

but in return, we are neither scorched by heat nor benumbed by cold, nor are we annoyed by the reptiles or insects which endanger life, or render it uncomfortable. There is scarcely, according to the shrewd remark of Charles II., any part of the world which is so favourable to all kinds of exertion, exercise, and labour, at all hours of the day and seasons of the year: while the unfrequency of excessive rain, snow, or frost, and the abundance and goodness of our materials for making roads, secure to us a constancy, facility, and rapidity of communication between all parts of the empire, which no country can exceed, and scarcely any can expect to equal. Among the acquired advantages of the country, the vast capital of its merchants, manufacturers, and people, generally occupies a conspicuous station. This enables them to buy and sell at the most proper moment; to sell at longer credit than their rivals; and to carry on traffic, both at home and abroad, to an extent which has hitherto defied all competition. But capital is not the only advantage which, as an industrious people, we enjoy. There is an adaptation of the different parts of society to one another, and the elasticity and pliability in the whole machine, which the union of wealth, thick population, experience, and confidence can alone produce. Many projects and undertakings of the greatest utility are easily accomplished in this country, which would be wholly impracticable anywhere else. We have a command of numerous and skilful labourers: a contractor or manufacturer in one line encourages and assists another; commodities of every sort can always be sold at some price or another; and waggons, stage coaches, and steam packets, afford the means of perpetual and speedy transportation. Such a combination of circumstances may undoubtedly be created more quickly than at first sight would be thought possible, but it has begun earlier and been carried further here than anywhere else in Europe, and continues one of the chief acquired advantages which we now enjoy. It can neither be produced nor sustained without confidence; and, notwithstanding the serious shocks which confidence has from time to time received, it may be safely asserted that this salutary feeling prevails nowhere at this hour so universally as in ENGLAND.

CANADA COMPANY.

A very numerous Meeting of the Proprietors of the Shares in this Company was held at the Company's House, in St. Helen's place, Bishopsgate. The Governor, C. Bosanquet, Esq., took the Chair.

From the Report which was read, it appears that in June next, an instalment would be due to government, and that the dividends and other minor claims having been already settled, only about £2,394 remained available to meet the instalment to Government. To carry on the affairs of the Company till May next, would require £14,250. The Company possessed debentures in Canada to the amount of £10,000; The whole amount already paid to government, was £24,500 for 270,000 acres of land, of which 64,000 had been sold at 9s. per acre.

The Governor said that all negotiation with the Colonial Office, to get a modification of the Charter had been unsuccessful; and, as far as a verbal answer could be considered decisive, Sir G. Murray had so stated. He wished to know if the Proprietors intended to object to the call which must be made to meet the instalment due to Government?

After some discussion, Mr. Spence moved, that as it appeared doubtful whether the Proprietors would pay the calls to make the instalments to Government, in the event of the Directors being unable to obtain a modification of the Charter, they be authorized to take measures, with the consent of Government, to dissolve the Company. [Hear.]

Carried by a large majority, and the Meeting separated. — *London Sun, May 2.*

United States.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 20.

TEMPERANCE.

We have received from the Board of Directors of the Young Man's Society for the Promotion of Temperance, lately established in this city, a copy of their constitution, accompanied with a pointed and appropriate address to the competitors.

The whole scope of the Society's purposes and objects is expressed in the two following articles of the constitution. 6th. The members of this Association, recognizing the principles of Total Abstinence as the only safety of the

temperate, do solemnly declare their purpose entirely to abstain from the use of ardent spirits, except when rendered necessary as a medicine, and to endeavour to promote the like abstinence on the part of their friends and acquaintances, and of all to whom their influence extends.

7th. It shall be the especial duty of the Board of Directors, to employ their best endeavors, to obtain the signatures of as many young men of the city of New-York as may be disposed to join this Association.

There is no pecuniary liability connected with membership; as nothing involving expence, further than the ordinary incidental charges of meeting, comes within the design of the society; and these are provided for by voluntary contribution. If the amount to be thus raised should be compared with the daily expenditure of every irreproachable young man for useless draughts, the contrast might afford a profitable lesson.

The end proposed in associating, for the furtherance of an object which may seem almost exclusively an individual measure, is the encouragement thus afforded to each in the support and confirmation of the resolutions he has formed, which, it is too well known, are not only assailed by the temptations of every hour, but have been too frequently and easily overcome. By such an union, also, publicly announced, the weight and influence of the example is so brought out as to secure to society the highest advantages that good examples furnish; and the excitement of rivalry in efforts to extend the circle of those who shall be willing to join in the worthy purpose, will essentially tend to give vigour to their attempt and efficacy to their principles.

To none of the well meant and philanthropic undertakings that are now attracting the public notice are we more favourably disposed than to the scheme here under consideration. It aims at the extermination of a wide spread and desolating vice, for which not a solitary advocate can be found; and by means not liable to a single objection. The fears of its friends that little could be done are dissipated by what has already been accomplished; while their zeal is confirmed, and their labours encouraged by the fruits that gladden the harvest of their hopes.

From the address of the Young Man's Society, alluded to above, we make one extract,—being all for which we can now find room; and close our remarks by expressing a hope that the laudable course adopted by the associates will be every where imitated, and produce all those benefits to the community at which alone is aim.

Do you thirst for wealth, and labour to obtain it? Touch not the intoxicating bowl, lest your prospects crumble before you, and your wealth, like a shadow, shrink from your grasp.

Do you seek after earthly fame, and that honor, which, though perishing, is sweet to all? Shun the very appearance of this evil, lest your fame be turned into oblivion, and your honor into disgrace.

Are any of you the prop and support of aged and infirm parents? do their eyes now look to you as their only earthly hope? Oh! if you would not turn this hope into despair, and send their tottering forms in anguish to the grave, touch not the insidious draught.

In this connexion we may mention that a respectable weekly publication, of which one number has reached us, bearing the appellation of *Journal of Humanity*, has been commenced, with special reference to the promotion of temperance. It is our earnest wish that its design may meet with entire fulfilment. Other papers in almost every quarter countenanced the efforts in this case, and we are proud of our vocation when we see the press so promptly and universally lending its assistance in this blessed undertaking. — *Atlas.*

Colonial.

THE ROBBERY AND OUTRAGE AT CAP SANTE.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury,
Cap Sante, 11th June, 1829.

You are requested to insert the following notice and advertisement, inviting at the same time other Printers to follow your example for the information of the public with a view of tracing out and discovering the authors of the violence and crimes complained of.

G. W. ALLSOP, J. P.

Last night, on the 10th inst., between the hours of 11 & 12, the house of Francois Piche at Fort Jacques Cartier, in the parish of Cap Sante, Quebec district, was a second time broken open and robbed of Money to the amount of three hundred dollars belonging to the said Piche, under

the following circumstances:—a band of 8 or 9 men or more, unknown, armed with bludgeons, broke into the house by the west window, the said Francois Piche beginning to cry out, they struck him and wounded him in the face and body, threatening him with instant death if he was not silent; and forced him by intimidation to declare where his money was deposited, in the mean time bound him and the whole family, except one little girl, with cords which they had provided, and proceeded to search for the money in the places pointed out by them; not satisfied with the act of robbery, they wantonly broke & destroyed various articles of household furniture, and to close the infamous transaction, violated the person of a young orphan girl of 15 or 16 years brought up in his family. It is strongly suspected that this act has been perpetrated from motives of vengeance as well as cupidity by persons connected with the gang who robbed the same family 2 years ago. Officers have been dispatched in pursuit both on the South and North Shore, but no trace of the depredators has as yet been discovered. Besides some articles of provisions they carried off Mr. Piche's fowling piece, powder horns and shot bag, which may possibly lead to a discovery, should such articles, as may be recognized and identified, be found in the possession of suspected persons.

Nine persons have been apprehended as being concerned in this atrocious deed; of these seven are fully committed for trial.

Jos. McCoy, J. M. Desjardins, and J. B. Martin dit Cardoret, taken on Saturday at Sillery Cove by Linton the police officer. Jos. Ouellette and J. B. Balarre, who were in company with them escaped, but were afterwards apprehended on their way to Three Rivers by a party of Militia.

Jos. Deroche, J. Bte. Marche à terre. Louis alias David Hamel and George Blewit, were received at the jail on Sunday, having been taken in different parts of the country near Cap Sante and committed by Mr. Allopp.

The guilt of these persons is so fully ascertained that no reasonable doubt appears of the charge being fully brought home to them. It came out in the examination that the party met in Montreal, and came down the river in a canoe with the intention, as they pretend, of working in the ship yards; on their way down they stopped at Point Platon, on the South shore, nearly opposite to Cap Sante, when Desjardins proposed to come over and take vengeance of Mr. Piche's family, who, he said, had sworn falsely against him on his former trial for the robbery in his house, in which Ouellette was also implicated. It was at first intended only to beat them, and destroy the furniture and other effects, the robbery was an after thought. They accordingly crossed after dark and at about 10 at night got to the house, which they entered by a window, having first ascertained that the family were in bed. Their principal rancour seems to have been directed against Mrs. Piche and a young girl whom she has adopted and whom the robbers supposed to be her daughter. Desjardins was the fellow who made the brutal attack on this young female. Sentence of death was recorded in the last September term against Martin dit Cadoret for a burglary in the Parishes below. J. B. De Roche, has been discharged, nothing appearing against him. The whole are old offenders. Ouellette and Martin received their pardon on the 22d ult.

THE subscriber having commenced the Auction and Commission business, respectfully tenders his services to his friends and the public. He pledges himself to do the utmost in his power, for the interest of those who may favour him with the disposal of their Effects.

Sales Weekly.—All Goods, Household Furniture, &c., &c., to be deposited prior to the day of sale, at the Store of Joseph Beek, & Co.

JOSEPH BEEK, Aucr.

Fredericton, June 29, 1829.

WHEREAS my wife Mary has scandalously abused me since her last return home, and has robbed me of property, to a considerable amount, and again absconded; I do hereby caution all persons against trusting or harbouring her on my account; for I will pay no debts of her contracting.

ANTHONY MULLIN.

Prince William, April 22, 1829.

FOR SALE,

A Set of Mill Irons and a Mill saw
Enquire at the Royal Gazette Office.
May 27, 1828.