

THE STATUE OF GEORGE III.

The erection in Pall-mall-east of the Statue of George III, which has so long employed the labour and talents of Mr. Matthew Cotes Wyatt, the artist, took place yesterday. It was originally intended to place this very splendid work of art at the bottom of Waterloo-place, but it was not considered proper that the statue of the Duke of York should have the back turned towards the statue of his father, and the situation originally chosen was consequently abandoned. The spot it now occupies was then selected, and great preparations were made to erect the statue on the 4th of June last, the anniversary of the birth-day of the venerable monarch. These preparations were, however, rendered nugatory by the opposition of an individual, Mr. Williams, of the firm of Ransom & Co. who considered that an injury would be done to his premises by the proposed erection in the place chosen, and who, in consequence, obtained an injunction, which was not removed until after considerable delay and difficulty in a Court of Equity. Yesterday, however, all obstacles having been overcome, the statue was placed upon its base, and at half past three o'clock unveiled to the view of the public. For some time before the moment in which the screen with which it had been surrounded was removed, a great crowd of persons had assembled, and every window and balcony in the neighbourhood was crowded with the loyal and curious.

The platform immediately round the statue, which was necessarily very confined, was filled with a vast concourse of nobility and persons of high rank; amongst them were the Duke of Rutland, Lady E. Manners, Lords T. Manners, C. Manners, Forrester, and Scarborough, Sir F. Trench, Colonel Gairdick, the hon. Mr. Cost, Mr. Ramsbottom, M. P.; Mrs. Lane Fox, &c. The whole scene was particularly animating. There was no disorder or accident, although the adjacent streets were crowded; the police were on the alert, and every arrangement was made to prevent confusion and avoid danger. At half past three o'clock his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived on foot, and ascended the platform; he was greeted with loud cheers, which he returned by bowing repeatedly to those around him. His Royal Highness having taken his place, the curtains were withdrawn, and the statue exposed to the eyes of the beholders. This was the signal for waving of hats and loud huzzas, and when these had subsided,

Colonel Trench advanced towards the Duke, and addressed him in the following manner:—In consequence of the absence of Lord Kenyon, who is the chairman of the committee of which I have the honor to be a member, I have been requested to state to the subscribers the cause of the delay in the erection of the beautiful equestrian statue now before us. Soon after the death of George III, Mr. Wyatt proposed to form a monumental trophy, representing his Majesty in a triumphal car, drawn by four horses. A very beautiful sketch was submitted to the public, and subscriptions were solicited, but from want of adequate means, and from a combination of adverse circumstances, the artist was obliged to abandon this splendid and magnificent project. In November, 1832, a committee of subscribers was appointed, and, on considering all the circumstances of the case, they decided on employing Mr. Wyatt to make an equestrian statue. The means at their disposal amounted in subscriptions paid, and interest, only to £3000. The Committee were aware how infinitely inadequate such a sum was to remunerate an artist for such a work; and though they agreed among themselves to guarantee to Mr. Wyatt a sum of £4000, yet they felt that in truth this sum was scarcely equal to the necessary expenditure attending such a work, and left nothing at all in the shape of pecuniary compensation to the artist. In confirmation of this opinion I am informed that Sir Francis Chantrey received £3000 for the statue of Sir Thomas Munro, a work precisely of the same size as that which we now see before us. The equestrian statue of George IV. cost £9000; the statue of the Duke of York, in Waterloo place, £7000. I have heard that the equestrian statue at the end of the Long Walk at Windsor, cost £30,000, and that the bronze figure in the Park, at Hyde park corner, cost as much. I do not pretend to be accurately informed, but, from what I have stated, it is quite clear that the artist could not look for a pecuniary recompense. But still he did not decline the work; he hoped to obtain the approbation of the subscribers, the admiration of the public, and, above all, in executing this glorious but unprofitable work, he felt that he was discharging a debt of gratitude to his

beloved patron and benefactor, and I almost envy the emotions which must swell in his bosom when on this day he presents to his country his exquisite living image of your venerated father (turning to the Duke of Cumberland)—a monarch who long reigned in the hearts of his subjects, who was indeed the father of his people, and whose virtues are embalmed by the gratitude and affection of a great empire. Mr. Wyatt engaged to complete his work so that it might be erected on the 4th of June, 1836, and he laboured night and day, to the great injury of his health, for the accomplishment of his engagement; but in February of the present year a disaster occurred which almost blighted his hopes, and entailed upon him not only a heavy pecuniary loss, but incredible labour and fatigue. The mischief was not accidental—it could not be accidental. From my own observation, I could venture to pronounce this opinion; but it was confirmed by the testimony of the most scientific men of the country. Still Mr. Wyatt's zeal, and energy, and enthusiasm, overcame all obstacles, and the statue was ready for erection on the 4th of June. But now a new difficulty presented itself. A gentleman, a banker, residing in an adjoining house, declared that he thought an equestrian statue would be a nuisance. Nay, he made an affidavit to this effect in the Vice-Chancellor's Court. I was called upon to give an opinion, which I did, also upon oath, declaring that I had never seen any work, ancient or modern, which I thought so beautiful; that it would be an embellishment to any part of the metropolis; and, at all events, would not be a greater nuisance than a lamp post or a pump. I see near me a gallant friend of mine, who made an affidavit to the same effect, but of so much more value, as his acknowledged taste is superior to mine. However, notwithstanding our efforts, an injunction was granted to prevent the erection of the nuisance now before us. Two months of tedious and expensive litigation have succeeded; but the Lord Chancellor removed the injunction, and we are this day met to witness the interesting spectacle of your Royal Highness presenting to the public this exquisite memorial of your beloved and venerated father. In the name of the committee I now beg leave to offer to your Royal Highness their thanks for the honour you have done them in assisting at this interesting ceremony. Contemplation of the statue before us will touch the heart of every true Briton as it now affects mine. It will immortalise the artist who has executed it, and I hope it will prove as imperishable as the recollection of the virtues it is intended to record.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland said—Instead of receiving thanks from the committee, I feel that thanks are due from me, for being invited to assist at this most interesting and gratifying ceremony. No man in this country entertains a higher sense than I do of the virtues and great qualities of that illustrious and venerated individual, and it has been the study of my life to endeavour to imitate his example, and to conduct myself in such a manner as I think he would have approved. The rest of his Royal Highness's speech was in so low a tone of voice that we were unable to catch it. His Royal Highness shortly after quitted the platform.

The Company on the platform shortly after departed, but it was some time before the curiosity of the numbers assembled could be gratified by a closer inspection of the statue. As a work of art this superb group stands most proudly prominent. It is a perfect representation of the venerable monarch George III. and his favourite charger. It embodies great spirit in the design, with great fidelity of portraiture. There is nothing out of the way, or exaggerated. It is of the finest bronze, of a gorgeous gold colour, varnished to resist the effects of the weather, and is placed upon a base of Portland stone, 12 feet in height, of a chaste and simple construction.

Upon the statue the following inscription is to appear:—

TO HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
GEORGE THE THIRD,
KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
AND DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.

A Monarch who was the safeguard of Christianity,
Without the honours of a Saint;
And the Conqueror of half the Globe, without the fame of a Hero.
Who reigned amidst the wreck of Empires;
Yet died in the love of his People;
When peace was established throughout his Wide Dominions;
When the literature and the commerce of His Country pervaded the world;
When British vapour was without a rival,
And the British character without a stain.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, SEPTEMBER 21, 1836.

Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.
Director this week, JOHN SIMPSON, Esq.
Discount Days, *Tuesdays and Fridays*
Bills or Notes offered for Discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before three o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

SAVING'S BANK.
Trustees for JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
next Week, HENRY SMITH, Esq.

CENTRAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 1 o'clock.

JOHN SIMPSON, PRESIDENT.
Committee for the present month:
BENJAMIN WOLHAUPT and ASA COY.

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



By Authority.

The following Warrants are payable on demand at the Province Treasurer's Office.

No.			
202.	in favour of J. C. Allan,	£257	10 0
203.	John Camber,	85	0 0
204.	John Hagerman,	187	10 0
205.	Daniel Jewett,	137	10 0
206.	Alex. Ross,	80	0 0
207.	Robert Power,	30	0 0
208.	William Boyd,	30	0 0
209.	Thos B Smith,	35	0 0
210.	Daniel Duff,	75	0 0
211.	Alexander Ross,	20	0 0
212.	James Biggs,	112	10 0
213.	C. Wetmore, Esq.	420	0 0
214.	James Reid,	75	0 0
215.	John M Keel,	90	0 0
216.	Thos. Flewelling,	28	8 6
217.	Ebenezer Smith,	200	0 0
218.	Henry Scott,	140	0 0
219.	John C. Vail,	505	0 0

Treasurer's Office, St. John, N. B.
15th September, 1836.
B. ROBINSON, Proc. Treasurer.

The Clergy of the Established Church were lately assembled for several days in Fredericton. The proceedings of this meeting have not yet been made public, but we are informed that they will be soon. Among other important matters to which the attention of the Clergy was directed on this occasion, a principal subject of deliberation was the formation of a society upon a large scale among the members of the Church, both lay and clerical, for the furtherance of several pious and useful objects, to which every sincere churchman must necessarily wish success. The plan of such a society was unanimously agreed upon, and waits only the formal sanction of the Bishop of the Diocese; upon the receipt of which a vigorous attempt will be made to carry it into effect in every part of the Province.

Aquidress, of which the following is a copy, was presented by this meeting to the Lieutenant Governor.

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

May it please Your Excellency—

We, the Clergy of the Archdiocese of New Brunswick, beg leave to approach Your Excellency, to express our devoted attachment to His Majesty's person and Government; and, while we offer to Your Excellency the assurance of our united respect, we feel confident that we shall not in vain solicit from you that protection and assistance, for which we naturally turn to the Representative of the Temporal head of that Apostolic Church of which we are Ministers, and which, in all her offices, breathes a spirit both of piety towards God, and loyalty to our beloved Monarch.

Fully impressed with a sense of the solemn responsibility which rests, as well upon all Princes and Governors as upon the Ministers of the Church of Christ, we shall not fail constantly to offer up our earnest prayers to God, by whom King's reign and Princes decree justice, that He may pour down his special blessing on Your Excellency's person and administration, that the people committed to your charge by our beloved Sovereign may be godly and quietly governed.

Signed on behalf of the Clergy.

GEORGE COSTER, Archdeacon.

To which His Excellency was pleased to reply:

ANSWER.

Venerable Sir and Reverend Gentlemen—
I receive with much gratification the address you have presented to me, as it gives me a further proof of the loyalty and devoted attachment to His Majesty's person and Government which has always been so conspicuously displayed by the Ministers of the Established Church of England throughout the British Dominions, and you may rest assured that, whilst I continue His Majesty's Representative in this Province, I shall be at all times desirous and ready to extend to you the fullest protection and assistance in the exercise of your pious and arduous duties,

which my station will enable me to grant, together with every assistance I can afford consistent with the powers I possess.

You may also rely upon my using my best endeavours to promote the success of all measures, which shall appear to me to tend to the advancement of the interests and prosperity of your Church; the most effective of these, I feel confident will be the warm, energetic, and united exertions by the lay members thereof, amongst themselves in its aid, and this will do much more to increase its influence and widely extend its establishment, as well as secure a permanent provision for its ministers, than any temporary assistance it may be in my power, as Lieutenant Governor of the Province, to give.

I return you my most sincere thanks for the pious good wishes so warmly expressed, on behalf of myself, my administration, and the people committed to my charge by our most gracious and well beloved Sovereign.

[From the Saint John Courier, Sept. 17.]
Very late and interesting intelligence was received at Boston on Sunday the 4th instant, from Spain, by the ship Empire, from Gibraltar, bringing papers from that place of the 1st of August.

The internal condition of the kingdom is represented to be very unsettled and even alarming. The populace in Madrid and the other principal cities are discontented and weary of the protracted war. In the suburbs of the capital, their discontent had occasioned riots and bloodshed. In Segovia it had been necessary to adopt strong measures to secure the city against a *coap de main*.

Two Carlist expeditions had been despatched on Aragon and Castile—and it was apprehended that one object of these movements was to make an attack on Valladolid. Subsequent accounts, however, stated that the troops had been met and dispersed among the mountains.

Mina had issued a proclamation, threatening severe punishment to the inhabitants of the towns and villages which may in future assist the enemy, or comply with any of their requisitions for supplies, unless they can prove that the enemy's superior numbers left them no chance of successful opposition or resistance.

INSURRECTION AT MALAGA.—An insurrection took place at Malaga on the night of the 25th of July, which resulted in the massacre of the civil and military governors of that city, and the complete triumph of the partisans of M. Mendizabal.

It seems that the partisans of the royal statue, and of the former prime Minister, M. Mendizabal, had respectively made out lists of candidates of representatives to the Cortes, which was to convene in August. Although defeated in the capital, the former were successful in other towns in the electoral district. On this news, reaching Malaga the adherents of Mendizabal made preparations for a revolutionary movement. They succeeded in corrupting the military, 800 men, recently brought to Malaga to cause the authority of the Governors to be respected, who were both known to be firm supporters of the Royal statue, and, in consequence, had been repeatedly insulted by the populace. On the evening of the 25th, the National Guards took umbrage at some change, which it was reported the military governor intended to introduce; reinforced the detachment on duty at the main guard, and as the crowds began to collect in the streets, ordered the general to be beat.

The military governor, a veteran with scars, whose valour had been often tested in the field, immediately proceeded to the main guard, accompanied only by an aid de camp—and exclaimed, "Gentlemen, what is this? What is the meaning of such strange proceedings?" Upon which, one of the National Guard who stood near him, presented a pistol, which, however, flashed in the pan. "Pistols do not frighten men," exclaimed the veteran, and entering the guard room, he called loudly for assistance. Some of the guards immediately levelled their muskets at him. "National Guards!" cried the governor, "is this the way you reward the victory I obtained at Puente de la Reyna?" He was answered by a discharge of muskets, and his body was afterwards run through in twenty places by the bayonets of the National Guard.

In the mean time the civil Governor, the distinguished Count Donadio, hearing the general bat, repaired to the convent where the troops were quartered, and put himself at their head; but he soon found that they were not to be depended upon in a contest with the National Guard. And upon the approach of a large body of National Lancers, shouting loudly, "The Constitution forever!"—"Death to Tyrants!"—"Death to the Pasteleros!" (seeming friends, but real foes to liberty). "Down with the Royal Statute!" &c.—He retired within the walls of the convent, and ordered the gates to be closed. A large body of the insurgents now collected, beating drums, firing muskets, and uttering obstreperous cries of "Down with the Republic!" &c. A short parley being held between the regular troops and the National Guard, the former left the convent and joined the insurgents, shouting "Union for ever!"—and on pointing out to the Guards the Governor, who was attempting to make his escape, disguised in the dress of a common soldier, he was instantly shot dead, and his body dragged into the public square, where it was exposed until the next morning.

On the 26th instant, the constitution of 1812 was solemnly proclaimed and sworn to, and a new junta or board of government established, the President of which was the same commandant of carbiniers who presided over the provincial one. The new Governor had forcibly recommended the maintenance of the public tranquillity.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, P. E. I. Aug. 30.

Arrival of the Lieut. Governor.—This morning the ship Emeline, Capt. Pettigell, was reported from the Block-house, having on board our new Lieutenant-Governor, Col. Sir John Harvey. At ten o'clock, the Emeline dropped anchor off the King's wharf, and was saluted with fifteen guns from the Garrison. At eleven o'clock His Excellency landed under another salute, and was received on the wharf by a guard of honour, consisting of a company of the 34th Regt. under the command of Capt. Broderick, by whom he was escorted to the Court-House, where the Council had assembled. His Excellency having presented his commission as Lt. Governor of the Colony, which was read aloud by Mr. Collins, he was immediately afterwards sworn into office. At the conclusion of this ceremony, a salute of seventeen guns was fired from two pieces of cannon planted in front of the Court-House, under the charge of Major Robinson, of the Militia Artillery. The oath of an executive Councillor was afterwards administered to each of the Members of his Majesty's Council present, viz: the Chief Justice, the Hon.ables George Wright, Ambrose Lane, Thomas H. Haviland, Robert Hodgson, John Brecken, and John Spencer Smith. His Excellency, previous to retiring, directed a proclamation to be issued announcing his assumption of the government. On leaving the Court House, the guard again presented arms, which finished the ceremony.

Lady Harvey and daughter, landed at the same time with his Excellency, and immediately drove off to Government House. Capt. Harvey, 70th regt. and two other of His Excellency's sons, together with three men and three women servants, came also in the vessel.

Married.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Henry Daniel, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. James Boyd, of the Parish of Douglas, to Miss Sarah McCartney, of the Parish of Fredericton.

On the 9th inst., by the same, Mr. Edwin Garraway, to Miss Elizabeth Glarwin, both of the Parish of Lincoln.

On the 9th inst., by the same, Mr. William Francis, to Miss Mary Simmonds, both of the Parish of St. Mary's.

At Saint John, on Thursday morning last, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, John C. Vail, Esquire, of Sussex Vale, to Mrs. Eliza Chisholm, relict of the late Mr. Hugh Chisholm, and daughter of the late Thomas Williams, Esquire, of Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia.

At the same place, on Thursday morning last, in the Wesleyan City Chapel, by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. George Wilson, of Fredericton, to Mrs. Margaret Cory, of that City.

At the same place, on Friday, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, James S. Lawson, Esq. of Jamaica, to Anna E. third daughter of the late J. C. F. Bremner, Esq. of that City.

Died.

On Tuesday morning the 18th ult. Charles F. L. only son of Mr. David Strickland, aged 2 years and 7 months.

At Sheffield, N. B. on the 11th instant, in the 31st year of her age, Sarah, wife of Mr. James Dutcher, and daughter of Mr. John and Sarah Plumer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CHARLES A. HAMMOND has been by me appointed Deputy Sheriff, and has given the necessary security.

J. F. W. WINSLOW,
Sheriff of the County of Carleton,
Woodstock, September 1, 1836.

FOR SALE.

18 SHARES of Central Bank Stock. Apply to SMITH & BEEK, Fredericton, 20th Sept. 1836.

SUPERIOR

Liquid and Paste Blacking.

Just received per Brig Pink, from London—
6 HOGSHEADS—containing 50 dozen each WARREN'S superior Liquid and Paste BLACKING, from the Manufactory, 30 Strand, London, which will be sold on moderate terms for Cash.

H. JACKSON.
Fredericton, 20th Sept. 1836.

NOTICE.

A Person duly qualified to teach a Parish School, and of an unexceptionable character, will find employment by calling on either of the Subscribers.

JOHN BROWN, Junr.
THOS. O. MILES,
Trustees of Schools.
Maugerville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Tobique Mill Company.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that all Shares of the Stock of this Company upon which the Instalment of ten per cent., ordered to be paid on the thirteenth day of September instant, has not been paid, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Office of the Subscriber, at 11 A. M. on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October next.

G. F. S. BERTON,
Treasurer.
Fredericton, 14th September, 1836.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late GEORGE H. SMITH, of Douglas, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to.

JOHN T. SMITH, } Executors
SAMUEL B. SMITH, }
Fredericton, 6th May, 1836.