

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 29.  
THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES: LORD BRUDENELL.

Sir William Molesworth rose, to ask a question of the Secretary of War—  
Having read the decision of a Court-martial, in which it was stated that there had been introduced into the Fifteenth Regiment of Hussars "a practice which cannot be considered otherwise than revolting to every proper and honourable feeling of a gentleman, and as being certain to create disunion and to be most injurious to his Majesty's service;" having read likewise, in a General Order from the Horse Guards, that "his Majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the finding of the Court;" and likewise, that "his Majesty has been pleased to order that Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Brudenell shall be removed from the command of the Fifteenth Hussars;" he wished to ask the Secretary at War whether, without this decision being previously cancelled—with out its being solemnly proclaimed to the Army as being most unjust and false—it could possibly be true that the Noble Lord in question was appointed to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Eleventh Light Dragoons? If it were true, he wished to know likewise whether the Secretary at War had approved of and sanctioned this appointment?

Lord Howick said, Lord Brudenell had been appointed to the command of the Eleventh Dragoons; a fact which Sir William Molesworth must have known previously to putting his question, as the appointment had been gazetted. As to whether he had approved of that appointment, Sir William had, by asking that question, proved his ignorance of the practice adhered to in making such appointments. The duty of a Secretary at War, as many Honourable Members from experience knew, and particularly the Gallant Officer opposite (Sir Henry Hardinge), was confined to watching over the arrangement of the finances appropriated to the Army. He had no concern or right whatever to interfere in any respect in Army promotions, appointments, or in any thing connected with the discipline or internal management of the Army; for all that related to these matters, the Commander-in-Chief, and he only, was responsible. According to the usual practice, the Secretary at War was never made aware of any intended promotion or appointment until the Horse Guards minute had actually been approved by his Majesty, and sent by the Commander in Chief to the War Office. The Secretary at War had no more to do with military appointments than the Honourable Baronet had. Lord Howick admitted, however, that he had known of the contemplated appointment of Lord Brudenell, and had not objected to it.

Mr. Hume said, that as Lord Howick had candidly stated that he was not responsible for the military appointments, he wished to know, on behalf of the Commons of England, who was responsible? It was fit that somebody should be responsible to the country for the management and control of the Army, and moreover, that the country should know who that responsible person was. The Government, responsible to the country for the general conduct of its affairs, entrusted to a Noble Lord the management and superintendence of the internal affairs of the Army. He wished it to be understood, whether that Noble Lord was independent of all responsibility, and whether his acts, as Commander in Chief, were to be subject to no control from any quarter whatsoever? Was the Secretary at War, in point of fact, as he had already stated the case to be, merely a clerk to the Commander in Chief? It was necessary that the country should be put in possession of the real nature of the case, and that it should be understood whether the party exercising the entire control and management of the Army was or was not subject to the same responsibility which attached to Ministers themselves.

Lord John Russell said, he rather agreed with Mr. Hume as to the powers of the Secretary at War, so far as promotions and appointments in the Army were concerned. If the Commander in Chief, being a person of high station in the Army, and acquainted with the merits of different officers in the service, did his duty to the Crown, he was responsible for the appointments; and the Ministry, and the First Lord of the Treasury were responsible for advising his Majesty to listen to his recommendation. If, on the contrary, the Ministers forming the Cabinet were of opinion that the discretion was wrongly exercised by the Commander in Chief—that it was not upon the whole exercised for the benefit of the Army and of the service of the country—the responsibility fell upon them for not advising his Majesty to remove him.

Mr. Hume, amidst cries of "Spoke!" asked if the promotion of Lord Brudenell had been sanctioned by Ministers? Lord John Russell replied, that he knew that the appointment was contemplated, but had not thought it right to interfere with it.

Sir Henry Hardinge agreed with Lord Howick and Lord John Russell. There was certainly a general responsibility, and the special responsibility, rested with the Commander in Chief. He agreed with the Noble Lord, that if the Commander in Chief conducted the affairs of the Army in such a way as not to secure the confidence of the Government, it was a fit subject for the consideration of the Government whether they would not advise his Majesty to remove him from his office. If they disapproved of any particular appointment, they were bound to remonstrate against it. Sir Henry proceeded to state some particulars respecting the case before the Court-martial; but was interrupted by the Speaker and Mr. Hume. He went on, however, to mention, that Lord Brudenell had petitioned the King to order that he might be tried by a Court-martial; but that the King had refused the request: at the same time, it was intimated to Lord Brudenell, that as his offence had been one of discipline only, he might one day be reinstated in his former rank. From inquiries at headquarters, he had ascertained that there never was an appointment which gave more general satisfaction than that of Lord Brudenell.

Lord George Lennox said, that he had been in the Army twenty-five years, and nothing had given him greater pleasure than the restoration of Lord Brudenell.

Sir William Molesworth then gave notice, that soon after Easter, he should move an address to the King on the subject of Lord Brudenell's appointment. Sir William also stated, that he should move that evening for copies of Lord Brudenell's petition to the King, and his Majesty's answer. But on the suggestion of Lord Howick, who wished to consult Lord Hill, he agreed not to move for the papers in question that evening.

The Bishop of London has just issued Proposals for the creation of a Fund to be applied to the building and endowment of additional Churches in the Metropolis. His Lordship's plan is to raise a fund partly by subscriptions and partly by increasing the duty already levied upon coals imported into London by an addition, which would scarcely be felt by the consumers. With what views the proposal will be received by the Legislature remains to be seen. More specific proposals for the raising and distribution of this fund may be shortly expected from the Bishop's pen.

The Society of the Rights of Man in Paris has again been occupied with treasonable machinations against the throne. A clandestine manufactory of gunpowder was an important object with the conspirators; and the individuals composing its different ramifications had orders to provide themselves with arms and ammunition, so as to be ready to act at any moment. The King's fate, it is said, was chosen for the execution of their plot. Some of the ringleaders have been arrested.

The market for English manufactures in Turkey has greatly increased during the past year. Persia, too, has presented itself as a fair field for the exercise of commercial competition. Our ambassador to the Persian court, however, according to the latest accounts from Teheran, has been foiled in all his efforts to obtain the ratification of the commercial treaty drawn up three years ago. The obstructions of this arrangement, which would have been beneficial to Persia as to England, is attributed, and not without reason, to the intrigues of Russia.

POLITICAL STATE OF GREECE.—As to the idea that the Court of Otho is the field upon which the great Powers are contending for European supremacy, it could only have emanated from the head of a man who never could have attained or held office without being a party to every species of intrigue. The habits engendered by such a course of existence could alone have given birth to the ridiculous notion, that Athens is the great field of battle upon which the future destinies of Europe are to be decided. Speaking for our own government, and for the very able and discreet minister who represents it in Greece—Sir Edward Lyons—we say, confidently, that no interests are sought to be established there of a British character. Our only desire is to see the monarchy, which is partly under our protection, happy and prosperous, and all that it yet requires of a constitutional organization by means of institutions thoroughly national in their character. If the Russian minister be charged by his Imperial Master to counteract these purposes, he is opposing not British but Greek interests; and of this we are certain, that if he has taken any steps to carry his design into effect, he has wholly failed to accomplish his object. The views which our government entertains with respect to the regeneration of a people, interesting to all the civilized parts of the world, are also the views of Count Armasperg. This we state in the most unreserved terms and what we state we know to be true. Count Armasperg is Greek in the whole tenor of his policy—from sentiment,

if you please—from conviction—we believe that if he were otherwise, he would be unfit to retain for one moment the distinguished office, the duties of which he has hitherto discharged in the most honourable manner. One fault, indeed, we confess he did commit; he sanctioned the appointment to the Court of the Tuileries of a Minister who occupies all his time in misrepresenting and injuring the country whose bread he eats.—*Morning Chronicle.*

WAR WITH CHINA.—Just by way of keeping us alive at this dull season, it has been suggested that a war with China would be a very pleasant thing. The Chinese authorities certainly appear to us what we are called by them—strange barbarians; and with all their arrogance, we are a good deal inclined to believe that a British army would soon find a way to shake the great wall of the empire, and even the privilege of appearing before the Emperor without first performing the *kou-tou*. But notwithstanding this, as they do not force us to trade with them, we can hardly bring ourselves to think that they have given what publicists would deem a 'good cause for war.'—The silly insolence in which they have always indulged has been so long allowed, that it is rather late in the day to complain of it now. When they proceed to more direct hostilities, Sir Murray Maxwell replied off hand with a broadside or two, and settled matters at once; and we never heard that his sailor like conduct was seriously resented. So on any other occasion it would be well to answer our rage by vengeance; but still as they do not seek to force their trade upon us, the rational course would seem to be, to withdraw from it, if they surround it with conditions to which the merchants of a great nation ought not to submit.—We know that it has been superciliously proclaimed that the benefits of trade with England weigh not 'the down of a feather' with the 'Celestial Empire.' Perhaps not; but of this we are certain, that if the capital and employment which it carries to China could be divided among British subjects, it would be a boon of no common importance. Is it impossible to do this? With all the vast varieties of soil and climate under the influence of the British Crown, is there no spot where the tea plant could be successfully cultivated? To the negative of this proposition we cannot easily make up our minds; and the subject is one to which the most serious attention ought to be given. The war we would wish to see is, that peaceful agricultural contest which would make us her rivals as growers, and thus enable us to give to our own countrymen advantages which the Chinese have never appreciated.—*Morning Chronicle.*

DESTRUCTION OF THE PYRAMIDS.—The Pasha, as if he had not done enough already for immortality, has given order that one of the pyramids of Gessa shall be pulled down in order to furnish stones for the Barge. This only was wanting to consummate his glory. The fame of him "who fired the Ephesian dome" will sink into obscurity before the lustre of this achievement. Old Cheops must yield to Mehmet Ali—he who has stood on the rock of ages, the wonder of the world, who has seen barbarism and civilization alike respecting him, must at length give way to the spirit of thrift, and bow his lofty head at the foot of this modern Attila.—Extract of a letter from Egypt of March 4.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—On the 25th ult. the House of Representatives passed the following resolutions:—  
"Resolved, That Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere in any way with the institution of slavery in any of the states of this confederacy."—Yeas, 132; Nays, 9.  
"Resolved, That Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia."—Yeas, 133; Nays, 45.

The preamble, which urges, as a means of allaying the excitement, the adoption of an additional resolution, declaring that all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions and other papers, relating in any way to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, should, without being referred especially, be laid on the table, and that no further action should be had thereon, was afterwards adopted, together with the resolution.—Yeas, 117; Nays, 68.

When the name of Mr. Adams was called, he rose and said, "I hold this resolution to be a violation of the Constitution of the United States, of the rules of this House, and of the rights of my constituents.—These words were pronounced amidst very loud cries for Order."

RETURN OF SIR JOHN COLBORNE TO CANADA.—We hasten to announce to our Colonial readers the following important information.

On the arrival of Major General Sir John Colborne in this city on Saturday last, he met dispatches from the Right Honourable Lord Glenelg, his Majesty's Colonial Secretary of State, and also from Lord Hill,

Commander in Chief of the Army, conferring on him the appointment of Commander in Chief of the troops in the two Provinces, with the local rank of Lieutenant General.

We are further given to understand, that the terms of these despatches are of the most gratifying kind, and highly flattering to the feelings of the gallant and distinguished officer to whom they are addressed; the more so, as they go far to remove any unpleasant impressions which Sir John might have received from his late sudden supersession in the government of Upper Canada.

This information we derive from good authority, and we have the further pleasure to state that in deference to the intentions of the King, as communicated by the Colonial Secretary, Sir John will at once abandon his voyage to England, inconvenient and unexpected as this change in his destination is, and retrace his steps to Canada without delay.

We sincerely congratulate our readers on this auspicious event, as it secures to the Canadas the services of a loyal, long tried, and Constitutional officer; and we feel assured that the detention and return of Sir John Colborne to his post, with such distinguished marks of favor and confidence from his sovereign, cannot but be gratifying to all persons possessing loyal and Constitutional principles.

Sir John, his lady and family remain at the American Hotel.—*Albion.*

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JUNE 15, 1836.

### Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.  
Director this week, MR. OLIVER SMITH.  
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 { HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.  
next Week. { JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.  
HENRY SMITH, Esq.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.  
Commissioner for { D. L. ROBINSON, Esq.  
next week.



By Authority.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 14th June, 1836.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.  
First Division third Battalion King's County Militia to be inspected at Gillis' (in Springfield), instead of Hampton Ferry as ordered in the General Order of 20th May last.

By command,  
GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

### BYE ROAD COMMISSIONERS. NORTHUMBERLAND.

James Gilmour and Alexander Good-fellow, Esqs. (in the room of Jos. Read, Esq. resigned), to expend the following sums:—  
£200 on the road between Bartibog and the county line; £15 of which sum to assist in building a bridge across Mr. Lead's grist-mill stream, on the Tabusintac river.  
£15 to improve the road commencing near to Curry's tavern, on the north side of Bartibog river, leading to the Chapel.

LARGE CARGO.—The Ship *Enterprise*, of this port, which sailed for Newry, on Thursday last, had on board the largest quantity of deals ever shipped in one vessel at this port, viz.:—574,000 superficial feet; she has also 44 tons of birch timber, and 10 M. staves.—*St. John Courier*, June 11.

The steamer *Royal Tar* sailed for Portland on Wednesday morning, having on board nearly 200 deck passengers, and upwards of 80 in the different cabins.—*Ibid.*

THE SHIPWRECKED.—We understand that the Survivors of the crews of the three barques arrived here on the 27th May:—the Woodman, Watson; Columbus, Orton; and Robert, Gardner; wrecked in December last in St. George's Bay, coast of Newfoundland. The sufferings endured by those men during the winter have been dreadful. Capt. Gardner was drowned in attempting to land. Six men died on the cliffs; and one of the Mates that has arrived here has lost both of his feet; seven of the men have been sent to Hospital—some of them without their toes, and all more or less frost bitten. We know not what has been done or is doing to render the situation of these Mariners as comfortable as circumstances will permit—but we trust that the authorities, and if necessary the people themselves, will not fail to make them feel that they are still within the King's dominions, and in the heart of a commercial Community, to whom a shipwrecked seaman should at all times be an object of especial regard.—*Nova Scotian.*

### Married.

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, A. M., Mr. T. McCarney to Miss Mary Hastings, both of the parish of Saint Mary.

### Died.

At St. John on the 6th inst. deeply lamented by her afflicted family and friends, JANE, the wife of the Honorable WILLIAM BLACK, and daughter of the late Honorable Christopher Billop, after a long and painful illness, which to the last moment she endured with extraordinary fortitude and resignation to the Divine will.

By Bartholomew Crannell Beardsley, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Carleton, in the Province of New Brunswick.

To all whom it may concern, Greeting:  
NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of James Tibbits, and Benjamin Tibbits, to me duly made and according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided; I have directed all the estate as well real as personal within this Province, of Levi Oaks, late of Andover, in the said County of Carleton, (which said Levi Oaks is departed from and without the limits of this Province, or concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said James Tibbits said Benjamin Tibbits, and the other creditors of the said Levi Oaks, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the law, as it is alleged against him) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said Levi Oaks, do return and discharge his said debt or debts within three months from the publication hereof, all the estate as well real as personal of the said Levi Oaks within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said Levi Oaks.

Dated at Woodstock, this sixth day of June, A. D. 1836.

B. C. BEARDSLEY.  
J. Inferior Court C. P. County Carleton.  
Cleary and Needham, Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors.  
[First published in Gazette June 15, 1836.]

### Floral & Horticultural Society.

THE Books ordered by the Society last fall have arrived, and will be issued to members on Saturday in each week, between the hours of 12 and 2, at the Fredericton Library Room.

By order of the President.  
GEORGE LEE, Jun.  
Recording Secretary.

June 13, 1836.

NOTICE.  
THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have this day entered into Copartnership under the firm of

J. P. Pherson & Co.,  
and purpose transacting business in the MEAT CANTINE and COMMISSION line in the store lately occupied by Mr. Robert Chestnut, at the Steam Boat Landing, where they intend to have always on hand a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, suitable for the Town and Country, at reasonable rates for cash or produce.

CHARLES M'PHERSON, ASA COY.

Fredericton, 13th June, 1836.  
All persons indebted to either of the subscribers, will please make immediate payment to the firm of M'PHERSON & Co. CHARLES M'PHERSON, ASA COY.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late Rev. Michael M'Sweeney, of Fredericton, are requested to render their accounts for adjustment within three months from the date hereof: and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

MARY ANN M'SWEENEY, Adm'x.  
JOHN BROWN, } Admrs.  
PATRICK HART, }  
Fredericton, 15th June, 1836.

JOHN ELKINS, of the Parish of Wicklow, County of Carleton, acknowledged to Mr. James M'Monagle that the story I reported against him, viz.:—that he stole a Jackknife out of the camp of Andrew M'Kean, was utterly false and groundless, that I never had any occasion for reporting the said story, and I am heartily sorry for having done so, and I do hereby promise to pay the said James M'Monagle, all the costs in the action he commenced against me, by his Attorney A. K. S. Wetmore, Esquire, of Slander.

JOHN M'ELKINS.  
mark

Witness J. L. MARSH.  
Wakefield, 30th December, 1835.

### REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Establishment to Carleton Street, two doors from the Methodist Chapel, where he has now and intends always to have on hand a large supply of BOOTS and SHOES of the best quality.

He takes this opportunity of presenting his best thanks to all his customers for their patronage, and of expressing a hope that his punctuality and faithful workmanship have been such as will induce a continuance of their favors.

GEORGE WHITE.

Fredericton, 18th May, 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, } Execu-  
SAMUEL B. SMITH, } tors.  
Fredericton, 6th May, 1836.