

# ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JULY 12, 1837.

## Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.  
Director this week, W. J. BEDELL, 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.

## Bank of Fredericton.

ASA COX, President.  
Director this week, Mr. W. D. HARTT.  
Discount days—Mondays and Thursdays.  
Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before three o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

### SAVING'S BANK.

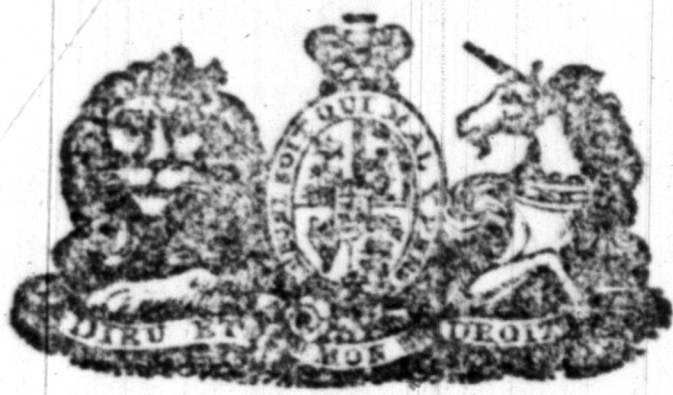
Trustees for next week:  
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ. MARK NEEDHAM, ESQ.

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.

BENJAMIN WOLHAUPT, PRESIDENT.  
Committee for the present month:

W. D. HARTT and THOMAS T. SMITH.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.  
Commissioner for next week:  
GEORGE MINCHIN, ESQUIRE.



By Authority.

The appointment of William McLeod and Isaac Haviland as Bye Road Commissioners in King's County, published in the Royal Gazette of the 21st June last, is cancelled, and the following persons appointed in their room.

James Tool to expend the following sums:  
£10 to blow rocks, widen and improve the winter road inside of Beardsley's Rock, mouth of Bellisle.

£10 for the road from Tenant's Cove to the back lands in Greenwich and Springfield.

Thomas Flewelling to expend the following sums:

£10 for the road from Geo. Bogle's to Charles Richards.

£11 11s. 6d. for the road between James Flewelling's and Thomas B. Flewelling's.

£10 to cut down the hill and improve the road near the Bridge eastward of Peter V. Flaglor's.

£3 8s. 6d. to be paid to Thomas Flewelling, Commissioner for building a bridge near Caleb Flewelling's &c.

John McKeel to expend the following sums:

£15 for the road from James Bulyea's Jun. to the cross roads in second tier of Lots.

£10 from Samuel Campbell's to Wm. Bogle's across the third tier of lots.

£10 from Andrew Hamilton's to Queen's County line, near Paisley's.

£15 for the Yorksford road from John Jackson's towards Queen's County line.

Isaac Haviland to expend the following sums:

£10 for the road from the Yorksford road to Richard Wayland's in the Menzie settlement.

£10 for the road from Thomas Wallis' to Cheyne's on the road to the Neepis.

£10 for the road from James McKeel's to the main road near the River.

£10 for the road from the settlement in rear of Greenwich Hill to the Shore.

£10 to cut down a hill and improve the road westward of John McKeel's.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Donald Stewart and William Mein, to be Commissioners to expend the sum of £100 granted at the 1st Session, to remove Rocks in the Upsalquith, in the County of Gloucester.

Silvanus Powell, jointly with John Jardine, Esq., a Commissioner of Buoy and Beacons for the Harbour of Richibucto.

John Bowser, Esq., Commissioner of Buoy and Beacons at Buctouche.

### OPENING OF THE SESSION.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Thursday, 6th July, 1837.

This day, at 2 o'clock precisely, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in State to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was directed to command the attendance of the House of Assembly; the House attended accordingly, when His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following Speech:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I have called you together at this unusual season of the year, for the purpose of communicating to you His Majesty's final pleasure in reference to a measure of no ordinary favor and liberality on the part of the Crown—the surrender, to your control and disposal,

of the proceeds of all His Majesty's Casual and Territorial Revenues in this Province, upon certain conditions; and the only observation with which I will accompany the important documents, copies of which I have directed immediately to be laid before you, is that I feel an entire conviction that the suggestions of the King's Government will be received by you with the most respectful attention.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

My connexion with this Province is of much too recent a date to warrant my submitting to you, at present, any suggestions relative to the objects to which it might appear to me advantageous to the interests of the Province to recommend to you to apply any portion of the Revenues to which I have alluded. I will therefore merely express to you the satisfaction which, as His Majesty's Representative, I feel in being authorized and instructed to ratify, on the part of our truly paternal Sovereign, an arrangement with His Majesty's loyal subjects of this Province, of the advantages of which, as respects their interests, the King had only to be satisfied, in order to insure His Majesty's most willing and gracious assent.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I will detain you from the exercise of your Legislative duties only for the purpose of expressing my earnest and confident hope, that a spirit of harmony and of wisdom will continue to guide your deliberations upon the very important measures now to be brought under your repeated consideration, and upon which the future welfare and prosperity of this Province so mainly depend.

Address of the Legislative Council, in answer to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Speech at the opening of the Session.

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and Companion of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Humble Address of His Majesty's Legislative Council in General Assembly.

May it please Your Excellency,

In approaching your Excellency with our thanks for your speech at the opening of the Session, our minds are impressed with no ordinary feelings of gratitude to our August Sovereign for the announcement, which he has commanded your Excellency to make, of his final pleasure as to the surrender of the proceeds of His Casual and Territorial Revenues in this Province; a measure in which we recognize the same spirit of munificence—the same deep feeling of paternal solicitude which has ever so signally characterized the enlightened policy of our gracious Sovereign towards His North American Colonies; and we assure your Excellency, that we deem it no slight mark of the peculiar interest which His Majesty's personal acquaintance with this portion of his dominions has ever led him to entertain towards us, that He has selected your Excellency to succeed to the Government of this Province, at a period so momentous to its welfare, when those high qualifications displayed by your Excellency in the discharge of the arduous duties of Civil Government in other places are so essentially necessary to aid us in maturing able measures for the increase of our Revenues, a wise system for the arrangement of our finances, and a sound policy in promoting the rapid development of the resources of the Province.

We thank your Excellency for your promptness in calling us together; and we beg to assure your Excellency, that the contents of the important documents which your Excellency has been pleased to lay before us, shall receive the most respectful attention on our part.

We feel the importance of the wise and earnest recommendation of your Excellency, that a spirit of harmony should continue to guide our deliberations upon the great measure to be brought again under our consideration, upon which we fully concur with your Excellency will mainly depend the future welfare and prosperity of this Province.

### REPLY.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen;

The terms in which you have expressed your sense of the paternal solicitude which has on all occasions been evinced by our Gracious Sovereign, towards His Majesty's North American subjects, it is highly satisfactory to me, as His Majesty's Representative in this Province, to acknowledge and to thank you for; those in which you have been pleased to notice my appointment to this Government, are most gratifying to my feelings as embodying a pledge, the only one which I can desire to receive, that you will act cordially with me in the furtherance of the object common to us all—the general welfare.

Address of the House of Assembly.

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. H. and C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Humble Address of the House of Assembly.

May it please Your Excellency,

We the Representatives of His Majesty's Loyal Subjects the People of New Brunswick, thank Your Excellency for the Speech you have been pleased to make at the opening of this Session.

Although this season of the year is an unusual one for the Legislature to be convened, and the attendance to many of its

Members extremely inconvenient, yet the great importance of the measures to be submitted, connected as they are with the surrender of His Majesty's Casual and Territorial Revenues in this Province, and the hope that the question may now be finally settled, outweigh every consideration of a personal nature; and we assure Your Excellency, that in our deliberations upon this deeply interesting subject, the suggestions of His Majesty's Government shall be received by us, as they ever have been, with the most respectful attention.

We highly appreciate the disposition entertained by Your Excellency, to avail yourself of information regarding such objects of importance to the interests of this Province, as would appear to Your Excellency best deserving encouragement from the Revenues about to be placed under the control of the Legislature, and which, in your opinion, your very recent connexion with the Province, does not on the present occasion warrant Your Excellency in bringing under our notice; at the same time, we are gratified to receive the assurance of Your Excellency's satisfaction, at being authorized and instructed to ratify and carry into effect, an arrangement so highly acceptable to the people of this Province; and we feel an entire conviction, that His Most Gracious Majesty, at all times, needs only to be satisfied of the tendency of any measure to promote the interests of His Loyal Subjects, to ensure to it His most willing and gracious assent.

That a spirit of harmony will continue to animate our deliberations on the measure to be brought under our renewed consideration, we feel the most perfect confidence; and it has always been the most earnest wish of the Assembly of New Brunswick, to cultivate and maintain a like harmony with the other branches of the Government.

### REPLY.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen.

I thank you for this Address, and more especially for the cheerful alacrity with which you have sacrificed every consideration of personal convenience to the object of endeavoring to promote the interests of your Constituents, and of the Province at large, by the settlement of the great question, for the consideration of which you have been convened.

The conviction which you have expressed that our most Gracious Sovereign has only to be satisfied of the tendency of any measure to promote the interests of His Majesty's Loyal Subjects, to ensure for it His most willing and gracious assent, is most gratifying to me—and I infer from the whole tenor of your address, a determination to approach the business of the Session in such a disposition as cannot fail, in harmonious concurrence with the other branches of the Legislature, to conduct us to a satisfactory and beneficial result.

King's College, Fredericton, July 5, 1837.

At a convocation held this day, Messrs. Gustavus R. Jarvis and George M. Odell, were admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(From the St. John Courier, July 8.)

From the *Londonderry Standard* of the 7th of June, brought by the *Wilmut*, which arrived at this port on Saturday evening last, in the remarkably short passage of 23 days, we extract the following paragraphs:—

*Latest Intelligence.*—Public business is still in a state of the most harassing and vexatious postponement. On Monday and Wednesday week there were no Houses, and the budget has not yet been opened, on considerations of "the soundest discretion!"

The Committee of the "Poor Ireland Bill," have arrived as far as Clause 42 and were to have sat on Monday night last. When it is seen that the two important principles of a law of settlement and out-door relief have been laid aside, it will readily be conjectured by any one who knows anything of Ireland, that the Ministerial Bill will not give much satisfaction to the country. The legal right of the poor to relief is on all hands violently, and justly so, opposed.

The Irish Tithe Bill has been postponed *ad infinitum* or rather *ad infinitum* by the Ministry. It is stated that many of the Irish members are refractory and will not support the administration, on the ground that their bill does not involve the total abolition of tithes.

The health of his most gracious majesty the King is rapidly improving, and the circulated of the interested reports of his dangerous illness are correspondingly disconcerted.

The King has refused to elevate to the Peerage the four individuals proposed to him for that purpose by Lord Melbourne—namely, Sir J. Wrottesley, Sir Hanbury Tracy, Paul Methuen, and Viscount Lismore.

FRANCE.—The marriage of the Princess Helen with the Duke of Orleans, which took place on Tuesday evening at Fontainebleau, and the splendid fetes attending the ceremonial, seem to have exclusively occupied the attention of the Parisians.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—*Corn Exchange.* Influenced by the continued and progressive amendment in all the coming crops, and the decline in Mark-lane on Monday, the corn trade here, between Tuesday and to-day, was extremely dull, and every article more or less depressed in value.

COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.—We are sorry to learn that the pressure upon manufactories and commerce has at last reached our country. Within a short time several extensive failures in the "How of Fife," along the Leven, as well as in the towns upon the coast, have taken place. We suspect that the crisis of the disease is not over,

and it will become every one so engaged to walk warily for some considerable time to come.—*Fifehire Journal.*

MANCHESTER.—Never since Manchester became the emporium of the cotton manufacture was the trade in such a state. It is useless to particularize any description of goods as being materially depressed, every thing shares the common ruin. The printers are nearly idle, and most of the mills are working short time. In the midst of all this, money is plentiful in the hands of the Bankers. The hand loom weavers are receiving lower wages than they did in the duller of times.—The only present prospect of improvement is from the belief that things cannot well be worse.—*Manchester Paper.*

LEICESTER.—On Wednesday about 100 men, women and children assembled on a piece of waste ground by the side of the New Walk, and after one of the party had addressed them, and taken down their names, they were formed into a sort of procession, with an old man at the head, carrying the following placard:—"Unemployed artisans in distress—we receive the bread of industry—Awaken, philanthropy, and sympathize with the distressed!—peace and good order." They then marched through the streets singing, and at right divided the proceeds, which, we believe, were pretty considerable. On Thursday they again assembled and perambulated the town. Their manner throughout was very respectful and orderly.

—333—

(Correspondence of the Courier.)

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1837.

DEAR SIR.—The tide of emigration continues to flow on—4,352 emigrants have arrived here since my last. However many of these are persons whose friends have purchased farms for them in the interior of this state, and of course do not remain a burden to our city. A violent and unremitting warfare has been commenced by the public prints in this City—some opposed to and others in favor of the subject. A great many of our most respectable and wealthy merchants are adopted citizens, and some of the papers denounce them in common with those who have not been a week here, and are termed by them "the foreign paupers of the old countries." The papers are filled with communications from those attacked, and many if not all of them are perfectly true in their statements. From a communication which appeared in the *New York Express* of yesterday, I extract the following very just remarks on the subject. It is from a highly respectable adopted citizen:—

"No one can be more alive to this evil (the admission of emigrants) than I am, but sir, the prime lies not with the poor but honest emigrant, but with—and to our shame be it spoken—those of our citizens who prostitute their consciences and commit, or induce the commission, of perjury to further the interests of party.—These are the men on whom you should with more propriety discharge the full measure of your wrath and indignation; it is against such wretches as these that your energies and those of your party would be better directed. Does their power make you fear to enter the lists against them, or is it the desire to harmonize which causes you to enter the lists to oppress those whom you dare oppress, because they cannot retaliate? I might direct your view to our splendid city, and ask by whose labor were our terraces of stores and mansions erected—to our railroads and canals, and ask by whose labor they were constructed—to the crops of wheat and corn which enrich our country, and ask by the sweat of whose brows assisted in the production?—but these questions are trite, though not less forcibly to be viewed on that account.

There is, however, another point of view in which I wish to place before you, those whom you designate as paupers: You seem to have mistaken or misapplied the meaning of that word. It can only apply to the aged, the infirm, or the helpless, and not even to them if they are protected by those who are willing to support them by their labour. An able bodied man, though without a shilling in his pocket, landing on the shores of this country is not a pauper: He is wealth in himself, inasmuch as he has the means of producing wealth. You have taken into consideration the cost of production of an able bodied laborer. If we raise an ox or a horse we calculate its value according to the cost of feeding it, until it has arrived at an age when its labour will produce a return to its possessor, though the parallel may be somewhat unseemly the cost of feeding a man until he can maintain himself is the measure of the wealth he possesses in his person, if he be in a country like this where the demand for labour is increasing; and though he may have been fed in Ireland on the scantiest modicum that can sustain existence, he is on his arrival on these shores of as much actual value—inasmuch as he can produce as much wealth—as one of our own citizens who has been 'raised' in the midst of plenty."

A slip from the office of the Mobile Commercial Register, dated June 21st, which reached here by this morning's mail, states that the steamboat *Crusader*, which plies between Pascagoula and New Orleans, burst her boiler on Monday evening, by which one man was instantaneously killed, and eleven fatally scalded. The Captain of the U. S. Mail Boat *Mobile* took her in tow and brought her to New Orleans—3 of the scalded died before she reached there—the particulars of the disaster are not mentioned.

Our relations with Mexico begin to wear a serious appearance—fresh outrages on the part of that Government have been committed, and the prevailing opinion seems to be that unless President Bustamante does some-

thing soon, a war with Mexico will be unavoidable. The views of our Government have not yet been openly declared—although a squadron has sailed from Pensacola for that coast. Nothing can be done until Congress meets in September—until then we must bear it and say nothing.

Our affairs in Florida with the Seminoles are I know not how. The fact is, nothing certain is known—contradictory reports arrive here daily. For instance—on Saturday a report arrived here that the Indians had re-commenced hostilities—had attacked and taken Fort Armstrong—murdered several persons and committed various other depredations. On Monday the whole affair is contradicted, and quite a contrary statement made. Thus it is now a-days, every thing is but report, and therefore no dependence is to be placed in any thing reported. The incomparable proverb of "Magnus est veritas et prevalebit," seems to be either forgotten or laid aside in the present posture of affairs.

Since my last, I made a trip in the country, and I found that our crops are invariably poor and backward. Judging from present appearances, we shall as much need the importation of foreign wheat and flour the ensuing year as we have this. As yet, we have hardly had an appearance of summer, the weather being generally hitherto, damp, wet and chilly, with but very few scuttling of sunshine.

THE MARKET.—Flour is still advancing, it now commands \$10 50 a \$10 75 per bl. There was a sale of 300 barrels whole oil at 28 cents. A sale of 2,000 lbs. whole hogs at 14 cents. The sales of all kinds of produce have been very limited. Freights are dull as ever.—Provisions are enormously high. Fresh Beef is selling at 15 cents per pound—Pork, 12 cents. Lamb is selling at \$1 per quarter.—Potatoes (all) \$1 30 per bushel; Ditto (new) \$3 10, and all other articles in accordance.

Specie has advanced since my last. American half dollars, 11 1/2 per cent. premium; Ditto Gold, 12 do; Spanish and Mexican dollars, 12 1/2 do.; Doubloons, \$1 1/2. The market is full as ever of uncurrent money, for which there is no regular rate of discount. Yours respectfully, W. E. F.

—333—

ST. JOHN WATER COMPANY.—It affords us pleasure to find, that notwithstanding the pressure of the times, the Water Company go on with their undertaking, and that a copious and constant stream of pure water flows from their Engine House and Reservoir into the Creek, at the Aboudeau—This is a favourable presage of the most desirable event which can happen to the City, when health, general comfort, and safety in cases of fire, so much depend on the accomplishment of the objects of this chartered Company.—Report says the Directors have been under the necessity of postponing the completion of the City Reservoir, in consequence of the scarcity of money, at the great expense of the iron pipes, (now had two-thirds of the way from the Aboudeau to the heights near the Block House, where their main supply of water is to be located,) and Engine, in addition to their other outlays, will not allow them to undertake the whole this year, unless they can procure the loan of money. This may cause much misery in event of another conflagration, and we still hope the Company will be able to open their fire cocks in the market square during 1837.—*St. John Courier*, July 8.

THE SEASON.—Agricultural prospects are for the present very flattering; and our farmers (oh! that they were more numerous, for they are the bone and muscle of the land) begin to assume a faint smile, in spite of the pained, pressures, and distresses occasioned by the unfavourable season of 1836, the plunders in the money market, and the depreciated value of our staple commodity. The times are hard 'tis true—we feel it, we lament it—but perhaps they may be just at their worst, and may, therefore, be very naturally expected to amend; one thing is certain—if we had less croaking and more working, the pressure would not be so severely felt.—*Woodstock Times*, July 7.

—333—

QUEBEC, June 29.

We have received Toronto papers, containing some further proceedings of the Upper Canada Legislature, now in session. The debate upon the address of the House of Assembly, in answer to the Speech from the Throne, was very animated. The Address was moved by Mr. Cartwright. Mr. Sherwood objected to the manner of bringing it forward; but the Speaker interposed, and stated that the course pursued was strictly in order. Mr. Parke observed, that the Lieut. Governor had advanced many views upon the state of the Province, and it was the duty of that House, as representatives of the people, to meet every one of them separately; and if His Excellency had fallen into any error, it was their duty to tell him so, in language that could not be misunderstood. Every statement in the speech should be separately and distinctly discussed; and if any thing wrong were found in them, it was their duty to correct them. The Attorney General observed, that the course adopted, with respect to the address, was strictly parliamentary. Mr. Merritt believed the Governor had taken an entirely erroneous view of the question. The speech stated, that contrary to expectation, the notes of the Banks and gold were at par; but who had ever supposed it would not be so, so long as the Banks continue to redeem their notes in specie. It was also stated in the speech, that the present commercial distress was occasioned by the Banks of the neighbouring country simultaneously refusing to pay specie for their notes; but that was not the act of the Banks, for they were compelled to do so in consequence of the interference of the Executive, which had removed the public deposits. The question was not, on the present occasion, between the banks