

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, APRIL 24, 1834.
ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for } HENRY SMITH, Esq.
next week.

SAVING'S BANK.
Trustees for } HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
next week. } JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
JEDEDIAH SLASON, Esq.



By Authority.

Secretary's Office,
17th February 1834.

The following list containing the numbers of the Warrants now in the Treasury, with the names of the Persons to whom they are payable, is published for the information of all concerned.

No. 766, Schoolin	do,	Woodstock.
767, Do,	do,	do,
768, Do,	do,	do,
769, Do,	do,	Northampton.
770, Do,	do,	do,
771, Do,	do,	Wakefield.
772, Do,	do,	do,
773, Do,	do,	do,
774, Do,	do,	do,
775, Do,	do,	do,
776, Do,	do,	Brighton.
777, Do,	do,	do,
778, Do,	do,	do,
779, Do,	do,	do,
780, Do,	do,	Kent.
781, Do,	do,	do,
782, Do,	do,	Madawaska.
783, Do,	do,	do,

The Warrants issued are to Nos. 783, of which those from No. 1 to No. 150 inclusive, are already paid by the Treasurer. In future, notice will be given monthly in *The Royal Gazette*, of the last number paid, in order that the holders of subsequent numbers may be enabled, as far as practicable, to judge of the probable time of Payment.

Secretary's Office, 2d April 1834.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned warrants for sums granted at the last Session for the relief of the Inhabitants in the several Counties, and for monies advanced for the Settlement of Madawaska, have been issued, and are payable at the Treasury out of the first monies that may be in hand, or may be available for the purpose.

James A. Macaulan, Esq. (Madawaska).
York County,
Carleton,
Northumberland,
Gloucester,
Kent,
Westmorland,
Kings,
Queens,
Sunbury,
Saint John.

LOWER CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.
TUESDAY, MARCH 18th, 1834.

This day, at three o'clock, His Excellency the Governor in Chief came down in State to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent down to the House of Assembly to command their attendance before His Excellency, and that House being come up, His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following speech:—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,
The state of the public business in your two Houses no longer makes it necessary to detain you from your homes and usual avocations.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,
Your late proceedings have relieved me from the necessity of addressing you upon the present occasion, on the subject of the communication, which, in obedience to His Majesty's commands, it was my duty to make to you at the opening of the Session, regarding the financial difficulties of the local Government, caused by the failure of the Supply Bill of last year.

That subject, as well as others relating to the affairs of the Province, has been taken out of the hands of His Majesty's Government by your appeal to the Imperial Parliament.

To the decision of that supreme authority, all parties concerned must yield implicit obedience. In the mean time, however, I cannot suffer to pass unobserved the language of the ninety-two Resolutions, upon which your appeal to the Imperial Parliament is founded, for it is so greatly a varisee with the well known urbanity and moderation of the Canadian character, that those who may be unacquainted with the real state of the Province, will find it difficult to persuade themselves that that language has not originated in some extraordinary and general excitement in the minds of the people.

I avail myself of this opportunity, therefore, to state distinctly, and I must desire to call your particular attention to the fact, that whatever feelings may have had the ascendancy within the walls of the House of Assembly, when your ninety-two Resolutions were adopted, the whole of the people of the Province, beyond those walls, were at that moment in the enjoyment of the most profound tranquillity; and I have too firm a reliance on their good sense to believe that they will suffer that tranquillity to be disturbed by the manoeuvres which are evidently about to be put in practice for that purpose.

It will, I think, be found a difficult task to make a whole people believe in the existence of evils which no individual member of the community is sensible of, as regards himself personally.

You would render a very useful service

to your constituents on returning amongst them, in communicating to them the words which I have just addressed to you.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,
When I met you not long since, in this place, for the purpose of opening the Session of the Provincial Parliament, it certainly did not enter into my contemplation that circumstances would have rendered it necessary to bring the Session to a close at a period so early as the present; I looked forward with satisfaction to the prospect of a long and useful Session which should compensate for the deficiencies of the last.

But although disappointed in a great measure in that expectation, it must be confessed that the present Session has not been unproductive of advantages to the Province, since it has effected the continuance of some useful Laws. Amongst these may be distinguished the Militia Act, and the act for promoting Elementary Education.

The latter of these Acts is particularly deserving notice, from the general interest it excites in the Province. I very sincerely wish that the general diffusion of Education, may have the effect of promoting the happiness of the people,—the ultimate aim of all Public Institutions.—It will at all events be productive of this great benefit, that it will make the people better acquainted, than they now are, with the political advantages they enjoy in comparison of other communities in various parts of the world, and will enable them to estimate at their true value the arguments of those who endeavour to render them dissatisfied with their condition, and whose Education gives them the facility of clothing in specious language the inspirations of a weak, or disordered intellect.

I now relieve you from further attendance, in the hope that the next Session of the Imperial Parliament will be attended with more solid, and extensive benefits to the Province, than either of the two Sessions which will have preceded it.

Castle of St. Lewis,

Quebec, 18th March, 1834.

Resolutions proposed in the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, on the 5th March 1834, to be taken into consideration in a Committee of the whole House on the 7th instant.

1. That the attempt made by the House of Assembly during the last Session of the Provincial Legislature to obtain a change in the form of Government established in this Province, by addressing His Majesty to recommend that measure to the Imperial Parliament was successfully resisted by the Legislative Council, who, in their humble address to His Majesty, presented on the 3d April, 1833, represented the inexpediency and impolicy of the change demanded by the Assembly.

2. That the Despatch from the Secretary of State communicated to the Legislative Council by Message from His Excellency the Governor in Chief, on the 14th January last, announcing His Majesty's gracious reception of the Address presented by this House, conveys most satisfactory assurances of His Majesty's determination to secure to his faithful subjects in this Province the benefits of the Constitution and form of Government which they now enjoy.

3. That after the assurance thus formally communicated of His Majesty's gracious intentions to preserve the Constitution as by Law established, the Legislative Council is compelled to view the Resolutions of the Assembly and the Addresses transmitted to the House of Lords and the Commons of Great Britain, as an imputation on the justice and impartiality of His Majesty; and the Legislative Council viewing the appeal from the solemn decision of His Majesty to the two branches of the Imperial Parliament, as the renewal and continuation of the revolutionary attacks on the Government and Institutions of the Country, feels itself bound by duty as by inclination to resist anew and to oppose the factious pretensions of a party whose views and principles, as exhibited in the Resolutions, are alike dangerous to the stability of His Majesty's Government, and destructive of the peace and happiness of his loyal subjects in this Province.

4. That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty to renew the expressions of the continued attachment of this House to the present Constitution and form of Government; to assure His Majesty that the Legislative Council repose unbounded confidence in the firmness and wisdom of His Majesty's Government, and to pray that His Majesty will not be moved to accede to the demands for a change in the Constitution so arrogantly thrust on the Imperial Parliament; and further to assure His Majesty that the intemperate Resolutions and the Addresses supporting such demands by threats of no doubtful import, adopted by an unlettered majority of the Assembly, against the votes of the most intelligent and respectable members of that body, present an unfaithful exposition of the opinions, and are not in unison with the feelings of loyalty and attachment to His Majesty's Government, entertained by the great body of His Majesty's subjects in this Province.

STATE OF THE PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA.

A great deal has been said of late about the state of the Province, and in reality very little to the purpose.

What is the state of the Province?—Rapidly increasing in population, wealth and intelligence, notwithstanding the check given by the cholera, and a succession of unfavorable seasons; every one freely prosecuting whatever branch of honest industry he pleases—as safe in his person and property as in any other country—unmolested for his opinions, which are publicly expressed with a freedom bordering on licentiousness; hardly one tenth of the taxes which are payable by the citizens of the adjoining republic; nothing to apprehend from foreign aggression; and a peaceable and orderly people throughout the country.

This is the state of the Province, felt and acknowledged by almost every one of its inhabitants out of the sphere of political contention. Yet we are told that our condition is miserable—that the country has been oppressed ever since it has been subject to the British Government, under which it has increased in population from sixty thousand to six hundred thousand, in seventy years with a proportionate increase of the necessities and comforts of life, and a state of quiet, security and real happiness, probably greater than has fallen to the lot of any other country during the same period.

Where then is the oppression we have heard so much about? In the contest which has been

going on here among those who live chiefly by the labour of others,—who are engaged in the pursuit of honours, distinctions, emoluments, power and place,—injustice has no doubt been frequently done. People so engaged are very apt when they feel might to forget right. A superabundant public revenue,—the payment of which is not felt by the people, as it arises from Lower Canada being the outlet and inlet to the trade of immense and fertile countries rapidly filled up with inhabitants, and particularly from the operation of British laws making the St. Lawrence a more favourable channel of trade than the American sea-ports, furnishes a great and lasting object of contention among the description of persons alluded to and it is in the usual course of things, that appeals should be made, by those engaged and become heated in such contests, to the passions and prejudices of the community, without a very rigorous attention to truth, or much consideration of the consequences, as affecting the general welfare.

It is hardly possible for any one who has heard or read all that has been said or written of late, about the state of the Province, not to perceive that it chiefly relates to quarrels between parties of the aforementioned description, and those whom they have been able to enlist in their service. The recent display seems but an act in the drama, which is performed in all countries in the enjoyment of freedom—a grand coup de theatre, got up before a general election, in expectation of bringing a full House for the benefit of the chief managers.

The real inconveniences and abuses of authority in the Colony were submitted to the British Government in 1823 and 1831, and its ready assent obtained to their removal. The outcry was, however, since become louder, and the abuse of the public authorities of the Colony and the Mother Country more open and inveterate. All that was asked being granted, the ground has been changed,—new demands made,—and what was formerly prayed for, rejected. In short, those things that were in the power of the Provincial Assembly to do, have been left undone; and what it was obvious never could be obtained while Lower Canada remains a British Colony, pertinaciously insisted upon, with a degree of violence which has led to excesses heretofore unheard of in Canada, and a new batch of grievances.

It remains to be seen whether the inhabitants of the Colony will suffer the local and distinctive prejudices of the different classes into which they are divided, to be operated upon, to sustain the parties engaged in such a contest—whether they will take for granted the assertions of heated partisans, for the most part devoid of truth.

No one can now doubt the length to which things will be carried, if the authors of the recent measures are listened to and sustained, or the nature of the just, *cheap and free* Government which they would establish. It is for the British Government to look to it, and be prepared—for the people, who are chiefly interested, to consider *in time* what they have to lose, and what they are likely to gain, by the result of such a contest.

A great change, of some kind or other, will probably soon take place in the Government of the Province. It seems now to be desired by both of the contending parties in the Colony. The British Government and Parliament must now be convinced, after the virtual rejection, by the Assembly, of the settlement recommended by the Canada Committee, in conformity to the petitions of 1828 being carried into effect, or the re-establishment of harmony in the Province. What steps may be taken, it is impossible to foretell. In the mean time, the character of the recent proceedings here, leave very little ground to hope that those who have a moment's reason—not even till the decision which they have called for, and which cannot be far distant, is made known.—6th March, 1834.

Lieutenant Baines, of the 32nd Regt. set off express yesterday, on his route for Montreal and New-York, as bearer of despatches from His Excellency the Governor in Chief to Mr. Stanley, the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. These despatches will probably go by the 18th March packet, and be in London by the 16th April at latest. Lieut. Baines proceeds only as far as New-York.

COURT MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN WATSON.—The General Order promulgating the finding of the Court Martial on Captain Watson, and His Majesty's approval, issued from the Horse Guards on the 1st February. The Captain, it will be recollected, was tried on charges preferred against him by Lieutenant Colonel Lord Brudenell, commanding the 15th or King's Hussars. These were in substance—for voluntarily making, in an irregular and improper manner, to M. G. Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, a report, respecting the issue of stable jackets by the order of Lord Brudenell, and there, by imputing improper conduct to him, his commanding officer—for having averred, contrary to fact, that the men of the troop commanded by him, were discontented at such issue—for making a report, "contrary to truth and fact," in a letter to Lord Brudenell, relative to the performance of a duty—for addressing his troop in an irregular and unofficial manner, for having refused to repeat, verbally, to Lord Brudenell, what he had said to his men above set forth.—The Court pronounced, that Captain Watson "is not guilty of any of the charges preferred against him, and therefore honorably acquit him, of each and all the charges."

The Court then proceeded to animadvert in severe terms "on the peculiar and extraordinary measures which have been resorted to by the prosecutor," and declares that it cannot ascribe them solely to a wish to uphold the honor and interests of the army, and that his conduct is reprehensible in advancing such various and weighty assertions without some sure grounds of establishing the facts—a system of espionage, by means of non-commissioned officers and soldiers which the commanding officer, as appeared in evidence, had employed with the view of ascertaining in what manner the Officers did their duty, is most pointedly condemned as in every respect most dangerous and subversive of harmony and that good feeling which ought to exist amongst Officers. The concluding remark of the Court relates to the practice so disgraceful to him who could resort to it that we use the words employed by the Court itself in its decision.

"Another practice has been introduced into the 15th Hussars which calls imperatively for notice and animadversion of the Court—the system of having the conversations of officers taken down in the orderly room without their knowledge, a practice which cannot be considered otherwise than revolting to every proper and honorable feeling of a gentleman, and to be bearing certain to create disunion, and the most injurious to His Majesty's service."

"His Majesty approves and confirms the finding of the Court"—after which is the following remark:

"Although it would appear upon an attentive perusal of the whole proceedings that some parts of the evidence might reasonably bear a construction less unfavourable to the prosecutor than that which the Court has thought it their duty to place upon them, yet, upon a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, His Majesty has been pleased to order that Lieut. Colonel Lord Brudenell shall be removed from the command of the 15th Hussars."

The finding of the Court and His Majesty's decision have given the utmost satisfaction in military circles.

Married.

On the 22d ult. by the Reverend Dr. Gray, Mr. John Hammond, Merchant, to Ann Alice, third daughter of Benjamin Binyan, Esquire, of Yarmouth, N. S.

At Barbadoes, on the 21st January, by the Reverend Mr. Parker, Mr. Andrew G. Drimon, Editor of the Port of Spain Gazette, Trinidad, to Mrs. Ryan, Editress of the Globe, Barbadoes, and widow of the late Mr. Michael Ryan.

Died.

It is our painful duty this week, to record the death of WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esquire, one of the Members of the Legislature of this Province. This event took place on the 27th ult. at his residence in Fredericton. Few individuals lived more generally esteemed, or died more unaffectedly lamented. As a member of the House of Assembly he was highly distinguished for the solidity of his judgment—his capacity for transacting public business—and for the ardent zeal he carried into every scheme, having for its object the promotion of the civil interests of the community. To his virtues as a private citizen, the most ample testimony was borne by the implicit confidence which persons of all ranks reposed in the integrity of his character, and by the singular eagerness with which his counsel was solicited in matters of personal concern. Mr. Taylor's death, we are persuaded, will be sincerely deplored by the various Churches in this Province in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland, as it is most deeply felt by all the Members of that Church in this place, of which he was a most active, useful, and highly-respected officer-bearer. In the various relations of domestic life, Mr. Taylor was eminently exemplary: As a husband and a father, gentle and devoted, tender and indulgent; dutiful as a son, and affectionate as a brother. His manners were conciliatory; his benevolence was extensive; his charity free from ostentation, and his piety at once fervent and unobtrusive. The severe and lingering illness, which terminated his mortal career, he bore with christian fortitude and entire resignation to the Divine will—placing his hope of a glorious immortality on the merits of a crucified Redeemer.

His remains were interred on Monday last, most numerously and respectfully attended. Many persons from distant parts of the Country came to pay the last tribute of respect to the mortal remains of one so worthy and so much beloved. The Members of the Society of Saint Andrew, (of which Society he was President) dressed in deep mourning, and wearing part of their insignia, walked in procession, in front of the body to the place of interment, preceded by their Chaplain the Rev. Dr. Somerville.

Mr. T. was in his 45th year, and has left a wife and four children. The Funeral Sermon will be preached in St. Paul's Church by the Rev. Mr. Birkmyre, next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

On Friday evening last, Julia Jane, infant daughter of Mr. Samuel Peters, aged 6 months.

On Thursday morning last, after a most painful and lingering illness, in the 25th year of her age, Noblett Johnson Kelly, fourth daughter of James Kellum Kelly, Esquire, late Surveyor and Searcher of His Majesty's Customs at the Port of Saint John.

THE CANADIAN GIANT, well known as having exhibited himself in several countries of Europe and America, died at St. Jean des Chailions, about 30 miles above Quebec, on the 23rd ult. after an illness of nearly two months. His name was Modeste Malhot, and he was a native of that or the adjoining parish. A large number of the inhabitants of the parish attended his funeral, as well as those of the neighbouring parishes; the amenity of his manners and the kindness of his disposition having rendered him generally beloved. He possessed a great fund of natural good sense,—his conversation was always entertaining, and remarkable for a dignity of manner seldom met with in persons of his rank in life. His height was six feet four inches, and his weight 619 lbs. The coffin in which he was interred was three feet wide and two feet and a half deep.

At Marry County, State of Tennessee, on the 10th January last, Mrs. Betsy Trantham, at the uncommonly advanced age of 154 years. She was born in Germany, and emigrated to the British Colonies in America, at the time the first settlement was made in North Carolina, in the year 1710. It is matter of history that the proprietors of Carolina induced a number of Palatines from Germany to emigrate to their lands in that colony, in order to give value to their possessions. For this purpose ships were prepared to convey the emigrants, and upon their arrival the Governor Synte was directed to give each 100 acres of land. Among the number of those who emigrated at that time, which was one hundred and twenty years ago, was Mrs. Trantham. At the age of 120 her eye sight became almost extinct, but during the last twenty years of her life, she possessed the powers of vision as perfectly as at the age of 20.

For many years previous to her death she was unable to walk, and it is said to have required a great attention in her friends for many years to prevent the temperature of her body from falling so low as not to sustain animal life. For this purpose she is said to have been placed between two feather beds for many years before her death, and by this means to have retained the natural warmth of her body. At the time of her death, she had entirely lost the sense of taste and hearing. For twenty

years before her death she was unable to distinguish the difference between the taste of sugar and vinegar. At the age of sixty five she bore her only child, who is now living, and promises to reach an uncommonly advanced age. We doubt whether the annals of modern history can produce an equal remarkable instance of longevity.—*Tennessee Paper.*

In Liverpool, aged 82 years, Mungo Park, nephew of Mungo Park, the celebrated African traveller, and son of the late Mr. Park, of the Isle of Mull, whom Sir W. Scott, in the notes to his novel of Guy Mannering, acknowledged was the original from whence he drew the character of Dandie Dinmont.

FREDERICTON SOCIETY OF SAINT GEORGE.

The general meeting of this Society appointed by the Rules, having been omitted on Saturday last, will be held at Mr. Berton's office in Queen Street, on Saturday next 5th instant, at 12 o'clock. By order of the President.

G. F. S. Berton, Secretary.

To be sold by Public Auction on Tuesday the 22d day of April next, at the Market House at Fredericton, at 12 o'clock, and possession given on the 1st May next.

The Goack Farm and Mills, consisting of 800 acres of Land of a superior quality, about one hundred of which are cleared; a Farm House, two good Frame Barns, a Saw Mill and Carding Mill.

This property is situated thirty miles above Fredericton, on the left, or Eastern Bank of the River, on which it has a front of about three quarters of a mile.

TERMS OF PAYMENT:—

Three fourths of the purchase money to be secured on the property, the remainder to be paid on delivery of the Deeds, or secured on other property.—The principal will not be required in less than ten years.

TO RENT

For One or more Years.

THAT Store in CARLETON-STREET, now occupied by Mr. George Woods, belonging to the Estate of Samuel Grosvenor, deceased—possession will be given on the first day of May next.

ALSO,

That Store in Carleton-street, now occupied by Mr. William Simpson, and belonging to the said Estate—possession will be given on or about the first day of May next. For particulars apply to

GEO. SHORE,
GEO. MINCHIN, or } Executors.
JOHN SIMPSON.

Fredericton, 26th March, 1834.

CENTRAL BANK

OF
New Brunswick.

WHEREAS Two Hundred Shares of the Capital Stock of the above Bank have been subscribed: NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, That a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Thursday the 24th day of April next, at the Phoenix Building, at 2 o'clock p. m. "for the purpose of making, ordaining, and establishing such Bye-laws, Ordinances, and Regulations, for the good management of the affairs of the said Corporation, as the Members and Stockholders shall deem necessary, and also for the purpose of choosing nine Directors" in terms of the Charter.

Fredericton, 24th March, 1834.

A Book has been opened at the Office of Charles Fisher, Esquire, for the subscription of such persons as may be disposed to become Stockholders of the said Corporation.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late Isaac Merritt of Hampstead, in Queen's County deceased; are hereby requested to render the same duly attested within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the Estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to—

GILBERT R. MERRITT, Sole Admr.
Hampstead, Queen's County, 19th March 1834.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

GENTLE BOARD AND LODGING.
THE Subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened an establishment in the house formerly occupied by Mr. A. Stewart, where he offers the public good accommodations, and prompt attendance. Travellers, and others, will find his terms reasonable, and can be accommodated with private apartments if required.

A few permanent boarders will be taken. Good Stabling for horses.

P. PEDOLIN.
N. B. He would further intimate that he has again opened his business in the confectionary line: His goods are of the first quality and can be had either wholesale or retail.
Lunches at noon as usual.
Fredericton, 24th March, 1834.

GARDEN,

Grass and Flower Seeds.

JAMES F. GALE

HAS Just received a Fresh Supply of the above, which are warranted to be of last years growth.
Queen St., Fredericton, March 25th, 1834.

Notice.

THE Subscriber hereby informs his friends, and the public, that he has for sale a variety of British Merchandise, very low for Cash, at his Store in Queen's Street, and solicits a share of their patronage.

JOSEPH SUTHERLAND
Fredericton, 25th February, 1834.

Charles P. Smiler

Has for sale at his Paint Shop, a lot of CORNLY MOUNTING either in sets or single Plates.
Fredericton, 23rd Feb, 1834.