

The Lady of the Lake, Capt. Grant, with two hundred and thirty souls on board, was wrecked on the 11th of May, on her passage from Belfast to Quebec, and of the whole number only 15 were saved.

We call the attention of our readers to the complaints of our correspondent "Talleyrand." The neglect of the upper Country, as regards Roads, was in our "Mem. for remarks." A Royal Road (or Road fit for Royalty, we suppose) can be laid open through a desert where human foot has never trod, while thriving, industrious settlements are allowed to remain locked up, in a manner, with no other highway than what Nature's Great Supervisor may have kindly provided in Rivers and Creeks.

We are a strange creature—our disposition is to be at peace with all men, and yet we are bent on declaring war against many. We are sworn to secrets, and with our eagle eye we are searching out mysteries, and would drag par force many latent things before the public gaze. From our Watch Tower we look around upon the busy world, and while our hearts are unutterably full of pity for the sufferings of mankind, we are biting our lips with rage, and our eyes are flashing with indignation, at the evil deeds of numbers. Whenever we see evil superinduced by official doings we are bound ex officio, to give the alarm. Being identified with Englishmen, as regards our birthrights, we should ill become that identity, and every drop of blood we hear

"Would each be guilty of a several bastardy," were we tamed to submit to misrule and oppression. We are Physicians, and we are Lawyers; and at this eventful crisis in the world's history, it behoves us to examine with care and scrutiny the condition of the corps politique, to ascertain whether it be diseased—and if it be—to prescribe for its restoration to soundness and health. We are not for leaving all legislation to our Representatives—we shall do what we can to assist them, and we venture to promise them a budget of no ordinary magnitude for their examination when we shall see them again convoked.

Our object shall be to state facts and draw deductions—to bring the Provincial Government up to the standard of the British Constitution, and to mark the contrast. The government of New Brunswick is indeed a riddle, the solution of which will present to our readers a strange mixture of contraries; and when we shall have exhibited this rude and undigested mass, we may in future be more sparing in laudations upon our Constitution. Our motto is—British "Constitutional Rights;" and whenever we shall lack authorities from that quarter, we shall resort to the "spirit of laws" and to expediency. There is a *suprema lex*, and that is the *salus populi*; and he who knows what is truly symptomatic of the public health, and has reflected at all upon our present condition, must say with us, that the *Law Supreme* has not been acted upon. One thing we hasten to utter—we are dissatisfied with our present political system.—That it must shortly be changed we boldly predict; and from this our prescience we derive consolation. The motives which have for some time past actuated, and which now excite, our Rulers, are being discovered; and the *exposé* must result in a reform of principle, beneficial to the Province at large.

It would appear from certain State movements (which we shall hereafter particularize), that prerogative!—prerogative! is the cry which is to render inaudible the petitions of justice and expediency. One would suppose that the *alto relievo* example of the unyielding prerogative of a Charles with its consequences might attract and instruct the Governors of these latter days. But there are those who will not, and those who can not, profit from examples, and to such we shall hereafter personally address ourselves.

We must be severe in some of our reflections—it can not be otherwise. The days of Editorial delicacy—and a fearful looking for fiery indignation, are passing away.—The day star of the liberty of the Provincial Press has dawned upon us—we feel its invigorating influence, and must act in accordance with our feeling.

In our next number we shall devote a column to a subject which has created great sensation and disquietude in the Province: and shall show that justice has withdrawn herself from a certain quarter. We shall first endeavor to prepare a place for her, and then invite her to return.

THE ROYAL ROAD.

We are sadly perplexed by this costly Toy.—Such was our consummate vanity that we once congratulated ourselves upon the possession of a Key to the mysteries connected with the Royal Road, but we are now humbled even to the dust.—We confess our error, and acknowledge that the exquisite folly of some men, surpasses our utmost conceptions of folly.—They seem to delight in trifling with the people, and the elevation of their rank is presumed to exempt them from the necessity of practising the customary courtesies of society. One would almost imagine that vicious eccentricities were alone to be found in the Councils of our Country, and that Cabinets were the chosen receptacles of imbecility.—Sincerely do we lament that Sir Archibald Campbell should have sanctioned such Utopian schemes—such chimerical fantasies, as the opening of the Royal Road. It grieves us to record the verdict which every impartial man must pronounce upon the measure. A strange species of fatality seems to pervade every act of the Executive, and each successive exertion of delegated sovereignty, but adds fuel to the political flame which already burns too fiercely in our land. But we must not be supposed to deny that the formation of a line of Road through the wilderness, would be advantageous to the country,—such an allegation would brand us with folly. We condemn only the mode in which it is, and has been, proposed to form that Road.—We condemn the profound ignorance of those who presumed to advise His Excellency upon the subject; and we condemn the waywardness which still persists in the execution of that ridiculous scheme. Experience is an excellent Instructor; but her lessons make no impression on Princes. We will briefly relate the facts which have caused us to pen this article. The making of the Royal Road has been offered for Contract by Auction, and the experiment, as on a former occasion, has failed; two miles only have been sold of that part of the line which is said to be half finished,—at the rate of £44 per mile,—£45 being the upset price, exclusive of Bridges. The Road requires only to be turpiked—24 feet from ditch to ditch, and crowned 18 inches. All the trees have been removed by the root, leaving a perfectly clear space of about 60 feet wide.—The Contractor engages to finish the work before November, and in a style equal to a portion of the Road which lies about two miles beyond Pickard's Mills—and is by far the best part of the entire Route. This portion, which is taken as a

possible to give definite instructions on this point:—the following may be taken as a general data.

Plants whose roots are of a fine thready, fibrous texture with branches, fragile or slender, such as the leath &c. should be planted in a peaty soil, or decomposed vegetable matter, (the leaves of trees, not resinous, perfectly decomposed,) and mixed with one-third sand.

For *Geraniums*—a sandy loam and some vegetable mould.

For *bulbs*—Light sandy loam.

For *Myrtle*, and hard woody plants, rich loam, lightened with vegetable mould and a little sand.

For succulent plants, as *Cactus*, &c. an equal portion of sandy loam and lime rubbish, divested of its grosser parts. Many individuals consider a great variety of soils, or composts absolutely necessary where a large collection of plants are cultivated. This is not by any means the case. Twenty years ago this would have been considered a hazardous assertion, but the development of the natural arrangement of plants has dispelled those delusions and convinced us by the most positive proof, (the laws of nature,) that the soil and treatment congenial to one individual plant will, in general, be equally applicable to every plant of that family.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WATCHMAN.

MR. LUGRIN:—

I have some complaints to make against men and measures, and I must crave your assistance. I perceive that your paper bears true indications of a Free Press—and to you I must resort on this occasion. I am an inhabitant of Madawaska, and have ever borne true allegiance to the King and Government of our Country.

In the lower part of what is called the Madawaska settlement, there are many poor people located on ungranted lands. A verbal application was made last year to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for leave to those persons to make a small quantity of Pine Timber on the lands upon which they resided—and in consideration of their poverty, the Commissioner gave verbal licence for all those persons to make Timber, provided each one should not get to exceed 30 Tons. In consequence of this licence, every Squatter as soon as the season would permit, commenced making timber in proportion to his means. In the month of January last, a letter was sent from Mr. Baillie to a person in Madawaska, countermanding the licence given, and informing him that no timber could be cut on the "disputed territory." At that time notice was immediately given to the persons making the timber, when operations ceased; but there were then made about 156 tons. During the last Spring J. A. Macaulan, Esq. came to the Madawaska, and gave it out that 8s. per ton must be paid for the timber cut as above mentioned. He was told that Mr. Baillie had given permission. He replied that Mr. B. denied that he had done so; and L. R. Coombes, Esq. finding that the timber must be seized unless the demand were paid, gave his Bond for £30 payable 1st August next for the required duties—and obtained an affidavit of the licence having been given by Mr. Baillie from a person who was present. The Commissioner's words were "You may tell them to go on and make timber till further orders; but no one must exceed 30 tons."

Such kindness as this is ruinous Mr. Lugrin—and the country may well rejoice at the departure of a man who could thus inveigle the poor and needy. If Mr. B. had not the power to grant such permission, why did he do so? He knew that the timber was on the "disputed territory," and that it was the intention of the Government not to permit any one to make timber on that ground. Why did he then say—go on till further orders? and why did he postpone his "further orders," until so much timber was made, and until the poor Frenchmen had expended their little all in making and hauling it? But above all, how could Mr. Baillie deny to His Excellency that he ever granted leave for the timber to be cut? Two or three persons were present when Mr. B. gave permission; and can verify by affidavit what I have alleged above.

If Mr. B. thought that he was dealing with persons who would quietly bear with such gross deception, let him now learn that he was ignorant of the character of those persons. He may be assured that his conduct will be long remembered by the poor whom he has thus deceived.

Another cause of complaint which we have in Madawaska is, the non-appropriation of money granted "for the Great Road from Fredericton to the Canada Line." For many years past the grants have been made out in this way, and no money has been expended above the Grand Falls. From the Falls to the Canada Line is a distance, I believe, of about 80 miles, and without any Great Road excepting for a short distance through a thickly settled part below the Chapel. The Madawaska Settlement contains upwards of 3000 inhabitants, and they have hitherto been subject to the British Government. By that Government they have been neglected,—and they are ready now to believe that they belong to no country. They are suspicious that the British Government apprehend their dismemberment from the Province, and that therefore they are forgotten in the important matter of Roads.

We sincerely hope that some decision may shortly be made that we may know where to look for Legislative aid for our Roads and other objects.

If the Legislature make a grant of money so to be expended on the Road to the Canada line, and that grant be expended below the Grand Falls—the Administrator—the Executive of the Government must, I conceive, be in fault. Perhaps you may know where the fault lies—if so, I hope you will, on behalf of the Madawaska Settlement, endeavor to remedy the evil.

TALLEYRAND.

Madawaska, July, 1833.

JOHN T. SMITH

Has received his Spring Supply of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

Among which are the following Articles—viz. SUPERFINE FLOUR, Rye do.; Corn, and Corn Meal; brown and loaf Sugar; Molasses; Rice; Barley; Teas; Coffee; Chocolate; Keg and Bloom Raisins; Liverpool and Table Salt; Tobacco; Soap; Candles; Spermin and Seal Oil; boiled and raw Lard; White Lead; Indigo; Alum; and Copperas; Red Wood; Log do.; Tar, Pitch, & Rosin, &c. &c. &c. All of which, together with his usual supply of other articles, will be sold on the most reasonable terms for prompt payment, at his Store, in Queen-street, opposite James F. Gale, Druggist.

N. B. J. T. S. will keep on hand a constant supply of this country manufactured LEATHER of the best quality. Fredericton, 18th May, 1833.

THE Subscriber has on Consignment a few SADDLES & BRIDLES, low priced. THOMAS STEWART.

Fredericton, 3d June 1833.

this opinion, however, appears not to have been entertained at head quarter at Koniah, or by the French Embassy. It will now be a cause of regret to the Egyptians that the real intentions of the Porte were not ascertained sooner; for Ibrahim Pacha will scarcely venture to attack the Russian Camp, and in case of a further loss of time, he will find it difficult to maintain his ground. The main army of the Russians will reach Constantinople about May 15, and will, it is said, immediately commence offensive operations. The most intimate friendship now prevails between the Russian and Turkish authorities, and the Sultan is most attentive in supplying the Russian troops with every thing necessary. There are now 14,700 Russians in the camp at Scutari, and to-morrow they will be joined by 400 Turkish Artillery. Russian officers have been sent to the Dardanelles to put the castles into a state of defence. Thus the war appears to begin again with new vigor. The capital enjoys perfect tranquility, to which the presence of the Russians no doubt contributes greatly.

An Imperial manifesto was published at St. Petersburg, May 1st, relative to recruiting the army, ordaining that the levy of recruits in certain districts which had been put off, shall now be affected. The recruiting was to commence May 15, and to terminate July 15.

Letters from Odessa, April 19, say—Yesterday morning the squadron of Rear Admiral Stageski, of board of which is a detachment of troops, sailed, company with some merchant vessels, for Constantinople. The Commander of the 26th division of Infantry, Lt. Gan. Oroschtschenko, has embarked on board the Admiral's ship, the Paris.

AGRICULTURE.

Asparagus.—Weak brine sprinkled upon asparagus beds, in wet weather, has a surprising effect in promoting the luxuriance of that delicious vegetable.

Sheep.—Every year a flock of sheep should be examined, in order to find out such as begin to grow old, and ought to be off for fattening; as they require particular management, and should be put in a flock by themselves. Sheep may be fattened in winter, but it is commonly too expensive, as they require a good deal of richer food than hay. When sheep are once become fat, they should be killed, for it is said they cannot be made fat a second time. The teeth of ewes begin to decay at five, those of wethers at seven, and those of rams not till eight.—New-York Farmer.

TO DESTROY CATERPILLARS.—A mode of destroying caterpillars, has been discovered by accident. A piece of woollen rag had been blown by the wind into a currant-bush, and when taken out was found covered by these leaf-devouring insects.—Pieces of woollen cloth were immediately placed on every bush in the garden, and the next day the caterpillars had universally taken to them for shelter. In this way thousands were destroyed every morning.

CUCUMBERS.—This vegetable, so universally cultivated, should be planted in the same manner as directed for the Lima Bean. The same distance apart and the same number of seeds planted in each hill, thinning them likewise to three of the strongest plants when they have put forth the second rough leaf. Cucumbers, when coming through the ground, are very apt, in this country, to suffer from the depredations of an insect, which completely destroys the cotyledons or seed leaves, and consequently ruins the crop. I have this morning (May 20th) seen a plan adopted by a friend of mine in the vicinity of Rochester, which has enabled him to set these destroyers at defiance, merely by placing a covering of raw cotton over the hills sufficiently thick to prevent the ingress of any insect. Such hills as were exposed, the plants were completely destroyed, while those which were covered with the cotton, escaped free from the smallest injury.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.—However well farmers may think they understand their business, yet they would derive benefit from having a work on agriculture, to which they could refer in reference to every operation on the farm. They would always find some hint or suggestion that would be more or less important. The physician, lawyer, and clergyman, think and justly too, that they cannot fill their stations without a library of books for reference. Is farming a calling so much lower that not a single volume is necessary?

TREATMENT OF CHOICE PLANTS IN ROOMS.

The greatest difficulties in preserving plants in rooms are, when they are placed in a dark or close apartment, where they do not receive a sufficiency of light and air,—so essential to their health and vigour,—preserving them from our frosts in winter,—watering them when not requisite,—filthiness collected on the leaves,—or in being planted in unsuitable soils.

The first point, want of proper light and air, is one of the most essential to be considered. Plants should invariably be placed as near the light as they can conveniently stand, admitting as much air as possible, when the weather is favourable. During the severity of winter, they should be placed in an apartment where the temperature is never allowed to descend below from 35° to 40° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. Should any accident occur and the temperature decrease below 33° the plants will certainly suffer. The only remedy is, as early as possible, water the whole plant over with cold water, and put it in a shady place in the room for the ensuing day.

INDUJICIOUS WATERING.—More plants are injured in rooms by this means, than many persons imagine. Too much water is generally applied to plants, particularly in winter and spring. If a plant looks sickly, water is applied; the consequence, certain death. This is like an unskilful physician who gluts the weakly stomach of his patient by ingredients which only hasten that result which it is his desire to prevent. A safe criterion for watering a plant in a pot, will be, always to allow the soil in the pot to have the appearance of dryness; but guard against its becoming so dry as to cause the plant to flag or become wilted. In summer this course is of less importance: it is for the winter and spring for which the above remarks are more particularly intended.

FILTHINESS COLLECTED ON THE LEAVES.—This may arise from two causes, insects or dust. The former can easily be subdued by placing the plants under any close vessel, and burning some tobacco until they become well enveloped in smoke. This will completely destroy every insect to which plants are liable in close rooms. If dust has collected on the leaves in any quantity, if in summer, it may be well watered by a watering pot having a rose, but if in winter, they had better be cleansed by means of a moist sponge.

POTTING IN UNSUITABLE SOILS.—It is almost im-

day, and the workhouse to be suspecting that it was the body of a woman named Eliza Baker, who had lived twice, but who had been discharged by his account of jealousy, he went to the workhouse, and recognised the body of the unfortunate girl. He was very much agitated, and he cut off a lock of the hair, and kissed the corpse. He immediately went to an undertaker, and gave orders for the funeral. He then went to the deceased's parents, who reside in Adelaide place, Whitecross st., Cripplegate, and informed them of the melancholy fate of their daughter. They also went to the workhouse, and, on being shown the body, were loud in their lamentations.

On the jury being assembled on Monday evening, they proceeded to view the body of the deceased, and, on their return, a number of witnesses were examined, mostly relations, who swore positively to the body.

From the evidence it appeared that the deceased had lived with Mr. Wood as a servant for 4 months, but his wife being jealous, she was discharged about a month ago, since which time Mr. Wood supplied her with money and kept her from want.

Mrs. Baker, the mother of the deceased, and other relations, in giving their evidence, spoke in severe terms of the conduct of Mr. Wood, and said that they had no doubt, but that he had seduced the unfortunate girl, which had caused her to commit suicide.

The jury appeared to be very indignant, and after 5 hours deliberation, it was agreed to adjourn the case until Thursday afternoon, when they reassembled.

Mr. Wood, the alleged seducer, was now present, but he was so overcome by his feelings at the melancholy occurrence, that nothing could be made of him; in fact, he was like a man in a state of stupefaction.

Mrs. Wood, the wife, was called in; she is 28 years older than her husband, and shook her head at him, but nothing was elicited from her, her passion completely overcoming her reason.

A Jurymen.—The more we dive into this affair, the more mysterious it appears against Mr. Wood.

This remark was occasioned on account of some marks of violence on the body; there had been a violent blow on the nose, a black mark on the forehead, and a severe wound on the thigh.

The jury were commencing to deliberate on their verdict, when a drayman in the employ of Messrs. Whitebread & Co., brewers, walked into the jury-room, and said that he wished to speak to the Coroner and jury.

Mr. Carter.—What is it you want? Drayman—I comes to say, gentlemen, that Mrs. Baker's daughter, you are now holding an inquest on, is now alive and in good health.

The coroner and jury (in astonishment)—what do you say?

Drayman—I'll swear that I met her to day in the street, and spoke to her.

The Coroner, witnesses, and jury were all struck with amazement, and asked the drayman if he could bring Eliza Baker, which he undertook to do in a short time.

In the interim the jury and witnesses went again to view the body of the deceased. Mr. Wood shed tears over the corpse, and was greatly affected, as well as all her relations; the drayman's story was treated as nonsense, but the jury, although of the same opinion, were determined to await his return.

In about a quarter of an hour the drayman returned, and introduced the real Eliza Baker, a fine looking young woman, and in full health.

To depict the astonishment of the relations and of Mr. Wood is totally impossible, and at first they were afraid to touch her.

She at last went forward, and took Mr. Wood by the hand (who stood motionless), and exclaimed, "How could you make such a mistake as to take another body for mine? Do you think I would commit such an act?"

Mr. Wood could not reply, but fell senseless in a fit, and it was with great difficulty that 7 men could hold him.

After some time he recovered, and walked away, to the astonishment of every one, with Eliza Baker, leaving his wife in the jury room.

Several of the jurors remarked that they never saw such a strong likeness in their lives as there was between Eliza Baker and the deceased, which fully accounted for the mistake that the witnesses had made.

The whole scene was most extraordinary, and the countenances of the witnesses and jurymen it is impossible to describe.

There was no evidence to prove who the deceased was: and the jury, after about 11 hours investigation, returned a verdict of "found drowned," but by what means the deceased came into the water there is no evidence to prove.—Herald, April 20,

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, JUNE 26.

The New York papers of Monday evening furnish the annexed article of news:—

Letter from France.—By the packet ship Henry IV. Capt. Pell, the Editors of the Journal of Commerce have received Paris papers to the evening of May the 16th, and Mavre to the evening of the 17th. The only important intelligence is, the breaking off of the negotiation between Ibrahim Pacha and the Porte, and the preparation on both sides to resume hostilities. Considerable bodies of Russian troops are flocking towards Constantinople, to join their comrades already there. If hostilities are actually resumed, and Russia takes an active part in the affair, it is impossible to say what consequences may eventually be realized. England and France will not look on in silence and see the Autocrat extending his power over the ruins of the Turkish Empire. Nor will they be entirely satisfied with professions which the whole line of his conduct goes to contradict.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 12th inst. gives the following of the 22d ultimo, received by express from Constantinople:—The negotiations with Ibrahim Pacha are broken off, and preparations are making here to resume hostilities. Ibrahim Pacha has received orders from his father not to renounce Adana, and he refuses to evacuate Natolia, until the Sultan shall have made this concession. But the latter refuses to comply with the demand of the Egyptians, and has declared that having given sufficient proofs of his forbearance, he retracts all his former concessions. That the Sultan regards as null and void the proposals made to effect an arrangement, after the arrival of the auxiliary army from Russia. He wholly relies on his power, contrary to the expectations of Admiral Roussin. It was supposed by many that the Porte only negotiated to gain time;