

they will learn much that is both pleasant and profitable; let the old inhabitants and their children also observe and learn what is useful among the new comers, and there will be mutual improvement, increase of public prosperity, and peace and good will throughout the land.

Happen what will, a country that possesses a numerous, brave, virtuous, and united people, has nothing to fear.

Quebec, 24th Dec. 1833.

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 15th, 1834.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for } D. L. ROBINSON, Esq.  
next week.

SAVING'S BANK.

Trustees for } HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.  
next week. } JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.  
MAKNEEDHAM, Esq.

By Authority.

Department for Crown Lands and Forests, }  
FREDERICTON, Jan. 7th, 1834. }

ON the application of James Taylor junr. of

Fredricton, and Peter and Samuel Dick-

enson of Wakefield, a Mill Reserve comprising

ten thousand acres on the Tobique and Goulet

Streams, and a similar reserve comprising five

thousand acres on the Cold Stream, Beguimec,

will be offered to public competition at this Office,

at twelve o'clock on the first of March next.

CONDITIONS:

A Mill working at least two Saws, (independ-

ent of Circular Saws) must be built and put in

operation on the Tobique, and a Mill working one

Saw on the Beguimec, by the first of Novem-

ber 1834; in consideration of which the respective

Reserves will continue in force for ten years

from the period of Sale.

Each purchaser must be ready to point out the

particular tract or tracts he wishes to occupy

within ten days after the Sale, when they will be

forthwith surveyed at his expense. After he has

selected his situation no Licence to cut Timber

will be granted thereon, and persons having Li-

ences will on no account be allowed to cut or

haul any Timber, under pretence thereof, after

the first day of May 1834; the Tobique Reserve

will be laid off in one or two Blocks, the Begu-

imec Reserve in one.

The proprietor of the Reserve must take out

Licences thereon annually, at the existing rate of

duty, and in conformity to the existing general

regulations, and must comply with any alteration

which may be made in the rate of duty and in the

regulations.

The Crown reserves the right of selling to per-

sons intending to become actual settlers, such

portions of the Reserves as are eligible for settle-

ment, in the rate of one hundred and fifty acres

to each settler; but in such case the proprietor

of the Reserve will be allowed to select a similar

quantity of Timbered land and have it added to

his Reserve.

Upset price one Pound per thousand acres.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieuten-

ant Governor.

JOHN A. BECKWITH,

Aug. Com. & Surv. Gen.

As we have received nothing of im-

portance from Europe since our last

publication, we have directed our atten-

tion to Colonial affairs. The friends of

Mr. McKenzie in Upper Canada have

again re-elected him to serve in General

Assembly, and he was carried in triumph

to Parliament House—but he has subse-

quently been expelled, for the fifth time,

after a warm and lengthy debate by a

majority of four. A motion has since been

made, to expunge from the Journals, the

proceedings against him, but there not ap-

pearing to be a quorum it was set aside.

Consistency is certainly commendable, (says

the Quebec Mercury) but there is a wide

difference between consistency and an ob-

stinate perseverance in wrong. We hope

that the popular branch in Upper Canada

will come to this conclusion.

AT A MEETING

Of the Inhabitants of Fredericton, and its

vicinity, called by the High Sheriff of the County,

held at the County Court House in Fred-

ricton, on Thursday, 8th January, 1834,

for the purpose of establishing a Committee

in furtherance of JUVENILE EMIGRA-

TION from England to this Province.

His Honor the Chief Justice in the Chair.

E. N. KENDALL, Esq. Commissioner for

the New-Bruswick Company, addressed the

Meeting as follows:—

We are met to day, Gentlemen, on a subject

which I earnestly hope may prove beneficial

to the best interests of the Province, and in

calling a Public Meeting for the free discussion

of the subject that brings us together, I flatter

myself that I have adopted that course which

will prove most consonant to your feelings.

By the advertisement it will be perceived, that

it is in contemplation by the Company who

there by the subscribers in numbers proportion-

ed to the amount of the donation, where

under vigilant superintendence, they undergo a

certain preparatory discipline, previous to

being apprenticed out, either in the United

Kingdom, or by their own consent to res-

pectable individuals in the Colonies—and the

experiment, wherever it has been tried,

has been attended by the happiest results.

Several of the members of this Society, are

extensive Stockholders in the New-Bruswick

Company, and two are in the direction, J. La-

bouchere Esq. and J. F. Maubert, Esq. and

acting in conjunction with the Company, one

of whose professed objects is to encourage emigra-

tion. They have in contemplation to endeavour

to establish in every principle Town of British

America, a Committee of Gentlemen, by whose

co-operation they hope to be enabled to meet

the wishes of such of the inhabitants of the

vicinity as may require operatives in their

several trades or occupations—or as House or Store

Servants. In a country like this, where the

high price of labour is a serious drawback to

the embarkation of capital in almost every

occupation, and where the difficulty of procuring

or retaining good servants, is a matter of gen-

eral complaint, it is presumed that the exten-

sion of the Society's operations would be at-

tended with the most beneficial results. The

youth sent hither, having no ties of kindred,

would naturally look to their employers, as to

persons standing in the relations of Parents to

them, and the latter, if for no other motive,

would be prompted by their own interests, to

treat them kindly, and instruct them thorow-

ly. I have received a letter, which I will pre-

sently read, from the directors of the New-

Bruswick Company, and it is by their desire

that I have taken the liberty of calling you to-

gether, to explain its tenor; and to solicit your

aid in furtherance of an object that must be as

like productive of benefit to the youths, to

yourself, and to the Province, whilst the or-

iginators of the scheme will reap the rich

rewards of their disinterested charity, by know-

ing that their exertions, in behalf of their

proteges, have been attended with success, and

that they themselves, have been mainly instru-

mental in procuring the advantages of moral

and religious instruction, combined with the

means of gaining an honest livelihood for those

unhappy beings, whose career, (commenced in

wretchedness) would, but for their aid, have

been marked out by cheerless misery, if not by

a series of appalling crimes, and terminated by

a disgraceful death.

The letter already alluded to, is from J. F.

Maubert, Esq. an extract from which, on this

subject, is as follows:—

My objects in writing to you now, is to ob-

tain your assistance in forming a Society in

Fredricton, to co-operate with a Society in

London, of which I am a member, the object

of which is the "Suppression of Juvenile Va-

grancy;" and to assist Parishes in emigrating

Poor Children. We have established a Society

at the Cape of Good Hope, formed of the most

respectable inhabitants of Cape Town, who re-

ceive the children we send out and undertake to

provide them with situations as apprentices, till

they respectively attain the age of 21, the Mas-

ters paying 20s. a year during the term of their

apprenticeship, as a return of part of the pas-

sage, and give us information each post of the

numbers in requisition, to whom they are to be

apprenticed, &c. &c. We are anxious to

form a similar Society in Fredericton, as the

passage would be less expensive. The only

question then is this—is there a demand for

that description of labor in your Colony? If

there is, we can supply it almost to any extent,

dividing the expense between the mother coun-

try, who is oppressed with many labourers,

and New Bruswick, who is in want of them.

My opinion is that they would be the most desir-

able emigrants to your Colony; they have all the

prime of life and labour to bestow upon it, and

from their youth would become accustomed to

the climate, and attached to the country, and in

case of war, would form a formidable militia."

I have also a letter from JOHN BAIRD, Esq.

which I beg leave to submit.

LONDON, Nov. 6, 1833.

SIR,—At the request of some of the Gentle-

men of the Committee of management of the

"Society for the suppression of Juvenile Va-

grancy," I enclose a Prospectus of that Institution

with some written observations thereon, which

I beg to recommend to your particular attention.

It is the wish of the Committee to establish at

Fredericton, and in all the towns of British

America, an association similar to that which

has been formed at the Cape of Good Hope,

through whose influence the Society has already

been enabled to provide for ninety young men-

dants in that colony—the pauper children from

the London Parishes.

From the connection of some of the members

of the New Bruswick and Nova Scotia Land Com-

pany with the Society for the suppression of Ju-

venile Vagrancy, it is easy to imagine that the

Committee of management would be desirous for

the assistance and co-operation of a company so

completely formed in every respect to advance

the views and objects of the Society, and that the

company should as sincerely join in the wish to

give effect to measures so likely to conduce to

the accomplishment of their own benevolent plan.

"The establishment of a settlement in New Brus-

wick."

The advantage of having settlers whose age has

not reached that period when predilections and

prejudices are certain to be formed, before any

particular bias can have warped the mind, is

self-evident. The Juvenile Emigrant with the

advantage of religious and moral instruction

will quickly become at home in his new domi-

cile.—He will soon attach himself to a country

(speaking as I now do of New Bruswick) in which

all but the land almost may be said to be British;

and he will identify himself with it as if it had

been his birth place—early connections will be

formed, and a prosperous and increasing settle-

ment must in a few years be the result. The co-

operation of such a Society and Company there-

fore must be mutually beneficial.

I am aware you have been already in corres-

pondence with one of our most strenuous and

sanguine Directors upon this subject, and have

much pleasure in being now made the medium of

furthering his wishes, by requesting your exertions

in prevailing with your New Bruswick friends to

form an association at Fredericton as speedily as

possible, so that an immediate correspondence

may be entered into with the Society here, in

order to make known to them what openings or

prospects of employment there may be for their

young community, and the number which the So-

ciety might send out early in the spring; and I

presume from the known respectability of Fred-

ricton, you will have no difficulty in finding a

sufficient number of Gentlemen who would give

their assistance to promote an object, at once so

philanthropic, and important in point of national

policy.

The Prospectus of the Company more fully de-

tails its plans—it is as follows:—

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. EARL GROSVENOR.

This Society, established in the year 1830, has

already received the distinguished patronage of

several members of the Royal Family, and the ge-

nerous support of individuals in all ranks of life.

Its chief aim is expressed by its designation; for

the "Suppression of Vagrancy" implies, that

better employments will be substituted for that

idle and disorderly course of life. Owing to the

limited state of the funds, the operations of the

Society have hitherto been necessarily confined to

the object of reclaiming a certain number of va-

grant boys. It is however in contemplation,

should the benevolence of the Public justify the

attempt, to extend the benefits of the Institution

to destitute female children.

An establishment has recently been opened at

Hackney-Wick, to which a certain portion of

land is attached, where the Boys, under the di-

rection of an able and vigilant Superintendent,

receive the advantage of Moral and Religious

Instruction, combined with a System of Agricul-

tural Labour and Manual Employment, calculat-

ed to form habits of general usefulness and in-

dustry. These Boys are provided, after this prepa-

atory discipline, with suitable situations within the

United Kingdom, or apprenticed, under proper

precautions and with their free consent, to respec-

table individuals in our Colonies.

An association of influential gentlemen at the

Cape of Good Hope, has already enabled the So-

ciety to provide for ninety destitute young va-

grants, who would otherwise probably have

been driven by want or disease, or have been

driven by misery to crime. Strong in the conviction