

## EUROPE.

### ENGLAND.

**THE CHAMELEON CUTTER.**—*Dover, Sept. 16.*—The inquest on Wm. Dix, which was twice adjourned in consequence of the witnesses being absent at the Court-martial held at Plymouth on the officers of His Majesty's frigate Castor, was this morning resumed before the Mayor. The witnesses examined were William Gibson, gunner on board the Chameleon; Thomas Newman, a mariner; and two boys, also belonging to the cutter, and their evidence was exactly to the same effect as that given by them before the Court-martial, and which has been already published. The Jury returned the following verdict:—"That the said William Dix, on the 27th day of August, being on the high seas, off the coast of the county of Kent, on board a certain vessel called the Chameleon, belonging to His Majesty, it so happened that the said vessel was then and there accidentally struck and sunk by his Majesty's frigate Castor; in consequence whereof he, the said William Dix, became immersed in the sea there, and in the waters thereof was then and there suffocated and drowned; and the Jurors do say, that the said William Dix, in manner and by the means aforesaid came by his death; and that the said frigate Castor was the occasion of the death of the said William Dix, and is the property of His Majesty; and that a proper look-out was not kept either on board the said frigate Castor or the said cutter Chameleon."—This verdict does not appear to have given satisfaction at Dover, where it was thought the Coroner was not sufficiently active. Inquests were held the same afternoon at Kingsgate and Deal on the bodies of others of the sufferers, where verdicts of "Accidental death" were returned without going into evidence.

Lieutenant Hon. E. Plumket has been appointed to the *Castor* frigate, in the room of Lieutenant M'Cleverty, who was sentenced by the Court-martial at Plymouth last week, to be dismissed the service for not keeping a proper look-out when the *Chameleon* cutter was run down.

**MILITARY EXPERIMENTS.**—Experiments are now trying in the depot as to the practicability of arming both heavy and light dragoons with the lance, and lancers with the carbine. The adoption of the lance by heavy troops will enable them to fulfil the duties of lancers, and the adoption of the carbine will arm a lancer at all points. Each will then have a pistol, carbine, sword and lance. The importance of the lance has been long proverbial. At Waterloo, the small lance flags so alarmed the horses of our troops, that it was with great difficulty that they could be got to charge, although ultimately successful. The experiments that have been hitherto made, and which we understand Colonel Brotherton has been indefatigable in conducting, have succeeded admirably. They will shortly be repeated before the authorities at the Horse Guards.—*Maidstone Gazette.*

Experiments are now being made at Portsmouth by the Government, with India rubber gun breaching, to break the coil of the gun; also of stoppers of the same material for cables, to prevent the drag of the anchor, or the breaking of the cable and hauler ropes. Mr. Sievier, the sculptor, is the inventor. There are 100 tons or more of caoutchouc now annually imported into Britain, and some of the West India planters are planting their estates with the tree, which is the *Havia Guianensis*, a species of fig. The Indian rubber is also now used in ropes, being intertwined with the hempen strands.

Mr. Lemon, of the State Paper-office, has found in his researches, a portrait of Luther, in wood, and coloured. It appears to have been sent to England soon after that great Reformer's death in 1546; and presents him seated in his study, with a skull resting on a bible before him, and a small clasped book in one hand, an hour glass and pen and ink are on either side, and a German poem beneath, which amplified the famous prophecy against the Pope.

For some days past, any frequenter of the reading room at the British Museum might have enjoyed the opportunity of seeing Thomas Moore, who has been there day after day, diligently occupied in transcribing and collecting materials and hints for his long expected History of Ireland.

A new coinage of half sovereigns has been issued—they look much smaller than the late issue, but are thicker, and, of course, of the same weight. At first eight they have been taken for seven shilling pieces.

A young Welshman enlisted in the Royal Horse Guards a few days since, whose height is 6 feet 4 inches, and who states that he has a brother residing in the Principality of the height of 6 feet 9.

There are now building at North Birkenhead two large iron steamers for Government, which are to navigate the Euphrates for the purpose of conveying the mail to and from Bombay.

A large quantity of certificates of stock in the Bank of the United States, to the amount of £18,000 sterling was lately missing from the counting house of the Messrs. Rothschild. They were subsequently discovered, says the Times, in Paris, in a parcel of French Rentes which were transmitted thence from London. Some say that in the hurry of leaving London for Paris, a short time since, they travelled, being of very small bulk, in the pocket of the head of the house himself.

The Plague was on the decrease at Constantinople on the 19th of August.

Don Miguel passed through Lucca on the 25th September, on his way to Rome. It was however, rumoured in Paris that he had sailed from Genoa for Portugal.

The London papers announce the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Gray, Lord Bishop of Bristol.

A fire broke out on the night of the 10th of Oct. in Liverpool, and destroyed 1500 bales of Cotton, 900 hhds. of Sugar, and other property in the extensive warehouses of Messrs Dower & Co.—loss estimated at £30,000.—Another fire had also done great damage in Jordan street, Park lane.

The English Court had gone into mourning for the death of Don Pedro.

It is said that the oldest person living had no recollection of any thing like the heat of the weather in the month of October with which it has this year set in.

There was a great bustle at Toulon, the last of September, among the vessels of war, in fitting out, with all expedition, the squadron in that port as if they were going into active service.

Government have resolved to discontinue the practice of giving presents to foreign ministers, and no longer permit British ministers to receive presents from the foreign governments to which they may be accredited.

Letters from Constantinople state that the Plague in that city instead of diminishing, still continued its ravages with great severity.

The plague had broken out in two English ships of the line stationed in the Levant.

The war in Spain is still carried on in a most savage and cruel manner, all laws, human and divine, being set aside, and each party strives to outdo the other in cruelty and savage ferocity—women and children being sacrificed to the infuriated madness of the respective partisans of the Queen and Carlos.

The new Governor of Algiers, Gen. Count d'Elon, arrived at Algiers on the 26th of Sept., accompanied by the civil Intendant, &c.

The late causeless alarm in England by the failure of Mr. Raikes, had subsided. James Patterson Esq is recommended to fill the place of Mr. Raikes, as Governor of the Bank of England.

The Prince of Canino (Lucien Bonaparte) has arrived at London, with the intention, it would appear, of taking up his permanent residence in that city. A sumptuous house, in Regent's Park, has been purchased by him, and his whole establishment is said to be on a style of regal magnificence.

The failure of Mr. Raikes, Governor of the Bank of England, (mentioned yesterday via Paris) is attributed to speculations on the Stock Exchange, but it is said that this failure is not of any importance whatever, and that beyond the mere holding of the great official situation of Governor of that Bank, it has been but a misfortune of every day occurrence. He was not at all indebted to the institution over which he presided, nor did he ever avail himself of a single opportunity to receive pecuniary accommodation or assistance from that corporation.

## AMERICA.

### UNITED STATES.

From the Boston Atlas, November 12.

**TRIAL OF THE PIRATES.**—The trial of the thirteen individuals charged with having committed an act of piracy on board the brig Mexican, of Salem, came on yesterday (Tuesday) in the Circuit Court, before Judges Story and Davis. The prisoners were placed at the bar a little before nine o'clock, and shortly afterwards the doors were opened, when an impetuous rush was made by the crowd on the outside, and in less time than we can take to write it, every nook and

corner of the Court was filled with anxious and deeply interested spectators. Mr. Child, one of the counsel for the prisoners, addressed the court in relation to a motion which he had formerly made respecting the log-book of the Panda, (the alleged piratical schooner,) and read an affidavit from the mate of the Panda, and others, stating that the log book was in the possession of certain parties in Portsmouth, (Eng.) that the manifestos of the cargos, &c. of the Panda were also at the Havana, and might be had by sending for them. Time was requested that these necessary documents might be procured. The Court overruled this motion, on the ground that it could issue no process which would be effective in procuring the papers alluded to; it had no authority in Great Britain. On a former occasion it had also been stated by an English Officer, who would appear as a witness, and who was one of those who boarded the Panda, that the log book of that vessel had never been discovered. Another motion of Mr. Child's, to have the prisoners tried separately, was also overruled. Mr. Dunlap, for the government, then addressed the jury, and gave an outline of the commission of the act for which the prisoners stand indicted. He said that the brig Mexican, belonging to Salem, and owned by one of the most eminent merchants of that place, having on board a valuable cargo and \$20,000 in specie, sailed from Salem for Rio Janeiro on the 29th August, 1832, under the command of Capt. Butman. While quietly pursuing her voyage over the common pathway of nations, and having arrived in 33 deg. N. lat. and 34, 30, W. long. she fell in with a suspicious looking vessel from which she made many efforts, but unsuccessfully, to escape. This vessel, a schooner, having come up with the Mexican, fired a gun, and the captain of the latter, seeing that the schooner was armed with one long gun and two small guns, and that her decks were crowded with men, felt himself obliged to submit and accordingly hoisted her flag. He was then hailed, and ordered to come on board the strange vessel, which ransacked he obeyed in his own boat, but on reaching the schooner, five men jumped into the boat and ordered it to be rowed back to the brig. On arriving on board the brig, they directed the captain to accompany them into the cabin, where brandishing their knives, threatening and beating him, they compelled him to acknowledge and give up the money which was in his possession. A communication was then made with their companions on board the schooner, who sent a launch, and carried away the treasure. The party on board the Mexican then left, after confining the crew below, breaking the compasses, and destroying the rigging and tackle. They also set fire to the cambouse, in which they placed a tub of combustibles, and lowered the mainsail in such a way that it would speedily ignite. A short time afterwards, however, the captain contrived to get upon deck and extinguish the fire before it had caught the mainsail. They then repaired their damages as well as they were able, and returned to Salem, where they arrived on the 2d of October. Information of what had taken place was immediately disseminated throughout this and other countries, and reached the coast of Africa, where Captain Trotter, commanding the British brig of war Curlew, was then cruising. Circumstances led that gentleman to believe that the schooner Panda, then lying in the river Nazareth, was the vessel which captured the Mexican. He immediately therefore proceeded to take measures against her. These measures resulted in the capture of the Panda, but the escape for the time of her crew. No ship's papers or log-book were found on board of her; although diligently sought for, and owing to some accident she shortly afterwards blew up, thereby killing several of the Curlew's men. Captain Trotter then sailed to other ports, still making efforts to discover the crew of the Panda, and at last succeeded in arresting six of the present prisoners, at Fernando Po, and the remainder, at Cape Lopez. One of these men, named Perez, had confessed, and would appear as a witness.

The only witnesses called on Tuesday, by the District Attorney, were Mr. Peabody, the owner, and the captain and mate of the Mexican. The prisoners were all neatly and cleanly dressed in the usual garb of sailors. Among them are three or four men of colour, (Peruvians,) and one negro. The face of the latter is curiously tattooed. The mate and captain of the Panda, (Bernardo de Soto and Pedro Gilbert) are both fine looking men. The former possesses one of the noblest countenances we ever looked upon, and the quick bright eye and determined visage of the latter (the captain) indicate the habits of command and decision to which he has been accustomed. The Spanish Consul was in attendance, and took notes during the whole of the trial.

### JUST RECEIVED.

THE Subscriber has just received and offers at the lowest rates for Cash and Country Produce, boxes smoked best Digby herrings; cod, scale, and pickled fish—(smoked salmon daily expected), smoked hams; crackers and cheese—fresh roll butter of the very best quality—London porter in draughts and bottles—alloy ale in bottles; port and madeira wine in bottles and by the gallon—best cognac brandy; Holland gin and Jamaica spirits; barrels wheat and rye flour; indian and oatmeal; coffee; teas and sugars; superfine Durham mustard; root and ground ginger; caraway seeds; celeriacs; bees' honey; dried apples, currants and raisins; soft shelled almonds; hazel nuts; pepper, allspice, nutmegs and cloves; sassafras, starch, indigo, logwood, redwood, copperas, alum—Liverpool and fine table salt; mould and dipt candles; tobacco and snuff; cigars; gunpowder and shot; with a small assortment of calicoes, cottons, muslins, bobbinets, quilting nets; cotton spools and reels; threads, pins; gold eyed needles; crockery ware; glass tumblers, &c. &c. &c. M. MACKINTOSH, Regent-street, Fredericton, June 30, 1834.

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 26th, 1834.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE. Commissioner for } GEORGE MINCHIN, Esq. next week.

SAVING'S BANK. Trustees for } HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. next Week. } JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. } MR. PETER FISHER, Esq.

### By Authority.

By His Excellency Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Baronet, G. C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c.

### ARCH. CAMPBELL.

### A PROCLAMATION.

**WHEREAS** the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the Fifteenth Day of January next, then to meet for the Despatch of Business, I have thought fit, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Council, to dissolve the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby dissolved accordingly; whereof all Persons whom it may concern will take due Notice:

And I have further thought fit, by and with the Advice aforesaid, to order and direct that Writs for calling a new General Assembly be forthwith issued, in due Form, returnable on Monday the Fifth Day of January next.

Given under my hand and seal, at Fredericton, the Twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and in the fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command, Wm. F. ODELL.

List of Warrants payable on demand at the Province Treasurer's Office.

No.	Amount	Payable to	Amount
870,	in favor of Wm. Fillemore,	the 2d,	£15 0 0
871,	" James Calkins,	80	0 0
872,	" Leonard Hoar,	10	0 0
873,	" ditto,	10	0 0
874,	" James Gillan and Jared Tozer,	20	0 0
875,	" James York,	10	0 0
NEW SERIES.			
No. 1,	in favor of G. H. Minchin,	£15	0 0
2,	" Charles Brannen,	7	10 0
3,	" Charles Raymond,	15	0 0
4,	" Robert Woodward,	7	10 0
5,	" Isaac Lawrence,	15	0 0
6,	" Ross Carry,	15	0 0
7,	" George Burt,	7	10 0
8,	" C. L. Hatheway,	15	0 0
9,	" Thomas H. Black,	15	0 0
10,	" John Keefe,	7	10 0
11,	" G. D. Robinson,	15	0 0
12,	" Wm. Smith,	7	10 0
13,	" W. H. Street,	15	0 0
14,	" Lawrence Stivers,	7	10 0
15,	" T. M. Smith,	15	0 0
16,	" J. H. Whitlock,	15	0 0
17,	" Wm. Boyd,	7	10 0
18,	" Wm. Flaherty,	15	0 0
19,	" Thos. Leland,	7	10 0
20,	" J. H. Whitlock,	15	0 0
21,	" James M'Nath,	7	10 0
22,	" John M'Kay,	7	10 0
23,	" Robert Golding,	15	0 0
24,	" Gilbert Williams,	7	10 0
25,	" John M'Donald,	15	0 0
26,	" Reuben Van Tassel,	7	10 0
27,	" David Wetmore,	15	0 0
28,	" Thomas Wetmore,	7	10 0
29,	" J. D. Gidney,	15	0 0
30,	" Elias Snider,	7	10 0
31,	" Abel English,	15	0 0
32,	" Caleb Wetmore,	7	10 0
33,	" David Chapman,	15	0 0
34,	" Joseph Chapman,	15	0 0
35,	" Wm. Wells,	7	10 0
36,	" Thos. Lansdowne,	15	0 0
37,	" A. B. Smith,	15	0 0
38,	" Thos. Johnston,	7	10 0
39,	" Donald M'Donald,	15	0 0
40,	" Hector M'Kinnon,	7	10 0
41,	" Wm. Harley,	15	0 0
42,	" John Atcheson,	7	10 0
43,	" James M'Pherson,	15	0 0
44,	" Michael Geddes,	7	10 0
45,	" Murdoch Campbell,	15	0 0
46,	" Wm. Craig,	15	0 0
47,	" Commissioners for affording relief to persons shipwrecked on Saint Paul's Island,	102	9 7
48,	" George Anderson,	130	0 0
49,	" James Ross,	50	0 0
50,	" E. B. Chandler,	20	0 63
51,	" John Hazen,	15	0 0
52,	" Edward Burpe,	7	10 0
53,	" Jer. Starrett,	15	0 0
54,	" Hanley Starrett,	7	10 0
55,	" B. C. Chaloner,	192	18 4
56,	" D. W. Jack,	21	6 2
57,	" Robert Watson,	4	7 0
58,	" C. H. Joubert,	9	3 6
59,	" Geo. Heuderson,	1	15 6

No. 49, chargeable upon the Emigrant Fund, has been paid.

Treasurer's Office, St. John, N. B. 15th November, 1834.

R. SIMONDS, Province Treasurer.

### CENTRAL BANK.

It will doubtless be gratifying to our readers to learn that the President of the Central Bank has received by the last mail, a letter from Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co. the engravers in New York, which, in some degree, satisfactorily accounts for the singular delay in receiving the Notes. It has arisen in consequence of an accident to an important part of their Machinery which rendered it entirely useless—the transferring Machine, which, say the engravers, "being very powerful and complicated, requiring the most finished workmanship, and being out of the ordinary run of Machinery, requiring new patterns, &c. has occupied a much longer time in completing, than they had the most distant idea of."

They however state, that the work would positively be completed by the 15th (November), and a supply of Notes may therefore be confidently expected by the Mail to arrive on Saturday next.

The requisitions of the Act of Incorporation to their fullest extent having been strictly complied with, there appears to be no obstacle to the Bank going into immediate and, we doubt not, successful operation.

### From the Saint John Courier.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Saint John Mills and Canal Company, held on Saturday the 15th instant, the following Gentlemen were elected officers of that Company:

Isaac Woodward, Esq. President, John Otis, Calvin Spaulding, Charles Vaughan, Isaac Gage, Directors.

Isaac Gage, Esq. was also elected Treasurer to the Company, and M. H. Perley, Esq. Secretary.

At a meeting of the President and Directors, M. H. Perley, Esq. was appointed Solicitor to the Company.

### JOSEPH ADY.

A notorious character of the name of Joseph Ady, has for these several years carried on a swindling trade in London, by addressing letters to individuals, leading them to believe that he has it in his power to communicate information, by which great advantage may be derived, and by this way he has duped many unwary persons, though he has hitherto baffled all attempts to bring him to justice.

He has of late, for the second or third time, been endeavouring to extend his schemes of plunder to this country, and upwards of a thousand letters have been addressed to persons resident within these Provinces since January last. Below, you will have one of his letters which, as you will observe, is written on a half sheet. Be so good as to inform the public through the medium of your paper, that the person signing himself Joseph Ady, Accountant, No. 11, Circus Minorities, London, is a swindler of the most base description. J. H. K.

Quebec, October 30, 1834.

July 13, 1834.

To — Esquire.

The undersigned is able to inform you of something considerably to your advantage, on the receipt of twenty shillings, by post office order or otherwise, for his trouble. Your's Respectfully, &c.

Josh. Ady, Accountant, No. 11, Circus Minorities, London.

No letters received unless post paid.

Ady sends his letters by the Halifax Mail, which subjects the person receiving one of his billets to a postage of 4s. 2d. He seeks out names in passenger lists of vessels sailing for the colonies, and at other times relies on the information given in the Court Calendar, or in the Monthly Army List. There are few public officers in this Province whose names are to be found in the lists published in those works, who have not, at some time or other been honored with one of Mr. Ady's epistles.—*Quebec Gazette.*

**RUN ON THE BANKS.**—Since Monday evening, there has been a run on the branch in this city of the Montreal Bank, which we learn had been commenced some days before at the Mother Bank in Montreal. The usual reaction has taken place on the Quebec Bank, and generally the ignorant and suspicious have refused to take Bank notes. Upwards of £12,000 in specie, we learn, have been paid out by the Montreal Bank in the three last days. The more knowing of the public have seized the opportunity of receiving the notes at 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d. for goods and cash, and very extensive sales and good profits have been made, so that it is an ill wind that blows nobody good.—*Id.*

Six of the religious ladies of the Charlestown convent near Boston, lately destroyed by a mob, arrived at our Ursuline Nunnery on Saturday the 1st inst., where they were generously and very cordially received. They propose remaining here until a new building has been raised for them, when they will renew their laudable and hitherto very successful efforts in the most liberal and varied education of young ladies. The Lady Superior (formerly of Quebec) and two of the sisters remain for the present near Boston. The following are the names of the sisters who have arrived here:—