

Great-Britain.

(From the Morning Herald, September 23.)

LOWER CANADA, June 30.

The great object of excitement at present is the *disputed territories*: John Baker, the man who hoisted the American flag at the Madawaska River, and impeded the mails to Halifax, has been tried in our Courts and convicted; and the Americans are at this moment erecting barracks and military works at the point in dispute! A tract of wild land appears at first sight of little moment to whom it belongs; but the country claimed, as regards the Canadas, is of mighty consequence. The acquisition of it by the States would place them close to the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, where, if they once erected batteries, which they would immediately do on the event of hostilities, we might bid adieu to these colonies, which, at no distant day, are destined (if properly protected) to become the most brilliant gem in the British diadem. The country is not only rich in itself as regards its fine timber and minerals, but, unlike our Asiatic possessions, its population are of that hardy description of men, to whom the climate, and the nature of whose avocations, give nervers of iron, and who possess a capability of enduring almost any privation; and, setting aside the French population, the great mass of the people may be considered an intelligent race of men. The affairs of such a country are not to be lightly considered by the parent State, who sends annually near a thousand sail of shipping into her waters. I am no alarmist; but let us look for a moment at what the Americans have done, and what they are doing. They have obtained East Florida, a country nearly as large as England, abounding with harbors, from which their privateers, in case of war, will swarm among our West India islands. They are using every means to plant their flag in the Mediterranean.—They urge their right to a boundless extent on the shores of the Pacific; they want to hold the key of the great St. Lawrence, the benefit of navigating which they do not ask as a boon, but claim as a right—ay, and as a right, forsooth, they will never relinquish! Their new Tariffs, in fact, now amount to almost a prohibition of English commodities, while every dollar that can possibly be screwed out of Jonathan, is appropriated to extending that darling object of their ambition, their naval armament. A late writer, Mr. De Roos (among others,) has spoken lightly of the means the Americans possess of putting forth a large naval force; he says "sailors cannot be found." Surely such an opinion must have been hazarded without reflection. I could have informed him that, from their fisheries alone, the crews of 20 line-of-battle ships might be obtained, independent of every other resource. Does he not know, when speaking of difficulties in obtaining *seamen*, that the primrose warriors Paul Jones had in the Bonhomme Richard were *raw Kentucky riflemen*? And we all know what these men effected. It was just this sort of contemptuous indifference towards the American marine which tarnished the British naval ensign in a way not to be paralleled in the annals of the country. We sent frigates against ships of the enemy of the same denomination, but, in reality, double their force. What but defeat could be expected from so unequal a combat? Yet, in appreciating the American naval power, the same levity seems to prevail, and probably will, until circumstances may league them with some great naval Power, when this error will begin to develop itself. My object is not to blow the coals of war, even if I had the ability, but to prevent a *supineness* on the part of England, in watching an ambitious rival, whose power and strength are increasing with inconceivable rapidity.

When I heard it asserted that this Power could not, in case of necessity, man her fleets, and that her former naval victories are to be attributed to British deserters and renegades, I say it is throwing dust in the eyes of the British nation. At the present moment England stands fast in the dignity of her strength; she can place implicit reliance on the loyalty of her Canadian subjects, however they may differ in opinion in respect to the Executive here. The safety of the Canadas will probably depend on the question of territory at present at issue. Granting them as a boon the navigation of the river would be, in every respect, better policy than suffering them to plant their eagles on the banks, as its very mouth.

Of all the writers who have travelled in America, I have seen none who notice the grand cause by which that country is likely to become the most powerful in the world, if the Union should remain indissoluble—I mean the education of the people and the spread of literary information. In every hamlet, hole, and corner of the States, there stands a public school, and these are supported not by the miserable doings of eleemosynary aid, but the people are taxed that the tree of knowledge may be every where planted? There is no country in the known world where the elementary branches of education are so much attended to. Well, then, what naturally follows is, every man gains a knowledge of the Constitution under which he lives—every man is a politician. It thus follows that almost every village has its Public Press, the meanest farmer takes his newspapers, for which payment in cash is totally out of question. The printer requires provisions, and he obtains all sorts in abundance—thus the light materials of the brain are exchanged for the more substantial ones of the belly, and information from all quarters of the world comes home to every man's door. Whatever is important to union is as well known in the cottage as in the Capitol. Thus there is no community on earth where each man feels his individual strength and consequence as in the American States. But, after all, I think it must be pretty evident to every reflecting mind, that this Government carries within itself the seeds of its dissolution. In a population so extensive, so diversified, so opposite in manners and customs, where every State enacts its own laws, it is impossible but these must clash with those of the Federative Gov-

ernment; in fact, they have done so. We have lately seen the Southern States throw down the gauntlet, and threaten an appeal to arms; we have witnessed the Indian tribes, settled on the faith of treaties, driven out by the local Governments, and their lands partitioned, and this in open defiance of the Executive. These breakings-out are plastered for the moment; but the inherent cause remains. One half of the population execrates the system of negro slavery as a pollution to the land; the other half supports and encourages it, in all its most detestable forms; nor dare the Legislature enact a law of amelioration. These anomalies may last for a season; we have nothing on the page of history that can warrant us in the belief they can be permanent. Very little commotion would give a Dictator to the American States.

I must own I look with a prophetic and jealous eye to the increased and increasing power of the American marine, and am astonished that a British writer could be found to view the subject as unimportant. Changes in the political world may again agitate the famous question of *Mare Liberum* *Mare Clausum*. The futility of the assertion of the Americans not being able to man her ships would very soon be demonstrated, and a national doubt would arise whether England would come off so triumphantly as she did in 1800, when the malignant spell was broken by the death of Paul the Emperor and the effort of Nelson at Copenhagen.

PROPERTY OF THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The late Archbishop of Canterbury's Will has been proved in Doctor's-Commons, by his son, the Speaker of the House of Commons, who is the Executor. The personal property is taken at £180,000. His Grace leaves the interest of £12,500 3 per cent Consolidated Annuities to his wife, and at her death, the principal to his son—the Right Honorable Charles Manners Sutton. He gives £3,000 to the Right Honorable Hugh Percy, Bishop of Carlisle, who married one of his daughters, and £3,000 to the Rev. James Croft, Archdeacon of Canterbury, who married another daughter. After leaving various other legacies, he orders all his estates and effects to be sold, and the residue divided amongst his children. At the Archbishop's death, he left behind him seven daughters unmarried, who are amply provided for. By a Codicil, his Grace leaves all his options, which, common report has said, are worth £1250 or £1500 a year, to his successor, the present Archbishop. The Will is written on twelve sheets of paper, and a long Codicil on one other sheet; the whole in the hand-writing of the Archbishop. The value of the nomination to the Registry of the Prerogative Court, secured to his Grace by an Act of Parliament, passed only a few days before his death, is supposed to be worth upwards of £100,000 to the family, in addition to the great wealth the Archbishop left behind him.

According to the notes of a person attached to the headquarters of Count Wittgenstein, the army of Bessarabia, on its arrival before Chumla, numbered 85,000 effective men, including the corps engaged in the siege of Varna; the loss experienced by it is estimated at from 25 to 30,000, including the sick.—There were also 4,000 horses destroyed.

United States.

APPARENT RENEWAL OF LIFE.

Many of our readers will no doubt recollect the interest excited some time ago, by subjecting the body of Johnston the murderer, to the action of Galvanic excitement: a fluid in many respects resembling electricity, and by some Philosophers supposed to resemble, or indeed to be the same, as the vital or nervous fluid. Supposing the following experiments will be generally interesting, we venture to extract them from the last number of "The American Journal of the Medical Sciences, published at Philadelphia."—*Nat. Adv.*

Of the numerous experiments which have been instituted to verify the analogy between galvanism and the nervous action, those of Weinhold are not the least interesting. He beheaded a cat, and after pulsation and muscular action had completely ceased, he removed the spinal marrow, and filled the spine with an amalgam of quicksilver, zinc, and silver. Immediately the throbbing of the arteries recommenced, and the muscular actions were renewed, which could not be distinguished from those produced by the influence of the spinal marrow; the animal made many leaps, &c.

He filled with the same amalgam, the skull and spine of another cat, which did not give any sign of life; the animal became, during 20 minutes, in such a state of vital tension, that it raised its head, opened its eyes, looked steadily and attempted to walk, and endeavoured to rise after falling down frequently. During all this time, the circulation and pulsation were very active, and continued for a quarter of an hour, after the chest and belly were opened. The secretion of the gastric juice was evidently more abundant than formerly, and the animal heat was perfectly re-established.

Attempts have also been made with more than partial success, to imitate the action of galvanism.

Truly, if the correctness of these experiments be confirmed by further observations, we need scarcely despair of the final attainment of the Promethean Art.

SINGULAR FACT.—The Georgia Messenger, in noticing the recent murder of a Mr. Early in Texas, by Isaac B. Desha, says, it is supposed that Early was the son of Gov. Early of Georgia, the same who about two years since murdered an individual in that state.—He made his escape, and the fact of his murder is the first that has since been heard of him. It is singular that both Desha and Early should have been the sons of men filling the highest office in their respective States—that both should have committed murder—that both should have eluded justice—and that, meeting afterwards in a distant and comparatively unsettled country, one should fall by the hands of the other. It is a literal fulfilment of that passage of the Bible which declares that "whose shed-

deth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." There is something, too, like retribution in one murderer's becoming the victim of another. It is "even-handed justice returning the poison'd chalice" to the lips of one who had himself administered it to his fellow being.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

IN THE
BRICK HOUSENEAR THE
PROVINCE BUILDING

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a valuable assortment of British Merchandise newly imported, together with a general stock of East and West India Produce, and Provisions. The highest prices will be given for all kinds of Country Produce, in exchange for the above.

JOHN SIMPSON.

Fredericton, Oct. 26, 1828.

TO BE SOLD

Or to Lease for a term of years, A VALUABLE Farm in the Parish of Wakefield, on which are about 80 Acres cleared; a comfortable Dwelling House and a large Barn.

POSSESSION will be given early next Spring; for further particulars apply on the premises, to

JOHN D. GAULT.

Fredericton, August 9, 1828.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known establishment, in the Parish of Fredericton, known by the name of the Golden Ball, or Barristers Inn, now in possession of Benjamin Creighton. The above property will be offered with or without the Furniture at Private Sale, until the 24th day of December next; and then, if not previously disposed of, will be offered on the premises at Public Auction. The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. For particulars, please to apply either to James Miles, or Jedediah Slason.

Fredericton, Oct. 14, 1828.

ALL Persons indebted to the SAINT GEORGE Steam Boat, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who is now directed by the Proprietors of said Boat to place all Unsettled Notes and Accounts in the hands of an Attorney to collect.

JAMES SEGEE.

Fredericton, April 8, 1828.

HOUSE & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,
GILDING, GLAZING, and PAPER HANGING

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has a very convenient Paint Shop in the House formerly occupied by Mr. Howden, where he will be enabled to Execute all kind of Ornamental Painting. Stages, Sleds, Signs, and Headboards lettered, Pictures and Maps Varnished, frames Gilded, &c., at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Also has for sale Linseed Oil, and White Lead.

L. WARREN.

ALL persons who have unsettled Accounts, and are indebted to the Subscriber, will please to call and settle them satisfactorily, or they will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect without discrimination.

Fredericton, April 22, 1828.

JEDEDIAH SLASON

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late THOMAS WETMORE, will take notice that the claims of the said Estate are lodged with Messrs. Peters & Wetmore, of Fredericton, for collection, and unless they come forward and make immediate settlement, the same will be put in suit against them.

C. P. WETMORE, } Executors
T. C. LEE, }

Fredericton, November 25, 1828.

BLANK LEASES.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Fredericton, Nov. 11 1828.

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