

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 5, 1842.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.
SAMUEL W. BAERIT, 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.....SPATFORD 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.

Saving's Bank.

Trustee for next week.....J. T. SMITH.

Central Fire Insurance Company.

Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parole, (Sunday excepted,) from 10 to 2 o'clock.

B. WOLHAUPT, President.

Committee for the present month.

C. M'PHERSON and C. FISHER.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

THOMAS MURRAY.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Agent at Fredericton.—ASA COY.

Having received no later accounts from Great Britain since our former publication, we subjoin a continuation of extracts from papers by the last Steamer from Liverpool:—

SLAVE TRADE.

Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Stevenson.

Foreign Office, Oct. 13, 1841.

The undersigned, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has had the honor to receive the note of Mr. Stevenson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, dated on the 10th of September, in continuation of a correspondence with the predecessor of the undersigned in this office, and relating to the visitation of vessels bearing the American flag and suspected of being engaged in the African slave trade.

If the undersigned feels its necessary to offer some remarks upon the note of Mr. Stevenson, he is desirous of doing so in the manner best calculated to ensure a candid and impartial consideration; for he would deeply regret that any harshness or asperity of expression should aggravate the difficulties of a subject which is, at all times, but too liable to produce excitement and irritation. The undersigned is aware of the susceptibility of national feeling in all that affects national honor, and he requests Mr. Stevenson to believe that it is with the most unfeigned respect for the rights, honor, and independence of the United States that he now proceeds to address him.

The undersigned will forbear from entering into any particulars of the visitation of the vessels which has formed the principal matter of Mr. Stevenson's complaint to Her Majesty's Government, and which has been fully discussed in his correspondence with the predecessor of the undersigned.

That proceeding may have been justifiable or otherwise, and the undersigned will be prepared, if necessary, to enter with Mr. Stevenson into the details of the question; but his present object is that of a more general nature. He is desirous of placing very briefly before Mr. Stevenson, the consequences of those principles which he has laid down, and to appeal to his candor—the undersigned had almost said to the dictates of plain sense—in order to reject such a conclusion as that which must necessarily flow from the arguments contained in Mr. Stevenson's note.

Mr. Stevenson claims for the American flag, an absolute exemption from all interference, and utterly denies the right of the British Government, under any circumstances whatever, to visit in time of peace, merchant vessels bearing the flag of the Union.

Mr. Stevenson quotes the opinion delivered by Lord Stowell upon this subject, who declares that, in order to extirpate this odious traffic, it would not be lawful to capture vessels, even if they had slaves on board; and also, that for the same purpose, however laudable, no right of search could be admitted to exist.

Now, the undersigned is the last person who would presume to question the authority of the distinguished jurist to whom Mr. Stevenson has referred. But Mr. Stevenson will recollect that the judgment of Lord Stowell was delivered in the case of a French vessel which had actually been captured, and was condemned by a British tribunal. The sentence was reversed by Lord Stowell in the year 1817. At that period, Great Britain had no reason to presume that the slave trade was regarded as criminal by the whole civilized world, or that all nations had united their efforts for its suppression. And, even if such had been the case, it would have been very far from affording any justification of the sentence reversed. But the undersigned must observe that the present happy concurrence of the States of Christendom in this great object not merely justifies, but renders indispensable, the right now claimed and exercised by the British Government. The undersigned readily admits, that to visit and search American vessels in time of peace, when that right of search is not granted by treaty, would be an infraction of public law, and a violation of national dignity and independence. But no such right is asserted.

We sincerely desire to respect vessels of the United States, but we may reasonably expect to know what it really is that we respect. Doubtless the flag is *prima facie* evidence of the nationality of the vessel; and if this evidence were, in its nature, conclusive and irrefragable, it ought to preclude all further inquiry. But it is sufficiently notorious that the flags of

all nations are liable to be assumed by those who have no right or title to bear them.

Mr. Stevenson himself fully admits the extent to which the American flag has been employed for the purpose of covering the infamous traffic.

The undersigned joins with Mr. Stevenson in deeply lamenting the evil, and he agrees with him in thinking that the United States ought not to be considered responsible for this abuse of their flag. But if all inquiry be resisted, even when carried on further than to ascertain the nationality of the vessel, and impunity be claimed for the most lawless and desperate of mankind in the commission of this fraud, the undersigned greatly fears that it may be regarded as something like an assumption of that responsibility which has been deprecated by Mr. Stevenson.

While Mr. Stevenson deprecates the prevalence of this abuse, and the nefarious character of the trade, can he be satisfied that no remedy should be applied or attempted?

The undersigned hopes and believes that the number of bona fide American vessels engaged in the trade is very small, and thus the danger of interference with such vessels by British cruisers must be of rare occurrence.

Mr. Stevenson will admit that his objection to the interference would, under any circumstances, tend in its consequence to the protection of an abominable traffic, stigmatized by the whole Christian world; but the confession of Mr. Stevenson, that the trade is extensively carried on under the fraudulent use of the American flag, does, in truth, justify the whole claim put forward by the British Government.

It constitutes that reasonable ground of suspicion which the law of nations requires in such a case. The admitted fact of this abuse creates the right of inquiry.

The undersigned renounces all pretension on the part of the British Government to visit and search American vessels in time of peace. Nor is it as American that such vessels are ever visited. But it has been the invariable practice of the British Navy, and, as the undersigned believes, of all navies in the world, to ascertain by visit the real nationality of merchant vessels met with on the high seas, if there be good reason to apprehend their illegal character.

In certain latitudes, and for a particular object, the vessels referred to are visited, not as American, but either as British vessels engaged in an unlawful traffic, and carrying the flag of the United States for a criminal purpose, or as belonging to States which have by treaty conceded to Great Britain the right of search, and which right it is attempted to defeat by fraudulently bearing the protecting flag of the Union; or, finally, they are visited as piratical outlaws, possessing no claim to any flag or nationality whatever.

Now, it can scarcely be maintained by Mr. Stevenson that Great Britain should be bound to permit her own subjects, with British vessels and British capital, to carry on before the eyes of British officers this detestable traffic in human beings, which the law has declared to be piracy, merely because they had the audacity to commit an additional offence by fraudulently usurping the American flag.

Neither could Mr. Stevenson, with more reason, affirm that the subjects of States which have granted to Great Britain the right of search should be enabled to violate the obligation of their treaties, by displaying the flag of the Union, contrary to the will and in defiance of the American Government itself.

Still less would Mr. Stevenson pretend to claim immunity for piratical adventurers who should endeavour to shelter their lawless proceedings under the ensign of the United States.

But, unless Mr. Stevenson be prepared to maintain these propositions, the whole fabric of his argument falls to the ground; for the undersigned admits, that if the British cruiser should possess a knowledge of the American character of any vessel, his visitation of such vessel would be entirely unjustifiable.

He further admits that so much respect and honour are due to the American flag, that no vessel bearing it ought to be visited by a British cruiser except under the most grave suspicions and well founded doubts of the genuineness of its character.

The undersigned, although with pain, must add, that if such visit should lead to the proof of the American origin of the vessel, and that she was avowedly engaged in the slave trade, exhibiting to view the manacles, fetters, and other usual implements of torture, or had even a number of these unfortunate beings on board, no British officer could interfere further.

He might give information to the cruisers of the United States, but it would not be in his own power to arrest or impede the prosecution of the voyage and the success of the undertaking.

It is obvious, therefore, that the utmost caution is necessary in the exercise of the right claimed by Great Britain. While we have recourse to the necessary, and indeed the only means for detecting imposture, the practice will be carefully guarded, and limited to cases of strong suspicion. The undersigned begs to assure Mr. Stevenson that the most precise and positive instructions have been issued to Her Majesty's officers on this subject.

The United States have stigmatized this abominable trade in terms of abhorrence as strong as the people of this country. They are also actively engaged in its suppression. But if, instead of joining their efforts to those of Great Britain, and labouring with her for the attainment of this great blessing to humanity, the United States had wished to follow a different course, the reasoning employed in Mr. Stevenson's note is precisely such as would be resorted to for its defence and justification.

The undersigned, with his conviction of the perfect good faith and sincerity of the Government of the United States, would almost fear to offend Mr. Stevenson even by disclaiming any such suspicion; but he believes Mr. Stevenson will agree with him in lamenting that the effects of the policy of the United States should have any tendency to create a different impression in the minds of those who are disposed to think less favourably and less justly upon this subject.

Great Britain makes no pretension, claims no right, which she is not ready and desirous to concede to the United States.

A mutual right of search, regulated in such a manner as to prevent the occurrence of any irritating circumstances, has always appeared to the undersigned to be the most reasonable, the most simple, and most effectual method of attaining the great object which both Governments have in view.

But this proposal has already been rejected by the United States, and the undersigned is not instructed again to offer it for consideration.

It is for the American Government alone to determine what may be due to a just regard for their national dignity and national interests; but the undersigned must be permitted to express his conviction, that rights which have been mutually conceded to each other by the Governments of Great Britain and France can scarcely be incompatible with the honour and independence of any State upon the face of the earth.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to request of Mr. Stevenson to accept the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

A. Stevenson, Esq. &c.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

[Extract from a Private Letter.]

Her Majesty's Ship Prince Albert,

Off the River, August 10, 1841.

We called at Madeira, Teneriffe, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, River Sindo, Cape Coast Castle and Accra. We have had very good health, but have lost three men since we left England by accidents. Thus far we have been fortunate; all in good spirits, and anxious to get into the river, which we shall do in a few days. We are now taking coal, &c. in from the Harriet transport; she then goes on to Fernando Po, and thence to India. The appearance of the country is not here very good, being low and swampy, but after a few days it will improve. The greatest evil I have to complain of is the heavy rolling of the ship; it is dreadful just now; she is rolling in such a way now that it is with great difficulty I can write; however when we get across the bar of the river all will be well. Fortunately we had fine weather when we crossed the bar; as these are certainly not first class sea-boats, they will, I have no doubt do well for the river. Her Majesty's brig Buzzard is here; she has been blockading the river for six months, and has not lost one man. We have been to the river Sindo, which professes to be a civilized American colony, but it is if any thing, worse than a native village. Liberia is not all as it should be; I should not like to go to live there. As to Cape Coast Castle and Sierra Leone, I like them very well; I had much rather live in Sierra Leone than in Sydney. The only objection that I have to Accra and Cape Coast is, that no horses will live; they have lived a little while, but not so as to do any good. We hear the natives in the river are not very friendly. The Buzzard's boat went in the other day, and was obliged to return, so likely we shall have something to do.

14th.—We are in the river now; crossed the bar yesterday; all well, and in good spirits. I went a little up the river yesterday in the Son-dan, but she at last stuck in the river, where she remained until the tide rose. We all go up on Monday.

THE STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, BY CHANTREY.

BOARD OF COUNCIL.—Mr. Anderton requested to be informed in what state of progress the statue of the Duke of Wellington, by the late Sir Francis Chantrey, towards which the City of London had subscribed the sum of £500, at present was? He believed that Sir Peter Laurie, from his connection with the Committee, might be able to give the Court some intelligence upon the subject.

Sir Peter Laurie said that a short time before Sir Francis Chantrey's death, that eminent artist expressed a wish that he (Sir Peter Laurie) should go to see the model of the horse and of the Duke so far as had been completed. The horse which was a splendid model, had been since cast in bronze. He had seen the horse and the model of the head of the Duke, who had been sitting on the day he visited the sculptor's studio. The great task had been therefore completed, and it would be an easy matter to get a sculptor able to do justice to the rest [hear hear.] Sir Francis had had one instalment of £3,000, and he had shortly before he died, thought that he was justified in demanding the second instalment of £3,000. He (Sir Peter Laurie), however, doubted the validity of the claim at the moment, and it was in consequence not persisted in. He should feel it to be his duty to call together the Committee on the subject; but he considered it the most prudent course to wait until Parliament was sitting, as several members were upon the Committee. He congratulated the Court upon the probability that they would at no great distance of time see a very splendid monument rise in the heart of the metropolis [hear, hear].

GERMAN MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—This species of entertainment, borrowed from England, is now frequent in all parts of Germany. The German festivals surpass ours in the magnitude of their scale, and do not contain those miscellaneous jumbles, called *Selections*, by which our managers endeavour to cater for every sort of capacity. On the 8th of this month, at Vienna, Mendelssohn's *St. Paul* was performed by vocal and instrumental orchestra of one thousand and seventy-two persons. It was to continue for three days; the receipts to be employed in erecting monuments to Haydn, Glick, Mozart, and Beethoven.

The importation of sovereigns from the Continent, continues upon a large scale, and nothing but a deficiency in the weight of a proportion can prevent the accumulation of a quantity perhaps inconveniently great in the coffers of the Bank of England. Of heavy coin coming in, however, the supply is by no means considerable. A new feature in this branch of business has to be noticed, as it appears to be quite a novel one of late. The importing houses have, for the first time, received gold in bars for sale on account of their correspondents.

FOREIGNERS.—It is reported that Government will order a return to be made forthwith of all foreigners, male and female, now in England; for it is said that shoals of doubtful characters have found their way into this country lately. Reports are bruited about respecting the origin of the fire in the Tower, which go very far to show that it did not happen accidentally.—*Morning Post*.

An official report of the committee of inquiry, appointed by the Right Hon. Sir Geo. Murray, to inquire into all the circumstances connected with the origin and progress of the late fire, has been published. It adds nothing to the facts already known.

A pile-driving machine, imported from America, and called "Brother Jonathan," is now in use on the Surrey side of the New Hungerford Market Bridge. It is worked by a locomotive engine of ten horse power, and the blow given by the hammer or monkey as it descends, exceeds six hundred tons. By this means, two piles of the largest size are driven nearly their whole length into the earth in about eight minutes, or perhaps less; a circular, horizontal saw, is worked by the engine, which in a few seconds cuts the tops of the piles even. The saving of labour by this machine is immense.

IRISH VICEROYAL COURT.—*The Levee*.—On Wednesday His Excellency Lord de Grey held his first levee at the Castle, and it being well understood that the attendance would be numerous beyond precedent, the Chamberlain issued a Public Notice from his office some days since, that the presentations would commence at 1 o'clock, instead of 2 o'clock, the usual hour. The ceremonial excited the most general interest in the minds of the citizens, and along the line of streets through which the carriages passed, the windows were occupied by elegantly attired ladies, while the footways were so crowded that it was not easy to pass along.—*Saunders's Dublin News Letter*.

We are informed by a letter from the Hague of the 27th ult. that Baron Anselme de Rothschild has offered to pay off the 5,000,000 florins paid annually by Belgium to Holland, as the amount of its debt, at the rate of 95, but the Dutch Ministry has replied that it will not negotiate with M. de Rothschild for the extinction of the debt of a lower rate of capital than 100.

The Madrid Papers received, are of the 23d inst. On that day Espartero entered the capital in triumph, having effectually crushed every germ of the Christina rebellion in the Northern Provinces.

The Admiralty have directed the complement of the Pique, 36, to be completed to 360 men, and that of the Warspite and Vindictive, 50's, to 550 men each, within 50 men of a 72 gun ship.

The British and North American Royal Mail steam-ship Britannia, Captain Hewitt, arrived in the Mersey on Tuesday night, shortly after eleven o'clock. Notwithstanding very tempestuous weather, she made the run from port to port in twelve days.

On Thursday week a special court of common council was held at the Mansion House, London, for the purpose of presenting to Major General Sir Charles Felix Smith, the freedom of the city, for his gallant conduct in Syria. The court was unusually crowded.

SINGULAR PROPORTION OF THE SEXES.—In the County of Westmorland, according to the last census, there are, 28,234 males and 28,235 females.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.—A number of the Polish refugees resident in London, amongst whom were several officers of rank, attended divine service yesterday morning at the German Catholic Chapel. The service commenced by the obsequies for those Poles who died for their country on the field of battle during the war of 1830-31. The absence of almost all public men from the metropolis at this season of the year, precluded the possibility of holding a public meeting in the afternoon, as was usual on former similar occasions. The meeting, therefore, took place amongst the Poles themselves, at the rooms of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland, in Duke Street, St. James's, and was very numerously attended. All the speeches made showed that years of exile and suffering had not cooled in the breasts of the Poles, their attachment to their country, nor weakened their hope of the final triumph of their cause. The meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Markowski, a member of the Polish committee in London, commenced at seven in the evening, the hour at which the revolution broke out at Warsaw, in 1830, and the proceedings terminated at nine o'clock. A similar meeting was held also in John Street, Oxford Street, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the convenience of those refugees who could not attend in the evening at Sussex Chambers.

Sir Stratford Canning, in reply to a merchant of Glasgow, has intimated the opinion of the British Government, that the 10th November, 1844, is the earliest day on which the treaty between the Brazils and Great Britain can expire.

A needle, which was accidentally swallowed by Mr. John Bridges, a solicitor, living at Islington, when he was a boy of ten, more than sixty years ago, made its appearance a little above his ankle two or three days since. The eye of the needle shows it to be of ancient fabric.

A few days since Mrs. King, the wife of a green grocer, residing in Cornwall road, Stamford street, London, was safely delivered of three children, two girls and one boy, who were afterwards baptised by the Rev. Mr. Fisher, at St. John's, Waterloo bridge road. The children only lived a few hours. The mother is likely to do well.

The European population of the French possessions in Northern Africa is at present 32,017—viz: 14,669 men, 7,782 women, and 9,606 children. Of these there are 7,585 men, 4,470 women, and 6,331 children at Algiers. Out of the whole number 13,563 are French, 9,591 Spaniards, 4,392 English and Maltese, 3,136 Italians, 1,329 Germans, and six Greeks or Russians. The native population in all the towns occupied by the French is calculated at 30,000.

An extraordinary courier had been despatched from Madrid with an autograph letter

from Queen Isabel for Queen Victoria, congratulating her on the birth of the Duke of Cornwall.

The Queen of England has sent M. Dumont, Captain in the Austrian army, a splendid pair of pistols, adorned with her cipher, as a testimony of Her Majesty's approbation of the services he had rendered during the Syrian campaign, as Aide-de-camp to General Smith.

THE CHRISTENING OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Our readers will recollect that a bottle of genuine water from the River Jordan was sent to this country as a present to the Queen, to be used at the Christening of the Princess Royal. After that interesting ceremony, the water was ordered to be carefully preserved, and the bottle sealed. It is therefore almost superfluous to say that the precious element is destined to perform the same office at the christening of the Prince of Wales.—*Court Journal*.

DESPATCH.—We understand that Mr. Corrigan the Courier between this place and Woodstock, arrived here last evening with the Canada Mail to meet the sailing of the Steamer from Halifax, in the short space of 5 hours and 3.

EXPRESS MAILS.—Since the communication with Nova Scotia has become less expeditious and frequent, in consequence of the Steamers having discontinued their trips across the Bay of Fundy, and while much uncertainty attends the arrival and departure of the Mail Packet between this City and Digby, it is with much satisfaction we find that the Post Office Department has made arrangements to despatch the English Mails for New Brunswick and Canada by express, via the land routes, immediately after their arrival at Halifax. This measure has been the means of our getting the two last English Mails in this City nearly a day before they would have left Halifax, if brought on by the regular Mail—for the steamers, in those instances, arriving on Saturday evening and on Sunday, and the regular mail days being Wednesday and Saturday, if express had not been engaged, our letters and papers must have remained in Halifax until Wednesday afternoon, whereas they arrived, in both cases, on Tuesday night, thus showing the great advantages of the arrangement made by the gentleman at the head of the Post Office Department in these Provinces.—*St. John Courier*.

ACCIDENT.—As the Saint Andrews Mail Coach was proceeding down the inclined plane yesterday morning for the purpose of crossing the harbour in the Ferry Boat to Carleton, the horses became unmanageable in consequence of their being smooth shod, and the floats very slippery. The whole four horses and coach were precipitated over the end of the landing into the dock, and we regret to state that one of the fine horses belonging to the establishment was drowned. Some boxes of specie which were in the coach and thrown out by the fall, were recovered last night at low water.—*Chronicle*.

We understand that the new Police is working very well, and that the members of the Volunteer Watch have borne testimony to their activity and efficiency. On Friday evening 24th, several drunken and disorderly persons were lodged in safe keeping until they had recovered their senses, such as they are, so as to be able to answer for their misconduct. The Magistrates should inflict the highest penalty allowed by law, upon such offenders. As the moral law does not affect these disturbers of the public peace, let the law of the land be put in full force against them. Their feelings must be touched through the medium of their pockets.—*Mirror*.

TEMPERATE TEMPERANCE.—Within the last ten days there has been an increase of teetotalers in this City, of two hundred and eighty two, making a grand total of three thousand five hundred, as reported to us by the Rev. Mr. Dumphy, P. P. The good cause progresses with great spirit and effect. May it continue to do so, is our earnest wish.—*Id.*

AWFUL MORTALITY IN ONE FAMILY.—The scarlet fever is now raging in the City, to a fearful extent among children. On Thursday, no less than three children, belonging to Mr. Donohoe, corner of Sydney and St. James' Streets, were carried to their grave in the same house; and in two days after, a fourth one died—all of scarlet fever.—*Morning News*.

NEW SERIES.

IMPROVEMENT AND ENLARGEMENT OF THE NEW YORK ALBION.

On the first publication in the ensuing year, we shall not only much improve the general contents of this paper, but enlarge it to the extent of four additional pages or twelve entire columns. This will at once afford us room to take a much wider range in the subjects on which we generally treat, and likewise enable us to carry into effect certain improvements. We trust that this new effort to render the Albion worthy the support it receives so extensively, will be duly appreciated. The additional quantity of matter now proposed, together with the enlargements that have at various times taken place heretofore, will make the Albion nearly double the size of its earlier numbers. And this we do without augmenting the price of subscription.

We propose to augment the number of departments in the plan of this new series, as well as to increase the quantities in those which exist; thus whilst we enlarge the amount of elegant literature, extend our reports on English and Foreign news, increase the details of Parliamentary debates and selections of what is curious and interesting—we shall give regular place to reports of useful public lectures, criticisms on arts and sciences, and the productions of artists; considerations on Music, the Drama, &c., so as to make the paper, as far as may be, a mirror of the age, and to convey to our readers a kind of epitome of the time in which we live.

We shall commence the year also with a new and beautiful font of type, and the work will be executed with its usual excellence in typesetting, &c.

This journal has now been established nearly twenty years—the first number having been issued on the 22d of June 1822, during which period it has been, with the exception of the first