

Mr. Hume presented a petition from Mr. Charles Duncombe, member for Oxford, Upper Canada, in the newly elected Assembly, transmitted to him that morning by the petitioner, who had come to this country to represent to His Majesty and the House the dreadful state of affairs in the colony. If the statements made in the petition could be substantiated, as he believed they could be, it was impossible that Government could allow Sir F. Head any longer to retain the office of Lieutenant Governor in Upper Canada. The petition complained of unconstitutional outrages on the electors, sanctioned by Sir F. Head and those under his immediate control, for the purpose of obtaining a majority in the new House of Assembly. It complained of the new patent votes created by Mr. Ritchie, Government agent for the sale of land, who had given grants of land gratis to many persons, for which those individuals immediately voted. It stated that at several places the reforming candidates had been driven from the hustings by bands of Orangemen armed with clubs and knives. By these and many other unconstitutional acts encouraged by the Governor, the reforming electors had been overpowered, and deterred from exercising their franchise. The petitioner concluded by praying the House to adopt such measures as should give justice to the people of Upper Canada. The Hon. Member said, that if the session had not been at its close, he should have proposed the immediate appointment of a committee to inquire into the outrages and insults thus offered to the colony. He trusted that Government would not refuse the request which he now made, that they would direct one or more of the commissioners of inquiry into the state of affairs in Lower Canada to proceed to Upper Canada and put them in possession of the real facts of the case. It had been declared that Sir F. Head was acting under the directions of Government, but he should be glad to know if Government would sanction the conduct with which he was charged. He was unwilling to believe that the allegations could be true. He hoped that Government would see the necessity of doing justice to the people of Upper Canada, and that some inquiry would be made into the facts stated in the petition.

Sir G. Grey begged the house to consider on what foundation the charges rested which the Hon. Member wished to be investigated. Sir Francis Head had dissolved the Assembly of Upper Canada in consequence of its refusal to grant the means of carrying on the Government. The result of this appeal to the people was, that a majority of members had been returned to the new Assembly differing in opinion from the majority of the late House. A gentleman, avowing himself to be a member of the defeated party, though himself a successful candidate, immediately after a contested election, which the House knew was always conducted with circumstances of acrimony which it would be better to suppress, smarting under the consciousness that his party had been beaten, came forward and made allegations respecting the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor and other authorities in creating illegal votes, and exercising improper influence, which ought unquestionably to have been made in the House of Assembly, as affecting the validity of the elections to that body, and which, if substantiated before a committee of that House, might have reversed the state of parties in it, and saved himself the trouble of making a long voyage to make a statement to a tribunal at an immense distance from the evidence which must necessarily be adduced in order to the investigation of the facts. Sir F. Head, he believed, considered himself strictly bound to act according to his instructions, and had always so acted. Nothing could be more contrary to his instructions than conduct like that of which he stood accused. While acting as representative of his Sovereign, it was his duty to ally the violence and conciliate the differences of contending parties, instead of exciting them to mutual animosity. With regard to the specific charge of the creation of illegal votes, he could not deny it, except on these general grounds, as he now heard it for the first time. He asked the House not to believe the truth of the charges against Sir F. Head, and not even to grant the request that a tribunal should be appointed to inquire into them, as that would be, in point of fact, to condemn him. [Hear, hear.] Where charges were made against a governor, it was always the custom of the Colonial Office to give him an opportunity of seeing them before passing any opinion on his conduct. To that extent only could he promise that an inquiry should take place, and to that extent justice to Sir F. Head required that it should be made. He could not but complain that the petition had not been intrusted to him, as it might have been, but should be brought forward on the last night of the session, when months must necessarily intervene before Sir F. Head could make any reply to the charges preferred against him. He hoped that the Hon. Gentleman did not really give credit to the accusation, and had only presented the petition for the sake of an inquiry.

Mr. Hume repeated that he believed the charges in a great measure true, though not to the extent stated in the petition. He could not be satisfied with an inquiry by any subordinate tribunal, under the circumstances in which the colony of Upper Canada was placed.

Mr. G. F. Young thought the course taken by the Hon. Member for Middlesex in bringing the charges before the House of Commons was most unfair and unjust. If the allegations of the petition were true, the elections to the House of Assembly were vitiated by the law of Upper Canada. It was most unfair, when the charges might be brought under judicial investigation in the

proper place, to prejudice the public mind by statements made at a great distance from the colony to which they related, at a time when it was quite impossible to institute an inquiry into them.

Mr. Robinson observed, that the petition was completely *ex parte*; and that if the allegations contained in it were in any degree true, there was a remedy for the evils complained of in Canada itself. He believed that Sir F. Head was quite incapable of the misconduct which the petitioner imputed to him. [Hear, hear.] He could not help deprecating the presentation of a petition containing such serious charges just before the prorogation of Parliament, when the party against whom the charges were made could not for a great length of time have an opportunity of replying to them. Was it likely, he would ask, if the charges contained in this petition were true, that they should escape the notice of all but one individual, or rather was it more likely that, if they really were true, the table of that house would be covered by petitions from the people of Upper Canada.

Mr. Warburton looked upon the petitioner as representing the opinions of a large number of the people of Canada. If the facts contained in the petition were true, they ought to be investigated. He would not go the length of saying that Sir F. Head was incapable of being guilty of the charges brought against him, but those charges ought to be inquired into, and if Sir F. Head were guilty, he certainly would deserve to be impeached.

The petition was then laid on the table.

From the New York Com. Advertiser.  
LONDON IN 1836, BY AN AMERICAN TRAVELLER.

Docks.—But oh the docks, those glorious docks, what shall I say of them? Let us go down and see them. They are on the northern, or rather north-eastern bank of the river. And they are, when filled with goodly ships, loaded with the commerce of all world, enough to make the heart of a Girard, or a Gray, palpitate with delight. First as we go eastward, we have, just below the Tower, the St. Katherine's docks, then the London docks, then we come to the West India docks, and finally to the East India docks.

These docks are a stupendous effect of man's ingenuity and power. By excavating large extents of ground and connecting these artificial basins with the river, hundreds of vessels, during high tide (the tide here rises from fifteen to twenty feet) are introduced from the channel of father Thames into the midst of immense warehouses which surrounded these docks, and where merchandise of all sorts, to the value of many millions, may be deposited. The St. Katherine's docks are capable of holding, at once, one hundred and forty or one hundred and fifty vessels; the London docks will contain eight or nine hundred; the West India docks, five hundred; and the East India, some two or three hundred.

SHIPPING.—Even in the days of Tacitus, London was called *Nobile Emporium*. In A. D. 339, it is said to have employed eight hundred vessels in the exportation of corn alone.

From that time the increase of its commerce was gradual until, in the times of the Stuarts (the Jameses and the Charleses) it was reckoned the first commercial emporium in the world. At present the average number of vessels of various kinds which enter the port of London annually, is estimated at 13,444, which employ 3000 barges to load and unload them, while the small craft engaged in the inland trade, and wharves for the accommodation of passengers, are about 3500. It is said that there are 1300 revenue officers constantly on duty at different parts of the river; 4000 men are employed in shipping and unshipping goods; 8000 watermen navigate the small craft and wharves; and about 40,000 wagons and other carriages, including their repeated journeys arrive and depart, laden in both instances with articles of domestic, colonial and foreign merchandise.

The number of vessels of all descriptions which lie in the Thames below the new London bridge for several miles is immense. Indeed, they lie side by side, sometimes four or five deep on both sides of the river, and almost block up the river, which is here less than a quarter of a mile wide. It is an interesting spectacle, certainly, to see so many vessels, from all parts of the world in the channel and in the docks, and it is one which no visitant of London should depart without having seen more than once. Indeed he ought to come up the Thames in a steamboat, to enjoy this view perfectly.

THE TUNNEL.—While we are in the eastern end of the city we may as well take some notice of the famous tunnel. This undertaking was commenced several years ago, in order to effect a sub-river passage, it being inexpedient to make a bridge in this part of the city, on account of the difficulty which it would occasion to the shipping. This tunnel is making between Rotherhithe and Wapping. Its length will be 1300 feet; its width is 37, and its height 22. It consists of two arched passages, each of 16 feet 4 inches in width, with a path of three feet for foot passengers. A large portion of the work is completed; and after many interruptions, occasioned at times by the river breaking through, and at others by the want of funds, this great work bids fair to be completed. As far as it is finished, it is beautifully illuminated by gas lights, and is a truly interesting object. The arched roof and the sides are beautifully plastered. The descent to it is on the southern bank of the river, and is effected by a gradually winding way, which is so gentle in its course as to give no difficulty in descending or ascending.

In addition to this wonderful specimen of art, I might speak of the various bridges

which have been erected over the Thames, and by which the two great portions of the city are united. But time does not allow me to do this. They are, as you advance up the river, the New London, or properly the London bridge, Southwark bridge, Blackfriars bridge, Waterloo bridge Westminster bridge, and Vauxhall bridge. They are all noble structures.

Great Steam-boat robbery—\$39,000 in gold stolen!—Thirty nine thousand dollars in Gold, on its way from the Mechanic's Bank of New York to the Fulton Bank of Boston, was stolen on Monday night last from the Steamboat Rhode Island, Capt. Thayer. The robbery was discovered the next morning, on separating, as the boat approached Providence, the baggage for Boston. It was then found that the bottom of the keg which had contained the Gold and which was in the Captain's office, had been taken out, the money stolen, and the keg replaced as before.

The boat was hauled into the stream and two hours were occupied in search, but without success. Six or eight persons landed at Newport; of whom probably one was the thief—with confederates. The money fortunately was insured in Boston—\$30,000 at the Commonwealth and 9,000 at the Ocean.

The money was on freight, and in charge of Capt. Thayer, who had signed a bill of Lading for it in customary mercantile form.

Capt. Thayer has offered a reward of \$1000 for the recovery of the gold, or in proportion for any part thereof.

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, OCTOBER 12, 1836.

### Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.  
Director this week, JAMES TAYLOR, 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.

SAVINGS BANK.  
Trustees for JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.  
next Week, { MR. PETER FISHER.

CENTRAL  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.

JOHN SIMPSON, PRESIDENT.

Committee for the present month:  
CHARLES M'PHERSON and CHAS. FISHER

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.  
Commissioner for { H. G. CLOPPER, Esq.  
next week,



By Authority.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,  
11th October, 1836.

### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions, &c.

1st Battalion York County Militia.

Lieutenant B. Wolhaupter, to be Quarter Master, with the rank of Captain, vice Starritt, removed from the County.

Ensign Bowden, to be 2nd Lieutenant in the Rifle Company, attached to 1st Battalion York.

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

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

247,	in favour Trustees of Schools,		
	Gagetown, £30	0	0
248,	" " Waterborough 50	0	0
249,	" " Brunswick, 40	0	0
250,	" " Wickham, 70	0	0
251,	" " Canning, 50	0	0
252,	" " Hampstead, 150	0	0
253,	Hector M'Kinnon, Sergeant Major,	7	10
254,	Trustees of Schools,		
	St. Andrews, 100	0	0
255,	" " St. Patrick's, 95	0	0
256,	" " Pennfield, 40	0	0
257,	" " St. Stephens, 45	0	0
258,	" " St. George, 80	0	0
259,	" " St. David, 70	0	0
260,	" " West Isles, 30	0	0
261,	" " St. James, 45	0	0
262,	" " Grand Manan, 30	0	0
263,	Chairman Board of Health, St. John, 476	7	2
264,	" " Charlotte, 52	4	7
266,	Wm. End, towards pay of a Courier, 30	0	0
267,	Geo. Hood, Esq., 25	0	0
268,	Sergt. Major John M'Kinley, 7	10	0
269,	Adj. Thos. Lands downe, 15	0	0
270,	William Heron, 5	0	0
271,	Sergt. Major Robt. Potts, 7	10	0

Treasurer's Office, Saint John, N. B.  
6th October, 1836,  
B. ROBINSON, Prov. Treasurer.

### From the Miramichi Gleaner, October 4. PUBLIC DINNER TO THE HON. JOSEPH CUNARD.

On Saturday week, the Hon. Joseph Cunard, arrived here in the Cape Breton steamer, after an absence of upwards of two months, and the hearty welcome which he received must have been highly gratifying to his feelings. No sooner had the boat rounded Middle Island, than a salute was fired from several guns placed near the Steam Mill; and as she touched the wharf, three deafening cheers were given by the inhabitants, who had then congregated on the occasion. But the people were not satisfied with these marks of attention, for it had been agreed on that a Public Dinner should be given him, on his return, and it being ascertained that Wednesday would suit the convenience of the Honorable Guest, that day was accordingly selected, and a sumptuous entertainment prepared at the Royal Hotel.

Francis Peabody, Esq.—who is emphatically called the Father of the Settlement, presided on the occasion, assisted by J. T. Williston, Esq., as Vice President. The following Gentlemen were invited as Guests: the Representatives of the County, A. Rankin and J. A. Street, Esquires, the former, however, declined attending: R. Carter, Esq. Agent from the Court of Directors in London for the purpose of establishing Branches of the Bank of British North America, in the Colonies: T. H. Peters, and Henry Cunard, Esquires, and Mr. Robert Morrow.

On the Cloth being removed, the following Toasts were given from the Chair:

1st. The King—God bless him.—Four times four.

2nd. Earl Gosford, the Governor in Chief of the North American Colonies.

3rd. Sir Archibald Campbell, the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick.

The President rose and said:—Gentlemen, in proposing the principal Toast of the evening, I feel assured you will cordially respond to the sentiments I am about to express. During a residence of twelve years among us, we have been able to judge of the public worth and private virtues of our worthy Guest. As a merchant his career has been distinguished by enlightened enterprise and indefatigable zeal, as well in our ordinary business, as in opening up new branches of commerce, and developing the resources of the County, and I may add that by the extensive investment of the means of his House for these purposes he has diffused a beneficial and widely spread influence over our own and the adjoining Counties. The benefits which this influence and these means are conferring on this community, are daily becoming more conspicuous. His conduct while he sat as one of our Representatives in the Provincial Assembly, was such as to merit our warmest approbation, and since he has been raised to a seat in the Legislative Council, he has been invariably ranked as one of the most active supporters of every measure likely to promote the welfare of the Province. His public spirit is testified by the readiness with which he at all times lends his personal aid as well as his means for the promotion of every useful and benevolent object. In private life I think I may honestly aver that he is esteemed by all, but most by those who know him best. With these remarks, Gentlemen, we will pledge deep to the health of our worthy Guest.—The Honorable Joseph Cunard, long may he live in happiness among us.—Three times three.

Mr. Cunard rose and said, that he could not adequately express the gratification which he felt on the present occasion, for the distinguished honor which his friends had conferred upon him; and for the very flattering compliments with which the Venerable President had prefaced his health. There is no man—Mr. C. observed—who does not feel gratified at receiving a public mark of the approbation of his fellow citizens, but when he looked around and saw so numerous a body—with many of whom he had differed on public and private matters, met together at this board, throwing aside all past differences, and joining to confer this gratifying testimony of their friendship, he must confess that he felt the present to be next to the happiest day of his life.

He had resided in Miramichi for upwards of 12 years, and during that period he had formed many warm and fast friends, in whose society he had enjoyed much happiness: and strong as his attachment had always been to the land of his adoption, he had recently returned from an extensive tour through the Canadas and the United States, more firmly attached to Miramichi than ever. Although he had witnessed the Agricultural and Commercial greatness of the Canadas, and the astonishing enterprise of the citizens of the United States, he had nevertheless returned to his home deeply impressed with the advantages which our own and the adjoining Counties presented for commercial enterprise; and he was also determined to redouble his efforts to extend—as far as his humble talents would enable him—all those interests which are so closely connected with our individual prosperity. I feel, Mr. President, that I might say a great deal more, but I will not longer detain you than by tendering to you and the gentlemen around you, my warmest thanks, and at the same time beg leave to propose a toast.—The prosperity of Miramichi.

5th. The Commerce of New Brunswick.  
6th. The Representatives for the County of Northumberland—may they ever be ready to defend the rights of the people.

Mr. Street rose and said, Mr. President, and Gentlemen,—As one of the Representatives of the County, he begged leave to return thanks for the honor just done them, in drinking their healths, and for the very handsome and complimentary manner in which that toast had been received.

Although quite unprepared for this unexpected compliment, he trusted he would be

pardoned for making a few observations on the occasion. Since he had had the honor of being one of the Representatives of this County, it had been his wish, he might add, the first wish of his heart, to discharge his Legislative duties in a Constitutional, upright and independent manner, free from all party feeling, and local bias, keeping a vigilant eye upon the Constitutional rights of the people, at the same time cautiously avoiding all captious opposition to the government of the country: he had two reasons for wishing to pursue this course—the first, and paramount reason was a sense of duty, from conceiving such to be the course that every honest Legislator should pursue;—the second was, that he knew of no other, so likely to prove satisfactory to the people, of whom he was one of the Representatives. Such being the case, the toast that had just been drunk, could not but be highly gratifying to his feelings, inasmuch, as it was to him, a striking manifestation that he had, in some slight degree, attained the object of his ambition, namely, that of giving satisfaction to a local and independent constituency, as he was satisfied the people of this County, especially you Sir, and the rest of the Members at this board, possess too much sincerity to express sentiments they do not feel. His greatest source of regret was, his inability to be as useful to the County as his inclinations would lead him to be.

7th. The Agriculture of Northumberland—may the industry of her farmers be crowned with success.

8th. The Bar of New Brunswick.  
Mr. Street returned thanks.

9th. Lady Campbell, and the Fair Daughters of New Brunswick.

10th. Robert Carter, Esquire—a Gentleman whom we hail amongst us with pleasure, considering the great benefits likely to accrue to the public by his important Mission, for the establishment of Banks in the Colonies.

Mr. Carter returned thanks. He hoped that he was correct in attributing the kind and hearty manner in which the last toast had been received, to the approval by the gentlemen present, of the establishment which he had the honor of representing in this Country; and he could with truth and sincerity assure them, that the object which weighed more strongly with the directors in London, than any other, in the formation of the Company, was the benefit that they expected it would confer upon the Colonies. He did not owe his selection for the honorable office he filled, to any abilities possessed by him for the performance of its duties—for thousands could have been found in London, more competent than himself—but for the zeal he was known to entertain for the prosperity of the North American Colonies. He was unconnected with politics or party, and had never taken any share in matters of a public nature, except such as had related to these Colonies; the first occasion on which he had ever come before the public, arose out of the extensive and calamitous Fire that had occurred in this immediate neighbourhood, more than ten years since, the desolating ravages of which were still visible, and had been witnessed by him with deep regret, mixed, however, with heartfelt satisfaction at observing that the country had recovered from its effects, and was rapidly advancing in Agricultural and Commercial prosperity. He had been ready on all subsequent occasions, to give his humble, but zealous assistance to any proceedings in which the well being of these Colonies was involved, and it was only a conviction that the establishment of the Bank of British North America, would aid in the development of their resources, by the use of British Capital, and the introduction of a sound system of Banking, that had induced him to accept his present employment—had cheered him through the difficulties necessarily attendant upon such an undertaking—and would enable him to meet without repining, the personal inconvenience of passing the ensuing winter in travelling through the Canadas. Allusion had been made during the evening to Agriculture as a fertile subject: he would say that Banking would not only furnish the manure which would add to the fertility of Agriculture, but would also raise the wind that would fill the sails of Commerce, and grease the wheels of Saw Mills, and of all the operations of the Merchant.

The following are a few of the Volunteer Toasts given during the evening:—

By G. Kerr, Esq. Sir Howard Douglas, our late worthy and respected Governor.

By William Carman, Esq. Mr. President, Sir—We have had the honor of drinking Earl Gosford and the Colonies—our Lieut. Governor Sir A. Campbell, and our late Governor Sir Howard Douglas—but, Sir, I think there is another distinguished individual who has been honoured by His Majesty with an important Mission, which he has executed in such a manly, straightforward, and constitutional manner as has deservedly called forth the admiration of every enlightened mind, and every admirer of the British Constitution—I beg leave to propose Sir Francis Bond Head, the distinguished Governor of Upper Canada.

By Mr. P. Williston. I am confident that every person present will cordially respond to the Toast I am about to propose, as all have felt the blessings of living under its influence. I give the Press.

Mr. Pierce rose and said, as he was the only individual present immediately connected with the Press, he thought it a duty incumbent on him, to return thanks for the very handsome way in which the last toast had been received; and as he had not vanity enough to suppose that it was intended as a personal compliment, he was truly gratified to find that the inhabitants of this remote, but not unimportant section of the British Dominions, duly appreciated, and seemed to be fully sensible of the advantages which must accrue to every community from a well ordered Press; he therefore hoped nothing should be wanting on his