

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JULY 5, 1837.

Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.
Director this week, J. A. BECKWITH, 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 COY, President.
Director this week, Mr. T. T. SMITH.
Discount days—Mondays and Thursdays.
Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed to the Cashier, before 3 o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

SAVING'S BANK.

Trustees for next week :
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. 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.

BENJAMIN WOLHAUPT, President.

Committee for the present month:

W. D. HARTT and THOMAS T. SMITH.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for next week:

CHARLES LEE, Esquire.



By Authority.

The following list, containing the number of Warrants now in the Treasury, with the names of the persons to whom they are payable, is published for the information of all concerned.

SERIES 1837.

- | | |
|------|---|
| No. | |
| 296, | James Wallace, Bye Roads. |
| 297, | James Holstead, do. |
| 298, | William Chapman, do. |
| 299, | John Palmer, do. |
| 300, | President &c. Charlotte Grammar School |
| 301, | Nelson, past services, towing path. |
| 302, | Wm. Segree, do. Wharf. |
| 303, | Jos. Read & others, Bathurst bridge. |
| 304, | Hugh J. Hansard, road to Petticoat. |
| 305, | Moses Pickard, bridge. |
| 306, | Provincial Secretary. |
| 307, | Daniel Gilman, Bye Roads. |
| 308, | Joshua Knight, do. |
| 309, | Robert Thomson, do. |
| 310, | Hugh McCallum, do. |
| 311, | Geo. McKay, do. |
| 312, | Josephus Moore, do. |
| 313, | A. G. Foster, do. |
| 314, | John Nisbett, do. |
| 315, | John Cotterell, do. |
| 316, | Governor, &c. Madras School. |
| 317, | Jas. McClinton, Sunbury Grammar School. |
| 318, | Jas. Connick, Bye Roads. |
| 319, | Robert Watson, do. |
| 320, | James Albee, do. |
| 321, | Thos. Fraser, do. |
| 322, | James McKenzie, do. |
| 323, | Robert Lindsay, do. |
| 324, | Wilford Fisher, do. |
| 325, | Cavalier H. Joutet, do. |
| 326, | Wm. Owen, Esq., do. |
| 327, | Henry Whitlock, do. |
| 328, | Samuel Estabrooks, do. |
| 329, | James Sharp, do. |
| 330, | Benjamin Tibbitts, do. |
| 331, | Chas. Beckwith, do. |
| 332, | Wm. McDonald, do. |
| 333, | Wm. Emsley, do. |
| 334, | Stephen Tracey, do. |
| 335, | Walter Hay, do. |
| 336, | John Bedell, jun. Esq. do. |
| 337, | John Dibble, Esq. do. |
| 338, | Daniel Jewett, bridge. |
| 339, | Hon. G. F. Street, College. |
| 340, | Mayor &c. St. John, Breakwater. |
| 341, | Wm. & Jas. Swin, Couriers. |
| 342, | Geo. Hood, Esq. for a deserter. |
| 343, | Wm. Crane, Esq. Stock. |
| 344, | John Wilkinson, Esq. exploration. |

KING'S COLLEGE ENCENIA.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN HARVEY, as Chancellor of the University, having appointed the Rev. Dr. Jacob, Vice-President and acting Principal, to preach the annual Sermon, that duty was discharged before the Collegiate body at Christ Church on Sunday, June 25th. The subject selected for consideration was, "The moral Differences observable between Parents and Children;" from which a series of deductions was drawn concerning the true nature and business of Education. His Excellency was pleased to present his "warmest acknowledgments" for this discourse.

On Tuesday the annual Meeting of the Council was held at the College, His Excellency the Chancellor presiding. The Collegiate School, consisting of fifty-eight scholars, having been examined, His Excellency declared his satisfaction with the care which had evidently been taken of their instruction; particularly remarking the acquaintance which they discovered with the grammatical principles of languages.

The terminal examination of the College followed on Thursday. The Chancellor expressed his approbation of the system

which had been pursued, especially noticing its aptitude to communicate a critical knowledge of the great literary models of antiquity; in which His Honor the Chief Justice warmly concurred. The Principal presented his Report, which was read by him to the following effect:

"The state of the College is on the whole very satisfactory.

"Fifteen students appeared to keep Easter term. Of these, two, having been examined, have been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two more have since entered, and kept Trinity term by matriculation.

"The attendance at the several lectures and other duties has been generally regular; and the proficiency of the students, it is hoped, proportionate.

"The regulations established after the last Encenia have been found effective; and nothing now appears wanting to the general utility of the institution, except the appointment of instructors in the Mathematical and Physical sciences, (a late vacancy in that department having been but temporarily supplied), and the foundation of a competent number of Scholarships or Exhibitions for the best scholars whom the several Grammar schools may be capable of furnishing; with, perhaps, the adoption of such measures as may divest the University of the restrictive character which it still unfortunately bears in the eyes of the community."

"The Collegiate body now moved in procession to the Chapel; where the Chancellor, having taken his seat, and opened the Convocation in solemn form, "AD HONOREM DEI OPTIMI MAXIMI, DOMINIQUE ET SERVATORIS NOSTRI JESU CHRISTI," was pleased to deliver the following

ADDRESS.

"Mr. President, Mr. Principal, Gentlemen of the Council, Gentlemen Professors, and Gentlemen Students:—

"The office of Chancellor of this University being conferred by its Charter upon the Lieutenant Governor or President of the Government of this Province (*quandiu Regi, domino nostro, bene placebit*), I am desirous of expressing to you, upon the first occasion of publicly taking my seat in this chair, the satisfaction which I feel at finding the Colony, over which I have been called by our Gracious Sovereign to preside, in the possession of an establishment, which places a certain degree of refinement in scholastic education within the reach of all who may be disposed to avail themselves of its advantages. By the term refinement I would wish the younger portion of my auditors to understand all that is opposed to coarseness of mind or of manners, to vulgarity or debasement of sentiment or of conduct; in a word, I would describe by it, that combination of sound moral and religious principles, with a due degree of intellectual cultivation, which constitutes the character of the Christian and the Gentleman.

"To the system of education pursued by England in her venerable Academical institutions I confess myself one of those who impute much of the envied superiority of our beloved country, in all that tends to civilize, to adorn, and to render life both useful and estimable; and, although that system may not be strictly applicable, in all its details, to the circumstances of a new country, it nevertheless appears to me that a British Colony cannot better evince its affectionate attachment to the parent state, than by cherishing among its youth a deep reverence for all those institutions to which Britain mainly owes her pre-eminence among the nations of the earth.

"Looking at this establishment as owing its origin to such feelings and views, I shall deem it both a duty and a pleasure to be instrumental in promoting its interests, as far as may be in my power; believing as I do that they are not only not at variance with those of the other educational establishments of the Province, but that this institution may and ought to be made a powerful means of advancing the cause of elementary education generally throughout the Colony.

"In conclusion I will remark for the encouragement of the students, that a certificate from the heads of this College, of uniform good conduct on the part of those who have been subject to its rules and discipline, will always be regarded by me as constituting a strong claim to such favor and protection as it may be in my power to extend to them, either in my capacity of Chancellor, or as Head of the Government."

His Excellency having concluded his Address, the Rev. Dr. Jacob stated that, in obedience to the Statutes, which prescribe an "Oration in praise of the Founders and Benefactors of the University," it became his duty to rise; but that a sufficient reason for the brevity to which his observations would be confined, might be found in the circumstance that all those eminent and worthy men had been gratefully remembered at former celebrations of the festival. Of one however, who must be perpetually borne in mind as the actual founder of the College, it would be an unpardonable ingratitude to omit the mention; particularly as he had had the gratification, since the last Encenia, of receiving fresh testimonies of that distinguished individual's affectionate remembrance of the institution.

"Amidst the peculiar and (one might well expect) absorbing interest of the scenes which now surround him; deeply engaged, as a mind and heart like his cannot have failed to be, while from the Palace of Corfu, from the spot where once rose the royal dome—where once bloomed the gardens—of Alcinoüs, he casts his eyes over the harbours of ancient Coreya; and as the representative of his own Island King, of the great maritime power of modern times, calls forth all his energies to cultivate the resources and revive the dormant spirit of the Ionian Isles;—SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS still reverts to this remote part of the world,

once so happy under his Government—to this peculiar spot of his own special selection; enquires by name after the "young friends" for whose improvement he had here provided; desires to be furnished with copies of the Essays which should from year to year have gained the "Douglas Medal;" and, to quote his own warm and characteristic language "cannot divest himself of the solicitude he feels, and will always feel, for the prosperity of King's College."

"In the first commemorative oration which it was my duty to deliver, I remarked that in this country the name inscribed on that Medal must ever be cherished with affectionate respect; and that at some future day, when these tongues had long been silent, others, far more capable of doing justice to the subject, might be heard to class it, amidst the applause of ampler academical assemblies, with the first founder of the venerable University of Oxford, the ever-renowned and illustrious Alfred. That hope, notwithstanding some discouraging circumstances which may have intervened, I would still entertain. For when I reflect on the munificent endowment enjoyed by this College; on the powers committed to its Council; on the means which it possesses of collecting the rays of literature, science, and sacred truth, and of diffusing that light throughout the Province; I cannot but hope that, under the blessing of a benign and bounteous Providence, protected by Chancellors like the first, it will hereafter shine forth in its just character, and that many sons will arise to respect and bless their *Alma Mater*."

Having referred in conclusion to one class of benefactors, of whom the College has never been destitute, and without whom the benefits conferred by others would be unavailing—the students who had made good use of the opportunities of improvement here afforded; Dr. Jacob subjoined a mournful tribute to the memory of one of the number, now removed by an all-wise Providence from all danger of harm by human praise:—the student who had gained the prize for his Essay "On the Benefits of a Collegiate Education;" and whose whole character, founded on the principles of true religion, had been so highly exemplary that, if a model were required to exhibit the kind of student which our College desires, it might be safely formed after Robert Parker Du Vernet.

Mr. William Henry Shore now proceeded to recite his Essay, for which the Douglas Gold Medal had been awarded, "On the Discovery and First Settlement of New Brunswick." It was a very comprehensive dissertation: commencing with a retrospective view of European discoveries in America; and accurately tracing the attempts to settle this part of the continent, from the first enterprise of De Monts in 1603, to the reestablishment of our Provincial constitution under Governor Carleton: it contained also a brief but judicious enquiry concerning the probable origin of the Indian inhabitants. The sentiments of pious gratitude, loyalty and patriotism, which pervaded this Essay, were not less deserving of commendation, than the neatness of the style, and the unusual research which it discovered in so youthful a writer.

The proceedings of the Convocation terminated with the Chancellor proposing as the subject of an Essay for the Douglas Medal of the ensuing year:—

"THE PECULIAR EXCELLENCE OF MONARCHICAL INSTITUTIONS."

The Encenia was honoured with the presence of Lady Harvey and the other members of His Excellency's family, together with most of the principal families in the neighborhood; and the students testified their feelings on the occasion by illuminating the College. The evening Gun was the signal for this brilliant exhibition of the beautiful edifice; and as the lights expired at the usual hour for finally closing the doors, some of the students, who have cultivated their musical talents, concluded the day with the national and appropriate anthem, "GOD SAVE THE KING."

His Honor the Chief Justice, in his charge to the Grand Jury, at the opening of the sittings for the County of York, on Tuesday the 27th ult., made the following remarks, of which the Grand Jury requested a copy for publication, as containing wholesome truths which it was important to fix upon the attention of the County.

"I cannot refrain from making a few brief remarks on the extraordinary circumstances of the present times. This Province is now labouring under the severe pressure and embarrassment, which appear to pervade the whole Commercial World, and the great staple articles of our trade, the produce of our Forests remain in hand unsold in the market, without affording any returns to the Lumberer for his labour and enterprise.

"Whatever may be the proximate causes of this universal derangement, it may be ultimately traced to those unlimited habits of speculation and that inordinate thirst of gain, which form so remarkable characteristics of the age in which we live. To add to the distress arising from these causes, some parts of the Country are absolutely suffering from the want of an adequate supply of food.

"These things are powerful warnings and should bring the people of the Country to reflect and consider. The result, I think, must be a general determination to turn a steady and constant attention to the cultivation of the soil, as a sure means of obtaining a subsistence, and a more certain method even of accumulating wealth than the precarious pursuit of lumbering. And what is of still greater importance, as an employment which more than any other is calculated to cherish

and preserve those regular moral habits, which form the only stable foundation of social order and individual happiness. Notwithstanding the temporary difficulties to which I have alluded, the people of this Province have much to be thankful for. We live under a system of Laws, which secures to all men their rights and their liberties. It is our pride and our high privilege to form a part of a mighty Empire which spreads its dominion and its institutions in all parts of the Globe, to the welfare and improvement of mankind. We are daily experiencing new proofs of the paternal regard of our most gracious Sovereign and of the beneficent views of his Government towards these North American Colonies.

"It behoves us all, each in his station, by inculcating by precept and example, obedience to the Laws, loyalty to the King, attachment to the parent State, and the exercise of justice and benevolence towards our fellow men, to prove ourselves worthy of the blessings we enjoy and transmit them unimpaired to those who shall come after us."

WE copy the following General Order from an extra sheet of the "Age," said to be the official paper published in Augusta, State of Maine. We vouch not for its authenticity, though we have no reason, except its absurdity, to doubt its being a genuine document.

STATE OF MAINE,

HEAD QUARTERS,

Augusta, June 27, 1837.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 57.

Fellow Soldiers.—The soil of our State has been invaded! One of our citizens, while in the performance of duty required by law, was arrested within the territory of Maine, and carried to an adjacent foreign province, where he now remains incarcerated within the walls of a prison. This is but a repetition of former acts of injustice, committed against our border inhabitants, by officers acting under the authority of the British province of New Brunswick.

The integrity of the State must be preserved.—Maine looks to the General Government for redress.

Our citizens must be secure within our limits and it may be found necessary to bring forth military power to give that protection to which they are entitled.

The Commander in Chief therefore calls upon the Militia to hold themselves in readiness to obey such orders, as the security of our citizens and the honor of the State may require.

By the Commander in Chief,
A. B. THOMSON, Adj. Gen.

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL.

We are requested to state, that Sermons in behalf of this Institution will be preached on Sunday next, the 9th instant, in the Wesleyan Chapel in this Town—the Services to commence at 11, 3, and 6 o'clock. The Rev. Stephen Bamford, from St. John, and the Rev. Matthew Richey, President of the Wesleyan Academy at Cobourg, Upper Canada, are expected to preach upon the occasion.

Collections will be taken up after the several Services. The friends of Sabbath Schools, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

QUEEN'S COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Semi-annual Examination of the Queen's County Grammar School took place this day, before a Meeting of the Trustees and other Inhabitants of Gagetown, at which the following authors were read, viz:—

LATIN.—Cicero de Officiis, Horace's Satires, Tacitus de Vita Agricola, Virgil's Aeneid, Caesar's Commentaries, Eutropius, Lectures Selectae, &c. &c.

GREEK.—Xenophon's Cyropædia, Homer's Iliad, Analecta Græca Minora, Greek Testament, &c. &c.

MATHEMATICS.—Euclid's Elements and Mensuration. The Pupils moreover evinced familiar acquaintance with History, Geography, Mythology, Arithmetic, &c. which did them much credit.

The Trustees consider it due to the well known capabilities of the Preceptor, to express their approbation of the generally progressive advancement of his Pupils in the different branches of Education taught by him, and that no pains have been spared in the faithful and useful discharge of his duty as the Preceptor.

The Trustees further feel themselves bound to express their high gratification, at the proficiency evinced by Master William Botsford, Chandler in the Mathematical Department.

By order of the Trustees,

T. R. WETMORE,

Gagetown, 23d June. 1837.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

We learn that the 83d Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Dundas, embarked on board His Majesty's ships *Champion* and *Vestal*, at Halifax, on Wednesday last, for Quebec.

It is expected that Major Dalton's Company of the Royal Artillery will return to Nova Scotia in August next, when, we believe, its period of service in this Province expires.—*St. John Courier*, July 1.

It appears by the Toronto papers of the 7th June, that the Banks still pay in specie. It will be a proud thing for the British Government and Upper Canada, if that Province continues to hold out, "an oasis in the Desert" of North America.

From the Prince Edward Island Gazette, June 20.

DOWNING STREET,

Sir—I have received and have laid before the King, Sir John Harvey's Despatches of the 24th and 26th of January, and 7th of February last, on the subject of certain proceedings which took place at a public meeting held at Hay River, in Prince Edward Island, with reference to the decision of His Majesty's Government on the Address to the King, praying for the establishment of an Escheat Court.

His Majesty commands me to express his approbation of the active steps taken by Sir John Harvey, to counteract and suppress the unconstitutional doctrines embodied in the Address adopted at that Meeting; and His Majesty has perceived with peculiar satisfaction the prompt determination evinced by the House of Assembly to vindicate and maintain the rights of individuals and the prerogatives of the Crown. His Majesty trusts that the decided manner in which the Address adopted at the Hay River Meeting has been reprobated by the Representatives of the people, and by the Executive Government of Prince Edward Island, will disabuse the minds of any persons who may have ignorantly adopted views in regard to the Grantees of Land inconsistent with the Law and with the universal rights of property.

With respect to the situation of the Tenantry in Prince Edward Island, I learn with much regret the distress to which they are exposed. At the same time it would be impossible for His Majesty's Government to interfere, otherwise than as a mediator between them and their landlords. I would fain hope that the communication addressed to the latter by Sir John Harvey, on the 15th February last (a copy of which he transmitted to me on the 7th March), will induce them not to press with severity on their tenants; and should I have the opportunity of communicating officially with those gentlemen, I should be prepared to support Sir John Harvey's recommendations, which appear to me to be founded on a humane and wise consideration of the circumstances of the case.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obt. humble servant,
GLENELO.

The Officer administering the Government of Prince Edward Island.

His Excellency Sir Charles A. Fitzroy, the new Governor of P. E. Island, arrived at Charlottetown on Sunday last, in the ship *Royal George*. She left the Downs on the 19th of May.—*Pictou Bee*, June 28.

(From the Quebec Gazette, June 19.)

It will be seen by the proclamation inserted in this day's Gazette, from the official paper, that the Executive has deemed it necessary to warn His Majesty's subjects throughout the Province against the efforts which are now making to induce them to violate the laws and organize illegal assemblies, in contempt of the established authorities.

This is the second time that Lord Gosford's administration has found it necessary, to interfere, with a view to the preservation of the public peace and the maintenance of the public authority. The first was against the formation of armed bodies of men without the King's authority, and the latter against assemblies renouncing that authority, and publicly professing to establish others in opposition to it, and not for the remedy of any alleged grievance in a legal or constitutional course. Such a state of things is certainly discreditable to the country; but it occurs in all countries where freedom is indulged in, to a degree of licentiousness, and where party passions and prejudices are apt to usurp the place of reason. We had a notable instance of the kind in the neighbouring Republic but a short time ago, when an attempt to nullify the Revenue Laws of the United States was resorted to by a party in the State of South Carolina; the energy of the United States Executive on that occasion, and General Jackson's appeal, by proclamation, to the good sense of the community, maintained the supremacy of the laws, and prevented great misfortunes. The present notification will, at least, leave no pretext to any to say that they were not warned of the character of these Assemblies, and if it is followed up with a decision similar to that of the American Executive, we trust that it will be equally successful.

LORD GOSFORD'S PROCLAMATION.

Whereas certain of His Majesty's subjects in different parts of this Province, have recently held public meetings, and thereto adopted resolutions having for their object the resistance of the lawful authorities of the King and Parliament, and the subversion of the laws, on the observance of which the welfare and happiness of all His Majesty's subjects, under Divine Providence, chiefly depend; and whereas at such meetings evil disposed and designing men, the instigators thereof, have by artifice and misrepresentation endeavoured to spread abroad statements and opinions, inconsistent with loyal duty to His Majesty and with the acknowledged principles of the Constitution, injurious to the lawful authority of His Majesty and of His Parliament, and tending to persuade His Majesty's subjects that they are absolved from their allegiance, that they can no longer depend on the Parent State for justice and protection, and that they must seek for the same, when a convenient opportunity offers by other means:—

And whereas it is both my resolution and my duty to maintain and defend, to the utmost, against all such unlawful proceedings and attempts the undoubted prerogatives and powers of His Majesty and His Parliament, in order to maintain and secure the Institutions both civil and religious of His