attempting to enforce it. Had the departed been in the habit of thus communing with his heart; had he daily enured himself to the idea of the loss which has fallen upon him, and regarded it, as in truth it is, rather as a separation than a final disunion, it is most likely that he would have been enabled to endure it when it arrived, with the patience and fortitude which were conspicuous in all the other actions and sufferings of his life. With the noble Roman, when told of the death of Portia, he might then have said,

With meditating that she must die once,
I have the patience to endure it now.

But, unhappily, this excellent man had not subjected his mind to this habitual course of wise and salutary discipline. He loved "not wisely, but too well." His soul was strong and well-balanced in the general intercourse of life, because it arose from the constitution of his mind, and the habits by which he had trained and invigorated it, that he should be prepared for almost all the calls which time or events could make upon a man of sense and fortitude; but his nature, as kindly as brave, had led him, it would appear, to shrink from the task of dwelling upon the contingencies which his treasured affections were exposed to, and we need not recall the deep and wide-spreading desolation which this single defect in so noble a character has diffused over the large circle of those by whom he was admired and beloved.

An Inquest was held upon the body of the above much lamented gentleman; and on the testimony of several eminent Physicians and other witnesses who were examined, the Jury found a verdict, "*that the deceased had cut his throat in a state of temporary mental derangement.*"

COURT OF CHANCERY.

November 3.—This morning, the Lord Chancellor took his seat at a few minutes after ten o'clock. The Court was crowded to excess, but not a single Counsel or Solicitor was present, out of respect to the memory of Sir Samuel Romilly, who was not more admired as a professional gentleman, than esteemed and beloved for his amiable manners, conciliatory disposition, and inflexible integrity. The Lord Chancellor then left the Court, after sitting one minute. He was evidently much affected, the tears rolling down his cheeks as he looked to the place from which he had so often heard the deceased with delight. The melancholy event struck every person in the most forcible manner, and was regarded by all as an irreparable calamity.

The Vice-Chancellor also did not sit from the same cause.

POLAR EXPEDITION.

On Thursday se'ennight, Mr. Fisher, an officer belonging to the Dorothea, Capt. Buchan, arrived at the Admiralty with dispatches, announcing the return of that ship and her consort, the Trent sloop, from the Arctic seas. It appears that the highest latitude the ships ever attained was about 80. 30. longitude 12 east. They attempted proceeding to the westward; but, as in the case of Captain Phipps, in the Racehorse, in 1773, they found an impenetrable barrier of ice. The ships proceeded nearly over the same space as Captain Phipps did, and met with similar impediments as experienced by that officer. The Dorothea and the Trent are on their way to Deptford. They arrived on Thursday se'ennight in Scarborough roads. We are sorry to learn that one of the ships has sustained considerable damage, having been caught between two floating ice-bergs, the collision of which was so great, that she was lifted completely out of the water. Her irons were all forced, and her ribs broken, and we understand it has been with great difficulty she has been able to make port.

These are the ships which were equipped with a view to their reaching the Pole, and entering the Pacific Ocean by Behring's Straits. This is, we believe, the 17th or 18th failure to accomplish the daring project of crossing the Polar regions. The first expedition of this kind which history records, was made between the years 1553 and 1556, by Sir H. Willoughby, R. Chandler, and S. Burroughs, in quest of a north-east passage to India. They reached Nova Zembla and the Strait of Waigats, but could proceed no further on account of immense shoals of ice. This expedition led to the establishment of the Russian Company, with valuable exclusive privileges. In 1576, Martin Frobisher, who was afterwards knighted for his courageous repulse of the Spanish Armada, sailed from Blackwall with two barks, the Gabriel, of 26 tons, and the Michael, of 20. and a pinnace of 10. On the 11th of July he saw Greenland "rising like pinnacles of steeples, and all covered with snow." The pinnace was lost in a storm; the Michael, disheartened by the prospect, sailed home, and reported that the Gabriel foundered at sea. But Frobisher returned home on the 2d of October, not being able to advance further than Greenland "for the monstrous ice which lay about it." The passion for adventure was kept alive by a foolish story about the existence of a gold mine, and in 1577 he was again sent out by a subscription made among the gentlemen at Court. He sailed in the Ayde, a ship of 200 tons, and was again stopped by the ice at Greenland, where he met with islands of ice, rising 30 or 40 fathoms above the surface of the sea. In 1585, J. Davis sailed with the Sunshine, of London, a bark of 50 tons; and the Moonshine, of 35 tons: he discovered the Strait which bears his name, but was obliged to return after being enclosed between fields of ice off Greenland. The highest latitude he reached was was 68. 58. In 1605 the King of Denmark sent out J. Cunningham, a Scotchman, and J. Hall, an Englishman; they only reached the latitude of 63. 33. and encountered many perils from immense shoals of ice. In the same year a company of London merchants sent out H. Hudson, who reached the very high latitude of 81½, where his progress was completely barred by a frozen sea. In 1612 Captain T. Batton reached the latitude of 65. when he was finally stopped by a barrier of ice. About the same period the Muscovy Company sent out Jonas Poole, who could only reach the latitude of 30. In the same year Captain Hall pushed northwards to the parallel of 82. In 1614, R. Fotherbye was embayed in ice in the latitude of 79. 54. In 1615, R. Bileth, and Buffin were stopped in the latitude of 79. 14. In 1616, Baffin penetrated to the latitude of 81; in 1751, Capt. M'Callam sailed without obstruction from Hackluyts Headland, as high as the latitude of 83½. It is remarkable that about this period the sea was very open, for both Captain M'Callam and Capt. Wilson, so high as 83½, found the sea open, and were deterred from sailing further only by their responsibility to their owners, as their destination was merely to Greenland. In 1746 other attempts were ineffectually made, but the navigators wintered in Hudson's Bay. Dr. Maskelyne states that a Mr. Stephens, in 1754, reached the latitude of 84½. Several attempts were made to reach a higher latitude, without effect, between 1630 and 1720, chiefly by the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1720, Knight and Barlow were sent out, but they were never afterwards heard of. In 1776 and 1777, the Admiralty sent out Lieutenants Pickersgill and Lane, but these naval Officers made very little progress, and effected no discovery whatever. Captain Cook explored the expanse beyond Behring's Strait, between the parallels of 70 and 71 degrees, where they were stopped by the ice.

In different years the Greenland whalers have advanced to the latitude of 81. and 82.; and so late as 1806 the elder Mr. Scoresby ascended to the latitude of 81. 53. It is now clear, we think, that all hope of sailing to the Pole is at an end. The son of Mr. Scoresby lately suggested the bold plan of approaching the Pole over the icy Continent from Spitzbergen. Adopting the mode which the Russian hunters have employed with such advantage in exploring the Frozen Sea from Nova Zembla to the shores of Kamschatka, he proposes to pass the winter in the island of Spitzbergen, and starting in the spring with sledges, drawn by dogs, to pursue a direct journey of 6 or 700 miles to the Pole. He might then expect to find a continuous sheet of ice stretching through his whole track.

In India, the Rajah of Nagpore has effected his escape; but the Peishwa has surrendered to Sir John Malcolm; and Col. Adam has found in the fortress of Canum, treasure to the amount of £300,000, the Colonel's share of which is estimated at £60,000.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Five of the adherents of Bonaparte have received permission to return to France—the Count de Lobau, (who had a command at Waterloo) General Lamarque and Messrs. Courtin, Forbin-Janson, and Defermont. It is impossible for us to judge what may be the present dispositions of these persons; but we know, that former lenity to others of their class ended in a treachery, which was fatal to thousands of individuals, and which was prevented only by unexampled fortitude, on one day, from involving Europe in another desolating war. Such consequences having been produced by one experiment, the Allies should have required, before the removal of their troops, that the French Ministers be not permitted to make another.

Nov. 6.

We find, by the French Papers received this day, that La Fayette has been elected to a seat among the Chamber of Deputies. This fact is by no means so uninteresting as it may appear respecting the mere individual, but as it shews the temper of the people, it may be considered as a striking fact.—La Fayette is notoriously a Republican, or a Jacobin, which means the same thing. He is a man of very weak powers, and those powers have been rendered weaker by age. He led his King in captivity back to Paris, where the amiable and unfortunate Monarch soon after fell a victim to those infamous wretches whose principles were congenial with those of La Fayette. He even treated His Sovereign, on that fatal journey back to Paris, with marked insult. It has been said that La Fayette deserves some credit for having, during the hundred days been among those who proposed the dethronement of Bonaparte; but he did not so act from loyalty to his rightful Sovereign, but from his attachment to Republican Principles. What respect, then, can it be supposed that such a man will feel for the present King of France, and may it not rather be expected that he will do all in his power to overthrow the House of Bourbon, and to reduce the Monarchy to a Republic? The election, therefore, of such a man may be considered as an important fact, since it shews that those Jacobinical principles which are known to prevail in France, demand the presence of the Allied Troops till the full completion of the period limited for their continuance on the French territories. We have often expressed our regret and alarm on the removal of the respective corps which constituted a protection for France, and a safeguard for Europe. We are sorry to recur to the homely adage, "too many cooks spoil the broth," but the meeting of Sovereigns and their Ministers, seem to have disappointed the expectations of all Europe, and may well excite its apprehensions, lest the world should be again exposed to all the danger of new revolutionary horrors, naturally consequent to the probable reascendancy of Jacobin principles in France.

Nov. 7.

The regular decline of the French Funds, and other circumstances, fully justify our opinions of the alarm which is felt in France, and on the Continent in general, on the premature, and we have no hesitation in saying, the impolitic measure of the recal of the Allied Troops—a measure pregnant with the renewal of all those evils which were so happily subdued, owing to the perseverance of this country alone, and the example it held out to all the other Nations that had in turn succumbed under the power of the execrable Usurper of France. We are warranted in our opinions by the Letter from our Correspondent at Paris, inserted this day, who relates new *Jacobin* elections, but who, contrary to all our predictions, has uniformly approved of the removal of the Allied Troops as a measure necessary for the tranquillity of France and the security of Europe.

We are informed by a Correspondent, that the recent depression of the French Five per Cents. may be traced to a cause best understood by the foreign loan jobbers; in other words, certain parties, who are operating in the Prussian, Austrian, and Russian loans, have recently found it greatly to their interest to secure specie at Paris, for the purpose of transmitting to the various places at which it is wanted; nor have they been in any way delicate in drawing resources from the Bank of France.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Nov. 8.

"Yesterday a long conference was held at Prince Hardenberg's. Immediately after the conference, Lord Castlereagh returned home, and entered his study, having given directions that all his secretaries should be sent to him without delay. They all waited upon him, and were occupied until evening, in writing despatches, which were forwarded by the Messenger from hence to Calais. At Calais, Messengers are constantly waiting to receive despatches, and to proceed with them to London. It was supposed here, from the expedition which was used, that something particular had occurred.

"The termination of the Congress is expected to take place by the end of the ensuing week.

Nov. 11.

So important were the advices received on Sunday from St. Helena, relative to the plot for effecting the escape of Bonaparte, that dispatches upon the subject were with all possible speed sent off to Lord Castlereagh, at Aix-la-Chapelle. Nothing further has been suffered to transpire beyond what we yesterday stated upon this subject; but our readers may rest assured, that however facetiously the friends of Bonaparte in this country may affect to treat the affair, the circumstances attending the happily discovered plot were of the most serious, important, and alarming description.

We have heard from respectable authority, that several vessels have lately been observed hovering off the Island of St. Helena, which, when chased by our cruisers, hastily made their escape.

FREE MASONRY.

The Rhenish Mercury contains an extremely severe decree issued by the King of Portugal, against the Freemasons, dated from Santa Cruz. It declares, that every Freemason who shall be *arrested* shall suffer death, and all his property be confiscated to the State. This law extends to foreigners within the dominions of Portugal, as well as to native subjects. Not a word is said of trial or conviction, or how the 'offence' may be defined; but if arrested, the unfortunate individual must "suffer a cruel death!"

LAND & MARSH FOR SALE.

At the Court House at Newcastle, on Tuesday the 2d day of March next,

TWO LOTS of excellent Upland, situated below Oak Point, and FIVE HALF LOTS of Marsh, on the Grand Down, being the property of the late *Florance Robichaus*, deceased. For further particulars and description of the Property, enquire of *James Davidson*, at Oak Point.

Miramichi, 17th Nov. 1818.

ALL Persons having just demands against the Estate of GEORGE JOHNS, late of St Mary's, deceased, are desired to render their accounts, duly attested, to the Subscriber, within Six Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make payment to

JUSTUS TODD, Ex'r.

Fredericton, 18th January, 1819.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, WILLIAM GILLIS, an Indented Apprentice.—He is a stout Lad, about nineteen years of age. Any Person or Persons apprehending the said Apprentice, and restoring him to me, shall receive

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

I also do forbid any Person or Persons from harbouring, employing or trusting, the said Apprentice on my account.

DANIEL HART.

Miramichi, 10th Nov. 1818.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends opening a School on Wednesday evening next, at the house of Mr. ISAAC CLARKE for the purpose of teaching sacred vocal music—hours of attendance from six to nine, on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. For further particulars apply at the singing room on either of the above evenings.

JAMES W. HENNIGAR.

Fredericton, 5th Jan. 1819.

FOR SALE,

TWO LOTS, each containing two hundred acres, known as Nos. 1 & 2 in the Grant to *Christopher Carter*, Esq. and others, on the Washademoac Lake.

Application to be made to the Subscriber,

M. C. HAILES.

19th October, 1818.