

3. "That the following circumstances, viz: 1st. The funds of the Institution having been to so large an amount parcelled out among certain of the Directors, without notice to the Stockholders or the public relative to the investment of the funds; 2d. The manifest and evidently preconcerted object that such Directors had in view; 3d. The refusal of substantial security by Bond and Mortgage, and the lending of the funds upon endorsed paper; 4th. The extended credit given for payment of considerable sums;—deprive the Stockholders of all confidence in the present Directors, and this meeting considers the Board to have been guilty of improper conduct therein."

The appointment of a Chairman at all public meetings, is in my opinion as much for the purpose of preserving good order and decorum as for any other object. It is however to be presumed, at least as a general rule, that on all such occasions, no man will forget the respect which is due to his audience and to himself, as wantonly and insolently to attack any other person, with the predetermination of compelling him to the alternative of retiring or of retorting either by violence or by equally vile and improper language.—Every rightly constituted mind will deprecate such conduct; and few men will cheerfully submit to a repetition of abuse and invective. Upon the scene that ensued it is neither advisable nor necessary for me to animadvert in plainer terms, than to declare, that some of my friends were driven from the meeting by insult and contumely, which have since been applauded by the epithets of *candid, honorable and independent*.

I saw that justice need not be expected, and therefore withdrew, determining to seek redress by other means and from other judges.

It is alleged in the Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Central Fire Insurance Company, passed on the 5th December, that the minutes of the proceedings on the 22d August, was in my hands on the day of investigation. This is in itself a perfectly trivial matter; but as I have always considered that a declaratory Resolution ought to be a veritable record of circumstances, and as there is good reason to believe that persons who could assert a false fact of minor importance, would not scruple to forget the truth in matters of greater moment; I solemnly declare that I never touched the paper in question since the day of my resignation.

At the adjourned meeting, a series of Resolutions appear to have been passed as the result of a patient and careful examination of the proceedings relating to the pledge to the Central Bank, and exculpating and applauding the Board of Directors of the Central Fire Insurance Company.

I confess my inability to discover in what manner the meeting had been able to examine proceedings, the records of which had been sedulously withheld from them.

Were they in possession of any record of proceedings of the Board of Directors except the solitary Resolution which had not even been transcribed in the Books of the Company? Were they informed of the amount of money lent by the Board, to whom, for what purpose (when known) and upon what securities? These were legitimate subjects of inquiry. Were the Gentlemen then present, intuitively certain that no specie had been demanded from the Bank, by the Directors or by any other with their consent and connivance? If a Director had borrowed £1000 from the Corporation, and instantly demanded specie from the Bank, that would not indeed have been the act of the Board, but it would have been a positive breach of the pledge given to the Bank. The case which is here merely assumed has actually occurred, except that the concluding act is not yet performed, but even of this they are not advised; how then could the Stockholders declare that they had carefully examined all the facts bearing upon the question; they had evidently formed their decision upon a very imperfect and limited knowledge of the transactions which called forth my assertion that the Directors had been guilty of a breach of faith with the Central Bank, and therefore their absolution of the Directors was premature.

I regret the necessity of arraigning that decision, but self-defence must take precedence of all other considerations.

Had I not been most unwarrantably deprived of the support and protection of my friends at the investigation a very different result would have appeared to the labours of the meeting. The facts which I have now stated I was then prepared, as I am still prepared, to verify upon oath. I court contradiction in the same solemn manner from the Board. Will Mr. Fisher undertake to swear that he prepared no Resolution, nor explanation of a Resolution at the meeting on the 22d August besides the one now filed among the Records of the Company? Will the Board in the same manner declare that no other understanding existed between the two Boards than what is expressed in the Resolution?

The question resolves itself into this form. I avow that I gave the Board of the Central Bank to understand that the Company's Funds to be deposited in their vaults by the Stockholders of the Central Fire Insurance Company, would not be withdrawn but would remain as an open Deposit, that it would be loaned out on Bonds, mortgages or otherwise in sums of from £200 to £500, that no specie would be demanded for it from the Bank, and that it would not be employed in any manner prejudicial to the Central Bank. This pledge could not, of course, extend to the ulterior disposition of the money after it should be put by loan beyond the control of the Directors; but there is in my opinion a wide difference between a common loan to persons not in the Directory and to the Directors themselves. I consider that a pledge given by a Director as such, to abstain from the performance of a certain act, is equally obligatory upon him in his private as in his public capacity. Casualists may discover a distinction, honest men can discover none.

That a part of the Funds of the Company has been borrowed by the Directors for the express and latterly avowed purpose of investment in a new Bank is a fact which will not be denied. That a resolution was passed for investing a sum direct in that Bank is also true. That both of these acts amounted to a positive breach of the promises given by me to the Central Bank, must be equally apparent. Now either I had given the pledge with the consent, authority and knowledge of the Directors, or I had acted without such authority and consent: if the former, the Directors must be partially absolved from the effect of the charge of bad faith; if the latter they are awfully guilty; on this point I rest the whole matter; for my own part, I repeat that I am prepared to substantiate what I have stated by the only proof of which the case is susceptible. I arraign the Directors at the bar of the public; I proclaim them guilty of a breach of faith with the Central Bank; I declare them to have been evidently guided in the disposal of the Funds by selfish and interested motives; I accuse them of duplicity in their official intercourse with me, their President; I arraign the verdict of their acquittal, as founded upon insufficient evidence. I demand an explicit, categorical answer to the charges which are contained in this narrative. To anonymous paragraphs I shall pay no attention—the nameless defender of treachery shall remain unnoticed. To the glittering tinsel and turgid verbosity of Resolutions like those of the 5th instant, I shall deign no reply. I know their origin, and cannot recognize them as the deliberate opinions of the whole Board. The reckless assumption of facts—the intemperate language—the utter absence of courtesy and the loose inflated style of the whole composition indicate the paternity of these Resolutions as plainly and legibly as if they bore the author's signature.

By an attentive perusal of the foregoing narrative, with the remarks which I have occasionally found it necessary to introduce for the purpose of explanation, I think that the following facts will be apparent.

That I took an active part in procuring subscriptions for the Company's Stock—That I devoted much time and labour not only to the routine duties of my own office as President, but also to the duties of Secretary to the Board—That to my personal exertions, and gratuitous labours the Corporation is indebted for the present arrangement of its Books and other internal matters—That I had been made the instrument of deception by certain Directors of the Fire Insurance Company in their negotiation with the Bank, upon the issue of which negotiation in all probability depended the future existence of the Central Fire Insurance Company—That by a crafty arrangement of the records of the conference, into which I also was unwittingly betrayed by a mistaken confidence in the rectitude of their intentions, some members of the Directory accomplished their preconcerted design of framing their records in a style of studied ambiguity, not embracing in specific terms the full extent of the pledge which was offered and accepted—That my own sense of honor and good faith rendered my resignation an inevitable measure—That I could not have continued to preside at the Board after the passing of the Resolution of appropriation without forfeiting the good opinion of the Directors of the Central Bank and of the public when the circumstances should be explained—that an investigation of the causes of my resignation by a general meeting of the Stockholders was the only chance of redress which was open to me—that I was perfectly justifiable in procuring the summons of such meeting and in the adoption of preliminary measures, by endeavouring to obtain the co-operation and assistance of my friends, many of whom were of themselves well acquainted with the transactions which had placed me in the unenviable position which I then occupied—and lastly, I think it will also appear evident that a full, free and impartial investigation of all the circumstances bearing upon the question, and which ought to have been examined in order to arrive at a correct view of the case, was not, and could not be made by the meeting.

I come forward therefore as an aggrieved person, I claim from the public that justice which was denied me by the legal Tribunal.

I humbly submit that I have been offered a victim at the altar of expediency without even enjoying the reputation of a martyr.

JOHN SIMPSON.
Royal Gazette Office, 2d January, 1837.

RESTOOK MILL COMPANY.

PURSUANT to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, incorporating the said Company, I do hereby give notice that the first meeting of the Restook Mill Company, and of the members thereof, will be held at my office in Fredericton, on Monday the 29th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon.

Dated this 3d day of January, 1837.
G. F. S. BERTON.

Fredericton Debating Society.

THE Members of the Fredericton Debating Society will meet on MONDAY Evening next, at seven o'clock, in their room, at Mr. Pedolins, Carleton Street.

By order of the President.
JOHN CROSSKILL,
Jan. 3. Sec'y. & Treasurer.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of Jedediah Slason, deceased, late of this place, Merchant, are requested to render the same, duly attested; and all those who are indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH GAYNOR, Sole Admstr.
Fredericton, 27th December, 1836.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 4, 1837.

Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.
Director this week, MR. THOMAS PICKARD.
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 COY, President.
Director this week, WILLIAM D. HARTT.
Discount day next week—Monday.

Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed to the Cashier, before 3 o'clock on Saturday.

SAVINGS BANK.

Trustees for next week:
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq., H. SMITH, Esquire.

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

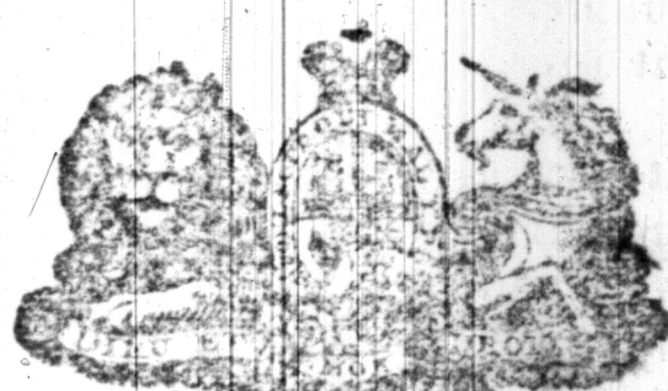
Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.

BENJAMIN WOLHAUPTER, President.

Committee for the present month:
JOHN S. COY and THOMAS STEWART.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for next week:
HENRY SMITH ESQUIRE.



LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Thursday, December 29.

The Honorable the Attorney General moved for leave to bring in a Bill to restrict the issue of notes for small amounts by the different Banking establishments within the Province.

Leave granted.
The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, December 26.

The Deputation from this House, composed of William Crane and L. A. Wilnot, Esquires, two of its Members, appointed at the last Session to proceed to England with the Address to His Majesty of the 14th of March last on matters of great importance, made their report; stating that, in pursuance of their appointment, they had repaired to England, and had been in communication with the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg. His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and other Members of His Majesty's Government, on the subject of their mission; and submitted a statement containing a report of their proceedings.

Ordered, That the same be received, and lie on the table.

Mr. Partelow moved the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the House:—

1. Resolved, That this House entertain a high sense of the attention shown by the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, to the Deputation during the progress of the negotiations carried on by them with His Lordship on the subject of their mission.

2. Resolved, That the thanks of this House are justly due and be therefore given to William Crane and L. A. Wilnot, Esquires, Members of this House, who composed the Deputation, for the diligence and ability displayed by them on the important matters with which they were intrusted.

3. Resolved, That the thanks of this House be also given to Henry Bliss, Esquire, the Agent of this Province, for the valuable assistance and information afforded the Deputation, and that the Speaker communicate the same to him.

Wednesday, December 23.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,
That the House proceed to the Order of the Day, to go into Committee of the whole on the Messages received from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Chairman reported, that having under consideration the Messages of the 23d instant, the Committee had passed five Resolutions, which he read, and that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

The Resolutions being handed in at the Clerk's Table, were there again read, and are as follow:—

1. Resolved, unanimously, as the opinion of this Committee, That the Despatches of the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, containing the determi-

nation of His Majesty's Government with respect to the various important matters brought under its consideration last Session, in an Address presented by a Deputation of this House, should afford the House the most entire satisfaction; and that the requisite measures be taken as speedily as possible by the House, in order that the views of His Majesty's Government, so far as it may depend upon the House, may be carried into full and complete effect.

2. Resolved, unanimously, as the opinion of this Committee, That the House should entertain a deep sense of the high obligations they owe to His Majesty's Government for the promptness with which the representations contained in the Address were attended to—the solicitude expressed for a satisfactory settlement of the various matters brought under their consideration—and the results produced by the negotiation carried on between His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Deputation; and that a Select Committee should be appointed by the House to have such their sentiments laid at the foot of the Throne.

3. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That a Select Committee should be appointed by the House to prepare a Bill, making provision for the Civil List on the terms proposed by His Majesty's Government, and that the said Committee should be instructed to prepare such Bill in exact and strict conformity with these provisions, and those alone, which have already met the approval of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, as laid before the House with the Despatches now under consideration.

4. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That a Bill should be introduced into the House to repeal the Act now in force for the Commutation of His Majesty's Quit Rents in this Province.

5. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That an humble Address should be presented to His Excellency by the House, praying that His Excellency will direct to be laid before them any correspondence that may have taken place between the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg and the recent Deputation from the House to England, relative to the accounts connected with the House, together with the instructions received by His Excellency from His Majesty's Government thereon.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and leave granted to sit again.

Thursday, December 29.

Mr. Partelow, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of yesterday, praying that His Excellency would direct to be laid before them any correspondence that may have taken place between the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg and the recent Deputation to England, relative to the accounts connected with the House, together with the instructions received by His Excellency from His Majesty's Government thereon, reported; that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that the wishes of the House should be immediately complied with.

Friday, December 30.

Read a second time the following Bills:

A Bill for the support of the Civil Government in this Province.

A Bill to repeal an Act, intitled "An Act for the Commutation of His Majesty's Quit Rents in the Province of New Brunswick."

On motion of Mr. Partelow,

Ordered, That the House do, on Tuesday the 3d day of January next, go into Committee of the whole, on the Bill reported by the Select Committee appointed to prepare the same, intitled "A Bill for the support of the Civil Government in this Province."

Saturday, December 31.

Mr. Street, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of this House, praying His Excellency to furnish this House with a copy of the instructions or authority for all relating in any part of the Salaries of the Civil List Establishment in Dollars at 4s. 4d; and also with a copy of Lord Glenelg's instructions relative to the establishment of Circuit Courts; and also with the particular grounds which induced His Excellency to recommend that the Bill for the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenues should be passed with a suspending clause, reported; that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that the wishes of the House in this respect should be fully complied with.

Mr. Brown, by leave, presented a Petition from Hannah Rogers, of Saint

James in the County of Charlotte, (accompanied by certain Documents,) praying that the Provincial bounty may be allowed her for teaching a public School for one year in the said Parish, or that such other measures may be adopted as the justice of the case may demand; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition and Documents be received, and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further

Ordered, That Mr. Brown, Mr. End, Mr. Allen, Mr. Street, and Mr. Crane, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Wilson,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, consisting of a member from each County, to take into consideration the situation of the inhabitants of the several Counties in this Province, occasioned by the failure of the Crops during the last season, and report thereon to this House.

Ordered, That Mr. Wilson, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Ford, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Morehouse, Mr. Allen, Mr. Hayward, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Partelow, do compose the said Committee.

Married.

On the 22d ult., by the Rev. J. Birkmyre A. M., Mr. James H. Gilleland to Miss Margaret M. Gallagher, both of this parish.

On the 28th ult., by the same, Mr. Moses C. Clark, parish of Douglas, to Miss Lucy Ann Estey, of this parish.

Died.

On Tuesday morning the 3d inst., aged 3 years and 4 months, Thomas, eldest son of Color Sergeant Robert Ellis, 43d Light Infantry.

At Saint John, on the 26th ult., HENRIETTA, daughter of Captain REVEL, aged 17 years, sincerely and deservedly regretted by all who knew her.

NOTICE.

York, to wit.

EDWARD W. MILLER, Esquire, High Sheriff of the County aforesaid, having received His Majesty's Writ for the Election of an able and discreet person in the room and stead of Jedediah Slason, Esquire, late a Member for the said County, deceased, does in obedience thereto, proclaim and give Public Notice, that the said Election will take place at the County Court House in Fredericton, on Monday the sixteenth day of January instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all Persons interested therein will be heard, and are to attend accordingly.

E. W. MILLER, Sheriff
Fredericton, 2d January, 1837.

TO THE ELECTORS OF YORK COUNTY.

IN consequence of the lamented decease of your late Representative, Jedediah Slason, Esquire, a vacancy having occurred in the representation of the County I have been induced by the solicitation of many friends to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages, at the approaching Election. Should I have the honor of being elected, you may rely on my best endeavours to promote the interests of the County.

I have the honor to be, &c.
D. LUDLOW ROBINSON.
Fredericton, 2d January, 1837.

THE Subscribers, Attornies and Barristers at Law have entered into Partnership and will henceforth conduct their Business under the Firm of—BERTON & DIBBLE.

G. F. S. BERTON,
GEO. J. DIBBLE.
Fredericton, 2d January, 1837.
Office in Queen Street fronting the Parade.

FARM & MILL PRIVILEGE, FOR SALE.

WHAT well known Farm in the Parish of Queensborough, at the lower end of Bear Island, known as the "Pennington Farm," and adjoining Mr. John Ingraham's, containing 200 acres, 60 acres of which are cleared. There is a quantity of Timber on the rear of the Farm, convenient to a saw mill.

Also—A situation for a Mill, on a never failing stream, near the river St. John. The above will be sold separately or together, to suit purchasers; and if not sold before the 1st of March next, will then be disposed of by public auction, on the premises.

For terms &c. apply to David McRoberts, Bear Island; J. L. Marsh, Fredericton; or the Subscriber, Greenwick, Queen's County.

WILLIAM E. PENNINGTON.
Fredericton, January 30, 1837.

NOTICE TO MILL-WRIGHTS.

THE TOBIQUE MILL COMPANY wish to contract immediately for the erection of a good substantial dam across the river TOBIQUE, at the lower pitch of the Red Rapids; to be completed by the first of October next. Also for the erection of fifteen saw mills, at the same place; to be completed by the first day of April, 1838. Plans of the contemplated dam and mills can be seen by calling upon Jeremiah Connell, Esquire, Woodstock, New Brunswick; or E. H. Lombard, Esquire, Hallowell, Maine; who are authorized to contract for the above work. Persons wishing to contract should propose immediately.

December, 30, 1836.
N. B. James Taylor, and G. F. S. Berton, Esquires, of Fredericton, can give all necessary information to persons desirous of contracting.

LOST.

A Blue Cloth CLOAK. Any person finding the same, and leaving it at Mr. John T. Smith's or delivering it to the Subscriber, will be rewarded.

Dec. 27, 1836. J. P. TAYLOR.