

## SUMMARY.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

**SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF A GANG OF THIEVES.**—OLDSTOCK, NEAR SALISBURY.—A considerable sensation has been excited in this town, in consequence of the discovery of a gang of thieves who have for some time past committed various depredations in the immediate neighbourhood. There is scarcely a farm, mansion or garden, on which midnight contributions have not been successfully levied. Last week, as one of the keepers on Lord Radnor's estate was surveying a portion of the property which lies in a most unfrequented part of the Downs, bordering on the forest, called 'The Great and Little Yews,' he discovered a column of smoke issuing from the umbrageous foliage of one of the largest trees, and anxious to discover the cause he penetrated the wood, and following a narrow winding track, suddenly found himself introduced into what may, without any impropriety, be called a sylvan apartment. This was formed by cutting away the lower branches of the tree under which the bushes were stunted and decayed, while the hazel, holly, and wild thorn, which flourished in wild profusion around the extremities of the yew branches, formed an admirable defence, with the tree itself, both against sun and shower. The trees are of themselves of such magnitude, that it would appear they must have braved the 'winter's chill' 'tyranny,' from the days of the conquest. Of these sylvan apartments there were three, and it is supposed that the marauders were at the time of the discovery in the inner apartment enjoying their mistle, as the keeper (Dowling) was suffered to make his retreat unperturbed, though, as he says, expecting every moment 'a bullet through his head,' to arrest his flight. His apprehensions were quite natural, when it is known that among the various articles of plunder were fire arms, two muskets ready cocked, standing as uprights, against the time fluted column of the ancient tree, which seemed the support of the dwelling. Dowling having communicated his extraordinary discovery to the authorities went the following day accompanied by some equestrian assistance, who succeeded in capturing two of the gang, who were comfortably seated before their fire, cooking the roast for their brethren, who were no doubt on some foraging expedition. On searching the place several curious features presented themselves. The apartments were admirably arranged. In the centre of the first, which was formed by twin trees, a hole was dug about two feet deep, and 12 or 15 in circumference, gradually sloping to the centre. Here the cauldron was bubbling as effectually as ever it bubbled for the northern Thane, while the ground was covered with all descriptions of property, useful as well as ornamental, servants and carriage lace livery, working utensils, pans, fire-arms, harness, sheep skins, &c. forming the principal articles of their traffic. The sheep were supposed to have been stolen from Earl Nelson's domain, close adjoining, but as the marks were carefully obliterated, they could not be readily identified. The larder formed an inner apartment, and was perhaps the most curious. This being still more fenced against wind and weather, and cool and dry, was admirably adapted for the purpose intended. It was moreover, well provisioned. Here were pans of fresh meat in salt, as much as two men could carry—bacon, cheese, bread, vegetables, and fruit of all descriptions; and a hare, evidently showing that a lengthened campaign was anticipated. On perceiving the strangers, the two fellows, who appeared rather drowsy over their culinary operations, attempted to make their escape by flight, but in vain. On being captured they informed Dowling that had their gang been at home, the whole parish would not have taken them. The two men have been committed for trial at the ensuing Marlborough sessions. No further disclosures have as yet been made, and although several suspicious characters have been seen lurking about, no further apprehensions have as yet taken place. 'The Great and Little Yews' is a singular plantation, chiefly yews, and covers about 100 acres of ground, situate in a most romantic part of the Downs, and seldom frequented except by the sportsman when pursuing his game, and is so intersected with underwood, as to render it almost impervious by the foot of man, and is admirably fitted for the purpose for which it has been selected.

## THE POST OFFICE.

On the presentation of a petition, the Duke of Richmond said that it had been stated that he (the Duke of Richmond) had refused to allow letters from France to be delivered on a Sunday, because, forsooth, he had been persuaded to the refusal by Sir F. Freeling and other official persons, who wanted to get to their country house. In the first place Sir F. Freeling had not had a country house for the last 21 years. In the next place the ground of his refusal were these: If he had permitted letters from France to be delivered on a Sunday, how could he refuse to permit them to be delivered from all parts of the country? and if he allowed them to be delivered in town, how could he refuse to allow them to be sent out of town on Sunday? Though he was not one who would vote for all the Sabbath Bill that had been introduced into Parliament, still he would not consent entirely to desecrate the Sunday in that way (Hear, hear, hear!). If he had allowed the French letters to be delivered on Sunday, the merchant must have stayed at his counting house on that day to receive them, and the merchant could not have stayed without requiring his clerk to be there, and these clerks would have been employed on the business to which these letters related, so that, in fact, the Sunday would have been made as much a day of business as any other day in the week (Hear, hear!).

He had refused to lend his assistance in producing such a state of things (Hear!).

**THE PORTUGUESE NAVY.**—On Thursday, the 28th of August, the Anglo-Portuguese Navy was paid off, the officers of the Don John, 74; Villalor, &c., receiving bills at 90 days' date, on London, and the seamen one month's pay in cash, and the rest in a memorandum or ticket payable at Portsmouth, whether they are to be sent in a Portuguese charreau, free of expense. The officers of this branch of the service at any rate, have made a very good thing of it. Commodore Reeves, for instance, received £4760 pay for 14 months' service, in addition to which, the prize money for the action of the 5th of July, 1833, off Cape St. Vincent, amounts to a much larger sum. The Admiral's share being £17,200.

Commodore Reeves between	9,000
£8,000 and	
Each Post Captain	4,500
Commanders	2,000
Lieutenants	760
Commissary (Purser), surgeon and warrant officers	500
Mate, clerk, and midshipmen	200
Captain of the top, ships corporal, &c.	130
Able seamen	75
Ordinary seamen	40

Besides this, there are the nett proceeds of a number of prizes; the capture of Coimbra, Vianna, Figueira, and the money, stores, and artillery taken there.

**DINNER TO EARL DURHAM.**—No answer has as yet been received from Earl Durham to the invitation to dinner at Glasgow.

**THE SLATE TRADE.**—In the act to amend the laws relating to the Customs is a clause declaring that 'slates, and slates and chalk, laden on board any ship bound to foreign parts, shall be deemed to be ballast; and that every such ship having on board slate, and slates and chalk only, or either of them, shall be deemed to be a ship departing in ballast; and if, on the return of any such ship, any slate, or slates, or chalk, shall be remaining on board, the same shall be deemed to be the ballast of such ship.'—Unimportant as this provision of the law may appear to those who are not acquainted with the subject, we anticipate from it most important results, as it will lead to the introduction of slate, in its various forms, into foreign countries (where hitherto it has been unknown), to the great advantage of the owners of quarries and the coasting trade, as well as those who may be engaged in its exportation.

**AN ACT OF GRACE.**—His Majesty has graciously granted a free pardon to all the surviving men, who, together with Jeremiah Brandreth, were condemned at a special assizes held in this town during the reign of terror of Castlereagh. It will be recollected these men were seduced into crime by the infamous spy Oliver, and then sentenced to death by his still more infamous employers. It is thought there are ten of these unhappy men still alive. Such an act of grace cannot fail to endear our beloved Sovereign to the heart of every Briton.—Derby Reporter.

**TONGUE V. ALLEN, CALLING HIMSELF ALLEN.**—JUDGMENT.—This was a suit commenced by Mr. Coxall Tongue, for a nullity of marriage, celebrated between him and Mrs. Mary Ann Allen, on the alleged ground of undue publication of bands.—From the proceedings in the cause, it appeared that the parties were published as Edward Coxall bachelor, and Mary Ann Allen, spinster, she being a widow.—Dr. Lushington went over the facts, and decided that, as there was no proof that the undue publication of bands was with the consent of both parties, the marriage could not be set aside. It had been decided, that unless the bands were knowingly and wilfully published falsely by both parties, the marriage could not be set aside; and it was his duty to pronounce that, in this case, the husband had failed in his proof to show why the marriage should be set aside.

Lord Deerbury met with a serious accident on the 1st of September, while out shooting with a party of friends. His Lordship received the charge from the gun of one of the party, in the arm and side, and one shot entered one of the noble Lord's eyes. Surgical aid was immediately sent for, but it is feared that the sight of the injured eye is gone.

The money market of London was exhibiting a novel feature—an exportation of gold to India.—Such an occurrence, says the Times of September 11th:—

Has not happened for twelve or thirteen years, though persons conversant with the momentary transactions between the two countries have for some months past been led to anticipate such a result.—The first indication which fell under their notice was a cessation of the supply from thence, which was followed by a rise in the exchange, and a notice from the East India Company of a higher rate for the rupee in sterling value, for bills drawn in India.—Much speculation is experienced on the probable consequence of this change, and it is generally anticipated that having begun, it must go on to a considerable extent, and prove a new drain on the bank, just relieved from the demand in the United States, at least equal to it in extent.

Sir Daniel Stanford has intimated to the Principal of Glasgow University, his intention of resigning his seat in Parliament as Representative of Paisley.

Prince and Princess Lieven and family arrived on the 14th of August, in the Russian capital, after narrowly escaping shipwreck. It appears that the Russian steam-vessel engaged to convey their Highnesses from Lubec to Cronstadt, through the ignorance or inadvertence of the Commander, got out of her course nearly thirty miles, and at nine

o'clock at night struck on some rocks, the position of which is not mentioned. Signals of distress were fired during the night; but no assistance was afforded till the following afternoon, when, after being on the rocks for twenty-four hours, the vessel was got off with some injury, and proceeded on her voyage. The Prince's domestic establishment, consisting of twelve English, and five foreign servants, had arrived previously in safety, in a sailing vessel, from the Thames.

**IMPORTANT INVENTION.**—We have just seen the model of a vessel, constructed on the principle of a steam packet, propelled by paddles, but from its peculiar mechanism, it completely supercedes the necessity of steam. The given power is communicated by four revolving sails (jigot shape,) placed over the centre of the boat, which are acted upon by the wind, from any point whatever, without in the least interrupting the progress of the vessel. The serious consequences often arising from the effects of sudden squalls are hereby completely obviated, from the accelerated horizontal action which the sails acquire, one counteracting the weight of the other in a direct ratio. The invention will also be of infinite utility in the construction of mills used in every description of manufacture. The inventor, Mr. John Willis, intends taking out a patent for the discovery.—Westford Independent.

The Lower Canada Company's shares were selling at £3 to £5 premium in London, on the 8th September.

**SILK TRADE.**—This branch of the national industry is now suffering severely. Many causes may be assigned for this, but the principle one appears to be the fact that the consumption of silk goods throughout the world has overrun the production of the raw material, which is, from its nature, susceptible of slow increase. Owing to the change in the affairs and proceedings of the East India Company, the imports of raw silk by that body have undergone a positive and considerable diminution. The result has been a serious reduction of the stock of raw silk in this country, and, by the assistance in some speculation, a very great rise in the price of that article. The endeavour to obtain an adequate increase in the price of manufactured goods, has to some extent actually checked the consumption, and in addition has alarmed the buyers, who will not purchase beyond their immediate wants, unless at prices productive of heavy loss to the manufacturers. Under these circumstances, one prudent course only seems left to the manufacturers and throwsters, which is to curtail their production, and that materially. By this means the demand for raw silk will be proportionally lessened, and a further advance (otherwise inevitably,) avoided, and on the other hand, the market will come by degrees, bare of goods, and the confidence of the buyers restored. This has been already done to some extent in this neighbourhood, and although the working classes are beginning to suffer from it, the stability of their future employment depends upon its being more extensively acted upon and persevered in. It may be mortifying enough at the same time, to hear that the continental manufacturers are so active that raw silk is being daily exported to France; but it is quite obvious that the evil will in no wise be mitigated by keeping the home market redundant of goods, and selling them at a loss.—Macclesfield Courier.

The French Astronomer-Royal, M. Arago, is now in London, on his way to Edinburgh, to join the meeting of savans which takes place next week in that city. M. Arago has been commissioned by his Government to entirely remodel the Observatoire Royale at Paris; and his journey to this country has been partly for the purpose of communicating personally with our astronomer Royal, Mr. Pond, and to examine the improvements in astronomical instruments which the Greenwich Observatory now exhibits, as well as to become acquainted with the superior manner of observing practiced there. M. Arago has expressed in the most unequivocal terms his admiration of all he has seen at Greenwich: he fully concurs in the praise which the most celebrated German astronomers have bestowed on the mode of conducting the business at our observatory, and acknowledges the beneficial results to nautical science which have flowed from the system there adopted, which originated with and has been perfected by our present Astronomer-Royal.

The German papers speak confidently of a meeting of the three Allied Sovereigns of the North, at Brun, in a short time.—The object of their meeting it is said, is to renew, confirm, and extend their friendly union. They cannot do better, for mankind is in no humour to sniffer their happiness to be destroyed, or sported with, even by Emperors.

Ere long, we believe the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel will visit Glasgow, and then we know the west of Scotland will take the lead in paying these eminent statesmen a compliment commensurate to their merits. Much as the good folks of the east are putting themselves about to do honour to Earl Grey, at the bidding of the Edinburgh Clique, we, at a week's warning, can transcend them at any time, whether as regards numbers, wealth, and intelligence, or in expense, in getting up an edifice of adequate size and magnificence, for the entertainment of such distinguished guests.—[Glasgow Courier.]

## MAINE AND LOWER CANADA.

**To the Editor of The Quebec Gazette.**  
SIR.—The natural connexion and probable relations between Lower Canada and the State of Maine, seem not to have been sufficiently considered.

From the St. Lawrence to the sea coast of Maine, through an extent east and west of 120 miles, the distance rarely exceeds two hundred

miles. The settlements in both countries are now fast coming up to the boundary line, and the country generally is susceptible of settlement and good roads. The highlands so much talked of as the boundary, can hardly be said to exist north of the St. Johns, the Penobscot and the Kennebec. The boundary between the two countries is indeterminate from the eastern sources of the Penobscot eastwardly; but wherever it may be fixed, it will not alter the natural connexion of the territory nor materially retard the relations between its inhabitants. From the western branch to the westward, there is no disagreement as to the boundary, and it is here the settlements of Lower Canada and Maine are nearly come into contact.

Maine is one of the most thriving of the Northern States, and contains a greater extent of cultivable territory than all the other New England States put together, which now contain more than a million and a half of inhabitants. Its population at present cannot be much short of half a million. In 1765, it contained only twenty thousand souls. The increase from 1820 to 1830, was about a hundred thousand souls. The mass of the population are the descendants of emigrants from England, and are homogeneous with those of the adjoining States of New England generally. They hence inherited the full character of the original English settlers in Massachusetts, with a greater degree, perhaps, of that hardy and adventurous spirit which characterizes colonists; Maine, properly speaking having been a colony of Massachusetts.

The inhabitants of Maine have long supplied the lumberers of New Brunswick on the waters of the St. Johns and the Miramichi, and even Pictou, in Nova Scotia, with cattle; much of their provisions and several of their hands penetrating through hundreds of miles of wilderness. They have shown themselves at Quebec and along the South Shore of the St. Lawrence, and wherever a profit is to be made; that is to say, where their presence is mutually advantageous, there they will penetrate. They are the most expert woodsmen and lumberers, and excel in mechanical ingenuity and invention. Shipbuilding and navigation are favorite and successful pursuits with them. Horses and neat cattle, and salted provisions, of which they have a superabundant supply, are the only produce of their farms. These and fish, and lumber in immense quantities, they send to the West Indies and to other States, with lime and cut stone to New Orleans and the Southern States, and import part of their bread stuffs. They are all industry, intelligence and enterprise, and occasionally spend a leisure hour on politics, anti-masonry, religious controversy, the Temperance cause, wonderful inventions, or wonderful stories; but so as not to lose any time that can be more profitably employed.

With such a people for immediate neighbours nay, we may say, living amongst us, (if the boundary as proposed is conceded, bringing them to within eighteen or twenty miles of the St. Lawrence for a distance of many miles,) we must and will have something to do.

There is a road already from the Penobscot to the waters of the St. John. They will want one to the St. Lawrence, probably, at Riviere du Loup. They have one from the Kennebec to the Chaudiere and the St. Lawrence at Pointe Levi. To live without trading, is to them not to live at all; to be prevented from trading where they find advantage, is to them the most horrible exercise of tyranny and barbarism. All that we can do, is to meet them so that the advantages may be mutual. The day is perhaps not far distant, when some of the supplies of the lower parts of this Province, during the winter, may find a market in the towns and seaports of Maine.

There are already in operation, in some parts of the United States, rail roads nearly as long as between Quebec and Portland, one of the finest harbours in America. A rail road conveyance from Quebec to Portland, would give us in winter an open seaport a day's travel from Quebec, and at a trifling cost. Supplies of goods from any part of the world, might come into Quebec during the whole winter, at probably a less cost from Portland than from Quebec to Montreal by steam; and a market be offered for any thing of which we might have an over-abundant supply.

This, Mr. Editor, is perhaps going too far in the world of anticipation; there is, however, no natural obstacle to prevent it, and far greater changes have already taken place. It is only about a century since the French and Indians proceeded on expeditions of several months duration up the Etchemin or the Chaudiere, and down the Kennebec to the tide waters for this purpose, burning or destroying the incipient settlements there. It is only about half a century since Arnold was more than a month in coming up the Kennebec, through Lake Megantic and down the Chaudiere to Pointe Levi, to lay siege to Quebec. The same distance may now be easily traversed in four or five days; and, thank God, for no such destructive purposes.

## ANTICIPATION.

**ALL** persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late Honorable John Murray Bliss, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within nine months from the date hereof: And all persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

GEORGE P. BLISS, } Administrators.  
L. A. WILMOT, }  
Fredericton, 27th September, 1834.

**MISSING.**  
FROM the Subscriber's office, Archibald's Practice, and Jones on Bailments.—The Subscriber will be very thankful for any information which may enable him to find the above works.  
6th Nov. 1834. L. A. WILMOT.

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 19th, 1834.

**ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.**  
Commissioner for } CHARLES LEE, Esq.  
next week.

## SAVING'S BANK.

Trustees for } HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.  
next week. } JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.  
MARK NEEDHAM, Esq.

## By Authority.



By His Excellency Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Baronet, G. C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

## A PROCLAMATION.

**WHEREAS** the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to the First Monday in December next, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to Thursday the Fifteenth day of January next, then to meet at Fredericton for the despatch of Business.

Given under my hand and seal, at Fredericton, the fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and in the fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.  
By His Excellency's Command.  
WM. F. ODELL.

**UNDER** the authority of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a Tract of Land containing One Hundred Acres on the East side of the Tobique River, about four miles above the mouth of the Gulouquet River, with a front of Eighty rods, being No. 1, in the first tier of Deputy Macleachlan's Survey, will be sold at Public Auction at this Office on WEDNESDAY, the 17th December next, at 12 o'clock. Upset price Eighty pounds.

THOMAS BAILLIE, C. C. L.  
Department for Crown Lands, }  
Fredericton, 17th Nov. 1834. }

Department for Crown Lands and Forests,  
Fredericton, 17th November, 1834.

**ON** application of Watts Bowker, a Mill Reserve on the Main Branch of the Richibucto River, comprising Five Thousand Acres, will be offered to public competition on SATURDAY, the 3d day of January next, at 12 o'clock:

And also on application of John Curran, a Reserve of Five thousand Acres on the East Branch of Saint Nicholas River:  
And on application of Isaac Sowerby, a Reserve of Five thousand Acres on Trout Brook, a Branch of the Richibucto River:  
And on application of Jeremiah M. Connell, a Reserve of Five thousand Acres on the West side of the River Saint John, in the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th tiers of Lots in Jackson Town settlement.

**CONDITIONS.**—Saw Mills must be built in the above situations, and put in operation by the 1st September, 1835, in consideration of which the Reserves will continue in force for ten years from the period of sale. The purchaser must be ready to point out the particular Tract he wishes to occupy within ten days after the sale, when it will be forthwith surveyed at his expense.

The proprietors of the Reserves must take out Licenses thereon annually, at the existing rate of duty and in conformity to the general regulations; and must comply with any alteration which may be made in the rate of duty and in the Regulations.

The Crown reserves the right of selling to persons intending to become actual Settlers, such portions of the Reserve as are eligible for settlement in the ratio of one hundred and fifty acres to each Settler; but in such case the proprietor of the Reserve will be allowed to select a similar quantity of Timbered Land, and have it added to his Reserve. Upset price, one pound per thousand acres.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,  
THOMAS BAILLIE, C. C. L.

## CAP. XLVIII.

An Act to authorize the Sale or Mortgage of the Estates of Persons found lunatic by Inquisition in this Province; and the granting of Leases of the same; and the conveyance of Estates held in trust by Lunatics or Idiots.

Passed 22d March 1834.

**WHEREAS** the want of sufficient power to dispose of the property of persons found lunatic or of unsound mind, and incapable of managing their affairs, by Inquisition taken in this Province, and to apply the same in discharge of their debts and engagements, is alike injurious to such persons and their Creditors: And whereas by