

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

TUESDAY, 16th JAN. 1827.

Alms House and Work House.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK, FREDERICK P. ROBINSON, Esq.

SAVINGS BANK.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK, HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ., JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ., HENRY SMITH, ESQ.

Amount deposited yesterday,.....£25 : 0 : 0

The news by H. M. Packet, Frolic, arrived at Halifax on the 9th inst. in 23 days from Falmouth, is of an important and highly interesting nature. The London papers are to the 14th ultimo, nearly a month later than the dates previously received. We have made some extracts from the Halifax Papers, which will be read with deep interest. The brilliant speech of Mr. Canning in the House of Commons on the 12th ultimo, of which it is said "that no Parliamentary oratory has for years produced so powerful a sensation in the country," we regret our inability to copy in the present number: but that shall not prevent our making such extracts from it as may for the present suffice to acquaint our readers with its interesting import. After premising that "His Majesty's Ministers, in recommending any steps that might hazard a war, were bound, in justice to the House of Commons, and to the Country, to explain the motives of such steps, before they called upon them to second measures which every man must look upon with regret;" the Right Hon. Secretary observes, "of all the different alliances which this country at different periods has entered into with foreign nations, there are none so old or so constant, none so precise in their obligations, or so much interwoven with the most brilliant periods of our history, as the alliance between Great-Britain and Portugal." He then states, "at various periods treaties of amity and alliance have been entered into between this country and Portugal. The latest treaty entered into was when the different Sovereigns assembled at Vienna, and agreed to as the compact of modern Europe, which is now patent law. By this treaty England renewed the former obligations, and became bound to assist Portugal in defending her rights, privileges and independence. The question now was one of public faith." And if any objections could at any subsequent time have been taken to those obligations, "it was," said the Right Hon. Secretary "at the period of the Congress at Vienna, when, with your eyes open, in a state of things known to all Europe, and in the face of the whole modern world, you proclaimed that the ancient treaties of alliance, friendship and guarantee, so long subsisting between the Crowns of England and Portugal, were acknowledged by you, and declared to be in full force and effect." The moment therefore, when it had been ascertained that the Kingdom of Portugal unhappily required the fulfilment of this obligation, Great Britain was instantly at her post, determined to maintain, unsullied, her national faith, and national honor. She only waited for the properly authenticated information to reach her upon the subject, and then her measures would not only be prompt and decisive, but so constructed as to convince the world, if it had needed such conviction, that she would never, for any earthly consideration, "compromise or adjourn" a cause, in which her dignity had been audaciously assailed, and as abundantly trifled with. "It was only on Friday last," observed the Right Honourable Secretary

that this authenticated information arrived On Saturday the decision of Government was taken upon it. On Sunday that decision received the sanction of His Majesty. On Monday it was communicated by a Message to Parliament--and at the hour in which I have the honor to address the House, the Troops are on their march to the Portuguese territory.-(Much cheering.) Our time will not now permit us to dwell any longer upon this interesting subject, and we must therefore come at once to the concluding part of Mr. Canning's Speech. Alluding to the "Giant's strength" which England possesses, the Right Hon. Secretary is nevertheless anxious that she should "by a prudent, yet firm exertion of it," show that she "knew how to restrain it, and convert it to the preservation of others as well as herself--an idea, which he thus beautifully illustrates--"The consequences of letting loose the passions, which are now but too badly wound up, I could not contemplate without horror--[Hear, hear]; nor could I lie easy on my couch if I unnecessarily let loose the furies of war. This, and not any fear about the sufficiency of our resources, was the reason why I so much dreaded a recurrence to war. This is the reason for which I would forbear, and for which I would put up with any thing short of a breach of national faith, or an insult to the national honor, rather than let loose all the impetuous passions now in this country, and recurring to all the evils of war, without knowing where to end the devastation. This is that love of peace by which the British Government acknowledged openly that it was influenced--this is the boundary which the laws of nations required to be drawn. I will not forward this principle, however, without adding, "Let us, at all events, defend Portugal. We go there not to retaliate the aggression, but to preserve her. We will plant our standard there; and where the standard of England is planted, there foreign dominion shall not dare to come."--The Right Hon. Gentleman sat down amid loud and continued cheers; but rose again, and said, "The Address which I have to move is merely an echo of the Message sent down by His Majesty, pledging the concurrence of this House in such measures as His Majesty may think necessary to adopt for the defence of our ancient Ally the Kingdom of Portugal."

COLONIAL INTERCOURSE.

To make room for the letters of Mr. CANNING and Mr. GALLATIN, we have this week postponed our 'Reminiscences'--and as in these documents there is a great deal more than a casual reader might, on the first perusal, apprehend; and much to deserve the consideration of every person who feels the slightest interest in the momentous affairs now pending between England and the United States, we would advise the particular attention of the public to the subject of Mr. GALLATIN's letter, and the reply thereto by His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; in order that the striking contrast in the peculiar nature of each, and the "object in view" may not be liable to be "misconstrued." We might easily justify the necessity of the foregoing observation, did our limits this week permit, by comparing the several merits of a few of the most material points in this correspondence; but owing to the unexpected news arrived by the Frolic Packet, and of which we are desirous of furnishing our readers with the fullest information that circumstances admit of, we must defer such purpose for the present.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY

The Tables [Nos. 5, 6, 7.] published in this day's Gazette, are those referred to in our number of the 2d instant; and form

the concluding part of our extracts from this important and truly interesting work. There are besides, an "Extract from the second volume of the secret proceedings of Congress, published at Boston, a few years ago, by a Resolution of Congress, and under the direction of the President of the United States; Page 225," (taken from the New-York Albion,)--a Map of the Boundary line--the joint Address of the Council and House of Assembly of New-Brunswick to His Majesty--and "The Report of one of the American Agents to his Government"--but as they have already been before the public, it would be superfluous to copy them again; altho' we may have occasion to make some allusion to the last mentioned, in the course of our comments on the Pamphlet. Mean time we would strongly recommend these extracts to be carefully preserved, not on the file merely, but in the remembrance of every well-wisher of the British North American Colonies. They contain information which has been derived from the most unquestionable authority, and are founded upon facts incontrovertible. They embrace, moreover, a subject which is vitally connected with the interests of every inhabitant of these Provinces, and of New Brunswick in particular; and they ought, therefore, to be preserved with careful veneration.

St. John, Jan. 13.

Melancholy Accident.--On Wednesday last as Mr. TERRENCE FERGUSON, was proceeding down the River with a covered Stage and span of fine horses, the ice, as they were crossing over at Flaglor's Point, suddenly gave way. Mr. F. with difficulty extricated himself from his seat as driver and was saved; but the sleigh and horses were at once precipitated into the water and irrecoverably lost. We regret to state that a young woman by the name of CURRIE, (a native of Ireland,) who was the only inside passenger at the time, was from the suddenness of the accident unable to get out, and met at once with an untimely and watery grave.--Courier.

Miramichi, January 9.

SUICIDE.--A melancholy occurrence took place at Newcastle on Saturday last. A young man of the name of Robert L. Edwards, a baker by trade, was found suspended by a piece of rope to a large spike nail in one of the beams in his bake-house; means were ineffectually tried to restore animation. An inquest was the same day held on the body, by James Wright, Esq. Coroner, when, from the evidence adduced, and written documents found in the possession of the deceased, it clearly appeared that he had been labouring under much trouble of mind for a considerable time prior to this act: the Jury returned a verdict of Lunacy.--Miramichi Mercury.

Writing Office.

ROBT. GOWAN RESPECTFULLY intimates, that he has taken the office lately occupied by George P. Bliss, Esq. in Mr. John R. M'Pherson's shop, opposite to the office barrack square, where he will execute all kinds of WRITING, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Mechanics books posted, and accounts drawn up, with neatness and despatch. ENGRAVING Also performed on moderate terms. R. G. solicits a share of Public Patronage, and assures his friends, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give them ample satisfaction. Frederickton, 15th Jan. 1827.

single fragment of our immense maritime force would have sealed up hermetically all the ports of the republic. Here, then, was a case in which the law might have been dictated to a weaker enemy, and in which it ought to have been dictated, just so far as a regard to strict justice, to the national rights, and to the stability of the peace about to be obtained, would have required. The question of dubious boundary ought then to have been set finally at rest. There was another question--the real cause of the war of 1812--and one most pregnant (while undecided) with the certainty of future and incessant hostility--we mean that which embraced the fatal right of search; that question was one which it imported the maritime interests of the empire and the national repose and honor in the highest degree to settle by the most formal and solemn instrument; but, it was meanly and ignominiously hushed up. It was agreed that the war should be put at end to by this country; when she had the ball at her foot, and not one particle of satisfaction or security afforded her, touching that which had constituted the actual cause of quarrel. We repeat, that the United States might then have prevailed upon, and ought, at any rate, to have been compelled to declare their adherence to the English principle of public law, being that which the whole civilized world had acknowledged for centuries as the law of nations. But if the English Clerk from the Secretary of State's office who was enacted minister on that occasion, understood one word about the question, (which perhaps may be a matter of doubt) he took effectual care to leave no record behind him, that he could form a just estimate of its value. Thus the solitary ground of future difference which the first treaty with America provided, namely, that arising from an unsettled frontier, was doubled, in the second, by the acceptance of a floating construction of the right of search; the former constituting a plausible temptation to direct encroachments by the states of New England and our Provinces; and the latter a ready pretence for cooperation with any and every power in the world, which should hereafter be at war with Great-Britain. It is the former of these subjects which has recently caught our notice. The states of Massachusetts and Maine have made encroachments of the British Province of New-Brunswick, which lies between the Penobscot and the St. Lawrence, and have there, without ceremony or common decency, performed acts of sovereign dominion within the bounds of the King of England's territory; making grants of British land; selling or confiscating the whole royal forests; summoning the inhabitants to attend the republican militia assemblies; pushing, in fact, our authorities from their stools, and threatening to send them into the ocean. The region which they claim, on some quibble in a treaty, not supported, however by its words and in manifest defiance of its intent and spirit contains 10,000 square miles of excellent land, settled and occupied by British subjects, commands the course of the St. Lawrence, connects the Canadas and Nova-Scotia, and opens or shuts out the communications of the former provinces with this country for more than 8 months in the year. We wish well to the U States as to any other foreign nation, and it is our desire--even more than our interest--to remain at peace with them. But there are points, as well of honor, as security, on which a stand must be made, or another and another will be insolently demanded. Our Ambassador at Washington has sent in a representation on this subject, which has had the effect of "suspending" not of repealing, the resolutions of Massachusetts and of Maine. Our government, we hope, is alive to its duty, and to the national dignity and safety.--T.M.E.A.

DEATH OF TALMA.

Francis Joseph Talma, the great tragedian of France, died on the morning of the 19th of Oct last, at Paris, where he was born in January 1763. The cause of his death was ascertained to be "a complete obliteration for nearly two inches in length, of the large intestine, at about 6 inches from its termination." He preserved all his intellectual faculties till his decease, and employed his last moments in giving directions respecting his funeral.--He made his debut thirty nine years ago, as Seide in the Tragedy of Mahomet, and at once gave clear indications of his future eminence. "In his domestic habits Talma was remarkably plain, and except when with friends, rather abstemious. He rose early, and wrote or read till ten or eleven o'clock in the morning, at which time he received the visits of his theatrical colleagues, the litterateurs of Paris, and foreign writers who were desirous, during their stay in Paris, to see the "great actor." To the less fortunate in the career which he had run so brilliantly, he was ever a kind friend and a liberal patron; his purse was as open as his heart. The sums bestowed by Talma upon distressed talent would, if brought together, form an ample fortune."

CAUTION.

The Officers of the 81st Regt. do hereby Caution any Person from giving credit to their Mesnans, upon account of the Regiment, as they will not be answerable for any debts contracted by him. Frederickton, Jan. 15, 1827.