

# ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JUNE 28, 1837.

## Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.  
Director this week, JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.  
Discount Days, . . . Tuesdays and Fridays.  
Bills or Notes offered for Discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before three o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

## Bank of Fredericton.

JASA COY, President.  
Director this week, Mr. JAMES HALE.  
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. 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 WOLCHAFTER, President.  
Committee for the present month:  
JOHN S. COY and THOMAS STEWART.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.  
Commissioner for next week:  
D. L. ROBINSON, Esquire.



### By Authority.

Alexander McLaggan to be Commissioner to expend the sum of one hundred pounds, granted at the last Session of the Legislature, towards removing obstructions in the Miramichi River, between Indian Town and Bartholomews River.

THE general failure of Crops last season, has caused an extreme scarcity of food among the poorer classes of inhabitants in York and Carleton Counties. This fact having been communicated to the Lieut. Governor, His Excellency, we learn, had expressed his desire to afford relief to the sufferers from the Province Treasury, and accordingly the following Petition, supported by respectable affidavits of the various facts alleged by the Petitioners, was presented to His Excellency, who issued his warrant on the Treasury for £450; and appointed Messrs. L. A. Wilnot, James Taylor, and Thomas Pickard, a Committee to superintend and arrange its distribution.

Such an instance of prompt benevolence requires but little comment, and we cannot for a moment doubt that this act will at once be sanctioned by the Legislature at their approaching Session. In cases like the present, assistance to be efficacious must not be delayed. The ceremony of Legislative appropriation could never be less dangerously anticipated than in the dispensation of food to a starving peasantry.

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. The Petition of the undersigned Magistrates, Merchants, and Freeholders of the Counties of York and Carleton:

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:  
That in the remote parts of the said Counties, and especially in the County of Carleton, the distress of the Inhabitants at this moment is without a parallel in the history of the Province. It is within the knowledge of some of your Petitioners, that many persons in the upper County have been for some time subsisting on greens and milk, and some have been obliged to dig up again the potatoes which they had planted, and thus for a present subsistence have been necessitated to sacrifice the future crop.

Your Petitioners lament to inform Your Excellency, that private individual aid would be inadequate to the wants of so many people as require it.

Your Petitioners would assure Your Excellency, that there is every disposition among those who have the ability to relieve the distress of their neighbours, and many persons have distributed of their supplies to the necessitous until their stock also has become exhausted. And your Petitioners are of opinion, that unless immediate relief be afforded many persons must inevitably die of starvation.

The distress may be attributed to the failure of the Crops during the last year, and to the depression of trade at the present time. These causes combined oppose insurmountable obstacles to the people of the

interior. Had the demand for the staple of the Country continued as it has been for the three past years, the labours of the winter would have brought a quick return in the spring, and thus have relieved hundreds from their present destitution.

Your petitioners therefore humbly and confidently pray your Excellency to take the premises into your gracious consideration, and to order such relief to be extended as will mitigate the sufferings and save the lives of many of His Majesty's subjects.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, May, 9.

Canada.—Lord Glenelg brought under their Lordships' consideration the resolutions passed by the House of Commons respecting the government of Canada. He entered into a long statement, detailing the history of these colonies, the state of parties therein, and the conduct pursued by the Government of this country with respect to them. After vindicating the Government from the charge of severity or oppression, his Lordship observed that some of the demands of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada affected the faith of the country, and others the sovereignty of the King. He would state what those demands were. In the first place they demanded the simple and unconstitutional repeal of the Act of 1815, which was merely explanatory of the Act of 1791, and the consequent utter extinction and abolition of all titles acquired under that act. Next, they demanded the abrogation of the charter by which the land company was incorporated, and the cancelling of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, by which it was enabled to exercise the powers conferred upon it. These demands, he said, could not be conceded without a sacrifice of the national faith. They also demanded the absolute control of all the revenues and resources of the country, which would place the King as a mere pensioner on their bounty.—A long discussion followed, in which Lord Ripon, Lord Brougham, the Duke of Wellington, and other Noble Lords took part.—Lord Brougham expatiated upon the similarity of these proceedings respecting Canada to those tyrannical measures by which George the Third drove his American subjects to the rebellion ending in the establishment of the Independence of the United States. But with the exception of the Noble and Learned Lord, no other Peer spoke against the resolutions, and they were ultimately adopted.

#### MAY 12

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in the absence of his noble friend the Secretary for the Colonies (Lord Glenelg), moved that the order of the day with respect to the Canada Resolutions be discharged, and that a message be sent to the House of Commons (in consideration of the very great importance of the subject) to request a conference on the matter on Thursday next.—The order of the day was accordingly discharged, and messengers sent down to the Commons.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 12.

Extraordinary scene.—Immediately after prayers had been said, Sir Francis Burdett, who had been just declared duly elected for Westminster, appeared at the Bar, supported by Lord Sandon and Sir George Sinclair, and proceeded on his crutches to the table, for the purpose of taking the oath. His appearance was the signal for one of the most extraordinary scenes we ever remember to have witnessed within the walls of St. Stephens. There were at the time about 300 members present, of these one half were seated on the opposition benches, and a burst of the loudest and most uproarious cheering proceeded from that side of the house. The hon. Baronet scarcely arrived at the table, when he was followed by Mr. Ellice, the new member for Huddersfield (supported by Messrs. Baines and Lambton) and the shouts of applause from the Ministerial side of the House completely drowned the vociferations of the Tory Members. After the oaths had been administered and the new Members introduced to the Speaker, Mr. Ellice proceeded to take his seat on the Ministerial side of the House, and Sir Francis Burdett went over to the opposition benches, taking his place among the Stanley section. The cheering and uproar was again renewed, and lasted for a considerable time. The Hon. Baronet was congratulated by Sir R. Bateson and other Tory Members, and shortly afterwards quitted the House.

THE VIXEN.—Mr. C. Butler.—Being so fortunate as to see the Noble Lord the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in his place (a laugh), he begged to ask him whether he had altogether forgotten the case of the Vixen.—Would the noble Lord be kind enough to tell him and the House whether he had received any information relative to the capture? Whether the negotiations which the Noble Lord informed the House were going on between Government and Russia had been concluded; and if so, whether the papers would soon be laid on the table of the House.—Lord Palmerston was not yet in a condition to give the required information.—The matter was in such a state of forwardness, that he hoped to be able to put the House in possession of it in a very short time.

On motion of Mr. Rice, the House went into Committee on Ways and Means, and Mr. Rice asked for a vote of 11,000,000. Exchequer Bills for the service of the year 1837. In answer to questions from Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Rice gave an explanation relative to the condition of the unfunded debt. The vote was agreed to; as also was a vote of 60,000 for retired allowances to His Majesty's forces in India.

On the 8th May, Mr. Tenayson D'Eyncourt moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Septennial Act, which was supported by the Radical part of the House, but opposed both by Whigs and Tories. After some debate the motion was lost, by a vote of 96 to 87.

On the 9th May, Mr. Thomas Duncombe brought forward a Resolution, that the Lords should no longer be allowed to vote by proxy. This was supported by Sir Wm. Molesworth and Capt. Berkeley, and opposed by Lord Stanley, Sir Robert Peel, and others.—On a division, there appeared for Mr. Duncombe, 81; against him 129; majority, 48.

On the 10th the same gentleman moved the second reading of the Bill, "to abolish the rate-paying clauses in the Reform Act." Lord John Russell moved in amendment, the Bill be read that day six months. After some debate the amendment was carried, 166 to 73. Thus the Reform Bill remains untouched as it ought, and as it was promised it should be. This, indeed, was Lord John Russell's argument—the Reform Bill was promised to be a final measure.

ST. JAMES' PALACE, May 8, 1837.—Despatches were received at Windsor Castle last night, announcing the death of her Serene Highness the Duchess Dowager of Saxe Meiningen, mother of her Majesty the Queen. The melancholy event occurred on Sunday the 30th April. The court will go into mourning on Thursday next.

On account of higher duties being levied in the Portuguese ports on goods when they are imported in British than when imported in Portuguese ships, two Orders in Council were published in the London Gazette on Friday night, for the future regulation of the trade between this country and Portugal.—The first imposes a tonnage duty of sixpence per ton upon all Portuguese shipping entering any of the ports of the United Kingdom; and the second imposes an additional surcharge of one-fifth of the duties now levied upon the productions of Portugal, when imported in Portuguese vessels.

Louis Philippe has at last yielded to the dictates of a humane policy, by the publication of an amnesty.

A general amnesty is granted to all individuals detained in the State prisons, in consequence of having been declared guilty of political crimes or offences. At the same time a police surveillance will be continued in respect of such of them as have been sentenced to degrading and infamous punishments, as also with regard to those whose sentences include a provision that they may be subject to surveillance.

The Foreign Legion, under the orders of General Conrad, has been, as we learn from Bayonne, reduced to fourteen hundred men, incorporated in two battalions. A considerable number of his troops have declined to serve in Spain any longer, and by the 1st of August, it is supposed, that the Legion will be entirely dissolved.

An extraordinary courier has brought today, the news of the taking of Chelva, by Gen. Oran. That town, which the Carlists had fortified, has fallen into the hands of the Christians, after an engagement of more than ten hours.—The Carlists lost 300 men killed, and 600 prisoners. The loss of the Queen's troops was only 22 men.—This event took place on the 30th April.

The Princess Victoria, whenever she appears in public, dresses with great plainness. She begins to tire already with the harness of royalty. She wears her hair in plain bands, and a small ornament on the middle of her forehead, and carries constantly an old fashioned fan.—Here is a lesson for upstart ladies who are so fond of bespangling themselves on all occasions with a profusion of trinkets and rich dresses.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, May 15.—Two o'clock.—The Stock market continued firm, with variation in price.

The London Courier says:  
"Whether the bolstered up houses will or will not weather the storm, is more than we can pretend to say, and will, in fact, depend altogether on the turn things may take in America. But though they should now go down, their fall will do comparatively little injury. Their engagements are now comparatively light, and by acting as she has done, the Bank has obviated a most destructive crash in this country and the U. States, and has secured payment from America of several millions, of which five per cent would not otherwise have reached us."

These hopes by this time must have been entirely dissipated by the sad intelligence from America.

Much distress prevails among the manufacturing classes in France.—Meunier's punishment has been committed to ten years banishment.

SPAIN.—Carraviega has been treacherously surrendered to the Carlists. The garrison has been murdered; the Commandant, and even permitted the Carlists to march in, looting, and all the heights and positions by which it is surrounded, were taken possession of on the 3d inst. by the Queen's troops. The province of Tarragona refuses all obedience to the Captain General.

### LORD CASTLEREAGH AND MR. HUME.

The following correspondence has taken place between Lord Viscount Castlereagh and Joseph Hume, Esq.

Chapel street, May 12.  
"Sir,—My attention has just been called to the following paragraph in the Sun newspaper, in a speech reported to have been delivered by you at the hustings at Covent Garden on Wednesday last—'GOOD GOD! IS NOT THE NAME OF CASTLEREAGH ENOUGH TO MAKE ANY HONEST AND LIBERAL MAN AVOID HIM?'—and I request

that you will inform me whether the expressions attributed to you are correctly reported.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
"CASTLEREAGH.

"Joseph Hume, Esq. M. P.

Bryanstone square, May 12, 1837.  
"My Lord,—I am not answerable for what is reported in the Sun, or any other newspaper; but, as far as I can recollect, when speaking of the political conduct of those Tories who have supported Sir Francis Burdett in the contest for Westminster, I used words to the purport of those quoted by you, with one exception. I must have used the word REFORMER instead of MAN, as I never mean my observations to be personal, so as to give offence to any person; but I apply them to the political conduct of the parties.

"It is held that a man may be morally good, though politically dishonest; but, nevertheless, I think ought to be shunned by every honest Reformer.

"I have stated to your uncle the same opinions of his political conduct again and again, without their being made the ground of personal offence.

"If you maintain, as I believe, you do, the anti-Reform opinions of your uncle, I consider your company politically dangerous to every honest and consistent Reformer; and therefore to be shunned, to avoid the contamination of your Tory principles.

"I hope this explanation will satisfy you that we may differ politically, as wide as the poles, without giving personal insult—I meant none; and remain,

"My Lord, your obt. servant,  
"JOSEPH HUME.

"Viscount Castlereagh, M. P."

"23, Chapel street, May 13.

"Sir,—In answer to your letter of yesterday, which reached me this morning, I have only to say, that although I consider it as a mere quibble, and evasive of the question contained in mine, yet as you state that you intended no personal insult to me in the version of the words attributed to you in the Sun newspaper, I do not feel entitled to call upon you for any further explanation of them. But as in that letter you presumed to make your own animadversions upon my political conduct, and confess that you have 'REMARKED THEREON VERY FREELY,' I must begin in my turn to state to you, that I admit of no such right of animadversion or remark, couched in such terms; and that the only inducement I could have to disregard your comments would be, contempt for the source from whence they sprung.

"I have no doubt your attack on my political opinions is levelled INDIRECTLY against those of the late Lord Londonderry; but had the expressions which I have called upon you to explain, been applied DIRECTLY to him, I should have felt equally bound to require their retraction.

"I distinctly disclaim my assent to your doctrine, that moral goodness and political dishonesty are compatible; and I leave to you the defence of a creed which you have made your own.

"I am, Sir,  
"Your obedient servant,  
"CASTLEREAGH."

### Married.

At Saint John, on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Harrison. Mr. Thomas Hatheway, Merchant, of this Town, to Miss Helen Bates, of Eastport.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Bathurst, on Saturday the 30th day of December next, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock, P. M.

ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of William Jardine, of, in and to, two several pieces or parcels of land situate on the south side of the Restigouche River, and fronting on the same—bounded westerly by lands in possession of John Adams, Junr. and in the rear by lands in the possession of Allan Andrew, and the said John Adams, Junr. being parcels of Lot number thirteen, originally granted to John McGrigor, together with the buildings and improvements thereon: The same having been taken in execution by virtue of a Writ of test fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of John Anderson and William Garrow, Assignees of William Carman, Esq. against the said William Jardine and Peter Sutherland.

HENRY W. BALDWIN,

Sheriff.

Bathurst, 15th June, 1837.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that Ezraiah Wetmore has been duly appointed by me to act as Deputy Sheriff through out the County of Kings.

A. DAVIDSON,

Sheriff of King's County,

Dated at Kingston, the 9th day of June, 1837.

### VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

TO BE SOLD.

ON Saturday the twenty ninth day of July next, will be sold on the Premises at Gage Town, in Queen's County, That highly valuable, and pleasantly situated Farm, belonging to the Estate of VALENTINE H. PETERS, Esquire, late deceased. The Farm consists of about twelve hundred acres of land, and will be put up in divisions to accommodate different Purchasers, the Plan of which can be seen at the Office of Henry J. Peters, Esquire, Attorney at Law, at present thereon resident: CHARLES I. PETERS, Esq. Executor. Wm. TYNG PETERS, Esq. Solicitor. Dated at Gagetown, 25th June, 1837.

By Dugald Stewart, Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Gloucester.

To all to whom it may concern:  
NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Peter Stewart and Donald Stewart, and others, to me duly made, according to the form of the Act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal, within this Province, of Angus M'Donald, late of Point Le Nimp, in the Parish of Addington and County of Gloucester, Farmer, (which said Angus M'Donald is departed from and without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said Peter Stewart and Donald Stewart, and other creditors of the said Angus M'Donald, if any there be of their just dues, or else remains concealed within the same, to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of Law), to be seized and attached; and that unless the said Angus M'Donald do return and discharge his said debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate, as well real as personal, of the said Angus M'Donald within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said Angus M'Donald.

Dated the 13th day of June, 1837.

D. STEWART, J. C. P.

A. BARBERIE, Att'y of Petitioning Creditors, [First published in Gazette, June 28, 1837.]

By Dugald Stewart, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Gloucester, in the Province of New Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Hugh Montgomery and John Montgomery, of Dalhousie in the County aforesaid, Merchants, to me duly made according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal, within this Province, of Charles Carrick, late of Restigouche, Lumberer, (which said Charles Carrick is departed from and without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said Hugh Montgomery and John Montgomery, and other Creditors of the said Charles Carrick (if any there be) of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of Law, as is alleged against him) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said Charles Carrick do return and discharge his said debts within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said Charles Carrick, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Charles Carrick.

Dated at Dalhousie in the County aforesaid, the thirteenth day of April, 1837.

D. STEWART, J. C. P.

A. BARBERIE, Att'y for Petitioning Creditors [First published in Gazette, April 10, 1837.]

### THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have received by the Clifton, from Canton: 6000 PACKAGES of TEA—comprising fine Bohea, fine and common Congo, Souchong, Twankay, Hyson, young Hyson and Gunpowder; warranted to be of qualities in the respective denominations, equal to the importations by the Hon. E. I. Company, and may be relied on as superior to any that has been imported into this Province since the expiration of the Company's Charter.

A Public Sale of the above will take place at their Warehouse in Prince William Street, St. John, at an early day to be appointed; and of which sufficient notice will be given to enable parties residing at a distance to attend.

Also—A few Elegant China Dinner Sets of patterns, brown and white, and green, and red and white; a few China Sugar Jars, green and gold.

100 M. Government Manila CIGARS. W. H. STREET & RANNEY. St. John, June 26, 1837.

### NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between W. S. & T. R. Estey, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern are requested to call and settle their accounts with either of the Subscribers.

WILLIAM S. ESTEY, THEOPHILUS R. ESTEY. Fredericton, 10th June, 1837.

ALBION WORKS STORE, FREDERICTON.

BRAITHWAITE, KAY & Co. having received a large supply of the best English Ware Malt, have commenced brewing, which will enable them to execute regularly the orders of their Customers, for the different qualities of Beer, viz:

XXX, XX, X, ALES;

STOUT AND PORTER. and of the above, a quantity will always be kept in bottles.

B. K. and Co. beg to state, that for the convenience of the Inhabitants of Fredericton, they have taken and opened premises at the upper end of Queen Street, where in addition to a full supply of malt liquor, they intend to keep the following articles of their Manufacture at the Albion Works, viz: Flour, Bran, Barley meal, Common Barley, Pearl Barley, Barley Bran, Oatmeal, Crushed Oats, &c. &c.

N. B. Yeast and Grains may be had by orders left at the Store in town, or at the Brewery. June 26, 1837.

INDENTURES for Sale at this Office. March 29.