

SUMMARY.

From Papers received by the English Mail for December.

Parliament will, we understand, positively meet on the 31st. It is said, that the ministry will introduce a bill to test the spirit of the House of Commons, a sure index to the conduct of the Lords, and if they find it adverse, a dissolution of Parliament may, no offence to Lord Ebrington.—follow immediately.

STATE OF TRADE.—There are now 4,000 weavers out of employ in Norwich. The news from Rochdale, Blackburn, Bolton, and Wigan, is rather unfavourable. At Preston the hands are unemployed, the masters having refused to comply with the demands of the men. No fewer than 15,000 are included in the turn-out.—*Morning Chronicle*.

The hopes entertained by some of a speedy settlement between the manufacturers and workmen in the Potteries, have not yet been realized. We understand all or nearly all the manufacturing in the district are closed; and although many hands are hired, they cannot go to work until business is generally resumed. The "Unionists" declare their determination not to concede the points in dispute, and state that the supplies of money they are receiving from different parts of the kingdom are most ample. On the other hand this is denied by some who profess to be acquainted with "the state of the funds;" and it is affirmed that their appeals, in many places, have entirely failed.—*Staffordshire Advertiser*.

Judging from all that we see around us—the state of trade, the state of the markets, the agitation of the subject of pauper treatment—we should say that the question of the Corn-laws is daily more and more forcing itself on the undivided attention of the Reformers of Britain. How indeed can it be otherwise? No reflecting person can fail to be convinced of the absurdity and injustice of these laws; their absurdity, in not at all effecting the end for which they were instituted, and are still professedly maintained—that of supporting the national greatness and welfare; and their injustice, in keeping back the whole nation in its career of competition with others, without benefiting the small section of the community through whose mistaken and misdirected influence they are alone maintained. We have witnessed Catholic Emancipation, Borough Emancipation, Negro Emancipation, and, ere long, we hope to hail the glad tidings of Corn Emancipation.—*Sheffield Iris*.

Trade, on the whole, continues in as healthy a state in this town as could be expected. This season of the year is always a dull one; and that usual dullness is now aggravated in some quarters by the crippled state of the American demand, and in others, by the difficulties of the money market. Nevertheless, there are few heavy stocks; and there is a great deal of satisfactory business doing, both in goods and yarns; none of the foreign markets, we believe, being overloaded.—*Manchester Guardian*.

Earl Spencer resides in comparative retirement at Althorp, where the establishment is much diminished. His Lordship, it is said, is rapidly paying off the incumbrances on the large estates of the deceased Earl his father.

It is a singular fact that the Princess Victoria and her two cousins, Princess George of Cumberland and Cambridge, were all born within three days of each other, in May, 1819.

The General Association of Ireland, on Thursday, passed resolutions, declaring, in effect, that nothing but the total abolition of tithes will satisfy the Irish people; and, at the same time, expressing their confidence in the present government.

Mr. O'Connell has announced to the Irish Association that he postpones the agitation of Peerage Reform, to that of topics which must practically take precedence of it, in order to render such reform efficient or attainable.

Mr. Fergus O'Conner has published a pamphlet, in which he charges Mr. O'Connell with using the "repeal of the union" merely as a "bugbear" to the English; a "tub to the whale" for the Irish; that he has no real intention of effecting that repeal; and that it would not be desirable if he could.

SCOTLAND.—*Abolition of Church Rates.*—The United Associate Synod of the Scottish Secession Church, at their last meeting, unanimously resolved to co-operate with the Church-rate Abolition Society in their present movements for the immediate and total abolition of Church rates; and appointed a Committee to take charge of their business. The Synod of the Secession Church has under its care 350 congregations, and there is every reason to

believe that they will cordially respond to the call of the Synod to support the cause of the English Dissenters, by petitions to the Legislature for the abolition of the rate.—*Patriot*.

ARCTIC SEAS.—Intelligence of Captain Back has been received at the Admiralty. That gallant sailor was seen on the 1st of August, in Hudson's straits, lat. 62, long. 71. The ice was represented as being very thick upon the coast; but we know, if skill and perseverance can conquer the obstacles of climate, Captain Back is the man to overcome them. We may, for memory's sake, repeat, that he is in command of His Majesty's ship Terror, and directed to proceed with her to Wager River, on the western shore of Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome. He is there to ascertain the most convenient place for transporting boats and stores across the intervening isthmus; and, having placed his ship in security, he is to proceed, with the resources thus placed at his command, both north and west along the shores of Regent's Inlet, to connect the point whence he will thus start both with Hecla and Fury Strait and Point Turnagain.—*Literary Gaz.*

POPULAR IGNORANCE.—Amongst the eighty-eight prisoners tried at the last Liverpool borough sessions, there were only five who could read and write well, and there were thirty-nine who could neither read nor write a single letter.—*Liverpool Standard*.

Charles X., in his last will has requested the Emperor of Austria to be guardian of the Duc de Bordeaux, his grandson.

The last words spoken by the ex-King Charles the Tenth prior to his decease have been communicated to us by a party for whose exactness we can vouch:—"I forgive from my heart those who have made themselves my enemies, and more particularly those who have been led away by the advice of others. I have forgiven them for a long time before God—to my grandson will devolve the happiness and glory of pardoning them before men."

Louis Bonaparte had not sailed from France; the vessel which was to convey him having been detained, in order, it was supposed, that his mother might accompany him. Crotachand has become Governor of the Duke de Bordeaux, with a salary of 100,000 francs a year; and has subscribed 100 francs towards a monument for Armand Carrel. The Archbishop of Paris has warned his clergy not to say masses for the soul of Charles the Tenth. The sentence of Polignac has been commuted to twenty years banishment from France; but M. Guernon de Ranville will be allowed to reside on his estate of Ranville, on parole. Three persons of distinction were lately arrested on the frontiers of Italy. One of them is said to be Don Miguel; whose arrival at Nice had been previously announced.

Prince Louis Napoleon reached l'Orient on the night of the 14th, and was conducted to the citadel. He embarked for America on board the Andromeda, which sailed on the 16th for America. Among the rumours of the week we see it stated that the King of Holland died of apoplexy, and that the Emperor of Russia suffers under a mental ailment; that Don Carlos is to be married to a princess of France; that Prince Ferdinand finds it impossible to remain in Portugal; that Mr. Urquhart has quarrelled with Lord Ponsonby and will leave Constantinople; that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is very sorry at being parted from his companions in misfortune, and that he only goes to America to create himself an existence like Achille Murat; and that Granville has quarrelled with M. Mole and will be recalled.

The Franciscan monks have established along the entire line of the Austrian dominions twenty-nine asylums for the sick; it is calculated that in the space of six years 100,000 sick persons have been carefully attended to in these establishments; among them were many individuals not professing the Catholic faith, and a great number of Jews. The number of foreigners admitted has been equally considerable. A favour, which was never granted before to anybody has just been obtained by the mediation of the Russian Ambassador, M. Bouteneff. A firm of his Highness has authorized him to visit the principal mosques of Constantinople. No infidel had heretofore been permitted to step beyond the threshold of the Mahometan temples.

THE Subscribers, Attorneys and Barristers at Law, have entered into Partnership and will henceforth conduct their business under the Firm of—**BERTON & DIBLE**. Office in Queen Street from the Parade.

G. F. S. BERTON, G. J. DIBLE. **Fredericton, 2d January, 1837.**

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 13, 1837.

Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President. Director this week, MR. JOHN T. SMITH. Discount Days, . . . Tuesdays and Fridays. Bills or Notes offered for Discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before three o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

Bank of Fredericton.

ASA COY, President. Director this week, MR. JOSHUA DUNN. Discount day next week—Monday. Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before 3 o'clock on Saturday.

SAVINGS 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: JOHN S. COY and THOMAS STEWART. ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE. Commissioner for next week: H. G. CLOPPER, Esquire.



LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, January, 9.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a Petition from Alexander, Wedderburn, of Saint John, setting forth that, at great labour and expense, he had compiled and published a work, entitled "Statistical and practical observations relative to the Province of New Brunswick" (a copy of which accompanied the Petition); and praying a grant may pass in part to remunerate him for the services thus performed; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Woodward moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to repeal all the Laws now in force relating to the establishment of a Tender to be made in all payments in this Province, and to make provision for the same.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time. Mr. J. M. Wilmot, from the Committee of Trade, submitted a Report, which he read, and then handed the same in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read and is as follows:—

The Committee to whom were referred all matters which may in any way affect the Trade of the Province, Report:—

That they have had under consideration the Petitions referred to them of Daniel Strang and of John Chappel, of Bay Verte, praying pecuniary aid towards the establishment of a Packet to ply between that place and Prince Edward Island, recommend that some appropriation be made in aid of the aforesaid object, under proper guards and restrictions, for a term of not less than three years.

And they have also had under their consideration the Petition of W. H. Street and W. P. Ranney, of the City of Saint John, praying that all goods, the growth and produce of the Empire of China, when imported direct from thence may be exempt from Auction Duty, report, that Teas imported direct from China are exempt from Auction Duty by a provision in the Law 1st W. 4, cap. 42, which imposes said Auction Duty, and in consequence your Committee are of opinion, that the object of the Petitioners is obtained; they are also of opinion, that it would be desirable to exempt Teas imported from China through the Ports of Great Britain in British Ships also from Auction Duty.

Your Committee have also had under consideration the Petition of James Whitney, of the City of Saint John, praying a return of duties paid by him on a Steam Engine, imported at a great expense for a new Steam Boat to ply on the River Saint John. They cannot recommend that the same should be complied with, as part of the amount is collected by virtue of the Act of the Imperial Parliament; at the same time, they leave that part paying for a return of the Provincial Duty open to the consideration of the House.

Your Committee have also had under consideration, the Petition of David Hatfield, Noah Disbrow, Thomas Pettigell, and others, praying for Legislative enactment for the better regulation of Dockage and Wharfrage. Your Committee are of opinion, that it is inexpedient at present to make any alteration in the Law on the subject. All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN M. WILMOT, PETER STEWART, THOS WYER, ALEX. RANKIN, GEO. D. ROBINSON, J. WOODWARD.

Committee Room, 9th January, 1837. Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

Tuesday, January 10.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Hannah Rogers, submitted a Report thereon, which he read, and then handed the same in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the Petition of Hannah Rogers and the several documents accompanying the same, Report:—

That they have attended to that duty; and that in addition to the aforesaid documents they have had access to the minutes of evidence and the separate reports of the Reverend Doctor Alley and the Reverend Alexander McLean, Commissioners alluded to in the Petition, with sundry other papers connected with the same; that after a careful and full investigation of the whole subject, Your Committee find that the following facts are substantiated by undoubted testimony.

That the said Petitioner did several times utter expressions of a Deistical tendency, and advance such opinions as would show a disbelief in the Christian Religion—implied, as it would appear, from reading the works of Paine, Volney, and other writers of that stamp, with which it appears she was conversant.

It also appears, from the most unequivocal and respectable testimony that, at a subsequent period of her life, the said Petitioner taught a private School for six months, which School was numerously attended, and conducted in a satisfactory and proper manner.

That she afterwards obtained a Licence, and taught a public School for one year, in a manner also highly satisfactory and in every respect unexceptionable.

That the moral conduct, deportment and professions of the said Petitioner, during the whole of that time, were in all respects proper and unblameable as a teacher of youth and a member of society.

That while Your Committee consider infidelity and irreligion to be a complete disqualification for a teacher of youth, yet the instances of such as were adduced against the said Petitioner having occurred long before she was engaged with the School, and when she was quite young; and she having long since disavowed such principles, and followed up such disavowal by a strictly moral and religious deportment; and having also been successful in suppressing vice and immorality, and promoting religious instruction among her scholars—altogether warrant a belief that her reformation was sincere, and this belief is corroborated by the following extract from Doctor Alley's report, viz:—

"Since this time, that is three years ago, there has been no evidence produced of any such sentiments having been entertained, or expressed, but on the contrary whenever she has been interrogated on the subject, she has declared her belief in a God and in the principles of the Christian Religion, as recorded in the New Testament; in addition to which she has produced a great deal of testimony as to her good conduct and attendance on religious worship, and as to the discipline preserved in her School, the progress of the children under her charge, and their moral improvement; and as to her teaching the Creed, the Lord's Prayer and the ten Commandments, and the Catechism generally, and as to the use of the Testament in her School, and books against which no exception could be taken."

Your Committee are therefore of opinion, that had the usual mode of investigating and preferring complaints against a Teacher been resorted to, as pointed out in the Act relating to Parish Schools, the Licence in question would not have been cancelled. Leaving, however, what further relates to the Licence itself to the will of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Your Committee are of opinion, that the usual Provincial allowance for one year should be granted to her.

Respectfully submitted. JAMES BROWN, JUN. PATRICK CLINCH, JOHN ALLAN, J. S. STREET, W. CRANE.

Committee Room, 10th January, 1837. Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, The House went into Committee of the whole, on the Bill for the support of the Civil Government in this Province.

Mr. Wilson in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that being in Committee on the Bill, and having the V. Section thereof under consideration, viz:—

V. And be it enacted, That all and every Grant, Lease or other assurance which, during the continuance of this Act, shall be made or granted by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, of any Lands, Tenements, Rents Woods, Mines, Royalties, Revenues, or other Hereditaments, within this Province, now belonging or hereafter to belong to His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, whereby any Estate or Interest whatsoever in Law or Equity shall or may pass from His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, save and except as hereinafter provided, shall be utterly void and of none effect, unless such Grant, Lease or assurance be made upon sale or rent to the highest bidder at public auction in this Province, due notice having been first given thereof in the Royal Gazette, and unless all such sums of money and rents as may be payable in consideration of such Grant, Lease or assurance, be made payable to His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors during the whole term or time of the continuance thereof respectively."

The following was moved to be added thereto as a proviso:—

Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent His Majesty, His Heirs

and Successors, at any time within three years after the passing of this Act, from granting, leasing or conveying by other assurance, without sale by auction, any tract or tracts of ungranted Land to any person or persons who shall prior to the passing of this Act, be actually settled upon or be in possession of such tract or tracts of ungranted Land and have made improvements thereon, in the same manner as His Majesty has been heretofore accustomed to do in similar case (not extending however one hundred acres to any one individual), upon such terms and conditions as to the Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government for the time being, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council, shall under the circumstances think reasonable and just: Provided always, that a list of the names of the persons to whom such lenity shall or may be extended, with a statement of the quantity of Land granted to each individual and the rate or price at which sold or granted, shall be annually laid before the House of Assembly by the Executive of the Province, within fourteen days after the meeting of the Legislature: And it is hereby further provided and declared to be the true intent and meaning of this Act, that all Grants, Leases and other assurances of Land, Tenements, Rents, Woods, Mines, Royalties, Revenues or other Hereditaments within the Province, that shall or may be made, given or issued under and by virtue of this Act or any of the provisions hereof, shall in all cases and in all Courts of Law and Equity within this Province, be deemed, taken and received as prima facie evidence of title, any thing in this Act contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding: And it is hereby further provided and declared, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors from exercising a discretionary power in granting Licences at the then established upset price, for the cutting, making and hauling of Timber, Saw Logs and other wood upon and from ungranted Crown Lands, instead of selling the same by auction, in any case of peculiar hardship, or where from collision between parties it may become necessary for the purposes of justice, or to prevent the Legislature of the Province, during the present or any subsequent Session, from passing any Act or Acts, as well for the relief and encouragement of Settlers upon Wilderness Lands, as also for the benefit of reduced half-pay Military and Naval Officers, and for the endowment of Churches and Schools, any thing in this Act contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding."

Upon the question for adopting this amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Street, Ford, and Wyer. Nays—Messrs. Speaker, Robinson, Stewart, Morehouse, Allen, Cran, L. A. Wilmot, Partelow, J. M. Wilmot, Johnston, M. Leod, Freeze, Woodward, Taylor, Connell, Palmer, Gilbert, Hill, Hayward, Miles, Brown, Cinch, Rankin and Hanington.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original Section, when the Committee again divided—Yeas 24; Nays 3.

And it was carried in the affirmative. That the Committee then went through the Bill, and agreed to the same without making any amendment thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be, accepted, and the Bill engrossed.

YORK COUNTY ELECTION.—A poll was opened here on Monday last for the Election of a Member, to serve in the room of the late J. Shaw, Esq.; when D. L. Robinson and W. D. Hartt, Esquires, presented themselves as Candidates for that vacancy.

STATE OF THE POLL Monday, Robinson, 41; Hartt, 32. Tuesday, Robinson, 104; Hartt, 103.

ADDRESS

Of the Grand Jury of the County of York to the Hon. John S. Saunders, on his appointment as presiding Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas.

May it please Your Honor, The Grand Jury of the County of York have much pleasure in expressing their high gratification at Your Honor's recent appointment as the presiding Judge of this Honorable Court.

While your predecessors merit the thanks of this County for the impartiality and ability with which they have at all times discharged the important duties of the office, yet Your Honor's extensive professional knowledge and familiarity with those principles for which the administration of our Law is distinguished, must eminently qualify you for the Judicial station which you now occupy.

Your Honor has the earnest desire of the Grand Jury, that your valuable life may long be spared, your talents actively and beneficially employed in those various high and important offices with which you are now connected, and that you may ever deserve the gratitude and confidence of the loyal inhabitants of this flourishing County.

W. S. ESTEY, Foreman. Grand Jury Room, January, 1837.

REPLY.

Gentlemen, I beg you will accept my acknowledgments for the highly flattering manner in which you have expressed your approbation of my appointment, and I must confess that it is doubly enhanced, not only from knowing your individual worth, but how truly you represent in your collective capacity the intelligence and respectability of the County at large. You must allow me at the same time to say, that it was from the circum-