

Great Britain, &c.

REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN SOVEREIGNS
AT THE CORONATION.

Looking to the circumstances of a young and beautiful female Sovereign being called to the throne of this mighty nation—destined to form not only treaties of political amity with them, but also to unite herself with some one favoured Court by the bonds of matrimony—they have deemed this of all occasions that on which the utmost grandeur should be displayed by the representatives. Not only do all the civilized nations of the earth governed by Sovereigns send Representatives, but we shall behold on this occasion an Extraordinary Ambassador present, who never, we believe, attended a coronation before in that special capacity—in fact, one who comes from a Sovereign who could not be represented in a Christian Cathedral, where a coronation, a religious as well as a political rite, always takes place. We allude to the Extraordinary Ambassador from the first of Mahomedan powers, Turkey. Such a dignitary the present Padischah has already chosen, and he is on his way.—The magnificence intended to be displayed, and how much the foreign courts vie in expense, may be judged of by the prices given for houses for a period which will not probably exceed a month, or six weeks at the most. The French Embassy, after long seeking in vain for a house of sufficient magnitude, has, we hear, given £1600 for the house of the Hon. Mr. Ponsonby.

The Russian Embassy coming later into the field, offered £3000 for Burlington House, which was accepted, but the time for which it was offered to let being, even on those conditions, deemed too short, the treaty was broken off. Ultimately the house of Lord Stuart de Rothsay, which had been taken by the French Embassy, but subsequently given up on account of its inadequate size, has been hired in conjunction with the neighbouring house, belonging to the noble Lord's brother-in-law, on condition of an opening being made in the partition wall, allowing of a free circulation of the guests. Two thousand five hundred pounds are to be given. In spite of the extreme zeal manifested by every class of the community in furnishing accommodation to the great diplomatists for a valuable consideration, (an eagerness whose excess on the part of certain noble personages has not a little astonished and amused the *bon monde*)—the difficulty of finding houses sufficiently large in London for such purposes is beyond what could possibly be expected; few even of what are called mansions being one-third of the size of residences of Ambassadors at any of the greater Courts of Europe. When the late Duke de Grammont came as Extraordinary Ambassador to the coronation of George IV., despairing of procuring a house of sufficient dimensions, he lodged at Grillon's and hired Willis's rooms to give his balls in, which we remember as some of the most remarkable *fiets for bon goût* and splendour we ever witnessed. If the great Diplomates have paid very large sums for their houses, English Ambassadors have paid still larger on similar occasions abroad. The few Deputies of France who, to the disgust of their own countrymen, showered their Billingsgate on Louis Philippe for intending to lavish so large a sum on the "nation de boutiquiers," were no doubt ignorant of what the Duke of Northumberland spent on a similar occasion in France. His Grace with a grandeur becoming a Percy, showered gold upon *tous venants* in France with the "largest" of his knightly ancestors when holding the field in a tournament. The Duke, on the occasion of the coronation of Charles the Tenth, took an hotel in Paris, which he furnished from top to bottom; that done, finding that the edifice was too ancient to stand the continued commotion of a crowded ball, he had the outer walls supported with additional masonry, and when Charles the Tenth was crowned at Rheims, his Grace took the hotel opposite the Abbey, and paid the trifling sum of £3000 for its use for a fortnight! We will now enumerate the extraordinary Embassies as far as they are as yet known, beginning with our nearest neighbour, France.

The Extraordinary Ambassador chosen to represent France is now well known to be Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia. Having been the first Military character in France, after Napoleon, and almost his rival in military influence—having held besides, the highest civil office in the State, and being possessed of an immense fortune—no person could be better chosen for such an office. What will no doubt greatly contribute to the popularity of his mission will be the generous efforts which his Grace the Duke of Wellington is well known to intend making, to give his old enemy a reception now as warm in hospitality as it was formerly in gunpowder and bayonet work. His Excellency the Marshal will, we think, endure much fatigue in the discharge of his duties of courtesy, having his knee bent forward by an old wound, received in an engagement, from a cannon ball. With Marshal Soult comes a numerous suite; his first secretary being the Marquis d'Eyragnès lately Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople; his second, his own son, the Marquis de Dalmatie, lately also the Charge d'Affaires of France at the Hague. With him arrives also his son-in-law, the Marquis de Mornay, a deputy and orator of the Centre Gauches, and the brother of the handsome and accomplished Count Charles de Mornay, once so distinguished in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, now Minister of France at Stockholm, and who in diplomacy has had as many "bonnes fortunes," although of a different kind, as he had in circles of greater levity. The Marshal will also be attended by the Duke de Vence, the son of the famous Caulaincourt, and the Marquis de Bassano, brother of Mrs. F. Baring.

The Duke de Valencey, who was to have formed part of the embassy, is prevented coming by the almost simultaneous death of his grandfather, Duke Archambault, and his grand-uncle, Prince Talleyrand. As already stated, the Marshal has taken for his residence the house of Lady Barbara Ponsonby, in which M. de Chateaubriand gave once, as French Ambassador, balls of surpassing magnificence, often referred to by the more veteran votaries of Terpsichore. To add to the numerous representation of France, in despite of the report spread, his Excellency General Sebastiani is expected

back to Manchester house in a week, and will have with him the Baron de Bourqueney, the present able Charge d'Affaires of France, the Count de Rohan-Chabot, the nephew of the Duke of Leinster, etc. To crown the whole, apartments have been taken at Grillon's Hotel for his Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours. We must pass more rapidly in review the other Extraordinary embassies, although we know full well that they will not be outshone in magnificence.

Austria will be represented by Prince Schwartzberg, who will bring with him his lady, one of the most beautiful women of the Austrian Empire. He will be accompanied by Prince Trutnamsdorf, and by a host of Hungarian and other opulent and handsome young noblemen of the many nations that form the Austrian Empire. The Prince's expenditure in preparation has occupied the papers of the Continent for some time past. If to this we add that he will be more than seconded by his Serene Highness Prince Esterhazy—in every thing that is *bon goût* and magnificence—*fichte primus*—we need not say that Austria will have no fear of being outshone by other States on this occasion. A house has been taken for Prince Schwartzberg, contiguous to Lord Mansfield's in Portland place.

Russia will be represented by the Count Stroganoff, one of the greatest noblemen of that immense empire. It is said he will be accompanied by Count Anatole Demidoff, a young nobleman who has acquired much enviable notoriety by devoting his large fortune, the produce of his vast gold and platinum mines in the Ural mountains, in encouraging literature and the arts.—Count Stroganoff is said to bring with him splendid samples of the produce of his varied country to furnish his mansion. He will have with him, besides aides-de-camp and secretaries, several of the native Princes of those different Asiatic tribes who, within the last fifty years, have successively bowed beneath the talismanic sceptre of Russia. Count Pozzo, the Ambassador in ordinary remains, and Ashburnham House will continue to be the scene of festivity and attraction beneath the amiable auspices of his niece, Countess Charles Pozzo, a lovely scion of the noble family of Crillon. Two of the best houses in Charlton terrace have been thrown into one, to afford adequate space for the display of Count Stroganoff's magnificence.

Prussia has chosen for her representative perhaps the richest and greatest nobleman of her realm, Prince Putbus. The members of his suite are not yet named. Much pains have been taken to procure his Excellency a suitable mansion, and an ample residence next to Miravet's Hotel has at last been secured. His Excellency Baron Bulow will no less continue at his post at the Court of St. James, where his wit and agreeable manners make him one of the most popular and influential diplomatists.

General Count Lowenheim, lately Swedish Ambassador at Paris, will represent the King of Sweden at the Coronation. Apartments had been sought for his Excellency at the Carlton Hotel, but that elegant and central establishment was too much thronged by previous arrivals of English nobility to allow of sufficient room, and an adequate suite of apartments was at last secured at the Burlington Hotel.

Holland will send for its Ambassador the General Baron Von Capellen. His Excellency is considered one of the most distinguished administrators in his country. He was long Governor of the Dutch colonial possessions where he rendered great services to his country. We are not aware as yet of any residence having been secured for him.

Denmark will be represented by the young Prince the Duke of Holstein Gottorp, nephew of the King of that country. This handsome Prince is thought to be one of the suitors to the Queen, and to seek to renew that union by marriage with Denmark, of which the glorious reign of Queen Anne offered the first precedent.—Baron Blome, Minister of Denmark to this Court, remains, and his lady, who represents so well the graces and dignity of her countrywomen, has just arrived.

Württemberg will be represented by the Prince of Württemberg, to whom is united the Count Mandelsloh, the Minister of that Court, so nearly allied by consanguinity to the House of Brunswick. Her Majesty's uncle, the King of Belgium, has chosen for his Ambassador the Prince de Ligne—a mediatized prince of a once sovereign house, and the grand son of the famous Marshal Prince de Ligne, as celebrated for his wit as he was renowned for his prowess. This Prince, whose historical name will shed so much lustre on his mission, brings with him his Princess, a lady born of the princely family of Lubomirsky. M. Van de Weyer, remains to be the clever pilot of his country in the mazes of grandeur, as he has always been in those of politics.

Spain sends a man of the highest rank, the Marquis de Florida Blanca, to support, in conjunction with the Chevalier D'Aguilar, the representation of his country.

Portugal sends an Extraordinary Ambassador a Minister of State—a Diplomatist who, although he can scarce venture to be seen in his revolutionary country, is well fitted by rank, by long habit, by his wit, and the reminiscences of palm days to *save appearances* at the sombre epoch of its history. The Duke de Palmella is the great personage we allude to.

The Marquis and Marquise de Brignole are coming over to assist the Count de Pollon in representing Sardinia at this court. The King of Naples is said to intend to send new credentials to his Minister at this court. The venerable Nestor of diplomacy, the Count Ludolf, will then be his Sicilian Majesty's representative during the august ceremony.

The sublime Porte sends for its first Ambassador on such a mission Almed Ferid. His Excellency is said to have left Constantinople on the 16th ult., charged with captans, cashmires, and Arabian perfumes, the gallant offerings of the great Padischah to her Gracious Majesty.

No Ambassador from Bavaria has yet been named.

We have forgotten to mention that Countess Strongonoff will accompany the Ambassador Extraordinary of Russia, and that the heir of the Russian throne will grace the Coronation with his presence.—*Post.*

HER MAJESTY'S CORONATION ROBES.—During the whole of yesterday vast crowds of respectable people were attracted to the house of Mr. Edward Howe, a silk weaver, in Castle street, not far from Shoreditch Church, to view the splendid robes to be worn by Her Majesty at the approaching Coronation, and which were just finished and out from the loom on that morning.

The contract for the manufacture of the robes as well as 650 yards of the most beautiful silk for the hanging and decoration of Westminster Abbey, was taken by Mr. Stilwell, of White Lion street, Norton Folgate, who confided the task to Mr. Edward Howe and Mr. Wm. Coe, two of the most ingenious operatives in the silk trade.

The robe, which is one of the most superb pieces of manufacture that can be imagined, is 10 yards in length, and of the same pattern as that worn by George IV., at his Coronation. It appears that a number of different patterns had been submitted to Her Majesty for inspection, and the one chosen by the Queen, as above stated, was that worn by her royal uncle, George IV.

It also appears that Mr. Howe was the artist who had executed the order on that occasion, and having by him many of the cones and patterns then used, he was enabled to accomplish the task much better, and with much greater ease, than any other person could have done. The ground or warp is of the most rich gold-colored silk, and the shoot consists of gold and silver twist, and rich silks of various shades.

Some idea may be formed of the variety when no less than 20 different shuttles were obliged to be in work at the same time. The principal surface appears to be massive gold, and the figures, which are bold and considerably raised, are of the most magnificent description. Those of the royal crown, the rose, the shamrock and the thistle, are truly beautiful.

The eagle, the fleur-de-lis, and other foreign national emblems, are also very prominent and beautifully executed, and do infinite credit to the skill, taste, and judgment of the manufacturer. The hangings are of a less costly description, but are still of a most tasteful kind. The ground is of blue satin, and the shoot of gold-colored rich silk.

The fact of the order for these splendid articles having been sent to Spitalfields has given the greatest satisfaction to the whole of the industrious operatives of that district.

MUSICAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CORONATION.—The band for the approaching coronation, which is in progress of formation under the direction of Sir George Smart, will consist, chorus included, of four hundred performers. Sir George, we understand, has experienced considerable difficulty in inducing the Bishop of London to allow female chorists to join in the solemn service of our cathedrals. It is at last settled that twenty-seven ladies shall be engaged for the purpose, with the understanding that they are to dress precisely alike—in pure white, without any species of ornament. The remainder of the required number of trebles will be supplied from the choir of Westminster, St. Paul's, and the Chapels Royal of St. James's and Windsor; together with a few from Canterbury.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, AUGUST 1, 1838.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.

Director this week.....THOMAS R. ROBERTSON.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.

Bills or Notes offered for discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before two o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

Bank of Fredericton.

ASA COY, President.

Director this week.....JOSHUA DUNN.

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.

Trustee for next week.....MARK NEEDHAM.

Central Fire Insurance Company.

Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sunday excepted, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

B. WOLHAUPT, President.

Committee for the present month.

F. E. BECKWITH and W. A. McLEAN.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

CHARLES P. WETMORE, ESQUIRE.



By Authority.

IN COUNCIL, JUNE 17, 1838

John Smith and John Crocker's Petitions are complied with, and the former order in favour of Matthew Campbell is ordered to be cancelled, and the amount paid by him to be returned.

N. W. Foster will observe, that the land claimed by Graves, is ordered to be sold at Auction on the 3d of September next.

John Wilson is allowed to relinquish 5 years Licence, No. 141.

The Petition of James Ryan of Saint John's County is not complied with.

Joseph Ryan's Petition cannot be complied with.

Francis Ferguson will be allowed credit to the amount of £13, on this years Timber transactions as prayed for.

George Matthew's Petition is complied with, to the extent of £50, which will be returned as prayed for.

Samuel Hunter, D. Holmes and D. Blakeney, are required to pay double duty on the

Timber respectively cut by them on Crown Lands without Licence.

The Petitions of the undermentioned persons have not yet been submitted for the consideration of the Lieutenant Governor and Council as the deposit of £1, entrance money on each Petition has not yet been paid as required by the existing regulations.

James Johnson.	Alexander Smiley.
John Drummond.	Dennis Kennedy.
William Drummond.	Robert Sharp.
Robert Loviston.	Moses Jordan, Junr.
Andrew Nesbitt.	Jonas Getchell.

BYE ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Charles F. Strept, Esquire, to be joint Commissioner with George Hayward, Esquire, "to explore a new line of road from the highway in Burton, at or near Jacob B. Smith's to the Necropolis road," in the room of Nathaniel Hubbard, Esquire, resigned.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON.

31st July, 1838.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions in the 2d Battalion Charlotte County Militia, viz.

Ensign Peter McHardy, to be Lieutenant, vice Carman removed from the County, 31st July.

Ensign Samuel Califf, to be Lieutenant, vice McKenzie deceased, 1st August.

Richard McGee, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Califf promoted.

The General Inspection of the 2d Division of the 3d Battalion York County Militia, to take place on the 26th September at William McPherson's near Young's on the Nashvaak, instead of McLagan's as formerly ordered.

By Command,

GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

We understand that an English gentleman of science, has been associated by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, with the Civil Engineer, who had been recommended to His Excellency to carry into effect the resolution and vote of the House of Assembly for an exploration, with a view to the removal of the obstructions to the navigation of the River Saint John, from Fredericton upwards.

This is a very desirable object, and we have little doubt, that steam boats will be enabled to ply as high as the neighbourhood of the Grand Falls, the waters of the river above which, might easily be connected in a navigable manner with those below, by means of a canal. We have been as high as the Tobique and the Saint John to that point keeps its width in a most remarkable manner; while the obstructions to navigation above Woodstock are slight, and it is probable could be easily removed. The undertaking therefore is one of great importance, and will doubtless lead to highly beneficial results.—*Fredericton Sentinel.*

We called public attention in a late number to the circulation of American Forged Notes. We were shown on Thursday a counterfeit Dollar, which was offered at a store in this town; and understand there is a manufactory of them somewhere in the vicinity of the Tobique.—*Id.*

At a meeting which was held at the Baptist meeting house last evening, Rev. Mr. MILES in the chair, it was resolved unanimously to erect a Meeting House, 75 feet by 46, on the vacant lot near the Academy.—*Id.*

SAINT JOHN, July 28.

WHALE FISHING.—We have much pleasure in announcing the return of the ship "Mechanic," (the first fitted out by the Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company,) from a completely successful voyage, having, since her departure from this port on the 2d of July, 1836, procured a full cargo, consisting of 2,850 barrels of black oil, 260 of sperm, and 27,300 pounds of whale bone. The accounts from the "Royal William," (another of the Company's ships,) we are glad to learn, are also encouraging. That vessel touched at Rio Janeiro in April last, with 1500 barrels of black oil and 200 of sperm. She subsequently sailed on a two months' cruise, previously to her return home, and may therefore be daily expected with nearly a full fare.

In noticing the successful prosecution of this branch of trade from our port, it affords us additional satisfaction to be enabled to state, that the skill and activity displayed by natives of this and the adjoining Province, who formed part of the crews of Mr. C. C. Stewart's vessels, have been such, that that enterprising Gentleman, who was the first to embark in the undertaking from this port, has lately manned the "Margaret Rait," with an entire crew of British subjects.—*Courier.*

SCARCITY OF SEAMEN.—The scarcity of Seamen at this port, at present, we believe is almost unprecedented.—Vessels ready for sea have in some cases been detained nearly a week in order to complete their crews, and this has been done only by giving exorbitant wages to very indifferent seamen. Seamen out of employ at the neighbouring ports would therefore be certain of immediate employment and high wages by coming to Saint John.—*Id.*

JAIL BREAKING.—Garrett Monahan and John Flinn, Prisoners confined in the Jail of this City, made their escape during the night of Sunday last, by cutting a hole through the side of the building. A reward of £5 has been offered by the Sheriff for their apprehension: we have not heard that they have yet been taken.—*Id.*

SAINT JOHN INFANT SCHOOL.—The Annual Examination of the Infant School in this City took place last week, and proved highly satisfactory to all who witnessed it.—Most of the older children who were present at the last Examination having quitted this School for others more suited to their advancing years, their places were supplied by children much their juniors, and the sight of such *Infants* trained in habits of order, combined with perfect cheerfulness, was truly gratifying; while their answers on Scriptural subjects, as well as their readiness of spelling, arithmetic, &c.—evinced

that no common pains had been bestowed on them, and proved the excellence of the system by which so much useful knowledge could be inculcated at so early an age, under such an engaging form.—It is sincerely to be wished that this excellent institution may flourish and increase, under the patronage, and by the liberal assistance, of the Philanthropic and Christian inhabitants of Saint John.—*City Gazette.*

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS have been offered by the Governor of Nova Scotia, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Council, for the apprehension and safe lodgment of WILLIAM ORMOND, who recently murdered a Mr. M'Isaac, in Sidney, Cape Breton. He was last seen on the road from Halifax to Windsor. The following is the description of his person and dress:—"He is a native of Ireland, about 24 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, rather stout made, and of active movements, has very light hair and a fair complexion, and was, by occupation, a Truckman. When he fled he had on a blue jacket and blue trousers, Net Scull Cap, Strong Shoes, Red Woolen Shirt and a Woolen Comforter round his neck. It is understood that his Cap had been seen afterwards exchanged for a Black Hat, his Red shirt for a White one, and the Comforter for a Black Silk Neckcloth."—*Id.*

HALIFAX, ss.

In the Supreme Court, Trinity Term, 1838.

Lemuel Allan Wilnot, Q. C. Barrister and Attorney at Law of the Supreme Court, New Brunswick, was this day duly admitted, sworn and enrolled, Barrister and Attorney of this Honorable Court.

24th July, 1838.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, June 18.—Despatches of considerable importance with reference to the local affairs of this Colony, were received by the Packet.

The Royal Assent to the Election Bill has been officially announced. A proclamation for dissolving the present House, and for the election of a new one, may be soon expected—probably by the latter end of next week. Our readers are of course aware that the new House will consist of twenty four members, each division of a County returning two, and the towns two each.

The above is not the only political change in the structure of our local government that we have to announce. The prayer of the House of Assembly for two distinct Councils has also been acceded to; and directions have been received to dissolve the present Council, and to appoint two new Councils in stead, the one for the Executive and the other for Legislative purposes.

The Joint Report of the Council and Assembly on the Glebe question has been handed over to the Bishop of Nova Scotia, who is still in England, for his Lordship to make his comments upon it.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The heat which has been excessively beyond any that living persons remember in New York, and continued also for a longer period without intermission, has been extremely fatal to individuals. The number of inquests in the course of the past week exceed thirty, and they are chiefly upon persons who have unthinkingly drank copiously of cold water when they were greatly heated, or who have unhappily allowed themselves to be overcome by ardent spirits and have perished by the exposure to the ardent temperature of the atmosphere. In either of these cases it is greatly to be regretted that persons will so obstinately slight the warnings they receive, and which are continually reiterated in the way of advice, or are presented to the view, as appalling spectacles. Not one of those unfortunate persons perhaps denied the abstract proposition that it is dangerous to drink largely of cold water when in a state of perspiration, or to risk by exposure a *coup de soleil*; yet when the temptation came in their way it was irresistible! We do not wish to add our common places to those which are already plentiful enough,—but we would press upon our readers to keep themselves alive to these matters.—*Emigrant.*

The English papers state that bets are made that the Royal William will make a quicker trip to New York than any other steamer. Her backers will lose, as she has already been out longer than the Great Western was on her second trip, and we don't see her smoke yet.—*Boston Atlas.*

QUEBEC, July 24.

It seems that the "Sympathizers" have at last received a check in the Courts of Justice of the United States. The New York Express of Thursday last contains the following notice from the Detroit Post:—

"FIRST CONVICTION OF A 'PATRIOT' IN THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. John S. Yreland has had his trial for violating the neutrality of the United States, being found guilty, and was yesterday sentenced by Hon. Judge Wilkins to one year's imprisonment, and \$1,000 fine."

The numerous steamboat accidents occurring in the United States have, we find engaged the attention of Congress, and a bill has been passed containing many wholesome provisions; subjecting steam vessels to inspection once a year, the boilers every six months. The inspectors are not to be persons interested in the manufacture of steam engines or machinery, their business is to examine the vessel and machinery, and certify the actual state of both; a copy of such certificate to be posted up in the boat, and another copy to be deposited with the collector at the port to which the steam vessel belongs. A penalty of \$500 is imposed on the master or owner for non-compliance. The Express gives also a *precis* of the following important sections:—

Requires under the penalty of \$200, that whenever the boat stops for passengers, freight or fuel, the safety valve shall be opened "so as to keep the steam down in her boiler as near as practicable to what it is when the boat is under head way."

Also Section 8:

Requires under a penalty of \$300, boats navigating the lakes or the ocean, if not over 200 tons, to carry "two long boats or jawks