

be different: and while the body was committed to the grave—a state of virtual non-existence,—the soul was to live, and be in the hands of God.

Colonial.

MILITARY EXECUTION.

QUEBEC, May 28.

This morning, at half past 4 o'clock, the Troops in Garrison proceeded from their respective Barracks to the Citadel, in pursuance of the General Order, commanding the execution of the prisoner MOORE, 66th Regt., under sentence of death for desertion, and for a violent attack on the life of Serjt. SURBY, of the same Regiment, while in the execution of his duty. The public are in possession of the facts of this case.

The Troops were formed under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel COCKBURN, R. A., Commandant of the Garrison, in the ravelin near the eastern Barrier, making two sides of a square. When the arrangements were completed, the Prisoner was brought out from the Cape Guard, with an escort, preceded by the band of the 66th Regiment, playing in slow and solemn time the dead march. Next came the coffin, borne by six men; the prisoner followed, attended and supported by the Rev. Mr. McMAHON, the Roman Catholic Clergyman, whose attentions to the unfortunate man were most humane and unremitting, and surrounded by the escort. The Prisoner advanced with an apparently firm step to the place of execution, passing in front of the whole line, and through the firing party to his coffin, on which he knelt while the proceedings of the Court Martial, the sentence, the approval, and the order for his execution were read aloud by Town Major FROST. When these were concluded, the Reverend Clergyman and the Prisoner were engaged a short time in earnest prayer; and on the former slowly retiring, the fatal signal was given to the firing party, drawn up at about six paces. His death was instantaneous, not a motion being perceived. The whole Garrison then filed past the corps in ordinary time, and immediately returned without music playing to their barracks.

The men appointed to the firing party were drawn by lot, from his own regiment, three men from each company, in all 18. Two were reserved, and of the other 16, one musket only was unloaded. The pieces were charged by the non-commissioned officers, who informed the men that one piece was unloaded, with the humane intention of leading each man to believe he had a chance of avoiding the necessary but very painful duty imposed upon him. It is supposed, owing to this arrangement, that almost every shot took effect.

It is most satisfactory to learn that the prisoner, having no hopes of remission of the sentence, on account of the enormity of his offence, became speedily resigned to his fate. He fully acknowledged the justice of the sentence, and it marks a good trait in his character, that he earnestly desired to see Sergeant SURBY, and in an affecting interview exchanged christian forgiveness with him, remarking that he might have given much stronger evidence against him, than he actually did on the Court Martial.

By permission of the COMMANDER of the FORCES, the body of MOORE, who had always expressed great anxiety on the subject, was given up to the disposal of his friends.

The prisoner McCORMICK, servant to Mr. GIBSON, 66th Regiment, who, in addition to his desertion most ungratefully robbed his master, was present during the awful scene. His sentence, transportation for life as a Felon, was also read to him.

At nine o'clock, A. M., the Troops in Garrison attended Divine service in the Cathedral, when at the conclusion of the sermon the attention of all was riveted by the eloquent and impressive notice taken by the Rev. Chaplain, Dr. MILLS, of the awful occurrence of the morning. We are told by an eye witness that the impression was sensibly to be traced in the countenances of the men returning from Church. A sober and religious air had banished the slightest appearance of levity.

The solemn effect of this necessary example must have been considerably heightened by the aptness of the spot chosen for the execution, the stillness and beauty of the morning, the early hour, and the complete abstraction of the mind from any thing which could divert its attention, or diminish the powerful lesson impressed on the military spectators. The scene has been described to us as beyond any thing awful and subduing. The effect of the Dead March, played as the Band advanced from the Cape Guard, and for a considerable period heard, but unseen, by the Troops, until

the procession doubled the angle of the Bastion, may be well imagined. The Solemn expectation of the assembled troops—the measured pace of the prisoner approaching at a distance—his last death march along the whole line—the cessation of the mournful dirge—the kneeling on the coffin—the reading of the sentence—the last prayer—the volley—and the disfigured corpse—as they successively riveted the attention, must have produced the most soul-stirring effect on all who witnessed this Military execution.—*Official Gazette.*

We notice in the AMERICAN papers the death of JOHN JAY, an eminent Citizen of that Republic.—*Id.*

The following communication which cannot but appear incredible to the reader, we have received from a gentleman in Bastard, on whose veracity the greatest reliance can be placed. He personally stated to us that he had the information from Mr. Stoddard, who asserted that he would have no hesitation in verifying the same under oath.

"A Den of Snakes.—A wolf was lately caught by Mr. Lymin Stoddard, of Bastard, which appearing to be very fat, excited his curiosity. He in consequence opened it, and discovered three snakes lying on the largest part of the liver, which they had commenced devouring. On examining further, one of the kidneys was found to be uncommonly large,—out of which three additional snakes were taken. They were all filled with blood; and the longest measured three feet nine inches. There was a tube, or pipe, leading from the liver to the kidneys, which afforded a communication between the parties. They would doubtless soon have destroyed the animal."—*Brockville Recorder, May 19.*

South America.

From the New-York Albion, May 30.

Next in importance to that from Europe is the intelligence from South America, all the Republics being in a state of anarchy, confusion, and bloodshed. The news from Buenos Ayres received this week, is of a most afflicting character. The murder of Dorrego, for in truth it was no better, has caused Santa Fee and other provinces to break out into open rebellion. Lavalle and his military associates, now usurping the government at the capital, may probably ere long undergo the fate of their miserable victim. It is not worth while to go into the details of the scenes of horror and confusion now passing in that unfortunate country, suffice it to say, that at the last accounts the civil war was still raging—that all business was suspended and the shops closed—that foreigners were called on to take up arms against the natives expected from the interior—and that all confidence between the government and the people, and the people themselves individually, was at an end.

Empires as well as Republics, in South America, seem equally unfortunate. Don Pedro has called his Parliament together, and acquainted it with the deplorable state of his treasury. It seems that the wheels of his government cannot be kept in motion without an instant supply of money. The war with Buenos Ayres having so completely paralyzed and exhausted his resources. In this we have an explanation of his apathy in regard to the proceedings of his brother in Portugal. Pedro, quite recently, in reply to some of the Portuguese emigrants, declared, in the most unequivocal manner, that he would support the right of his daughter to the throne of the Braganzas; yet we find that he has taken no steps towards the fulfilment of his promise, notwithstanding Don Miguel continues to usurp that throne, and to commit atrocities of the most revolting and brutal character. We say, then, that this apathy on the part of Pedro, who certainly has the right as well as the spirit and inclination—and not less so the countenance of the European powers to seek redress—is mainly to be attributed to the exhausted resources of the empire, and the empty state of his exchequer. The turbulence of a few factionists at Pernambuco, and other northern parts of his dominions, he would immediately crush with some assistance from the "sinews of war."

The news from Colombia is more satisfactory. The rebellion promoted by Santander and his adherents in Popayan is crushed, and Bolivar has granted an amnesty to the rebels, highly honourable to his character. We deem that of Colombia the most stable government in the South. The measures of its chief were never questioned until he attempted to give more authority, cohesion, and vigour to his cabinet; a measure, the necessity of which is now fully established, and which has saved the Republic from destruction.

MRS. BEEK

ENCOURAGED by some respectable Inhabitants of Fredericton, respectfully intimates her intention of opening a Seminary for the instruction of young Ladies, on the 8th instant, in the following branches of Literature; viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Ancient and Modern History.

Plain and Ornamental Needle Work;

From twenty years experience in that line, and her fixed determination to pay strict attention to the morals of such Children as may be committed to her care; she takes the liberty of thus soliciting Public Patronage.

Terms moderate

Fredericton, June 2, 1829.

CHEMICAL EMBROCATION,

OR WHITWELL'S LIQUID IMPROVED

OPODEDOC.

This article is asserted to be a sovereign remedy in Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, numbness, Stiffness or Weakness of the Neck or Joints, Slight Burns, Scalds, Fresh Wounds, Chilblains, &c.

CAUTION.

Be on your guard against counterfeits, as spurious and servile imitations are in existence, manufactured by other people in their own names. Therefore be sure to ask and to receive WHITWELL'S LIQUID IMPROVED OPODEDOC which words are stamped on each Bottle—Or you assuredly will be imposed upon.

Also may be had, that valuable and popular article, AROMATIC SNUFF, recommended by Doctor Waterhouse, which Snuff is so celebrated throughout the American Continent, in cases of catarrh and head ache & which possesses that desirable property of sensibly stimulating the spirits without subsequent depression.

The above valuable Medicines may be had of Dr. Shelton, Fredericton.

March 24, 1829.

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY,

BELONGING to the Subscriber; it contains by computation one thousand acres, fronts on the River St. John 120 rods; has upwards of one hundred acres improved, completely fit for the Scythe, or Plough, the residue is covered with abundance of hard wood, and other Valuable fuel; (within two miles of Fredericton,) a superior well of Water; an orchard and Garden well stocked with fruit: the buildings are only comfortable and convenient. It will be offered in toto, or divided in two or three equal parts, as may best suit purchasers. If disposed of by private sale, notice will be given in the Royal Gazette, by the 20th June; otherwise will be struck off to the best bidder, on the 8th day of July 1829, on the premise Terms made known at the day of sale, and a clear title given.

CALEB FOWLER.

Parish St. Mary's, York County, April 28, 1829.

LOST OR STOLEN,

SOME time in the month of June last, a Note of Hand, drawn by the subscriber, in favour of Robert Wait, for the sum of twenty-three pounds one shilling and two pence, dated on or about the fifth day of July, 1826, payable in Timber at twenty shillings per Ton, (in the next October following.) Any person finding the said Note, and returning it to the subscriber, shall be rewarded. And this is also to caution and forbid all persons against purchasing said Note, as the said Robert Wait has received payment for the same, and likewise I have a receipt to certify the payment thereof.

ABEL POND.

Ludlow, March 16, 1829.

3*P.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD be glad to accommodate three or four regular boarders. The terms would be as reasonable as could be afforded, and every endeavour will be made to render their situation comfortable and pleasant.

MARY GRIGOR.

Fredericton, May 11, 1829.

BRICK HOUSE

NEAR 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.