

a heap of ruins. A melancholy interest attaches to the details of this conflagration, which has proved hardly less fatal to human life, than destructive to property. Fifty dead bodies are stated to have been dug out of the ruins, and while the flames were yet raging, it was found necessary to set all the malefactors who were confined in the prison, at liberty, as the building in which they were shut up was found to be on fire. These wretches appear to have made an ungrateful return, for the merciful consideration which had thrown open the doors of their dungeons. They prepared to pillage that portion of the city which had escaped the fire, and the most active exertions of the magistrates and inhabitants were required to keep them in check. The writer of this narrative, towards the end of his letter, describes the flames to have again burst out in one part of the city. To add to the horror of the scene, a storm raged at the same moment. It would seem that to arrest the progress of the calamity was beyond the power of man, and the letter concludes with the mournful declaration, that "Omnipotence alone can save us from utter destruction."

AUGUST 24.

Extract of a letter from St. John's Newfoundland, received at Greenock, dated 16th July.

"There arrived here about ten days ago, a craft from Irvine, which raised the wonderment of every body. Her name is the Industry, Edwards, master, a cutter of no less than twenty three tons register! In this boat, as he calls her, he and his crew crossed the Atlantic Ocean in seven weeks, without quadrant or log line on board, and all of them ignorant of the theory of navigation. The Island of Fogu brought him up, where he obtained a supply of provisions, of which he was short, and thence found his way hither. He says he left home in consequence of the badness of the times, being unable to find employment for his boat there, and in hopes of doing better in some parts of America bent his course westward. His cargo consisted of about 300 bushels of coal; and he has been fortunate enough to get a charter to carry new fish hence to Lisbon. The fishery from all parts seem to be going on steadily."

AUGUST 27.

The French papers, dated Saturday, reached us at a late hour, by express: we subjoin the following extracts:

From the Gazette de France, dated Saturday, August 25.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.

"The treaty of July 6, concluded at London, is fully known to the Porte, which does not seem the more disposed to recognise the principles of it; and it is even said that should it be carried into effect, the Divan would send passports to the Ministers of the three Courts.

"M. de Reaupierre having desired a conference with the Reis Effendi, on the article relative to Servia, in the treaty of Akermann, the Reis Effendi has intimated that he wishes the affair to be treated only through the Gragoons.

MADRID, Aug. 17.

"The news of the treaty between Buenos Ayres and Brazil has produced an impression on the Spanish Government which is much to be regretted. The dismissal of M. Recacho has been followed by that of M. Balboa, Intendant of the province of Madrid, who exerted himself with M. Recacho to oppose the violent party of which M. Calamarde is the chief. M. Balboa, is exiled to Granada, and is succeeded by M. Lorilla, who is favourable to the Absolutists. The two exiles were to leave Madrid at one in the morning. M. Balboa happily got out of the city unnoticed; but M. Recacho, whose door was surrounded by a mob, was advised to send away his carriage to deceive the crowd, and go on foot out by a back door; he did so, but was soon recognized and surrounded by a number of artisans and Royalist Volunteers who cried, 'The Apostolic King forever! Death to Negroes! Death to Recacho!' When he reached the Puertadel Sol, he was obliged to take refuge in the post office and place himself under the protection of his guard. The captain of the post made his men load their pieces, to awe the populace; some of them were drawn in the square, patroles were organized; the cavalry dispersed the mob, and about 4 o'clock M. Recacho joined his carriage out of the city. The scene has caused a great sensation at Madrid, as it gives reason to fear acts of violence. This is one of the most alarming symptoms for Spain."

(The Gazette de France contradicts the assertions of the morning journals, respecting troubles at Madrid on the 13th.)

FROM THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

History of Nova Scotia.—We have lately been favoured with Charlevoix's History of "La Nouvelle France." Our attention has been directed to that part which refers to Acadia, and as the writer has communicated a number of interesting details connected with the first adventurers to this portion of the New World, we have thought that a free translation of some of the more striking passages will at once be instructive and gratifying. We commence to-day with the following narrative:

"The Marquis De La Roche, invested with a commission which enabled him to undertake the enterprise, was desirous of inspecting the country himself. He therefore fitted out a vessel, in which he embarked the same year [1598] with a skilful pilot from Normandy, called Chedotel. The first land which they approached was Sable Island, distant about 25 leagues to the South East of La Isle Royale [Cape Breton], and on which it is recorded, that the Baron De Lery in 1508 had wished to establish a colony. It was a situation unhappily chosen, the Island itself produces with difficulty grass and brambles, it is not adapted for the residence of man, and besides is small in extent, and possesses no harbour. This Island lies in 44° N. latitude. The variation observed there is thirteen degrees North East. It is narrow and of the figure of a bow. They discovered in the centre of it a Lake of about 5 leagues in circumference, and the Island itself is ten leagues round. At the two extremities there are large banks of sand—one of which runs N. E. one quarter E. and the other S. E. It is thirty five leagues N. by W. of Canoe and has mountains of sand which they see from six to eight leagues distant. M. De La Roche landed there forty convicts, whom he had drawn from the prisons of France, and who found themselves even worse off than they had been in their cells.

"He proceeded then to explore the coasts of the neighbouring continent, which has been called Acadia, and after having made a full survey as he deemed necessary, he prepared to return to France. His intention was to pass by Sable Island to take on board again those whom he had landed, but a contrary wind did not allow him to approach. Several unlucky events detained him in France during the following season, and prevented him from following up the enterprise. For more than a year he was detained a prisoner by the Duc de Mercur, who was then master of Brittany, and persons of influence, whom his zeal for the Catholic Religion offended, found means to counteract the effect of the King's wishes in his favour. In the end, as he had made large advances, which had brought him no return, he found himself unable to continue them, and it is said that he died of chagrin.

"The fault he committed was in not having commenced an Establishment at Acadia, where one established fishery, which could not have cost him much outlay, would have produced certain and immediate returns. The forty convicts whom he had left on the Isle de Sable found upon the sea shore the wrecks of vessels with which they erected a kind of Barracks as a protection from the elements—they were the wrecks of those Spanish vessels which had sailed for the purpose of forming a settlement on the Isle Royale. From these same vessels some cattle and sheep had been saved—these had crept upon the Island, and formed for some time a resource for the unfortunate exiles. Fish was then their only article of food, and when their clothes were worn out, they made garments from the skin of the sea wolf. At the expiration of seven years the King having heard of this enterprise, compelled the pilot Chedotel to go in search of them, but he did not find more than twelve, the rest having died in misery. The King wished to see those who had returned, in the same dress, in which Chedotel had found them, clothed with the skins of the sea wolf, their hair and beard

of great length, and in such disorder as to render them similar to the fabulous River Gods; and disfigured so as to make them of horrid appearance. This Prince ordered each to be presented with fifty crowns, and delivered to them respectively, an acquittal from the pursuit of justice."

FROM THE CITY GAZETTE.

Extracts from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Saint John Agricultural and Emigrant Society.

"Before, however, entering upon a detail of our proceedings, it is a necessary and most gratifying duty to express our sense of the munificent liberality extended to us by His Majesty's Government, which has enabled us to exercise a more enlarged relief to suffering humanity, than our own funds would have allowed; and to offer our thankful acknowledgments to His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas, for his constant support, and most beneficial and condescending patronage. The Central Society and Public Offices at Fredericton have continued their prompt attention and co-operation in whatever seemed for general advantage, and the advancement of the mutual objects of our pursuit; and since the late orders respecting the location of Lands, the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Forests, has afforded every facility to carry these to the desired end.

"It also appeared to the Board, that the distribution of Premiums would be attended with better effects, if more ample statements of the quality, breed, produce, or mode of culture, (as the case might be,) of the objects competing for Premiums at the Exhibitions, were given in, through which the country would be put in possession of that knowledge which it is one of the main designs of an Agricultural Society to diffuse. A Premium being awarded under such terms, becomes a reward of a more extended character, and a public testimony in favour of every stage of the Farmer's progress; for he, for instance, who receives a Premium in a Grain Crop, and furnishes a statement of his mode of Manuring, Tillage, and Gathering, receives almost directly a Premium for each part of his work.... whilst the account of his system going abroad, enables other Farmers to prosecute a similar plan; and in this manner are the true objects of awarding public Premiums realized.... the individual's industry becoming a source of profit and honour to himself, and he a benefactor to his Country.

"This appears to be the proper moment to state, that some time ago a report had been put in circulation, and which became very current, that failure had attended the importation of the Dishley or Improved Leicester Sheep, by the Central Society; and application was made here on the subject. It will, therefore, be gratifying to those interested in Rural concerns, and the proceedings of those Societies, to know, that such a report is without foundation, and that the holders of those valuable animals declare their produce to be of the most promising character. In the early part of the season, or soon after their arrival, a disinclination to Flock-service was certainly visible amongst the Tups, but which, by those at all acquainted with the character of the Sheep, is easily accounted for, viz: the high feeding and confinement during the passage of the Atlantic and the additional restraint until they were disposed of here.

"I waited upon a gentleman in this neighbourhood, who has taken some pains with the breed, H. JOHNSTON, Jun. Esq., on the subject, and have his authority to state his entire satisfaction with his purchase of the Sheep—and well he may, for of the part of the Flock he weighed, under seven weeks old, the return was, Tup 64 lbs., Ewe 38 lbs. These are of his half-bred store, which he sells at double the price of

Mutton in Market—therefore, when the vast increase of weight over the native Lambs of the same age, is considered, and double value received for the whole, (and this too for half-breds) few persons will be disposed to question the advantage arising from their introduction.

"The person who has charge of my Dishley Sheep, states that the Lambs of May last, are very fine—he weighed two Ewe Lambs on the second of October, one of which weighed 87 lbs. the other 91 lbs.—Some of Mr. Johnston's Dishley Lambs are said to weigh 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. Such instances prove the superiority over any other breed of Sheep we have, and corroborate the declaration of good breeders, that neither the Lincoln, or old Leicester, as some call them here, are equal to them, although they have a more specious appearance.

"As much and various species of Stock may yet be introduced, it is necessary to urge the necessity of adhering rigidly to one peculiar breed, when once fixed upon as your Stock, otherwise it will be impossible to say whether the Farmer or the Farmer's Beast is to blame.

"I will farther add, that success in Stock Husbandry will never attend those who change from one breed to another, before they have matured the qualities of the offspring of the Improving Stores.

"I am happy to state that the Districts located under the superintendence of the Society continue to advance prosperously, through the labours of a contented and industrious peasantry; and as those persons who formerly drew Lands, but neglected them, now find that to retain possession something must be done upon them, they are repairing to their lots as permanent settlers, and it is to be expected that ere long the whole line of road from the Hammond River to Hopewell will be inhabited, and which when completed will prove not only highly advantageous to St. John County, but to all the Eastern Country in that direction. Of the Eastern Range of this District, the following is a brief account:—It contains 299 souls, having 3 horses, 32 cows, 3 bulls, 29 young cattle, 16 sheep, 52 pigs, 23 houses, 12 barns, 245 acres of land cleared, of which 54 are in grain, 41 in potatoes, and 143 in pasture. The Western Range contains 103 souls, 2 horses, 29 cows, 2 bulls, 20 oxen, 17 young cattle, 24 sheep, 38 pigs, 23 houses, 21 barns, 2 mills, 355 acres of land cleared, 170 grain and potatoes, 185 pasture. The Central Division consists of 106 souls, or 30 families, having now 18 houses, and 30 to 40 acres of land cleared. To this part of the settlement I beg to call your attention, it having been formed under peculiar circumstances.

"It will be remembered that early in the season, some vessels arrived here, the Emigrants on board of which were in a very destitute condition, suffering alike from disease and poverty, and arriving in such numbers until the City was overflowed with misery, to which the usual relief was of little avail; a number of those unfortunate people being desirous and able to go into the woods, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with his characteristic Humanity, directed that location might be made of those arriving in this state. With this indulgence therefore of His Excellency, aided by the most liberal donation from His Majesty's Revenue, 30 families, consisting of 106 souls, were put on board a vessel for Shepody, furnished with provisions, hoes and axes, with a superintendent to direct their operations and distribute the allowance of provisions to each. The relief thus extended, it is satisfactory to say, has been productive of the desired consequences; the dispirited