

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 19, 1842.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.
SAMUEL W. BABBITT, Cashier.
Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.
Director this week.....JOHN HARDING.
Bills or Notes offered for discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before two o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

Bank of British North America.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.
GEORGE TAYLOR, Manager.
Discount Days.....Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Director this week.....JOHN SIMPSON.
Hours of business, from 10 to 3.
Notes and Bills for discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

Sabing's Bank.

Trustee for next week.....ASA COY.

Central Fire Insurance Company.

Office open everyday, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sunday excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.
B. WOLHAUPT, President.
Committee for the present month.
C. McPHERSON and C. FISHER.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.
B. WOLHAUPT.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

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



By Authority.

FREDERICTON, 19th January, 1842.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint STEPHEN MILLER, Esquire, Captain York Light Dragoons, to be His Excellency's Extra Provincial Aide-de-Camp.

A. READE, Private Secretary.

FREDERICTON, January 17, 1842.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

The Commander in Chief having received a Report of the late Inspection of the Militia of the Province, is gratified in noticing the zeal and improved efficiency of the several Corps. The attention of the Officers, and the orderly conduct of the Men at the Drills, reflects great credit on them.

His Excellency is glad to observe that the preservation of the Arms has been generally attended to.

By Command.
GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

FREDERICTON, January 15, 1842.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions, &c.:

2d Battalion Carleton Militia.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lieutenant William McDonald, vice J. S. Brown, retired, dated 15th January, 1842.

Lieutenant John Nicholson, vice Stickney, retired, dated 16th January, 1842.

Lieutenant George Murphy, vice B. Tibbits, left the Province, dated 17th January, 1842.

Lieutenant Josiah S. Brown, Jr., 18th Jan., 1842.

Benjamin Beveridge, Gent., of a new Company (Rifles,) 19th January 1842.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign Charles Upton, 15th January.

Ensign George S. Tompkins, 16th January.

Ensign Francis Tibbits, 17th January.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Robert Kerr, Gent., vice J. P. Taylor, left the County, 15th January.

Holland Estey, 16th January.

James A. Phillips, 17th January.

Abijah W. Raymond, 18th January.

James Kearney, 19th January.

Paymaster John R. Tupper to have the rank of Captain, from 1st January, 1842.

By Command.
GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

CROWN LAND OFFICE,

January 13, 1842.

The right of Licence on the Timber Berths applied for by the undermentioned persons, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this Office, on Monday the 7th of February next, at the usual upset rates of duty.

Arthur Ritchie, Upsalquitch River.
Joseph Cunard, Caraqueet River.
Joseph Cunard, Tabuslutac River.
Joseph Cunard, Little S. W. Miramichi.
George P. Brown, Washademoac Lake.
Thomas Wilson, Taxes River.
James Taylor, Nashwaak River.
John Wilson, North River.
Michael Ricker, Piskelagan River.
Archibald Crawford, Douglas River.
John A. Street, Big New River.
John S. Taylor, Grand Lake.
John Miller, Rider's Brook.
Andrew Watson, Washademoac Lake.
Henry Day, Little River.
Charles Connell, Little River.
Benjamin Withrow, Salmon Creek.
Arthur Ritchie, Eel River.
Arthur Ritchie, Restigouche River.
Henry Keith, Salisbury.
Davis Phillips, Brighton.
George Wishart, Gaspereaux River.
J. S. Hubble, Skin Creek.

George Baldwin, Magaguadavic River.

Joseph Cunard, Renous River.

John Balmain, Sheffield.

Peters M. Nevers, Beacumic River.

James Fowler, Gaspereaux River.

JOHN S. SAUNDERS,

Surveyor General.

A BILL

To authorize the Justices of the Peace in and for King's County, to raise a sum of money for paying the Contractors for building a Gaol in King's County.

1. BE it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That the Justices of the Peace for the said County, at any General Sessions of the Peace for the said County, or at any Special Sessions to be for that purpose convened, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow the sum of — pounds, for the purpose of paying the amount due the Contractors for building the Gaol in the said County, to be paid off and discharged in manner hereinafter mentioned, the same to be taken in loans of not less than — pounds, and that Certificates or Notes, in the following form, or to that effect, shall be prepared and delivered to the Persons from whom such loans may be obtained, viz.:

Number — King's, ss. These are to certify, that — hath lent and advanced to the Justices of the Peace for the said County, the sum of — pounds currency, which sum is payable to him on his order, together with interest, pursuant to an Act of Assembly, made and passed in the fifth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intitled "An Act to authorize the Justices of the Peace in and for King's County, to raise a sum of money for paying the Contractors for building a Gaol in King's County." Dated the — day of — in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty —.

By order of the Justices.

A. B. Presiding Justice.

C. D. Clerk.
Which Certificates or Notes shall be numbered according to the time in which the same may be made and issued, and a memorandum thereof shall be duly entered by the Clerk in the Minutes of the said Court.

II. And be it further enacted, That the said Certificates or Notes shall be negotiable in the same manner as Promissory Notes; and that the holders thereof shall be entitled to receive interest for the same, semi-annually, to be paid by the Treasurer of the said County.

III. And be it further enacted, That all monies that may be in the hands of the Treasurer of the said County, after paying the contingent expenses of the same, and the interest due on the several loans, shall be applied to the payment of the principal sums mentioned in such Certificates or Notes, in due order, according to the numbers, beginning with number one; and that the said County Treasurer shall give notice to the holders of such, and so many Certificates as he may be prepared to pay off; and that from and after such notice, the interest on such Certificates shall cease.

IV. And be it further enacted, That the said County Treasurer shall be entitled to the sum of three pence on the pound for his services in paying all monies under the provisions of this Act.

We had our sweet tooth indulged yesterday with a taste of some of the superior Bonnet Candy, made by William Brown, Chemist and Druggist, of Boston. It is medicated with a number of ingredients, all useful in cases of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, and all Pulmonary complaints, sore throat, and clearing the voice. Those who are in the habit of making long speeches, will do well to provide themselves with a paper of it.

Mr. Gale has just received a fresh supply of the above article, which is much liked by all who have used it here.

While the introduction of the Total Abstinence Pledge has been productive in other parts of the Province, of marked benefit, it is gratifying to learn that the Rev. Mr. Langevan at Madawaska, has introduced it among the French inhabitants there, and that about 400 have already embraced the cause. The good effects resulting from the Temperance movement in Westmorland, was very evident during the last sitting of the Court in that County; and the French people, who before had flocked in hundreds to the taverns near the Court House, deserted them entirely; and they were left to obtain a scanty support from the English portion of the inhabitants.—*Sentinel.*

WOODSTOCK, January 8.—We have heard that Wolves are beginning to prowl about in droves in the upper part of the country. A gentleman of undoubted veracity informs us that a rough estimate has been formed of the probable number of sheep destroyed by them from Salmon River down to the Presque Isle, which is stated to be about 200. What is a little remarkable, their depredations have been confined as yet, with only one exception, to the Eastern side of the Saint John. Several traps have been laid, but their sagacity has enabled them to detect the cheat. Mr. Giberson, Monquut, succeeded, we understand, in catching one, the only instance that we have heard of any being entrapped. We have also been informed that about three weeks ago, Mr. Brown, the Mail carrier, was followed and closely pursued by some of those rapacious animals for some distance on the Restook portage. As our Legislature will soon be in Session, we hope, that if there be no Act in existence, making provision for the destruction of these ferocious animals, that measures will be immediately adopted, affording sufficient encouragement, in the shape of a "bounty," for people uniting together, and endeavouring, if possible, to exterminate such a dangerous neighbour. The rapid increase of Wolves; their peculiar propensity to hunt in droves; and the well known tenacity with which they pursue their prey, render them more formidable than Bears. One reason why they have taken to visit barn yards, is, no doubt, the scarcity of game which prevails in the forest during the winter season. Now that farmers have commenced to house their sheep and young cattle,

the Wolves will consequently find it more difficult to procure subsistence, and the event will be, that travelling must become dangerous.

SUPREME COURT.—On Tuesday last the Court of Oyer and Terminer commenced its sittings in this City, when His Honor Judge CARTER, in delivering the charge to the Grand Jury, said he was pleased to observe that there were only three criminal cases on the Sheriff's calendar, and one of these was of a trivial character, being for stealing a quarter of mutton, of the value of two shillings; one was for a violent assault, and the other for being in possession of property lost at the late fire. His Honor alluded to the recent fires in this City, and trusted that they would be the means of leading to the establishment of a well-organized Police, which would be a measure of great public benefit; and notwithstanding the heavy expense of such a force, it would be found, when fairly tried, (if properly conducted, as in the Mother Country,) to satisfy the most economical, by the increased security it would afford both to person and property. We trust that His Honor's suggestions will be attended to, and that before long, those of our citizens who belong to the Mutual Protection Association, will be effectually released from the onerous duty which they are now voluntarily performing nightly.

We regret to find that there were no less than one hundred and thirty-five civil cases on the Trial Docket—of which twenty-seven are *remnants*.—The latter are being tried before Judge Botsford. One of the cases has occupied four days.—*Saint John Courier.*

It is with extreme regret that we have to inform our readers of the melancholy and untimely end of Mr. Uniacke, a meritorious young officer belonging to the 71st Regiment, now stationed at St. Johns. We decline stating the circumstances respecting the cause of the catastrophe, until the verdict of the coroner's jury shall have been declared. The deceased was on a visit to his brother officers of the 70th Regiment, stationed at Isle-aux-Noix, when in a moment of irritation, but without previous meditation, one of the latter discharged a musket at the unfortunate deceased. The coroner left town yesterday to hold an inquest on the body.—*Montreal Herald.*

PICTOU, January 5.—Distressing Occurrence.

A boy, aged 11 or 12 years, resident in the middle settlement, between Manchester and the Gut of Canso, left his home the day before Christmas, and taking an axe with him, went to the woods to make and set rabbit snares. His parents were from home, at the Gut. The boy not returning at the usual time, his sister gave the alarm. Through a culpable negligence, however, no search was made till the return of his parents in the evening. Rain soon swept away every vestige of the snow by which he might have been traced in the early part of the day. An active search of several days has led to no discovery of importance. The place where he had been employed was recognized, but no trace of the sufferer. That he has perished, is almost certain, yet strange that neither his body nor the axe should be found. To the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, the event is truly heart rending, and must excite the tenderest sympathy of all who have hearts to feel.

A SHOAL OF SEALS.—

The people of the Parish of Trois-Pistoles, about 144 miles below Quebec, on the south shore, were surprised on the 22d and 23d of last month, with a visit from a shoal of seals, consisting of many hundreds or thousands, covering the ice and the river to a distance of three leagues from the banks. On the first day, 150 of these fish were killed by some of the most adventurous of the parishioners, and on the following, encouraged by this success, nearly one hundred persons resolved to profit by the wind-fall, and about 400 seals were killed. The sport however was not without danger, and indeed for a considerable time threatened to Trois-Pistoles a village of weeping widows and orphans. The seals were killed by a blow with a bludgeon, being pursued over the ice, and so exciting was the sport, that those engaged in it did not perceive until almost too late that a south wind which had sprung up, had detached the ice from the banks of the river and was blowing it towards the north. The ice had drifted three or four acres before the sportsmen perceived their danger. This was at ten o'clock in the morning. The only means of saving so large a number of men, were two small canoes in bad condition, for it was impossible to make use of boats. All, however, were happily saved, though it was nine o'clock at night before all were brought to land.—*Quebec Mercury.*

71st REGIMENT.—

Intelligence has just reached us of the death of Col. Mein, on the 5th of this month. In him the service has lost one of the best soldiers that ever wielded a sword, and his children a devotedly attached parent. Col. Mein was one of the few remaining officers who fought and conquered at the battle of Assaye, where the Duke of Wellington achieved his earliest laurels. For an uninterrupted period of forty-one years the Col. was present on every occasion when this distinguished corps was engaged in vindicating the Sovereign's power and upholding the rights of our country in every quarter of the globe. Col. Mein never served in any other Regiment, nor did he ever shrink from his duty by taken even a moderate share of leave of absence. His characteristic diffidence, however, prevented him from soliciting those badges of merit to which he had so just a claim. His recent domestic affliction (the loss of his wife, son, and daughter) pressed heavily on his mind. This calamity, added to the effect of a West India climate, totally impaired his health, and led to the fatal result which we have now unhappily to deplore.

SIR CHARLES BAGOT, Governor General of the Canadas, accompanied by his suite, arrived at Albany, via Boston, on Wednesday, and took lodgings at the Eagle Tavern. While at Boston, His Excellency was entertained at the house of Mr. Grattan, in the evening, on which occasion, among other distinguished ci-

tizens, there were present the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth, the Secretary of State, Adj. General, Mayor, Commodore Downes, the Collector, Postmaster, and Naval Officers, Harrison G. Otis, R. W. Crowninshield, Thomas H. Perkins, Abbott Lawrence, &c. &c.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

THE MEXICAN SCHOONERS.—Some time last week the Collector of New York issued orders for the detention of two armed schooners, (the Liberty, Capt. Wm. A. Howard, and the Eagle, Capt. Martin,) built at this port, and understood to be intended for the Mexican service. They were just ready for sea, armed and manned as vessels of war, and their detention was ordered under the presumption that they were designed for action against Texas. The Courier of this morning has the following statement on the subject:—

We learn that in consequence of instructions from Washington, the Collector of this port merely detained the vessels for the purpose of investigating the circumstances connected with them, and it was found that, though built by order of the Mexican Government, they were at present the property of American citizens, who did not intend to part with their right of property in them, until the balance of the cost had been paid to them.

The Collector, we are informed, is of opinion that the case of these schooners does not present a violation of the Act of Congress of 29th April, 1818, which it is believed does not interdict a commercial operation, such as building, fitting out, and arming vessels by the citizens of the United States, for the purpose of selling them elsewhere to a foreign power. That in order to come within the statute, there must be an intention on the part of those who build, fit out, and arm vessels, to employ them, while their property, in cruising against a friendly power, under a commission from some foreign power. The vessels in question will probably be allowed to sail in a few days.—*Id.*

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—The St. Louis Bulletin states that Judge Mallanphy has decided that the renewal of a policy of insurance, where the renewal was on the back of the policy, but was not attested by the seal of the office, was not binding on the office for the want of the seal. It has been the common practice heretofore to renew policies by an endorsement on the back, attested by the officers, but without the seal. The decision will affect a great many cases.

Her Majesty's ship *Illustrator* having landed His Excellency the Governor General of Canada and suite, sailed for Bermuda on Tuesday morning, where she will be the flag ship of the Admiral, Sir Charles Adam, commanding on the North American and West India station. Sir Charles Bagot also took his departure for Canada on Tuesday, via Boston. His Excellency found it necessary to take this route to Albany to avail himself of the steamboat and railroad conveyance, which, at this season of the year, it exclusively offers, he having a very large quantity of baggage.

We are happy to state that His Excellency received very many attentions and civilities from the citizens, public functionaries, and others, during his brief stay in New York. Mr. Grattan, Her Majesty's Consul at Boston, came hither expressly to meet His Excellency and accompany him to the New England capital, where Sir Charles will also tarry a few days to receive the congratulations of the authorities and citizens, and to renew, no doubt, the acquaintance of some of his old friends who enjoyed his friendship when Minister at Washington, some twenty-five years ago. We are glad, in one sense, that the elements did send Sir Charles by this route, as the renewal of his intercourse with the American people may have a good tendency, especially as His Excellency will be for a few years a near neighbor, and in a high and important official station. His talents and conciliatory disposition may be very advantageous in conducting the negotiations with the public authorities of the Union, which recent events in Canada have of late rendered so often necessary.—*New York Advertiser, January 8.*

We hardly know whether the intrigues of France and Russia with regard to the Sublime Porte are more worthy of contempt or of indignation. They must certainly believe that the Turks continue to give practical proof that madmen are inspired of heaven, and that therefore a Turkish Grand Vizier is a madman. That diplomatists of the present day should be found capable of making proposals to a friendly sovereign to abridge the line of his territories, without any equivalent, merely because there exist robbers, marauders, and other wretches who deserve to be cut off, upon summary conviction, is perhaps as consummate a specimen of bronze in politics as was ever presented to public notice. Yet such is the case. The Greeks, it seems, are marauders, and acting upon such a presumption, the French and Russian Ambassadors gravely propose to the Reis Effendi that the Sultan should cede Thessaly to those robbers, in order to induce them to cease their piratical incursions. Supposing those ministers to have been acting in good faith—which would be hard—they would be acting over again the insensate conduct of the Saxon king Ethelred II., and would rather be an invitation to further inroads than a motive for retirement into national tranquillity.

But it is to be feared that they were not acting in good faith; the numerous designs of conquest and dominion in and about the Mediterranean, which are entertained by France are well known; the long meditated conquest and subjugation of Turkey by the Muscovites is equally well known; and doubtless they will use every means either of diplomacy or force that opportunity will afford them, to carry out their ends. What more likely means than the establishment of such a principle as that which they now propound, for effecting their purposes? The independence of Greece has been one step; we shall not say more on that score, although it has been in favour of as faithless and treacherous a race as can be found in the civilized world; their next attempt, other means failing, is that to which we now call notice; and thus piece by piece would the most important guarantee of the balance of Power in Europe be effectually eaten away, whilst France and

Russia enter at the breach, the former monopolising all the Mediterranean advantages, the latter possessing itself of Turkey and turning its arms towards India.

But would England stand quietly by and allow such a proposition to be complied with! Assuredly not; for what would become of our own Mediterranean possessions, what would become of Greece itself, what would be the effect on the general politics of Europe, what would be the fate of our Indian possessions? All these questions are included nearly or more remotely in the acquiescence to this impudent proposal. We trust that the British Government will steadfastly maintain the full integrity of the Turkish empire in all its present extent; our Minister at Constantinople has acted wisely and honestly in declining to have anything to do with the scheme; and sure we are, that neither Sir Robert Peel nor the Duke of Wellington will ever give their sanction to it. Turkey has always been faithful to treaties, she is a truly ally or an honourable foe; and it is not only insulting to her, but disgraceful to her neighbours to make so dishonourable a proposition.—*Id.*

THE GREAT REFORM IN IRELAND.

Perhaps there is no man living at the present moment, who occupies a more elevated position as a philanthropist, or who has contributed more to the moral reform of his fellow men, than the Rev. Theobald Matthew. His name and services cannot but be dear to the heart of every lover of the human race. The progress of the Temperance Reform in Ireland, under his immediate superintendence, has been wonderful, and more like a modern miracle than anything in our immediate history. He has regenerated millions of people, has chased the fiend of drunkenness from the domestic circles of a vast multitude of his countrymen; has brightened the hearths and family firesides, and has raised up from the depths and the darkness of a most oppressive degradation, thousands and tens of thousands who will bless his name and revere his memory, long after his mortal frame shall have passed among the clouds of the valley. It is with this view of the Apostle of Temperance, that we believe a few particulars of his history, in connection with the progress of teetotalism in Ireland, will be read with interest.

Father Matthew is now in his 51st year, and was born in Thomaston, in the County of Tipperary. He was left an orphan at an early age, pursued his ecclesiastical studies at Maynooth, and was ordained in Dublin in 1811. His biographer, the Rev. Mr. Birmingham, states that the moment Mr. Matthew entered on his mission, he commenced his career of usefulness; and that in the pulpit and at the death-bed, he was like indefatigable. He has ever been devoted in his friendship to the poor, and has acted as Executor to the wills of hundreds, who had no friends. It was under these circumstances, and with this character, that the friends of the Temperance cause invited him to enlist in their laudable enterprise. He cheerfully accepted the invitation, and established a Temperance Society at Cork, to which a number of the most obdurate drunkards of the neighbourhood speedily attached themselves.

From that point, the fame of Father Matthew speedily began to travel; but the great scene which first gave to it the character of a national movement, occurred on his visit to Limerick. His arrival there was hailed with great rejoicing; and so rapidly had his fair fame extended among the people of Ireland, that hundreds from the surrounding counties began to pour in, until the streets were crowded with a dense multitude. The public mind seemed especially turned to this great reform; and the unbounded confidence of the population in the virtue and integrity of Father M. seemed to give a new impulse to the feelings of the people, at once incomprehensible and without precedent. The evil of intemperance had, moreover, been widely denounced from the pulpit at the time; its effects were visible all through the country, and thus, every thing seemed to conspire, to render the movement auspicious and successful. In short, the Temperance movement, as identified by Father Matthew and his Missionary labours through the country, took an extraordinary hold of the minds of the multitude. It became popular, the hearts of the people seemed to respond to it, and thus they rushed forward by thousands.

The manner of Father Matthew, is also described as admirably suited to his vocation. In person he is of the middle stature, well built, without being corpulent, straight and erect, a fine complexion, and as good an illustration of the effects of temperance on the constitution, as could be selected. He has a soft, animated blue eye, an intelligent and benign expression of countenance, a fund of good humour, while his sagacity and self-possession are said never to leave him. Perhaps the visit of the Rev. gentleman to Dublin, was one of the most remarkable of all his missions. His chief object was to advocate the cause of a Female Orphan Institution. He preached a sermon in the Church of the Conception, the tickets of admission to which were bought up two days before his arrival. About 600 persons of all persuasions attended. His text was "Whence shall we buy bread that these may eat?" We have only room for one or two passages.

"If I were to pause," said the Rev. gentleman, "to enumerate but the hundredth part of the many generous deeds of mercy performed even by the poorest of the poor, of which I myself have been witness, I would occupy the whole of the time which this discourse should last. Permit me, however, to state one simple case of facts:—A poor woman found in the streets a male infant, which she brought to me and asked imploringly what she was to do with it? Influenced unhappily by cold caution, I advised her to give it to the Church wardens.—It was then evening; on the ensuing morning, early, I found this poor woman at my doors.—She was a poor wretched creature; she cried bitterly and said, 'I have not slept one wink all night for parting with the child which God had put in my way, and if you will give me leave, I will take him back again.' I was filled with confusion at the pious tenderness of this poor creature, and I went with her to the Parish nurse for the infant, which she brought to her home with joy, exclaiming in the very words of the Prophet,