

live; but the awful stillness of death had now succeeded the storm of battle. By the pale light of the moon we could perceive ourselves surrounded by the bodies of those who during the day had been most desperate in the conflict; we counted in one place alone upwards of thirty bodies; within the Church numbers were literally burnt to cinders. Upon such an occasion the feelings of the man might well triumph over every other; at such a moment our warmest sympathies are powerfully appealed to; we forget for a time the soldier, whose life is danger, and whose death is glory! We banish from our minds the traitor who has paid the forfeit of resistance to his lawful Sovereign, and our thoughts turn to the widowed mother and her orphan children? We mingle our tears with the sighs and groans of the brave ones, and we breathe a silent prayer to Heaven, that the winds of adversity may be "tempered to these shorn lambs!"

Next morning the troops were marched to Grand Brule, and we were left behind in charge of the wounded, having very few efficient persons capable of affording assistance. We encountered no small difficulty in getting the disabled soldiers collected into one building, comfortably provided with beds, &c., which had to be pressed into the service from all quarters in the neighbourhood.

The scene which presented itself this day, formed a striking contrast with that of the day before. Devastation and ruin were spread everywhere around—the Church, endared to many by its associations, was no longer to be recognised, except by its blackened walls; the smouldering ruins of dwellings that once afforded a comfortable shelter to the homeless wanderer, seemed to mock their former existence. Crowds of people from town, who had not ventured out the day before, either from want of inclination or determination, were now assembled, some from idle curiosity, some for the purpose of plundering, and others perchance to ascertain the fate of their friends who were engaged in the conflict the day previous. But the most appalling scene in this mournful drama was enacted at the hospital in which the wounded rebels lay; here might be seen the distracted wife seeking for her husband among the dead or dying! The weeping mother bereth of her son, her only stay and consolation, pouring forth the torrent of her grief in loud and bitter lamentations. In another quarter might be heard some wretched being cursing the day he was born, and invoking with his dying breath the vengeance of heaven upon the heads of those who had induced him to take up arms against his lawful Sovereign!

Few occasions indeed could be fraught with more instruction than this, and upon a review of the mad attempts of a contemptible faction to revolutionize this country which enjoys so many blessings, and possesses so many privileges, to which they who boast of their Republican Government and whose seditious principles have not ripened into full blown rebellion, must pause in their infuriated career. It is not until after the fervour of civil broils has passed away, and the passions they have evoked, have subsided, that the mind can form an accurate judgement of the respective positions of the contending parties; in our eagerness to assent to and act up to the proposition "that every ordinance emanating from the government must be implicitly obeyed," we are sometimes apt to overlook the bounds of moderation, to allow prejudice to engross and usurp the place of principle and avail ourselves of the delinquencies of the present to satisfy the heart-burnings of the past. Thus it was that a ten fold intensity was imparted to those feelings, by which the royalist and rebel parties were actuated in 1837-38. The weight of accumulated (imaginary) grievances was added to an antipathy which some aver, naturally exists between those of English and French origin in Lower Canada, but which we should rather say, originated in this instance in the cupidity and ambition of a few disappointed demagogues. While such a state of things existed, the opposing parties

"Gathering their brows like gathering storms,
Nursing their wrath to keep it warm,"

were not prepared to show much favour or affection to each other in averting their mutual wrongs; hence the barbarous acts by which the rebellion was stained, and the numerous cases of arson and pillage which overspread the frontier and agricultural districts.

But we gladly draw a veil over the past, and anticipate a long period of unanimity for the future, in which old feuds will be buried in oblivion, any kind of enmity will continue in undiminished brightness. In the event of a war with the United States (which Heaven forefend!) we imagine we can see in prospective the spirit of 1812 starting from every drop of France-Canadian blood, and animating as with an electric shock the whole mass, while their hearts are a thousand, the spirit that animates them will be one; the Queen's name will not be to them as of yore, one of terror, but a "Town of strength which they of the adverse faction want," and the unanimous watchword and unbroken cry will be "St. George and merry England!"

LATROS.

A SEA VOYAGE.—About as many blunders are committed in attempting the use of terms at sea, as in any other business of which we have any knowledge. The vocabulary of the sailor is a difficult one to become acquainted with, and to the old salt nothing is more ludicrous than the perversions of phrase common to the land lubber on ship-board or on shore. We have laughed until we cried over the events of a brief voyage made by a Down-Port, some years ago. The old fellow had been driving carts all his life-time, at Newport, Rhode Island, and knew as much about the sea as the man in the moon. Feeling a desire to embark in something more profitable, he had concluded to undertake a fishing speculation. With his son a stout youth of twenty years, he made two or three short and as it happened, pleasant voyages to Squinnoct Point, and other places, and finally thought himself sufficiently accomplished sailor to command a sloop he had purchased, and start for Cape Cod, his son being cook, steward, and "all hands." It was a delightful morning when they left Newport Harbour, and a cloud reared itself in the horizon. The captain began to feel somewhat sea-sick.

"There's danger comin' up, Enam," said the old man; "but we won't back out. You see that pint ahead on us;—well, stick to that; he'll be here. Don't let her flinch an inch, but drive right straight to that pint!"

"Agreed," said Enam.

"Where're them cold taters?" said the captain, after a brief pause.

"Down in the cabin, tar; and the pepper sass is in the cist, next to the plain vinegar, and the cider brandy is in the jug under the table."

"Well, Enam, I'm going down to take a snack, and somethin' to drink. We'll stick 'er through as I said afore. If there's any alteration on deck let me know."

The captain went down, and in order to quiet his rebellious stomach, plied himself liberally with the cider brandy, and turned in. The storm came up right speedily, shivered the mainmast to ribbons, carried away the mast, and the vessel was going away with the sea, the helm poked Enam on the side of the head, and knocked him to the lee scupper, where he lay senseless for some minutes. At last he crawled to the companionway and sung out—

"Daddy! daddy!"

"Hollo! what's the trouble?"

"Quite an alteration upon the deck here. The long up-and-down stick has turned into flood-wood, the swingle tree has got possession of the quarter-deck, and our vessel's roll-horse-hole and scupper-hole in regular tucker-to-smash style!"

After this graphic description of an accident at sea "we came away."

CONTENTMENT VS. RICHES.

"Though *nought* be his in worldly eyes,
Contentment *all* to him supplies."

No word, probably, is more abused among men, than the word *rich*. For he who has amassed great treasure is termed *rich*, though in contemplating his enjoyment of worldly goods, his power to make himself and others happy, he is *poor*. The coffers of the miser, though ever so full, cannot confer ease and delight; his riches are only nominal; they have no inherent power, but constitute merely the means by which happiness may be procured. The world, by invidiously contrasting the conditions of men, makes one rich, another poor; but contrast is no just criterion of wealth, except in the eye of the world.

The contented man is rich. In comparison with the man of great wealth, he may be thought inconsiderable—yet his contented mind is filled with a full and perfect delight in the enjoyment of a little, as the most unbounded resources could supply. He has what he desires, and enjoys what he has. Not so with many a moneyed man, whose avaricious spirit is eager for millions besides what he possesses—in short, insatiable. Tranquillity and happiness are unknown to him—for they are almost incompatible with the anxiety and care which attend great wealth.

If, then, peace and pleasure may be thought ingredients of true riches, we must, with more reason, look to that man for it whose desires are satisfied, whose enjoyment is derived from sources easily supplied and ever near to him—whose wealth consists not in the hoard of the miser, but in the satisfaction, the sufficiency which springs from a contented disposition.

A CHEAP BREAKFAST.—A son of Erin at Schenectady heard the breakfast bell ring on board a canal boat just starting out for Buffalo. The fragrance of the viands induced him to go on board.

"Sure captain dear," said he, "an' what'll ye ax a poor man for thravelling on yer illegit swan of a boat?"

"Only a cent and a-half a mile found," replied the captain.

"An' is it the vittels you mean to find sure?"

"Yes. And if you're going along, go down to breakfast. But didn't want to be told a second time, but having descended into the cabin and made a hearty meal, he came again on deck and requested that the boat might be stopped.

"What do you want to stop for?" inquired the captain.

"How far have we come just?" asked Pat.

"Only a little over a mile."

Pat thereupon handed the captain two cents and coolly told him that he believed he would not go any further with him, as Judy would wait her breakfast, not knowing that he had breakfasted out!

The joke was so good that the captain took the cents, ordered the boat to be stopped, helped Pat ashore, and told him should be most happy to carry him.

The Loyalist.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.) THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1846.

EXCHANGE OF LANDS.

This question which for some twenty years has been pending between the Citizens of Fredericton and the Board of Ordnance, has, we trust, now received its quietus. It was a vexed and vexing subject, and whenever publicly discussed in the different meetings called for that purpose, never failed of bringing our good citizens into collision. Much difference of opinion has ever prevailed, not only upon the abstract question of exchange, but also upon the various details which the subject presented; and the several meetings have been swayed according as the interests or opinions of the majority had the ascendancy.

There has been so much published in the papers of the day upon this subject as it arose at the different times, that all parties concerned must be thoroughly acquainted with its position, up to the time of the last meeting; we shall not therefore trouble our readers by going over all this ground again; but place before our readers such information as we were enabled to obtain at the last Public Meeting called by the High Sheriff, upon a requisition to that effect, and held at the County Court House on the evening of the 2nd instant. Our columns do not afford us room to give the speeches delivered upon that occasion; (nor do we think upon reading over our notes, that our columns would be much adorned by them; we shall however preserve them for future reference and remark,) or the numerous resolutions proposed for the consideration of the meeting;—such as were adopted we shall lay before our readers, so that the question as it now stands, may be fully understood. At an adjourned meeting held on the 18th ult., a committee consisting of the Hon. Thomas Baillie, Messrs. Joseph Gaynor, W. D. Hartt, John Gregory, and William Watts, Junr., was appointed to put themselves in negotiation with His Excellency upon this subject; and the last meeting was held for the purpose of their submitting the result of their proceedings. Asu Coy, Esq., was called to the Chair, and S. W. Babbitt, Esq., appointed Secretary. The Hon. Thomas Baillie from the Committee, reported that they had attended to the duty assigned them, and after some preliminary observations, read the letter addressed to His Excellency, by the Committee, and the answer received thereto; both of which we subjoin.

"Fredericton, 19th March, 1846.

"May it please Your Excellency.

"It being known that no action on the part of the Legislature could take place, in reference to the exchange of lands between the Ordnance Department and the Inhabitants of this City, without the concurrence of the latter, a Public Meeting was convened, and the question fully and deliberately discussed on the 18th and 19th of March instant.

"At the close of the proceedings the following Resolutions were passed and in obedience to them, we now address your Excellency.

"Resolved, That a Committee be now appointed to conduct a correspondence with His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and obtain a Law, with a view to effect an exchange of the Lots of land in Block number three, and the Hospital Lot, (so called) in this City, claimed by the Ordnance Department, for the land in front of the Military blocks, to the exclusion of the Water Privileges, and forty feet along the banks of the river, to be reserved for a public street; also of all the land now in the possession of the City, to the extent of three hundred feet from the lower line of Regent Street; that that part of Carleton Street lying between the Military blocks be included in the surrender on the part of the City, on condition that Gates twenty feet wide, opening to the river and Queen Street, on the line of the continuation of Carleton Street, be established; and on the further understanding, that arrangements shall be made for compensating the Proprietors in Carleton Street, and its neighbourhood, for the deprivation of their vested rights in a free access through Carleton Street to the river and Public Landing, and for any other damages they

may be able to make it appear before a proper and special Tribunal, they sustain by the proposed exchange.

"And further Resolved, That the compensation to be made to the proprietors in Carleton Street and its neighbourhood, shall be defrayed from the proceeds of the lands to be ceded to the City.

"And further Resolved, That the Hon. Thomas Baillie, Messrs. Joseph Gaynor, W. D. Hartt, John Gregory, and William Watts, Junr., be the Committee mentioned in the first Resolution.

"The enclosed Diagram will show the proposition of the Military authorities, and the concessions which the inhabitants have agreed to, and appointed us to endeavour to carry into effect.

"Throughout the debate a sincere desire to promote the views of the Ordnance Department, so far as may be consistent with the essential interests of the City, was manifested; and an unexpected degree of unanimity was expressed on some important points.

"A strong opposition was formerly exhibited to the closing of Carleton Street, but that has been overcome by an agreement to compensate the proprietors of property in that neighbourhood, for all damages sustained by shutting up that avenue, in which it is manifest they have a vested and peculiar interest.

"By this concession no obstacle to the Military establishment near the river, being under one uninterrupted enclosure, now exists.

"On the other hand, a greater degree of unanimity prevailed, that it would be inexpedient and highly detrimental to the present and prospective mercantile interests of the City, to surrender the Water Privileges in front of the Military Lands, or so to extend the Military Possessions as to deprive the inhabitants of a Road along the bank of the river, the privilege the Military authorities desired to have, and the Water Privilege embraced in the requisition of the Ordnance Department, but the yielding of which, no person at the meetings was prepared to advocate.

"And we trust it will be apparent to your Excellency, how earnestly the inhabitants desired to accommodate the Military Departments to the utmost practicable extent in that while it was agreed on all hands, that the water privilege was essential to the interests of the City, it was yet consented that Campbell Street should be moved to the bank of the River, and narrowed to the width of forty feet.

"The Citizens are fully aware of the value of the river, and the importance of the Military Possessions as to do Lands, or so to extend the Military Possessions as to deprive the inhabitants of a Road along the bank of the river, the privilege the Military authorities desired to have, and the Water Privilege embraced in the requisition of the Ordnance Department, but the yielding of which, no person at the meetings was prepared to advocate.

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Carleton and Campbell Streets, to a line forty feet distant inwards, from the top of the bank of the River, and exclusive also of the landing at Regent Street, from its upper line at the River, to the line of Barrack block A.; the Ordnance Department keeping two gates twenty feet wide in the line of Carleton Street, and making compensation to the inhabitants and proprietors of Carleton Street and its neighbourhood, for any damages to be sustained by them; and that the Ordnance Department retain for Her Majesty's use, the six Ordnance and the Hospital Lots.

A Committee was then appointed to carry the above into effect, consisting of the former Committee, namely:—Hon. Thomas Baillie, John Gregory, William Watts, Mr. D. Hartt, with the addition of Robert Gowan and F. W. Hatheway.

ASA COY, Chairman.

SAMUEL W. BABIT, Secretary.

WAR IN THE EAST.

While fears have been entertained both in England, and the North American Colonies, of a rupture between that Government, and the United States; the recent accounts from our possessions in India have taken us rather by surprise. We do not know that any ground for apprehending this War was known in England to have existed, previous to the announcement of the War, and the Victory contained in the dispatches from the Governor General of India. That Dependency being remote so far from us, it is very seldom any accounts of its affairs reach us, except those that find their way here, as reports of, or extracts from, official dispatches. Of that part of Central India called Punjab, the seat of the late conflict, but little is generally known, it never having been subjected to English supremacy. From a work now before us we derive the information, that the Punjab is a flat portion of the Lahore Province towards the South West, and takes its name from being traversed by five celebrated Rivers, viz: the Sutlej or Hydus, the Beas or Hyphas, the Ravey or Hydrotas, the Chinnab or Acesines, and the Rhyam or Hyduspes. The Lahore is a large Province of the upper Hindustan, situated principally between the 30th and 40th degrees of the north latitude; it is bounded on the north by Cashmere and the River Indus, on the south by Delhi, Ameer, and Multan, on the East by the high Mountains of northern Hindustan; and on the west it is separated by the Indus from Afghanistan. Its length is estimated at 300 miles, by 200 average breadth, having Lahore its Capital City or the South side of the Ravey or Hydrotas River.