

barrassment would have been terminated by the convocation of the chambers. The discussions of the tribune would serve as an aliment for polemics, and would remove them from revolutionary theses. Interest would take the place of ambition, and the loud voice of the country would draw in the organs of disaffected parties. But the advisers of the Crown neither understand the necessities nor the dangers of the present situation. They incessantly delay to the morrow to come to a decision, because in the interim they have lived ministers a day longer. It is thus that every thing is sacrificed to the ambition of clinging a few minutes longer to the shreds of a discredited power. Ministers contribute to the convulsions of the country, without doing anything for their own glory. The convocation of the chamber was at first announced for the 1st of August—it now appears to be put off to the month of October. It has been decided that France could remain three months without a government, administration, public order, and industrial prosperity. There are two obstacles which have not been thought of, the irritation of the press and the chambers. The irritation of the press is founded. It has experienced some violence—it has been humiliated under the regime of the sabre. It preserves strong resentment for it. The *coup d'état* did not frighten it, and its logic had begun to make a breach, when the sentence of the Supreme Court gave the finishing stroke. If the ministry could not resist more than 20 days, this dissolution, when it was armed with an exceptional justice, what will be the case, now liberty has recovered its guarantees? The irritation of the chambers does not appear less threatening. Had they been convoked immediately, and under the impression of the events of June, doubtless they would have granted ministers a bill of indemnity. The longer the session is delayed, the more hostile the chamber will be; and should an act of accusation obtain a majority of votes, what would become of the ministers of Louis Philippe, brought before the Court of Peers, where there exists a majority in favour of the Restoration? Would not then be seen there a remarkable revenge of legitimacy; and would not another fortress of Ham be opened for another violation of the charter? Without doubt these personal dangers would make but little impression on men of courage. But the government can undergo no danger which is not one for the country. See already the moral disorder which has followed the sentence of the Court of Cassation. Three days have been employed by government in an apology for its acts; it has no time for business, its offended dignity touches it much more. It is a condemned victim, appealing from a sentence against which there is no appeal. Partial to *corps d'état*, it can no longer preserve an equilibrium with the common laws; it seems forcibly drawn towards the arbitrary measures which have just been snatched from it. Mention is made of fresh prosecutions against the press; the prisoners are still encumbered with prisoners, for the most part innocent. Illustrious Poles receive orders to leave France. We never feel greater grief for these ministerial pettinesses, than in circumstance which require grandeur and energy. We were called to the protectorate of Germany—and Germany requires a power to protect its first essays in liberty. The projects of the Holy Alliance are enough to appal it. It is announced that the Diet is about to publish six articles, of which the following are the principal:—The absolute power of the Diet over all the states of the Confederation—The censure established every where, and principally in Baden, where it no longer existed—The abolition of the representative system in the two Hesses, and notably the denegation to the chamber of Hesse to refuse the budget. All the princes of the Confederation have subscribed to this harsh law imposed on them by Prussia and Austria, rulers of the deliberation: the King of Bavaria subscribed the last. A body of 9,000 men has crossed the Rhine, and is prepared to execute in circles the orders of the Diet. Absolutism is encamped on our frontiers. As Germany is oppressed, who knows if intervention will not be attempted in the internal affairs of Switzerland. Then we shall be surrounded by the Holy Alliance on all sides—on the east, north, and south. We shall have lost, one by one, all our supports. Should we be able to face a fearful alliance, as in the time of the Convention? We well know that the skilful Government, friendly to the country, would not permit the oppression of the liberties of Germany. With them also for our frontiers; and we have then nothing but our breasts to oppose to an invading

AMERICA.

Correspondence of the New York Journal  
Commerce.

The act of Congress just passed, exempting Spanish vessels arriving in the ports of the United States, contains a paragraph, which will materially affect the interest of Portugal. It is the last section; and provides that all duties heretofore received from vessels of any nation, not at the time levying like duties on American vessels, shall be refunded. I give merely the substance. Now it is notorious; that no American vessels have ever been required to pay tonnage duties in the ports of Portugal; when all the while, Portugal vessels in our ports paid duties, up to this time.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, AUGUST 22, 1892.

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ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for } FRED. P. ROBINSON, Esq.  
next week, }

HEAD QUARTERS, }  
FREDERICTON, 21st Aug. 1832. }  
**MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.**

The Packet from England, arrived at Halifax on the 17th inst. and brought London papers to the 5th ult. We perceive nothing further of importance than the extracts which we made last week. Parliament is expected to rise the first week in August, but the dissolution, it is said, cannot take place before the beginning of November.

Louis Philippe, it is probable, will not be much longer on the Throne of France—he appears to be very unpopular, and the people tired of a monarchical form of Government. indications of a change are visible in all parts of the Country. The French evidently desire a Republican Constitution, and they will not rest satisfied until the object is accomplished.

Yesterday morning the Head Quarters of the 34th Regiment, under the command of Major Tew, arrived here in the Steamer John Ward from Saint John.

SIR,  
The Magistrates, principal Officers of

The old 95th will ever stand recorded on the brightest pages of the British annals, and their heroic conduct on the Battle field will be added by the applause of future ages.

The zeal which you have, at all times shewn in the improvement of our Militia, may be kept in grateful remembrance by all who

(Signed) Sir,  
Your very sincere friends,  
And humble servants,  
P. FRASER, in behalf  
the Magistrates,  
JOHN ALLEN, Lt. C  
Y. C. M. in behalf of  
Officers

He feels, as all the old 95th. must feel, the high compliment conveyed in their ascription to times long past. He trusts, if the services of the Rifle Brigade be again required they will prove themselves worthy the name of British Riflemen. The Lieut. Colonel is satisfied it will be his own fault, when the day

A black and white photograph of a landscape, possibly a beach or coastal area. The foreground is dark and textured, while the background is lighter and hazy, suggesting a distant horizon or a body of water under a bright sky. The image has a grainy, vintage quality.

Lieut. Col. Keles begs in conclusion, on behalf of himself and the Rifle Brigade, generally, to say, that they will ever look forward with the greatest satisfaction, to hear of the increasing prosperity and happiness of their interesting and ring Province.

WEDNESDAY  
POSTSCRIPT.

Lieut.-Colonel EYLES, Rifle Brigade;  
Lieut.-Colonel TURNER, Inspecting Field Officer;  
Major STEWART, Rifle Brigade.

This morning H. M. Sloop Arachne, Capt. Agar, from a cruise; 100 men of the Rifle Brigade will embark on board the Arachne on Monday next, for Halifax.

His Majesty's Ship Winchester, with part of the 84th Regiment for this place sailed from Halifax on Tuesday last. The Winchester will take the remainder of the Rifle Brigade to Halifax.

thunder. But the morning was mild, and the sky beautifully clear. Some of the neighbours a mile distant from my residence, said they felt a slight motion in their houses; and a gentleman, whom I met at Digby, informed me that the noise was great, and the shock very perceptible in Weymouth. — *Com.*

Married.  
On 17th inst. by

On Saturday, the 18th inst. by the same Mr. Robert Gowan to Sophia Cyler, sixth daughter of the late Mr. John King, of this place.

of an important trust, which he ever discharged with unimpeached integrity and veracity. From this fact; I am convinced you will soon be called upon to exercise one of your

induced, with all deference to your discretion, to order my services in that highly important and responsible situation.

It does not become me to point out the necessary qualifications of the person in whom you shall confide so important a trust. But let me tell you, *Gentlemen*, you are my constituents, and should you appoint me to that highly honorable and distinguished situation, I hesitate not to pledge you the utmost exertion of my talent and ability in support of the rights and interests of my fellow countrymen and subjects.

**CARD.**

patrons and friends by whom he has been so liberally and steadily supported, and to recommend their notice and encouragement, his successor in the Drug Business, Mr. James F. Cabot. From opportunities, his intimate knowledge of the business; his attention and endeavours to please, Mr. B. has no hesitation in saying that he will give general satisfaction.

Frederickton Aug. 21, 1882.

**JAMES F. GALE**  
*Chemist & Druggist.*

Having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and for a considerable time, engaged as an Assistant in a respectable Chemist and Druggists shop in London, he hopes by moderate charges and attention to business to merit a share of public confidence.

**NOTICE**

persons having accounts against the said firm, hereby requested to present the same for settlement, and thus indebted thereto by note or otherwise will please call and settle the same without delay; All accounts remaining unsettled after the 1st October next, will be put in suit for collection.

W. S. J. DIBBLEE,  
RICHARD DIBBLEE.

Fredericton, 7th August, 1882.

MEN OF YORK,  
elders and Electors  
NCY having occurred in your  
the disease of your f

exercise one of your *dearest* and *most important* privileges, in the choice of a person to stand your advocate, in the General Assembly of the province.

Although I have the objections to Youth, to encounter, still I trust that, trying me by another and more proper standard, I shall be found, not to have spent my strength for naught, nor toiled away the days of my youth in that which profits nothing.

*Countramen and Freeholders!*

force and justice of their appeals, what is improperly *denied* to us. Your Representatives in General Assembly must be your claimants, your

the important duty, or should rest in preference on another, most heartily and readily will I cancel the obligations of my friends, and cheer them on to rally round, and proclaim him, the man of your choice—the man of the people!

*Freeholders of York, and fellow Subjects!*

Your success is mine; your interests are mine; your oppression shall be mine; your overthrow shall be mine. Whom then can I safely serve? I will serve no man but myself. If therefore you should honor me by

I have the honor to be,  
Gentlemen,  
Your very humble servt..  
And sincere friend,

those Justices of the Peace in the several Counties, who have not yet replied to the respective Circular Letters of the Commissioners addressed to them, of the 20th March, 21st May, and 8th June last, to make their returns in conformity with the requisitions in such Circular Letters, without further delay, as it will be necessary for the Commissioners to specify in their Report those Justices from whom they may not receive the returns which they have required.

*St. John, August 17th, 1832.*

at the same time actuated I trust, by a sincere desire to promote the best interests of this my *native County*, I come forward most respectfully to of-

my ability. I have the honor to be  
Gentlemen,  
Your most obt. humble Servt.  
JAMES TAYLOR, Junr.  
Fredericton, 13th August, 1832.

Pursuant to a Licence from the Governor and Council, the subscriber will sell by Public Auction

the Parish of Douglas, occupied by the said Samuel Shepherd at the time of his decease, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the debt due from the said Samuel Shepherd.

ELIJAH SHEPHERD, Executor

Fredericton 2d, Aug. 1882. p.lw. 4 6.

and Book Muslins, Muslin and Cotton Handkerchiefs, white and coloured Linen Cambricks, Parasols, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Morsell's Quilt Counterpanes, brown and black Holland, Thread

Paint, &c. &c. —A L S O,—  
 (per Lavinia from HALIFAX,) 25 Boxes Hyson, Souchong, and Cong  
 Teas AND ON HAND  
 50 Kegs of Crackers,  
 10 Barrels Pilot Bread,  
 10        "        Meal,

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