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FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1861.

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Official Notifications appearing in this Paper, duly authenticated, are to be received as such by the persons whom they may concern.



BY AUTHORITY.



By His Excellency The Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to this second Tuesday in May instant, I have thought fit to dissolve the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby accordingly dissolved; whereof all persons whom it may concern will take due notice.

And I have further thought fit to order and direct that Writs or calling a new General Assembly be forthwith issued in due form, returnable on Friday the twenty eighth day of June next.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and in the twenty fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.



By His Excellency The Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, made and passed in the twenty fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to amend Chapter 40, Title IV, of the Revised Statutes, 'On the Post Office,'" that it is provided the Governor in Council shall by Proclamation declare the time when the said Act shall come into operation: Now therefore, in pursuance of the power and authority vested in me by the said Act, I do hereby proclaim and declare that the said Act shall come into operation on the first day of June next.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the sixteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and in the twenty fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.

THE Honorable ALBERT J. SMITH to be Attorney General of the Province, provisionally.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, 27th May, 1861.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The following Letter, addressed to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by the President of the Indian Famine Relief Fund Committee, is published by His Excellency's command for general information. Any Congregational or other Subscriptions in favour of the Indian Famine Relief

Fund will, if transmitted to me, be forwarded by His Excellency to the Bank of England, to the credit of that Fund.

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, 27th May, 1861.

Mansion House, London, 29th April, 1861.

SIR,—It has become my duty as President of the London Committee of the Indian Famine Relief Fund, to appeal through Your Excellency to the inhabitants of the Colony over which you preside, on behalf of our suffering fellow subjects in India.

Every great effort of National Charity has hitherto been promptly and liberally responded to by our countrymen abroad, and their hearty co-operation was never more needed than on the present occasion.

I will not dwell on the painful details of sufferings which have already become too familiar through the Newspapers; the entire population of the Province which has been stricken with famine has been variously estimated; but it is believed that, out of that population, there are from a million and a half to two millions of men, women, and children, between whom and death (to use the forcible expression of the Calcutta Relief Committee) nothing stands but the helping hand of charity. The most recent accounts also give reason to fear that the area of the Famine is widening, and that large districts in other parts of India may be included in it. As the rains commence in June, and the harvest is reaped towards the end of October, there can be no abatement of the distress until the beginning of Winter; and even then the means of the people will be so exhausted that most of them will want further assistance to enable them to resume their ordinary occupations.

The Government of India is doing all in its power, and it is estimated that the cost to the Public Treasury of the remissions of Revenue and of employing and relieving the destitute, will not be less than £4,000,000 (four millions of pounds) Sterling; but it is a well ascertained fact, that a large starving population cannot be kept alive merely by the agency of the Government, without the active assistance of private benevolence.

Something more than the mere support of life will, however, I am persuaded, be aimed at. Such an opportunity has perhaps never before occurred of exhibiting the true character of Christianity to the Nations of the East. Delhi, which was the focus of the great Mutiny, is also the centre of the Famine, and of the measures adopted for its relief; and the almoners of our bounty are the survivors of those whose extermination was lately attempted. Who can say what effect the application of the blessed principle of returning good for evil on such a scale and under such striking circumstances as these, may have in softening the hearts of the people and inclining them to Christianity and Christian rule.

It may reasonably be hoped that this will be the last of the long series of Indian Famines. The various means of improvement now in progress, such as Railways, Canals, irrigation, freehold tenure, the settlement of Europeans, the re-organization of the Police, the Codification of the Laws, a more efficient administration of Justice, and more than all perhaps, the spread of general education and of missionary teaching, will soon inaugurate a new era. What is now wanted is to prevent the people from being swept away by a desolating famine before this good time arrives.