

# ENGLAND.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 20.—His Majesty's Ship *Pique*.—Extreme interest has been created among the navy visitors, and others at this port, by the appearance of his Majesty's ship *Pique*, captain the honorable H. I. Rouse, which has this day been placed in dock for the purpose of undergoing the necessary repairs. Her whole bottom from stem to stern, is a vast mass of jagged splinters; the keel is entirely gone, and in some parts no less than three feet in depth of solid timber has been pounded away by the force with which she struck upon the rock, leaving not more than an inch and a half of wood work between the water and her hold. Her safety has been entirely owing to the strength of her construction.

No greater merit is due to captain Symonds, on whose plan she was built, than to Sir Robert Seppings, since both agree in the principle which has proved her safety, namely, the entire solidity of the hull from the keel several feet upward. Had she been built on the old plan, her wreck must have been inevitable. It will be recollected that this is the vessel which brought home Lord Aylmer and staff from the Canada coast, in the Straits of Belle Isle, which caused her injury. Her traversing the Atlantic in the state she is (having encountered heavy gales, which carried away three masts, and some other damage afterward) constitutes an event as remarkable in sailing as has ever been heard of.

It was reported in London that Mr. O'Connell was about to be appointed a privy councillor!

**Marriage of the Queen of Portugal.**—We learn that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, has accepted for his son the proposal of marriage with the queen of Portugal, and a courier has been despatched to Lisbon with the marriage contract as approved by him.—The young prince will go to Lisbon in April, by Brussels and London; during the winter he will study the Portuguese language. He already speaks the Latin, French, English, Italian and Hungarian languages, with facility and elegance.—*Swabian Mercury*.

The Duke of Orleans, eldest son of the King of the French, had suddenly departed from Paris for Algiers, as some say, to take part in the war, and according to others, in consequence of a quarrel between himself and his father. The Emperor of Russia had made an unexpected visit to Vienna, where he took every body by surprise—no intimation of his approach, or even of his attention having been given. Speculation was of course, on the quiver, but the general belief seems to be, that it was nothing more than a whim of his imperial majesty.

The Turkish ambassador had arrived at Paris, and was received with great attention, which is supposed to indicate a disposition on the part of France to look somewhat sharply into the doings of Russia on the side of Turkey.

It seems to be very generally believed, if not proved, that the French Government has been secretly aiding Don Carlos with arms and money.—The English Government have remonstrated on the subject.

The news from Spain varies little from previous accounts. There are marchings and countermarchings—rumours of battles—and much boasting on both sides. The new ministry still gaining popularity—the juntas all quiet—the freedom of the press proclaimed except as to religious topics—and an excellent spirit of loyalty prevailing among the grandees, a number of whom had volunteered to raise, arm and support ten battalions for the queen's service.—The offer was of course accepted.

The Portuguese troops have at last marched into Spain, in aid of the queen—6500 in number.

General Iturralde has been dismissed by Don Carlos, and the Count D'Espey appointed captain-general of Catalonia in his stead.

A later account states that Count D'Espey had been seized by order of the French Government, at Perpignan, and conveyed a prisoner to Arles. This is said to be a great disappointment to the Carlists.

The Boston *Evening Gazette* of December 5th, furnishes English dates to the 31st, as will be seen by the following extracts from that paper:

**LATER FROM ENGLAND.**—The Packet ship *Josephine* at New York, brings London papers to the 30th and Liverpool to the 31st October. Six days later. They contain however little of importance.

There is nothing new from France relative to the indemnification:

The affairs of Algiers appear to cause some uneasiness in France. Serious disasters are said to have befallen the French, and large reinforcements are demanded.

Changes in the French cabinet continue to be spoken of. Measures are in progress for the formation of a protestant association at Liverpool.

The Greenland fisheries this year have been almost wholly unproductive. Oil had much risen in price, in consequence.

The arrival of 7000 Portuguese troops in Castillo, is announced in letters received at London.

## LOWER CANADA.

Montreal, (Saturday) Nov. 28th.—Among the public accounts laid before the Assembly are two, shewing the receipts and expenditures arising from the Land and Timber fund and from the payments of the British American Land Company. The receipts of the former amount to £10,336 2s. 10d. sterling for the year ending 10th October, 1835, and the balance remaining unexpended thereof, equal to £5542 4s. 6d. The payments by the British American Land Company to the same period amount to £10,728 19s. 8d. sterling, from out of which, payments have been made, equal to £9419 14s. 1d. leaving a balance of £1279 5s. 7d. Among these expenditures we notice £393 3s. sterling respectively to Samuel Gale and Robert Christie, Esquires, for their salaries as Chairmen of Quarter Sessions at Montreal and Quebec at £500 per annum, from the 15th January, to the 14th October 1835, pursuant to a despatch of Mr. Rice, dated 30th September, 1834.—*Gazette*.

The *Vindicator* of last evening contains a condensed statement of the information laid before the Assembly on the subject of the Post Office Department in the Canadas. We copy this table, from which it will be seen that the emoluments derived by Mr. Stayner, from his Office, amounts, on an average of three years, to £2074 5 8 per annum, and that on a similar average, £10,616 6 8 sterling, has been annually remitted to England.—*Neilsen's Gazette*.

The Upper Canada papers to the 14th inst., look with much interest to Lower Canada affairs, saying "they bear a strong relative interest to our own and lead the way to future proceedings here." They do not forget to add, that the Assembly's Address adheres to its former pretensions of an "elective Council," and makes no mention of the £31,000 and the Civil List. The papers of all the Colonies on the continent and the islands of North America, will imitate closely our proceedings.

The American papers seek in vain for "expressions of loyalty," and are astonished at the conduct of the English Government.

All these are the "apparent pretensions" of the "French origin" party. Those who know it well, cannot mistake their further aim—to establish a "Nation Canadienne" in North America, to subvert all the authority here, and to form, with a people that take no share whatever in their measures, a kind of Parisian Convention of which history informs us of the amiable character.—That this will be the case, altogether depends upon the English Government; that it would last or exist a few months, if that Government were gone, is one of those absurdities which can only enter the head of the most unjust as well as the most ignorant of men.—*Id.*

A very numerous and influential meeting of the signers of the petitions to Parliament against the pretensions of the Assembly, met on Saturday evening, at Mr. Payne's, Albion Hotel. The zeal which they manifested, and the grounds on which they resist the oppressions of the "French origin" party,—now sanctioned by Lord Gosford, the English Governor, acting without a responsible Executive Council, and contrary to the instructions given to all former Governors,—are of such a character, that their cause must triumph, or the British subjects of this Province be basely enslaved, in free North America, without another instance on record, where they have been tyrannized over and submitted.

The question reduces itself to this plain one. Lord Gosford and the French Assembly have violated the law; in paying the contingencies out of the taxes; they have disposed unlawfully of a certain amount of money, contrary to positive statute; they have, in fact, robbed British subjects of their property;—that right of property, recognized by Magna Charta, for the infraction of which they have brought to the block one of their kings, and expatriated the royal family;—that inherent original right of man, without the security of which, the British subject, and every other, is a slave, with the feelings and rights of a freeman,—for which the United States, against the whole English nation, struggled successfully.—*Id.*

The Court of King's Bench this day pronounced judgment against Dr. Charles Lusignan, Returning Officer at the last *West Ward* election, for having refused the vote of Mr. Robertson M'Intosh, condemning that most worthy functionary to a fine of £10 and costs. Other suits, for similar omissions, are now pending. We would recommend an immediate application to our Corporation for a reimbursement of this judgment, or perhaps the House of Assembly, who, in its generosity, out of the contingences so "cheerfully" granted, might vote a small sum, to

prevent a devoted adherent being put to inconvenience.—*Id.*

Now that Mr. Justice Kerr has been dismissed, and a vacancy has taken place on the Canadian Bench, rumour is busy appointing a successor. We must admit at the same time, that few of the gentlemen whose names we have heard mentioned, possess greater claims to the public respect, or are endowed with a more profound knowledge of the Law, than Mr. Morin, the honorable member for Bellechasse, whose elevation to the Bench would go far to secure for the present administration, for his Majesty's Government, the confidence of all classes of the people of this Province.—*Vindicator*.

Among the new grievances is one suggested by the *Echo du Pays*, which will no doubt induce the Assembly to claim the property of the late order of Recollets, devoted exclusively to support and lodge the poor. Not only the Quebec Barracks, but the Quebec English Cathedral and the Court House, will now be wrested from kindly England, for the rich and independent representatives of "French origin," to be disposed of for their beautiful schemes.

**QUEBEC AND MAINE RAILROAD.**  
To the Editor of the *Christian Guardian*.  
SIR,—I fear my Letter of the 19th of October, which you did me the favour to insert, has shared the fate of all letters unaccompanied by some influential name. Nevertheless I hope you will permit me to pursue the subject a little farther, that, if possible, public attention may be awakened.

In an American journal a hint is given of an intention to start the intended "Steam Packet Line" from some port eastward of New-York, that the passage may be made out to Liverpool in eleven days, and return in fourteen days. There can be no question as to the correctness of their views; and should not our capitalists and merchants perceive, by this, that *Halifax*, or St. John's, N. B., is equally well situated, as the American eastern ports, for effecting a short passage?—and should they not perceive that a *Line of Packets* so established, and in conjunction with the Rail-road proposed in my first letter, would carry our Provinces at least one thousand miles nearer to the Parent State in regard to time; and let me ask, is not that a point, worthy of attention, and, if possible, (which I humbly conceive it to be,) worthy of being carried into effect?

Should Belfast in Maine become a port in conjunction with Quebec, the advantages to the former will be immense. Commerce and emigration would flow through it; duties would be derived from them; and seizures to no small amount would assist in filling their coffers.

Let our merchants reflect how much their prospects are affected by the length of the present navigation, which prevents merchandize from arriving of tenor than twice a year, and our letters once a month; whereas the measures now proposed in these letters would enable the former to arrive at least once in every six weeks, and the latter four times a month, as through New-York, and all publications in the same proportion.

I would further suggest, that, should the Imperial Parliament grant the application of the merchants of St. John's N. B., to trade direct to China, would not such advantages, properly devised and matured, be the means of extending and confirming our prosperity?—And, should the Rail-road to Lake Simcoe be carried into operation, (which, beyond all doubt, it should be,) what happy effects may we not anticipate from such an uninterrupted and extensive communication?

I will not occupy your valuable columns by attempting to describe them, because they must be apparent to every intelligent mind; and those least addicted to sanguine cannot say this measure is a visionary one. It should be entertained by all who desire the welfare of our adopted homes, and who would thus be drawn nigher to that land where all that they once loved, and admired, and all that they should cherish the remembrance of, is concentrated.

A Report has been drawn up by Captain Yule as to the practicability of a rail-road to Maine. The measure is but in its infancy, and I devoutly hope it may never reach maturity, as it is a measure detrimental to the interests of the Colonies and derogatory to British enterprise.

I hope to see the project sketched out in these letters, taken into consideration by the colonial, shipping, and mercantile associations, both here and in Great Britain, because their interests are deeply concerned and a fair investment is opened for masses of dormant British capital.

I also hope, through the medium of your extensively-circulated Paper, and by other means, to be able to direct public attention to a measure bearing the probable appearance of becoming the high-road of our prosperity in these Provinces.  
JUVENIS.  
Toronto, U. C. Nov. 16th, 1835.

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 16, 1835.

### Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.  
Director this week, JOHN ROBINSON, Esq.  
Discount Days, . . . Tuesdays and Fridays.  
Bills or Notes offered for Discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before three o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

**SAVING'S BANK.**  
Trustees for HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.  
next Week. JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.  
MR. PETER FISHER.

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



By Authority.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 12th December, 1835.

The following List, containing the numbers of the Warrants now in the Treasury, with the names of the Persons to whom they are payable, is published for the information of all concerned.

No.	SERIES 1835.
516,	George Rogers, Courier.
517,	Benjamin Babb, Bye Road.
518,	Hon. Geo. Shore, Adjutant General.
519,	J. Simpson, Printing Revised Laws.
520,	Geo. Hood Esquire, Deserters.
521,	W. McDonald, Exploration.
522,	Andrew Little, Oat Mill. [Seamen.
523,	Wm. McLeod and J. Mackay, Sick
524,	John Wright Esq., Board of Health.
525,	Joshua Chappell, Passage Vessel.
526,	Alexander Brown, Oat Mill.
527,	John Humphrey, ditto.
528,	John Hawkes ditto.
529,	E. B. Chandler Esq., Bear Bounty.
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533,	Parish Schools, Dorchester.
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539,	" Hillsborough.
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567,	" Moncton.
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569,	" Shediac.
570,	" Salisbury.
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572,	" Coverdale.
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575,	W. T. Peters Esq., Clerk of Circuits.
576,	Robert Ellis, Bridge.

**BY** command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the undermentioned Lots of Land will be sold by Public Auction, at this Office, on MONDAY the 1st day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, p. m. and subject to the conditions heretofore published:—

Lot number one, in the first tier New River, adjoining east of James Vernon's Grant, on the north side of the St. Andrews Road, containing 168 acres, County of Saint John.  
Lot number one, in the second tier New River, adjoining north of Woodberry and Vernon's Grants, containing 220 acres. Lot number two and three adjoining above the Indian Reserve, between the Big Levee and the main North West Miramichi, containing 300 acres, in the County of Northumberland. Lot number ten, in the first tier on the east side of the South West Branch of Miramichi River, and north of Lands occupied by John Harris, containing 137 acres, in the County of Northumberland. Upset price 10s. per acre by instalments.

Various Timber Berths for Licences to expire on the 1st May, 1836, will be offered on the following day.

Various Timber Berths for Licences on the 1st May, 1836, will also be offered on the following day of the sale on the 4th January next.

THOMAS BAILLIE,  
Commissioner Crown Lands,  
Crown Land Office,  
Fredericton, 14th December, 1835.

The Examination of the College and its dependency the Collegiate School, which began at ten on Monday and ended at two yesterday, afforded satisfactory evidence of the progress generally made by both Students and Scholars. The proficiency of some since their last Examination, as well as their uniform propriety of conduct, deserved and received especial commendation. The number of undergraduate Students on the College register has risen to twenty-three, while that of Scholars is forty-one; making an aggregate of sixty-four youths, who have recently enjoyed, or are about to avail themselves of, the benefit of a liberal education in the University of King's College, Fredericton.

### FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We resume our observations upon the subject of Fruits with the pleasure that springs from an earnest desire to do an acceptable service to this Society, and with the hope that our humble exertions may not be entirely unprofitable.

In speaking of the various competitions under the rules and orders of this Society, it must be remembered that the several competitors were of course in this small community well apprised of the success of their neighbours in the culture of their various subjects of competition, and that many refrained too modestly and we think unadvisedly from exhibiting specimens of their own, because they were satisfied they could not successfully compete with others. This was remarkable in the case of the Strawberry, but we shall first notice the most distinguished Melons.

Mr. Waits exhibited on the 11th July a yellow cantelope Melon of a very large and superior quality, weighing 5½ lbs. with a communication which we shall give below.

P. Fraser, Esq. on the 25th of the same month, presented a very fine yellow fleshed netted cantelope, weighing 6½ lbs.

Mr. Woolforde presented on the 1st August, a small green fleshed cantelope, of delicious flavor, and this carried the prize, as the best variety of Melon.

The only communication we have on this subject was that from Mr. Waits, dated 11th July, which is as follows:—

"I present for competition a yellow oblong cantelope Melon, the seed of which was sown on the 4th of April, the plant transplanted into the fruiting bed on the 29th of the same month, and the Fruit cut July 11th, making three months and six days from the time of planting until the Fruit was ripe. The Melon is above the ordinary standard, weighing 5½ lbs. and the vines are bearing well. Of the flavor it will be unnecessary for me to speak, as that must pass the ordeal of your discriminating palate. From the cold and backward weather of the Spring, the Fruit has been rather more tardy than usual in ripening, but I think (these difficulties and disadvantages considered) they are before you in good time."

Thus then it appears that in a backward season, Melons of large size and superior quality have been produced here in perfection as early as the 11th July, and in little more than three months from the seed. There are those who were disposed to doubt such a fact, but it is now placed beyond doubt or contradiction by successful experiments during the last rather unfriendly season.

Strawberries as well as Melons have been in our gardens from time immemorial, but until within a few years the former have been much neglected, or rather have been cultivated after Mr. Cobbett's system; and suffered to run wild, without culture or control, in the spot allotted to them in the garden. This is well known now to be a bad system. Indeed like every other fruit under the sun, Strawberries are produced in size and quality proportionate to the care and culture bestowed upon them. This has been exemplified remarkably by the President of this Society (Mr. Woolforde) during the past season, whose mode of culture we shall notice presently. But we beg the indulgence of our readers, while we first give a passing remark on this delicious berry. The Strawberry is with some few other fruits distinguished by what may be called a remarkable characteristic, namely, that it is always agreeable to the palate. Many fruits are absolutely forbidding to the taste although in the greatest perfection. The ripe Strawberry is always delicious, no matter whether wild or of garden cultivation; we never heard of a man, sick or well, who turned from a ripe Strawberry. It has another characteristic in its cultivation, that should recommend it to the care of every man who has a garden, which is, that there is no difficulty in ripening it during the most unpropitious season. If any one should say they need not be cultivated because they grow wild in abundance, our answer is, that they grow so much more luxuriantly by garden cultivation, that a little trouble is well paid by having the pleasure of plucking a pint at a time (which has been done from a single stool) in the garden, instead of having to range an acre of ground to achieve the same thing in the fields.

Mr. Woolforde's Strawberries took the prize of the Society, and we have much satisfaction in giving his communication on his mode of cultivation. It is dated 1st August, and is as follows:—

"I regret that public duty prevented me from attending the meeting of the Committee on the evening of the 18th July, at which time I had prepared to submit a third