our readers will excuse.

The future policy and present state of the British in China.—(From the Canton Papers.)—
It seems still to be a matter of conjecture whether the Provincial Government intends to observe the treaty entered into with Captain Elliot, inviolate, or whether by infringing the terms of the treaty, a just pretext may thereby be afforded to the British force here, again to commence hostile measures, the first of which, it is generally supposed, will be a strict blockade of the river, and the re-occupation of the fort of Wantung. We learn that the Hooghly, in company with Her Majesty's ship Hyacinth, and schooner Starling, went to Whampoa during the week, that the steamer attempted to go to Canton, but that the sunken junks and stones prevented her proceeding on her trip. She has consequently returned to Hongkong, where she arrived three days since, to report to the senior commanding officer, and we are anxiously waiting for information from Hongkong, to know whether the obstruction of the Canton river will be considered a sufficient provocation to proclaim a blockade of the river. The reports of soldiers arriving at Canton continue, and there is little doubt that

the Chinese have of late been most anxious to purchase guns and muskets, in which they have, it is said, in some degree succeeded. It is possible that the courage of the rebel quelling General may revive in proportion to the distance of the enemy, but if so, he seems apparently forgetful that a considerable portion of the force still remains here, a force quite sufficient we suspect, effectually to punish him should he again intend treachery. In a state of such uncertainty it is of course impossible that the trade should proceed satisfactorily at Canton, affected as prices of exports and imports must daily be by rumours of a blockade and hostilities. The former has, we hear, had an effect on the prices of Teas which have again advanced, and imports are excessively difficult of sale. There are at present but very few British merchants in Canton, who are again obliged to have recourse to the agency of neutrals for the transaction of their business. Should the report of the taking of Amoy prove true, the stay of any foreigners at Canton may be very dangerous, as we know from experience that both Chinese soldiers and people make no difference between one foreigner and another.

Married.

At Bay de Verte, Westmorland, on the 15th January, by the Rev. George Miller, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. James Johnson, of Fredericton, to Amelia B. third daughter of Mr. Valentine Wood, of the former place.

Died.

At Burton on the 6th instant, after a lingering illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine Will, Chloe Isabella, third daughter of Mr. George P. Nevins, in the 18th year of her age, deeply regretted and lamented by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

On the 13th December, on his passage from Saint John to Belfast, on board the ship Marquis of Abercorn, John Cambridge, a native of Brandon, Ireland.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Dalhousie, on the second Tuesday in August next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and one o'clock in the afternoon of the same day: ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of William Fleming, of, in and to a certain Lot of Land, situate in the Parish of Colborne, in the County of Restigouche, and bounded on the upper or westerly side by Land granted to Archibald McNaught, on the corner or easterly side by Land granted to Joseph Caldwell, and on front by the Bay de Chaleur, containing five hundred acres more or less, and originally granted to William Caldwell: The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Hugh and John Montgomerie.

JAMES PAUL, SHERIFF.
Sheriff's Office, Dalhousie, 24th Jan., 1842.

BANK OF British North America.
THE Court of Directors hereby give notice, That a Half Yearly Dividend of Twenty Four Shillings Sterling per Share, will become payable on the Shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the 7th of March, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by Circular to the respective parties.

The Dividend is declared in Sterling Money, and will be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the 7th day of March, to be then fixed by the local Boards.

The Books will close preparatory to the Dividend on the 19th day of February, between which time and the 7th day of March, no transfers of Shares can take place.

By order of the Court,
G. DE B. ATTWOOD, Secretary.
London, January 3, 1842.—3w.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a NOTE or HAND, drawn in favour of Henry F. Connolly, or order, for £25 Currency, dated Woodstock, 1st Sept., 1840, payable nine months after date, (Signed) Connolly & Harding, in the hand writing of Valentine A. Harding, one of the partners in the late firm of Connolly & Harding—also, a Note of Hand drawn in favour of Henry F. Connolly, or order, for £10 Currency, dated Woodstock, 20th June, 1841, payable one month after date, (Signed) Connolly & Harding, in the hand writing of the said Valentine A. Harding, one of the partners in the said late firm. As the said Notes of Hand have been given secretly to the said Henry F. Connolly, by the said Valentine A. Harding, without the knowledge or consent of the Subscriber; and the said late firm have received no value for the same—also, any other Note or Notes, if any there be (Signed) Connolly & Harding, in the hand writing of the said Valentine A. Harding, as such Note or Notes have been given secretly by the said Valentine A. Harding, without the knowledge or consent of the Subscriber, who will not pay any such Notes, the late firm having received no value for the same.

CORNELIUS CONNOLLY.
Woodstock, 28th January, 1842.