

ENGLAND.

POLITICS OF THE NEW REIGN.

To every British subject this is a question of deep and vital interest, and as its practical consequences are so close upon us, we may be excused for thus early discussing it.

What then will be the policy of the new sovereign, our Virgin Queen of the nineteenth century? Will she call to her councils Conservative statesmen, or will she be content to carry on the business of the state with Lord Melbourne and his colleagues? In a word, will her government be Whig or Tory? These questions it is much easier to ask than to answer satisfactorily, unassisted as we yet are by an act, word or indication on the part of the sovereign herself; for so far, nothing has transpired that affords the slightest clue to the royal inclination or intentions. In an article of this kind, written at such a moment, and on such a question which involves the happiness of millions, it would be unpardonable were we to give to it any party colouring, or seek to bring forward aught but the truth. It is, then, in the spirit of pure and honest inquiry, that we shall pen what few words we have to say.

It has been a matter of reasonable supposition that the Duchess of Kent was attached to the Whig code of politics, because her late husband was more or less tainted therewith as well as her brother Leopold, now King of the Belgians, who possesses unbounded fraternal influence over her, and because many of her intimate friends have been active politicians of that school, particularly the Earl of Durham. Such being the habits and associations of the mother, it is not unreasonable to suppose that they have had their influence over the daughter. We confess then, Conservatives as we are, that circumstances and presumptive evidence would seem to warrant the inference, that the Whig rule has gained an accession of strength in the accession of the new sovereign. The matter has also been so viewed in England, so much so, as to induce a general belief that Lord Durham would be at the head of the first cabinet formed under the reign of Victoria. All this is so clear that it only required a single act or expression on the part of Her Majesty, in favour of the present ministers, to make it a matter of fact and history. But strange to say Her Majesty has not performed that act, nor uttered that expression. Not a sentence, not a word, not a syllable has escaped, which can be construed into approbation of the present ministry or their measures. The Address which Her Majesty made to the Privy Council, might have been uttered by any Conservative in the kingdom, because the whole of that admirable production is in strict accordance with the immutable and unerring principles of the constitution.

Her Majesty expresses unbounded confidence in PARLIAMENT and the PEOPLE—but says nothing of confidence in the Ministers. It may be asked,—would not an expression in favour of the latter have been ill placed? We think not. We think, that in paying the fine tribute she did to the illustrious King her uncle, to his patriotism, and his policy, she had good and sufficient opportunity to express her confidence in the cabinet of his choosing, if any such confidence existed in the Royal maiden's breast. Let this fact be remembered.

The Queen has not been exclusively under the tuition of one party. Her Government the Duchess of Northumberland, is of a Conservative family. With this highly estimable female, who is alike distinguished for intellect, virtue, and accomplishments, the Princess was for many years in the habit of daily and affectionate intercourse, and which continues up to the present hour.

It is certain that our youthful Queen has been well constitutionally educated; it is also generally admitted that she possesses a mind of firmness and intelligence, fraught with every moral virtue, and deeply imbued with the love of country. Can such a sovereign materially err in governing her subjects? Will she resort to any harsh measures, either of ultra Conservatism, or dangerous innovation, under the name of Reform? We say no. Organic changes we trust, she will as steadily adhere, as the fatal principle of no improvement. Obstructiveness are extremes, which every wise sovereign will studiously avoid. No convulsion or violent action is desirable, and we are therefore prepared to see the present ministers retained until the supplies are voted, and the necessary Parliamentary business performed. The House of Commons will then be prorogued and dissolved, and when the new elections have taken place and the strength of the different parties has been ascertained, a cabinet will be formed in accordance with the majority thereof—be that majority Whig or Tory. We have no doubt that this is the course things will take, and such being the case, we must be prepared to see a desperate struggle between the conflicting parties for the majority—since the majority will constitute supremacy.—*Albion.*

Separation of England and Hanover.—Among the important political changes arising from the decease of our late beloved Monarch, the disavowal of the Continental dominions of the British Crown from the rule of the present Sovereign, is not the least remarkable. In consequence of the *salique* law prevailing in the kingdom of Hanover, the empire of Victoria I. does not extend to that country, and the rights and duties of its monarchy have already devolved on the Duke of Cumberland. That intimate connection which has prevailed between Great Britain and Hanover since the accession of George I. has now, for the first time, ceased, and all the probabilities are against the return of both nations under the same head. It is only in case of the Queen's dying without issue, that the union would

again take place. Ernest I. of Hanover, would then become King of Great Britain, though the authority of our young Queen could not, in any case, extend again to Hanover, the son of the King being the legal heir to that throne. The Duke of Cumberland, now Ernest of Hanover, is the first King of that country independent of a foreign power; and it is not a little remarkable that, while, as a subject of this realm, he took the oath of allegiance to the Queen to-day, he may, in the interests of his new subjects, be in a condition to declare war against Great Britain at some future period. In taking the oath, he has followed the example of George II. who, when his father was Elector of Hanover, and he, heir, as second in succession to the Throne of England, came to this country to be created Duke of Cambridge, and to swear allegiance as a British subject, to Queen Anne.

By the accession of the Queen, the Attorney-General will have received a sum, in the shape of fees, to the amount of £100,000 for signing patents of office.

The Earl of Cowper, a much esteemed nobleman, died at Putney lately, at the age of 60.

The conservative papers speak very confidently as to the line of conduct to be expected from the Queen. The Times rejoices "that symptoms of a high-minded and courageous nature in the young sovereign have already exhibited themselves, affording hope of sagacity to penetrate, and firmness to defeat, the schemes of the enemies to her throne and country."—That is, the whigs.

From the Liverpool Mail, June 24.
EMIGRATION.—The average number of emigrants to New York is estimated at 10,000 per month. As far as numbers go we can easily spare them, but it becomes an important question, when viewed in connection with the heavy draw of money which is a concurrent consequence.

On the lowest average—including passage money and cost of provisions, and other necessities for the voyage—the mere transport of each emigrant to America, cannot cost less than £5. Here then, on the very lowest estimate, is an annual expenditure of £600,000, of which about one-third may be disbursed to English ship owners, for the prejudices are exceedingly in favour of American vessels, as affording means of the quickest transport. But this outlay, large as it is, must be considered as a trifle in comparison with the hard cash carried out of the country by emigrants.

It is a curious fact, that the smallest sums are carried out by the English, and the largest by the Irish. If we take £15 as the average of what, one with another, the emigrants individually carry out (and we believe it is very much under the actual average), we shall have nearly £2,000,000, in specie, carried to America each year, without receiving any thing for it. It is so much gold drawn from the producing capital of the country—so much thrown into the resources of America.

[Here, then, is a sum of ten millions of dollars in specie, per annum, brought by emigrants to New York. A single individual, arrived at New York this spring, brought 20,000 guineas, or 100,000 dollars.—Will Mr. Mayor Clark, in the next pamphlet which he compiles and distributes round the city for political effect, have an eye to these facts!—*New York Times August 1.*]

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.—The following is the new version of the National Anthem:—

God save Victoria!
Long live Victoria!
God save the Queen!
May she triumphantly
Reign o'er the nation free,
Their boundless joy to be—
God save the Queen!

O Lord, our God, arise,
Scatter her enemies,
And make them fall!
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,
On her our hopes we fix—
God save the Queen!

In full munificence,
Thy choicest gifts dispense—
Long may she reign!
May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice—
God save the Queen!

NOTICE.

A FAVOURABLE opportunity is now offered to those who wish to secure passages for their friends, from Ireland to Saint John, this Fall or next Spring. An early application is necessary, in order that their friends may have time to prepare for the voyage; and persons wishing to remit money can do so by application to

GEORGE WOODS,

N. B. Those who do not pay the money in advance, security will in all cases be required for the immediate payment on arrival. Fredericton, July 12, 1837.

FOR SALE.

THE pleasantly situated House and Premises in *Regent Street*, at present occupied by the Subscriber. The House is 39½ feet in front by 30 feet back; two stories high, and well finished. The cellar which extends under the whole building is divided into various apartments, including a kitchen. On the premises are Stables, wood house, &c. Terms moderate. Application to Messrs. M'Pherson & Coy, or to the Subscriber, will meet due attention.

ANDREW BLAIR.
Fredericton, 8th April, 1837.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, August 16, 1837.

Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.
Director this week, Mr. OLIVER 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. W. D. HARTT.
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.

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 WOLFAUTER, President.
Committee for the present month:
F. E. BECKWITH and ROBT. CHESTNUT.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for next week:
H. G. CLOPPER, ESQUIRE.



By Authority.

APPLICANTS for the purchase of Crown Lands by grant or lease, and for Licences to cut Timber, are: hereby notified that all cash payments which have heretofore been made into the Crown Land Office, are from this day to be made directly to the Receiver General, to whom they will be referred with a proper Ticket by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the receipt of the Receiver General will be the discharge to the applicant.

Secretary's Office,
31st July, 1837.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having nominated George Shore, Charles Simonds, and Hugh Johnston, Esquires, to be additional Members of the Executive Council, provisionally, until Her Majesty's pleasure be known, they this day took the usual oaths, and their seats at the Council Board.

Secretary's Office, 15th August, 1837.

BYE ROAD COMMISSIONERS.
Simon Fraser to expend the following sums:
£15 on the road from the Forks near M'Bratney's to Tynemouth, Saint John.
£10 on the road from Gardner's Creek to the road leading to Tynemouth.
James Brown to expend the sum of £30 on the new road opened by Brown and others, past Brown's Mill, and thence to Tynemouth.

NOTICE.
ALL Warrants drawn upon the Province Treasurer, are payable on demand at the Treasurer's Office in St. John.

B. ROBINSON,
Prov. Treasurer.
Treasury, St. John, 11th August, 1837.

(From the St. John Courier, August 12.)
DREADFUL OCCURRENCE!
Fall of part of the Saint John Bridge—
Seven lives lost!

We have this week to record one of the most distressing occurrences which has ever taken place in this quarter—the fall of a part of the Bridge (with the Scaffolding) which has been for some time past in course of erection across the river emptying into this harbour, between Portland and Carleton, about a mile from town, by which fourteen persons were precipitated into the water from a height of one hundred feet, seven of whom were either instantly killed by the falling timbers, &c. or drowned. This melancholy event took place a few minutes after nine o'clock on Tuesday morning last, while the workmen were preparing to resume their labours after breakfast, but before they had actually got to work. The first intimation of the disaster was the noise caused by the parting of one of the Chains which supported the Bridge work between the abutments on which the towers are erected, (a distance of about 430 feet,) when the fabric, of massive wood and iron, immediately canted, and all the scaffolding and bridge work (excepting the truss work on the Portland side extending nearly half way across, and supported by projecting timbers from the abutment,) almost instantly fell into the water with a tremendous crash, which was distinctly heard upwards of a mile off.

The scene which ensued was truly distressing: the noise caused by the breaking chains and falling timbers, attracted large numbers of spectators at the ends of the wharves to ascertain the cause—a dense fog,

however, prevented their discerning whether it was occasioned, as was generally surmised, by the falling of the Bridge; the current, however, which was setting down, (it being low water,) soon brought the wreck, upon which were some of the mangled bodies of the sufferers, into the harbour—forming a sad spectacle, truly descriptive of human weakness and discernment. Numerous boats were immediately in requisition, and those who received injuries were promptly conveyed to the Eastern side, where they could receive medical assistance.

About thirty of the workmen were on various parts of the Bridge at the time of the accident; one half of whom were fortunate enough to be either on the part of the work which stood, or retreated thereto on the first alarm of danger.

It will be recollected that last autumn it was contemplated to throw the Bridge across from the towers without the aid of chains; the attempt, however, proved ineffectual—the staging being pushed out from each side, sagged so much before meeting, that after several attempts to raise it to a proper height, it was found necessary to abandon the attempt in that way. This season, it was thought more prudent to erect the work on chains; but the great difficulty of getting those of a large size, sufficiently tight for the purpose, was another obstacle in the way; and, when secured, recourse was had to wedges, &c. to raise the Bridge work to its proper height from them. This had been so far accomplished that it was nearly level, and a number of powerful screws had just been brought to the spot to assist in accomplishing the desired object, when the workmen were doomed to see a great portion of their work, upon which so much time and labour had been spent, vanish in a moment before their eyes.

We sincerely sympathize with those who, by the present melancholy disaster, have, in their young or their declining years, been deprived of their friends and supporters, and with those too who have received bodily injuries from which some of them we fear, will never entirely recover. The Stockholders, also, claim our sympathy: after having spent so much in endeavoring to accomplish so great an undertaking, they have had their hopes blasted at a time when, after repeated checks to their perseverance, they had, as they expected, nearly accomplished the object of their desires.—We have not heard whether they intend again proceeding with the work.

The abutments, towers, and truss work of the Bridge remain standing, but in a somewhat damaged state.

The following is a list of the sufferers:—

DEAD.
Michael Watts, of Portland—has left a wife and three children.
George Buckley, of do.—a widower: has left a family.
Daniel Leahy—a single man: a native of Ireland.
David Mailman, and Henry Lord, of Carleton; the latter has left a large family.
John Farris, ship-carpenter—left a family: a native of England.
John Maberty.
[The bodies of the four last named have not yet been found.]

WOUNDED.
William M'Intyre, ship carpenter—dangerously—both legs broken, and head badly bruised and cut.
Dennis Morrison, ship-carpenter—head much bruised, and several ribs broken.

James Buckley, (son of the deceased George Buckley)—shoulder broken, and head injured.

John Parks—back much hurt.
Robert M'Intyre, (brother of William, above named)—not seriously injured.
William Cummins—do. do.
Robert M'Farlane—very little hurt; having jumped into the river on the upper side of the bridge, and fortunately, on regaining the surface, got hold of part of the wreck, by which he supported himself until assistance reached him.

Married.

On the 8th instant, by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, A. M., Mr. Thomas Williams, to Miss Margaret Barr, both of this parish.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Richard Taylor, to Miss Martha M'Cawley, both of this Parish.

Died.

On Tuesday the 25th ultimo, at the residence of Mr. James Biggs, in Fredericton, Mrs. Hannah Segee, relict of the late Mr. John Segee, of Maryland, at the advanced age of seventy three years.

By John Frazer, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of James Gillan, of the Parish of Northesk, in the County of Northumberland, Farmer, to me duly made according to the form of the Acts of the General Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the estate as well real as personal, within the Province, of Judah Bartlett, late of the Parish of Northesk, (which said Judah Bartlett is indebted to the said James Gillan in the sum of thirty three pounds nineteen shillings and sevenpence halfpenny, and has departed this Province since the said debt was contracted, and has not returned or resided therein for the last six months,) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said Judah Bartlett do return and discharge his said debt or debts within six months from the publication hereof, all the estate, as well real as personal, of the said Judah Bartlett within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said Judah Bartlett.

Dated at Nelson, in the County of Northumberland, this second day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven.

JOHN FRAZER, J. C. P.
James H. Peters, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors.
[First published in Gazette, August 16, 1837.]

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Market House, Fredericton, on the last Saturday in February next, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon:

ALL the right, title, interest claim and to that well known Mill Establishment, situated at the mouth of the Pennycook Stream, distant from Fredericton about eight miles—consisting of a new large and convenient double Saw Mill, containing three up and down Saws and one Circular Saw, all in the very best condition, and cuts annually fifteen hundred thousand feet of Lumber and upwards; one two and a half story House, 18x36, all finished complete, with a retail and back Store, and a good stand for Country business; a convenient Barn, 30x40; also two houses, one and a half story high, finished, 14x20; with out buildings, &c. &c. to each; a Blacksmith shop, with three hundred Acres of Land—all situated round the Mills; forty acres of the Farm is under meadow and cultivation, about one half interval, and all of the very best quality; the high land part is well covered with hard wood and Mill Lumber. There is attached to the Mills a reserve of ten thousand acres of Timber Land, on which no Lumber has ever been cut. Also a Farm next adjoining the above described property, containing 150 acres, more or less, with a new House and Barn thereon; a considerable quantity of this Farm is interval, it at present cuts from eight to ten Tons of Hay; the upland is under good fence and tillage. Also a Farm half a mile above the Mills, containing 250 acres, more or less—40 acres of which are interval, and the whole Farm cuts from 25 to 30 Tons good Hay; the upland is well covered with Hard Wood, Spruce and Pine—on which is a very comfortable dwelling House. Also a Lot containing 250 acres, three miles up the stream, part of which is interval; on this Lot is a first rate Mill privilege, and at a very trifling expense twenty feet head of water could be raised, and the whole neighbourhood is covered with Mill Lumber of every description. Also a large quantity of Timber Land, well covered with Hard Wood, Pine and Spruce, convenient to the Mill Stream; the greater part of which is excellent land for cultivation. Also a lot in Fredericton, adjoining the property of the Hon. John S. Saunders, and fronting in Queen Street. Also all his right, title and interest in a two and a half story House in Fredericton, fronting in Regent Street, at present occupied by Babbitt and Barker: Taken by virtue of different Executions issued out of the Supreme Court against the said T. B. Smith.

E. W. MILLER, Sheriff.
Fredericton, August 15, 1837.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Market House, Fredericton, on the first Saturday in March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

ALL the real estate of Charles Quin, situated in the Parish of Queensbury, County of York, and described as Lot letter B. beginning at a stake on the east side of the River Saint John, at the southern angle of Lot letter C. granted to Joseph Muzeroll, thence by the magnet north seven degrees west five chains (of four poles each) to a marked hemlock tree, thence north thirty chains to a stake, thence north 35 degrees, west 60 chains to a stake on the south side of a road, thence south 41 chains and 50 links to the said River St. John.

Also—That other tract of land known and described as Lot letter H. and bounded as follows: beginning at the south west angle of Lot letter I. granted to Joseph Muzeroll, thence north 286 chains, thence south 2 degrees west 60 chains, thence south 226 chains to the boundary line of Lot letter F. being part of Lot 73. granted to Peter Muzeroll, thence east one chain and 64 links to the place of beginning. All that other tract of land known as part of Lot 73, bounded on the upper side on the bank of the river Saint John, by the lower line of Lot letter C. and described in the plan of Survey made by Deputy Surveyor Foulis in the year 1828, on reference to which the true bounds of this Lot will more plainly appear: The same being taken by virtue of different executions issued out of the Supreme Court against the said Charles Quin.

E. W. MILLER, Sheriff.
Fredericton, August 14th, 1837.

SAVING'S BANK.

NO Notes in this Bank will be received, unless 20 per cent is paid in.
By order of the Trustees.
JOHN F. TAYLOR,
Cashier.

NATHAN W. SMITH, APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,
Queen Street, Fredericton.
HAS taken the Shop lately occupied by Dr. Hartt, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Perfumery, &c.

—ALSO—
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. together with every other article pertaining to the business; all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash. Country Practitioners supplied on the shortest notice.
Physicians Prescriptions carefully compounded.
N. W. S. flatters himself that, from his experience in the above business and with strict attention, he will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their patronage.
May 27, 1837.