



ROYAL GAZETTE.

[SUPPLEMENT.]

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1843.

By Authority.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint (provisionally) the Honorable Hugh Johnston to be a Member of the Legislative Council.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor.

WM. F. ODELL.

Provincial Secretary's Office, March 23, 1843.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

LE BARON DRURY, Esquire, to be High Sheriff of King's County, in place of Asa Davidson, Esquire, deceased.

William Alexander Black, Esquire, to be High Sheriff of the County of Kent, in place of Le Baron Drury, Esquire, appointed to King's County.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

WM. F. ODELL.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 23d March, 1843.

The above mentioned Sheriffs are hereby required to forward the requisite Bonds of Office without delay for the Lieutenant Governor's approval.

IN COUNCIL, 15TH MARCH, 1843.

THE answers to the Petitions of the undermentioned persons are as follow:—

William L. Vincent, ordered, that the money tendered by him be not received, a Deed having passed from Jonathan Lunn to Isaac and William Vincent, Senior.

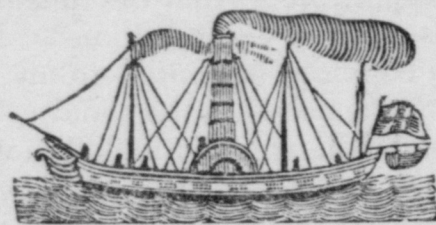
Robert Crozier, not allowed, but that Michael Quig have a Grant of the Land (under his Ticket of possession,) on payment of the balance due, without interest.

Richard M'Laughlin, not allowed.

Bernard Duffy, ordered, that the further time of six months from this date be given to Petitioner to pay for the Land.

James Deary, ordered that a Grant pass on payment of such further sum as will make up the amount of the original Grant fees upon 200 acres.

THOS. BAILLIE, *Surveyor General.*



ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

The English Mail arrived here on Tuesday afternoon, bringing Liverpool dates to the 4th and London to the 3d instant, being 22 days later than those brought by the Great Western, which arrived at New York on the 12th instant, from Bristol, via Madeira.

The Columbia sailed from Liverpool on the 4th instant, and arrived at Halifax on Saturday last, after a passage of 14 days.

[From Willmer and Smith's European Times]

FAREWELL DINNER TO SIR C. METCALFE.—On Monday, the Colonial Society gave a splendid dinner to Sir Charles Metcalfe, on his departure for Canada. Sir Augustus D'Este, K. C. H., in the chair. This festive meeting took place in the house of the Society, St. James's square. Amongst the company were—the Baron de Behr, Mr. G. W. Hope, M. P., Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. J. S. Brownrigg, M. P., Capt. Brownrigg, Sir

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F. B. Head, Capt. Balfour, the Earl of Mountcashel, Messrs Bruce, Bliss, M'Dougall, Brooking, Rolfe, Urquhart, Delany Clarke, Brown, &c.

The health of the guest was proposed in very complimentary terms by the Chairman, who stated, that of all other men he was the best fitted to discharge the duties of the onerous task on which he was about to enter.

Sir Charles briefly returned thanks, and alluding to his government of Jamaica, which had been spoken of in high terms by the chairman, he said, I cannot allow any opportunity to pass of expressing my great gratitude for the kindness which I experienced in that colony. From first to last I experienced nothing but kindness, and I shall be glad indeed if, when I retire from the country to which I am now going, and to the interests of which my best energies shall be devoted, I may have the good fortune to enjoy your approbation.

The Earl of Mountcashel, in returning thanks for the House of Lords, said that no man was better qualified than Sir Charles Metcalfe to give tranquillity, happiness, and prosperity to the British North American possessions of the Crown. Canada might now look forward to bright days, for the Canadians might hope every thing from such a government as his.

Sir Francis Head, formerly Governor of Upper Canada, congratulated them upon the appointment of such a man as Sir C. Metcalfe to an office requiring such high talent, such great judgment, such coolness, such firmness, and such decision, as he was known to possess. He not only possessed these qualities, but he had happily succeeded in acquiring the confidence of all parties, for his principles of government were based upon principles of justice, and more too, they rested upon the solid foundation of religion. (Hear, hear.)

Several additional speeches were made during the evening. Messrs. Gladstone and Hope, who were called away to attend a division in the House of Commons, had not an opportunity of addressing the meeting.

The war in China having terminated, the thanks of Parliament have been voted to the brave fellows connected with the army and navy who achieved so brilliant a consummation. A handful of British soldiers and sailors thrashing, at so distant a quarter of the globe, the most densely populated country in the world, mowing down the myriads opposed to them, we say not how justly, and exacting terms so favourable as those which the Emperor of the celestials was glad to concede, afford fine scope for the graceful elocution of the colonial secretary, Lord Stanley, who turned the occasion to good account. But in England, every thing—merit the most acknowledged, services the most valuable, talents the most brilliant, are held subordinate, if not sacrificed, to useless forms and precedents; and accordingly, Sir Henry Pottinger, the Plenipotentiary, to whose judgment no small share of the success was owing, was not included in the vote of thanks, because he held a civil, not a military or naval appointment! Handsome encomiums were, however, passed up on his conduct, and though he did not get the thanks of Parliament, he elicited its praise.

The vote of thanks to Lord Ellenborough, the Generals, and the army of India, arising out of the termination of the Affghan war, did not pass quite so harmoniously, though more so, perhaps, than might have been expected. There was a good deal of snarling at the Governor-General, but, with the exception of Mr. Hume, no one had the temerity to refuse him the thanks of Parliament. The Duke of Wellington, in the upper, and Sir Robert Peel, in the lower house, traced the military events connected with this campaign, from its early disasters till its victorious close, softening some of the details, and bringing out in strong relief the more brilliant exploits. The Duke of Wellington on this occasion, delivered a speech of considerable length, exhibiting great energy and clearness of style, although he is fast verging towards four score years.

The motion of Lord Howick, for a Committee of the whole House,

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