PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1814. No. 6.

[13s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

The following Letter has been handed to us for insertion.

Circular Letter to the Catholic Clery.

(Within the Diocese of Quebec.)

Gentlemen,

In my constant disposition to embrace every opportunity of strengthening the ties which attach you to his Majesty, I ought not to conceal from you, that the Loyalty manifested by the Catholic Clergy of Canada, since the commencement of the present war, has, in the name and on the part of the King, met with the most gracious approbation of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, expressed in the most satisfactory manner by Lord Bathurst one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in his despatches of the 2d July last, which his Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to communicate to me.

It is extremely flattering to the subjects to reflect, that they have merited the favour and confidence of their Sovereign. This consideration added to the motives of religion, and the principles that have governed your conduct hitherto, most amply convince me, that you will redouble your vows, your prayers and your efforts in the defence of the most precious interests of our beloved country; but more especially at an epoch, when the new motions of the enemy seem to give a more serious aspect to the American war.

I am perfectly,
Gentlemen,
Your most humble and
Obedient Servant,
J. OCTAVUS, Bishop of Quebec.

[True Copy.]
P. F. Furgeon, Private Secry.
Quebec, 8th Oct. 1813.

The Revd. Angus M'Eachran, Catholic Missionary, Prince Ed. Island.

Public Notice.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island passed in the year 1812, intitled "An Act for raising a fund "to make and keep in repair the Pumps, Wells, and Streets of "Charlotte-Town, and for other purposes therein mentioned," the Inhabitants of this Town are hereby required to assemble at the Court House on Monday the 25th of April inst. at 12 o'clock at noon for the purpose of regulating the Assessment for the ensuing year.

Samuel Nelson,
Representative for Charlotte-Town.

Charlotte-Town, April 12, 1814.

A few copies of the JOURNALS,
of the proceedings of the House of Assembly of this Island, at their late Sessions, may be had at this Office.

Wanted,

As a Clerk in a Fishery.

A YOUNG man who can write a good hand.—A liberal salary will be given and unexceptionable character expected.

ALSO,
5 or 6001b. of old LEAD, apply to
A. Le Sueur.

March 30, 1814.

Notice.

IS hereby given, that the Partnership lately subsisting between William Hollett, Thomas Jones, and Stephen Hollett, of Prince Edward Island, merchants, heretofore carrying on Trade under the Firm of "Hollett, Jones & Hollet" was dissolved on the fourteenth day of October instant, by mutual consent, and the said Firm, being at present unable to pay their several Creditors their full demands, have duly assigned over all their real and personal estates and effects to Trustees for the benefit of their joint and separate Creditors, and the said Deed of Assignment is lodged in the office of Mr. Binns Attorney at Law in Charlotte-Town, and ready to be signed by such of the joint and separate Creditors of the said Firm or any of them, as shall come in and sign the same before the First day of August 1814, and such of the Creditors as shall not have then executed the said Deed will be denied the benefit thereof.—The Trustees named and appointed in and by the said Deed of Assignment are jointly and severally authorised and empowered by the said Deed to recover and receive all debts due to the said William Hollet on his separate account, and also to the said Firm, and to give receipts for the same; all persons indebted to all or any of the said Firm are hereby notified and requested to pay the same without delay to any of the said Trustees and to no other person or persons whomsoever. As Witness our hands at Charlotte-Town this 15th day of October 1813.

William Hollett,
Thomas Jones,
Stephen Hollett.

Notice.

THE Trustees named and appointed in and by a certain Deed of Release and Assignment for the benefit of Creditors dated the 14th inst. made and executed by William Hollett, Thomas Jones and Stephen Hollett, lately trading in this Island under the Firm "Hollett, Jones & Hollett," do hereby give Notice to all the joint and several Creditors of the said Firm, that the said Deed of Assignment is left in the Office of Mr. Binns, Attorney at Law in Charlotte-Town, to receive the signatures of such of the said Creditors as shall execute the same before the day of 1814, and all those who shall not then have executed the same by themselves or their Attornies, will be denied any benefit or advantage therefrom,—and all the joint and several Debtors to the said Firm are hereby required to pay their respective Debts immediately to some one of the said Trustees who are jointly and severally authorised and empowered by the said Deed to sue for, recover and receive all the said Debts and to give sufficient receipts and discharges for the same; and all such of the said Debtors as shall not have paid or secured the payment of their respective debts, to the satisfaction of the said Trustees before the ensuing Michaelmas Term, which commences on the 26th inst. will be used for the same indiscriminately.

L. C. Worthy,
Ralph Thompson,
Thomas Robinson,
Charles Binns.
Trustees.

Charlotte-Town, Oct. 19, 1813.

To be Sold,

(*As the Subscriber intending to go for England next Summer.*)

THE following Town Lots, viz. Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93 and 94,—Also the Lots comprising the Lands commonly called the GROVE, and Point Pleasant with other Lands on the North River and contigious to Charlotte-Town comprising in the whole about eight hundred acres.

Also a small clear Farm with a Dwelling-house and Stable known by the name of Dr. Gordon's Farm.

ALSO

A Dwelling-house and Lot in Charlotte-Town near to both Church and Market,—the purchaser of which to take possession on the first day of July next.

Application to be made to the Proprietor.

Col. *Thomas Desbrisay.*

Oct. 18, 1813.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it will probably tend to the encrease of Black Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, &c. within this Island, and to the advantage and convenience of both the Sellers and Purchasers of such stock that regular times and places should be established for the disposal of the same.

I have thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, to order and direct, that a FAIR be held in Queen's Square, Charlotte-Town, on the 29th, day of May and 20th day of September in each year (save when such day happens upon a Sunday, when the day following is hereby appointed) for the disposal of all kinds of Live Stock, Butter, Cheese and agricultural produce.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and in the Fifty-Third Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Third.

CHARLES D. SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

God Save the King.

FOR SALE,

IN Charlotte-Town, by the Subscriber, a small quantity of

Catalonia, Sherry, and Malaga, } WINES.

At reduced prices for Cash. Apply to John M'Kay Prince Town, who will give orders to receive the same of

Mr. Le Page.

Feb. 26, 1813.

Lands to be Sold,

Or Leased for the Term of 999 Years,

THE Lands of the Earl of Selkirk on that part of Lot 57 which lies on both sides of the Murray Harbour Road. The Land is of the first quality is about one mile distant from Orwell and three miles from Vernon River. For the encouragement of settlers the first four families who Lease or Purchase any of the Land shall have it for a Dollar the Acre, and a front along the road of 20 chains to 100 acres, with a portion of Marsh.

Apply to
William Johnston,
Agent of the Earl of Selkirk.

N. B. Any of the unoccupied Land belonging to the Earl will be sold or Leased on very reasonable terms.

Dec. 1, 1813.

Final Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers either by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are hereby required to come forward and discharge the same on or before 20th April otherwise legal measures will be resorted to without respect to persons.

Joseph & Thomas Robinson.

Oct. 22.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to JAMES HODGES, Esqr. (in this Island) or to RICHARD ROLLINGS, Esqr. late of this town, by bond, Note, or book Account, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the subscriber who is duly authorised to recover the same, and to give legal receipts and discharges in the name of each or either of the above gentlemen.

Ewen Cameron.

Dec. 18, 1813.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make payment on or before the Fifteenth day of February next otherwise legal stepts will be taken to recover the same without respect to persons.

Hannah M'Phie.

December 31, 1813.

treaty of Presburg, on or before that of Vienna.

"At this moment have not the preliminary baſes propoſed by the coaleſced powers, been adopted by his Majeſty, who declares to his people, to his allies, to his enemies, that on his ſide there is no obſtacles to the re-eſtabliſhment of Peace.

"Theſe truths, Gentlemen, as far as relates to preceding Wars, are conſecrated by monuments already become the invariable patrimony of hiſtory: in what relates to the more recent events, they will be proved by the documents contained in the *portefeuille* of the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, of which his Majeſty calls a Commiſſion, namad from among you, to take cognizance.

"Whiſt negociations are going on the coaleſced Powers have inſiſted on the continuation of hoſtilities. By that they have ſhewn us the meaſures which are preſcribed for the ſafety of the ſtate, and the honour of the Empire. His Majeſty has ſaid to you, Gentlemen, 'Nations cannot treat with ſecurity except by diſplaying their whole ſtrength." but already the energy which manifeſts itſelf in all parts—the numerous levies which are in motion—ſufficiently make known the reſolution of the French nation to mantain the ſafety of its territory, and the honour of its laws.

Thirſt for glory, love for their country, the wiſh for its proſperity, are paſſions which never become extinct in generous hearts. They are a guarantee of the zeal with which you will aſſociate yourſelves, Gentlemen, in the efforts of the Adminiſtration; to ſupport by powerful means of defence, the negociations which are going to be opened.

Leſs powerful, less ſtrong, leſs rich, leſs fruitful in reſources was France in the year 8, when threatened on the north, invaded on the ſouth, torn in pieces in her interior, exhauſted in her finances, diſorganized in her adminiſtrations, diſcourged in her armies. The ſeas brought her hope—the victory of Morengo reſtored her honour—the treaty of Luneville brought her back peace. I deſcribe this picture, Gentlemen, but for the purpoſe of again calling back, within and without the energetic ſentiment of our dignity and our power, only that our friends and our enemies may at the ſame time time underſtand the the thoughts of the Monarch and therefore of the nation, the moderation of his wiſhes, the ardour of an honourable peace; his horror for a ſhameful peace.

Caution.

THE Subſcriber requeſts that the perſon who borrowed a PLATED

DOUBLE BITTED BRIDLE,

from him, will return the ſame without delay, or unpleaſant means will be reſorted to, to obtain the ſame.

Thos. Robinson.

April 15, 1814.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, Dec. 8.

[Tranſmitted by Admiral Young.]

H. M. S. Horatio, off Zuderie Zee, Iſland of Schowen, Dec. 8.

SIR.—Yeſterday morning ſome pilots brought off a letter, from a gentleman who had been in the Britiſh Service, requeſting aid to drive the Faench from Zuderie Zee. I loſt no time in working up, and anchored juſt out of gun ſhot of a heavy battery, which totally commanded the paſſage. As it was neceſſary to paſs, in execution of your orders, I made the diſpoſition for attacking it. I therefore collected fifty marines and ſeventy ſeamen from the Horatio, with the ſame number from the Amphion, with a determination of ſtorming it from the rear, as ſoon as the tide would anſwer for the boats to leave the ſhips which could not be till nine, P. M. During the interval, a deputation from the principal citizens came on board under a flag of truce, from the French General, requeſting that, in order to ſave the effuſion of blood and prevent the diſorders which were likely to enſue in the city, then in a ſtate of inſurrection, terms of capitulation ſhould be granted, by which the French with their baggage, ſhould be allowed to withdraw and be conveyed to Bergen up Zoom; this I peremptorily refuſed, and ſent back the terms herewith encloſed. The thickneſs of the weather, did not enable the deputation to quit the ſhip before ten o'clock, which induced me to extend the time till midnight. I had not proceeded any conſiderable diſtance from the ſhip, before the ſignal in token of ſubmiſſian was made. I landed at the battery, which having ſecured, I went forward to the town, and found the native French had made their eſcape. I directed the ſeamen to remain at the gate, and entered with the marines amidſt the acclamations of an immenſe multitude; proceeding to the town hall, I was met by the moſt reſpectable inhabitants in a body, and then having diſolved the French Municipal Authorities, I directed the ancient Magiſtrates of the city to reſume their functions. This morning, in compliance with my directions, the Magiſtrates of the town of Browſhaven reported having driven the French from thence. they received ſimilar injunctions with reſpect to their Proviſional Government. I took poſſeſſion of a brig of 14 guns, formerly his Majeſty's brig Buſtler, which the enemy had attempted to ſecure, alſo a French gun-boat, and a conſiderale quantity of powder, and have in the courſe of this day, brought in twenty priſoners, and more are expected.

I feel happy in having obtained ſo important an aquiſtion as the whole iſland of Schowen, without blodſhed, and faciliating the means of opening a communication with the Allied Forces aſſembling to Holland. I have &c.

(Signed) G. STUART

Admiral Young, &c. &c &c.

"*Horatio, off Zuiderie Zee, Dec* 10, 1813.

Sir.—The thickness of the weather prevented the Tickler's sailing yesterday, enables me to acquaint you of a brilliaffair by the boats of the Horatio and Amphion, under the immediate command of Lieutenant Whyte, First of the Horatio.

Having received information that the French had augmented their forces in the island of Tholon with four hundred men, and it being necessary to secure the battery at the point of Steavinesse, in order for the ships to pass up the Keetan, I dispatched the boats of the two ships at ten *p. m.* with the boats crew only, when they landed two miles in the rear of the battery: immedintely on their approach, the French precipitately fled, and did not enable our brave fellows to oppose them, and we made only three prisoners. The battery consisted of six 24-pounder guns. Lieutenant Whyte, with the assistance of Lieutenant Champion, First of the Amphion, and the officers and men under their command, dismantled the battery, spiked the guns, destroyed the carriages and ammunition and returned on board at half past three A. M. Though the enemy did not oppose our force. I hope it will not diminish the merits of the officers and men employed and that their zeal and activity will merit your approbation. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) G. STUART.

To William Young, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Charlotte-Town,

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1814.

The Foreign State Papers contained in our paper of to day, are highly interesting documents, and claim that attentive perusal which their importance so justly entitles them. By them it is plain to be seen that the grand objects which will be considered in the overtures of pacification, made by the allies, will be to secure the permanent independence of every section of Europe, and consequently to promote the tranquility of the world. The Speech of the Emperor of France and the subsequent one, by the French Minister St. Jean de Angely to the Legislative Body will be found to convey the sentiments of that Government in a tone of expression widely different from what we have heretofore witnessed from that mighty usurping power.

We stop'd the Press this morning, to wait the opening of a Mail brought from Pictou, by the way of the Wood Islands, and are at length informed that it is one which was put up in Feb. last, but did not reach its destination until this morning.

By the persons who brought this Mail, Halifax Papers have been received to the 1st inst. but contain nothing either from Europe or Canada of a later date than was brought by the last Messenger

MARRIED.] On Tuesday last at the Church, by the Rev Theo. Desbrisay, Lieut. DUPORT, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss MATILDA HOLLAND, eldest daughter of J. F. Holland, Esq —His Excellency Lt. Governor Smith was Present at the ceremony.

DIED.] On Friday night last, Mrs. FLORA RANKIN, Aged 31, consort of Capt. Rankin, of the New-Brunswick Fencibles.—Her funeral took place yesterday at 3 o'clock attended by a numerous train of friends and acquaintance.

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Dec 10, 1813.
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Town,
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PROCLAMATION.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BADEN.

"Following the example of my predeceſſors, who have held the government before me, I made it my ſtricteſt duty to promote the happineſs and welfare of my ſubjects, and ſecure the integrity of Baden. The engagements with France, into which the late Grand Duke entered, on his joining the Confederation of the Rhine, and which devolved on me, I regarded as ſacred, hoping, by the punctual performance of them, to eſtabliſh the tranquility of my people, and inſure the welfare of my country; and although the hardſhips of a long continued war, for which, according to my engagements with France, I was obliged to furniſh a conſiderable body of troops to the French army, as well as the ſtoppage of all commerce, gave ſevere wounds to our country; yet my ſole remaining conſolation was, the hope that a final peace would at length give me an opportunity of procuring through my endeavours, a compenſation to my people for all their ſufferings. The ſupreme Providence which guides the fate of nations, and of armies, has plucked the banner of victory from the French arms, and placed it in the hands of the Allied Armies, who are fighting in the cauſe of Germany. Having thought fit to ſet bounds to the French ſuperiority of force, the Allied Powers puſhed victoriously forward from the banks of the Elbe to the Rhine, and I now made my laſt effort to obtain peace and ſecurity for our country, which was threatened by the near approach of the theatre of war. I endeavoured to obtain from the French Emperor a neautrality for Baden, in hopes that the high Allied Powers would on their ſide likewiſe conſent to it, but the reſult was not favourable to my expectations; and as I could not by theſe means ſecure the tranquility of Baden, I now find myſelf impelled to join the Powers allied againſt France, and engaged in war with her, and thereby connect the cauſe of our country with theirs.

The preſervation of Baden, and the reconquering of German liberty, and independence, is now the great object which we muſt ſtrive to obtain, and which, in concert with the high Allied Powers, we have the beſt founded hopes of ſucceeding in.

I now cannot conceal from you that our geographical ſituation, as bordering on the confines of France, renders our State one of the moſt important when compared with that of the other Allied States of Germany, and conſequently requires every ſacrifice being made, which the imperious neceſſity of the defending your country, you hearths and your families require; that conſequently exertions of all kinds are neceſſary to contribute to our part to the reſtoration of a general peace, and to the foundation of a political balance of power, which inſuring its continuance, will protect the fredom of commerce, revive national induſtry and raiſe our depreſſed proſperity.

Inhabitants of Baden! Rely on your Prince! Let the great end of defending your conntry, and German liberty, animate every breaſt with ſacred enthuſiaſm for the general welfare, and penetrate you with laudible zeal on my call, and on the meaſures which I ſhall take for that purpoſe, to enter voluntarily under the banners of your country, and render yourſelves worthy of the glorious example which your Baden brethren in arms have long ſince ſet you in the field of honour. As the friend of my people, I will ſhare with you in danger whereever it appears, until, at length when we ſhall have conquered the required end, a ſubſtantial peace, ſhall afford me the happineſs of firmly eſtabliſhing your future welfare, and enſuring the tranquility of our country againſt all ſtorms.

"Carlſhruhe, Nov. 20.
(Signed) CHARLES."

STATE PAPERS.

DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED POWERS.

The French Government has ordered a new levy of 300,000 conſcripts. The motives of the Senatus Conſultum to that effect contains an appeal to the Allied Powers. They, therefore, find themſelves called upon to promulgate anew, in the face of the world, the views that guides them in the preſent war; the principles which form the baſis of their conduct, their wiſhes, and their determinations.

The Allied Powers do not make war upon France, but againſt the preponderance, haughtily announced, againſt that preponderance which, to the misfortune of Europe, and of France, the Emperor Napoleon has too long exerciſed beyond the limits of his Empire.

Victory has conducted the Allied Armies to the banks of the Rhine. The firſt of which their Imperial Majeſties have made of victory, has been to offer Peace to His Majeſty the Emperor of the French. An Attitude ſtrengthened by the acceſſion of all the Sovereigns and Princes of Germany, has had no influence on the conditions of that Peace. Theſe conditions are founded on the independance of the French empire, as well as on the independance of the other States of Europe. The views of the Powers are juſt in their object, generous and liberal in their application, giving ſecurity to all, honourable to each.

The Allied Sovereigns deſire that, France may be great, powerful and happy; becauſe the French power, in a ſtate of greatneſs and ſtrength, is one of the foundations of the ſocial edifice of Europe. They wiſh that France may be happy,—that French commerce may revive,—that the arts, thoſe bleſſings of peace, may again flouriſh; becauſe a great people can only be tranquil, in proportion as it is happy. The Powers confirms to the French empire an extent of territory which France under her Kings never knew; becauſe a valiant nation does not fall from its rank, by having in its turn experienced reverſes in an obſtinate and ſanguinary conteſt, in which it has fought with its accuſtomed bravery.

But the Allied Powers alſo wiſh to be free, tranquil and happy themſelves. They deſire a ſtate of peace which, by a wiſe partition of ſtrength, by a juſt equilibrium, may henceforward preſerve their people from their numberleſs calamities which have overwhelmed Europe for the laſt twenty years.

The Allied Powers will not lay down their arms, until they have attained this great and beneficial reſult, this noble object of their efforts. They will not lay down their arms, until the political ſtate of Europe be re-eſtabliſhed anew,—until immoveable principles have reſumed their rights over vain pretenſions, until the ſanctity of treaties ſhall have at laſt ſecured a re-peace to Europe.

—*Frankfort Dec.* 1. 1813.

Notice.

THE Subſcribers requeſt all thoſe who ſtand indebted to them or to the late Firm of Benjamin Evans, by Bond, Note, Book Account or otherwiſe, to make immediate payment, and thoſe to whom they are indebted to render their accounts for adjuſtment.

The ſubſcribers have juſt received their

Fall Supplies,

which they offer for Sale, together with their Stock on hand, low for Cash, Approved Bills, or ſhort credit with ſecurity.

They will give a liberal price for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Flour, Pork, Beef, Mutton, Butter and Fiſh.

Evans & Mabey.

Nov. 15, 1813. 10t.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having any legal demands againſt the Eſtate of of WILLIAM M'KIE, late the Warrin Farm, deceaſed, are requeſted to render them duly atteſted to the Subſcriber, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof, and thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted toke immediate payment to

Mary M'Kie, Adminiſtratrix.

Charlotte-Town, May 14, 1813.

Notice.

ALL Perſons having any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of the late RALPH BRECKEN, Eſqr, deceaſed, are hereby notified and required to render them duly atteſted within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

Matilda Brecken,

Charlotte Town, July 7, 1813. Adminiſtratrix.

Blank Bills of Exchange,

Warrants of Attorney, Magiſtrates Summons's Subpœnas, and Executions Leaſes, Seamen's Articles, Apprentices Indenture's, Mate's and Carpenter's Protections, &c. for ſale at this Office.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS Dec. 19.

Speech of the Emperor to the Legislative Body.

To-day (Sunday the 19th) his Majesty the Emperor and King set off at one o' clock from the Palace of the Thuilleries, to repair in state to the Legislative Body, where, having been received with the usual ceremonies, his Majesty, after taking his seat, made the following Speech:—

"*Senators, Counsellors of State, Deputies from the Departments of the Legislative Body:*—

"Splendid victories have raised the glory of the French arms during this campaign; defections without parallel have rendered these victories useless; and has turned against us,—France itself would be in danger, but for the union and energy of the French.

"In these weighty circumstances, it was my first thought to call you around me. My heart has need of the presence and of the affection of my subjects.

"I have never been seduced by prosperity; adversity would always find me superior to its attacks.

"I have several times given peace to nations, when they had lost every thing. From a part of my conquests, I have raised Thrones for Kings, who have forsaken me.

"I had conceived and executed great designs for the prosperity and the happiness of the world! A Monarch and a Father, I feel that Peace adds to the security of thrones and to that of families.

"Negociations have been entered into with the Allied Powers; I have adhered to the preliminary basis which they have presented; I had the hope that, before the opening of this Session, the Congress of Manheim would be assembled; but new delays, which are not to be ascribed to France, have deferred this moment which the wishes of the world eagerly call for.

"I have ordered to be laid before you all the original documents which are in he *porte-feuille* of my Department of Foreign Affairs. You will make yourselves acquainted with them by means of a Committee. The Speakers (Orators) of my Council will acquaint you with my will on this subject.

"On my side there is no obstacle to the re-establishment of Peace.

I know and partake all the sentiments of the French, because there is not one of them who would desire peace at the price of honour.

"It is with regret that I ask of this generous people new sacrifices; but they are commanded by its noble and dearests interest.

"It was necessary to recruit my armies by numerous levies; nations cannot treat with security, except by displaying their whole strength; and an encrease of taxes become indispensible. What my Minister of the Finances will propose to you, is conformable to the system of finance which I have established. We shall meet every demand without a loan, which consumes the future, and without paper money, which is the greatest enemy of social order.

"I am satisfied with the sentiments which my people of Italy have testified towards me on this occasion.

"Denmark and Naples alone have remained faithful to their alliance with me.

"The Republic of the United States of America continues with success its war with England.

"I have recognized the 19 Swiss cantons.

"*Senators, Counsellors of State, Deputies from the Departments to the Legislative Body*:—

"You are the natural organs of this throne; it is for you to give an example of energy which may recommend our generation to the generations to come. Let them not say of us—'They have sacrifised the best interest of their country: they have acknowledged the Laws which England has invain sought, during four centuries, to impose on France!'

"My people cannot fear that the policy of their Emperor will ever betray the national glory.

"On my side I feel the confidence that the French will be constantly worthy of themselves and of me."

After the Speech of his Majesty, the sitting being terminated, his Majesty retired in the midst of acclamations.

His Majesty returned to the Palace of the Thuilleries with his retinue, by the same way as he repaired to the Legislative Body.

Discharges of artillery were fired both as his Majesty left the Palace of the Legislative Body, and when he reached the Thuilleries.—*Moniteur, Dec.* 20.

DECEMBER 21.

Legislative Body—under the Presidency of his Excellency the Duke of Massa.

After the usual introductory business, Count Regnaud de St, Jean d'Angely spoke as follows:

"*Gentlemen,*

"In the two last campaigns, without having been abandoned by victory, we have been betrayed by fortune.

"In the first, one of those winters which afflicts nature but once in a century in the second, an abandoning defection, of which Europe offers few examples, have rendered sterile the most brilliant successes. Happily, Gentlemen, the nation which had enjoyed prosperity without being intoxicated by it, has supported misfortune without dejection, and after having generously in the preceding wars defended the territories of our Allies from the evils of war, we are prepared courageously to preserve our own from them.

"Called round the throne under weighty circumstances, the Emperor has yet associated you, Gentlemen, in the views of his policy as in the efforts of his administration. I have said the views, and not the secret of his policy; and in short this policy hath always been the defence and indepence of the honour, of the industry, and of the commerce of France and her Allies.

"But nations, like governments, deeply impressed, strongly pre-occupied by the more recent events, forgot those more distant, keep faintly in their memory the first causes, and lose sight of the links of that historic chain which connects the past with the present.

"God forbid, Gentlemen, that I should now describe here any past grievances, calculated to vitiate any minds, to rekindle any resentments: I do not call yours on the past; but because that in each of the pages in which the remembrance of it is preserved, one can discover with certainty who have been the provoker of this war. War has existed in Europe for twenty years; the last is connected with the first, and is the consequence of its origin. To see to whom must be imputed the misfortunes and the duration of this war, it will be sufficient to refer to its cause, and to recollect that the intervals of peace, or rather the short truces during which the nations have breathed, have been owing to this France.

"The aggressions did not proceed from France; neither in 1792, when she was invaded; neither in the year seven, when the treaty of Camyo Formio was broken; neither in the year eight, when the Russians came across Germany and Italy, to menance our frontier; neither in the year ten, when the treaty of Amiens was violated; neither at the epoch of the invasion of Bavaria, when the peace of Luneville was disavowed; neither at the epoch when the treaty of Presburgh wrs placed in oblivion, neither when the engagments of Tilsit where abandoned; neither when the treaties of Vienna and of Paris were torn in pieces.

"And was it not, on the contrary, France, who, victorious and conquering, consented to the armistice of Lœben, and the peace which followed it: who vanquished at Marengo but to treat at Luneville; at Austerlitz, but to restore the greatest part of her conquests, or to endow thrones with them; who has not refused an armstice during the war, peace during negociation, neither before the

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1815. No. 15.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

Proclamation.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued till Tuesday the Twenty Eighth instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same, until Tuesday the Twenty-Fifth day of July next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty-fifth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

Charles Douglass Smith,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS various thefts and depredations, to a considerable extent, have been recently committed in this Town and the Vicinity thereof, and being desirous that the perpetrators of such nefarious and disgraceful acts, should be brought to exemplary and speedy punishment,

I have thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majesty's council, to order and require, that all *Magistrates, Constables,* and other Officers be vigilant in the discharge of their duty by *using every possible endeavour* to discover and bring to *justice, persons so offending,* assuring them that they shall experience all due support and protection, in such the discharge of their indispensible public duty.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the fifty-fourth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

God Save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it will probably tend to the encrease of Black Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, &c. within this Island, and to the advantage and convenience of both the Sellers and Purchasers of such stock that regular times and places should be established for the disposal of the same.

I have thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, to order and direct, that a FAIR be held in Queen's Square, Charlotte-Town, on the 29th, day of May and 29th day of September in each year (save when such day happens upon a Sunday, when the day following is hereby appointed) for the disposal of all kinds of Live Stock, Butter, Cheese and agricultural produce.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and in the Fifty-Third Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George Third.

CHARLES D. SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

God Save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS I have received an Official Communication from the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, dated Downing Street, 20th March, acquainting me that a Treaty of Peace and Amity between his Brittanic Majesty and the United States of America, was signed at Ghent, on the 24th of December last, by the Plenipotentiaries of both Powers, which Treaty has since been ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, on the 17th February last.

I have thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation, publicly notifying the same to all his Majesty's Subjects within this Government, who are required to take due Notice thereof and conduct themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town, this Sixteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty-fifth year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Third.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS an Act of the General Assembly of this Island was passed in the Year 1776, and in the Sixteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for regulating Fees," and the said Act having never been repealed, but remains still in force: and Whereas it hath been represented to me, that great deviations both now and for many Years back have taken place in direct violation of said Law, whereby many of His Majesty's Subjects have been aggrieved, and have been called on, and obliged to pay, greater and other Fees than are admitted and allowed by Law, to be charged: And Whereas the said Law commands all and every Officer, Clerk or Person therein mentioned, to hang up in their respective Offices, a List of such Fees as by the said Act of the General Assembly they are allowed to charge—and further to furnish the Person or Persons so applying with a signed account of the Fees they have demanded of them; and above all prohibiting any Officer, Clerk, or other Persons whatsoever, or any Person or Persons employed by or under him or them respectively, to charge, demand, or take any other or greater Fee, or Fees, than in said Act is allowed, under certain Penalties therein mentioned:

I have, therefore, thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, to issue this my Proclamation, to enjoin and command all and every Officer, Clerk, or any other Person whatsoever concerned, and who by virtue of their Offices, or the situations they may hold in this Island, to conform to the said Act in all and every particular, under pain of my displeasure, and the several Penalties which by the said Act may be inflicted on such as may commit a breach of the same.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Ninth day of May one thousand eight Hundred and Fifteen, and in the fifty-fith year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

Diffolution of Co-Partnerfhip.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-Partnerfhip hitherto carried on under the Firm of

EVANS & MABEY,

is this day diffolved by mutual conſent.—All perſons having any demands againſt them are requeſted to preſent the ſame for adjuſtment and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Firm are deſired to make immediate payment to Benj. Evans at his ſtore.

Benj. Evans,
Paul Mabey,

Charlotte-Town, June 18, 1814.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are hereby notified to discharge their several dues, on or before the 27th June next, and by so doing they will avoid expences.

Samuel Nelson.

Charlotte-Town, May 25, 1815.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subſcriber intending to leave this Iſland for England by the 1ſt of September next, offers for Sale the following valuable Property.

Town Lots, Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93 & 94,

Alſo the Lots compriſing the Lands commonly called

The GROVE,

and Point Pleaſant, with other Lands on the North River and contiguous to Charlotte-Town compriſing in the whole about eight hundred acres.

ALSO

A Dwelling-houſe and Lot in Charlotte-Town, near to both Church and Market,—For further particulars apply to the

Hon. Colonel *Thomas Desbrisay,*

Charlotte-Town, where good titles may be ſeen,

June 6, 1815.

N. B. An eligible PEW in the South ſide of the Church, near the Communion Table, will be diſpoſed of by applying as above.

By His Excellency

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island of Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the practice of carelesly and wantonly setting Fire to the Woods in this Island, has heretofore been too prevalent, by which means much valuable Timber has been totally destroyed, the soil often greatly deteriorated, and the Lives and Properties of the Inhabitants endangered,—and being desirous as far as possible to discourage and prevent those evils in future, and to compel those who are under the necessity of burning brush, wood, &c. in clearing their grounds, to use due precaution in so doing.

I have thought fit by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council to issue this my Proclamation. And I do hereby require and command, each and every of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Constables, and others whom it doth or may concern within this Island, to use every diligence in their power (when such alarming Fires occur in their neighbourhood,) to make the strictest enquiry into the origin of the same, and for the purpose of enabling the said Justices more effectually so to do, they are hereby required immediately to summon such Persons before them as are deemed capable of affording information thereon, whose Depositions are to be taken and transmitted without delay, with every information that can be obtained on the subject, to the Private Secretary's Office, that the most prompt and vigorous measures may be adopted to bring Offenders to speedy punishment.

Given under my hand, and seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town, this Eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty-fifth year of his Majesty's Reign.

Charles D. Smith.

By his Excellency's Command,
Thomas Desbrisay, Sec'y.

God save the King.

Notice.

THE Subscriber requests all persons indebted to him for Wharfage, and in the line of his business to come forward and discharge the same without further trouble or expence.

James Gibson.

June 16, 1815.

Blank Bills of Exchange,

Warrants of Attorney, Magistrate's Summons's Subpœnas, and Executions Leases, Seamen's Articles, Apprentices Indenture's, Mate's and Carpenter's Protections, &c. for sale at this Office.

United States of America.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

Proclamation.

JAMES MADISON,

President of the United States of America:

To all and ſingular to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting.

Whereas a Treaty of Peace and Amity between the United States of America and his Brittannic Majeſty, was ſigned at Ghent on the twenty fourth day of December, one thouſand eight hundred and fourteen, by Plenipotentiaries reſpectively appointed for that purpoſe; and the ſaid Treaty having been, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate of the United States, duly accepted, ratified and confirmed, on the ſeventeenth day of February, one thouſaud eight hundred and fifteen; and ratified Copies thereof having been exchanged, agreeably to the tenor of the ſaid Treaty, which is in the words following to wit:

Treaty of Peace and Amity,

BETWEEN

His Britannic Majeſty, and the United States of America.

His Britannic Majeſty and the United States of America, deſirous of terminating the war which has unhapily ſubſiſted between the two countries, and of reſtoring, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, peace, friendſhip and good underſtanding between them, have for that purpoſe appointed their reſpective Plenipotentiaries, that is to ſay:—His Brittannic Majeſty, on his part, has appointed the Right Honorable *James* Lord *Gambier*, late admiral of the white, now admiral of the red ſquadron of His Majeſty's fleet, *Henry Goulburn*, Eſq. a Member of the Imperial Parliament, and under Secretary of State, and *William Adams*, Eſq. Doctor of Civil Laws:—And the Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate thereof, has appointed *John Quincy Adams*, *James A. Bayard*, *Henry Clay*, *Johnathan Ruſſell*, and *Albert Gallatin*, Citizens of the United States, who, after a reciprocal communication of their reſpective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

There ſhall be a firm and univerſal Peace between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States, and between their reſpective countries, territories, cities, towns and people of every degree, without exception of places or perſons. All hoſtilities, both by ſea and land, ſhall ceaſe as ſoon as this Treaty ſhall have been ratified by both parties, as herein after mentioned. All territory, places and poſſeſſions whatſoever, taken from either party by the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the ſigning of this Treaty, excepting only, the Iſlands herein after mentioned, ſhall be reſtored without delay, and without cauſing any deſtruction, or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captnred in the ſaid forts or places, and which ſhall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratification of this Treaty, or any ſlaves or other private property. And all archives, records, deeds and papers, either of a public nature or belonging to private perſons, which in the courſe of the war may have fallen into the hands of the officers of either party, ſhall be, as far as may be practicable, forthwith reſtored and delivered to the proper authorities and perſons to whom they reſpectively belong.

Such of the Iſlands in the Bay of Paſſamaquoddy as are claimed by both parties ſhall remain in the poſſeſſion of the party in whoſe occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, until the deciſion reſpecting the title to the ſaid Iſlands ſhall have been made in conformity with the fourth article of this Treaty. No diſpoſition made by this Treaty, as to ſuch poſſeſſion of the Iſlands and territories claimed by both parties, ſhall in any manner whatever be conſtrued to affect the right of either.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

Immediately after the ratifications of this Treaty by both parties, as herein mentioned, orders ſhall be ſent to the armies, ſquadrons, officers, ſubjects and citizens, of the two powers, to ceaſe from all hoſtilities; and to prevent all cauſes of complaint which might ariſe on account of the prizes which may be taken at ſea after the ſaid ratifications of this Treaty, it is reciprocally agreed, that all veſſels and effects which may be taken after the ſpace of twelve days from the ſaid ratifications, upon all the parts of the coaſt of North America, from the latitude of twenty three degrees north, to the latitude of fifty degrees north, and as far eaſtward in the Atlantic Ocean, as the thirty-ſixth degree of weſt longitude from the meredian of Greenwich, ſhall be reſtored on each ſide; that the time ſhall be thirty days in all other parts of the Atlantic Ocean, north of the equinoctial line or equator, and the ſame time for the Britiſh and Iriſh Channels, for the Gulph of Mexico, and all parts of the Weſt Indies; Forty days for the North Seas, for the Baltic, and for all parts of the Mediterranean; ſixty days for the Atlantic Ocean ſouth of the equator, as far as the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope; Ninety days for every part of the world ſouth of the equator; and one hundred and twenty days for all other parts of the world without exception.

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

All priſoners of war taken on either ſide as well by land as by ſea, ſhall be reſtored as ſoon as practicable after the ratifications of this Treaty, as hereinafter mentioned, on their paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity. The two contracting parties reſpectively engage to diſcharge in ſpecie, the advances which may have been made by the other for the ſuſtenance and maintenance of ſuch priſoners.

ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

Whereas it was ſtipulated by the ſecond article of the Treaty of Peace, of one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty three, between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States of America, that the boundary of the United States ſhould comprehend all iſlands within twenty leagues of any part of the ſhores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due eaſt from the points where the aforeſaid boundaries, between Nova-Scotia on the one part, and Eaſt Florida on the other, ſhall reſpectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting ſuch iſlands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of Nova-Scotia; and whereas the ſeveral iſlands in the Bay of Paſſamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the iſland of Grand Manan in the ſaid Bay of Fundy, are claimed by the United States as being comprehended within their aforeſaid boundaries, which ſaid iſlands are claimed as belonging to his Britannic Majeſty, as having been at the time of, and previous to the aforeſaid Treaty of one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty three, within the limits of the province of Nova-Scotia. In order, therefore, finally to decide upon theſe claims, it is agreed that they ſhall be referred to two Commiſſioners, to be appointed by his Britannic Majeſty, and one by the Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate thereof, and the ſaid two Commiſſioners, ſo appointed, ſhall be ſworn impartially to examine and decide upon the ſaid claims according to ſuch evidence as ſhall be laid before them on the part of his Britannic Majeſty and of the United States reſpectively. The ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New-Brunswick, and ſhall have power to adjourn to ſuch other place or places as they ſhall think fit. The ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall, by a declaration or report under their hands and ſeals, decide to which of the two contracting parties the ſeveral iſlands aforeſaid do reſpectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the ſaid Treaty of peace of one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty three. And if the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall agree in their deciſion, both parties ſhall conſider ſuch

decision as final and conclusive. It is further agreed, that in the event of the two Commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of both or either of the said Commissioners refusing, or declining or wilfully omitting, to act as such, they shall make jointly or separately, a report or reports, as well to the government of his Britannic Majesty as to that of the United States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the grounds upon which they, or either of them, have so refused, declined, or omitted to act. And his Britannic Majesty, and the Government of the United States, hereby agree to refer the report or reports, of the said Commissioners, to some friendly Sovereign or State to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the differences which may be stated in the said report or reports, or upon the report of one Commissioner, together with the grounds upon which the other Commissioner shall have refused, declined or omitted to act, as the case may be.

And if the Commissioner so refusing, declining or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to state the grounds upon which he has so done, in such manner as the said statement may be referred to such friendly Sovereign or State, together with the report of such other Commissioner, then such Sovereign or State shall decide *ex parte* upon the said report alone. And his Britannic Majesty and the government of the United States engage to consider the decision of some friendly Sovereign or State to be final and conclusive on all matters so referred.

(To be continued)

LONDON.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, April 6.

The Regent's Message.

Lord Castlereagh appeared at the bar, and announced a message from the Prince Regent, which the Speaker received, and read, as follows:

"The Prince Regent acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, thinks it right to inform the House of Commons, that the events which have recently occurred in France, in direct contravention of the engagements concluded with the Allied Powers at Paris, in the month of April last, and which threaten consequences highly dangerous to the tranquility and independence of Europe, have induced his Royal Highness to give directions for the augmentation of his Majesty's land and sea forces. The Prince Regent has likewise deemed it incumbent upon him, to lose no time in entering into communications with his Majesty's Allies, for the purpose of forming such a concert as may most effectually provide for the general and permanent security of Europe. And His Royal Highness confidently relies on the support of the House of Commons, in all measures which may be necessary for the accomplishment of this important object."

Some conversation passed between Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Whitbread; when it was agreed that the message should be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Latest Intelligence.

TREATY OF VIENNA.

In the name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity:

Their Majesties the Emperor of all the Russias, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, considering the consequences which the entrance of Bonaparte into France, and the present situation of that Kingdom, may have with respect to the security of Europe, have determined in these weighty circumstances, to carry into effect the principles consecrated in the Treaty of Chaumont. They have therefore agreed, by a solemn Treaty mutually signed by each of the four powers, to renew the engagement that they will defend the so happily restored order of things in Europe against all violation, and to adopt the most essential measures for carrying this engagement into effect, and also to give it that necessary extension which existing circumstances imperiously demand.

[Here follows the appointments, in the usual form of the different Plenipotentiaries whose names are undersigned.]

Art. 1.—The High Contracting Powers solemnly engage to unite the resources of their respective States, for the maintenance of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris, on the 30th May, 1814, as well as that of the Congress of Vienna—to carry into full effect the dispositions contained in these Treaties—inviolably to observe their ratified and subscribed agreements, according to their full import—to defend them against every attack, and especially against the projects of Napoleon Bonaparte. Towards this end they bind themselves, should the King of France desire it, and in the spirit of the declaration issued on the 13th March, with common consent, and mutual agreement, to bring to justice all such as may have already joined, or shall hereafter join the party of Napoleon, in order to compel him to relinquish his projects, and to render him incapable in future of disturbing the tranquility of Europe, and the general peace, under the protection of which the rights, the freedom, and the independence of nations have been established and secured.

2.—Although so great and salutary an object does not permit that the means destined to its attainment should be limited, and although the High Contracting Powers have resolved to devote to this object all such resources as they can, in their respective situations, dispose of, yet they have nevertheless agreed, that every one of them shall constantly have in the field 150,000 men complete, of whom at least one-tenth shall be cavalry, with a proportionate artillery, (not reckoning garrisons) and to employ them in active and united service against the common enemy.

3.—The High Contracting Parties solemnly engage not to lay down their arms but in agreement with each other, nor until the object of the war, assigned in the 1st article of the present Treaty, shall have been attained; nor until Bonaparte shall be wholly and completely deprived of the power of exciting disturbances, and of being able to renew his attempt to obtain the chief power in France.

4.—As the present Treaty principally relates to the present circumstance, the engagements in the Treaty of Chaumont, and particularly that contained in the 16th article shall again recover their full force, as soon as the present object shall be attained.

5.—Every thing relating to the command of the Allied Armies, the maintenance of the same, &c. shall be regulated by a special Convention.

6.—The High Contracting Parties shall have the right reciprocally to accredit with the Generals, Commanders of their armies, Officers, who shall be allowed the liberty of corresponding with their Governments, in order to inform them of the military events, and of all that relates to the operations of the armies.

7.—As the engagements entered into by the present Treaty, have for their object to maintain the general peace, the High Contracting Powers agree to invite all the Powers of Europe to accede to them.

8.—As the present Treaty is simply and solely entered into with a view to support France, and every other threatened country, against the attempts of Bonaparte and his adherents, his Most Christian Majesty shall be specially invited to accede thereto; and in the event of his Majesty's claiming the force specified in article 2, he shall make known what assistance his circumstances

enable him to contribute towards the object of the present Treaty.

9.—The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, within the period of one month, or sooner, if possible.

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the same.

Count *Rasumowsky*,
Count *Nesselrode*,
Prince *Metternich*,
Baron *Wessenberg*,
Prince *Hardenberg*,
Baron *Humboldt*,
Wellington.

At Vienna, the 25th March, 1815.

GENOA, April 1.

On the 30th March, in the evening, arrived here the Queen of Etruria, with the young King her son, and the Princess her daughter.

LONDON,
April 22....26.

Letters from Hamburgh state, that the conduct of Bernadotte had become so mysterious, and excited so general a suspicion among the Allied Powers, that it was deemed necessary to appoint a strong division of the Russian army to watch his movements in Sweden.

All the Arch-Dukes of the House of Austria are once more called into the field respectively, as commanders of armies. The Arch-Duke Charles will command the North German Army, on the side of Sarasburg and Frankfort; the Arch-Duke John will join the South German division, on the side of Lyons and Italy; the Arch-Duke Anthony will have a command on the Tyrol.

Sir Sidney Smith is to co-operate with the Duke of Wellington on the waters of the Netherlands.

The Duchess of Angouleme arrived at the house of the French Ambassador on Friday.

PARIS, April 24.

Letter from Lieutenant General Radet:

"Cette, April 16, 10 o'clock, P. M.

"I arrived here this evening at eight o'clock. At nine I embarked the Duke of Angouleme and the persons of his suite on board the Swedish vessel Scandinavia, of 400 tons burthen, Captain Orloff Maunsoon. This vessel has just sailed with its passengers for Cadiz.

(Signed) Radet, Lt. Gen."

A traveller just arrived at Paris, who left Nalpes, on the 7th of this month, has communicated the following intelligence:—

"The King of Naples was at Ancona in the latter end of March, with four divisions of his army, and his cavalry. Another division was marching round Rome.

"The Austrian troops were fine and numerous; they had with them a train of 180 pieces of cannon.

"The King of Naples having received a Letter from the Emperor of Austria, intimating that the Congress had refused to acknowledge him, immediately began his march.

"At Cessena his advanced guard fell in with 2000 Austrians, and made some of them prisoners.

"On the 2d he entered Bologna. He caused his arrival to be preceded by Proclamations, in which he reproached the Congress with its attack on the right of Nations, and the violation of its pledges, since Poland, to which liberty had been promised, is more enslaved than ever, and since Genoa, to which independance had been promised, has been delivered up to the King of Sardinia.

"The King finally calls Italy to independence, asking to be seconded in his enterprise, which has no other object than the exclusion of foreigners.

"In fact we are assured that all the old Italian Soldiers have flocked to his standard.

"All the little towns of Romagna have formed Companies composed of old soldiers whom they have armed and equippend at their expence, and these Companies are following the Neapolitan army.

"It appears that it was about the 5th or 6th, that a battle was fought before Modena. The King, who had scarcely 20,000 men with him, attacked between 22 and 23,000 Austrians. He defeated them, took 800 prisoners and drove them across the Po. Parma and Placentia are in his possession.

"Meanwhile Gen. Pignatelli entered Florence, intercepted Gen. Nugent and defeated him on the 10th, between Pissoja and the Appenine defiles. We are assured that accounts reached Leghorn on the 11th, of General Nugent, and the whole of his column, having been taken."

Letters from Italy state, that the number of Italians who have rallied around the standard of the King of Naples, may be estimated at 30,000.

By accounts from Italy we learn, that on the 11th news was received at Leghorn of Gen. Nugent and the whole of his column being taken."

A letter from Leghorn of the 24th ult. received in the city this morning, expresses no doubt of Murat's immediate and hostile advance; and concludes with an opinion that British property and shipping will no longer be safe in that port.

The following list of the troops marching against France, is circulated at Vienna:—

Russians,	225,000	Bavarians,	40,000
Austrians	250,000	Wirtembergers	12,000
Prussians	150,000	Baden,	10,000
Hanoverians, English, Dutch and Hessians,	100,000	Other Gr. States,	20,000
Saxons	15,000		
		Total	822,000

The greater part of the Imperial Russian Guards have, it is said received orders to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation at Petersburgh, by which means they may be more speedily conveyed ro points where they can act most effectually.

It is stated, that in the event of the renewal of the war, the requisite subsidies from this Country will amount to eight millions.

April 21.

A French General has been arrested on the German side of the Rhine—the Grand Duke of Tuscany has fled his capital, as well as the Pope, who is now at Vienna. Murat is said to have taken possession of Rome, in the name of the young King of Rome.—The Emperor Alexander, upon receiving the news of Bonaparte's landing, exclaimed, "the thing is trifling, if we do not treat it as a trifle."—That his Majesty does not so treat it appears from a Breslan article, which states, that 80,000 Russians will pass through that place in the course of the present month, and that 245,000 are expected upon the whole.

Charlotte-Town,

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1815.

☞In the second page of this Paper we commence the publication of the ratified Treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America, which will be given in full in future numbers. We lament that we were unable to lay that document before the public earlier; but a combination of *unforeard* circumstances have prevented our attention to that and many other articles of public interest.

By the late arrivals from Halifax, papers have been received to the 7th inst. which contain London dates to the 28th of April.—We have made such extracts from them as our limits will admit.

The Intelligence from Europe since the beginning of March is, and continues progressively to be, a series of the most wonderful fluctuations of events, unparalleled in the annals of the World. A few months since, all (except the ambitious and the embecile dependent) were happily anticipating a duration of halcion prospects; but a reverse, fraught with conflict and blood, are daily displaying scenes unexpected and amazing—and what may result before the conclusion of these great political eruptions, is past all human calculation to surmise. The great exertions of our parent country, and her allies, in combining a power, apparently adequate to nip the designs of the Usurper in the bud, we trust, will restore those blessings so long and eagerly saught for—a return of Peace upon a permanent basis—Yet strange and eventful are the times. So sudden have been the rapid overturn of the most solemn engagements, that we cannot use a more pithy idea in our speculations upon the dark conjectures before us, than what dropt from a person of partiaular distinction of this community, that "so deep was the play in the political game of the "times, that to calculate upon the most improbable expec-"tations, if the most so could be conceived, would be the "most likely winning point in the finale."

From HALIFAX, June 7.

By the Reward, we learn, that the Intelligence of Bonaparte's return to Paris, had reached Martinique—that the Troops there had declared in favour of Bonaparte—and that the Governor had sent to Barbadoes for a British Force to take possession of the Island.

Glory be to God. Prince Edward Island Gazette

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1817. No. 14.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued till Tuesday the Eighteenth November instant;

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same, until Tuesday the Thirtieth day of December next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

God save the King.

Government Contract.

ANY Person willing to complete the Bridge commenced over the head of Orwell, on the Belfast Road, before the setting in of winter, will please send their Proposals to the Subscriber, the Blocks are to be finished in a workmanlike manner, and the whole covered with flatted Timber 18 feet wide, and to have a good Hand-Rail.

J. F. Holland,
Chief Overseer of Roads.

Charlotte-Town, October 7th, 1817.

To Contractors of Buildings.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Subscriber for erecting a substantial and commodious

Dwelling-House,

upon the Farm called Kensington, the property of General Fanning. The Building is to be finished in a superior style, within a limited time after the commencement of the work.

Proposals will be received on or before the 1st of December next, in writing, at the House of the Subscriber, where Plans and Sections of the Building are to be seen.

Payment to be made in Cash, or Bills upon London at sight, for further particulars apply to

Samuel Nelson,
Agent,

Nov. 21, 1817.

Richard U. Marsters,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Public that he has commenced Business in the house of Mr. George Innis, Merchant, No. 2, Sackville Street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Richard Tremain & Co. where he solicits a share of Public favour. The many years of practical knowledge in the line of his profession enables him to offer himself with confidence to give general satisfaction, but, should any Timekeepers intrusted to him, not meet the expectation of their owners, if returned will be particularly attended to without any additional expense.

N. B. Jewelry neatly repaired on the shortest notice. Compasses and Quadrants, repaired with the greatest care and attention.

Halifax. Sept. 20, 1817.

Blanks for Sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrate's Summonses, Executions, Capias's, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpœnas; Leases, Bills of Lading, Officer's Half-pay Certificates, Widow's Pension Certificates, &c.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PRINTER and PUBLISHER of this Paper is, after numerous obstructions, and complicated obstacles, enabled to present its re-appearance to the Public. The chief objects that have retarded a regular continuation of its publication are such as have conspired, in the infant state of the Colony, to be more injurious to the interests of the Publisher, than a long explanatory Prospectus, unfolding difficulties encountered and prejudices surmounted, can in the present number be deemed entertaining to its readers.—However useful, or detrimental his former labours have proved, in promoting or repelling the *general* interests of the *Colony*, is left without any comment, for the consideration of its impartial and mature well wishers to determine; and if a decission could be given contrary to apparent expectation, he must avow, however he may have mistaken the best means, his disposed exertions were intended solely for its prosperity: watchful primarily to turn all occurrences to the furtherance of a stengthened loyalty and attachment to the mother Country, and in the same view anxious to diffuse a spirit of confidence in its progressive welfare, by a firm reliance in the individual and general enjoyment of its Constitution. If his intentions have been otherwise construed they have never met open, liberal and candid reproof, but on the contrary partial insidious defamation has been slily vented, and outwardly, the uncourteous aspect of sullen opposion. But however the intentions of the Publisher have been misunderstood or misconstrued, he has genuine consolation in the present reflection, which must glow with the same warmth upon every mind actuated by other motives than the hope of sordid lucre—He has never vilified an individual or lent his aid to minister to the passions of others for a prospect of gain; and heretofore his labours have been useful without any *very* serious evil to any invidual.

The attempts heretofore made to establish a Newspaper in the Colony have met a similar want of success, as that experienced by the present publisher. The former Publishers after some years of experience, besides a want of general support, and meeting other disappointments from other proffered sources, left the country with indignation and disgust. The better hopes of the rising Generation, and the encrease of enlightened strangers, whose feelings are not to be appalled by *even* the ravings of truth, urges the publisher to anticipate an encouragement which the former infant state of the Colony appeared unwilling to afford from a want of a just knowledge of the great utilities of the Press. The cloudy atmosphere of those mirky days of infancy, so detrimental to all superior institutions, we trust, have been chased by the cheering emanations of a more enlivening Sun, which inspires a hope of better nurture to the present undertaking.

If a minute knowledge of the different affairs of the Colony during a residence in it of many years, and a more particular and matured insight in his profession can guarantee him a confidence in the public mind, he can only in return promise, that no relaxation from his best exertions shall be spared to make an adequate return. In the editorial department such arrangements are made as will afford the best information from Europe, and by correspondents, from the different parts of America. In addition to the most interesting foreign and domestic articles of News, a variety of other and equally, if not more important information will be afforded on such subjects as may appear most applicable to this Country, particularly Aggriculture.

The Publisher avails himself of this opportunity to thank those Gentlemen who have already offered him their assistance, and solicits the favour of all others of literary acquirements who may feel disposed to contribute to the melioration of literature in the Colony, through the medium of his columns: he will also be grateful for articles of Domestic information, or papers which may casually be brought to different parts of the Island, as well as Essays from the Fair or Youth provided they come in an unquestionable shape, not couched in terms of asperity or fraught with personal molevolence.

The Paper will (for the present) be Published in its present Form, once a Week throughout the Year, except the Months of December, January, February and March, when it will appear once a Fortnight.—Price *Fifteen Shillings*, Paid half Yearly, as it may become due.

THE Laws of this Colony being published, with an Index, complete those Magistrates who have received the Second Part of them are requested to send them to this Office, that the whole may be delivered stitched together.—A few Copies may be purchased by making speedy application. (Printing Office Nov. 26.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

LORD AMHERT'S VOYAGE TO CHINA.

Arrived at Spithead, on Sunday morning se'ennight, in the ship Cæsar, Capt. Taylor, his Excellency Lord Amherst. His Lordship sailed from Portsmouth on the 9th of February, 1816, on an Embassy to the Court of Pekin, on board His Majesty's Frigate Alceste, Capt. Murray Maxwell, accompanied by the Lyra brig of war, Capt. Basil Hall, and the General Hewitt Indiaman, Captain Campbell.

His Lordship touched at Madeira, Rio Janeiro, the Cape of Good Hope and Batavia; and the voyage was extraordinary for its rapidity, the ships having traversed 14,000 miles in 92 days under sail. In the beggining of July the Embassy arrived at the coast of China, and proceeded up the Yellow Sea: having being joined by Sir George Staunton, at Great Lemma; Sir George having been sent down to say the Embassy would be received with every attention. On the 9th August the Embassy disembarked safely in the Gulf of Pe Cheli, which is not far distant from the Capital. Whilst on the journey every effort was made by the Mandarins to induce his Excellency to comply with the Tartar ceremony of *Ka-ton*—which was resisted on the ground of the precedent of Lord Macartney; but every demonstration of respect consistent with the dignity of his Sovereign, and the honour of his nation, was freely offered by his Excellency. The degrading ceremony of kneeling and *knocking the head* (the literal expression in Chinese) *nine times* against the ground, is not only demanded from the Ambassadors of all tributary Kings (as *every* Sovereign of the world is indiscriminately called) when in the Imperial presence, but likewise on receiving any message from the Emperor, and on *broken victuals* being sent to them from his table: and this was actually submitted to by the Dutch in 1795. The Chinese for obvious reasons, were extremely anxious for the performance of this ceremony, by a British Ambassador; and threats, flatteries, and lies in abundance, were used, in order to induce compliance, but all in vain. A most extraordinary scene took place at the palace of Yeuen-Min Yeuen which, with many other singular circumstances attending the departure from Pekin, and the journey of four months through the *celestial* Empire, will very soon be laid before the Public. The Emperor, a man of impetuous and capricious disposition, increased by a habit of constant inebriation, seemed, in his cooler moments, afraid of the consequence of his abrubt dismissal of the Embassy, as appeared by his sending after it, to request some exchange of presents, and expressing himself satisfied of the respectful feelings of the King of England, who had sent so far to pay him homage, attributing the whole blame of the affair to the unmannerly conduct of the Ambassador, who refused to *knock* head, as in duty bound, and according to the common rules of politeness. The Embassy on the tour through China, experienced the most perfect respect. The Alceste and Lyra, after landing the Embassy, were employed in Surveys; the former taking the Gulph of Leatory and Corea, the latter the south-western coast of that Gulf. The Alceste went as far as the junction of the great wall of China with the sea, which was seen from the ship. Both ships joined company at Che-a-Tou, or Zea-a-Tou Islands. The true positions of the coasts and islands of Chinese Tartary, and much useful hydrographical knowledge, were obtained, whereby former errors are corrected. Steering afterwards for the Corean shore, they found former geographical descriptions of it miserably defective; and an archipelago of Islands, hitherto unknown to exist were discovered. Many were christened with particular names, and correct Charts made of the true position of the whole. The ships then proceeded to the southward of Japan, and arrived at the Lieon Kicon Islands. More hydrographical knowledge was obtained, and an intimate acquaintance formed with the natives, of whom hitherto, little was known, and themselves scarce knowing any thing about the rest of the world. At Grand Leuchen, the Chief of this kingdom of islands, the ships refitted, among a race of people as extraordinary for their diminutive size as for their general character. They are of great antiquity in and considerable civilization—possess much of the rigid, natural jealousy and reserve of their neighbours, the Japanese and Chinese. On further acquaintance, they were found an interesting people; in the highest degree kind and hospitable; and after a stay of six weeks, both parties seperated with evident proofs of mutual regret. We are informed, by good authority, that Capt. Basil Hall (of the Lyra) is preparing an account of this island and people; as also a general history of scientific objects connected with the voyage; which will be enriched with charts and engravings. From his superior intelligence on hydropraphical and scientific subjects in general, a work from his hands cannot fail of being highly interesting.

The Alceste and Lyra arrived at the mouth of the Tigris in November, and were treated with every indignity by the Viceroy of Canton, who refused a pass for the ships to enter the river, as had been granted to the Lion, on the former occasion; thus attempting to cut off the supply of fresh water and provisions, which could only be brought on board by stealth after dark; and various other insults were offered. Capt. Maxwell justly considering that the honour of the flag must suffer by a tame submission, proceeded up without a pass. The mandarines strongly manned the forts (containing 110 cannon) at the Bocca Tigris, and sent out a Message, as the ship advanced, that they would sink her (the Alceste,) if she attempted to pass through. She nevertheless pushed on, and a warm firing commenced from the forts, and their war junks, which was immediatcly returned by the Alceste, which getting within pistol shot of their largest fort, a well aimed broadside was poured in, which laid a number sprawling, and fairly drove the rest heels over head out of the battery; the ship now proceeded up to her safe and proper anchorage, followed, but unmolested, by the war junks. Next day the Vicerov (having been now treated in the *right way*) sent down a high Mandarin to *congratulate the arrival of the Captain in the river*, this Mandarin having passed Captain M. in his way down, who, in the mean time, had gone up to Canton, to demand farther reparation, for the insult offered to the King's ship.

On Tuesday, the 28th January, His Majesty's ship Alceste and Lyra sailed from Macao Roads; the former having on board his Excellency and suite, returning from his mission from the Court of Pekin. On the 3d February, the Alceste arrived at Manilla, and the Lyra on the 5th, when she was sent with his Excellency's dispatches to Bengal.

The Alceste was proceeding into the Straits of Sunda, through the Straits of Gaspar when she unfortunately struck on a coral reef, on the morning of the 18th February, and shortly filled. No lives were lost on this occasion. The Ambassador and his suite, with some of the crew, were immediately put on shore on the island of Pulo Leat, a short distance from the wreck.

It was decided after Lord Amherst's remaining one night on the Island, that his Lordship and suite should attempt to make Batavia (distant 200 miles) in two boats attended by Lieutenant Hoppner, and Messrs. Maine, Cooke, and Blair, and they arrived after four days of much fatigue and hardship, from want of water at Batavia. His Lordship, without a moment's delay, dispatched the Company's cruiser Ternote, with Mr. Ellis, the Secretary of Embassy, volunteer, to the assistance of those left behind. She beat against wind and current for a considerable time; and at last got sight of the Island. The party left obtained some provisions, which had floated up, and by careful management they made

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shift to live there (having obtained, by digging, some fresh water) from the 18th February to the 7th March.—During this period they were beset by the savages of the neighbouring islands, who after plundering and burning the ship, blockaded the party on shore, they, with a very few regular arms, kept them at bay. In an attempt to seize the remaining boats, ten of them, one morning where variously disposed of by Lieut. Hay; some were shot, and others were drowned. The adventures in the Island were rather of a romantic and unusual cast. The conduct of Capt. Maxwell, in his general management of affairs, as well as means of defence, is spoken of in high admiration by his Officers—it displayed coolness and powerful reflection, under a sudden pressure of difficulties and a combination of dangers more than sufficient to have overwhelmed an ordinary mind. At Batavia, the Cæsar was taken up to bring home his Excellency and Suite, with the Officers and Men of the Alceste; she touched at the Cape, St. Helena and Ascension, on her way to England.

Concerning the interior of China we have been able to obtain but little information. The people appear to manifest the same determined mind to suffer no innovations in their accustomed habits, but, on the contrary, they boast of not having gone out of the beaten track of their forefathers: they are grossly ignorant and sensual. The country in general appeared well cultivated. They have no caravans, road waggons, or any establishment similar to our post; consequently, in the interior, the people had not heard of the Nepaul War, nor, indeed did they appear even to know where that country was situate.—It appears impossible to estimate the population, as the people are not enrolled, nor has a *census* ever been taken. But few soldiers were seen; the greatest number of one body did not exceed 600. They are composed of four descriptions of men, viz. *Machtoaks*, (usually in a bad state) *Archers* (who occasionally act as a cavalry) *Spearmen* and *Tigers of War*, who are the Emperor's body guard: they are armed with a short sword and target, and enveloped in a yellow mantle, gorgeously decorated with Tiger's heads, to render their appearance formidable. The King's internal revenue is collected in kind, after the manner of our tythes: the collecting junks, which are said to amount to 20,000, set off for the further parts of the empire, and with the change of the Monsoon from the westward, they all return and unload their cargoes of all species of grain into public granaries, from whence it is sold to the public; this and the customs from export of their manufactures at Canton, comprise the entire source of their revenue—excepting only the sale of the Governorships, which emolument goes into the private purse of the Emperor.

Aug. 27.

BONAPARTE AND LORD AMHERST.

The Cæsar which lately brought home Lord Amherst and his suite from Batavia, in consequence of the loss of the Alceste frigate, is the bearer of the latest intelligence from St. Helena, relative to the health and manner of the living of the Ex-Emperor of France. The Cæsar having occasion to touch at St. Helena, Amherst expressed an ardent desire to be introduced to Bonaparte, and although some obstacles presented themselves in the attainment of his object, on account of the schism which still subsists between Sir Hudson Lowe and Bonaparte, they were in due time all removed, and Lord Amherst, together with Capt. Maxwell, and Mr. Lynn, Surgeon of the Alceste, were allowed to wait on the *great man* (the title generally conferred on Bonaparte at St. Helena) and on the 31st July, Lord Amherst was ushered into the presence of the General at Longwood whilst Capt. Maxwell and the Surgeon waited in an anti-chamber. It was not long before those Officers were desired to join. There was nothing in the appearance of Bonaparte that in the least indicated ill health. On the contrary, he looked well and less bloated than ordinary. In his conversation with the party, his questions were put with the usual rapidity—indeed, they followed each other in such quick succession, that answers could only be given to those which appeared most marked and important. With his general precision, Bonaparte enquired of the Officers what stations they followed on board of ship. On learning Mr. Lynn was the Surgeon, he enquired what system of pharmacy he pursued—"that depends upon circumstances," replied the Surgeon. "I hope," rejoined the General, "it is any other than that practised on this Island, for here we have the same thing over and over again—bleeding and calomel for ever." The conversation taking a turn on the mission of Lord Amherst to China, his Lordship related the cause of its failure, which he ascribed to the necessity imposed upon him by the Emperor of smoting the ground nine times with his forehead, an indignity which his Lordship intimated could not be submitted to. Here Bonaparte's answer shewed the man,—"Indeed! now had it suited by policy to send an Ambassador all the way to the Emperor of China I should have instructed him to kiss his great toe, and if that would not do he might, if required, have saluted a more offensive part, provided my object was attained!!" But although Bonaparte seemed to have no objection to enter into conversation on general topics, it was manifest, that his imprisonment on the Island formed the subject which was neareſt and dearest to his heart. He said he knew of no law in existence which gave the Powers of Europe the right of detaining him a prisoner on the Island of St. Helena or elsewhere, and strongly urged the propriety of his present situation being taken into consideration by the crowned heads of Europe. Bonaparte notwithstanding his disappointment from that quarter, affects great reliance on the justice and impartiality of the Prince Regent of England, when unconnected with national policy and the influence of Ministers; and with this impression on his mind, he expressed an anxious wish, that Lord Amherst would be the bearer of a letter from him to his Royal Highness which had been prepared for some time, with the intention of forwarding to England. We have reason to believe we are correct in stating that his Lordship undertook to deliver the Letter in question, It is said to be couched in the most respectful terms, but discovers a sourness throughout, on account of the unnecessary restraints he is made to undergo, with regard to his personal liberty. On enquiry, the Officers of the late Alceste found that Bonaparte can have the range of the whole Island, in his exercise of riding, driving or walking, provided he will allow a British Officer to attend him in his excursions—but this he objects; as it is, he may extend his walks or rides about 12 miles—but then he is liable to meet in his perambulations British sentinels at various points, who never fail to present arms to him. Madame Bertrand was seen by the British officers, and the impression made upon them was, that she was a very handsome and clever woman. It may be relied on that the above particulars have not been communicated on light authority.

There has not been known for many months so busy a day on 'Change as yesterday was. No less than seventy-five vessels were reported inwards, with various cargoes, some of them consisting of corn.

ENGLISH METHODISTS.

From a Liverpool Paper of Aug. 4.

On Monday last the Seventy-fourth Annual Conference of the people called Methodists commenced at Sheffield—the Rev. John Gaulter was chosen President, and the Rev. Jabez Bunting, Secretary. About three hundred preachers have assembled. The last week was occupied by the Committee for Stations, and by the Committee for Examination and Finances of the numerous Missions of the Connexion. Various interesting accounts have recently been received

from St. Domingo and Ceylon; and notwithstanding the great preſſure of the times, upwards of *seventeen thousand pounds* have been raiſed by this religious body, in the courſe of the laſt year, for the ſupport of Miſſions among the Heathen.

Foreign Intelligence.

LEGHORN, Aug. 9.

Natural Phenomenon.

On the 24th laſt month, about midday, after a very loud denotation, the Lake of Canterno, alſo called Porciano, totally diſappeared. A large opening was diſcovered in the bottom through which the waters have probably eſcaped into the ſinuoſities of the neighbouring mountains,

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.

The Plague is making a rather alarming progreſs; it has ſhewn itſelf in every quarter, and in the ſuburbs of Pera and Galata. Veſſels which arrived from Alexandria principally cauſed its introduction. The Hoſpitals are full. Even the Interpreter of the Porte has been infected by one of his ſervants. Symrna and Canea ſuffer ſtill more from the contagion.

LONDON,

Sept. 4.

Lord Amherſt has duly delivered to the Prince Regent the letter from Bonaparte to his Royal Highneſs, of which his Lordſhip was the bearer from St. Helena.

Sept. 9.

It appears that Denmark in her preſent reduced condition, in point of territory and revenue, limits her views with reſpect to the new Navy, which is in the courſe of building, to eight ſail of the line.

We lament to ſtate that accounts from different ports of Ireland, received by yeſterday's poſt, give a melancholy picture of the ravages of the infectious fever in that country; and, what adds to the calamity is, that the contagion has manifeſted itſelf in Dublin, the citizens of which have begun to convene parochial meetings for the purpoſe of conſidering the means to prevent the ſpreading of this dangerous and frightful diſeaſe.

The ſmall-pox is very prevelant in ſeveral parts of Lincolnſhire, and ſtrange to ſay, by innoculation, owing to the prejudice of parents.

Capt. Campbell, the able and zealous commander of the expedition to explore the interior of Africa, is ſtated to have died of a broken heart: the Expedition is expected to return.

Within the laſt ten days an advance of from 7 to 10 per cent. has actually taken place, and has been readily obtained, in Manchester, upon almoſt every article of cotton Manufactures.

The Norwegian army conſiſts of 1284 Artillery, 1070 Cavalry, 9642 Infantry. By the addition of the Militia, a total force can be formed of 26,515 men.

An article from Conſtantinople of the 1ſt ult. ſays—"Two Couriers have arrived here from the Pacha of Egypt, with the news of a victory over the Wechabites, and ſeveral ſacks filled with *ears*, according to the Turkiſh practice."

We obſerve, with regret, that in this enlightened age, the Chriſtians of Hamburgh ſhould be ſtriving to revive the odious reſtraints upon their Jewiſh Brethern, which originated in a period of ignorance and barbariſm. It appears, that they wiſh to limit the reſidence of the Jews, as in former times, to particular parts of the city, and to exclude them from certain branches of traffic and commerce. This groſs attempt to promote ſelf-intereſt, under the veil of antiquated prejudice, and to perpetuate a moſt unchriſtian ſpirit of rancour againſt a body which compriſes ſome of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of Hamburgh, will, we truſt, be effectually put down by the interpoſition of the Germanic Diet.

There is an expectation that the Duke of Cambridge will receive the hand of a Princeſs of Heſſe Caſſel.

Sept. 11.

Lord Exmouth, it is ſaid, is appointed Commander in Chief at Plymouth, in the room of the late Sir J. Duckworth, Bart.

It is ſaid that his Majeſty the King of Spain has preſented the Duke of Wellington with the celebrated picture of Correggio, which has for ſome time been in his Grace's poſſeſſion. The ſubject is, *Chriſt in the Garden.* This magical picture is of the cabinet ſize, and in the higheſt ſtate of preſervation. It was carried off from Madrid by Joſeph Bonaparte, and found in his carriage, which he abandoned on his retreat.

Charlotte-Town Amateur Theatre.

THIS EVENING,

The firſt Repreſentation this ſeaſon will open with the Play of

RAISING THE WIND,

Characters—Jeremy Didler, Plainway, Fainwood, Sam, Richard, Waiter, Servants, &c.
WOMEN.
Miſs Durable, Miſs Plainway.

To which will be added the Farce of

FORTUNES FROLIC,

Characters—Robin Roughhead, Snacks, Rattle, Frank, Country People, &c.
WOMEN.
Margery, Nancy Snacks, Dolly.

*** The Doors will be open at Seven o'clock, and the Curtain drawn up at half paſt Seven.

Tickets to be had at the Printing Office, at Mr. Nelſons, and Mr. Sims's.

VIVANT REX & REGINA.

Charlotte-Town,

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1817.

We circulate our Paper of this day indiſcriminately thro' the Town and Country, relying upon an encreased Public ſpirit, and conſequently augmented ſupport. Such Patrons of the Preſs as have not already ſent in their names and ſignified their good wiſhes, will please to ſend them to this Office before the next week.

In our preceding pages we lay before the Public, the very intereſting particulars of Lord Amherſt's voyage to China, and his unſucceſsful Embaſſy at the Court of Pekin, His Lordſhip on his return viſited the Ex-Emperor at St. Helena. The accounts contained in the narrative from that now noted quarter, are alſo intereſting and muſt afford much ſatisfaction and amuſement to our readers in this very diſtant and retired ſpot. We truſt that any accounts reſpecting that once diſpoſer of Blood and Kingdoms, from his preſent quarters, will be as well received as the former long details of the deſtruction of the ſpecies ſo long and fruitleſsly urged by the gigantic ſtrides of his former towering ambition.

The preſent Theatre of War in South America, affords new and intereſting ſcenes, tho' none which are likely to attract the immediate notice of the Britiſh Empire. By the accounts in the American Papers received at this Office, we find various information reſpecting the ſucceſſes of the Patriots in the more Southern parts of that Continent—but in Florida the progreſs of Sir Gregor M'Gregor appears totally reſtrained. By an article dated the 6th Sept. from Fernandina, he had reſigned in conſequence of his officers and men deſerting him daily, and the want of promiſed and unafforded ſupport. The temporary command devolved to a Colonel Erving from New-York, and the ulterior arrival of Veſſels and arms from thence, which had afforded conſiderable ſuccour to the deſponding Revolutionists. Moſt of the force at that place are North American adventurers who furniſh every aſsiſtance to the Revolutionary cauſe, which if perſisted in, and allowed by the Government, muſt eventually create a rupture with Spain.

We are happy to announce the ſafe arrival of the Schr. Margaret and Cargo, belonging to this port, that was driven on ashore at Cape Bear. The Brig William Campbell of Picton driven on ſhore at the ſame time we underſtand is entirely wrecked.

THE Lovers of the Drama will learn with ſatisfaction, that the commencement of this winter's Theatrical Campaign, is announced for THIS EVENING; the Theatre poſſeſſes far more accomodation both for audience and performers, than the laſt; the Boxes are made to contain about two hundred perſons, the Stage Boxes are reſerved for the Manager and Performers—the Pit is neceſsarily ſmall, and to enſure as ſelect an audience as poſſible, the Gallery is not to be opened during this ſeaſon, the front of the Stage and Orcheſtra are neatly decorated,—the Paintings of Thalia and Melpomene, and other Emblamatic Figuers are placed on each ſide the Stage; in the centre over the Stage, and in front of the Proſcenium is a tranſparent Painting repreſenting the figure of Fame holding a Medallion containing a likeneſs of the Godfather of our Iſland, His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Kent, with the figures of Britania and the Britiſh Lion underneath. The Scenery for the moſt part is entirely new—in ſhort the tout enſemble is handſomely arranged, well fitted up, and in all reſpects appropriately adapted for the purpoſe.—The Performers who are all Amateurs act ſolely for their own amuſement and the entertainment of their Friends,—with Innocence and Mirth to beguile a Winter's night away,—"*to ſhoot folly as it flies, and laugh their hearers into virtue's cauſe,*"—if ſuch their aim, who then can feel but pleaſed. We canuot anticipate diſſatisfaction any where, however if grumblers there are, we recommend them to peruſe the motto which the Theatre have adopted of

"Pauſe before you Blame."

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED,

Nov. 14, Schooner Mary, Murphy, Mirimachie.
—— 15, ——— Feronia, Hughes, Halifax.
—— 19, ——— John & Elizabeth, Moore, Newfdld.
—— 22, ——— Caledonia, Stewart, Halifax.
—— 23, ——— Margaret, Hutton, St. Vincents, West I.

CLEARED,

Nov. 15, Schr. Mary, Gamby, St. Johns, Newfdld.
—— —, —— Landlady, M'Eachran, Halifax.
—— 19, —— Maſon's Daughter, Lusk, St. Johns, Nfdld.
—— 24, —— Feronia, Hughes, Picton.

DIED,

At Holland Lodge near Edinburgh, after a tedious and lingering illneſs the 14th of July laſt, Mrs. SARAH WALKER, wife of Colonel Robert Walker, Lieut. Governor of Sheerneſs, and third daughter of the late Major Samuel Holland, Surveyor General of the Northern Diſtrict of America, who had the honor of being ſignally noticed at the ſeige of Louisburg,—and taking of Canada by the late General Wolf, whoſe laſt moments he witneſſed at the Plain of Abraham. Mrs. Walker will be much regretted not only by her relations in this Iſland, but by her numerous friends in Halifax, where ſhe long reſided highly reſpected, whilſt with her huſband then a Major in the 7th or Royal Fuſileers.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1817. No. 19.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued till Tuesday the Thirtieth December instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Seventeenth day of February next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

God save the King.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all Persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, otherwise he will be obliged to resort to unpleasant means.

Samuel Nelson.

Dec. 6th, 1817.

CASH GIVEN for good WHEAT.

PERSONS bringing good clean Wheat to Town will receive a liberal price, in CASH, by making application at the Printing Office.

Richard U. Marsters,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Public that he has commenced Business in the house of Mr. George Innis, Merchant, No. 2, Sackville Street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Richard Tremain & Co. where he solicits a share of Public favour. The many years of practical knowledge in the line of his profession enables him to offer himself with confidence to give general satisfaction, but, should any Timekeepers intrusted to him, not meet the expectation of their owners, if returned will be particularly attended to without any additional expense.

N. B. Jewelry neatly repaired on the shortest notice. Compasses and Quadrants, repaired with the greatest care and attention.

Halifax. Sept. 20, 1817.

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform all those who are indebted to him by Bond, Note, or Book Account, that he will be under the disagreeable necessity of taking immediate steps against them, unless they come forward and make payment without loss of time.

Ewen Cameron.

Nov. 26, 1817.

LAWS.

THE Laws of this Colony being published, with an Index complete, those Magistrates who have received the Second Part of them are requested to send them to this Office, that the whole may be delivered stiched together.—A few Copies may be purchased by making speedy application. (Printing Office Nov. 26.

Blanks for Sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrate's Summonses, Executions, Capias's, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpœnas; Leases, Bills of Lading, Officer's Half-pay Certificates, Widow's Pension Certificates, &c.

RELIGIOUS.

Doctor Dwight on the effect of diffusion of the Gospel.

The period is advancing, it is hastening in which Christians will be most honourably united in the present world. The morning is even now approaching towards the horizon, and at no distant peirod will actually rise upon this dark world, when all distinctions of party and sect, of name and nation, of civilization and savageness, of climate and colour, will finally vanish. The day is approaching, when the traveller, who takes his circuit over the globe, will find Christians in every clime, inhabiting every city, and village, in his course. Churches will every where gladden his eye, and Hymns of praise vibrate upon his ear. From *Zembla* to *Cape Horn*, from *California* to *Japan*, the heralds of Salvation will repeat to astonished audiences with an enchanting voice the story, brought from heaven to the Shepherds of *Bethlehem*: "Unto you is born in the city of David a Saviour, who is Christ, the Lord." Throughout this vast extent, the happy race of Adam, united in a single solemn response, will exclaim, "How beautiful on the mountains are the feet of them, that bring good tidings that publish peace, that bring good tidings of good that publish salvation and say unto Zion, "Thy God reigneth!"

But before this can take place, a mighty change must be wrought in the disposition of man.

To the accomplishment of the glorious purpose, announced that pride, which is the self-gratfying consciousness of superiority, and that ambition, which is the desire of it both prime ingredients in the Apostasy of our first parents that avarice which substitutes gold for GOD, and is thus a prolific root of all kinds of evil, and that sensuality, which is the great brutalizing principle of our nature; must lose their seat in the heart, and cease to controul the life. Equally necessary is it, that that cruelty, which emulates the wolf and the tiger, and satiates itself only on suffering and slaughter should return to those regions of eternal sin, from which they sprang. Nor is it less necessary, that the love of injustice, fraud, and falsehood, in which all these malignant passions, these *unclean spirits*, find the means of their efficacious operation, should, together with them, go *out of the man*; and no more find his heart *empty, swept*, and *garnished*, for their reception. Nor is it less indispensible, that impiety, and ingratitude to God, and distrust of his wisdom, goodness, and truth should cease to form any part of the human character, and no longer interrupt the communication between earth and heaven.

To these attributes will succeed, whenever mankind shall be brought into the fold of Christ, that *Love* to God, and to man, which is the fulfiling of the law, that *Repentance towards* God, and that faith in the Redeemer, which are the primary obedience of the Gospel. In the train of these great Evangelical attributes will follow the meek and lowly virtues of Christianity, which so extensively occupied the instructions, and so beautifully adorned the life of the Saviour. Love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, faithfulness, goodness, meekness, and temperance: all, glorious fruits of the Spirit of Grace; natives of Heaven, and, although for a time pilgrims in this melancholy world, destined to return to Heaven again.

The change will not be less in the conduct of men.

On this copious topic I must necessarily be brief. To discuss it extensively would be to draw a picture of the world, and to delineate the characters of man in all its endless varieties. Still, the nature of my design demands, that a few particulars should be mentioned.

Permit me, then, to observe, that the private conduct of men will experience a mighty and wonderful revolution. Profaneness will no longer polute the tongue nor pierce with anguish the ear of piety. The Sabbath will be kept holy unto God: and beautifully resemble the first Sabbath, when the Creator rested from his glorious work, and all the sons of God shouted for joy. No longer will the ways of Zion mourn, because few come to her solemn feasts. Strangers innumerable will be made joyful in the house of prayer, and that house will to endless multitudes become literally, the gate of Heaven. From the closet also, and family altar, incense, and a pure offering, will rise every morning and every evening, and mingle in one vast exhalation, ascending to the throne of God.

Truth, at the same time, will resume her empire over the tongue, the pen, and the press. Slander will wound no man's

good name. Sophiſtry cheat no man out of his ſalvation; Falſehood abuſe no man's faith, and Perjury deſtroy no man's property, reputation, or life.

Honeſty, alſo will controul the dealings of men. The cheat will be loſt out of human ſociety; the name of fraud be forgotten: and a hard bargain be boaſted of no more.

In the ſame manner will unkindneſs vaniſh from the habitations of mankind. The fire ſide will ſhow how good, and how pleaſant, it is for brethren to dwell together in unity: and neighbourhoods will only be only one great fireſide. Parents will love their Children. Children will honour their parents. No profligate father, no graceleſs ſon, no ruined daughter, will ſpread *lamentation, mourning* and *woe*, over the domeſtic circle, deſtined by God to be happy. No litigation, no quarrel, will deſtroy the peace of neighbourhoods, and no duel hurry the impenitent wretch to a fearful retribution.

The ſtranger will every where find a home, and the wanderer an aſylum. The heart of charity will no longer be icy, nor her hand ſhut; nor will the cry of ſuffering ever plead in vain.

Uncharitableneſs, alſo, between thoſe, who profeſs the Religion of the Redeemer, will be found no more. Little things will be eſteemed little; and only great things great. Names will looſe their faſcination, realities will take their place, and all who love Chriſt, will love each other. In a word, men will be willing to walk to heaven together, although the color or the faſhion, of their clothes ſhould differ.

Nor will the public conduct of mankind be leſs extenſively inverted. The monarch will ceaſe to oppreſs, the ſtatesman to plunder; and the politician to ſell his ſoul, to buy a place, or ſupport a party. Throughout the haunts of man there will not be an electioneering trick, a cabal or a demagogue. No candidate of office will proclaim his merits to the public to ſlander a rival or ſolicit a ſufferage. Wiſdom and worth will engroſs every man's vote; and take, as they ought, quiet poſſeſſion of the hall of Legiſlation, and the chair of Magiſtracy.

On the bench will then be ſeen thoſe, and thoſe only, who ſhake their hands from holding bribes, ſtop their ears from hearing evil; and cloſe their eyes from ſeeing blood. At the bar of juſtice, priſoners will ceaſe to be found: the deſerted jail will crumble into duſt; and the gibbet be known in the tales of other times.

Wars, alſo, will be no more. The monarch, and the Republic, will no longer ſummon their wretched ſubjects to the field of battle; the ſlaughter-houſe of mankiud, for the purpoſe of adding to their dnminions tracts, which they do not want and cannot govern; of ſating their cannibal revenge on the fleſh of man; of ſpangling a crown with another jem, or twiſting into a wreath of laurel another twig, of being able to ſay, "I have vanquiſhed one more enemy, and adding another cubit to the ſtature of pride. The ſound of the trumpet will no more ſtartle the ſleep of the cradle and the village will riſe no more in flames to heaven; the name of glory will no longer be written in blood, nor the earth fattened with the corpſes nor whitened with the bones of men. The Angel of Peace, will wave her olive branch over the nations; the tempeſt of ſix thouſand years be huſhed to ſilence, and the creation ſigh, and groan, and travail in pain, no more.

Then Religion will reſume her proper ſtation; and no longer be ſubordinate to pleaſure, gain, and glory to frantic ſcrambles about place and power, and the aggrandizment of wretches, who ſteal into office by flattery and falſehood, in order to riot on peculation. From Heaven will ſhe deſcend, clothed with a cloud and a rainbow upon her head: her face, as it were, the ſun, and her feet pillars of fire. In her hand ſhe will hold a little book: and that book will be opened to the eyes of all the nations of men. On its pages they will read, in lines of light, "Now is come ſalvation, and ſtrength, and the kingdom of our God, and the power of his Chriſt. God himſelf will dwell among the great family of Adam, and be their God; and they ſhall be his people." The joy, which is kindled in heaven over repenting ſinners, will be renewed, not over one ſolitary convert, but over nations, born in a day. The path of Heaven will become the great highway of mankind; not wandered over by now and then a lonely traveller, but crowded with hoſts: while the broad road to perdition will be untrodden and deſolate. The skies will pour down righteouſneſs, and the earth open, and bring forth ſalvation. Above all will be ſun-ſhine, and ſmiles below, all will be paradiſe. The Church will be clothed with the ſun; the moon will be under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve ſtars will beam with immortal ſplendour.

LONDON,

OCTOBER 4.

It is said that the Bank intend calling in the whole of the £1 and £2 notes at the conclusion of the present year, so that at the commencement of 1818 the smallest Bank note in circulation will be for £5.

At a General Meeting of the Bank of Scotland, on Tuesday, an additional divided of one per cent. was declared; and a vote of thanks to the Directors, for them able and judicious management of the Bank was moved and carried.

By a return of the Goldsmith's Hall Company, for the Quarter ending the 24th June, there appears an increase of upwards of 5000l. in the amount of duties paid upon gold and silver plate, compared with the preceding Quarter, being an increase of least one third. Such an augmented demand for the luxuries, the mere elegancies of society, as this fact makes manifest, is another incontrovertible evidence of the returning prosperity of the country.

OCTOBER 15.

The following is an extract of a leetter from Liverpool, dated 13th inst. received in town this morning:

"Great exertions are making in every direction for the Patriot cause in Venezuela. A vessel, named the Prince, will shortly sail from this country, by an indirect course. for America, with a cargo of requisites necessary for the equipment of a military force. The number of British adventurers is said to increase every hour."

Yesterday being settling day upon the Stock Exchange, much business was done there, and no defaulters were discovered. The 3 per Cent Consuls left off at 83 1-8 for money, and at 83 5-6 for the November account; so that there was not only no present, but no apprehension of the future decline of stock. The two-penny Exchequer Bills, as they are called, are at a premium of one guinea.

A gentleman who has been travelling for several months in the North in a mercantile capacity, gives the most flattering accounts of the state of commerce. At Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield, Notingham, and other Mercantile towns, scarcely a manufacturer is unemployed. At Manchester particularly, he says, there is not a bale of goods unsold. The orders also for fire-arms at Birmingham (supposed for South America) are beyond precedent.

OCT. 17.

The Russian fleet, which, by the accounts from Revel of the 11th ult. had been ordered to get to sea, has probably passed the Sound; for by accounts just received, pilots were prepared in the Belt for a Russian squadron of five sail of the line, which was immediately expected to pass on its way to Spain. It is said that Spain has bought the ships, as measures are taken for bringing back the Russian seamen from Cadiz, after they shall have handed over the ships to the Spaniards. Their eventual destination is believed to be to convey troops from Cadiz to South America.

At a late hour last night Brussels Papers were received. They are filled with

exultation at the proposed "annihilation" of our manufactures, not by the Continental System, nor "the genius of Napoleon," but by a very important discovery which they have lately made, that is, if they can but persuade the people not to use our goods, they will not buy them.

We copy the following from an Irish Paper:—A distinguished Patriot General has arrived in London from the Spanish Main, for the purpose of making purchases of large ships, in order to be converted into ships of war, to compose a respectable navy. We can affirm there is no want of dollars to carry into effect this great object.—The General alluded to says, if the Patriot armies have not at the present moment every thing they require, they soon will, and that a navy is now a prime object, so to be disposed of at sea, as to co-operate with, and give assistance to the military operations on land. The negociations of the General on the subject, are already far advanced to a favourable issue. With equal confidence we can state, that the Patriots are negociating with a certain Lord of naval celebrity to take the command of the Patriot fleet. His Lordship justly rates his services very highly, and will only agree to conditions which will give him the supreme command at sea. There is hardly a doubt but the Patriots will subscribe to his Lordship's terms, which when known, it will be seen that his Lordship places, and with great propriety, no mean value on his Naval acquirements; even his enemies must admit his claims in this respect. The recruits are marching openly for the Patriotic service by dozens, through London, every day, to be shipped off for the Spanish Colonies."

United States of America,

PHILIDEELPHIA, NOV. 3.

We have taken some pains to ascertain the precise state of the circumstances in the case of the ten British Officers on Friday committed for trial, by the Judges of the Circuit Court now in session; and offer the following outlines as one which we believe may be relied on as far as it goes:—Col. John D. Needham, Capt. John D. Perkins, Capt. J. B. Holland, Capt. Ferrier, Lieutenants Richard Stacey, J. Stacey, and Charles Webster, Surgeon Robert Fry, Searjeant-Major Benj. Pearkes, and Frederick Beix, said to be a Cossaque Nobleman, are the persons implicated in the alledged misdemeanours. The substance of the charge was that they made arrangements last summer in Brussels to combine and create a Regiment of Cavalry, with which to join the Patriots in South America. With this design they embarked at Antwerp on board the American ship Parnasso, and arrived at New-London a few weeks ago. From there they came to Philadelphia and took their passages on board the brig Ellen, of this port, which vessel cleared out the last week for Surinam. They were accompanied by John Williams and Peter Hogan, who were to serve in the capacity of Searjeants or Commissaries, and by whose information to the Spanish Consul the intended expedition was discovered and interrupted. It appeared that each man was fully provided with Cavalry equipments, and there was no doubt of their intention to take a part with the Patriots in carrying on hostilities. They were regularly drilled every morning at the Colonel's quarters, in Philadelphia, until arrested; and most, if not all of them, it was understood, had been in the British service One of them wore the Waterloo badge in his button hole. After a very full examinntion of many witnesses on both sides the Court remanded them all to prison, where they are to remain till April, (the time of their trial) unless they can give bail, each one in the sum of three thousand dollars.

Since the above has been in type, we learn that a special Court will be held in December, for the trial of the above named gentlemen.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.

We have lately received several accounts which lead us to expect that hostilities will soon commence between our troops in the Alibama territory, under General Gaines, and the Seminole Indians, who are said to have a force of 1500 men. Gen. Gaines was expected to reach Fort Scott, on the Flint River, Oct. 27, and to be there joined by 600 Creeks, when his force including militia and Indians, would amount to 2500 men. Gen. Gaines has demanded the murderers of 7 white men. The Seminoles replied that the whites have murdered 10 of their people, and demanded that the balance of 3 shall be delivered to them.

Two Guineamen arrived at Havana on the 21st ult. with 1400 slaves,

Charlotte-Town Amateur Theatre.

Under the Patronage of
His Excellency Lt. Gov. C D. SMITH,
On FRIDAY EVENING next, the 26th inst. will be performed
The Dramatic Entertainment of
THE FLITCH OF BACON,

Characters—Justice Benbow, Major Benbow, Capt. Greville, Capt. Wilson, Tipple, William, Kilderkin, Putty, Villagers, Recruits, &c.
WOMEN.
Eliza, Cottagers, &c.

to which will be added the Farce of
LOVER'S QUARRELS,

Characters—Don Carlos, Sancho, Lopez.
WOMEN.
Leonora, Jacinta.

*** The Doors will be open at Seven o'clock, and the Curtain drawn up at half past Seven.

Tickets to be had at the Printing Office, at Mr. Nelsons, and Mr. Sims's.

VIVANT REX & REGINA.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1817.

The Mail from Halifax, via Pictou, by the Packet arrived yesterday—by which we have received Papers from thence to the 16th inst. The advices received by this Mail are not particularly interesting,—no English Mail had arrived at that place at the latest dates.

Since our last we have received the Newfoundland Gazette to the 25th Nov. In addition to the late accounts furnished before we have again the painful task of recording *another* afflicting instance of the ravages of Fire in the devoted Town of St. Johns. The detail will be found in our last Page. These melancholy occurrences with others tho' not of the same nature, yet concomitant in their effects, will, we are much afraid, give the general as well as the individual interests of that Island a shock which will much depress its former successes for some considerable period to come, if not prove ruinous in the extreme.

It has been before stated, upon conjecture only, that the American Government in her negociation with Spain was desirous for the cession of the Floridas. By the latest accounts in the Ministerial Paper at Washington, it appears that the negociations between the two Governments had not embraced that point in their discussions; but at the same time it is visibly apparent that a strong desire to possess the Floridas by the American Government is entertained, and should a rupture between these Countries ensue, (not at all improbable) the invasion of these valuable Colonies would speedily add to the Territories of the American States.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED,

Dec. 6th, Schr. Lt. Effrontee, Adams, Halifax.
—— 8th, —— Nancy, M'Donald, St. Johns, Newfdld.
—— 10th, —— Nancy, Deagle, Halifax.
—— 15th, —— Industry, Young, St. Johns, Newfdld.
—— 17th, —— William & Jane, Graham, do,
—— 18th, —— Mary, Falla, do.
—— 19th. —— Endeavour, Chivarie, do.

CLEARED,

Dec. 13th, Ship Commerce, Chantler, Liverpool.
—— 18th, Brig Britannia, Cooper, Liverpool.
—— —— Schr. Brothers, Vesey, Plymouth.
—— 19th, —— Curtis, Garbutt, Belfast, (Ireland.)

SHIP-NEWS.—The Brig Harriot, Davis, Master, belonging to Messrs. D. M'Kay & Co. was unfortunately stranded at the entrance of Grand River, on her way from New-London to Three-Rivers—crew saved. The Lighter Papouse, Lewis Master, was unfortunately wrecked off the North Cape of Cape Breton, on her passage from Mirimachie to this port,—crew saved.

BIRTHS.—On the 14th inst. Mrs. M'Donald, wife of Town Major M'Donald, of a daughter. Mrs. Cambridge, (wife of Aptimus Cambridge Esq.) of a daughter.

DIED.—On the 14th inst. (of an effection of the Lungs) Miss ELIZABETH LONGWORTH, third daughter of Francis Longworth, Esq. Sheriff of this Island.

Office of Ordnance, Charlotte-Town,
Prince Edward Island, Dec. 20, 1817.

CASH WANTED,

FOR a small Draft on the Right Honorable, and Honorable the Board of Ordnance, London,—apply to
J. F. HOLLAND,
Clerk Ordnance Stores.

John Jury,

Clock & Watch-Maker, Jeweller, &c.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to the Public in general for the liberal favours hitherto conferred upon him in the line of his Profession, and humbly solicits a continuance of them.

He has just received from Halifax, a large assortment of

JEWELLERY,

consisting of Wedding Rings, of the best standard Gold,
Gold Ear-Rings of the neatest patterns,
a few Gold Rings for Gold Chains,
fashionable Watch Ribbons, Chains, Seals, Keys with steel pipes,
a few second hand Watches, Patent and common Watch Glasses,
&c. the whole of which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

Terms for Cleaning Clocks and Watches.

For Cleaning an Eight Day Clock 7s. 6d. warranted 9 Months if nothing broke,
For do. Two Day Clock 6s. warranted 6 Months,
do. 30 Hour Clock, 5s. do. 6 Months,
do. a Patent Lever Watch, 8s. do. 12 Months,
do. a Horizontal Watch 7s. 6d. do. 10 Months,
do. a good Vertical Watch, 4s. do. 3 Months,
do. a Common Watch of an inferior quality 3s. 6d. warranted 1 do.
Patent Watch Glasses will be put in for 2s. 6d.
Common do. 1s.

All repairs will be done on the most reasonable terms.

He assures those who may entrust him with their work that the same shall be done with neatness, punctuality, and despatch.

Produce will be taken at a Market Price in payment.

☞ The highest price given for Old Gold and Silver.

Dec. 20th, 1817.

ST. JOHNS, *Newfoundland*, Nov. 25.

Another Dreadful Fire ! !

We have this day to discharge the melancholy office of presenting to our readers an account of another dreadful Fire with which this Town has been again afflicted.—The ruins left by the fire of the 7th inst. were still smoking; and the minds of the public were not yet recovered from their extreme agitation, when they beheld the Town again enveloped in the same destructive element, the ravages of which they had so lately witnessed.—Soon after three o'clock on Friday morning last the Inhabitants were roused from their slumbers by the dreadful alarm of Fire—The effect of such an alarm (rendered more serious by our having so recently experienced it) may perhaps be conceived, but cannot be adequately described. It was soon discovered that the premises of Messrs. Huie, Reed, & Co. were in one entire blaze—they were indeed nearly consumed before the Engines could be brought into action.---In the mean time the flames made dreadful progress.—Although there was but little wind, yet the narrowness of the street in front, the combustible matter in the rear, and the close connexion of the houses right and left, not only made the destruction of the range inevitable, but threatened to reduce the whole western part of the town to one general mass of ruins. The flames ascending with a strength and steadiness not easily overpowered, seemed to defy all the powerful exertions of the Engines, with every means used to check their progress.

It was with extreme satisfaction that we beheld all ranks laudibly active in direction and personal exertion, by which means the ravages of the fire were most providentially prevented from extending beyond the premises of Messrs. Murphy & Gleeson.---From these premises the Fire pursuing its way to the Eastward, has left nothing standing as far as the Governor's wharf, on the lower side of Water street; and from Mr. Benjamin Bowring's to the house of Messrs. Perkins & Winter, on the upper side.---Fifty-five dwelling-houses are thus consumed, together with the extensive pile of Buildings belonging to Messrs. Cunninghame, Bell & Co.—the Stores of Huie, Reed & Co. Ryan & Sons. Daniel Ryan. Geo. Lilly. John Burke. Robert Nevins, (late Murphy & Gleeson's), James Clift, and all the intermediate houses. Upwards of five hundred persons are reduced to the necessity of seeking shelter in some other quarter from the inclemency of an approaching winter.

It is in vain to attempt a description of the scenes of horror with which our eyes were assailed—a broad glare of light shining over the town—the cracking of the flames—the falling of the roofs---the cries and lamentations of the sufferers---all combined to present an awfully magnificent spectacle. The rising sun itself, cheering as its beams usually are, seemed, when viewed through the clouds of smoke, to present an aspect, rather terrific and melancholy, than enlivening. The morning was beautifully clear and serene, but perhaps, never before did such a day dawn on St. John's.

It was by the most unremitting and strenuous exertion, aided by a happy shift of the wind, that about ten o'clock in the forenoon the premises of Messrs. Perkins & Winter, with the buildings leading up the Church-hill, were preserved. No less great, and happily as successful, were the exertions used in saving that part of the premises of Messrs. Trimminghams & Co. which so narrowly escaped the fire of the 7th.

When we observe it is calculated that by the Fire of the 21st, Property to the amount of not less than One hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds is destroyed; that this catastrophe occured in the short space of a fortnight after a still more destructive conflagration, we shall be beleived when we state, that a great proportion of the community must be involved in extreme distress!—whilst, however, we lament the recent melancholy events, we earnestly hope, that the most decisive precautionary measures will be adopted to guard against their recurrence. As public Journalists, it is perhaps rather our duty to record than to advise—yet we cannot refrain from most earnestly beseeching all masters of families to be extremely vigilant in watching over the different fires and lights in their premises. Between mere accident and even culpable carelessnes, we would wish to preserve the distinction, and yet we may be permitted to say, that that carelessness cannot be otherwise than censurable which endandgers the property, the habitations, the very lives of hundreds. Watchfulness, regular and ceaseless watchfulness is loudly called for from the inhabitants of a town like this, constructed of wood, and in which a fire produces such terrible effects.—Old proverbs are sometimes mere common-place expressions; but there is one which the inhabitants of St. John's ought never to forget, the recollection of which ought to produce extreme vigilance in every family—— *that though fire is a good servant, it is a bad master.*

About ten o'clock this forenoon, we were again alarmed by the cry of Fire, which had nearly proved of as serious import as either of the others which have so recently occured. It was however fortunately discovered in sufficient time to prevent those consequences which otherwise might have ensued. On investigation it appeared to proceed from a room in the lower part of a house situated between Duckworth and Water-Streets, opposite the upper premises of Messrs. Dunscomb & Co.---A quantity of shavings were in the room, apparently intended to answer the purpose of a bed. Part of the ceiling and a bedstead in the room were on fire when first discovered; and as some small brands were found among the shavings, strong suspicions of designs were excited. In consequence of which a woman who was making her way through one of the windows, was immediately apprehended, and with a man who appeared to be her companion, is now in custody. A close investigation will no doubt be instituted, the result of which we shall take an early opportunity of laying before the public.

The late Fire !

It is perhaps needless to inform our readers, that various conjectures have been entertained relative to the cause of the Fire of the 21st. The public has certainly been full of anxiety on the subject. The situation of the place in which the flames originated—the hour at which they were first discovered—the short interval of time which had elapsed since the conflagration of the 7th, with other circumstances, had combined to excite in the minds of many persons the most unpleasant suspicion that the dreadful causes of our late alarm, was the result of *design*— In consequence the Grand Jury was convened, and after a long and full investigation into the subject, came to the following resolution, which we lay before our readers with the most lively emotions of satisfaction, in hopes that it will remove every unfavorable impression, by which their minds may have been hitherto agitated.

Court-House, St. Johns,
November 24th, 1817.

The Grand Jury having duly considered the Evidence laid before them respecting the late Fire, which happened on the morning of the 21st inst. have the satisfaction to state, that they are unanimously of opinion, that the Fire originated solely through accident, and therefore, they beg to recommend that publicity may be given to the result of this Investigation, in order that every unfavourable impression on the subject, may be removed from the Public mind.

DAVID TASKER, Foreman.

ALMANACKS,
For the year of our Lord 1818,
For Sale at this Office.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1818. No. 20.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancelior and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued till Tuesday the Thirtieth December instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Seventeenth day of February next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

God save the King.

Thomas & Albert Desbrisay,

HAVE for Sale, the following Articles, viz.

JAMAICA SPIRITS, Moist Sugar, Soap, Men and Women's worsted and cotton Stockings, Pantaloon and short Drawers, Printed and plain Ginghams, Cambrick & Book Muslin, Silk, Cotton and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Table Clothes, Dimity, Huckaback Towels, black Sewing Silk, Sewing and Darning Cotton, green & yellow Baize & Flannel, Wadding for Bonnets, Tapes & Bobbins, Bobinnet and Mecklin Net, Silk and worsted Fringe, Satin and Lutestring Ribbon, Shirt Buttons, &c.

CUTTLERY,

consisting of—Carving & table Knives & Forks, Oyster do. Clasp and Pen Knives, Scissors, Cork Screws, Pruning Knives, Horse Fleams, Snuffers with trays, Razors and straps, Iron and Brittania Metal Tea Spoons, plated Spurs, brass do. with Screws, Sugar Nippers.

JEWELLERY,

consisting of—Watch Chains, Seals, and Keys, Silver, steel, & leather Purses, Silver Thimbles, Ladies tortoise-sheel Combs, Necklaces & Broaches.

A few excellent Saddles & Bridles,

Plated & brass mounted Harness, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes & Whips, Hemp Halters, a very handsome Portmanteau, also STATIONARY, consists of the following—Superfine foolscap cut & uncut, Copy Paper, Note Paper gilt and plain, Blotting do. Red Tape, Indian Rubber, Sealing Wax, black Lead Pencils, Quills and ready made Pens, Wafers in boxes, & Wafer Seals. All which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash.

N. B Furs will be received at a liberal Price.

Dec. 20, 1817.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all Persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, otherwise he will be obliged to resort to unpleasant means.

Samuel Nelson.

Dec. 6th, 1817.

LAWS.

THE Laws of this Colony being published, with an Index complete, those Magistrates who have received the Second Part of them are requested to send them to this Office, that the whole may be delivered stiched together.—A few Copies may be purchased by making speedy application. (Printing Office Nov. 26.

ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord 1818,

For Sale at this Office.

Charlotte-Town Amateur Theatre.

Under the Patronage of

His Excellency Lt. Gov. C. D. SMITH,

THIS EVENING the 2d inst. will be performed

The Dramatic Entertainment of

THE JEW AND DOCTOR,

Characters—Broomley, Doctor Specific, Charles Broomley, Changeable, Abednego the Jew,

WOMEN.
Mrs. Changeable, Emily, Betty.

to which will be added the Farce of

The King and the Miller of Mansfield,

with alterations and additions.

Characters—King, Lord Lurewell, John Cockle the Miller, Richard the Miller's Son, Joe, Sampson Rawbold, Old Rawbold, Wilford. Courtiers, Keepers of the Forest, Villagers,

WOMEN.
Ballad Singers, Dancers, &c. Peggy, Mrs. Cockle, Dolly, Dame Rawbold, Barbara.

On Wednesday Evening 14th January will be performed a Comedy in five Acts intituled,

The Cure for the Heart-Ache,

For Characters see Bills.

*** The Doors will be open at Seven o'clock, and the Curtain drawn up at half past Seven.

Tickets to be had at the Printing Office, at Mr. Nelsons, and Mr. Sims's.

VIVANT REX & REGINA.

John Jury,

Clock & Watch-Maker, Jeweller, &c.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to the Public in general for the liberal favours hitherto conferred upon him in the line of his Profession, and humbly solicits a continuance of them.

He has just received from Halifax, a large assortment of

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do. a Patent Leaver Watch, 8s. do. 12 Months,
do. a Horizontal Watch 7s. 6d. do. 10 Months,
do. a good Vertical Watch, 4s. do. 3 Months,
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☞ The highest price given for Old Gold and Silver.

Dec. 20th, 1817.

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform all those who are indebted to him by Bond, Note, or Book Account, that he will be under the disagreeable necessity of taking immediate steps against them, unless they come forward and make payment without loss of time.

Ewen Cameron.

Nov. 26, 1817.

CASH GIVEN for good WHEAT.

PERSONS bringing good clean Wheat to Town will receive a liberal price, in CASH, by making application at the Printing Office.

For the Prince Edward Island Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,—Giving this a place in your paper may be of service to some of your Readers, who have the misfortune of having their Friends affected by the present prevalent malady. The fever at present so alarming is the Typhus, among most medical authors, the nervous of some, the malignat of others; is contagious, and solely communicated by contact with the sick, or from substances that had been in contact with them, that seems to act upon the body by diminishing the nervous energy, causing a diminution of strength, through the whole body, known by langour and lassitude; small and weak pulse, diminution of the cutaneous discharge, more or less sensation of chilliness, succeeded by that of heat, some nausea, want of appetite and inability to take food, universal pain over all the body, especially in the muscles, for performing the least degree of exertion from the weakness, consequently the heart and blood vessels are weaker like the other muscles of the body, which causes the circulation to be less perfect, in the distant parts of the body, but the head being amply supplied with blood vessels and at less distance from the heart, the extremities favoured by the horizontal position, the blood flows to it in more than usual quantity, exciting the brain and nerves, which excites the whole body, as if it was desired that when one part acts with less energy than usual, or is diminished in power, the remaining parts make an effort to supply the deficiency to recover it—this causes head-ache, universal pains over the whole body, sometimes delirium, intolerance of light and noise, or of any thing that makes much impression on the external senses, by which it appears that there is more or less inflammation in the brain, and running high, if not paliated ending in superation, mortification, or death, but generally it only causes head-ache, heat over the whole body, thirst, pains through all the body, the tongue white toward the end, getting black and generally an inclination for cold water or acid drinks, costiveness, urine small in quantity, generally a sensation of heat over the whole body, at other times that of cold though warmer than natural to the feelings of another, the sensible perspiration is diminished with dryness of the skin, if the

linens is not frequently changed a disagreeable smell on opening the bed-cloathes, the pulse continuing from the beginning small and quick, much irritability of the nervous system, with generally a little relief at one period of the day, most commonly in the morning, but returning again in the evening, continuing this way for some time, not less than seven days—nor more than twenty. (*except what happens with regard to the state of the bowels,*) the patient either gets worse, and soon dies or is relieved by a gentle perspiration, diminution of the heat and thirst, the urine is larger in quantity and turbid, the flushing of the face ceases, the tongue appears clear round the edge, and generally sleep is enjoyed, at other times except wine, spirits or opium is given the head is felt light, as after drinking very strong tea, without any inclination to sleep, and childish talk from the weakness. But if properly nursed with cordials, soups and other nourishing articles of easy digestion, will gradually recover if no accident comes in the way to cause a return which may happen for want of cleanliness, the taking of hard undigestable aliments that load the stomach, want of proper attention to the state of the bowels, want of a sufficient quantity of diluent drink, from too large as well as too small a quantity of wine, spirits, malt liquors, or opium, from being kept in a confined room without fresh air, affections of the mind and the like, all which ought to be avoided as much as possible; but above all the free use of cordials and grateful drinks to be used otherwise the weakness encreases, the pulse becomes to beat quicker, the respiration laborious, the feet become cold, the skin dry, with heat about the breast and head, all the actions of the body are carried on with difficulty and irregularity, causing different symptoms as cough from inability, to swallow the saliva, sometimes obstinate costiveness, owing to the insensibility of the intestines or looseness, inability to make water, or other times it coming away without being sensible of it at all, which taken by the ignorant as arising from particular causes, which they endeavour to remove the same way as when from local causes, or inflamation in the parts affected. That sympathy that in health exists between the stomach and the rest of the body is less perfect. Stimulants being taken in small quantities seem to have no effect, in very large quantities only cause actions that will not be communicated to the whole body, but one fuction is impeded more than another which raises such an irregularity that one part of the body is very warm and another part cold, until the whole body is so low that respiration cannot be carried on any longer, and if we abstain from giving stimulants one part of the machine begins to act with less power than other. Those parts that have most strength makes a violent effort till their whole energy is exhausted, and the body is no longer fit to be the seat of life, but must return to the dust from whence it came. *(To be continued in our next with the mode of treatment and prevention.)*

Foreign Intelligence.

MILITARY MONUMENT IN SILESIA.

LIGNITZ, Sept. 5.—The deliverance of Silesia from the armies of Bonaparte was not the only advantage resulting from the battle of Ratzbach; the happy termination of that sanguinary conflict encouraged our warriors, and inspired them with constancy and firmness in all their efforts. In order to transmit to posterity the rememberance of that day, His Majesty has ordered a monument of cast-iron to be erected on the field of battle, the inauguration of which took place this day, being the anniversary of the fight. The interest of this solemnity has been increased by the presence of His Royal Highness the Prince Augustus, and several of the Generals who were engaged in that memorable action; among others were His Highness Prince Blucher, the Count de York, de Wertemberg, the Count de Greisenau, and M. De Steinmess, were present. There were, besides, several distinguished persons, civil and military, and an immense concourse of spectators of all classes. They found out the monument round which had been ranged the detachments of the 22d Regiment of Infantry, the battalion of the Silesian Arquebusiers, and the Landwehr. After a hymn was sung the pastor Klemm, of Seichan, pronounced a discourse on the occasion of the ceremony. A second hymn was sung, after which the Nestor of the Generals, Prince Blucher made a speech; he described, in an interesting manner, the constancy with which the courage of the Prussians was supported, in spite of former misfortunes, and the confidence in the justness of their cause by which they were animated during the bloody battle. After having paid a tribute of gratitude to the bravery of the army, he concluded by a hurrah in honor of the King, the Silesians, and their brave companions in arms. The whole procession then repaired to Eicholtz, a beautiful country seat, the proprietor of which, the First Lieutenant d'Olszewzy, had prepared a banquet for His Royal Highness and the General Officers. The troops were entertained in the gardens Before dinner, the President of the Regency caused two crowns a piece to be distributed to 24 invalids. The fete was terminated by several gymnastic exercises.

Two invalids will be appointed to take care of the monument, and will have a subsistence for that purpose.

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 4.

Death of the Dey of Algiers.—On the 8th Sept. a number of Janissaries assembled round the Palace of the Dey, calling him to descend, as if it were their intention to put him to death, his reign having been a series of disasters both by sea and land. The Dey, being obliged to comply, was taken by the soldiers to the house of the Kisna-Aga, where he was strangled, and a man named Ali Cogia, a retired merchant, declared his successor. The Ministers of the late Dey have been exiled to different cities of the Regency.

At Oran, and on the frontiers of the Kingdom of Morocco, not the smallest precaution has been taken against the plague; notwithstanding this, the disease has not shewn itself to the westward of Algiers.

Caravans pass daily from Algiers to different towns in Morocco.

The Moors of Telemzen, and other cities of this Province, communicate with the kingdom of Morocco as formerly.

At Boda, the disease is said to have subsided. At Constantina, the daily number of deaths amount to about 100.

Sept. 27.—We are sorry to learn, that intelligence has been received of the arrival at Fez, about the 1st, of a Caravan, with merchandize, direct from Algiers.

The number of deaths in Algiers, according to official intelligence, amounted to 150 per day; but the disease has subsided to about 40 deaths daily.

LONDON,

Sept 26.

CHRISTOPHE, the Chieftain of Hayti, is wisely providing for the future civilization and moral improvement of his country. He has appropriated an immense sum to the building and endowing a College, in which professors of every branch of learning and science are to be established, and liberally rewarded. In the establishment of this College, as well as in some other matters, Christophe has had the good sense to solicit the advice of Mr. Wilberforce.

Oct. 4.

The accounts respecting the state of manufactures in Staffordshire are most satisfactory. Wednesbury, Bilstone, Tiptone, and Bradley, are the chief places where the iron trade is carried on, and it is acknowledged by every one, that they were never more active. Indeed the orders cannot be executed with-

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in the time required. Six Months ago the aſpect of affairs was very different. Men were literally ſtarving and all the principal furnaces were ſtopped. Now, on the contrary, additional furnaces are building, in order to ſmelt the ore faſt enough to comply with the orders which are pouring in from all parts. The abundant harveſt, uniting with this commercial proſperity, will enable the working population of Staffordſhire to enjoy the happy conſequences of peace and plenty.

We have great pleaſure in communicating to our readers, that it is confidently anticipated, the export duties of the port of Liverpool during the preſent quarter, will exceed any thing that has been known for the laſt 20 years. Such, at leaſt, is the expectation, grounded upon the actual amount of them, ſo far as the calculations have yet been made.

Oct. 18.

The Hon. Henry Erskine, died at his ſeat at Ammondell, on the 8th inſt.; and on Friday night the Right Hon. J. P. Curran, alſo cloſed his mortal career.

Our readers will recollect that a ſhort time ago we ſtated that much inquietude had prevailed among the American Settlements, ariſing from a report that Government intended to propoſe a new Impoſt on Timber, the growth of thoſe Settlements. The following Letter, which we had not room to inſert yeſterday, is all we have ſince heard on the ſame ſubject; but as we take a ſtrong intereſt in the welfare of our American Dependencies, and underſtand that the trade affords employment for not fewer than 1000 ſail of Britiſh Merchantmen, we deem it our duty to preſent it to the public, perſuaded that Miniſters will do nothing haſty on the ſubject, but rather endeavour to promote the proſperity of our Colonies, and preſerve harmony between them and the Mother Country, particularly as the intereſts of Commerce are eſſentially concerned in the queſtion:

"Quebec, Aug. 21.

"Many of our readers muſt recollect that ſome years ago the Britiſh Government laid a new duty on Norway and Baltic Timber, which enabled the Timber trade of this Country to ſtand a competition with that from the Baltic. The meaſure at the time was conſidered more of a political than a financial or commercial nature, having for its object to make Great Britain independent of the Nothern Powers, for an article which they had already attempted to deprive her, and with which ſhe could not totally furniſh herſelf. As a political measure, it has been ſo far ſucceſsful as to cauſe extenſive eſtabliſhments for facilitating the timber trade to be made in this and the neighbouring Colonies, and ſupplies may at preſent be furniſhed to the requiſite extent. It would appear by the late official document we inſert from the Office of the Committee of Trade, dated Whitehall, 25th February, that a duty equivalent to that which has enabled us to compete with the Baltic Timber, is now propoſed to be laid on the Timber imported into Great-Britain from this Country. The trade now barely ſupports itſelf, and the conſequence of the new duty muſt be its entire deſtruction; for we have no other Market than that of Great-Britain: we are not permitted to have any other. We leave our readers to figure to themſelves what muſt, in the preſent ſtate of the trade of the Colony, be the conſequence to the country at large, of the ſudden loſs of ſo great a proportion of its exports. All the extenſive eſtabliſhments made on the faith of the permanency of the policy alluded to, muſt periſh, and will probably never be re-eſtabliſhed. Whenever there is a good crop in Europe, we ſhall have nothing to export but a few furs. Without exportation, all importation muſt ſoon ceaſe, and the ſtrongeſt link of connection between this country and Great-Britain be broken."

United States of America,

Boston, Nov. 4.

Earldom of Huntington.

It is currently reported that a young man named Williams (perhaps Haſtings) who keeps a retail ſtore at Middleton, Connecticut, is aſcertained to be the rightful heir to an Earldom in England, with an income of 15,000l. ſterling per annum; and that documents authoriſing him to take immediate poſſeſſion of his Eſtate and title, have juſt been received. We underſtand his parents emigrated from Bermuda. He is ſaid to be a man of fair character, and unaſſuming manners.

Nov. 22.

The Buenos Ayrean privateer brig Gen. San Martin, was ſpoken 22d ult. in lat. 36, long. 35, returning from a cruiſe off St. Vincent.—She had captured 2 ſhips and 1 brig, and had received much damage off that place, by heavy gales, in hull, rigging and ſpars.

Mr. Ruſh, our Miniſter to England, was at Annapolis on the 15th, and it was ſaid had received his laſt diſpatches. The Franklin 74, which is to carry him to Europe, would probably be ready to ſail on the day following.

QUEBEC, Oct. 24.

Arrived in this city on the 19th inſt. via the Temiſcuata Portage, Colonel Bouchette, Surveyor General of Lower Canada, accompanied by Capt. Cairneſs, late of the 60th Regt. and Mr. Joſeph Bouchette, junior.—We have been only able to learn, reſpecting the progreſs of the new boundary line, that the exploring ſurvey has been prolonged from the ſource of the St. Croix to the river Riſtegouche, a diſtance of about 100 miles; in the courſe of which the parties of both nations experienced difficulties and ſufferings of the moſt arduous nature.

The Americans employed in the exploring ſurvey may be expected here in a few days, by the ſame route, on their way to the State of Vermont; the Britiſh party have returned to St. Andrews, N. Brunſwick, by the river John.

Charlotte-Town,

Friday, January 2, 1818.

The several vessels which have arrived in the different Ports and shores of this Island, we are happy to understand, are safe, but furnish nothing interesting; and we trust the very fine and mild weather, which accompadied the expiration of the old year, and ushers in the new, will afford those concerned ample opportunity to secure their properties, and place their vessels in barbours of greater safety.

The Market.

The establishment of a regular Market in this Town, (which first commenced shortly after the arrival of his Excellency Lt. Governor Smith, to whose activity the erection of the present Building is solely to be attributed) becomes more, and more an object of the greatest utility to the Town and Country at large. The precarious supplies heretofore afforded by irregular Shambols, Shops, and Country Venders thro' the Streets, is now brought to a certainty, which equally adds to the convenience of both the buyer and seller.—The great influx of supplies this season, pouring in upon the Market Days, is highly cheering to the old and new Settler in the Colony, particularly when contrasted with the last year's very scanty supply, experienced not only here but more so in the adjoining Colonies. Notwithstanding the last year's scarcity the amount of the sales of articles, chiefly Flesh, is hardly to be credited if accounts were not regularly kept. The sum total of the daily accounts furnished from the 1st Nov. 1816, to the 1st Nov. 1817, amounts to the sum of *Two Thousand and Forty-Four Pounds Fifteen Shillings.* Thus we are happy to find, this infant establishment, progressing beyond our most sanguine expectations.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED,

Dec. 27, Sch'r Nancy, Keefe, Sydney.
—— 29, —— Mary, Kelly, Halifax.
—— 30, —— Nancy, M'Leod, ——
—— 31, —— Charlotte, Peters, ——.
Jan. 2d, —— Mary, Henderson, St. Johns, Newfdld.
——, —— Mermaid, Davison, Halifax.
——, —— Providence, Shassang, ——

MARRIED.] On the 11th December last, Mr. John Cousins, to Miss Ellen Montgomery, second daughter of Hugh Montgomery, Esq.

On Wednesday last, Mr. James Campbell, to Miss Ann Montgomery, first daughter of Hugh Montgomery, Esq.

Yesterday at St. Paul's Church, by the Revd. Theo. Desbrisay, Mr. *Benjamin Jones*, to Mrs. *Hannah Mason.*

Errata.—In our last under the head of Births read Mrs. M'Donald of a Son instead of a Daughter.

☞ We will thank our *witty* Correspondents in as many cases as they can, to communicate the truth, for which we shall always be thankful.

Richard U. Marſters,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

Respectfully acquaints the Public that he has commenced Buſineſs in the houſe of Mr. George Innis, Merchant, No. 2, Sackville Street, directly oppoſite the Store of Meſſrs. Richard Tremain & Co. where he ſolicits a ſhare of Public favour. The many years of practical knowledge in the line of his profeſſion enables him to offer himſelf with confidence to give general ſatisfaction, but, ſhould any Timekeepers intruſted to him, not meet the expectation of their owners, if returned will be particularly attended to without any additional expenſe.

N. B. Jewelry neatly repaired on the ſhortest notice. Compasses and Quadrants, repaired with the greatest care and attention.

Halifax. Sept. 20, 1817.

For the Prince Edward Island Gazette.

MR. PRINTER,—As your very useful Paper may be truly considered a public good I take the liberty of sending you Dr. Lettsoms "Moral Thermometer," of "the effects of a little drop," if by publishing it in this little Island, it should meet the serious attention of any Person who may uncautiously indulge in a little drop, it will at least convey to them a hint how little drops accumulate, and what may be the fatal consequence; and if it should prove a means of alarming or reclaiming an individual, my intention will be fully gratified, I am yours,

A Subscriber.

A MORAL AND PHYSICAL THERMOMETER *or a Scale of the progress of Temperance, and Intemperance, Liquors with their effects in their usual order.*

TEMPERANCE.

70	Water, (pure Spring),	Health and Wealth,
60	Milk and Water,	Serenity of Mind,
50	Small Beer, or Spruce Beer,	Reputation, long life, and
40	Cyder and Perry,	Happiness,
30	Wine,	Strength and Nourishment
20	Porter,	when taken at Meals and
10	Strong Beer,	in moderate quantities.

INTEMPERANCE.

0	*Liquors.*	*Vices produced.*	*Diseases in Consequence.*	*Punishments the Result.*
10	Punch,	Idleness,	Sickness and Puking,	Debts.
20	Toddy and Crank,	Peevishness and Quarrelling.	Tumors in the Hands,	Black Eyes
			Bloteduess & Inflamed Eyes,	and contempt.
30	Grog and Brandy & Water,	Fighting, Lying, Dreadful Imprecations & Obscurity,	Red Nose and Face,	Rags, Hunger.
			Blotches, sore and swelled legs	Hospital or Imprisonment
			Jaundice & pains in the limbs	Poor House.
		Swindling, &c &c.	Burning in the Hands & feet,	Goal.
40	Flip and Shrub,		Dropsy,	Whipping and
50	Bitters infused in Spirits, Usquebaugh, &c.	Revenge, Assaults, Perjury & various mal-practices,	Epilepsy, Melancholy.	Imprisonment.
60	Gin, Annisced, Brandy, Rum and Whiskey in the morning.	Burglary,	Madness, Palsy,	Freezing to Death.
70	do. during day and night,	premeditated thefts & murder Suicide.	Apoplexy, Torment, Death,	The hulks, Botany Bay, and lastly the Gallows

From the Cornwall Gazette.

SAVINGS BANKS.—No event of social œconomy has for many years occured, which so powerfully addresses its claims to public approbation, as these depositories for industrious savings; and it fortunately happens that as the least informed portions of society are those who are chiefly to take the benefit of these institutions, their design and object are too simple to allow the slightest possibility of any misconception on the subject. The high respectability attaching to the names comprised in the list of trustees and functionaries, must disarm the most suspicious of any distrust which might otherwise be entertained against the plan, for one so benevolent in its nature, and so prolific of advantage to the persons interested, has seldom if ever before been submitted to public adoption. Charitable foundations, and all the variety of alms-giving, fall infinitely short in their utility to that of the Savings Banks. By these latter institutions, the national virtue becomes cherished; and that independence of character which glows in our public councils, and nerves our fleets and armies with irresistable energy, is but the reflected expression of the individual sentiment of the whole country. When redeemed from the heavy bondage of poverty, and exempt from the fear of want, every man feels himself chartered with the native rights of his existence, and goes forth into society, enjoying in himself, and delighting to contemplate in others, the invigorating tone infused by the freshening air of perfect freedom. No one who has experienced this enjoyment, could willingly resign himself to the fetid atmosphere of a parish workhouse, and yield up his self-direction to the biddings of a task-master. The Savings Banks (honor and thanks to their generous promoters) have opened to the poor and industrious of all descriptions, the avenues which may lead to the most exhilirating prospects. The young are facilitated in their means of settling eligibly in life, and thus a valuable resource is furnished against the hour of need, whether it arrive in the shape of lingering sickness, or the more melancholy helpnessness of an exhausted old age.

TRIAL OF A LIFE BOAT.

Last week Lieut. Edwin Thackston, R. N. exhibited before Mr. Alderman Daniel, and a number of merchants and ship-owners of Bristol, the *buoyant properties* of the newly invented Life Boat; and they exceeded the most sanguine expectations of all who beheld it. Its other peculiar qualities and advantages are to be tried in a few days in Kingroad. The extreme length of the boat is 21 feet, beam 6 feet 6 inches; and it is rowed with 10 oars, double backed. It is constructed with *canvas** in lieu of plank; and has cork bilge-floats, which may be applied as life-buoys, to throw out in cases where men may be washed overboard from a wreck, with a large fender round the boat, which, from its elasticity, is capable of repelling any violent concussion.—Without having recourse to the precarious assistance of air tubes, Mr. Thrackston has succeeded in gaining so much on the water-line, that the boat (by the introduction of eight valves) discharges herself down to the thwarts a space of nine inches. She has a canvas cover, contrived, so as to possess the advantages of a deck, and at the same time keep the men dry, without being an incumberance to their rowing. The keel is so contrived, by the stem and stern parts working together, also with the elasticity of the timbers, which are sawn out of strait pieces of oak, and moulded into form by steam, that it is conceived to be without the range of probability that the boat can ever be stoved. She took on board 30 persons when filled with water up to the valves. and had 28 standing on one gunwale, without the least danger of oversetting. Upon an emergency, sixty persons might be stowed within her. She rows well and light on the oars, when thus filled; and turns in great rapidity in her length.—Boats may be built on a similar construction to any shape or form.

* The advantage which canvas possesses over plank is, that there are no but-ends which can be stoved, in case of accident.

HEAVY TAXES.—To the *croakers* who are eternally ringing the changes of discontent on this subject, we beg to offer as peculiarly applicable to the present times, a few observations from Dr. Franklin's papers, which, however old, cannot be too often repeated, and may induce them to think more of the burthens they impose upon themselves than of those imposed on them by government. "Friends," says he, "the taxes, indeed, are very heavy; yet, if those laid on by government were the only ones we had to pay, we might easily discharge them; but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness; three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly, and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us, by allowing an abatement. However, let us hearken to good advice, and something may be done for us. "God helps those that help themselves," as poor Richard says. Be ashamed to catch yourselves idle, when there is so much to be done for yourselves, your families, your country, and your king!"

A TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted immediately, a person capable of teaching the following branches:—

Truth; Temperance; Punctuality, Liberality; Public Spirit; Investigation; Reflection; Self-command; and the art of minding one's own business.

N. B. The candidate for this employment must be a *practical* as well as professed scholar in those branches. He may apply almost any where.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1818. No. 21.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancelior and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued till Tuesday the Thirtieth December instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Sayenteenth day of February next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take Notice and goveru themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

God save the King.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Charlotte-Town, January 14th, 1818.

Public Notice,

IS hereby given, for the prevention of Error, that the Marginal Note affixed to the Quit Rent Act, Page 10, Part 2d, of the Colonial Laws of this Island is an Error. The said Act having received the Royal Allowance. All Magistrates, Public Officers, &c. are hereby called upon to pay attention to this Advertisement.

Thomas Desbrisay,
Sec'y.

Thomas & Albert Desbrisay,

HAVE for Sale, the following Articles, viz.

JAMAICA SPIRITS, Moist Sugar, Soap, Men and Women's worsted and cotton Stockings, Pantaloon and short Drawers, Printed and plain Ginghams, Cambrick & Book Muslin, Silk, Cotton and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Table Clothes, Dimity, Huckaback Towels, black Sewing Silk, Sewing and Darning Cotton, green & yellow Baize & Flannel, Wadding for Bonnets, Tapes & Bobbins, Bobinnet and Mecklin Net, Silk and worsted Fringe, Satin and Lutestring Ribbon, Shirt Buttons, &c.

CUTTLERY,

consisting of—Carving & table Knives & Forks, Oyster do. Clasp and Pen Knives, Scissors, Cork Screws, Pruning Knives, Horse Fleams, Snuffers with trays, Razors and straps, Iron and Brittania Metal Tea Spoons, plated Spurs, brass do. with Screws, Sugar Nippers.

JEWELLERY,

consisting of—Watch Chains, Seals, and Keys, Silver, steel, & leather Purses, Silver Thimbles, Ladies tortoise-sheel Combs, Necklaces & Broaches.

A few excellent Saddles & Bridles,

Plated & brass mounted Harness, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes & Whips, Hemp Halters, a very handsome Portmanteau, also STATIONARY, consists of the following—Superfine foolscap cut & uncut, Copy Paper, Note Paper gilt and plain, Blotting do. Red Tape, Indian Rubber, Sealing Wax, black Lead Pencils, Quills and ready made Pens, Wafers in boxes, & Wafer Seals. All which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash.

N. B Furs will be received at a liberal Price.

Dec. 20, 1817.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all Persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, otherwise he will be obliged to resort to unpleasant means.

Samuel Nelson.

Dec. 6th, 1817.

Special Notice to the LANDHOLDERS, and Resident Agents of Land-holders in Prince Edward Island.

Receiver General of Quit Rent's Office, January 5th, 1818.

IT being the intention of his Majesty's Government to prevent any further accumulation in the Arrears of Quit Rent, and the Proprietors having failed to pay due attention to the Proclamation of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, as also the Public Notice of the Acting Receiver General on that head: the said Proprietors and their Resident Agents, are again Publicly and Finally warned that legal measures will immediately be had recourse to against all Lots or Lands. The Proprietors or Resident Agents of which shall fail or neglect, previous to the expiration of One Calendar Month from the date hereof, to come forward and discharge the Quit Rent now due on their respective Lands, agreeable to the following Scale commencing the 25th June 1816, for which they will receive accountable Receipts.

Scale of Quit Rent commencing 25th June 1816.

Townships.	Per annum. Sterling.	Townships.	Per annum. Sterling.
No. 1	£20	35	£60
2	20	36	40
3	20	37	60
4	40	38	40
5	60	39	60
6	40	40	60
7	20	41	40
8	40	42	40
9	40	43	40
10	40	44	40
11	40	45	40
12	40	46	40
13	60	47	40
14	60	48	40
15	60	49	40
16	60	50	40
17	60	51	20
18	60	52	20
19	60	53	40
20	20	54	60
21	40	55	60
22	40	56	60
23	40	57	60
24	60	58	60
25	60	59	60
26	60	60	20
27	40	61	40
28	60	62	40
29	40	63	60
30	20	64	60
31	40	65	40
32	60	66	40
33	60	67	20
34	60		

The Town and Pasture Lots in the different Counties to pay their Quit Rent as laid down in the Original Grant.

J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Receiver General of Quit Rent.

CASH GIVEN for good WHEAT.

PERSONS bringing good clean Wheat to Town will receive a liberal price, in CASH, by making application at the Printing Office.

Prince Edward Island, to wit. } *WHEREAS His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has by a Commission under the Great Seal of the said Island, bearing date the First day of January inst. constituted and appointed me a Commissioner to hold an Inquest of Office, to enquire by the Oathes of good and lawful Men of the said Island, whether Francis M'Kay, Samuel M'Kay and Hugh Finlay, have, or have not performed, fulfilled and kept the conditions of a grant of 20,000 acres, being lot or Township Number Fifty-Five in the said Island. Now in Pursuance of the said Commission I shall on Thursday the Fifth day of February next, hold an Inquest of Office, within the Court-House at Charlotte Town, to inquire for and on behalf of his Majesty the King touching the matters in and by the said Commission directed and appointed of which all concerned are hereby notified.*

Given under my hand and seal at Charlotte-Town, the 5th day of January in the 58th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty.

Charles Wright,
Commissioner.

Notice.

ALL Persons liable to the payment of Poor Rates in the Parish of Charlotte, who have not made good their Payment for the Year 1817, and up to Easter 1818, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, otherwise from unavoidable necessity the Overseers of the Poor will be forced to take legal steps for the recovery of the same.

Henry May Williams, } *Church-*
Ralph Thompson, } *Wardens.*

January 6th, 1818.

John Jury,

Clock & Watch-Maker, Jeweller, &c.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to the Public in general for the liberal favours hitherto conferred upon him in the line of his Profession, and humbly solicits a continuance of them.

He has just received from Halifax, a large assortment of

JEWELLERY,

consisting of Wedding Rings, of the best Standard Gold,
Gold Ear-Rings of the neatest patterns,
a few Gold Rings for Gold Chains,
fashionable Watch Ribbons, Chains, Seals, Keys with steel pipes,
a few second hand Watches, Patent and common Watch Glasses,
&c. the whole of which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

Terms for Cleaning Clocks and Watches.

For Cleaning an Eight Day Clock 7s. 6d. warranted 9 Months if nothing broke,
For do. Two Day Clock 6s. warranted 6 Months,
do. 30 Hour Clock, 5s. do. 6 Months,
do. a Patent Leaver Watch, 8s. do. 12 Months,
do. a Horizontal Watch 7s. 6d. do. 10 Months,
do. a good Vertical Watch, 4s. do. 3 Months,
do. a Common Watch of an inferior quality 3s. 6d. warranted 1 do.
Patent Watch Glasses will be put in for 2s. 6d.
Common do. 1s.

All repairs will be done on the most reasonable terms.

He assures those who may entrust him with their work that the same shall be done with neatness, punctuality, and despatch.

Produce will be taken at a Market Price in payment.

☞ The highest price given for Old Gold and Silver.

Dec. 20th, 1817.

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform all those who are indebted to him by Bond, Note, or Book Account, that he will be under the disagreeable necessity of taking immediate steps against them, unless they come forward and make payment without loss of time.

Ewen Cameron.

Nov. 26, 1817.

Blanks for Sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrate's Summonses, Executions, Capias's, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpœnas; Leases, Bills of Lading, Officer's Half-pay Certificates, Widow's Pension Certificates, &c.

Good Entertainment

For MAN and HORSE,
by JOHN JURY, Watch-Maker.

January 15.

For the Prince Edward Island Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,—*By giving the following remarks on the mode of treatment and prevention of the present prevailing typhus Fever, a place in your Paper, in continuation of my last communication may be of service to such of your Readers or their Friends, as are, or may be affected by it; particularly in such parts of the Island where medical advice and assistance cannot be readily obtained.*

TREATMENT *at the beginning*—The most efficatious method is throwing cold water upon the body, but requires to be done by an experienced practitioner, and need not be mentioned here.—The only other method that can be taken to cut the fever short is by vomitting, which though seldom successful is always beneficial by relieving the stomach of the undigested aliments, and particularly of the large quantity of bile that is generally secreted in this fever, by causing a determination of the fluids to the surface, relaxing the vessels of the skin, causing a regular circulation of the fluids of the body, after it was like to become irregular. The best emetics are Epecaquana in a dose of a scruple or Tartar emetic in a dose of three grains dissolved in a gill of warm water, and a table spoonful taken every ten minutes till it operates, drinking plentifully of warm water or chamomile tea. After its operation is over, if it does not purge, some mild laxative is to be given (keeping at the same time the body cool as hereafter directed,) and repeated as often as found necessary to keep the bowels rather loose; for this is the only means to prevent the contents of the intestines becoming acrid, as happens after remaining for some time without any passage, causing more or less of inflamation, which at once causes violent pains and mortification, or a diarrhea that may prove fatal, before it can be corrected: being from inflamation, either astringents or purgatives would increase it as have often happened, till mortification took place or the patient died of weakness; it is also as necessary to avoid that injudicious practice of allowing the patient to remain for a day or two without any purgative, and then giving a dose of salts, jalap, or the like, which are always at least in danger of doing more harm than good, if not killing the patient entirely, before their bad effects are counteracted, though followed by those who at the risk of their patient's lives contrive to shew their own consequence by the relief that is found by opening the bowels after costiveness in fever. And as it is not always followed by this incovenience they venture, forgetting that they are culpable in exposing a fellow creature to unnecessary danger of his life when it was their duty to keep him from experiencing any want that proper treatment might supply. But when costiveness is already present, the safest way is to give injections of a mild nature, and purgatives in small doses repeatedly till they operate, and then repeat or change them as it suits best. When on the contrary the diarrhea is violent, emolient injections with plenty of diluent drinks acidulated with elexir of vitriol and aromatics, towards the end sometimes a little solid opium as half a grain at a time, and afterwards some astrigents and rhubarb may be taken to check it by degrees. Those purgatives best adapted to be used in this fever are tamarinds taken alone or dissolved in water, in such quantities as will answer, beginning with an ounce in six hours, and increasing it if not sufficiently powful, to any extent, or senna may be taken along with it, cream of tartar may also be taken, either alone dissolved in water, or with senna, rhubarb and magnesia, manna, and effervessing draughts, which correct nausea as well as cool the body, and keep the bowels open; castor oil will also agree well enough with the constitution of some people.

The next morbid change to be attended to is the increase or diminution of heat; it is to be paliated when much above the natural standard by cold drinks of different kinds as mentioned hereafter by external means, as the admission of moderate cool air when much sensation of heat is present, spunging the body with salt water, cool or luke warm, or with vinegar and water, the head to be kept cool and slightly covered, and females ought to have their hair cut (as it falls off afterwards of itself.) When the feet are cold with head-ache and flushing of the face or the like, the feet are to be bathed frequently in warm water, if that does not succeed cataplasms to be applied to the feet, made with mustard, garlic, onions, or the like, to cause a determination to towards the lower extremities.

Another sensation that requires to be attended to is that of thirst, and regulated mostly by the patients appetite, except when the tongue and fauces become insensible by a crust, so that there is no sensation of thirst although the mouth and stomach be dry and in need of drink.—Water forms the principal part of all our drinks though mixt with other ingredients; also enters largely in all the fluids of our body, and is the most natural to all animals, though man by his own inventions found that it is equally salutary and more agreeable mixed with other substances, particularly the juices of fruits, either in their original state or fermented; but the simplest of them are the most grateful to the sick. Pure water is that which is most frequently relished, and that which is found by the experience of the most eminent physicians to be better adapted to those in fever, than any other. Water taken in small quantities frequently communicates cold, strengthens the stomach and relieves the sensation of heat present; the only thing to be guarded against is accumulation of it in the body by want of action in the absorbents, and may be prevented by taking in the water or otherwise some saline substance as cream of tartar, lemon juice, effervessing draughts, vinegar, elixir of vitriol, wine, beer, or porter, and the like; those who have no particular desire for pure water, may take wine and water, vinegar and water, tamarinds and water, whey of milk, cream of tartar and sugar in water, water gruel, toast and water, very weak tea or coffee cold, or any such drink according to the taste: for what can be more cruel as well as hurtful than giving warm drink to one suffering under a burning heat, to increase it, and keeping from him that which would give him the greatest relief that he could in that case possibly find.

The head-ache is from a determination to the head, and increased by keeping the head warm; by opium, wine or spirits at improper times, or before the blood is changed to that morbid state, it is observed to have in fever, and before other means are taken to direct the termination to the distant parts of the body, by close confined air, by all strong impressions upon the organs of hearing and vision, as strong light and the like, and some affections of the mind as fear, grief, or joy, therefore no visitors ought to be admitted that are not of service, no noise allowed near the room, the windows covered and candle-light kept from the eyes of the sick; drinks should be frequently given, for the uneasiness from thirst is almost intolerable, every thing warm both external and internal ought to be avoided, except when the feet are cold and the rest of the body warm; at that time bathing the feet in warm water is the best means for relieving the head, stimulants to the feet. If the head-ache be violent with redness of the eyes blood might be taken from the head, the head to be shaved and blistered, but blood-letting in the arm is to be avoided, for very few constitutions can bear it with safety, though some may by chance be fortunate enough to escape after it here, owing to the salubrity of a healty climate and a good constitution. When after some days are passed the head-ache is diminished and only lightness is felt, the pulse becomes weak, and instead of the raging delirium a low muttering delirium is sometimes present; now it becomes ne-

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ceſſary to give cordials as the only means of preſerving life, and of all that we uſe wine is the beſt, and ought to be at firſt given in ſmall quantities and increaſed if the patient finds himſelf inclined to drink more, by the relief it affords him, guarding againſt increaſing the head-ache and redneſs of the eyes and forcing the patient to it when not inclined as then it is ſeldom beneficial; but on the contrary when it is eagerly ſwallowed it never does harm, but the ſtrength increaſes, the pulſe becomes ſofter and more full, the heat becomes nearer the natural and more regular over the whole body, and the fever may be ſaid to have turned, and the Phyſician now is only to direct the nurſe how to nouriſh the patient and how to avoid falling into a relapſe, or being hurt by any other cauſe in that weak ſtate that would not at other times be injurious and for that reaſon not feared by the generality of people. When nouriſhment is taken it ſhould at firſt be of very eaſy digeſtion, rather liquid than ſolid, ſuch as beef tea, milk, &c. when the appetite is improving, eggs, beef ſtake in ſmall quantity, freſh fiſh, toaſt and butter, or whatever the inclination leads to may be uſed.

To prevent the ſpreading of the infection which is of as much benefit to mankind as to cure thoſe already affected; all unneceſſary communication with the ſick ought to be avoided, ſeeing that a perſon expoſing himſelf is evidently in danger; no furniture that can be ſpared to be kept in the room, no dog, cat or other domeſtic animal allowed to enter the room, for they will carry the contagion to people as well as clothes to preſerve thoſe attending the ſick the chamber ſhould be well aired, the linen and bed clothes frequently changed and all cleanlineſs obſerved, the patient's body to be frequently ſponged with water, or vinegar and water, vinegar to be ſprinkled about the room, thoſe attending ſhould never want ſleep or faſt long, but take good nouriſhing diet, rather of the vegetable than the animal kind, and avoid every thing that weakens either the body or the mind, as fear, grief or the like; many with very good effect keep ſomething in their mouth chewing, peruvian bark anſwers the beſt.

It is ſcarcely neceſſary that any thing ſhould be ſaid about the danger of taking one diſeaſe for another; that people may be upon their guard againſt refering every thing to be fever merely becauſe others have it in the neighbourhood. When it will be recollected that one attending the fever have the ſame chance of getting cold, or head-ache from want of ſleep as if there was no fever, and as the treatment then neceſſary to follow is ſo hurtful and would be often fatal if followed by people of their own accord, as well as under the hand of an empirical Phyſican or a mean Quack, except that one himſelf, when uncertain will be directed by his own feelings, and will uſe at leaſt what is not hurtful in nine out of ten caſes; but the empiric equally ignorant will be determined to make himſelf appear of ſuperior skill by directing every thing contrary to the inclination of the ſick and the opinion of the attendants, though perhaps more in the right than himſelf, for what could be a greater blunder than to treat Inflamation in the Lungs for Typhus Fever, or Fever like Inflamation of the bowels.

ALEXR. M'GREGOR.

LONDON,

Sept. 26.

DEFRAUD OF THE REVENUE.

We are now enabled to lay before our Readers, from the most unqueſtionable authority, a circumſtantial account of the villianous attempt at Liverpool to defraud the Revenue, which though only recently diſcovered, has been ſeveral months in operation.

In April laſt, a perſon named S——, who is now, we underſtand, in Ireland, purchaſed a common river flat at Liverpool, and having altered her ſo as to obtain a Britiſh regiſter, and a licence for a ſliding bowſprit, rigged her in ſome degree like a ſloop, preſerving however as much as poſſible the external appearance of a flat. He then entered her outwards for Havre de Grace, and ſhipped a quantity of Spaniſh mahogany in bond. She cleared out, and ſailed round the Rock, where the bowſprit was thrown overboard, the ſails altered, then returned by the ſame night's tide, paſſed the Town of Liverpool, and proceeded to Runcorn, to the Duke's Canal, where the wood was landed as duty paid, and forwarded to London, to the address of a foreign broker. The veſſel was then diſmantled, and laid up as a hulk, until the voyage to Havre might be ſuppoſed to be completed. She was then rigged as before, entered outwards for Hamburgh, and took in a cargo of pimento, balſam of paeivi, gum copal, tapioca and roſewood. With theſe goods ſhe ſailed round the Rock again, and returned the ſame night to Runcorn, where the goods were landed as before, and forwarded to London, partly to the address of merchants there, and partly to a fictitious address, to enable thoſe who received the goods to ſecret them more eaſily.

To ſhew the ingenuity of the actors in this conſpiracy, a foreign merchant went from London, taking moſt ſatisfactory references from houſes in the City, whoſe characters are above ſuſpicion, to Meſſrs. Drinkwater and Syers, moſt reſpectable brokers. This perſon employed them to purchaſe the goods, and enter them at the Cuſtom-Houſe, as is uſual, in their own names, whereby innocent parties have incurred the penalties of the bonds for due exportation. Some ſuſpicion aroſe in the mind of the Duke of Bridgewater's Agent at Runcorn, from the veſſel being found on the morning of the arrival of the ſecond cargo with a full freight, but neither maſter nor any other perſon on board. One of the clerks, however, received letters directing them to be forwarded to London, and another delay took place at Preſtonbrook, (where goods are always re-weighed) from the want of invoices or other documents which were ſubſequently ſent forward by the ſame party who had written to Runcorn, When the Searchers of Liverpool heard a rumour of the buſineſs, they proceeded to Runcorn and ſeized the veſſel, which was in a ſtate of preparation for another voyage, as inſtructions had been given to make her capable of carrying 100 tons, ſtill preſerving her exterior appearance, which would have enabled the parties to ſmuggle a cargo of India goods; and Meſſrs. Drinkwater and Syers had actually received inſtructions to inquire the price of black pepper and tumeric.

One of the Liverpool ſearchers then proceeded to town, and with the aſſiſtance of one of his brethern here, aided by the important information given by Mr. Syers, who came to town for the purpoſe of identifying the goods, they have not only regained the whole of the ſecond cargo, (with the exception of a few bags of pimento, which had been retailed,) but a large quantity of the mahogany that arrived in April laſt.

Several perſons both in London and Liverpool are implicated in this nefarious tranſaction: and it is at leaſt ſingular that ſome of them ſtand high in the ranks of the Reformers and orators of the day. We abſtain, however, from publiſhing their names; not from any delicacy to them, but becauſe we do not wiſh the public to prejudge a caſe likely to come before a Jury.

We are informed that the greateſt credit is due to the merchants and traders in London, who had fairly bought the goods at a market price, for the manner in which they had expreſſed their deteſtation of ſuch abominable practices. Some of the ſpice merchants have ſent the goods to the Cuſtom-houſe at their own expenſe, and others have actually forwarded their carts to collect what they had ſince ſold, and added them to the ſtock on hand.

Too much praiſe cannot be given to the parties who have acted in this up-

right manner; and we had a house in Cannon-street pointed out to us, where the merchants actually sought the officers to seize their goods, although they had accepted a bill, and given a check to the amount of 1200l. of both of which however, they have been fortunate enough to recover possession.

We have omitted to mention that the greater part of the goods which have not been sold, was discovered in a dancing-school, at the Paul's Head, in Cateaton-street, with the most of the marks and numbers altered and defaced, and part of the pimento, repacked in new bags, although the officers found the original bags on the premises. And had they been an hour later, not only the goods, but all the clue to them would have been lost, as carts and porters arrived to take them away when the officers were in possession, which carts were actually employed to convey them to the Custom-house.

Upon a reference to Lloyd's books at Liverpool, it is found that the vessel, the Thomas and Ann, was regularly noted as having arrived at Havre de Grace and re-sailed from thence, although she had never been out of the port of Liverpool.

Charlotte-Town,

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1818.

There will be a Levee at His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's Quarters, to Day, between the hours of one and two o'clock, in commemoration of the anniversary of the Birth of Her Majesty Queen Charlotte.

No article of intelligence from beyond the shores of this Islandhas been received since our last. The present unfixed state of the ice betweenus and the adjacent coast will prevent any communication with Nova-Scotia for the next fortnight at least, at or about the lapse of which time we understand a Mail will be despatched to Pictou, or upon the first of the next month.

His Excellency the Lt. Governor has been pleased to appoint the following persons Fire Wardens, viz.
No. 1. JAMES BAGNALL, No. 3. JAMES WELDON,
2. PAUL MABEY, 4. DONALD M'KAY, Esquires,
to serve the ensuing Year,

Melancholy Occurrence.—It is with extreme regret, that we have to detail the melancholy circumstances which attended the wreck of the Schooner Sally, belonging to Messrs. Woods of Lot 49.—The loss of the vessel, &c. (very considerable to the industrious owners) is but a faint consideration when put in competition with the loss of lives, and the distress and injuries consequently brought upon the survivors—and which cannot but remain for some time a serious check to the temerity of the adventurous and enterprising when employed in the very difficult navigation of the seas surrounding this Island, always to be met with at such advanced periods of the seasons.

The Schooner Sally, about one hundred Tons burthen, took in her cargo of lumber at Crappo, intended for the port of Plymouth. The ice having made early in the season at Crappo, the vessel was forced to put to sea and from thence endeavoured to make Charlotte-Town harbour to take in provisions, crew, &c. but when within a few leagues of the latter place she was obstructed by a large field of ice which prevented her entrance into it, where she was distinctly discerned from the Town, driving about in different directions as impelled by the winds and tides. For several days she remained in that perilous situation with a scanty allowance of Provisions, and the owners with others on board; and the great quantity of half made ice in the river precluded every prospect of affording them any assistance. Upon the 3d inst. Mr. John Le Page, who had chartered the schooner, taking advantage of a mild day, and anxious to afford every assistance to the persons on board, and to expedite the voyage of the vessel, assembled a crew of six persons together with himself, and proceeded down the river in a boat with provisions, saws, and other necessary utensils for cutting the ice. The persons who accompanied him were Ensign Smith, late of the New-Brunswick Fencibles, James Foster, carrier of the Mails, James Pollard, Joseph Wood, J. Chillingworth, and John M'Aulay. About 3 o'clock, upon the same day they left the town, they reached the vessel, andafter an ineffectual attempt to cut her out, they retired to the cabin. The wind shifted during the succeeding night to the S. E. and the ice drifted the vessel upon an extensive shoal laying off the east end of St. Peters Island, about ten miles from the town. Upon the following day (Sunday) the Wind shifted to the N. W. and blew a severe gale with some snow, which continued with increased violence during the following night, when the ice driving against the vessel with extreme violence carried away the rudder, and stern post, and the water rushing in with great rapidity, the persons below amounting to twelve in number, after much exertion ascended to the deck, and the ice leaving the vessel upon the shoal, exposed them to one of the most inclement nights ever witnessed. The sea which dashed over them in constant succession, froze on their clothes, so that they became covered with ice. Previous to the great field leaving the vessel it threw her upon her beam ends, when with difficulty they cut away the masts. The provisions and spirits, which had been taken on board the preceding day were totally washed out of the cabin through the stern. In this melancholy dilema, Mr. Wm. Wood, jun. was dashed against the railling and fractured two of his ribs: in an attitude of insensibility he was considered dead, but to the surprise of his unhappy companions, he recovered and made every exertion to rally their drooping spirits. During these awful and impending moments Foster & Chillingwoth gave themselves up to fatigue, cold and despair. A short time before day-light an effort was made to gain the shore, in the boat, but after repeated struggles, was relinquished, when the two last mentioned persons, perished in the boat.—Some time after day light the survivors resolved to make another effort to regain the shore, which they were successful in reaching near the Block-House, but so much frozen in their hands and feet, and exhausted, that out of ten only four were enabled to assist the remaing six out of the Boat. Just before the Boat reached the shore Joseph Wood expired, and his brother John directly after he was carried to the land. At the time of their landing the fatigue and severe cold had deprived them of the almost entire use of their limbs and senses. The least injured with the assistance of the party of soldiers at the Block House, conducted the almost lifeless bodies of the survivors to the nearest places of succour, where every means to be acquired were offered to their assistance. A scene of deeper distress than was exhibited among these unfortnnate men, can scarcely be conceived but never adequately depicted. Out of the whole number, four died before sufficient relief could be afforded and two of them in the last moments of safty. The remainder are much injured by the frost, particularly in their hands and feet; but it is with much satisfaction we are enabled to announce, that they are all doing well and likely to recover without any farther loss than some of their toes and fingers.

James Foster and Joseph Wood, have both left families in this town to lament the loss of active and industrious husbands and provident fathers, and from their obliging dispositions and general usefulness must long be regretted by their friends and the community in general.

DIED.] On 7th inst. of the Typhus Fever, Miss HANNAH MOORE, (lately from Yorkshire, England.)
At New-London of the Typhus Fever, Miss TOWNSEND.
Drowned at the launching place, Fortune Bay, on the 17th Dec. Robert Munroe, 2d mate, and Neal M'Kay, late of the Brig Harriot, while attempting to cross the River.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, and General Goal Delivery, for this Island will be held at Charlotte-Town on Tuesday the Seventeenth day of February next, at 10 o'clock noon of the same day, of which all Justices, Coroners, Keepers of Goals and Houses of Correction, High and Petty Constables and Bailiff's within the said Island will take Notice, and laying aside all manner of business and excuses whatsoever, be then there to do and fulfil those things which by reason of their several Offices shall be to be done.

Given under my hand at Charlotte-Town, in the Island Prince Edward this 7th day of January 1818. *Francis Longworth*, Sheriff.

NAVIGATION.

IT is intended, should a sufficient number of Pupils come forward, to open a School in Charlotte-Town for the purpose of teaching Navigation in its various Branches. The person who proposes to open the School has for many years had considerable practice, both as a Master of a Ship and in the Royal Navy. Persons desirous of receiving the above Tuition are requested to leave their names at the Printing Office without loss of time. Jan. 17.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1818. No. 22.

[15s. PER ANNUM] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Seventeenth day of February instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Eleventh day of August next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Third day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

Private Secretary's Office, Charlotte Town, January 28th, 1817.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PERSONS who are not already in possession of Town and Pasture Lots in Charlotte-Town and Royalty, and desirous of obtaining Grants of them, are requested to leave their names at this Office on or before the 20th day of February next ensuing, upon which Petitions for the said Grants will be founded, with due confideration to priority of application.

J. E. Carmichael,
Private Sec'y.

Notice

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform all those who are indebted to him by Bond, Note, or Book Account, that he will be under the disagreeable necessity of taking immediate steps against them, unless they come forward and make payment without loss of time.

Ewen Cameron.

Nov, 26, 1817.

Thomas & Albert Desbrisay,

HAVE for Sale, the following Articles, viz.

JAMAICA SPIRITS, Moist Sugar, Soap, Men and Women's worsted and cotton Stockings, Pantaloon and short Drawers, Printed and plain Ginghams, Cambrick & Book Muslin, Silk, Cotton and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Table Clothes, Dimity, Huckaback Towels, black Sewing Silk, Sewing and Darning Cotton, green & yellow Baize & Flannel, Wadding for Bonnets, Tapes & Bobbins, Bouianet and Mecklin Net, Silk and worsted Fringe, Satin and Lutestring Ribbon, Shirt Buttons, &c.

CUTTLERY,

consisting of—Carving & table Knives & Forks, Oyster do. Clasp and Pen Knives, Scissors, Cork Screws, Pruning Knives, Horse Fleams, Snuffers with trays, Razors and straps, Iron and Brittania Metal Tea Spoons, plated Spurs, brass do. with Screws, Sugar Nippers.

JEWELLERY,

consisting of—Watch Chains, Seals, and Keys, Silver, steel, & leather Purses, Silver Thimbles, Ladies tortoise-shell Combs, Necklaces & Broaches.

A few excellent saddles & Bridles,

Plated & brass mounted Harness, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes & Whips, Hemp Halters, a very handsome Portmanteau, also STATIONARY, consists of the following—Superfine foolscap cut & uncut, Copy Paper, Note-Paper gilt and plain, Blotting do. Red Tape, Indian Rubber, Sealing Wax, black Lead Pencils, Quills and ready made Pens, Wafers in boxes, & Wafer Seals All which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash.

N. B Furs will be received at a liberal Price.

Dec. 20, 1817.

John Jury,

Clock & Watch-Maker, Jeweller, &c.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to the Public in general for the liberal favours hitherto conferred upon him in the line of his Profession, and humbly solicits a continuance of them

He has just received from Halifax, a large assortment of

JEWELLERY,

consisting of Wedding Rings, of the best standard Gold,
Gold Ear Rings of the neatest patterns,
a few Gold Rings for Gold Chains,
fashionable Watch Ribbons, Chains, Seals, Keys with steel pipes,
a few second hand Watches, Patent and common Watch Glasses,
&c. the whole of which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

Terms for Cleaning Clocks and Watches.

For Cleaning an Eight Day Clock 7s. 6d. warranted 9 Months if nothing broke,
For do. Two Day Clock 6s. warranted 6 Months,
do. 30 Hour Clock, 5s do. 6 Months,
do. a Patent Lever Watch, 8s. do. 12 Months,
do. a Horizontal Watch 7s. 6d. do 10 Months,
do. a good Vertical Watch, 4s. do. 3 Months,
do. a Common Watch of an inferior quality 3s. 6d. warranted 1 do.

Patent Watch Glasses will be put in for 2s. 6d.
Common do. 1s.

All repairs will be done on the most reasonable terms.

He assures those who may entrust him with their work that the same shall be done with neatness, punctuality, and despatch.

Produce will be taken at a Market Price in payment.

☞ The highest price given for Old Gold and Silver.

Dec. 20th, 1817.

Notice.

ALL Persons liable to the payment of Poor Rates in the Parish of Charlotte, who have not made good their Payment for the Year 1817, and up to Easter 1818, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, otherwise from unavoidable necessity the Overseers of the Poor will be forced to take legal steps for the recovery of the same.

Henry May Williams, } *Church-*
Ralph Thompson, } *Wardens.*

January 6th, 1818.

NAVIGATION.

IT is intended, should a sufficient number of Pupils come forward, to open a School in Charlotte-Town for the purpose of teaching Navigation in its various Branches. The person who proposes to open the School has for many years had considerable practice, both as a Master of a Ship and in the Royal Navy. Persons desirous of receiving the above Tuition are requested to leave their names at the Printing Office without loss of time. Jan. 17.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING Christian Knowledge.

THE Books and Tracts of the Society belonging to the District Committee of Charlotte-Town, may be purchased by the Public at Mr. Thomas Murphy's Store; and by members of the Society at the Secretary's Office.

Persons desirous of becoming members of the Society on the original and usual terms, may leave their names with the Secretary—and well wishers to the Society and its designs not desirous of admission on these terms, may be admitted to a subordinate membership on paying half a guinea annually, and will thereby become entitled to the valuable priviledge of purchasing Books and Tracts on the terms of the Society.

By Order of the Committee,

John Stewart,
Secretary.

N. B. On Admission no member will be applied to for their annual Subscription,

Feb. 13, 1818.

Receiver General of Quit Rent's Office, February 10th, 1818.

WHEREAS a manifest willingness has been evinced on the part of the smaller Proprietors of Land in this Island to discharge the Quit Rent now demanded, I am authorised to keep an Office open for the reception of Quit Rent for the further period of Fourteen Days from the date hereof: but it is to be clearly understood that this Notice applies only to Proprietors under 10,000 acres, and to those who own or occupy Lands in the Townships.

The Office hours will be from Eleven o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. E. Carmichael.

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber at Mr. Jury's Clock & Watch Maker, cheap for Cash the following articles,

HYSON, best and second Souchong Teas, best loaf Sugars best and second Jamaica Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Brandy, Gin, Jamaica Spirits, Rum, Port & Madeira Wine, Gun Powder, shot, flints, leaf, fig, and twist Tobacco, spanish and american segars, tobacco pipes, scotch and rappee snuff, blacking, lamp-black, best superfine Baltimore FLOUR, white and red Flannel, India silk Handkerchiefs, men and boys fine and coarse Hats, women's and childrens fashionable Bonnetts, a few pair emigrant shoes

☞ The highest price given for Furs of allkinds, and paid in Cash.

Benjamin Kington.

Jan. 29, 1818.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Charlotte-Town, January 14th, 1818.

Public Notice,

IS hereby given for the prevention of Error, that the Marginal Note affixed to the Quit Rent Act, Page 10, Part 2d of the Colonial Laws of this Island is an Error, The said Act having received the Royal Allowance. All Magistrates, Public Officers, &c. are hereby called upon to pay attention to this Advertisement.

Thomas Desbrisay,
Sec'y.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all Persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, otherwise he will be obliged to resort to unpleasant means.

Samuel Nelson.

Dec. 6th, 1817.

LAWS.

THE Laws of this Colony being published, with an Index complete, those Magistrates who have received the Second Part of them are requested to send them to this Office, that the whole may be delivered stitched together.—A few Copies may be purchased by making speedy application. (Printing Office Nov. 26.

ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord 1818,

For Sale at this Office.

HINTS TO WITNESSES, IN COURTS OF JUSTICE.—*By a Barrister.*

(Continued from our last.)

VII. It is always important, in relating the assertions or admissions of the parties in the cause (particularly the confessions of prisoners in criminal cases,) to adopt the exact language which the party used. *Substance* is an unsatisfactory thing in civil cases, and in criminal ought never to convict a prisoner. The best method is for the witness to put himself in the situation of the party, and relate his very language (as nearly as he can recollect it) *in the first person*. A witness soon enters into this dramatic form, and is in this manner less liable to put words into the party's mouth, which he did not actually make use of, than if he were reporting his speech in the third person.

VIII. Unpractised witnesses make more difficulty of proving a person's hand-writing than they would, if they were duly impressed with the knowledge that, unless they actually saw the manuscript or signature in question written, they cannot swear positively that it *is* the hand-writing of the person, and that in a court of justice they are only called upon to swear as to their *belief* that it is his hand-writing. If they have ever seen him write his name or any thing else, or have corresponded with him, and found him treat a similar hand-writing as his own, they must have a *belief* as to the autograph they are asked to prove; and all they are required to do is, to state to the court that *belief*.

IX. Upon the subject of *dates*, it becomes witnesses to take the greatest pains to inform themselves before they come into the court: and for the purpose of ascertaining and fixing these, they may have recourse to any contemporaneous or other memoranda of their own, or another person's, not only as to the date of the fact in question, but as to that of any other which will fix it; but then these must excite in the mind of the witnesses an original and independant conviction that such was the date of the fact in question; and must operate in the nature of a refresher to his memory: for, memory of his own (no matter how acquired) he must have.* The abovementioned memoranda he may even take into court with him, for the purpose of again refreshing his memory while in the witness box. Trade-books are the most frequent instances of these assistants to the memory; but they can only be used as such; and are not evidence of themselves of the facts they record.†

X. If a witness be served with a *subpœna duces tecum*, requiring him to bring with him books, papers, and writings, this is a compulsory obligation upon him to produce all such as he has in his possession, and which he has no lawful or reasonable excuse for withholding; and of the validity of this excuse, the court, and not the witness, are to judge* But the witness cannot be compelled, under this writ, to produce any paper which constitutes a part of his title, or the production of which would expose him to an action.†

XI. Where a witness resides out of the town in which the trial takes place, so that he is obliged to travel, in order to be present thereat, he is entitled to be paid his expences before he is compellable to open his mouth; or he may afterwards maintain an action for them against the party who subpœnas him; and this, though he may not be examined on account of his refusal to give evidence unless his expences are paid‡. And the court of Common Pleas will not grant an attachment against a witness for not obeying a subpœna to attend a trial, unless the whole necessary expences of the journey, to and from the place of trial, and of the witnesses necessary stay there, be tendered with the subpœna; and where less is offered, the witness is not obliged to trust to the courts allowing him more when he comes to the book; for perhaps the party may not call him, and then it may be difficult for him to get home again‖. What shall be the measure of necessary expenses may be collected from the following cas of Chapman v. Paynton: "Ryder and Fletcher, two witnesses, were subpœnaed eight miles from Chester, to attend in town at the trial of a cause, and two guineas each were tendered to them, but they refused the money, objecting that it was too little; the summoner declined to give them any more, on which the witnesses neglected to attend It was proved that a horse could not be hired for the journey under 1*l.* 8*s.* (this was in 1741): and upon a motion for an attachment against them, it was insisted that they might have come on foot or in a cart, that there was no necessity for a horse; but that if they had hired horses, such expenses must have been paid before the witnesses would have been obliged to be sworn, and therefore they ought to have come up. But the court said, that a man is not bound to trust for payment upon the trial. The party, who would have the benefit of a witness's testimony, must tender him sufficient to bear his charges backwards and forwards, or otherwise he is not obliged to attend. The design of he witnesses to travel on horseback was reasonable: and it was said that the directions of the statute, 5 Eliz. c. 9. which quires a tender of 'such reasonable sums for the witness's costs and charges, according to his countenance and calling as having regard to the distance of the places, are necessary to be allowed in that behalf,' was the guide of the court in cases of this kind; that the sum tendered here was much too small; and so the rule was discharged.† And Mr. Justice Wright said, that in the court of Common Pleas an attachment against witnesses, for not attending in pursuance of a subpœna, was never granted, but had often been refused; and though this court would censure a witness, yet, if it was doubtful whether the sum tendered was sufficient, the court ought to leave the party injured to his remedy at law: that they ought not, in process of contempt, to be balancing too nicely the expenses of travellers; that if a witness insisted upon riding post, he did not know that the court ought to grant an attachment for his non-attendance, if the person requiring his attendance refused to accomodate him with such a passage; and that the only true foundation to grant an attachment, was some obstinacy or contempt in the party." By the statute before referred to, a penalty of 10*l.* is given for the non-attendance of the witness subpœnaed, and also a further recompence directed to be yielded to the party grieved, "by the discretion of the Judge of the court out of which the process shall be awarded." This further recompence, it is decided*, must be assessed by the court, out of which the process issued, and not by the judge or jury at *nisi prius*. The current of actions, noticed in the books for this species of default, is upon the statute; but Lord Mansfield says, "An action will lie for damages against a material witness, who absents himself without any excuse; but that must be an action upon the case."† In a very late case, the Court of Common Pleas refused an attachment against a witness who, being subpœnaed, without particular notice when the cause would come on, in the course of his third day's attendance left the court, to attend to urgent business in his trade; and this, although the cause was tried in his absence, and the plaintiff was nonsuited for want of his evidence. And so, though the witness was induced to leave the court by the representation of the adverse attorney.‡ The subpœna should be served on the witness a reasonable time before the day of trial; for witnesses ought to have a convenient time to put their own affairs in such order, as

* 3 Term Rep. 749. † 2 Vesey's Rep. 43.

* 9 East's Rep. 473. † 1 Esp. Cas 405.
‡ 13 East, 15. § 1 H. B. 49.
‖ 2 Strange, 1150. 13 East, 16. (*a*) S. C. more fully stated, 1 Black. 36. But under the Stat. 1 Jac. c. 15. ‖ 10 and 11, it is not necessary, upon summoning a witness before commissioners of bankrupt to be examined touching the bankrupt's effects, to tender him the expences of his journey beforehand; though, if he be in fact without the means of taking the journey, it may be an excuse for not obeying the summons, 8 East, 319.

* Dougl, 556. † 13 East, 17. (*a*) ‡ 5 Taunton, 260.

their attendance upon the court
be of as little prejudice to them as
ible.‡ And notice in London, at
o'clock in the afternoon, for the wit-
to attend the sittings at Westmin-
that evening, has been held to be
short. Where the witness lives with-
he weekly bills of mortality, it is u-
to leave only a shilling with the
pœna ticket.†

XII. The question how far witnesses
compellable to bear testimony to
r own disgrace, is, I believe, now un-
the consideration of all the Judges,
n a bill of exceptions: and till their
ision is known, the practice is to cau-
witnesses that they are not bound to
wer any questions which may have
tendency. There is one short case*
which it was held, that a witness may
sked whether he has not stood in
pillory for perjury; but in the more
idered case of the King v. The In-
tants of Castle Careinion,§ the Court
ld not receive evidence of a witness's
viction of grand larceny, (the pun-
ent for which he was then suffering,)
himself; and Mr. Justice Lawrence
d the books as uniform in requiring
production of a record to prove a
ess convicted of an offence.

Lastly—Lest I should overstep the li-
of a popular pamphlet, and grow
a treatise-writer, I will give the wit-
only one more hint; it shall be
far he is obliged, in point of honour,
lose a confidental communication;
here I am afraid the interests of jus-
can protect only the profession of
ce itself; that is to say, the advocate
attorney, and their interpreter. As
very other confidential communica-
, or even confession, the oath to tell
whole truth over-rides all. "There-
a confession to a clergyman or
st, for the purpose of easing the cul-
s conscience; the statement of a
to his private friend, or of a patient
is physician, are not within the pro-
ion of the law. We should certainly
k that the priest, the friend, or the
sician, who *voluntarily* violated the
idence reposed in him, acted disho-
rably; but he cannot withhold the
if called upon in a court of justice."‖

Strange 510. † Tidd's Practice, 5th edit. 807.
Term Rep. 440. § 8 East, 77.
Peake's Evidence, 180, cites Sparke's case, Peake's
77; Duchess of Kingston's case, 11 State Trials,
, 7. See also 9 S. T. 582. 3 ibid. 715. The case
x v. Sparke was that of a Papist prisoner, who, be-
Mr. Justice Buller, was convicted of, and executed
crime, upon evidence of his confession to a Protestant
man *pro salute animæ*. Lord Kenyon, in the case
Barre v. Livette, Peake's cases, 77, says—"He
have paused before he admitted such evidence."

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 30.

INTERESTING.

The Public have been apprised, that
ot. Felix, of His Britannic Majesty's
op Beaver, lately resisted the execu-
tion of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* to bring before before Judge Dewis a seaman confined on board that vessel. In justification of his conduct, the Captain sent the following letter to the Judge:—

"*Sloop Beaver, &c.* Aug. 30.

"SIR—I beg leave to transmit you a copy of the deposition of the British detained on board here. You will perceive by it his acknowledgment of his being a British subject, a deserter from H. B. M. sloop Bermuda, and not a sufficient time a resident of New-Orleans to entitle him to the privilege of a citizen of the U. States. You will also perceive that he states himself to have gone by no other name while in New-Orleans than Capel or Hamilton; that of Lamb does not therefore apply to him; nor, while he acknowledges himself as a deserter from the British service, do I conceive he can be a person illegally detained. If a writ, describing the individual, and accompanied by such legal formalities as may sanction my compliance, be executed, I shall, of course, submit myself to the civil authorities, at the same time that I shall protest against the exercise of power in this particular instance and leave the further adjustment of the affair to our respective governments; but I trust the present statement will remove any misconception on your part, which I am persuaded has arisen from false information having been laid before you in the first instance. I again beg leave to remind you that the man was not taken by us either from the shore or from any ship or boat, but came voluntarily on board, where he was recognized, and acknowledged himself a deserter from the British service; and being thus, by his own act, placed under the power of the British Flag, to detain him, became my duty. Had I done otherwise, I should have acted contrary to my positive instructions. Immediately after the affair occured, I waited on the British Consul, and begged that he would communicate it to the civil authorities of the place. I feel anxious to obviate any misconception in this case, and to convince you that I have been guided throughout by a desire to act conformably to the mutual rights of the two nations.

"I have the honor to remain, Sir, with every sentiment of respect, your obedient, humble servant,

"R. R. FELIX, Capt. &c.

"To Hon. Judge Lewis, New-Orleans."

Notwithstanding this apology, the Judge issued a writ for the arrest of the Captain, for his contempt and disobedience of the former writ. The deputy sheriff was resisted in his service of the writ by the crew of the Beaver, who threatened to fire on him; and the sloop made down the river.

And express was immediately sent to fort St. Philip bearing orders for the detention of the Beaver; and when she arrived, Major Humphrey, who commands there, took such prompt and efficient measures as compelled Captain Felix to submit to the civil authority of the country; and to discharge the seaman confined.

After a judicial investigation, in which it appeared that Capt. F. had ignorantly offended against the laws of the country, and having made reparation, and suitable apologies, he was discharged without being imprisoned or fined.

It is probable the subject will be canvassed by the governments of the two nations.

Charlotte-Town,
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1818.

The Persons from Pictou (M'Intires) who crossed from thence a few days since brought no papers, nor any information, as far as we have been abe learn, of the smallest interest.

Our correspondent upon Proprietors is inadmissible.—The e fusion of DING DONG will be considered—as also the mino Poets.

Magnis nominis umbra.

Mr. Printer,

Sir—The present requisition of Quit Rent seems the general topic of discussion in all Quarters where ever I happen to meet with any number of persons: to me, a Spectator, it affords a fund of matter for contemplation and amusement. The pleasing prospect of the many benefits which so considerable a sum of money, to be expendid in the Colony must produce, renders food for my serious thought, and the remarks of some in its favour, the activity, research, and various pretexes of others, (who object to the terms of the tenor by which they hold their Lands,) are truly diverting. One class of reasoners, are those who actually reside on, clear, and cultivate the Forest and come forward to make their payments chearfully—the other class is composed chiefly of land speculators and their agents, who in former times were named *land jobbers*: a term applied to the great landed Proprietors in those times by the *faithful* Oracle of the *Loyal Electors*, who now bears great repute among his new friends, whom "when he forgets "them, may *Jove* forget him."

As it is my intention to endeavour, by being an active *Spectator*, to afford more information upon the present unexpected *distresses* of some and the *insolent chuckling* of those *foolish* subjects who have already paid their dues, I beg that I may be invited to all the agent meetings, night parties, Dinners, &c. to enable to detail the proceedings as pass; at present Mr. Printer I feel myself neglected, and therefore am unable to let you know all that passes. It is is however rumoured that some kind of request is to be prayed for to attach this Island to a finer Colony, in order that its unsettled lands may be given to the heroes of Waterloo. Again it is said that it is to be divided into two separate Governments by a Canal to be cut thro' from Hillsboro' River to Savage Harbour, and which separate Colony is to be free from all taxation whatever—to have a supreme and independent Ruler, a Council and a new militia establishment and an Adjutant General.—The new Colony to be called Feud-bote Island, and to to comprehend that portion of Country lying E. and S. E. of *Savage Harbour*, and no person to be allowed to reside therein, except Tenants, unless owners of above Ten thousand acres. The following are said to be a list of the names of the principal Officers of Government, &c.

Lt. Governor or Chief Ruler PENCARRAX, m. p. g.
Secretary and Rr. G. of Rs. TROGLODITES, m.

Councillors { CRASHCORNAGUS, Atty. Gen. f.
POLYPHONUS, Adjt. Gen.
PUNSENNATHUS, kine dealer
BOSTHRAS, S. G.
MEDIOCARRAX, a new gen. Agent.

PRASSOPHAGUS, SYCOPINAX, &c. in waiting.
Other appointments unknown. *Spectator.*

N. B. *All invitations to Dinners, privatet Parties, &c. directed to the Spectator, to be sent to the Printing Office.*

MARRIED.

At Bedeque, on the 2d January, Mr. *Alexander M'Donald*, of Berland Point, to Miss *Rachael M'Donald*, of Seven Mile Bay.

On the 22d January, Mr. *John Schureman*, of Bedeque, to Miss *Phœbe Huson*, of Cumberland.

Same day, Mr. *William Anderson*, of Shemogue, to Miss *Elizabeth Wright*, daughter of Mr. Stephen Wright, of Bedeque.

Same day, Mr. *James M'Neil*, of Bedeque, to Miss *Mary Taylor*, of Richmond Bay.

DIED.] At Cavendish, of the Typhus Fever, Mr. *William Simpson*, Æt. 16.

NOTE —

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POETRY.

Mr. PRINTER,—By inserting the following you will oblige a Constant Reader.

WOMEN.

O!! ye are stars of the night, ye are gems of the morn,
Ye are dew drops, whose lustre illumes the thorn,
And waylove that night, is that morning unblest,
Where no beam in your eye, lights of praise in the breast,
And the sharp thorn of sorrow sinks deep in the heart,
'Till the sweet lip of woman assuages the smart,
'Tis hers o'er the couch of misfortune to bend,
In fondness a lover, in firmness a friend,
And generosity, how be it ever confessed,
From Woman receives refinement and zest,
And adorned by the rays, or unwreathed with the willow,
Her smile is our meed, and oh! her bosom our pillow.

Mr. PRINTER,—By inserting the following you will oblige a Subscriber.

AN ENIGMA IN PRAISE OF WOMEN.

HAPPY that man must pass his life,
If freed from Matrimonial chains;
Who is directed by his wife,
Is sure to suffer for his pains;
What tongue is able to unfold,
The falsehoods that in Woman dwell,
The worth in woman you behold,
Is almost imperceivable;
Adam could find no solid peace,
When Eve was given for a mate;
Till he beheld a woman's face
Adam was in a happy state;
For in the female race appear,
Hypocrisy, deceit, and pride,
Truth! darling of a heart sincere,
In woman never can reside:
They're always studying to employ,
Their time in malice and in lyes,
Their leisure hours in vicurous joy,
To shew, ne'er in their thoughts arise;
Destruction takes a man, I say,
Who makes a Woman his delight;
Who no regard to Woman pay,
Keeps reason always in his sight

BATCHELOR BLUFF.

N. B. The Enigma's answered: if when you rehearse,
The second line keep mute; repeat each other verse;
But as 'tis written, if any it may fit,
Pray let her take, and make the most of it.

THE GENEROUS FATHER.

DELIA was the daughter of a poor peasant; she was beautiful, and learned accomplishments of a reduced lady, who dwelt in the village; for which, with the sweetness of her temper, she was admired by all that knew her. She had many lovers; yet her cold heart could not be moved to the soft sigh of affection. But Delia was not long to enjoy this sweet tranquility, for a young nobleman whom we will call Celadon, came to reside in that country; he saw her, he talked with her, and before he was aware of it he loved her. He confessed his passion with all the soft persuasion of a lover. Delia's heart was now no longer cold, she felt an equal flame, and confessed the soft emotion. They were often blessed with each others company; but this was of short duration for Celadon had a father, who heard of his love, and sent for him to London. The youth obed; but first wrote a letter to Delia, which he gave to Thirsis a youth which dwelt near her cottage—Thirsis was a lover of Delia's, he read the letter and destroyed it; but he went, Delia, and told her, that Celadon was gone to London. Poor Delia was derided! every one wondered that she should be so simple as to suppose Celadon ever loved her. Wretched maid, she had no comfort but conscious innocence.—Her parents persuaded her to marry Thirsis. The unhappy Delia, to be revenged of him she loved, to oblige her parents and to avoid reproach, consented.—The day arrived; she was led to the church all pale and trembling, more like a victim than like a youthful bride.—When she came to the altar she could not support herself no longer—she fainted! an old man drew near, and helped to support her, she recovered with many sighs and tears, she clasped her hands together, and cried, "O faithless Celadon!" the heart of the old man who was no other than Celadon's father was touched with pity; he had left as he thought, his son in London to observe Delia's conduct; he bade her be of comfort, and was desiring his servant to go to London for his son, when Celadon entered the Church! He had come to the country unknown to his father to seek for his beloved Delia:—He had come to the country unknown to his father to seek for his beloved Delia—heard that she was gone to be married, and flew in search of her:—but what was his surprise, to see her in his father's arms! the mystery was soon cleared, and the generous father consented to the union They were now united to the satisfaction of all but Thirsis, who left the village. The parents of Delia were well provided for; and Celadon's father often declared that he did not repent making the amiable Delia his daughter.

From a Dublin Paper.

There was not long since, a famous lawyer in this kingdom, who had a son whom he sent to London, to be educated in the profession. When he was twenty-one years of age, he returned home to his father, who then desired to know if he had got his profession perfect? He answered in the affirmative. His father then asked him whether he could make right wrong, and wrong right. He answered in the negative. His father told him that he must return to London and serve another year; which he complied with. At the expiration of the term, he returned home to his father, who again put the former question to him, to which he soon answered in the affirmative. He then informed his son that there was a culprit in goal, for stealing a horse, and that there was sufficient evidence to prove it against him. Now, says the father, if you can clear him, you may tarry at home; but if you do not, you must return to London and stay another year. The son replied that he could and would do it for half a crown.—He accordingly went to goal to see the prisoner and asked him if he stole the horse? to which he replied that he did actually steal him, and that there was sufficient evidence to prove it against him. He then told him that for half a crown he would clear him. The prisoner said he would give freely all he was worth to be acquitted, but he saw no chance to clear his neck from the halter. He then asked the prisoner to give the age, colour and marks of the horse he had stolen; and said to him "take particular notice of me, that you may know me when you see me again: For on the day of your trial, I shall be seated not far distant from the judge, in a posture of sleep; and when you are arraigned at the bar, you must plead not guilty. When you are questioned how you came by the horse you must point to me, and tell them you bought him of me."

Accordingly when the prisoner appeared at the bar, he was asked the usual question—and he replied NOT GUILTY. He was then questioned how he came by the horse? he informed them that he bought him of that gentleman (pointing to the Lawyer, supposed to be asleep.) One of the judges gave him a jog, and routed him up, and asked him if he heard what that villian said? The lawyer asked him what it was? He says he bought the horse of you (replied the judge.) Very likely he did (said the lawyer) and took a paper from his pocket containing the identical description of the horse in question When he informed them that he positively sold the horse to the prisoner, he was asked how he came by him? I can very easily tell you gentleman:—My father keeps a large stall of sheep, and every night there would be some stole from the flock. I accordingly took four of his servants one evening, and went on watch. We were not long, before there came a man who caught two of his sheep, put them into a wallet, flung them across his horse and made off We immediately pursued him, when he made his escape, and left his horse behind. I took the horse, rode him to market, and sold him to the prisoner who is arraigned before this court:—Now may it please your honors I should be very glad to know who claims this horse, for I shall then be enabled to get pay for all my father's sheep which he lost.

In the interim, the claimant disappeared, and no other person coming forward to own the horse, the prisoner was cleared from the charge, and the son had liberty to stay at home.

Blanks for Sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrate's Summonses, Executions, Capias's, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Supersedeas; Leases, Bills of Lading, Officer's Half-pay Certificates, Widow's Pension Certificates, &c.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1818. No. 23.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]



BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Seventeenth day of February instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Eleventh day of August next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Third day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command.
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

Private Secretary's Office, Charlotte-Town, January 28th, 1817.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PERSONS who are not already in possession of Town and Pasture Lots in Charlotte-Town and Royalty, and desirous of obtaining Grants of them, are requested to leave their names at this Office on or before the 20th day of February next ensuing, upon which Petitions for the said Grants will be founded, with due consideration to priority of application.

J. E. Carmichael,
Private Sec'y.

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform all those who are indebted to him by Bond, Note, or Book Account, that he will be under the disagreeable necessity of taking immediate steps against them, unless they come forward and make payment without loss of time.

Ewen Cameron.

Nov. 26, 1817.

Thomas & Albert Desbrisay,

HAVE for Sale, the following Articles, viz.

JAMAICA SPIRITS, Moist Sugar, Soap, Men and Women's worsted and cotton Stockings, Pantaloon and short Drawers, Printed and plain Ginghams, Cambrick & Book Muslin, Silk, Cotton and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths, Dimity, Huckaback Towels, black Sewing Silk, Sewing and Darning Cotton, green & yellow Baize & Flannel, Wadding for Bonnets, Tapes & Bobbins, Bobinnet and Mecklin Net, Silk and worsted Fringe, Satin and Lutestring Ribbon, Shirt Buttons, &c.

CUTTLERY,

consisting of—Carving & table Knives & Forks, Oyster do. Clasp and Pen Knives, Scissors, Cork Screws, Pruning Knives, Horse Fleams, Snuffers with trays, Razors and straps, Iron and Brittania Metal Tea Spoons, plated Spurs, brass do. with Screws, Sugar Nippers.

JEWELLERY,

consisting of—Watch Chains, Seals, and Keys, Silver, steel, & leather Purses, Silver Thimbles, Ladies tortoise-sheel Combs, Necklaces & Broaches.

A few excellent Saddles & Bridles,

Plated & brass mounted Harness, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes & Whips, Hemp Halters, a very handsome Portmanteau, also STATIONARY, consists of the following—Superfine fool-cap cut & uncut, Copy Paper, Note Paper gilt and plain, Blotting do. Red Tape, Indian Rubber, Sealing Wax, black Lead Pencils, Quills and ready made Pens, Wafers in boxes, & Wafer Seals. All which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash.

N. B. Furs will be received at a liberal Price.

Dec. 20, 1817.

John Jury,

Clock & Watch-Maker, Jeweller, &c.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to the Public in general for the liberal favours hitherto conferred upon him in the line of his Profession, and humbly solicits a continuance of them.

He has just received from Halifax, a large assortment of

JEWELLERY,

consisting of Wedding Rings, of the best standard Gold,
Gold Ear Rings of the neatest patterns,
a few Gold Rings for Gold Chains,
fashionable Watch Ribbons, Chains, Seals, Keys with steel pipes,
a few second hand Watches, Patent and common Watch Glasses,
&c. the whole of which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

Terms for Cleaning Clocks and Watches.

For Cleaning an Eight Day Clock 7s. 6d. warranted 9 Months if nothing broke,
For do. Two Day Clock 6s. warranted 6 Months,
do. 30 Hour Clock, 5s. do. 6 Months,
do. a Patent Leaver Watch, 8s. do. 12 Months,
do. a Horizontal Watch 7s. 6d. do. 10 Months,
do. a good Vertical Watch, 4s. do. 3 Months,
do. a Common Watch of an inferior quality 3s. 6d. warranted 1 do.

Patent Watch Glasses will be put in for 2s. 6d.
Common do. 1s.

All repairs will be done on the most reasonable terms.

He assures those who may entrust him with their work that the same shall be done with neatness, punctuality, and despatch.

Produce will be taken at a Market Price in payment.

☞ The highest price given for Old Gold and Silver.

Dec. 20th, 1817.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all Persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, otherwise he will be obliged to resort to unpleasant means.

Samuel Nelson.

Dec. 6th, 1817.

The Committe of the

Auxiliary Bible Society,

will meet in the Methodist Chappell, on Wednesday next the 18th inst. after the meeting of the Court.

PAUL MABEY, Secretary.

Charlotte-Town, Feb. 16, 1818.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING Christian Knowledge.

THE Books and Tracts of the Society belonging to the District Committee of Charlotte-Town, may be purchased by the Public at Mr. Thomas Murphy's Store; and by members of the Society at the Secretary's Office.

Persons desirous of becoming members of the Society on the original and usual terms, may leave their names with the Secretary—and well wishers to the Society and its designs not desirous of admission on these terms, may be admitted to a subordinate membership on paying half a guinea annually, and will thereby become entitled to the valuable priviledge of purchasing Books and Tracts on the terms of the Society.

By Order of the Committee,

John Stewart,
Secretary.

N. B. On Admission no member will be applied to for their annual Subscription.

Feb. 13, 1818.

Receiver General of Quit Rent's Office, February 10th, 1818.

WHEREAS a manifest willingness has been evinced on the part of the smaller Proprietors of Land in this Island to discharge the Quit Rent now demanded. I am authorsied to keep an Office open for the reception of Quit Rent for the further period of Fourteen Days from the date hereof; but it is to be clearly understood that this Notice applies only to Proprietors under 10,000 acres, and to those who own or occupy Lands in the Townships.

The Office hours will be from Eleven o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. E. Carmichael.

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber at Mr. Jury's Clock & Watch Maker, cheap for Cash the following articles,

HYSON, best and second Souchong Teas, best loaf Sugar, best and second Jamaica Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Brandy, Gin, Jamaica Spirits, Rum, Port & Madeira Wine, Gun Powder, shot, flints, leaf, fig, and twist Tobacco, spanish and american segars, tobacco pipes, scotch and rappee snuff, blacking, lamp-black, best superfine Baltimore FLOUR, white and red Flannel, India silk Handkerchiefs, men and boys fine and coarse Hats, women's and childrens fashionable Bonnetts, a few pair emigrant shoes.

☞ The highest price given for Furs of all kinds, and paid in Cash.

Benjamin Kington.

Jan. 29, 1818.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Charlotte-Town, January 14th, 1818.

Public Notice,

IS hereby given, for the prevention of Error, that the Marginal Note affixed to the Quit Rent Act, Page 10, Part 2d, of the Colonial Laws of this Island is an Error. The said Act having received the Royal Allowance. All Magistrates, Public Officers, &c. are hereby called upon to pay attention to this Advertisement.

Thomas Desbrisay,
Sec'y.

Mrs. Geo: Binns,

Straw-Hat Manufacturer and Dress-Maker, late from England,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Charlotte-Town and its Vicinity, that she has commenced in the Room adjoining Mr. Ball's Store, cleaning, turning, and altering Straw-Hats, to the most fashionable shape, black Chip do. cleaned, and all warranted to look equal to new.—Mrs. B. also informs the Ladies that she has commenced Dress-making in all its various branches, viz. Ball Dresses, Dress bodies, Morning Dresses, Pelisses, Spencers, Ribbon and Sattin Caps, all in the newest fashion.

Mrs. B. having had the entire management for several years in one of the first Houses of business, flatters herself that her ability and attention to serve the Ladies of Charlotte-Town will meet their patronage.

N. B. Mrs. B. expects out from London in the Spring an excellent assortment of Straws, Ribbons, and Artificial Flowers, with a variety of other fancy goods.

Feb. 16, 1818.

HINTS TO WITNESSES, IN COURTS OF JUSTICE.—*By a Barrister.*

(Continued from our last.)

VII. It is always important, in relating the assertions or admissions of the parties in the cause (particularly the confessions of prisoners in criminal cases,) to adopt the exact language which the party used. *Substance* is an unsatisfactory thing in civil cases, and in criminal ought never to convict a prisoner. The best method is for the witness to put himself in the situation of the party, and relate his very language (as nearly as he can recollect it) *in the first person.* A witness soon enters into this dramatic form, and is in this manner less liable to put words into the party's mouth, which he did not actually make use of, than if he were reporting his speech in the third person.

VIII. Unpractised witnesses make more difficulty of proving a person's hand-writing than they would, if they were duly impressed with the knowledge that, unless they actually saw the manuscript or signature in question written, they cannot swear positively that it *is* the hand-writing of the person, and that in a court of justice they are only called upon to swear as to their *belief* that it is his hand-writing. If they have ever seen him write his name or any thing else, or have corresponded with him, and found him treat a similar hand-writing as his own, they must have a *belief* as to the authograph they are asked to prove; and all they are required to do is, to state to the court that *belief.*

IX. Upon the subject of *dates*, it becomes witnesses to take the greatest pains to inform themselves before they come into the court: and for the purpose of ascertaining and fixing these, they may have recourse to any contemporaneous or other memoranda of their own, or another person's, not only as to the date of the fact in question, but as to that of any other which will fix it; but then these must excite in the mind of the witnesses an original and independant conviction that such was the date of the fact in question; and must operate in the nature of a refresher to his memory: for, memory of his own (no matter how acquired) he must have.* The abovementioned memoranda he may even take into court with him, for the purpose of again refreshing his memory while in the witness box. Trade-books are the most frequent instances of these assistants to the memory; but they can only be used as such; and are not evidence of themselves of the facts they record.†

X. If a witness be served with a *subpœna duces tecum*, requiring him to bring with him books, papers, and writings, this is a compulsory obligation upon him to produce all such as he has in his possession, and which he has no lawful or reasonable excuse for withholding; and of the validity of this excuse, the court, and not the witness, are to judge* But the witness cannot be compelled, under this writ, to produce any paper which constitutes a part of his title, or the production of which would expose him to an action.†

XI. Where a witness resides out of the town in which the trial takes place, so that he is obliged to travel, in order to be present thereat, he is entitled to be paid his expences before he is compellable to open his mouth; or he may afterwards maintain an action for them against the party who subpœnas him; and this, though he may not be examined on account of his refusal to give evidence unless his expences are paid‡. And the court of Common Pleas will not grant an attachment against a witness for not obeying a subpœna to attend a trial, unless the whole necessary expences of the journey, to and from the place of trial, and of the witnesses necessary stay there, be tendered with the subpœna.;§ and where less is offered, the witness is not obliged to trust to the courts allowing him more when he comes to the book; for perhaps the party may not call him, and then it may be difficult for him to get home again‖. What shall be the measure of necessary expenses may be collected from the following case of Chapman v. Paynton: "Ryder and Fletcher, two witnesses, were subpœnaed eight miles from Chester, to attend in town at the trial of a cause, and two guineas each were tendered to them, but they refused the money, objecting that it was too little; the summoner declined to give them any more, on which the witnesses neglected to attend It was proved that a horse could not be hired for the journey under 1*l.* 8*s.* (this was in 1741): and upon a motion for an attachment against them, it was insisted that they might have come on foot or in a cart, that there was no necessity for a horse; but that if they had hired horses, such expenses must have been paid before the witnesses would have been obliged to be sworn, and therefore they ought to have come up. But the court said, that a man is not bound to trust for payment upon the trial. The party, who would have the benefit of a witness's testimony, must tender him sufficient to bear his charges backwards and forwards, or otherwise he is not obliged to attend. The design of he witnesses to travel on horseback was reasonable: and it was said that the directions of the statute, 5 Eliz. c. 9. which requires a tender of 'such reasonable sums for the witness's costs and charges, according to his countenance and calling as having regard to the distance of the places, are necessary to be allowed in that behalf,' was the guide of the court in cases of this kind; that the sum tendered here was much too small; and so the rule was discharged. And Mr. Justice Wright said, that in the court of Common Pleas an attachment against witnesses, for not attending in pursuance of a subpœna, was never granted, but had often been refused; and though this court would censure a witness, yet, if it was doubtful whether the sum tendered was sufficient, the court ought to leave the party injured ro his remedy at law: that they ought not, in process of contempt, to be balancing too nicely the expenses of travellers; that if a witness insisted upon riding post, he did not know that the court ought to grant an attachment for his non-attendance, if the person requiring his attendance refused to accomodate him with such a passage; and that the only true foundation to grant an attachment, was some obstinacy or contempt in the party." By the statute before referred to, a penalty of 10*l.* is given for the non-attendance of the witness subpœnaed, and also a further recompence directed to be yielded to the party grieved, "by the discretion of the Judge of the court out of which the process shall be awarded." This further recompence, it is decided*, must be assessed by the court, out of which the process issued, and not by the judge or jury at *nisi prius.* The current of actions, noticed in the books for this species of default, is upon the statute; but Lord Mansfield says, "An action will lie for damages against a material witness, who absents himself without any excuse; but that must be an action upon the case."† In a very late case, the Court of Common Pleas refused an attachment against a witness who, being subpœnaed, without particular notice when the cause would come on, in the course of his third day's attendance left the court, to attend to urgent business in his trade; and this, although the cause was tried in his absence, and the plaintiff was nonsuited for want of his evidence. And so, though the witness was induced to leave the court by the representation of the adverse attorney.‡ The subpœna should be served on the witness a reasonable time before the day of trial; for witnesses ought to have a convenient time to put their own affairs in such order, as

* 8 Term Rep. 749. † 2 Vesey's Rep. 43.

* 9 East's Rep. 473. † 1 Esp. Cas. 405.
‡ 13 East, 15. § 1 H. B. 49.
‖ 2 Strange, 1150. 13 East, 16. (*a*) S. C. more fully stated, 1 Black. 36. But under the Stat. 1 Jac. c. 15. § 10 and 11, it is not necessary, upon summoning a witness before commissioners of bankrupt to be examined touching the bankrupt's effects, to tender him the expences of his journey beforehand; though, if he be in fact without the means of taking the journey, it may be an excuse for not obeying the summons, 8 East, 319.

* Dougl. 556. † 13 East, 17. (*a*) ‡ 5 Taunton, 260.

that their attendance upon the court may be of as little prejudice to them as possible.‡ And notice in London, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the witness to attend the sittings at Westminster that evening, has been held to be too short. Where the witness lives within the weekly bills of mortality, it is usual to leave only a shilling with the subpœna ticket.†

XII. The question how far witnesses are compellable to bear testimony to their own disgrace, is, I believe, now under the consideration of all the Judges, upon a bill of exceptions; and till their decision is known, the practice is to caution witnesses that they are not bound to answer any questions which may have such tendency. There is one short case* in which it was held, that a witness may be asked whether he has not stood in the pillory for perjury; but in the more considered case of the King *v.* The Inhabitants of Castle Careinion,§ the Court would not receive evidence of a witness's conviction of grand larceny, (the punishment for which he was then suffering,) from himself; and Mr. Justice Lawrence cited the books as uniform in requiring the production of a record to prove a witness convicted of an offence.

Lastly—Lest I should overstep the limits of a popular pamphlet, and grow into a treatise-writer, I will give the witness only one more hint; it shall be how far he is obliged, in point of honour, to disclose a confidential communication; and here I am afraid the interests of justice can protect only the profession of justice itself; that is to say, the advocate the attorney, and their interpreter. As to every other confidential communication, or even confession, the oath to tell the whole truth over-rides all. "Therefore a confession to a clergyman or priest, for the purpose of easing the culprit's conscience; the statement of a man to his private friend, or of a patient to his physician, are not within the protection of the law. We should certainly think that the priest, the friend, or the physician, who *voluntarily* violated the confidence reposed in him, acted dishonourably; but he cannot withhold the fact if called upon in a court of justice."‖

* 1 Strange 510. † Tidd's Practice, 5th edit. 807.
‡ 4 Term Rep. 440. § 8 East, 77.
‖ Peake's Evidence, 180, cites Sparke's case, Peake's cases 77; Duchess of Kingston's case, 11 State Trials, 243, 6, 7. See also 9 S. T. 582. 3 ibid. 715. The case of Rex *v.* Sparke was that of a Papist prisoner, who, before Mr. Justice Buller, was convicted of, and executed for a crime, upon evidence of his confession to a Protestant clergyman *pro salute animæ*. Lord Kenyon, in the case of Du Barre *v.* Livette, Peake's cases, 77, says—"He should have paused before he admitted such evidence."

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 30.

INTERESTING.

The Public have been apprised, that Capt. Felix, of His Britannic Majesty's Sloop Beaver, lately resisted the execution of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* to bring before before Judge Lewis a seaman confined on board that vessel. In justification of his conduct, the Captain sent the following letter to the Judge:—

"*Sloop Beaver, &c.* Aug. 30.

"SIR—I beg leave to transmit you a copy of the deposition of the British seaman detained on board here. You will perceive by it his acknowledgment of his being a British subject, a deserter from H. B. M. sloop Bermuda, and not a sufficient time a resident of New-Orleans to entitle him to the privilege of a citizen of the U. States. You will also perceive that he states himself to have gone by no other name while in New-Orleans than Capel or Hamilton; that of Lamb does not therefore apply to him; nor, while he acknowledges himself as a deserter from the British service, do I conceive he can be a person illegally detained. If a writ, describing the individual, and accompanied by such legal formalities as may sanction my compliance, be executed, I shall, of course, submit myself to the civil authorities, at the same time that I shall protest against the exercise of power in this particular instance and leave the further adjustment of the affair to our respective governments; but I trust the present statement will remove any misconception on your part, which I am persuaded has arisen from false information having been laid before you in the first instance. I again beg leave to remind you that the man was not taken by us either from the shore or from any ship or boat, but came voluntarily on board, where he was recognized, and acknowledged himself a deserter from the British service; and being thus, by his own act, placed under the power of the British Flag, to detain him became my duty. Had I done otherwise, I should have acted contrary to my positive instructions. Immediately after the affair occured, I waited on the British Consul, and begged that he would communicate it to the civil authorities of the place. I feel anxious to obviate any misconception in this case, and to convince you that I have been guided throughout by a desire to act conformably to the mutual rights of the two nations.

"I have the honor to remain, Sir, with every sentiment of respect, your obedient, humble servant,

"R. R. FELIX, Capt. &c.

"To Hon. Judge Lewis, New-Orleans."

Notwithstanding this apology, the Judge issued a writ for the arrest of the Captain, for his contempt and disobedience of the former writ. The deputy sheriff was resisted in his service of the writ by the crew of the Beaver, who threatened to fire on him; and the sloop made down the river.

And express was immediately sent to fort St. Philip bearing orders for the detention of the Beaver; and when she arrived, Major Humphrey, who commands there, took such prompt and efficient measures as compelled Captain Felix to submit to the civil authority of the country; and to discharge the seaman confined.

After a judicial investigation, in which it appeared that Capt. F. had ignorantly offended against the laws of the country, and having made reparation, and suitable apologies, he was discharged without being imprisoned or fined.

It is probable the subject will be canvassed by the governments of the two nations.

Charlotte-Town,
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1818.

The Persons from Pictou (M'Intires) who crossed from thence a few days since brought no papers, nor any information, as far as we have been abe learn, of the smallest interest.

Our correfpondent upon Proprietors is inadmiffible.—The effufion of DING DONG will be confidered—as alfo the minor Poets.

Magnis nominis umbra.

Mr. Printer,

Sir—The present requisition of Quit Rent seems the general topic of discussion in all Quarters where ever I happen to meet with any number of persons: to me, a Spectator, it affords a fund of matter for contemplation and amusement. The pleasing prospect of the many benefits which so considerable a sum of money, to be expendid in the Colony must produce, renders food for my serious thought, and the remarks of some in its favour, the activity, research, and various pretexes of others, (who object to the terms of the tenor by which they hold their Lands,) are truly diverting. One class of reasoners, are those who actually reside on, clear, and cultivate the Forest and come forward to make their payments cheerfully—the other class is composed chiefly of land speculators and their agents, who in former times were named *land jobbers*: a term applied to the great landed Proprietors in those times by the *faithful* Oracle of the *Loyal Electors*, who now bears great repute among his new friends, whom "when he forgets "them, may *Jove* forget him."

As it is my intention to endeavour, by being an active *Spectator*, to afford more information upon the present unexpected *distresses* of some, and the *insolent chuckling* of those *foolish* subjects who have already paid their dues, I beg that I may be invited to all the agent meetings, night parties, Dinners, &c. to enable me to detail all the proceedings. At present Mr. Printer I feel myself neglected, and therefore am unable to let you know all that passes. It is however rumoured that some kind of requeft is to be prayed for to attach this Iſland to a ſuter Colony, in order that its unſettled lands may be given to the heroes of Waterloo. Again it is ſaid that it is to be divided into two ſeparate Governments by a Canal to be cut thro' from Hillſboro' River to Savage Harbour, and which ſeparate Colony is to be free from all taxation whatever—to have a ſupreme and independent Ruler, a Council and a new militia eſtabliſhment and an Adjutant General.—The new Colony to be called Feud-bote Iſland, and to comprehend that portion of Ceuntry lying E. and S. E. of *Savage Harbour*, and no person to be allowed to reside therein, except Tenants, unless owners of above Ten thousand acres. The following are said to be a list of the names of the principal Officers of Government, &c.

1st. Governor or Chief Ruler PSYCARPAX, m. p. g.
2d in com. and Rr. G. of Rs. TROGLODITES, m.

Councillors
- CRAMBOPHAGUS, Atty. Gen. F.
- POLYPHONUS, Adjt. Gen.
- PHYSIGNATHUS, kine dealer.
- HYPSIBOAS, S. G.
- MERIDARPAX, a new gen. Agent.

PRASIOPHAGUS, SYCOPINAX, &c. in waiting.
other appointments unknown. *Spectator.*

N. B. All invitations to Dinners, private Parties, &c. directed to the Spectator, to be sent to the Printing Office.

MARRIED.

At Bedeque, on the 2d January, Mr. *Alexander M'Donald*, of Retland Point, to Miss *Rachael M'Donald*, of Seven Mile Bay.

On the 22d January, Mr. *John Schureman*, of Bedeque, to Miss *Phoebe Husan*, of Cumberland.

Same day, Mr. *William Anderson*, of Shemogue, to Miss *Elizabeth Wright*, daughter of Mr. Stephen Wright, of Bedeque.

Same day, Mr. *James M'Neil*, of Bedeque, to Miss *Mary Taylor*, of Richmond Bay.

DIED.] At Cavendish, of the Typhus Fever, Mr. *William Simpson*, Æt. 16.

POETRY.

Mr. Printer,——*By inserting the following you will oblige a* *Constant Reader.*

WOMEN.

OH! ye are stars of the night, ye are jems of the morn,
Ye are dew drops, whose lustre illumes the thorn,
And rayless that night, is that morning unblest,
Where no beam in your eye, lights of praise in the breast,
And the sharp thorn of sorrow sinks deep in the heart,
'Till the sweet lip of woman asswages the smart,
'Tis hers o'er the couch of misfortune to bend,
In fondness a lover, in firmness a friend,
And prosperity how be it ever confessed,
From Woman receives refinement and zest,
And adorned by the rays, or unwreathed with the willow,
Her smile is our meed, and oh! her bosom our pillow.

Mr. Printer,—*By inserting the following you will oblige a Subscriber.*

AN ENIGMA IN PRAISE OF WOMEN.

HAPPY that man must pass his life,
If freed from Matrimonial chains;
Who is directed by his wife,
Is sure to suffer for his pains:
What tongue is able to unfold,
The falsehoods that in Woman dwell,
The worth in woman you behold,
Is almost imperceiveable;
Adam could find no solid peace,
When Eve was given for a mate;
Till he beheld a woman's face
Adam was in a happy state;
For in the female race appear,
Hypocrisy, deceit, and pride,
Truth! darling of a heart sincere,
In woman never can reside;
They're always studying to employ,
Their time in malice and in lyes,
Their leisure hours in virtuous joy,
To shew, ne'er in their thoughts arise;
Destruction takes a man, I say,
Who makes a Woman his delight;
Who no regard to Woman pay,
Keeps reason always in his sight.

Batchelor Bluff.

N. B. The Enigma's answered; if when you rehearse,
The second line keep mute; repeat each other verse;
But as 'tis written, if any it may fit,
Pray let her take, and make the most of it.

The Generous Father.

Delia was the daughter of a poor peasant: she was beautiful, and learned accomplishments of a reduced lady, who dwelt in the village; for which, with the sweetness of her temper, she was admired by all that knew her. She had many lovers; yet her cold heart could not be moved to the soft sigh of affection. But Delia was not long to enjoy this sweet tranquility, for a young nobleman whom we will call Celadon, came to reside in that country; he saw her, he talked with her, and before he was aware of it he loved her. He confessed his passion with all the soft persuasion of a lover. Delia's heart was now no longer cold, she felt an equal flame, and confessed the soft emotion. They were often blessed with each others company; but this was of short duration for Celadon had a father, who heard of his love, and sent for him to London. The youth obeyed; but first wrote a letter to Delia, which he gave to Thirsis a youth which dwelt near her cottage—Thirsis was a lover of Delia's, he read the letter and destroyed it; but he went to Delia, and told her, that Celadon was gone to London. Poor Delia was derided! every one wondered that she should be so simple as to suppose Celadon ever loved her. Wretched maid, she had no comfort but conscious innocence.—Her parents persuaded her to marry Thirsis. The unhappy Delia, to be revenged of him she loved, to oblige her parents and to avoid reproach, consented.—The day arrived; she was led to the church all pale and trembling, more like a victim than like a youthful bride.—When she came to the altar she could not support herself no longer—she fainted! an old man drew near, and helped to support her, she recovered with many sighs and tears, she clasped her hands together, and cried, "O faithless Celadon!" the heart of the old man who was no other than Celadon's father was touched with pity; he had left as he thought, his son in London to observe Delia's conduct; he bade her be of comfort, and was desiring his servant to go to London for his son, when Celadon entered the Church! He had come to the country unknown to his father to seek for his beloved Delia:—heard that she was gone to be married, and flew in search of her:—but what was his surprise, to see her in his father's arms! the mystery was soon cleared, and the generous father consented to the union They were now united to the satisfaction of all but Thirsis, who left the village. The parents of Delia were well provided for; and Celadon's father oten declared that he did not repent making the amiable Delia his daughter.

From a Dublin Paper.

There was not long since, a famous lawyer in this kingdom, who had a son whom he sent to London, to be educated in the profession. When he was twenty-one years of age, he returned home to his father, who then desired to know if he had got his profession perfect? He answered in the affirmative. His father then asked him whether he could make right wrong, and wrong right. He answered in the negative. His father told him that he must return to London and serve another year; which he complied with. At the expiration of the term, he returned home to his father, who again put the former question to him, to which he soon answered in the affirmative. He then informed his son that there was a culprit in goal, for stealing a horse, and that there was sufficient evidence to prove it against him. Now, says the father, if you can clear him, you may tarry at home; but if you do not, you must return to London and stay another year. The son replied that he could and would do it for half a crown.—He accordingly went to goal to see the prisoner and asked him if he stole the horse? to which he replied that he did actually steal him, and that there was sufficient evidence to prove it against him. He then told him that for half a crown he would clear him. The prisoner said he would give freely all he was worth to be acquitted, but he saw no chance to clear his neck from the halter. He then asked the prisoner to give the age, colour and marks of the horse he had stolen; and said to him "take particular notice of me, that you may know me when you see me again: For on the day of your trial, I shall be seated not far distant from the judge, in a posture of sleep; and when you are arraigned at the bar, you must plead not guilty. When you are questioned how you came by the horse you must point to me, and tell them you bought him of me."

Accordingly when the prisoner appeared at the bar, he was asked the usual question—and he replied NOT GUILTY. He was then questioned how he came by the horse? he informed them that he bought him of that gentleman (pointing to the Lawyer, supposed to be asleep.) One of the judges gave him a jog, and routed him up, and asked him if he heard what that villian said? The lawyer asked him what it was? He says he bought the horse of you (replied the judge.) Very likely he did (said the lawyer) and took a paper from his pocket containing the identical description of the horse in question. When he informed them that he positively sold the horse to the prisoner, he was asked how he came by him? I can very easily tell you gentleman:---My father keeps a large stall of sheep, and every night there would be some stole from the flock. I accordingly took four of his servants one evening, and went on watch. We were not long, before there came a man who caught two of his sheep, put them into a wallet, flung them across his horse and made off. We immediately pursued him, when he made his escape, and left his horse behind. I took the horse, rode him to market, and sold him to the prisoner who is arraigned before this court.---Now may it please your honors I should be very glad to know who claims this horse, for I shall then be enabled to get pay for all my father's sheep which he lost.

In the interim, the claimant disappeared, and no other person coming forward to own the horse, the prisoner was cleared from the charge, and the son had liberty to stay at home.

Blanks for Sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrate's Summonses, Executions, Capias's, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpœnas; Leases, Bills of Lading, Officer's Half-pay Certificates, Widow's Pension Certificates, &c.

ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord 1818,

For Sale at this Office.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1818. No. 24.

[15s. PER ANNUM] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

Charlotte-Town,
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1818.

The carrier of the Mails who left the Town a short time since for Pictou returned on Thursday last.

The very unexpected and melancholy accounts brought in the Mail, of the death of her Royal Highness PRINCESS CHARLOTTE and her Child, are the most prominent and at the same time the most to be lamented among the articles afforded by its intelligence. In no part of the British Dependencies is felt a deeper sense of the loss of Englands future hopes than is evinced here, since the arrival of the afflicting news. Our paper of this day contains the "distressing particulars." Such a loss must leave a lasting remembrance of its bitterness, in every portion of the British Dominions, and however poignant the general feeling is manifested, we must submit to the dispensations of that superior Being whose Will—will be done.

We find nothing very important from South America. The affairs of the Patriots appear much in the same state that they were in last Autumn. The fleet purchased by Spain from Russia had left the Belt, and was proceeding to Cadiz. There is no doubt but Spain will send this fleet, with a Land Force, the ensuing season, to unite with such of her forces, already there, to bring back her revolted Colonies to subjection. These efforts will be of magnitude, but whether they may prove practical must be doubtful even after a first trial. Those Colonies are organized into a new Government, much stronger than the United States were in 1777, and the force and energy of the Spanish nation is far inferior to that of England at that period

The negociation between Spain and America is slowly progressing. The President of the U. States' Message to Congress breathes a spirit of conciliation, but at the same time we find a squadron authorized by the American Government, have taken possession of Amelia Island in Florida and claim the dominion of the whole of that country to the borders of the Mississippi. America claims her right of priority of claim and have dispossessed the Patriots.

MARRIED.] On 16th Feb. by the Rev. Theophilus Desbrisay, in the Church, Mr. *Charles Stewart*, of Hilsborough River, to Miss *Frances Sely*, of this town.

DIED.] This Morning Mr. *John Allen*, of this town.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
February 27th, 1818.

AN Official Notice having reached His Excellency the Lt. Governor of the Death of Her Royal Highness CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, Daughter of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and Consort of His Serene Highness the Prince LEOPOLD of SAXE COBOURG—A Public Mourning will take place on this most melancholy occasion, to commence on Thursday the 5th March.

By Command of His Excellency the Lt. Governor,
Thomas Desbrisay,
Sec'y.

Private Secretary's Office, Charlotte Town, February 27th, 1818.

THERE will be no LEVEE this Year in Honor of St. David's Day.

By Command,
J. E. Carmichael,
Private Sec'y.

Wanted to Charter.



A SCHOONER from 65 to 90 Tons Register, by the month or voyage, Tenders addressed to
F. Bullin,
will be received and duly attended to.

F. B. begs leave to inform the Public that he has removed from Mr. Bremner's Store, to the House nearly opposite Mr. Binns's, and lately occupied by Mr. Heal, who has on hand

JAMAICA SPIRITS,
cheap for Cash. Feb. 28, 1818.

Blanks for Sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrate's Summonses, Executions, Capias's, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpœnas; Leases, Bills of Lading, Officer's Half-pay Certificates, Widow's Pension Certificates, &c.



BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Seventeenth day of February instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Eleventh day of August next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Third day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.
God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Licutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command.
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.
God save the King.

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform all those who are indebted to him by Bond, Note, or Book Account, that he will be under the disagreeable necessity of taking immediate steps against them, unless they come forward and make payment without loss of time.

Ewen Cameron.

Nov. 26, 1817.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Charlotte-Town, January 14th, 1818.

Public Notice,

IS hereby given, for the prevention of Error, that the Marginal Note affixed to the Quit Rent Act, Page 10, Part 2d, of the Colonial Laws of this Island is an Error. The said Act having received the Royal Allowance. All Magistrates, Public Officers, &c. are hereby called upon to pay attention to this Advertisement.

Thomas Desbrisay,
Sec'y.

Mrs. Geo: Binns,
Straw-Hat Manufacturer and Dress-Maker, late from England.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Charlotte-Town and its Vicinity, that she has commenced in the Room adjoining Mr. Ball's Store, cleaning, turning, and altering Straw-Hats, to the most fashionable shape, black Chip do. cleaned, and all warranted to look equal to new.—Mrs. B. also informs the Ladies that she has commenced Dress-making in all its various branches, viz. Ball Dresses, Dress bodies, Morning Dresses, Pelisses, Spencers, Ribbon and Sattin Caps, all in the newest fashion.

Mrs. B. having had the entire management for several years in one of the first Houses of business, flatters herself that her ability and attention to serve the Ladies of Charlotte-Town will meet their patronage.

N. B. Mrs. B. expects out from London in the Spring an excellent assortment of Straws, Ribbons, and Artificial Flowers, with a variety of other fancy goods.

Feb. 16, 1818.

Thomas & Albert Desbrisay,

HAVE for Sale, the following Articles, viz.

JAMAICA SPIRITS, Moist Sugar, Soap, Men and Women's worsted and cotton Stockings, Pantaloon and short Drawers, Printed and plain Ginghams, Cambrick & Book Muslin, Silk, Cotton and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Table Clothes, Dimity, Huckaback Towels, black Sewing Silk, Sewing and Darning Cotton, green & yellow Baize & Flannel, Wadding for Bonnets, Tapes & Bobbins, Bobinnet and Mecklin Net, Silk and worsted Fringe, Satin and Lutestring Ribbon, Shirt Buttons, &c.

CUTTLERY,

consisting of—Carving & table Knives & Forks, Oyster do. Clasp and Pen Knives, Scissors, Cork Screws, Pruning Knives, Horse Fleams, Snuffers with trays, Razors and straps, Iron and Brittania Metal Tea Spoons, plated Spurs, brass do. with Screws, Sugar Nippers.

JEWELLERY,

consisting of—Watch Chains, Seals, and Keys, Silver, steel, & leather Purses, Silver Thimbles, Ladies tortoise-sheel Combs, Necklaces & Broaches.

A few excellent Saddles & Bridles,

Plated & brass mounted Harness, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes & Whips, Hemp Halters, a very handsome Portmanteau, also STATIONARY, consists of the following—Superfine foolscap cut & uncut, Copy Paper, Note Paper gilt and plain, Blotting do. Red Tape, Indian Rubber, Sealing Wax, black Lead Pencils, Quills and ready made Pens, Wafers in boxes, & Wafer Seals. All which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash.

N. B Furs will be received at a liberal Price.

Dec. 20, 1817.

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber at Mr. Jury's Clock & Watch Maker, cheap for Cash the following articles,

HYSON, best and second Souchong Teas, best loaf Sugar, best and second Jamaica Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Brandy, Gin, Jamaica Spirits, Rum, Port & Madeira Wine, Gun Powder, shot, flints, leaf, fig, and twist Tobacco, spanish and american segars, tobacco pipes, scotch and rappee snuff, blacking, lamp-black, best superfine Baltimore FLOUR, white and red Flannel, India silk Handkerchiefs, men and boys fine and coarse Hats, women's and childrens fashionable Bonnetts, a few pair emigrant shoes.

☞The highest price given for Furs of all kinds, and paid in Cash.

Benjamin Kington.

Jan. 29, 1818.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all Persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, otherwise he will be obliged to resort to unpleasant means.

Samuel Nelson.

Dec. 6th, 1817.

ALMANACKS,
For the year of our Lord 1818,
For Sale at this Office.

United States of America,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.

EAST FLORIDA.

The subjoined article, on East Florida, is from a source entitled to the highest credit, and as the reader will perceive, from its unadorned matter of fact character, was made without any view to publication. Having derived considerable instruction from a perusal of it ourselves, we obtained permission, from the friend to whom it was addressed, to make use of it for the information of the public.

The particulars of the state of East Florida, thus obtained, are the more acceptable at this present moment, when a rumor is abroad, and stated with a confidence almost amounting to certainty, that our government has obtained, or has an assurance of obtaining, by negociation, a cession of that country from Spain. However reasonable and probable it appears, that Spain should be willing to divest herself of a territory which is not only of no advantage, but an incumbrance to her; and however willing our government might be to obtain on reasonable terms this country, continually infested as it is by wandering tribes of runaways and outlaws, who hold the neighboring country in terror of their ruffian violence; and however certain it is that this country must, at no distant day, enure to the United States—we are pretty confident the rumor we have alluded to is premature; and, so far from any treaty or compact having been concluded for the cession of that country by Spain to the United States, we are under the impression that *no official communications have passed between the two Governments on the subject.*

MEMORANDA ON THE GEOGRAPHY, POPULATION, &c. OF EAST FLORIDA.

With two exceptions, viz. Saurez, and Fernandez, who have American wives and families, speaking English entirely, all the other inhabitants of East Florida, who live in that portion of the country situated between the waters of the rivers St. Mary's and St. Johns, within forty miles of the sea, are Americans, with a small mixture of British, or French, or German; but all domiciliated citizens of the United States. Beyond that extent the country is either vacant, or occupied by hunting parties of Indians, without settlement on the Atlantic side; chiefly Alachanays under Bowlegs, who now reside near the mouth of Swaney, alias San Juan, on the Bay of Apalache; and together with runaway and plundered negroes, extend along the sea shore and islands down southerly as far as Tampa Bay.

After passing the aforesaid settlement on the waters of St. Johns, few inhabitants are found excepting those immediately round Augustine, which they consider as their residence. They are poor people, chiefly Minoricians or originals from the Balearic Isles, and supply Augustine market with vegetables. Passing on to the southward of Augustine, you find several inhabitants and some negroes about Matanzas, but only one cotton plantation; this is 20 miles south.

At Mosquitto, which is 60 miles south, you find four or five cotton plantations, and a good many negroes. Two or three more settlements, of little consequence, are about Cape Florida. All these southern settlements are chiefly from Providence, Bahamas; but, being exposed to various depredations and uncertainties, they, as well as all the inhabitants of Augustine, two thirds of whom, as well as Fernandez, have English for their mother tongue, eagerly desire, and would make any sacrifice to obtain, security and a protective government.

The number of white families dwelling between the waters of St. Mary's and St. Johns, may be somewhere about one hundred and fifty, mustering somewhere about three hundred and sixty militia, divided into three districts, each of which has a captain and a lieutenant, &c. elected by the people of their respective districts, together with a judge or justice of the peace, who tries all causes by an arbitration or jury of twelve men. They have the power of punishing in minor cases, but when they convict capitally, the prisoner, together with the proceedings, are remitted to St. Augustine, for approbation and execution. No military commander, or other servant of Government, has power to arrest any inhabitant beyond the lines of his garrison, who must be prosecuted and tried by the authorities of his own district.

The inhabitants are not bound to do any military duty, to muster, nor to pay taxes; nor observe any such regulations except such as they may make for their own defence and self preservation.

The white population of Augustine is not included in the above, and may consist of one thousand; of whom one hundred and fifty may be able to bear arms. Add to this one hundred and fifty white regular troops, and two hundred and fifty black or colored regulars, besides fifty free, colored militia.

The inhabitants of Fernandina, I mean free white people, may be about two hundred and fifty, of whom fifty may be able to bear arms.

The white militia of Amelia, who do not muster in any of the above districts, may be about fifteen men.

The negro population of the whole island of Amelia I take to be about 500
That of the three regular districts, including, the waters of St. John 500
All others out of Augustine 500
Whole colored country population, —— exclusive of Indians, runaways, &c. 1500

Colored women and children, or slaves in Augustine, not included in the above estimate, may be about 500.

All the inhabitants, even the Spaniards, are tired of living without a government, and of all others would prefer that of the United States, as past circumstances plainly prove. They think themselves (as far as is consistent with policy) entitled to the protection of the United States, so far as to keep them from being plundered or imposed upon by any foreign banditti who may take advantage of their present helpless condition, until they can gather strength by increasing their population, which they are now endeavoring to accomplish by inviting emigrations from the United States. To accomplish this the smallest *indirect hint given to the commandant of the vessels or troops of the United States at St. Mary's would suffice, by shewing any symptom of favour to their endeavours for self preservation.*

It now remains to shew what intrinsic value belongs to this territory, bordered on all sides by the Atlantic, or intersected by navigable waters, connected with those of the United States. First, the timber, which far exceeds in quality any that grows northerly, consists of forests of live oak, ceder, cypress and pine, all of inexhaustible extent. Secondly, may be mentioned the fertile lands, which from the climate derive qualities not elsewhere to be found: amongst which are, a large tract near Augustine and St. John's, called 12 Mile Swamp, containing 14,000 acres; another extending to Mosquito, 60 miles long; another between Bowlegs and Tampa, 60 miles long, supposed to contain some hundred thousand acres. The whole interior above Alatchawa, for several days ride, is excellent live-oak and hickory land. The interior of the country is unexplored by white people, but said to be fertile and healthy, full of pleasant orange groves, and plentifully stocked with wild cattle.

It has been observed that the inhabitants pay no taxes; by this is meant direct taxes. All foreign goods arriving at Amelia or Augustine pay duties, (agricultural machines or implements of husbandry excepted.) But as there is no custom-house or Spanish post on the Main, which has free communication with the United States, by means of the waters and channels of St. Mary's river, these inhabitants consequently go free of duties, as the Spaniards are unable to enforce their collection. Indeed, the

present liberty and independent state of the inhabitants arises rather from a want of power in the Spanish government than from any royal order or concession made to those inhabitants. But, from motives of convenience, as well as interest, the people and Spanish authorities maintain the most friendly understanding as to all titles of property; fee simples, and grants of land, in which the government has been very liberal to the people, are derived from that source. Indeed, the government has manifested an uniform disposition to cultivate a good understanding with the people, by granting them every kind of indulgence. It is supposed by the inhabitants, that great encouragement will now be given by the governor to new settlers; as it plainly appears that the invasion of M'Gregor took place in consequence of the paucity of inhabitants, who, therefore, rather than run the risk of defending themselves remained neuter.

The town of Fernandina is situated on a peninsiula or neck of land, the narrowest part of which may be abont two hundred and fifty yards, defended by a strong picket and two block-houses, which enclose the whole town.

On the side next the harbor, is a fort well picketed, mounting 8 guns, which command the anchorage, and reach as far as the middle line of the waters or boundary of the United States.

Before I drop the subject of East Florida, it would be well to mention the Indians, who, taking advantage of the absence of the inhabitants then employed in besiegeing St. Augustine, came in from the westward and killed and plundered all they met with, taking off the negroes to a large amount, for which outrage they have never made the smallest satisfaction, but persist in retaining all they took, and granting all protection to runaway slaves from the United States or Florida, whose frontier inhabitants are daily falling a sacrifice to their resentment, which seems indiscriminately directed against all the white inhabitants, with whom they never visit nor have any friendly intercourse. Their head-quarters at present is about the mouth of Sawanee River, called San Juan de Amajura in the old charts, into which river vessels are admitted from New Providence, who supply them with arms and ammunition in exchange for skins, &c. A certain Capt. Woodbine has been with them, and was lately; he is a British Officer, and acquired their confidence during the war, by commanding at the British fort of Apalachicola under Colonel Nichols.

Previous to the blowing up of this fort a great many runaway negroes, who composed part of its garrison, doubtful of the event of the seige, deserted from it, and after its destruction went to the south-east along the shore of Sawanee; where they joined the other banditii under Bowlegs, and now compose part of those negroes who, together with the barbarous Seminolians, have been robbing and murdering the frontier inhabitants both of Georgia and Florida indiscriminately, and are still continuing it. These are the main enemies the people of Florida have to fear, and against them they desire assistance. This is the grand cause which impedes their growth, and hinders them from becoming independent. The Indians are incorrigible in their cruelties. They are naturally enemies to a civilized state of society, as it destroys their independence. They resemble wolves, and would rather be exterminated than domesticated.

LONDON,

Nov. 6.

MELANCHOLY INTELLIGENCE.

It becomes this day our melancholy duty to announce events that will plunge the country in grief and mourning. At nine o'clock last night the Princess Charlotte of Wales was delivered of a still born male child, and at half-past two this morning, this beloved Princess was no more, having thus survived her ill-fated offspring only a few hours. In our paper of yesterday we gave the state of her Royal Highness up to half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

Last morning, a little before eight o'clock, the Privy Counsellers assembled at Claremont had a consultation with the Medical Gentlemen in attendance—when, in consequence of the protracted state of the illness of the Princess, for their information and satisfaction, the following official Report or Bulletin was issued:—

"*Claremont, Wednesday morning, eight o'clock.*

"*The labour of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte is going on very slowly, but we trust favourably.*

(Signed) "M. BAILLIE.
"R. CROFT.
"J. SIMS."

This Bulletin we gave yesterday. It was not encouraging, but better hopes were held out in the course of the day. As late as four o'clock yesterday, the answer given to all inquiries was—

"*Her Royal Highness is going on in a much more favourable way.*"

These hopes, however, have been sadly disappointed by the following Official Report, issued last night:—

"CLAREMONT, Nov. 5, 1817.

"*Quarter past nine in the evening.*

"*At nine o'clock, this evening, her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, was safely delivered of a still born male child, and her Royal Highness is going on favourably.*

"M. BAILLIE.
"RICHARD CROFT.
"JOHN SIMS."

The Princess did not survive this melancholy event many hours: at half past two o'clock she sunk beneath her sufferings, and resigned her breath. The Members of the Privy Counsel then withdrew from the sad scene, and Lord Sidmouth, on his arrival in town, dispatched a Note to the Lord Mayor, of which the following is a copy:—

"*Whitehall, Nov. 6, A. M.*

"My Lord,—*It is with the deepest sorrow that I inform your Lordship, that her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte expired this morning at half-past two o'clock.*

"*I have the honor to be, &c.*

(Signed) "SIDMOUTH.

"*Claremont, Thursday morning, nine o'clock.*

"The most melancholy and distressing event has happened—Princess Charlotte is no more?—All is dismay and grief—rejoicing is turned into mourning for the death of the most lovely and affectionate of Princesses. The scene at this time exceeds all attempt at description. The awful event was not known at Esher till eight o'clock, and at this moment there is scarcely an eye free from tears. The amiable and affectionate Prince Leopold is distracted and inconsolable, and the whole of the Royal establishment is in a similar state. The approach of the departure of the conveyance compels us to be brief in relating the melancholy particulars. Her Royal Highness, after her delivery, had expressed herself resigned to the child being dead, most piously observing, that it was the will of God. She continued remarkably well from nine o'clock (the time of her delivery) till past twelve (probably a quarter past,) when the medical Gentlemen, Doctors Baillie, Croft, and Sims, considering that she could not be doing better under the circumstances, retired to rest. About one her Royal Highness took some gruel, and seemed inclined to sleep; however on the gruel being given to her, she expressed a difficulty in swallowing it. The Princess afterwards complained of being very chilly, and a pain at her stomach. The nurse, Mrs. Griffiths, considering her Royal Highness's complaint to require the advice of the medical gentlemen in attendance, the Doctors were all instantly called up; they lost no time in giving their attendance; but human assistance was no avail, her Royal Highness's attack continued unabated, and she expired, from the best information that can be procured at persent, about two o'clock, in a severe attack of spasms."

An order for a general mourning will be speedily issued, and the places of public amusement will be shut.

By the death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, His Serene Highness the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, the melancholy survivor of his better hopes and brilliant prospects, will enjoy an annuity of 50,000l. a year, in pursuance of the marriage settlement.

The town is full of anxiety and consternation. The Recorder has just adjourned the Court at the Old Bailey, as a tribute of respect due to the memory of Her Royal Highness.

In what way the Prince Regent received the dreadful tidings, can only be conceived by those who have known what it is to lose an only daughter and child in the bloom of youth and health.—And while we commisserate the feelings of the father, we must not forget the affliction that awaits an affectionate mother, on hearing of the death of a beloved daughter.

The expression of sorrow manifested by every individual who heard the melancholy news, most strikingly evinced, that in the person of the Princess were concentrated the hopes and the affection of the nation at large—and that with her the hopes of the House of Brunswick have perished. We look in vain amongst the various branches of this Royal House for an heir: there is nothing in the prospect of the future, to cheer the present gloom. The mourning will be general, and the sorrow national. The presumptive heir to the throne of England is now the Duke of York. To his Royal Highness will succed his younger surviving brothers; and on the death of the King's children, and his nephew the Duke of Gloucester, supposing them to have no issue, a Foreign Prince must be called to the throne of England.

Accounts from Claremont mention that Prince Leopold continues in the deepest distress, but he is somewhat more calm than yesterday morning.

The Prince Regent has been blooded twice, and cupped. This has relieved His Royal Highness a little.

The body of the Princess Charlotte has been opened, and according to one report, there was found in the *pericardium* about two ounces of *serum* or liquid matter.

The great Bell of St. Peter's Church was tolled on Saturday and yesterday, and "muffled peals" have been rung on the twelve bells of St. Nicholas, which are to be continued each day from 12 to 1 o'clock by the directions of the Churchwardens, till after the funeral of the much-lamented Princess Charlotte. All the vessels in the Port, of all Nations, have their colours hoisted half-mast high, for the same lamented cause.

The Queen was apprised of the melancholy catastrophe on Thursday; and the communication affected Her Majesty so much, that, we regret to hear, she has ever since remained confined to her room, seriously indisposed. The effect upon the Princesses and Duke of Clarence was also most distressing.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
Nov. 7, 1817.

"Orders for the Court going into mourning on Sunday next, the 9th inst. for Her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, daughter of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and Consort of His Serene Highness the Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, viz.:

"Undress; dark Norwich Crape.

"The gentlemen to wear black cloth without buttons on the sleeves or pockets plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape hat-bands, and black swords and buckles.

"Undress; dark grey frocks."

Nov. 10.

As a political event, the death of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte is of a serious description. Including the Duke of Gloucester and his sister, there are not less than fourteen English Princes and Princesses in succession. With respect to the other collateral branches of the family, there are one child, five grand children, four great grand children of the Dutchess of Brunswick, and two children and two grand children of the Queen of Denmark, his Majesty's sisters, on whom the crown will devolve on failure of lineal descendants from our native Princes.

The funeral of the Princess Charlotte will take place on the 19th inst.

The body of the Princess has been embalmed.

Russian fleet sold to Spain has passed the Belt, and, it is said, will proceed direct to Cadiz. without stopping at any port in England.

A Flanders mail contradicts the report that Spain is to cede some territory in retutrn for the Russin fleet from Revel, delivered over to her. The payment it is said, is to be made in money, £400,000, which she is to recieve from us for the abolition of the slave trade.

United States of America.

BOSTON, January 12.

From the National Intelligencer.

IMPORTANT.

It has been stated in the public prints in a variety of shapes, in some a possible fact, in others upon conjecture, that Mr. Bagot, the British Minister here, had protested against the transfer by Spain of East Florida to the United States. We have taken pains to ascertain the truth of this statement, and are warranted in assuring our readers that it is altogether without foundation.

The National Intelligencer, of the 5th inst. publishes the resolution of Congress and three different Acts, passed in January and March, 1811, and February 1812, to enable the President of the United States, under certain contingencies to take possession of the country lying east of the River Perdido, and south of the State of Georgia and the Mississippi Territory—which laws were not to be printed or published until the end of the next Session of Congress after the Acts have been passed; and appropriated 120,00 dollars, for the purpose.—*So much for Legislative sanction concurring with executive measures.*

General Mina.

The National Intelligencer, of the 5th inst. contains some accounts from Mexico, (via Natchitoches) stating, "that General Mina had succeeded in all his operations against the Royalists, and was at the head of a large army, marching towards the capital." These accounts are not in unison with those received from Vera Cruz; and most probably relate to events of a prior date. A short time will, however, give us the truth of his real situation.

Dispatches received from the Commander of the Forces of the United States, on the Southern border, have brought official information of the occupation of Amelia Island on the 24th ult. by the United States troops under the command of Col. Bankhead co-operating with the naval force on that station, under the command of Capt. Henley.

The British Officers lately discharged from imprisonment in Philadelphia have left that city.—Through the munificence of a number of patriotic gentlemen of that place, they received a sum of money equal to the losses and expences incurred by their arrest and incarceration.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING Christian Knowledge.

THE Books and Tracts of the Society belonging to the District Committee of Charlotte-Town, may be purchased by the Public at Mr. Thomas Murphy's Store; and by members of the Society at the Secretary's Office.

Persons desirous of becoming members of the Society on the original and usual terms, may leave their names with the Secretary—and well wishers to the Society and its designs not desirous of admission on these terms, may be admitted to a subordinate membership on paying half a guinea annually, and will thereby become entitled to the valuable priviledge of purchasing Books and Tracts on the terms of the Society.

By Order of the Committee,

John Stewart,
Secretary.

N. B. On Admission no member will be applied to for their annual Subscription.

Feb. 13, 1818.

Private Entertainment

and good Stabling, by JOHN JURY,

☞ The highest price given for Old Gold and Silver.

January 15.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1818. No. 25.

[15s. PER ANNUM] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1818.

Thursday the 5th inst. being the day appointed by his Excellency the Lt. Governor for Public Mourning, to take place in consequence of the Melancholy Intelligence of the death of Her Royal Highness Princess CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, the morning was ushered in by a solemn salute of Cannon from Fort George, were the colors were hoisted half mast high, as they were also at the other Forts at the Out-posts, in the vicinity of the harbour; and the Bell at St. Paul's Church continued to toll during the day. These outward signs of grief, together with the general mournful apparel of the Inhabitants were indeed but feeble emblems of the internal sensations of the public mind. The Supreme Court which had commenced its Hilary Term was adjourned by the Chief Justice, who, we are informed expressed the most unfeigned sorrow for the cause of the adjournment. Upon the following Sunday a Procession was formed at the Court-House and attended his Excellency the Lt. Governor to Church, where a feeling and an appropriate Sermon was delivered by the Revd. Theophilus Desbrisay.

On Monday a Public Meeting (which had been notified several days previous by the Sheriff, F. Longworth, Esq. upon the requisition of the Grand Jury) took place at the Court-House, to take into consideration the most expressive mode of testifying the strongly afflicted feelings of the Public mind for so severe and national a loss, when it was Resolved that a sympathising Address, suitable to the Melancholy occasion, be drawn up and presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, which being accordly prepared and unanimously agreed to, is as follows:—

"*To His Royal Highness the Prince Regent,*

"The Humble Address of the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island,

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"WE His Majesty's dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, North America, beg leave to express our deep affliction at the late calamitous destiny of Divine Providence, by which your Royal Highness has been deprived of an inestimable parental Treasure; the British Nation has lost a most illustrious Heiress to its Crown, and every female virtue has been doomed to mourn the demise of its brightest example.

"We beseech your Royal Highness to accept our humble tribute of Devotion to your August Person, and our sympathetic anguish in your sorrows: and to regard as a ray of consolatory reflection, the acute participation of each British heart in the late awful and most deplored event.

(By Order,)

"FRANCIS LONGWORTH, High Sheriff.
"Chairman."

Notwithstanding the very severe frosty weather which has been experienced, in this Island, for the two last Months, we have every appearance of a very early Spring since the commencement of the present. The weather has been so uncommonly fine the last few days that fires are almost unnecessary.

DIED.] On the 21st April last, at Diamond Harbour, Calcutta, Brevet Lieut. Colonel JOSEPH FREDERICK DES BARRES, C. B. of the 87th foot, whose life fell a sacrifice to the same zealous discharge of his Military duty which had characterized his professional career from a very early age. He was the eldest son of the last surviving Officer who fought with General Wolf.

CORONERS INQUEST.—An Inquest was held on Thursday last by Fade Goff, Esq. upon the Body of NICHOLAS HOWLETT, when it appeared he came by his death by the stroke of a Tree, he being in the woods chopping wood at the time of the accident.—Verdict Accidental Death.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Charlotte-Town, January 14th, 1818.

Public Notice,

IS hereby given, for the prevention of Error, that the Marginal Note affixed to the Quit Rent Act, Page 10, Part 2d, of the Colonial Laws of this Island is an Error. The said Act having received the Royal Allowance. All Magistrates, Public Officers, &c. are hereby called upon to pay attention to this Advertisement.

Thomas Desbrisay,
Sec'y.

MR. BAGNALL,

Sir,—By publishing the Address approved of, at the the public meeting on Monday last, expressive of the public feeling on a recent melancholy subject, you will oblige one of the persons who opposed the Motion for its being left at Sim's Hotel for the purpose of being rendered illegible by the hieroglyphic Signatures of the *Literati* of Prince Edward Island. VERITAS.

Custom House, Prince Edward Island, March 13th, 1818.

To be sold at Auction,

ON Monday the 23d inst, at 12 o'clock at the Bay of Fortune, the

Schooner HOPE, with her Tackle, &c.

the same having been condemned in his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature in this Island, for a breach of the Navigation Laws.

ALSO—As seized and condemned as aforesaid, the following Articles,

7 Casks Raw Sugar,
1 Cask Vinegar,
1 pair of Shoes, 18 Leather Hats,
and part of a Cask of Tobacco.

Cecil W. Townshend,
Actg. Collector.

Prince Edward Island, to wit. } *WHEREAS His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has by a Commission under the Great Seal of the said Island, bearing date the Twelfth day of March, inst. constituted and appointed me a Commissioner to hold an Inquest of Office, to enquire by the Oathes of good and lawful Men of the said Island, whether GUY CARLETON, Esq. Lt. Gov. Quebec, has, or has not performed, fulfilled, and kept the conditions of a grant of 20,000 acres, being Lot or Township Number Fifteen, in the said Island. Now in Pursuance of the said Commission, I shall on Monday the Thirteeth day of April next, hold an Inquest of Office, within the Court-House at Charlotte Town, to inquire for and on behalf of his Majesty the King touching the matters in and by the said Commission directed and appointed of which all concerned are hereby notified.*

Given under my hand and seal at Charlotte-Town, the 12th day of March in the 58th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty.

Charles Wright,
Commissioner.

Private Secretary's Office, Charlotte Town, February 6th, 1818.

Notice to Occupiers of Land on Lot 55.

WHEREAS Township Number 55, has been duly revested in the Crown. Notice is hereby given to the Persons occupying Land thereon, that His Majesty's Surveyor General has received orders to survey and lay off those Lands on the Township, with the customary proportion of front on Rivers, Creeks, and Bays, and that when such survey has been completed, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will grant Licences of Occupation to these Settlers until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known,—they paying in the mean while the proportion of Quit Rent corresponding to the Land they may thus be so licenced to occupy.

J. L. Carmichael,
Private Sec'y.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform all those who are indebted to him by Bond, Note, or Book Account, that he will be under the disagreeable necessity of taking immediate steps against them, unless they come forward and make payment without loss of time.

Ewen Cameron.

Nov. 26, 1817.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancelior and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Seventeenth day of February instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Eleventh day of August next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Third day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

God save the King.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rents due and payable to his Majesty, from and out of 6666 acres of Land, part of Lot or Township No 59, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to Proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days, for judgment to be passed against the said 6666 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 13th day of March, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff.

Sheriffs Office, Charlotte-Town. 1m.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 17,552 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 16, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to Proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 17,552 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 13th day of March, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff.

Sheriffs Office, Charlotte-Town.

LONDON,

Nov. 20.

THE LATE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

"*Windsor, Thursday Morning, Nov.* 20.

"The grave has closed over that interresting Princess so lately the hope of England, from whom we expected a race of Sovereigns to spring, destined to perpetuate, since nor wisdom nor valour can exalt, the glory of old England. The calamity is one that will not soon pass away. The more we reflect upon it, the more it is aggravated in all its circumstances; and memory, industrious to wound, fails not to recall the recent incidents of her life, to compare the delight then known with the feelings growing out of the catastrophe we deplore, to heighten the universal affliction caused by her death.

"Among the weeping spectators of her obsequies, many where found who, at the beginning of the summer of last year, were assembled on a very different occasion—to witness the celebration of her nuptials. The most perfect knowledge of the vicissitudes of life could but have ill prepared those who then beheld her, a young and blooming bride, to find such complicated sorrow as now oppresses the heart of the nation, the immediate offspring of that scene of joy; and the grief manifested by all classes who beheld the mournful pageant, was as loud, yet as profound, as the shock was sudden and severe.

"In Windsor, the sad event has created the strongest immaginable sensations of sorrow. Throughout the whole of the present week the most affecting anxiety has prevailed to be made acquainted with, and if possible, to witness every thing in the slightest degree connected with the last sacred duties that remained to be performed in honour of one so sincerely beloved. The entrance of the remains of the departed Princess CHARLOTTE into Windsor, on the night before the funeral, was one of the most touching scenes ever beheld in any age or nation. An idea had gone abroad that the removal would take place on the evening preceding that actually fixed upon for conveying the bodies from the late residence of her Royal Highness to the destined place of interment. In consequence of this rumour, great numbers of persons went out to meet them on the road, many of whom passed beyond Old Windsor, and consumed in melancholy unavailing watchfulness the greater part of the night.

"On Tuesday evening, so early as eight o'clock, many hundreds of persons were seen on the road leading from Windsor towards Egham, which route the procession was expected to take. These, in the course of the following two hours, were joined by an immense multitude, and from ten o'clock till long after midnight, a greater assemblage of the Inhabitants of Windsor was seen extending from the town to the gardens of Frogmore, than has been called together at any time or under any circumstances since a very different object of attraction was presented in the splendid fete of 1809, given by her Majesty in honor of the Jubilee, then celebrated on the commencement of the fiftieth year of the present reign.

"But it was not only the people of Windsor who were called from their homes on this occasion. Numerous visitors from London swelled the ranks of the multitude, as on Tuesday the influx was so very great, that wherever the stranger sought a temporary home, he heard nothing but expressions of regret that the means of accomodation were exhausted.

"At seven in the evening a detachment of the Blues were ordered from Windsor to meet the procession. At ten o'clock several mourning coaches arrived, and these coming by Frogmore, pretty clearly indicated the route of the whole procession, but the crowd still doubting, continued walking backwards and forwards, never losing sight for more than a few minutes of the Long Row.

"It was not till half an hour after midnight that the solemn cavalcade was seen entering Windsor.—Fifty of the Blues cleared the way, and the procession followed in the order which, on Tuesday, we announced to have been decided upon. The demonstrations of sorrow were as universal as they were strong, when they saw by the light of the moon the hearse which conveyed to the tomb the lifeless form of that endeared Princess, whom many of them had so often seen on that very spot, in all the gaiety of youth, distinguished less by her high rank than by the condescending affability with which she acknowledged the spontaneous tokens of respect and love which her presence never failed to command. The coach and six bearing the urn which contained the heart of the Princess, with the Coffin of the Child, drawn by six horses, preceded the hearse, which was drawn by eight. Prince Leopold, who had announced his determination to remain with the corpse all night, followed in a coach and six, and other mourning coaches followed, precisely according to the arrangement previously made. Mutes, attendants in mourning, and a small party of the Blues, closed the melancholy train.

"The procession had passed through Hensham, Walton, Shepperton, Laleham Staines, and Egham. At Staines it halted, and the detachment from the 10th Hussars, which had escorted it thus far, was relieved by the Oxford Blues, and the cavalcade advanced in the same order in which it had set out, by Priesthill, Old Windsor, and Frogmore, to Windsor. In St. Alban's-street the procession again stopped, and a detachment of twenty of the Horse Guards escorted the body of the infant up Castle-Hill, to the porch of St. George's Chapel. Colonel Adenbroke, Sir Robert Gardiner, Mr. Stephenson, and Mr. Marsh, were in the carriage, and the coffin and the urn were conveyed to the altar, and both were deposited in the vault. None but the necessary attendants were admitted into the Chapel at this time. No funeral service was read. This part of the proceedings finished at about half-past one.

"The body of the Princess had in the mean time been conveyed to the room prepared for it at the Lower Lodge. Here his Serene Highness Prince Leopold alighted, attended by Sir George Nayler and the Officers of the Lord Chamberlain. The pale and despairing expression of his countenance told but too distinctly the desolation of spirit which the loss of his beloved Consort had caused him to experience, and the contrast between his present appearance and that which he wore but a few weeks ago, struck every observant eye, and awoke the warmest sympathy for that unspeakable anguish of which he was seen the interesting victim.

"Yesterday morning the whole of the shops in Windsor were closed, as were the windows of nearly all the private houses. The day was in every respect observed as a Sunday. It was in truth the Sabbath of Sorrow.

"The Princess lay in State from the time of the arrival of the body at the Lower Lodge, till late in the afternoon of yesterday. To the apartment in which the coffin was placed no person could be admitted without a ticket; and though it was intended that most of the respectable inhabitants of Windsor should have an opportunity of witnessing this last sad display of Royal grandeur, the numerous applications preferred, made it impossible to comply with the solicitations of many who were desirous of gazing on this interesting spectacle. During the whole of the night Prince Leopold sat up with the remains of his beloved Consort, and refused all refreshment but a little water, sweetened with sugar.

"The room in which the body lay in state was not large; it was completely covered with black cloth, and the approach to it lay through another apartment not less completely hung with sables. The coffin was covered with a splendid pall, superbly decorated with all the pomp of heraldry. At the head

the escutcheon of the deceased appeared, and three immense candlesticks with lighted candles of corresponding magnitude were placed on each side of the body; many smaller candles were kept burning throughout the day, which, with the larger lights were elevated on platforms raised for the purpose. The crowd that pressed in to view this scene was great beyond conception; but the sincere respect universally cherished for the deceased, taught all who approached the departed Princess a proper regard for decorum, and no disorder worth mentioning occured.

(To be continued.)

United States of America,

NEW-YORK, January 7.

By the brig Commodore Porter, Capt. Doanne, which arrived in this port yesterday in 10 days from St. Mary's, we learn that the United States squadron, consisting of the John Adams, Captain Henley, brigs Enterprize and Saranac, schooners Prometheus and Lynx, with one gun-boat, and 250 troops, arrived at Amelia on the 22d ult. and immediately summoned the place to surrender; and on the 23d, at two o'clock in the afternoon took quiet possession of the Island, after firing a single gun. Commodore Aury and his troops were allowed to evacuate the Island.

One of the Representatives of the late government of Amelia, has arrived in the Commodore Porter, on his way to Washington.

Mr. S. L. Holmes, late Secretary to Com. Aury, has arrived in the Com. Porter, by whom we have been favoured with the following copy of Com. Aury's answer to the demand for his surrender.

Head Quarters, Fernandina,
Dec. 22, 1817.

GENTLEMEN—I have received your official letter of this day, by which, in the name of the government of the United States, you summon us to evacuate this place with the troops under my command, as soon as it will be convenient, as possession thereof is to be taken by the forces under your command, under certain conditions specified in your letter.

Neither this republic, or that of Mexico, nor any other of South America, being at war with the United. States, obliges me to state to you, that the contents of your letter greatly surprised this government and the people of this state. You nevertheless, intimated, that in case of our acquiescence in your demand, we shall be permitted to evacuate this Island, which neither is nor ever has been a part of the United States.

Allow me to observe to you, gentlemen, that from the moment we took Fernandina by the force of our arms, we entered into the full possession of all the rights appertaining to our enemy, and to this day we have supported these rights at the risk of our lives and fortunes.

The boundaries between the Floridas and the U. States have been fairly settled on the 27th Oct. 1795, we are at a loss how to ascertain your authority to interfere in our internal concerns.

Our surprise increases when we reflect that your communication comes as authorised by the government of a people who, in this respect, glory in the rights of nations, whether great or small, and who, no doubt, sympathize with their southern brethern in the struggle for liberty and independence in which they are engaged, as were the United States, forty years ago.

On the other hand, you promise to hold sacred such of our property as unquestionably belongs to our citizens. Who is to be the judge in that case? the United States? They can by no means claim any kind of jurisdiction, from the source of the river St. Mary's down to the Ocean, on this side the Channel. We entertain too much veneration to believe for a single moment, (supposed already in possession of this Island, which has never been ceded by the King of Spain, or by its inhabitants, to the United States,) you can bring with you a competent tribunal to decide upon this question. The only law you can adduce in your behalf, is that of force, which is always repugnant to a Republican Government, and to the principles of a just and impartial nature. The same observation may be applied to your interference for the property of the inhabitants, which we have always respected.

You order us, also, as if we were subjects of your government, to leave behind, when Fernandina is evacuated, all the public property that was found at its surrender. This demand is directly contrary to the public rights by which public property captured from the enemy is avowedly that of the captors when not otherwise stipulated. Are you acting in the name of the King of Spain or of his Allies? As we consider the people of the United States to be unquestionably the only free people on the surface of the globe, we cannot admit that you have already arrived to such a point of degradation. Otherwise, your demand is inadmissible and unjustifiable in the eyes of the world:—and if we must submit to it, all the blame rests with you.

Permit me, therefore, gentlemen, to request you to lay before the President of the United States these remarks, in order that a matter of such serious tendency may be duly considered. We have read His Excellency's Message at the opening of Congress with the utmost concern, and have concluded that the political situation of this Republic has been greatly misrepresented in the United States, through the intrigues of our enemies. We have certainly a right to be heard; for which purpose, I shall have the honor of forwarding to your Government the necessary documents. If you are not disposed to let the thing remain in statu quo, until the President's farther determination be known, I am authorised to assure you that we respect and esteem too highly the people of the United States to carry matters to extremities. I have the honor to remain with the highest consideration,

Gentlemen, Your's, &c.

AURY.

(Signed) S. L. HOLMES,
Secretary.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, Nov. 27.

Quebec Exchange, 10th Oct. 1817.

At a Meeting of the Merchants and other Inhabitants of Quebec purſuant to a notice inſerted in the Quebec Gazette, of the 9th inſtant.

John Jones, Esquire, in the Chair.

On Motion of Mr. Davidſon, ſeconded by Mr. Patterſon,

Resolved, That this Meeting feels itſelf bound in duty to its own as well as the intereſt of Britiſh North America, to expreſs the ſtrong ſenſe of alarm which it feels at the contents of the above letter.—(Mr. Lacks of 25th Dec. 1817.)

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that any duty impoſed upon the lumber of Britiſh North America, would give a death blow to its trade in that article.

Resolved, That ſince the return of peace, the lumber trade, though favored by freights unuſually low to the ſhip owners, has barely afforded a commiſſion to the parties concerned on the other ſide the Atlantic.

Resolved, That the loſs of ſuch trade would be grievouſly felt by all concerned in the trade of this country, more particularly by thoſe who, under faith of the good diſpoſitions of the mother country towards this colony, have expended large ſums of money on ſaw-mills and other lumber eſtabliſhments.

Resolved, That the loſs of ſuch trade, occaſioning a very great decreaſe in the tonnage now employed, will be ſeverely felt by the very large body of artizans now employed in this and the other ports of ſhipment, in the dreſſing of maſts, ſpars, and other deſcription of lumber, as well as by the labouring claſs, which

now finds employment in the timber yards, and in the loading of ſhips employed in the lumber trade.

Resolved, That the loſs of ſuch trade will prevent the importation into this Province, of ſalt, earthenware and other bulky articles of Britiſh manufacture from the want of return freight for the veſſels employed, and ſeriouſly injure an advantageous trade which is now carried on in the ſupply of the States bordering on the St. Lawrence with thoſe articles and which as well as the Upper Province, will neceſſarily be ſupplied from the ſea ports of the United States, at the ſame time affording employment to the veſſels of that power to the prejudice of thoſe of Great-Britain.

Resolved, That the loſs of ſuch trade will be grievouſly felt by the new ſettlers from their being deprived of the advantage which the ſale of the lumber on their lands would afford in furniſhing them with the neceſſary means of ameliorating a condition, ſubject to very ſerious privations, under the moſt favourable circumſtances.

Resolved, That deprived as this country is of a free trade with the world by the navigation laws of Great Britain, her ports might be conſidered as virtually cloſed by the loſs of ſuch trade.

Resolved, That in the event of ſuch annihilation to the Lumber Trade of this Country (now a great ſource of its proſperity) the great ſtagnation in buſineſs which will follow, muſt reduce to poverty the numerous claſs of perſons by whom the conſequences will be directly felt, and ſeriouſly inconvenience every Merchant, Houſeholder, Mechanic and Tradeſman, throughout the Province.

Resolved, That a Committee of Eight Gentlemen be appointed to draw up a Memorial to the Lords in Council for Trade and Plantations, purſuant to the aforegoing reſolutions, and report the ſame with all convenient diſpatch.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be returned to the Chairman.

Ordered, That the following gentlemen do compoſe ſaid committee:

Mr. Davidſon, Mr. Patterſon, Mr. Price, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Micklejohn, Mr. Moir.

(Signed) ROBERT MELVIN,
Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.

Extract of a Letter to a reſpectable House in this City, dated St. Pierre's (Mart.) 27th October 1817.

"On the 21ſt inſt. this iſland was viſited by a dreadful hurricane, which has ravaged ſeveral iſlands, to their almoſt total ruin. This iſland has ſuffered much, houſes blown down, and many lives loſt thereby; and of 20 to 30 veſſels that have been driven from their anchorage in this port, not one has yet returned; and it is much feared, moſt of them have been totally loſt. The gale began early in the morning, and continued with encreaſed violence, until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, during which time, trees were torn up from the roots—the torrents of rain from the high mountains around the town, brought down immenſe rocks, trees, &c. overwhelming in their courſe all before them. The tiles with which the houſes were roofed blowing off, and flying like light ſhingles in the air, and falling in all directions, to the manifeſt danger of any body that ventured in the ſtreets. I never witneſſed a more awful and diſtreſſing ſcene. Accounts of the like calamity are momently coming in, from different quarters of the iſland, and the neighbouring iſlands."

[*From the Norfolk Herald, Nov.* 17.]

Dreadful Hurricane in the West-Indies.

Captain Williams, of the Britiſh brig Louiſa, who arrived here yeſterday, from Antigua, has furniſhed the Keeper of the Steam-Boat Hotel Reading-Room Books with the following melancholy particulars reſpecting the tremenduous hurricane experienced in ſome of the Weſt-Indies Iſlands on the 21ſt ult. The Iſlands which ſuffered moſt, were Martinique, St. Lucia, Dominica, and St. Vincent. At Martinique about 40 veſſels were drove out to ſea, only one of which had been heard of. At St. Vincent ten ſail of Veſſels, with the cargoes they had on board, were totally loſt. But however diſtreſſing ſuch events may appear, they are but trifles in compariſon with the ſhocking diſaſters at St. Lucia: there, among other dire calamities, the Government-Houſe was blown down, and all within its walls, comprising the Governor, his Lady and Child, his Staff, Secretaries, Servants, &c. amounting in all to about 50 perſons, were buried in its ruins! Not one ſurvived the dreadful cataſtrophe. And, ſtill more horrible to relate, the officers and ſoldiers' barracks were, by the ſame pitileſs blaſt, demoliſhed, and all within them at the time, about 200 ſouls, were precipitated into eternity!

Capt. Williams could not with certainty recapitulate all the horrors which marked this awful viſitation: at Dominica and St. Vincent, as well as St. Lucia, the devaſtation was ſo complete as to amount almoſt to annihilation. It will be many years at leaſt, before thoſe iſlands can be reſtored to their former condition.

For the Prince Edward Island Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,—The following lines at this awful moment may be read with great pleaſure, by many of your Subſcribers, eſpecially as it ſtrongly marks the early piety of our late amiable and beloved Princeſs CHARLOTTE of Wales: your inſerting the ſame in your Gazette will particularly oblige a SUBSCRIBER.

"In the Autumn of 1801, a very intereſting ſcene took place, which, though ſtrictly of a private nature, I cannot forbear from mentioning, it is thus related by the Biſhop, "Yeſterday, the 6th "of Auguſt, I paſſed a very pleaſant "day at Shrewsbury-Houſe, near Shoot-"er's Hill, the reſidence of the Princeſs "Charlotte of Wales; the day was fine, "and the proſpect extenſive and beauti-"ful, taking in a large reach of the "Thames, which was covered with veſ-"ſels of various ſizes and deſcriptions. "We ſaw a good deal of the young "Princeſs,—ſhe is a moſt captivating "and engaging child, and, conſidering "the high ſtation ſhe may hereafter fill, "a moſt intereſting and important one, "ſhe repeated to me ſeveral of her "hymns with great correctneſs and pro-"priety; and on being told, that, when "ſhe went to ſouth-end in Eſſex, as ſhe "afterwards did for the benefit of ſea-"bathing, ſhe would then be in my "Diocese, ſhe fell down on her knees "and begged my bleſſing. I gave it "her with all my heart, and with my "earneſt prayer to God, that ſhe might "adorn her illuſtrious ſituation with eve-"ry Chriſtian grace; and that, if ever "ſhe became the Queen of this truly "great and glorious country, ſhe might "be the means of diffuſing virtue, piety, "and happineſs, through every part of "her dominions!"

Vide Hodgson's life of Biſhop Porteus.

Wanted to Charter.



A SCHOONER from 65 to 90 Tons Regiſter, by the month or voyage, Tenders addreſſed to

F. Bullin,

will be received and duly attended to.

F. B begs leave to inform the Public that he has removed from Mr. Bremner's Store, to the Houſe nearly oppoſite Mr. Binns's, and lately occupied by Mr. Heal, who has on hand

JAMAICA SPIRITS,

cheap for Caſh. Feb. 28, 1818.

FOR SALE,

BY the Subſcriber at Mr. Jury's Clock & Watch Maker, cheap for Caſh the following articles,

HYSON, beſt and ſecond Souchong Teas, beſt loaf Sugar, beſt and ſecond Jamaica Sugars, Coffee, Molaſſes, Brandy, Gin, Jamaica Spirits, Rum, Port & Madeira Wine, Gun Powder, ſhot, flints, leaf, fig, and twiſt Tobacco, ſpaniſh and american ſegars, tobacco pipes, ſcotch and rappee ſnuff, blacking, lamp-black, beſt ſuperfine Baltimore FLOUR, white and red Flannel, India ſilk Handkerchiefs, men and boys fine and coarſe Hats, women's and childrens faſhionable Bonnetts, a few pair emigrant ſhoes.

☞The highest price given for Furs of all kinds, and paid in Caſh.

Benjamin Kington.

Jan. 29, 1818.

Private Entertainment

and good Stabling, by JOHN JURY,

J. J. has on hand an aſſortment of Jewellery, cheap for caſh. All repairs to Clock and Watches done on the moſt reaſonable terms.

☞ The higheſt price given for Old Gold and Silver.

January 15.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1818. No. 26.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty, from and out of 4,475 acres of Land, part of Lot or Township No. 37, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 4,475 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 21st day of March, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rents due and payable to his Majesty, from and out of 12,567 acres of Land, part of Lot or Township No. 38, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it may or can concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 12,567 acres of Land, so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 21st day of March, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber at Mr. Jury's Clock & Watch Maker, cheap for Cash the following articles,

HYSON, best and second Souchong Teas, best loaf Sugar, best and second Jamaica Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Brandy, Gin, Jamaica Spirits, Rum, Port & Madeira Wine, Gun Powder, shot, flints, leaf, fig, and twist Tobacco, spanish and american segars, tobacco pipes, scotch and rappee snuff, blacking, lamp-black, best superfine Baltimore FLOUR, white and red Flannel, India silk Handkerchiefs, men and boys fine and coarse Hats, women's and childrens fashionable Bonnetts, a few pair emigrant shoes.

☞The highest price given for Furs of all kinds, and paid in Cash.

Benjamin Kington.

Jan. 29, 1818.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Charlotte-Town, January 14th, 1818.

Public Notice,

IS hereby given, for the prevention of Error, that the Marginal Note affixed to the Quit Rent Act, Page 10, Part 2d, of the Colonial Laws of this Island is an Error. The said Act having received the Royal Allowance. All Magistrates, Public Officers, &c. are hereby called upon to pay attention to this Advertisement.

Thomas Desbrisay,
Sec'y.

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform all those who are indebted to him by Bond, Note, or Book Account, that he will be under the disagreeable necessity of taking immediate steps against them, unless they come forward and make payment without loss of time.

Ewen Cameron.

Nov. 26, 1817.

Private Entertainment

and good Stabling, by JOHN JURY,

J. J. has on hand an assortment of Jewellery, cheap for cash. All repairs to Clock and Watches done on the most reasonable terms.

☞ The highest price given for Old Gold and Silver.

January 15.

Notice

To all whom it may Concern.

WE the undersigned who are authorized by Licence from His Excellency the Commander, to keep Houses of Entertainment, and retail Spirituous Liquors; that we feeling it our indispensible duty to enquire after all and every Person who are in the habit of selling and retailing Spirituous Liquors without Licence within this Island, that we shall come forward and inform against all such Persons, that they may be prosecuted as defrauders of his Majesty's Revenue of this Island.

☞Four Dollars Reward will be given to any Person who will give information of any such smuggling Retailers after the date hereof to any of the Undersigned.

(Signed)

John M'Donald, Wind Mill.
Thomas Sims, Star and Garter.
James Coles, Light-Horse.
John Howell, Wellington Hotel.

Charlotte-Town, March 21st, 1818. tf

Prince Edward Island, } to wit. }

WHEREAS His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has by a Commission under the Great Seal of the said Island, bearing date the Twelfth day of March, inst. constituted and appointed me a Commissioner to hold an Inquest of Office, to enquire by the Oathes of good and lawful Men of the said Island, whether GUY CARLETON, Esq. Lt. Gov. Quebec, has, or has not performed, fulfilled, and kept the conditions of a grant of 20,000 acres, being Lot or Township Number Fifteen, in the said Island. Now in Pursuance of the said Commission I shall on Monday the Thirteeth day of April next, hold an Inquest of Office, within the Court-House at Charlotte Town, to inquire for and on behalf of his Majesty the King touching the matters in and by the said Commission directed and appointed of which all concerned are hereby notified.

Given under my hand and Seal at Charlotte-Town, the 12th day of March in the 58th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty.

Charles Wright,
Commissioner.

Private Secretary's Office, Charlotte-Town, February 6th, 1818.

Notice to Occupiers of Land on Lot 55.

WHEREAS Township Number 55, has been duly revested in the Crown. Notice is hereby given to the Persons occupying Land thereon, that His Majesty's Surveyor General has received orders to survey and lay off those Lands on the Township, with the customary proportion of front on Rivers, Creeks, and Bays, and that when such survey has been completed, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will grant Licences of Occupation to these Settlers until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known,—they paying in the mean while the proportion of Quit Rent corresponding to the Land they may thus be so licenced to occupy.

J. E. Carmichael,
Private See'y.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

Wanted to Charter.



A SCHOONER from 65 to 90 Tons Register, by the month or voyage, Tenders addressed to

F. Bullin,

will be received and duly attended to.

F. B. begs leave to inform the Public that he has removed from Mr. Bremner's Store, to the House nearly opposite Mr. Binns's, and lately occupied by Mr. Heal, who has on hand

JAMAICA SPIRITS,

cheap for Cash. Feb. 28, 1818.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 39d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Seventeenth day of February instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Eleventh day of August next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Third day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

God save the King.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rents due and payable to his Majesty, from and out of 6666 acres of Land, part of Lot or Township No 59, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to Proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days, for judgment to be passed against the said 6666 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 13th day of March, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff.

Sheriffs Office, Charlotte-Town. 1m.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 17,552 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 16, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to Proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 17,552 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 13th day of March, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff.

Sheriffs Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

POETRY.

SPRING.

WHEN the warm rays of Spring had enliven'd the earth,
Each flowret dispersed a perfume,
A beauliful lilly emerged into birth
And open'd a delicate bloom.

The Sun that roll'd o'er it expanded each leaf,
Each dew drop with nectar supply'd,
However dependent it never did grieve,
Or these were bestowed or deny'd.

When rigorous winter extended around,
It droop'd and resign'd its fair bloom,
Till Summer benignly revisits the ground,
And awake it from Winters cold tomb.

Shall man then suppose he's neglected alone,
Because disappointments appear,
Or shall he repine or at Providence moan,
When ignorance ought to revere?

No! he who is careful for every flower,
Which blossoms or droops under Heaven,
Hath promised to man that his bread shall be sure,
And his water in mercy be given.

LONDON,

NOV. 20.

THE LATE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

(Concluded.)

"All the places of worship were opened, and at the Church an excellent Sermon was preached by the Rev. Isaac Gossett, Vicar of Datchett, from the 7th verse—"And God shall wipe away all tears." He observed in his discourse, that of all the monitors sent to correct the wanderings of an ignorant or corrupted world, death had proved the most effectual. He touched on the various ways in which death was sent to snatch his victim from the earth—some from the career of useful activity, others from one of culpable ambition or hardened guilt. The tomb could not be prevailed upon to give up its prey, but the virtues of those consigned to it shone as a clear sepulchral lamp on those left behind, to kindle them into laudible exertions, and to animate them to aspire to excellence. Some from their situations he described to cause a greater chasm in society when they were called away than others. Some were known but to those nearly connected with them, and the distress consequent upon their loss, though comparatively small, was perhaps, the more bitterly felt as it was less diffused. Others, from the more exalted situation which they occupied, must cause a more extended chasm. If the heiress of a race of Kings, distinguished as the firm guardians of civil and religious rights—a Princess, whom while living they might praise without incurring censure for flattery, whom dead they might eulogise without being accused of partiality, whose well spent youth promised a maturity of virtue—a Princess who, furnishing a pattern of conjugal virtue far from the glare and observation of a Court, in a happy retirement, had not failed to obtain the unbought admiration of an approving people;—if such a being were early called away, the grief felt for her loss would be that of one family, but that family would include empires. Such he described that calamity to be which now suspended the cheerfulness of the most gay, and threw affliction into every countenance. He eloquently touched on the many virtues of her Royal Highness, and especially on her charity, which had often snatched the perishing wretch from despair, and made the widows heart sing for joy. Her piety had been not less distinguished than her benevolence; and he particularly dwels on her observance of the Sabbath Day, and on the religious exercises which she encouraged and practised among her household. Such was that fair plant which had been untimely lost, even while the morning dew glimmered on its leaves, and the stem promised to put forth the fairest flower. The flower, alas! had been nipped—the plant mowed down, and the land in which it had adorned should see it no more! While thus eulogizing the virtues of the deceased, and setting forth in the most moving terms the extent of the calamity which the nation had sustained, he was careful to throw in such appropriate topics of consolation as were called for by the nature of the case, and the poignant feelings of his afflicted auditory.—He represented her as lost only to us, not to herself, but to have been transplanted to a more genial soil, where sheltered from the storms of this life, it would be hers to flourish in the Paradise of God! and here, when monumental stone should fail, and the laboured epitaph should be erased by time, an eulogy on her virtues would still survive, which no wreath could buy, and which no power could command; for it would be read that the whole British nation had wept over her grave! In many parts of this interesting discourse, a strong emotion was excited in the numerous congregation. At the detail of the virtues of the departed Princess, sobs and tears vouched for the accuracy of the picture, and offered the best tribute of applause to which sacred eloquence could aspire.

"After the Sermon had concluded Kent's Anthem, "*When the Saviour of man shall come in his glory,*" was sung with admirable effect by Messrs. Binfield, Salmon, and Saunders.

"Windsor continued crowded to excess throughout the day, and every avenue which offered the remost chance of a view of any part of the preparations for the solemnity of the evening was resorted to with indiscribable eagerness. At dusk, it was thought necessary to clear the Castle Yard, and none were afterwards admitted without pass-tickets. The First, Second, and Third Regiments of Guards, took a principal part of the duty, and when they were marching into the Castle Yard, such was the anxiety of the public to witness the rites which remained to be performed, that it was with the greatest difficulty they were restrained, even for a moment, and the ranks of the military were repeatedly broken by the efforts made to pass the outer gate. At the door of St. George's Chapel the crowd assembled was hardly less impatient.

"By half-past eight all was ready, and the funeral cavalcade was put in motion. Proceeding at a half foot pace, it was nine o'clock when it reached St. George's Chapel.

The Procession was conducted with the utmost solemnity, and when it arrived in the Choir, there was the deepest interest, which was signified by a solemn and mournful silence. The Choristers, as soon as they made their appearance in the Chapel, began to chant the solemn service of—"I know that my Redeemer liveth:" The canopy followed the choristers, and moved at a very slow pace: it appeared to be of immense length, and being borne high in the air, had a most imposing effect: under this was the Coffin, carried by eight of the Yeoman of the Guards. Prince Leopold followed the Coffin as Chief Mourner; his appearance created the deepest interest; his countenance was dejected; his manner was full of despondency; and though he made evident efforts to preserve calmness and fortitude, yet he every now and then burst into a flood of tears. He walked along with unsteady steps, and took the seat provided for him at the head of the coffin, between the Dukes of York and Clarence.

During the whole of the funeral service Prince Leopold preserved one fixed but downcast look towards the Coffin of his beloved wife—he never once raised his eyes to the congregation—he was totally absorbed in his grief. The Royal Dukes who sat or stood beside him, watched him with much solicitude, as if they were afraid he would sink under his affliction. His distress however, was tolerably subdued till the moment when the coffin was gradually lowered into the grave—at this awful crisis, when his deeply regretted Consort was to be separated from him for ever, he was alarmingly moved, but by a strong effort he seemed also to conquer his emotion; and the rest of the service passed on without requiring any particular notice. The usual anthems were chanted with proper solemnity, but the reading part of the ceremony did not attract particular observation. The Dean went through his portion of it with dignity and pathos. When it was over Sir Isaac Heard read the titles of the Princess in a

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voice much more broken by grief than ge; and the mourners walked back though without the State accompaniments. The Prince Leopold appeared distressingly ill: and indeed his state of health and feeling might excite alarm, if it were not that he has already been able to procure some sleep.

The Royal Dukes, conducted themselves with becoming seriousness, but as might be expected, were less abandoned to their sorrow than the illustrious and wretched widower.

The melancholy business was over before eleven o'clock, but the Chapel and avenues were not completely cleared till twelve o'clock.

TIMBER DUTIES.

Considerable apprehension is entertained at the Out-ports, and in British North America, that in the Bill to be brought in for the new consolidation of the Duties of Customs, in the ensuing Session, a duty will be imposed on all wood from the King's Colonies; but which we trust, for the reasons we have often before stated, will not take place; as it will throw out of employment from 1100 to 1200 ships, and set adrift several thousands of sailors, who must of necessity be supported by their parishes which are scarcely able to maintain their present poor: independant of the injury to the English ship-owners, and to the merchants, who have erected establishments in British North America on the faith of the existing system of Wood Duties being undeviatingly adherred to.

United States of America,

NEW-YORK, February 11.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Capt. Coleman, arrived at Charleston from Montevideo, informs, that the "Reports from Chili were very favourable of the success of the Patriots. General St. Martin was advancing very rapidly towards Lima, while at Buones Ayres there had arrived a squadron of Portuguese men of war, the commander of which had made a formal demand of the release of two East-Indiamen, sent there by the schooner Gen. Martin. After some time negociating, and having gone through the regular Prize Court, they were released without damages. In the intermediate time, the Portuguese captured a privateer brig after 15 minutes close action, belonging to Buenos Ayres; this so exasperated the Government of Buenos Ayres, that it was generally believed they would detain one of the above ships which was already liberated but had not sailed: but while we were at Montevido, the above ship, together with all the Portuguese squadron, arrived: but the result was not known amongst the Americans; but the prevailing opinion was, that before these vessels arrived, War between the Portuguese and Buenos Ayreans, would certainly take place. The Portuguese are making great preparations for the defence of Montevideo. They are very closely blockaded by land, by Gen. Artigas, who has possession of all the country within three miles of the walls, which makes provisions very scarce and dear.

NORFOLK, Feb. 12.

We learn from a gentleman who has lately arrived in town, that the Buenos Ayrean brig El Patriota, (formerly the Fourth of July) Com. Taylor, has captured off the Canaries, 24 sail, one of which was a Spanish Galleon, having on board a Million and a half of Dollars!—with which she had an action of 2 hours and 22 minutes, on the 2d of December. The Patriots had 5 killed and 9 wounded—among whom the Commodore himself, slightly.

BOSTON, February 9.

CURSORY NEWS ARTICLES.

Among the many strange events which modern times have produced, there is none, perhaps, of a comparatively trifling nature, which better illustrates the compound revolutions of power and opinion, that have taken place in France, than that four of Bonaparte's favourite Generals should have breakfasted all together with Louis XVIII, at the Palace of the Thuilleries.—The circumstance is noticed in the following words, in a Paris Paper:—

"The four Marshals on duty at the Palace (Macdonald, Oudinot, Marmont, and Victor) breakfasted on Sunday with the King."

POLITICAL RUMOUR.

It is reported, that after much discussion, it was agreed between the Ministers of the five great Powers that the negociation between Spain and her Colonies, under their meditation, should be carried on in France, and that the matter is now so far advanced that the claims of the Province of Venezula will most probably be taken as the basis of the negociation, viz.

That the Supremacy of Spain would be acknowledged on the following conditions:

1. The establishment of Provincial Assemblies on a fair and just representation of the inhabitants of each district.
2. That a large proportion of South American natives shall have admission to places of trust and authority.
3. That they shall have the sole right of taxing themselves.
4. That they shall have a free trade with all the world.
5. That there shall be no restraint on any species of cultivation or industry, or of import and export, but such as their own Assemblies shall impose.

This we merely give as a rumour, without in the least degree, pledging ourselves for its correctness.

March 2.

A Correspondence has taken place between the Spanish Minister, Don Onis, and the present Secretary of State, in which the relations of the two countries are fully unfolded, and in a style of reciprocal harmony, that would seem to augur no favourable conclusions to the United States; but when we take into consideration the arts and intrigues of this Talleyrand of Diplomacy, we must be permitted to doubt his sincerity, and to hope, that our government will pursue a course of measures, that while according with the dictates of justice, shall be consonant with the true and most permanent interests of the United States.

Whale and Cod Fisheries.

Subscriptions are opened at Newport, for establishing Companies, to carry on the Whale and Cod Fisheries; the former with a capital of 40,000 dollars, and the latter 30,000. There is no doubt the Subscriptions were immediately filled up; and would be greatly augmented, if required, by the projectors of the plan.

March 3.

The Aurora states that Lord Cochrane is appointed by the Independent States of South America, Commander of their squadron in the Pacific Ocean, that he has written letters accepting the appointment, and is expected shortly to assume the command.

Gen. M'Gregor, the first revolutionary Ruler at Amelia Island, has taken passage from Nassau for England. Probably with some doubts whether all people are equally fit to form and live under a Republican Government.

March 4.

Letters from China inform, that five of the Chinese who committed the robbery and murder on board the American ship Wabash, in Canton river, have been executed for the crime. Messrs. Spillman and Wm. F. Magee, Americans, were requested by the Viceroy to attend the execution as witnesses. The criminals were arranged, in a line about 12 feet apart, with their arms pinioned back, and their heads projected, when the executioner, with a sword, smote off the head at a single stroke, in every instance but one, and then in two blows.

A french squadron had been employed in transporting specie from Vera Cruz to Havana, and from Havana to Spain, on account of the Spanish Government. A liberal percentage is allowed: and the naval officers who are

indulged in carrying on this ready money traffic, make immense fortunes thereby.

Nearly thirty millions of pounds of Sugar were exported from the Island of Barbadoes last year.

Fresh water ship news—There are on Lake Erie no less than 32 merchant vessels employed in its navigation.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 1.

Extract of a Letter from Meerut, dated the 12th ultimo:—

"All the troops in this part of the world will soon be in motion: some have already moved with secret orders. The Horse Artillery. and 8th Dragoons, are under orders, to march from hence on the 19th, and to be at a certain point, 19 marches off, on the Jumna, by 3 A. M. on the 10th proximo.

A battalion of the 7th, under the command of Major Dare, marched from Delhi, on the 10th ult. with orders to be on their station on the Jumna, on the 1st inst.

By the latest accounts, the Most Noble the Governor General remained at Lawnpore, and it was not known when he would leave it.

THE GRAND ARMY.

We have been favoured with the disposition of the armies taking the field in the Upper Provinces.—Their operations now begin to assume a considerable degree of interest; and we doubt not will lead to consequences eminently beneficial to the welfare of the British Empire in the East.

We are happy to state that the disorder which had caused so much mortality among the lower class of Natives, has considerably subsided.

Extract of a Letter from Nagpore.

"General Malcolm is on his march towards this, with two divisions of the Coast Army. It is expected that one of these divisions will remain to guard the Ghauts and passes of the Nerbuddah, immediately in this neighbourhood, and that the other together with his force, will cross the river and proceed against the Pindarees, who are fortifying themselves in the strong holds in the hills, and encreasing their numbers by recruiting matchlock men from all quarters. Semdish (contrary to what might have been expected from his character,) puts on a bold face; but people who observe accurately, and have, perhaps, good means of information, say that it is merely ostensible, and that we shall have little fighting.

NEWPORT, March 4.

A meeting of the gentlemen interested in the Newfoundland trade had been held in London, to concert means of relieving the distressed who suffered by the late fire at St. Johns.

The marriage of the Prince Royal of Portugal, with the Princess Leopolaine, of Austria, has been officially announced to the King of France.

Prince Leopold continued in but indifferent health, having had a relapse of a rhumatic affection in his head. The Prince was about to start for Came, in a few days, to spend six weeks at the mansion house of Mrs. Lionel Damer.

By Hamburgh papers of a recent date, by this morning's mail, we have something of moment with respect to Swedish arrangements with Foreign Powers, signed by the King. At the late Diet the following was reported:

"Attentive to profit by every opportunity to procure new advantages to the trade of the Kingdom, His Majesty has concluded a Treaty of Commerce with the United States of North America, formed on a perfect equality of rights and privileges."

Though this treaty with the exception of some less important points which were to be the subject of a new negociation, has been already ratified by the President of the United States, yet it could not be published on account of the negociation still pending: but his Majesty hopes to be soon able to make it known.

A levey of 70,000 men was to take place in Spain to be completed in four years.

The Russian Squadron still remained at Spithead, consisting of five 74's and three 44's, some of them wanting repairs: they were to sail for Cadiz about the middle of January, there to be delivered over to the Spanish Government, and their crews to return in Russian transports.

A report is in circulation that a negociation is on foot between Spain and her revolted Colonies, and that his Catholic Majesty is disposed to make some concessions in favour of the Insurgents, conformable to the spirit of the times, and the present situation of the Colonies.

NEW-YORK, March 9.

A letter from Port Platt, dated the 27th January, gives an account of a tremenduous hurricane that took place the latter part of December: whole villages have fallen a sacrifice to its fury.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, February 9.

The House of Assembly immediately after meeting on Saturday, adjourned over till Tuesday at 11 o'clock, in consequence of the indisposition of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, which we understand, in the opinion of his Physicians, was conceived to be of a nature to render it imprudent that he should attend to public Business. We are happy however to state that his illness is not considered as dangerous.

The report this morning was that His Excellency is not worse than yesterday.

Feb. 12.—We are happy in being able to state, that His Excellency the Governor in Chief is recovering from his late illness. His Excellency transacted business on Tuesday with the Civil Secretary, and we understand that at no time during his indisposition, the ordinary public business has been interrupted.

The report this morning is that His Excellency is not so well as he was yesterday.

By accounts from Quebec of the 25th February, we regret to find that His Excellency the Governor in Chief had on the 6th suffered two paralytic strokes, the last of which deprived him entirely of the use of his left side; and on the 21st we understand he remained much in the same state. We rejoice however to hear that His Excellency's intellects where wholly unimpaired, and earnestly hope that his life may yet long be preserved.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1818.

The Mail from Halifax (via Pictou by the Ice-boat,) arrived on Monday last, by which we have received Papers from hence to the 17th inst.—Their latest London dates are from the American Papers, to the 1st January, but furnish nothing of particular moment.

We regret to find that the British possessions in the East Indies, are likely to be involved in hostilities with some of the neighbouring native powers. Some accounts from thence will be found in our preceding pages. It is stated that the rupture will be of short duration as it is expected there will be little fighting.

The progress of the Patriots, in South America, appears to be continued with a perseverance and zeal, that is very likely to bring about a reconciliation with the parent state, by very considerable concession, or will ultimately establish their Independence. A mediation is spoken of; but it is stated that the British Ministers say that all mediation is hopeless, if the apparent threatning armament, supported by Russia, be pursued.

MARRIED.] On Sunday last, by the Rev. Theophilus Desbrisay, Mr. JOHN CANTELO, (third Son of Mr. James Cantelo, of this town,) to Miss MARY M'INNIS, of Penette.

DIED.] On Saturday the 14th inst. Mr. JOHN BOVYER, an old and respectable inhabitant of this Island.—He has left a wife and several children to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and an intelligent and kind parent.

CORONERS INQUEST.—An Inquest was held on Friday the 20th inst. by Fade Goff, Esq. upon the Body of THOMAS MURRAY, of the North River, when it appeared he came by his death by the stroke of a Tree, which fell by accident upon him while in the labour of felling Trees in the Woods.—Verdict—Accidental Death.

Notice.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this Island by the first Conveyance, requests all Persons indebted to him to make immediate payment: and all those to whom he may stand indebted are requested to present the same for adjustment.

Lawrence Curran.

March 28th, 1818. *tf*

Blanks for Sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrate's Summonses, Executions, Capias's, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpœnas; Leases, Bills of Lading, Officer's Half-pay Certificates, Widow's Pension Certificates, &c.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1818. No. 27.

[15s. PER ANNUM] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Seventeenth day of February instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Eleventh day of August next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Third day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

God save the King.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rents due and payable to his Majesty, from and out of 9415 acres of Land, part of Lot or Township No 18, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to Proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days, for judgment to be passed against the said 9415 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff.

Sheriffs Office, Charlotte-Town. 1m.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 10,420 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 45, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am, duly required to Proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 10,420 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff.

Sheriffs Office, Charlotte-Town.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

Notice

To all whom it may Concern.

WE the undersigned who are authorized by Licence from His Excellency the Governor, to keep Houses of Entertainment, and retail Spirituous Liquors; that we feeling it our indispensible duty to enquire after all and every Person who are in the habit of selling and retailing Spirituous Liquors without Licence within this Island, that we shall come forward and inform against all such Persons, that they may be prosecuted as defrauders of his Majesty's Revenue of this Island.

☞ *Four Dollars Reward will be given to any Person who will give information of any such smuggling Retailers after the date hereof to any of the Undersigned.*

(*Signed*)

John M'Donald, Wind Mill.
Thomas Sims, Star and Garter.
James Coles, Light-Horse.
John Howell, Wellington Hotel.

Charlotte-Town, March 21st, 1818. tf

Prince Edward Island, } *WHEREAS His Excellency the*
to wit. } *Lieutenant Governor has by a Commission under the Great Seal of the said Island, bearing date the Twelfth day of March, inst. constituted and appointed me a Commissioner to hold an Inquest of Office, to enquire by the Oathes of good and lawful Men of the said Island, whether GUY CARLETON, Esq. Lt. Gov. Quebec, has, or has not performed, fulfilled, and kept the conditions of a grant of 20,000 acres, being Lot or Township Number Fifteen, in the said Island. Now in Pursuance of the said Commission I shall on Monday the Thirteeth day of April next, hold an Inquest of Office, within the Court-House at Charlotte Town, to inquire for and on behalf of his Majesty the King touching the matters in and by the said Commission directed and appointed of which all concerned are hereby notified.*

Given under my hand and seal at Charlotte-Town, the 12th day of March in the 58th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty.

Charles Wright,
Commissioner.

Private Secretary's Office, Charlotte Town, February 6th, 1818.

Notice to Occupiers of Land on Lot 55.

WHEREAS Township Number 55, has been duly revested in the Crown. Notice is hereby given to the Persons occupying Land thereon, that His Majesty's Surveyor General has received orders to survey and lay off those Lands on the Township, with the customary proportion of front on Rivers, Creeks, and Bays, and that when such survey has been completed, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will grant Licences of Occupation to these Settlers until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known,—they paying in the mean while the proportion of Quit Rent corresponding to the Land they may thus be so licenced to occupy.

J. E. Carmichael,
Private Sec'y.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty, from and out of 4,475 acres of Land, part of Lot or Township No. 37, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 4,475 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 21st day of March, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rents due and payable to his Majesty, from and out of 12,567 acres of Land, part of Lot or Township No. 32, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it may or can concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 12,567 acres of Land, so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 21st day of March, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

Chief Overseer of Roads Office, 2d April, 1818.

MANY of the Overseers of Roads having neglected sending in their Returns of Road Labour for the last Year, they are informed that unless they do immediately forward the same to this Office they will be proceeded against and the Fine levied on them for neglect of duty.

J. F. Holland,
Chief Overseer of Roads.

For sale,



THAT pleasant Lot in Charlotte-Town, (being Town Lot No. 65, in the third hundred) with a good House thereon nearly finished, the situation agreeable and near the shore, is well adapted for the private gentleman or man of Business—for further particulars apply to the Subscriber at Tryon, or to Mr. Ewen Cameron, Charlotte-Town.

Peter Howatt.

April 2d, 1818. tf

Lost,

ON Wednesday Evening 1st April, in Charlotte-Town, a DOUBLE REINED BRIDLE, with plated Bitts, any Person finding the same and leaving it at Mr. Higgins' Store will be paid for their trouble. April 1st, 1818.

Lost,

ON Monday the 30th March, between the Printing-Office, and Mr. Sims' a spotted Handkerchief with Images, containing 2 brown paper parcels, one parcel containing 2 gold Rings, and the other 3 hair Combs and 6 ounces of Copperas, any person having found the same by leaving it at the Printing Office shall receive Ten Shillings reward. Description of the Rings, one a narrow hair Ring with the initials M. W. the other with the name of Mary Wall, in full.

Michael Wall,

April 1st, 1818. Three Rivers.

Notice.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this Island by the first Conveyance, requests all Persons indebted to him to make immediate payment; and all those to whom he may stand indebted are requested to present the same for adjustment.

Lawrence Curran.

March 28th, 1818. tf

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber at Mr. Jury's Clock & Watch Maker, cheap for Cash the following articles,

HYSON, best and second Souchong Teas, best loaf Sugar, best and second Jamaica Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Brandy, Gin, Jamaica Spirits, Rum, Port & Madeira Wine, Gun Powder, shot, flints, leaf, fig, and twist Tobacco, spanish and american segars, tobacco pipes, scotch and rappee snuff, blacking, lamp-black, best superfine Baltimore FLOUR, white and red Flannel, India silk Handkerchiefs, men and boys fine and coarse Hats, women's and childrens fashionable Bonnetts, a few pair emigrant shoes.

☞The highest price given for Furs of all kinds, and paid in Cash.

Benjamin Kington.

Jan. 29, 1818.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Charlotte-Town, January 14th, 1818.

Public Notice,

IS hereby given, for the prevention of Error, that the Marginal Note affixed to the Quit Rent Act, Page 10, Part 2d, of the Colonial Laws of this Island is an Error. The said Act having received the Royal Allowance. All Magistrates, Public Officers, &c. are hereby called upon to pay attention to this Advertisement.

Thomas Desbrisay,
Sec'y.

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform all those who are indebted to him by Bond, Note, or Book Account, that he will be under the disagreeable necessity of taking immediate steps against them, unless they come forward and make payment without loss of time.

Ewen Cameron.

Nov. 26, 1817.

Private Entertainment

and good Stabling, by JOHN JURY,

J. J. has on hand an assortment of Jewellery, cheap for cash. All repairs to Clocks and Watches done on the most reasonable terms.

☞ The highest price given for Old Gold and Silver.

January 15.

POETRY.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

SAY inestimable truth,
Only source of pleasure say,
How shall age, or where shall youth,
Find thy bright instructive ray?

Guiding thro' this mazy life,
Votaries of simplicity,
Who despising pride and strife,
Seek in peace felicity.

Shun the thirsty streams that flow
Of fell luxury refin'd;
"Man wants little here below,"
If to Providence resign'd.

Oh! in thy munificence,
Nature's beautious charms impart,
Pouring in magnificence,
Over vain, elaborate art.

Shall we in climes of old,
Seek thy pure primeval view?
Friendship's flame 'mid fashion cold,
Glimmering, catches objects new.

Complex schemes and deep designs,
Buzy, plodding speculation,
Crafty traps, and countermines,
Of o'er crowded population.

All with warning seem to say,
Fly, as from the lightning hurl'd,
Westward far direct your way,
To the Trans-Atlantic World.

To that quiet, peaceful Isle,
Nature's undisturb'd abode,
Where contentment, free from guile,
Bends the knee and praises God.

There the azure brilliant sky
Mantles o'er the waters clear,
Fogs, nor noisome reptiles nigh,
While salubrious breezes cheer.

Lightly feels the adventurer's toil,
Bold his nervous sinews spring:
His reward—a generous soil,
And his landlord—George our King.

There no traitor's guilty hand,
Daring aims at revolution;
Loyal sons of Britain's land
Prize their matchless Constitution.

Edward's fair adopted Isle,
Seat of modest piety;
There kind nature with a smile,
Plac'd her own society.

LONDON,

DEC. 27.

Produce of the Revenue from 10th October to 26th December, 1817, with the corresponding period in 1816.

Produce from 10th October to 26th December, 1816, £7,977,306.

Produce from 10th October to 26th December, 1817, £8,588,669.

Being an increase of 611,363.

In the excise duties, there is an increase beyond the corresponding period last year of £180,970
Stamps, an increase of 212,094
Incidents, an increase of 264,559

£657,623

In the Customs there is a small decrease of 23,250l.
In the Post Office a decrease of 23,000l. £46,200

Total £611,363

In the account of the produce of the Revenue for the period of 1816, is not included the receipt upon the general article of excise, nor the stamp duties for the last week, the receipt upon those branches of Revenue not having been paid into the Exchequer, on account of the holidays, till the subsequent week—therefore from the above increase should be deducted the sum of about 320,694l. leaving the increase 290,669l.

Dec, 29.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE.

Since our last publication we have received Paris papers of Thursday last. The debate on the Law relating to the Press, has at length been concluded; and the project, with the several amendments, finally adopted by 122 to 111, being a majority of only 11. Such a result of this measure, in the present state of France, had not been expected; and it must impress the most careless observer with an assurance, that the Representative Body of that country is essentially free from Ministerial influence.—Compared with the pre-existent laws, the present project, even as it proceeded from the Cabinet, was a great accession to the liberty of the Press. It has, however, in its progress through the Committee and the Chamber, received many important improvements; and from the spirit manifested by such a large majority among the Deputies, and the certainty that the Law on the Journals, separately, must be again discussed in the present session, hopes may be entertained that France may look forward to no very distant period for a judicious constitutional freedom of the Press.

Dec. 31.

We lament to say that no salutes took place upon the arrival of the Russian squadron at Portsmouth, because they insist on an equal number of guns being returned; which by the present Admiralty instructions, our ships of war are forbidden to do to the flag of any nation: they would be saluted by two guns less. On Monday Admiral Sir Edward Thornborough made a complimentary visit to the Russian Admiral, and was received by a salute of thirteen guns, and three cheers from the crew.—On Christmas-day the Russian Admiral and some of the Captains of his squadron dined with Captain Rogers, on board the Queen Charlotte, when he was received with a salute of thirteen guns, These are considered personal and not national salutes. It was understood that the American line-of-battle-ship Franklin, which proposed to come up to Spithead from Cowes yesterday, would not salute from the same cause as stated above: her Commander (Com. Stewart,) demanding that the same number of guns should be fired on the arrival of his broad pendant, as his ship would fire on coming to the anchorage in sight of Sir E. Thornborough's flag, flying on the main of the Queen Charlotte. We regret this equality of personal compliment submitted to by Sir E. Thornborough; we we may presume that he fraternised with the American Commodore, for there can be no reason for refusing in the one case the condescension which has been granted in the other. On a subject of so much de licacy and importance, the Port Admiral is not likely to have committed himself without consulting with the Admiralty, and, therefore, we fear, that in this transaction we record the abandonment forever of this proud and distinguishing mark of the superiority of the British flag. The Russian squadron consists of the following ships: Dresden, 74, (Admiral Von Muller, Captain Funoscoe,) North Alder, 74, (Commodore Hamilton,) Lubec, 74, Truse Swotterly, 74, Neptunes, 74, Mercurius, 40, Afseroil, 40, Patrickey, 40. They are fully manned and armed, and were all built of fir at Archangel, a short time since; but they are already in a bad condition, particularly three or four of them. Their rudders were repairing by mechanics from Portsmouth Dock-Yard; their crews have been engaged during the week over-hauling their rigging; and they are watering by the crews of the guardships there. It is expected they will be ready to proceed to Cadiz in the course of this week. They arrived at Portsmouth in charge of Mr. Burn, from Deal, who met them by orders from the Admiralty on Dogger Bank.

The vessels for exploring the nothern regions, have begun to be equipped. Two are to endeavour to penetrate through Davis's Straits, and two to reach the N. Pole, if possible; by which means it is expected to ascertain whether Greenland is an Island, or part of the Continent of Asia or America. The vessels are to be stored with every requisite in provisions, nautical instruments, &c. The crew, it is said, will consist of 50 men, including officers, in each vessel. They will also be provided with every appendage used by the Greenland ships; and some experienced men in that service are to go in the vessels.

The owners of the ships are only to furnish a master and a mate. All the officers and ships company will be selected by the Admiralty Board, from volunteers and seamen of the Navy.

An article from the lower Elbe announces, that the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge with a Princess of Hesse Cassel, was difinitively arranged, and that the legal approbation had been received from London.

The Majestic and Thames steam-boats are now employed in towing outward bound vessels down the River to Gravesend, against wind and tide.—This application of the invention is of great commercial benefit, as any ship, even if upwards of 500 tons burthen, can reach the Downs by a certain day. Formerly at this season of the year, ships have been detained for weeks together in the river, from the adverse state of the wind.

Jan. 1.

The French government has transmitted to that of Saxony 32,000 crowns, in part payment of its claims for supplies to Bonaparte's army!

An opinion of the growing stability of the French government is become general throughout Europe.

The Austrian Government has sent a number of scientific and experienced Engineers to make a particular and minute survey of the Adriatic coast.

From a London Paper of the 25th Dec.

DISPUTE BETWEEN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

Spain and Portugal have not yet come to any accord on the subject of the restitution of Monte Video. On the contrary Portugal, by authentic advices re-

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ceived by the last Mails from Rio Janeiro, and confirmed by letters from Madrid, refuses to cede that fortress until Spain has terminated the question with her Colonies, either by conquest or negociation.

Spain urges the immediate restitution, as a sine qua non, that she may at that station land and re-organize the force which is ultimately to attempt the subjugation of Buenos Ayres. "It is in the confidence of that restitution she has procured the Russian fleet, subjected her policy to the regulation of the Russian Autrocat, and equipped, with great sacrifices, several thousand men to make the primary lodgment. Without that station as an harbour for the sacred fleet, whithout that city as a place d'armes, she cannot pursue the enterprize."

Portugal replies—"Mont Video was not occupied in a spirit of ambition or hostility to any of the belligerents, but became an indispensible measure of self-defence to prevent the revolutionary war infecting the Brazillian Provinces. It cannot be ceded to Spain under existing circumstances (a noble invention of modern diplomacy, committing nothing and signifying every thing) without being resented by the Spanish Americans as an act of hostility.

"Portugal did not take Monte Video, from the authorities or troops of Spain, but from the Government of Algiers, who is not directly acknowledging obedience to Buenos Ayres, was nevertheless an ally against Ferdinand, and a guardian of Spanish American independence. To restore Monte Video to Spain as a base for her aggressive operations, would be virtually to engage the King of the Brazils and Portugal in a contest which his policy, as an auxillary or principal must avoid.

"If the troops of Ferdinand did repossess Monte Video, what confidence could the Brazilian Cabinet repose in the successful issue of an expedition, which baffled a much larger British armament than Spain can send, when the defensive means of Buenos Ayres were much less than at the present moment?

"In case of failure, what protection could Spain afford to the King of the Brazils against the vengeance of the injured and victorious Spanish Americans?"

The matter then stands thus:—Spain threatens the seizure of Portugal to compel acquiesence;—the King of the Brazils is said to be prepared for the sacrifice, which if it deprives him of a country dear to his affections, releases him from a vassalage revolting to his dignity, and ruinous to the interests both of his European and American subjects. In Portugal he is seated on a Throne which obliges him to receive his orders from the Custom-House officers of England, or the Alguazils of Madrid, and America, if he adapts his policy to the spirit of the Country he has adopted, he may reign independent lord of the soil, and the elected Constitutional Ruler of a free people.

On Thursday morning Lord Castlereagh, accompanied by his brother Lord Stewart, set off for Brighton, no doubt for the purpose of communicating to the Prince Regent the late important matters upon which the consultations have been held, and the dispatches sent off.

It was the proposal of our Ministers, that the conference on the mediation between Spain and Portugal should be held in London—not in Paris, because a negociation for a point so strongly insisted on by one branch of the House of Bourbon should not be carried on at the court of another. On the commencement of the Business is shown a leaning.

The most material point in the matter of mediation is that Spain, supported by Russia, resolves to expedite their armament to South America, at the same time that the question is submitted to reference. The English Ministers justly say, that all mediation is hopeless, if this threatning course be pursued—But the remonstrances of our Ministers are disregarded.

United States of America,

BOSTON, March 2.

BRITISH COLONIAL TRADE.

The Committee in Congress to whom was referred the subject of our commercial intercourse with the British West-India Islands and North American Colonies, together with the several petitions from Maine, on the same subject, has made a lengthy report.—The following is the concluding paragraph.

"The only question remaining to be examined, is as to the mode of effecting this desirable result.—By total prohibition of all intercourse, or by burthensome charges on the trade if confined to British vessels! the Committee believe the latter is to be preferred, and have accordingly reported a bill.—There is no essential difference between them, except as one or the other is more or less convenient in its execution. The effect of onerous duties is more slow, but equally certain; the pressure will be soon felt, and the beneficial consequences gradually follow. The stream of commerce will easily and naturally flow into the desired channel, without the risk of these dangers which a sudden and violent effort to divert it might produce. A short time will prove the efficacy of this arrangement, and justify its continuance modification, or abandonment. It is recommended too by its facility of execution. It requires no further alteration in the existing Laws. It is not necessary to arm for its enforcement the petty officers of the customs, with powers dangeroos and odious to a free people."

CANADA.

QUEBEC, January 8.

The Speech of His Excellency the Governor in Ghief, to the Legislature, is one of the most interesting that was ever delivered in Canada. The Act of the British Parliament, of 1791, introduced a Free Government into this Province; the commands of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, referred to in the Speech, completes its establishment.

The Inhabitants of Lower Canada are able to pay the Civil Expenditure; they ought to pay the civil expenditure. They in fact have paid nearly the whole of it for many years past. His Royal Highness in confiding to the House of Assembly the annual appropriations for the support of the Government, has merely acceded to the prayer of that body during the administration of Sir James Henry Craig. The Gentleman who was the principal mover and supporter of that Petition, had the fullest confidence that the power with which it would invest the people and their Representatives, would be exercised solely for the general welfare. The Colonial Administration, at the time, seemed to be of a different opinion; and that difference gave rise to events, which put the author of the measure to a severe trial, but which gave additional weight to the popular branch of the Government, and have finally established its constitutional influence.

That it will be exercised with discretion no person ought now to doubt. A few years will shew the result. Every friend of the country will inculcate a faithful and able discharge of duty by all men in public stations: respect for the authorities existing under the laws, as the organs by which it is expressed; these being the essential principles upon the practice of which depends the permanence of every free government.

Charlotte-Town,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1818.

We have had no arrivals from the adjacent Colonies since our last, and consequently nothing of moment to lay before our readers beyond our own shores. We understand that a Mail will be made up upon the 15th inst. for Halifax via Pictou.

By a late article from Quebec, (dated 2d Feb.) it appears that the November Mail had brought several Mandamuses for Gentlemen in different parts of the Province, calling them up to the Legislative Council. The new members, it is stated, will amount to about twelve in number, including Colonel De Salaberry and Burns, who have taken their seats. The article proceeds, "Among them "we are happy to observe Monseigneur the CATHOLIC "BISHOP of Quebec; the first Catholic Bishop that has "been called to the exercise of the Legislative functions "under the British Government since the expulsion of the "Stewarts from the Throne of Great Britain." This particular mark of Royal Favour, with that of granting to that extensive Country the privilege of paying its own civil Estimate, (long since petitioned for by the Provincial House of Parliament,) must greatly add to its independence, and if more was necessary, to its attachment to the mother country.

MARRIED.] At St. Peters, on the 1st inst. Mr. ROBERT DAVIDSON, to Miss MARGARET ANDERSON.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 8048 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 47, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days, for judgment to be passed against the said 8018 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 2718 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 17, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 2718 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

THE NUPTIALS.—A young man having long wooed a buxom damſal, at laſt found out a moment ſo favourable, that he perſuaded her to accompany him to a Juſtice of the Peace, to have the ceremony performed between them. They ſtood very meekly under the operation, until the Magiſtrate was laying the damſal under obligations to obey her husband; "Say no more about that Sir," ſaid the *half made husband*, "if this hand remains upon this body I'll make her obey me,"—"are we married yet?" ſaid the exaſperated maiden to the ratifier of Covenants between man and woman, "No," ſaid the wondering Juſtice, "Ah! very well cried ſhe, enraptured, we will finiſh the remainder to-morrow," and away skipped the damſal, congratulating herſelf upon her narrow eſcape.

Dr. Burrows, of Gower-ſtreet, having, on Thursday, viſited an insane Lady, in the country, whom it was judged expedient to remove to town; ſhe was placed between two female attendants in a poſt-chaiſe, which preceded another, in which were the Doctor, accompanied by a relative of the patient. Paſſing through Batterſea-fields, the firſt chaise got the ſtart of the ſecond when it was ſtopped by ſome foot-pads. Suddenly, two of them preſented piſtols, and demanded the money of the paſſengers, while another ſtood at the horſe's heads. The inſane Lady, who is of maſculine form, having her feet at liberty inſtantly bounced out of the open door, and in her leap overthrew the robber on that ſide of the chaiſe. The ſuddenneſs of the action, the ſtrange figure and vociferation of the patient, the ſhrieking of the female attendants, and perhaps, the coming up of the other chaiſe, ſo diſconcerted the foot-pads, that they promptly decamped without effecting their purpoſe; and the Lady being replaced in ſecurity, the party proceeded without farther moleſtation.

THEATRICAL ANECDOTE.—Previous to the reſtoration of Charles II. no woman was admitted on the ſtage; but the female characters were performed by young men, in female *costume*. The following anecdote, related by Colley Cibber, will give a tolerable idea of the ridiculnus diſtreſs which occaſionally aroſe from the abſence of the now moſt attractive ornaments of the theatre:--The King, coming to the houſe rather before the uſual time, found the *dramatis personæ* not ready to appear; when his Majeſty, not chooſing to have as much patience as his good ſubjects, ſent one of his attendants to learn the cauſe of the delay. The Manager (then termed Maſter,) knowing that the beſt excuſe he could make to the merry monarch would be truth, went to the royal box, and plainly told his Majeſty, that "the *Queen* was not yet *shaved*!" Charles good humouredly accepted the apology, and laughed heartily, until the male Queen was *effeminated*, and the curtain drew up.

CAUTION.—Avoid the eye that diſcovers with rapidity the bad, and is ſlow to ſee the good.

Hilary Term, 1818. The Honorable the Juſtices of His Majeſty's Supreme Court of Judicature have been pleaſed to appoint the following Perſons to be FENCE VIEWERS and CONSTABLES, of the different Diſtricts annexed to their Names, for the enſuing Year.

FENCE VIEWERS.	CONSTABLES.
Charlotte-Town.	
Ewen Cameron,	George Procter, William Hawkins, Robert M'Donell,
Samuel Nelſon,	Jos. Robinſon, jun Samuel Hood, Daniel Baughten, James Fairclough, Chriſtopher Croſs, James Campbell, Hector M'Eachren
Lots 34, and 35, Hilsborough side.	
T. P. Hutchinſon, James M'Donald,	Peter Scott, John Bulman,
Head of Hilsborough River.	
Charles M'Donald, James Farquaharſon	John Smallwood, Ryan Barrett,
Savage Harbour.	
Donald M'Adam, John M'Cormack,	William Douglas, John M'Adam, Eliſha Coffin, jun.
Saint Peters.	
David Anderſon, William Webſter,	Robert Saunderſon William Anderſon
Cable Head, Lots 41, and 42.	
Ronald M'Donald, William M'Larren,	Hugh M'Kinnon, Dond. M'Cormack
Lots 43, to 47.	
Rodk. M'Cormack John M'Phee, *Bear River.*	Angus M'Donald, Angus M'Donald, *Shoemaker.*
John Morrow, Cornelius Little,	Ronald M'Donald, Alexr. Campbell, Jas. Morrow, jun.
Bay of Fortune.	
Robert Banks, Joſeph Coffin,	John M'Kie, jun, Jas. Aitkens, jun.
Three Rivers.	
James M'Larren, Alexr. M'Donald,	John M'Killock, Donald Stewart, William M'Larren
Murray Harbour.	
James Irving, Harry Brehaut, ſen.	William Pope, Wm. Senſebaugh,
Wood Islands and Flat River.	
Roderick M'Lellan Angus Bell, Samuel Beaton,	John M'Donald, Hector M'Kenzie, Duncan Munn, Neil Morriſon.
Point Prim and Orwell Bay.	
Alexr. Anderſon, Ronald M'Donald, Donald M'Innis,	Alexr. Fraſer, jun, Thos. M'Williams
Lot 50.	
John Vanaderſtine, Henry Wright,	David Irving, George Wiſener,
Lot 49.	
John Burhoe, Peter Robertſon,	John M'Innis, William Jetſon,
Lot 48.	
Wm. Farquaharſon jun. Duncan Kennedy,	Ronald M'Innis, Duncan M'Gregor

FENCE VIEWERS.	CONSTABLES.
West River.	
William Bearſtoe, William Hyde, jun	Donald Shaw,
Nine Mile House or Lot 65.	
Archd M'Dougald Benjamin Pollard	Alexr. Livingſton, James Wilſon.
Crappo and De Sable.	
Donald Cameron, John M'Kinnon,	Donald Fergusſon, Hector M'Quarry,
Tryon River.	
John Foy, Joſeph Wood,	Adam Howatt, John Lord, jun.
Cape Traverse and Seven Mile Bay.	
John M'Fadyen, John Campbell,	Neil M'Fayden, Lewis Muttart,
Bedeque.	
William Clark, Jeſſe Strang,	Joſeph Selliker, James Waugh,
North River and Malpeque Road.	
William Warren, Dond. M'Kinnon lt.	William Vickerſon Joſeph Warren,
Cove Head.	
David Lawſon, David Higgins,	Niel Shaw, Peter Higgins.
Brackley Point.	
Duncan M'Callum, Hugh M'Millan,	Roderick M'Leora John Shaw.
Grand Rustico.	
Alexr. M'Kenzie, Fermain Blanchard,	Iſaac Middleton, Francis Byott,
Cavendish.	
Malcolm M'Neil, William Clarke,	John Simpſon, Niel M'Niell,
New London.	
Benjn. M'Ewen, Alexr. Anderſon,	A. Anderſon jun. Thos. Pickering, John Bain M'Kay, James Couſins,
Malpeque:	
William Clark, James Woodſide,	Malcolm Ramſay, John Coughlan,
Indian River.	
Edward Ramſay, Roderick M'Lellan	Archd. M'Donald, James Ramſay,
Lots 19 and 17, or French Village.	
Thos. C. Compton, George Blood,	Robert Craſwell, John De Roche, Hugh Smith,
Lot 16.	
Donald Campbell, Alexr. Cameron,	John Ramſay, Roſe John M'Lean [Hill
Lot 15.	
Jaco Bernard, Fermain Gallant,	Abraham Arſenaux Simeon O'Clorin,
Lots 14 and 13.	
John M'Intoſh, Finlay Gillis,	John Gillis, Archibald Montgomery,
Sow Point.	
Cascumpeque.	
George Hardy,	Robert Gordon, Cyprean Gallant.

The Juſtices of the Peace in whoſe Neighbourhood the above named Perſons reſide, are requeſted to take the earlieſt opportunity of adminiſtering the neceſſary Oaths to them as Fence Viewers and Conſtables.

BY ORDER,

FADE GOFF, C. C.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1818. No. 28.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Seventeenth day of February instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Eleventh day of August next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Third day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

Notice

To all whom it may Concern.

WE the undersigned who are authorized by Licence from His Excellency the Governor, to keep Houses of Entertainment, and retail Spirituous Liquors; that we feeling it our indispensible duty to enquire after all and every Person who are in the habit of selling and retailing Spirituous Liquors without Licence within this Island, that we shall come forward, and inform against all such Persons, that they may be prosecuted as defrauders of his Majesty's Revenue of this Island.

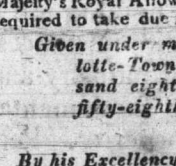
☞ *Four Dollars Reward will be given to any Person who will give information of any such smuggling Retailers after the date hereof to any of the Undersigned.*

(Signed)

John M'Donald, Wind Mill.
Thomas Sims, Star and Garter.
James Coles, Light-Horse.
John Howell, Wellington Hotel.

Charlotte-Town, March 21st, 1818. tf

For sale,



THAT pleasant Lot in Charlotte-Town, (being Town Lot No. 65, in the third hundred) with a good House thereon nearly finished, the situation agreeable and near the shore, is well adapted for the private gentleman or man of Business—for further particulars apply to the Subscriber at Tryon, or to Mr. Ewen Cameron, Charlotte-Town.

Peter Howatt.

April 2d, 1818. tf

Private Entertainment

and good Stabling, by JOHN JURY,

J. J. has on hand an assortment of Jewellery, cheap for cash. All repairs to Clocks and Watches done on the most reasonable terms.

☞ The highest price given for Old Gold and Silver.

January 15.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rents due and payable to his Majesty, from and out of 9415 acres of Land, part of Lot or Township No 18, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to Proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days, for judgment to be passed against the said 9415 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff.

Sheriffs Office, Charlotte-Town. 1m.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 10,420 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 45, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to Proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 10,420 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff.

Sheriffs Office, Charlotte-Town.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 2718 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 17, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 2718 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 8048 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 47, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days, for judgment to be passed against the said 8048 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rents due and payable to his Majesty, from and out of 12.567 acres of Land, part of Lot or Township No. 38, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it may or can concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 12,567 acres of Land, so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 21st day of March, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Charlotte-Town, January 14th, 1818.

Public Notice,

IS hereby given, for the prevention of Error, that the Marginal Note affixed to the Quit Rent Act, Page 10, Part 2d, of the Colonial Laws of this Island is an Error. The said Act having received the Royal Allowance. All Magistrates, Public Officers, &c. are hereby called upon to pay attention to this Advertisement.

Thomas Desbrisay,
Sec'y.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 16,200 acres of Land, part of Lot or Township No. 52, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 16,200 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 17,850 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 54, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 17,850 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 800 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 49, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 800 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to His Majesty from and out of 2000 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 44, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for Judgment to be passed against the said 2000 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriffs Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty, from and out of 4,475 acres of Land, part of Lot or Township No. 37, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 4,475 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 21st day of March, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

Notice.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this Island by the first Conveyance, requests all Persons indebted to him to make immediate payment; and all those to whom he may stand indebted are requested to present the same for adjustment.

Lawrence Curran.

March 28th, 1818. tf

Blanks for Sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrate's Summonses, Executions, Capias's, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpœnas; Leases, Bills of Lading, Officer's Half-pay Certificates, Widow's Pension Certificates, &c.

For the Prince Ed. Isld. Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,—If you think the following hints worthy of perusal in your useful Gazette, you will please to give them insertion.

Unity and harmony our great interest.

I find myself existing upon a little spot, surrounded every way by an immense unknown expansion. Where am I—what sort of a place do I inhabit, are my reflections. Is it exactly accommodated, in every instance to my convenience? Is there no excess of cold, none of heat, to offend me? am I never annoyed by animals either of my own kind or of a different species? *by my own indeed I am!* every beaten path I walk is beset with snares. Without great precaution I must inevitably fall by the arts of the little cunning ones. Ultimately I am afraid they will be caught in their own trap—better for them to throw off that mask and narrowness of mind and assume hearts of Englishmen and go hand in hand, and wonders may be done in this growing Colony, and they will become ornaments to the land they live in. Without this nothing can be done. But should my conceptions of a better management of things be not embraced by the better part of the community, let the uncandid dissenter declare them so—he shall be thrown out and in the course of events his dealings must bring their own punishments, and considered no longer a Member, and it will be decreed even on earth, that he shall suffer in the icy corner of oblivion. The world appears not originally made for the private convenience of me alone—it does not—but is it not possible so to accommodate it to our own particular industry and liberal dealing. If to accommodate man and beast, heaven and earth, be beyond me, it is not possible:—what consequence then follows, or can their be any other than this—if I seek an interest of my own detached from that of others, I seek an interest that is chimerical and can never have existence. How then must I determine,—have I no interest at all? If I have not, I am a fool for staying here; it is a log-house and very cold and the sooner out of it the better, but why no interest—can I be contented with none but one separate and detached—is a social interest joined with others such an absurdity as not to be admitted. The bee, the beaver, and the tribes of herding animals are enough to convince me, that the thing is somewhere at least possible:—how then am I assured, that it is not equally true of man—admit it, and what follows,—honour and justice are my interest; the whole train of moral virtues are my interest; without some portion of which not even theives can maintain society,—but further still, I stop not here; I pursue this social interest, as far as I can trace my several relations—I pass from my own stock to my own neighbourhood, my own nation, to the whole race of mankind as dispersed throughout the earth—am I not related to them all by the mutual aids of commerce, by that common nature of which we all participate. Again—I must have food and raiment: without a genial warmth I instantly perish.—Mr. Editor, I shall at present conclude by quoting the language of Harris,——"Am "I not related in this view to the very "earth itself; to the distant sun from "whose beams I derive vigour; to that "stupendous course and order of the in-"finite host of heaven, by which the "times and seasons ever uniformly pass "on---were this order once confounded, "I could not possibly survive a moment, "so absolutely do I depend upon this "common general welfare. What then "have I to do but to enlarge virtue into "piety, not only honour and justice what "I owe to man, is my interest, but gra-"titude, also acquiescence, resignation, "adoration, and all I owe to this great "polity and its greater Governor, our "common parent, but if all these moral "and divine habits be my interest, I need "not surely seek for a better, I have an "interest compatable which I live,—I have "an interest which may exist, without "mending or marring the general order "of events, I can bear whatever happens "with manlike magnanimity, can be "fully happy in the good which I posess "and can pass through this turbid, this "fickle, fleeting period without bewail-"ings, or envyings, or murmurings, or "complaints."

Too long the world shut out this shaded icy knob---a brighter sun is rising and may men's minds accompany.

A STRANGER,
but a friend to the Island.

A PERSIAN LETTER.

The following is extract from the Correspondence of Muly Cid Sadi, the Persian Ambassador, dated from London to a friend at Isphan:—

"The *Nobles* of this country have as little to distinguish them, when they walk or ride out, as in their house, from those of merchants or rich shopkeepers; no one prostratres himself before them; they are pushed about the streets, as if they were so many water carriers. Though I am a Mussulman and an Ambassador, and therefore, in the eyes of England, next their own Sovereign and the Princes of the blood, yet, were I to demand the head of an Englishman who offended me, even by laughing at my beard, it would not be granted me; such is the barbarism of this country: but in our civilized Kingdom, you well know, that if an English Ambassador was to demand the heads of a dozen Persians, they would be instantly sent to him in a hamper, as readily as so many turnips; but in this country the law is without vigour, and the men without beards. The women govern the house, and none even know how to sit right but the *Tailors*. I have seen nothing like a Persian levee but a tailor's shop-board: there every one sits at his ease, in all his natural and unrestrained dignity. I have seen the only natural spectacle they have in this country, which is called *Blue Beard*. When I saw *Blue Beard* I thought I saw my father, he ordered off the heads of his wives with true Persian dignity, and reminded me of your illustrious grandfather, who extinguished a squabble amongst the women of his harem, by decapitating one wife and three slaves, and slitting the tongues of the other fair ones. A few examples of this kind would be of infinite use amongst this people; but as I have told you before, the law is unluckily in the way.

The following extract of a letter written by Dr. Franklin to the Speaker of the House of Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania in 1767, is very applicable to the present state of this Province.

"I am inclided to think with you that the small sum you have issued to discharge the public debts only will be materially affected in its credit for want of a legal tender, considering especially the present extreme want of money in the Province. You appeal to me to point out the true cause of the general distress,---viz. the late luxurious mode of living introduced by a too great plenty of cash. It is indeed amazing to consider that we had a quantity sufficient before the war began, and that the war added immensely to that quantity, by the sums spent among us by the Crown, and the paper struck and issued in the Province, and now in so few years all the money spent by the Crown is gone away, and has carried with it all the Gold and Silver we had before leaving us bare and empty. But I am inclined to think that the mere making more money will not mend our circumstances, if we do not return to that industry and frugality which were the fundamental causes of our former prosperity. Perhaps we may be driven to this by a want of Cash, and by making no Paper Money at all of any sort.

Charlotte-Town,
SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1818.

The Mail which was made up on Wednesday last for Halifax, left this place on Thursday. We have much reason to fear that the great quantity of floating Ice, in the Strait, will prevent the Carrier from crossing for a few days to come.

The Schooner which appeared in the entrance of this Harbour yesterday morning, is said to be one of those which had been prevented making this Port in the commencement of the Winter, and forced to take shelter upon the contiguous shores.

MARRIED.] *At Vernon River, on the 6th inst. by J. L. Hayden, Esq Mr.* HENRY MUSIC, *of Gallows Point, to* ELIZABETH *eldest daughter of Mr.* EPHRAIM GAY.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a work-shop, in a part of Mr. W Gardiner's House, where he intends carrying on the White-Smith Business, Bell-Hanging, Locks and Keys made and repaired, Gun Locks repaired, Brass, Copper, and metal ware made and repaired, Ladie's Fans, Parasols, and Umberellas covered and repaired.—From assiduity and attention to his Business, and after a workmanlike manner, he trusts he shall merit a share of their patronage.

John Couzans.

April 18, 1818.

Daniel Boughton,
BLOCK-MAKER.

At the House nearly opposite Mr. Pleaces has on hand and for sale Blocks of all sizes. Ship-wrights Mallets, &c. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

April 17, 1818.

Sheriff's Proclamations.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of the following Town Lots, viz.—— No. 1, 2, 3, 33, 34, 40, 58, 67, 68, 69, 85, 86, 88, 90, and ½ 36, in the first hundred of Town Lots, in Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the law in such case made and provided.

I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within 30 days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said 30 days, for judgment to be passed against the said Town Lots and parts or shares of Town Lots, so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand, this 14th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to His Majesty from and out of the following Town Lots No. 46, 48, 72, 73, 74, 75, 81, 82, 85, in the second hundred of Town Lots, in Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within 30 days from the date of this my Proclamation application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said 30 days for judgment to be passed against the said Town Lots so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to His Majesty from and out of the following Town Lots, viz. No. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 18, 19, 31, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 69, 90, 100, in the third hundred of Town Lots in Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within 30 days from the date of this my Proclamation application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward at its next sitting after the expiration of the said 30 days for judgment to be passed against the said Town Lots so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

Sheriff's Proclamations.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to His Majesty from and out of the following Town Lots viz. No 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 24, 39, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 67, 72, 74, 75, 80, 81, 85, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, in the 4th hundred of Town Lots, in Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within 30 days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said 30 days for judgment to be passed against the said Town Lots so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to His Majesty from and out of the following Town Lots, and parts or shares of Town Lots, viz. No. 1, 8, 9, ¾ 10, 11, 12, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 53, 60, 63, 77, 79, 80, 83, 84, 85, 88, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, in the 5th hundred of Town Lots in Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within 30 days from the date of this my Proclamation application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said 30 days for judgment to be passed against the said Town Lots and parts or shares of Town Lots so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber at Mr. Jury's Clock & Watch Maker, cheap for Cash the following articles,

HYSON, best and second Souchong Teas, best loaf Sugar, best and second Jamaica Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Brandy, Gin, Jamaica Spirits, Rum, Port & Madeira Wine, Gun Powder, shot, flints, leaf, fig, and twist Tobacco, spanish and american segars, tobacco pipes, scotch and rappee snuff, blacking, lamp-black, best superfine Baltimore FLOUR, white and red Flannel, India silk Handkerchiefs, men and boys fine and coarse Hats, women's and childrens fashionable Bonnetts, a few pair emigrant shoes.

☞The highest price given for Furs of all kinds, and paid in Cash.

Benjamin Kington.

Jan. 29, 1818.

Lost,

ON Monday the 30th March, between the Printing Office, and Mr. Sims' a spotted Handkerchief with Images, containing 2 brown paper parcels, one parcel containing 2 gold Rings, and the other 3 hair Combs and 6 ounces of Copperas, any person having found the same, by leaving it at the Printing Office shall receive Ten Shillings reward. Description of the Rings, one a narrow hair Ring with the initials M. W. the other with the name of Mary Wall, in full.

Michael Wall,

April 1st, 1818. Three Rivers.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of the following PASTURE LOTS, viz. No. 42, 53, 62, 64, 71, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 147, 148, 149, 235, 236, 294, 555, 556, in the Royalty of Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within 30 days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said 30 days for judgment to be passed against the said Pasture Lots so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

Prince-Edward Island, } *WHEREAS His Excellency the*
to wit. } *Lieutenant Governor*

has by a Commission under the Great Seal of the said Island, bearing date the Thirteeth day of April, inst. constituted and appointed me a Commissioner to hold an Inquest of Office, to enquire by the Oathes of good and lawful Men of the said Island, whether BROOK WATSON, *Merchant, has, or has not performed, fulfilled, and kept the conditions of a grant to him of* 20,000 *acres, being Lot or Township Number Fifteen, in the said Island, Now in Pursuance of the said Commission I shall on Wednesday the Thirteeth day of May next, hold an Inquest of Office, within the Court-House at Charlotte Town, to inquire for and on behalf of his Majesty the King touching the matters in and by the said Commission directed and appointed of which all concerned are hereby notified.*

Given under my hand and seal at Charlotte-Town, the 13th day of April in the 58th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty.

Charles Wright,

Commissioner.

Office of the Receiver General of Quit Rent, Charlotte-Town, April 15th, 1818.

☞NOTICE.☜

ALL Proprietors of Lands or parts or shares of Lots of Land, (in this Island,) or their Agents, are required to pay particular attention to the Sheriff's Proclamation, and in the event of any Lots being proclaimed by mistake and on which the arrears of Quit Rent have been received; application must be made before the expiration of the period mentioned in the said Proclamation for such unavoidable errors to be corrected.

J. E. Carmichael,

Acting Receiver General of Quit Rent.

To be Let,

And possession given the 1st May,

THE Estate of Rose Bank, (formerly called Stewart Hall,) lately occupied by Robert Stewart, Esq. deceased, consisting of 200 acres of Land, about 50 of which are cleared and well cultivated and capable of producing good crops of Hay, Corn, &c.

There is an excellent Dwelling-House, consisting of a dining room, drawing room, and four bed rooms, with a good kitchen and cellar, the offices are lately built, very capacious, and the Garden well stocked with fruit trees.

For further particulars apply to

Charles Wright.

Charlotte-Town, April 16.

For Sale,

A BOAT of about 13 feet keel, with all her Sails, Rigging, Anchor, &c.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Robinson, or Mrs. Woods, Charlotte-Town. *April 17.*

Ten Pounds Reward,

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

By Order,

Fade Goff, D. C. C.

NEWS-PAPERS.

The importance of the Public Journals, in every point of view, Political, Moral, and Religious; in relation alſo to Commerce, the Fine Arts, and indeed to whatever can embelliſh Society, and ſupport the beſt intereſts of a State, induced us a few days ago to draw the attention of our Readers to a Circular, which had been iſſued by the Poſt-Maſter-General of Ireland, addreſſed to all the Surveyors and Deputy Poſt-Maſters of that country relative to Newſpapers, in conſequence of frequent complaints of failures attending the diſtribution of them. The News-Venders are a very reſpectable Body of men, and are the Agents for communicating thoſe eſſential benefits which we have noticed through the Empire, and indeed throughout Europe, and every part of the civilized world. It is therefore of very great importance that there ſhould be no impediment to thoſe labours which are ſo advantageous to mankind, and that every poſſible care ſhould be taken to obviate all obſtacles that may interfere with that correctneſs, fidelity, and diſpatch for which this claſs of the community are peculiary diſtinguſhed. Hence we feel great pleaſure in having firſt drawn attention to this ſubject, and now inſtating, that we underſtand that the ſame Regulations which have taken place in Ireland are to be tranſmitted to all the Surveyors and Deputy Serveyors in this Country. Nothing, we are ſure, can be more corect than the General Poſt Office here, as well as in Dublin; but it does happen that complaints frequently are received at the office of every Newspaper, of irregularity in the receipt of them by the Subſcribers. Whence can this ariſe? The News-Venders themſelves take good care, it is their intereſt, that they ſhall be ſent regularly from the different offices:—and they are with equal regularity diſpatched from the General Poſt Office. Is it that perſons do not conceive it to be any great offence to detain or prevent a Newſpaper from reaching the perſon it is addreſſed to? Surely they cannot be ignorant that they are committing a direct fraud. The detention of a Newſpaper directly robs the individual to whom it is addreſſed of a matter on which he places much value---it indirectly, but very effectually, plunders the perſon engaged in the hazardous and expenſive purſuit of printing it, and all thoſe to whom the Eſtabliſhment in which it is prepared is a ſource of bread;---but theſe are trivial crimes, compared to the flagitious breach of public truſt that is involved in the act---and its ruinous operation in impending the circulation of intelligence. No one gets a Newſpaper who does not want it. If it merely contributes to amuſement, why ſhould the perſon who pays for the amuſement be deprived of it? but we need ſcarcely obſerve, that there is no reader of a Newspaper who is not occaſionally indebted to the periodical preſs for ſomething more than entertainment.---To nine-tenths, to merchants, farmers, artiſans, ſoldiers, ſailors, men of ſcience of all deſcriptions; profeſſional men of all denominations---ſenators---the very perſons conſtituting the executive Government---every ſingle ſheet which is committed to the Poſt Office is more or leſs uſeful. The evil which we reprobate, is to them of the moſt ſerious deſcription. But we truſt and hope that the meaſures adopted will furniſh a ſpeedy and efficient remedy.---Sun.

MAXIM.

The Dutch have a good proverb:---Thefts never enrich, alms never impoveriſh, prayers hinder no work.

Militia Adjutant General's Office,
Charlotte-Town, April 3d, 1818.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleaſed to direct that the Forms of Warrants and Circular of the 23d April 1816, be re-printed and that the ſeveral Officers of Militia, and all concerned pay due attention thereto, the ſame being grounded on the exiſting Militia Law now in force, upon which the printed Book of Regulations which have never been revoked were formed: It will be recollected that the Spring Drills and Muſters of the Militia commenced with the firſt Thurſday in March, and that the uſual Returns are to be ſent into this Office.

J. F. HOLLAND,
Col. & Adjt. Gen. Mil.

Circular.

Militia Adjutant General's Office,
Charlotte-Town, April 23d, 1816.

SIR,—By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor I herewith tranſmit You ſeveral approved Forms of Warrants, which are to be uſed by You or in your abſence by the Chief Officer commanding Your Company—as circumſtances require.

You are to obſerve that there is no Summons requiſite to bring a Delinquent for non-attendance the firſt time before you—it is ſufficient that the Clerk of the Company verbally call on him for the amount of his Fine, which in caſe of his refuſing to pay, you then iſſue the Warrant of Diſtreſs according the Form marked A. If the Delinquent has no Effects whereon to levy the amount of the Fine, you iſſue your Warrant to Commit according to Form marked B. In the event of the Delinquent abſenting himſelf a ſecond time you are to iſſue the Warrant to bring him to the Field according to the Form marked C.—and in caſe of his not offering you ſuch a reaſonable excuſe as you may deem ſufficient, you commit the Offender for Five Days, according to the Form B. You are at the Firſt Muſter of your Company, after the receipt of this Letter to read the ſame to your Company, ſo that they may be fully aware of the Penalties they are liable to for neglect of Duty in the inſtance alluded to.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Ob'dt Servant,
J. F. HOLLAND,
Col. & Adjt. Gen. Mil.

To
the Captain of
County Militia.

A

Prince Edward Island, } To
County, to wit. } Clerk of

WHEREAS of
Parish, Yeoman and
in the Company of Militia, under my command, hath incurred the Penalty of *Five Shillings* current money of the ſaid Iſland, for not attending appointed to be held at on the day of with the ſum of of Costs, amounting together to the ſum of and the ſame hath been fully proved before me according to Law.

THESE are therefore to command you to levy the ſaid ſum of by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Goods and Chattels of the ſaid and hereby order and direct the ſaid Goods and Chattels ſo to be diſtrained to be ſold and diſpoſed of within *Fourteen Days*, unleſs the ſaid ſum of for which ſuch Diſtreſs ſhall be made together with the reaſonable charges of taking and levying ſuch Diſtreſs ſhall be ſooner paid, and you are alſo hereby commanded to certify to me what you ſhall do by virtue of this my Warrant.

Given under my Hand and Seal the day of 18

B

Prince Edward Island, } To
County, to wit. } Sheriff of Prince Edward Iſland, or to his Jailor.

YOU are hereby required to receive of Company of the County Militia, who was guilty of not attending on the day of in the Year of our Lord 181 at a Muſter or Training, and him cloſely confine in your Jail for the ſpace of Five Days, to be computed from the time of his being delivered into your Cuſtody, at the expiration of which you are to releaſe the ſaid on his paying your Fees. And this to You, or either of You, ſhall be your ſufficient Warrant.

Given under my Hand and Seal this day of at in the Year of our Lord 18

C

Prince Edward Island, } To the Conſta-
County, to wit. } ble of

WHEREAS an enrolled Militia Man in the Company of Militia and liable by Law to attend military Exercises on Training days and to perform military Watches, hath abſented himſelf a ſecond day from (*Military Exercise on a Training Day, or Military Watches, as the case may be,*) on the day of without making ſufficient excuſe to the Chief Officer for ſuch his abſence as hath appeared to me by ſufficient evidence.

THESE are therefore to commaud You to apprehend the ſaid and bring him forthwith to the Field where ſaid was appointed to be held,—there to be puniſhed as is by Law permitted and directed.

Given under my Hand and Seal at this day of in the Year of our Lord 18

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1818. No. 29.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Seventeenth day of February instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Eleventh day of August next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Third day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry,

God save the King.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a work-shop, in a part of Mr. W. Gardiner's House, where he intends carrying on the White-Smith Business, Bell-Hanging, Locks and Keys made and repaired, Gun Locks repaired, Brass, Copper and metal ware mended and repaired, Ladies Fans, Parasols, and Umberellas covered and repaired —From assiduity and attention to his Business, and after a workmanlike manner, he trusts he shall merit a share of their patronage.

John Couzans.

April 18, 1818.

Notice

To all whom it may Concern.

WE the undersigned who are authorized by Licence from His Excellency the Governor, to keep Houses of Entertainment, and retail Spirituous Liquors; that we feeling it our indispensible duty to enquire after all and every Person who are in the habit of selling and retailing Spirituous Liquors without Licence within this Island, that we shall come forward and inform against all such Persons, that they may be prosecuted as defrauders of his Majesty's Revenue of this Island.

☞ *Four Dollars Reward will be given to any Person who will give information of any such smuggling Retailers after the date hereof to any of the Undersigned.*

(Signed)

John M'Donald, Wind Mill.
Thomas Sims, Star and Garter.
James Coles, Light-Horse.
John Howell, Wellington Hotel.

Charlotte-Town, March 21st, 1818. tf

Private Entertainment

and good Stabling, by JOHN JURY,

J. J. has on hand an assortment of Jewellery, cheap for cash. All repairs to Clocks and Watches done on the most reasonable terms.

☞ The highest price given for Old Gold and Silver.

January 15.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rents due and payable to his Majesty, from and out of 9415 acres of Land, part of Lot or Township No 18, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to Proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days, for judgment to be passed against the said 9415 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff.

Sheriffs Office, Charlotte-Town. 1m.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 10,420 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 45, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to Proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 10,420 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriffs Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 2718 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 17, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 2718 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 8048 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 47, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days, for judgment to be passed against the said 8048 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
~~Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.~~ Sheriff.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rents due and payable to his Majesty, from and out of 12,567 acres of Land, part of Lot or Township No. 38, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it may or can concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 12,567 acres of Land, so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 21st day of March, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

John Graham, Tailor.

PRESENTS *his thanks to the Public for the liberal encouragement he has received in the line of his profession,---having engaged several very able workmen and being determined to work at the most reduced prices, with fidelity and dispatch, he trusts he shall merit a share of their patronage.*

April 24th.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 16,200 acres of Land, part of Lot or Township No. 52, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 16,200 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 17,850 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 54, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majestys Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 17,850 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriffs Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 800 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 49, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 800 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to His Majesty from and out of 2000 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 44, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for Judgment to be passed against the said 2000 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriffs Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty, from and out of 4,475 acres of Land, part of Lot or Township No. 37, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 4,475 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 21st day of March, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

To be Let on the shares,

For the Term of six years that well known Farm belonging to the Subscriber on Lot 16, Richmond Bay,—any Person desirous of taking the same, will get immediate possession by applying to the Subscriber.

DONALD CAMPBELL, *sen.*

Lot 16, Richmond Bay, April 20, 1818.

AGRICULTURE IN CHINA.

"In the empire of China, which contains nearly half the number of the human race, no spot of ground that is capable of cultivation, is neglected, though never so small or difficulty of access. Roots and greens are there the principal nourishment of the inhabitants—and they spare no pains to procure them in the greatest variety and of the best kinds. They have several kinds of roots and edible herbs which are not known in Europe—and besides cultivating all their Lands, they obtain crops from several aquatic plants which are used as delicacies at the Chinese tables, particularly the water chesnut. This, by the imperial order, has been cultivated in all the lakes and marshes belonging to the empire. All the canals, which water the Emperor's garden are covered with it. The ponds and ditches every where are overspread with the flowers and verdure of this plant—which bears a fruit enclosed in a husk like a chesnut—and of a very palatable and wholesome nature.

"In a narrative of Lord Macartney's embassy to China, it is related that his lordships attendants, in passing through a part of that Empire, saw a man cultivating the side of a precipice—that, on examination, they found that he had a rope fastened round his middle, which was secured at the top of the mountain—and by which he let himself down to any part of the precipice, where a few yards of feasible ground gave him encouragement to plant his vegatables and sow his corn.—The whole of the cultivated spots, which were at some distance from each other, appeared to be not more than half an acre—and near the bottom of the precipice, on a hillock, he had a little hut, where he supported a wife and family in this hazardous manner.

"By reason of the universal industry of the Chinese, together with their skill in husbandry, and their simple mode of living, almost every man is able to support a family—accordingly they marry young, and multiply and cover the earth like grasshoppers. They are classed in the denomination of *pagan*, but some of their habits and customs are highly worthy of the notice and imitation of *christian* people."

From an American Paper.

INDIANS INDIFFERENT ABOUT DYING.

An Indian meets death, when he approaches him in his hut, with the same resolution he has often faced him in the field. His indifference relative to this important article, which is the source of so many apprehensions among almost every other nation, is truly admirable. When his fate is pronounced by his physician, and it remains no longer certain, he harangues those about him with the greatest composure.

If he is a chief and has a family, he makes a kind of funeral oration, which he concludes by giving to his children such advice for the regulation of their conduct, as he thinks necessary. He then takes leave of the friends, and issues out orders for the preparation of a feast, which is designed to regale those of his tribe that come to pronounce his eulogium.

After the breath is departed, the body is dressed in the same attire it usually wore whilst living; his face is painted, and he is seated in an erect posture, on a mat or skin placed in the middle of the hut, with his weapons by his side. His relations being seated round, each harrangues in turn the deceased: and if he has been a great warrior, recounts his heroic actions, nearly to the following purport, which in the Indian language, is extremely poetical and pleasing:

"You still sit among us, brother. Your person retains its usual resemblance, and continues similar to ours, without any visible deficiency, except that it has lost the powers of action. But whither is that breath flown, which a few hours ago sent up smoke to the Great Spirit? Why are those lips silent, that lately delivered to us so expressive and pleasing language? Why are those feet motionless, that a short time ago were fleeter than the deer on yonder mountains? Why useless hang those arms that would climb the tallest tree, or draw the toughest bow? Alas! every part of that frame which we lately beheld with admiration and wonder, is now become as inanimate as it were three hundred winters ago. We will not, however, bemoan thee, as if thou wast forever lost to us, or that thy name should be buried in oblivion; thy soul yet lives in the great country of spirits, with those of thy nation that are gone before thee; and though we are left behind, to perpetuate thy fame, we shall one day join thee. Actuated by the respect we bore thee whilst living, we now come to tender to thee the last act of kindness it is in their power to bestow; that thy body might not lie neglected on the plain, and become a prey to the beasts of the field, or the fowls of the air, we will take care to lay it with those of thy predecessors who are gone before thee; hoping, at the same time, that thy spirit will feed with their spirits, and be ready to receive ours, when we also shall arrive at the great country of souls."

In short speeches, some what similar to this, does every chief speak the praises of his departed friend. When they have so done, if they happen to be at a great distance from the place of interment appropriated to their tribe, and the person dies during the winter season, they wrap the body in skins, and lay it on a high stage built for this purpose, or on the branches of a large tree, till the Spring arrives. They then carry it, together with all those belonging to the same nation, to the general burial place, where it is interred with some ceremonies that I could not discover.

THE REAL CAUSE OF THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN COOK.

(From the Literary Gazette,)

Professor Pictet, of Geneva, editor of the *Bibliotheque Universelle*, paid a visit, in the month of July, 1817, on board an American Corvette, lying in the harbour of Genoa, the owner of which, Mr. Crowninshield, is on a voyage of pleasure, and had already visited several parts of the Mediterranean. His vessel appeared on the outside to be a masterpiece of naval architecture, and the interior arrangement and furniture were so convenient and elegant, that during its stay in the harbour it was constantly full of curious and admiring visitors.

A sensible negro acts on board the vessel, in the double capacity of cook and of calculator of all the nautical observations, necessary for determining the latitudes and longitudes. This negro has lived two years in the Sandwich Islands, where Captain Cook was killed. The tradition of that event is preserved in the island (Owhyhee); and according to him the following is the account given:—

Capt. Cook, who was in want of wood as well as water, had perceived near the shore an old hut, which appeared to him to be neglected and gone to decay; and the wood of which he thought to be drier than that of the newly felled trees; he therefore gave orders to pull down the hut, without having first consulted the natives. Neither he nor his people, doubtless, knew (and after the turn the affair took, none of them could learn) that the place was *tabooed*.—The islanders did not hesitate a moment to prevent by a desparate attack, an act which they considered as an impropriety; they killed some of the workmen, and put the others to flight. Probably those who escaped did not know the real cause of the attack which was so fatal to a part of the crew.

The negro cook appeared much affected by the recollection of his abode at Owhyhee, and ardently desires to return thither. He described this island as the happiest country in the world; and his account of the moral, mild, and hospitable character of the inhabitants, forms a striking contrast to the opinion that has been formed of them, on account of that unexpected, and as was supposed, unprovoked attack. He had learned to speak the language of the country with tolerable fluency, and some words which he pronounced appeared to be at least as soft in their tone, as those of most of the European languages.

He was questioned respecting the cooking of the islanders, and particularly their manner of roasting hogs upon hot stones.—His answers were very intelligible and clear; and he often enhanced by various gestures the clearness of his descriptions. He bestowed great praises on the talents and the character of the King of the island. He is already possessed of a navy, and sent ships to China. He has also a body guard, armed with muskets and lances, which they manage with dexterity. He employs himself with great ardor in the civilization of his people. The succession to the throne is hereditary, and the King has three wives.

APHORISM.—A king may make a man honorable and right honorable, but he can never make him a man of honor.

To the Publisher o

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To the Publisher of the P. E. I. Gazette.

SIR,—Being an old inhabitant of this Colony and one who has regarded its prosperity with an unfeigned desire to use every exertion for its prosperity, I must therefore be allowed the plain style of one more inclined to make himself fully understood, than to shine in sholastic metaphors or the fastidious pertness of a pedant. I can also say, with much assurance, that my exertions have had no other intentions in view, than that my interests should keep pace with the general prosperity of the Colony. I have never been the Demagogue of a party for the vain expectations of popular applause, or a Pedagogue to teach the flimsy science of trick and dissimulation. I neither court places or honors; and what may be thought more wonderful,—the observations I made upwards of twenty years since, on what appeared then the most advantageous mode of advancing the settlement and consequent welfare of the Colony, are still the same. The consideration that gave birth to my *observations* at that distant period, were simple, unsophisticated by land speculations, or the convenience of a set of new ideas for a year, which might make me the instrument of Land Proprietors in England, and a presumptive friend of an infant Colony in the Gulph of St. Lawrence. The truth is, I am not a shifting Lawyer, or a bird of passage, which are too often to be found ready to blow *hot* and *cold*, as they call it, as the times may best suit their vanities and extravagance. Such, Mr. Publisher, is the character of the man, who offers to make *observations* to your Readers, relying on your readiness to give them insertion in your useful publication, and and at the same time trusting they may, from time to time, lead to that solid reasoning which should always attend the discussion of public matters—divesting the public interest of faction, private animosity, family dissentions and short sighted cunning.

As I at first suggested, it may be necessary for me to assure the public, that I shall not confine myself to any particular subject in my different Incubrations. Among the various topics of a public nature which daily occur to my mind is the payment of Quit Rent. This object, which progressively brings on an Escheat, has been called a grand political bubble, almost as far back as the Sales of Lands in 1781. The act of the Island passed in 1802, was only partially enforced, until the present year. What collections were then made, and from what class of settlers, is very generally known; and if documents have been handed over to the present Acting Receiver General of Quit Rent, perhaps I may be enabled to unfold to public view how *things* were managed in former times. This *grand* political bubble has at length exploded, and I have great reason to hope the expulsion of inflamatory air which it contained may sweep the origin and chicanery of its existence to the cares of the evil geni that made it an *ignis fatuus* of delusion.

By the passing away of this bubble we have much confidence in the anticipation of substance for *confined* air. The evil day which must have been plainly seen approaching to some, whose puerile speculations in accumulating Lands upon a *windy* foundation, has given way to the only system which can insure permanency in title and a speedy settlement of the Colony.—The old bubbling traffic could never ensure a good title, although the consideration was enormous—but now new settlers may (as the Poet in your former Paper says) have George our King for a Landlord, and tho' a prompt one, is at the same time the most reasonable of all his speculating subjects.

As to the Quit Rent Law which is now complained of by some of the once advocates of Escheat, it appears in the course of my observations founded upon the soundest reason—perhaps in its operation it may require amendment—time will discover—but let me ask any man of common sense, if ever he knew a Law however mild in its operation, merited the praise of a knave or an unthinking querellous complainer. Laws are made for the whole body of the people, not any one in particular, and we ought only to complain when they are partially administered; and I have for some time observed that such points as come constitutionally before the executive department have met a steady prompt, and vigorous discussion, with a due impartial consideration of the measure, without bias, or the influence of person. A continuation of such an administration must inevitably bring about a reverse of that old lethargic system that has kept back a valuable Colony, which will soon be known and become serviceable to the British Empire.

AN OLD OBSERVER.

P. S. In my next observations I shall take into consideration the character and conduct of some of the Deputies and Bailiffs.

Charlotte-Town,
MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1818.

The Mail which left this place upon the 16th for Pictou, (as we conjectured in our last Gazette,) had not left the Island on Thursday last, but as the ice in the Strait has greatly disappeared in the last two days we may expect the return of the Carrier by the last of the week.

The continuation of fine weather, in this quarter, has seldom been surpassed. The progress already made in Agriculture, and the forward appearance of the grass at this time, are much greater than they were at the same date last year in May. Should a succession of seasons continue as favourable as the present, we may place great hopes in the expectation of an approaching superabundant harvest.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint F. J. JACKSON, Esq. to be High Sheriff for this Island, to serve the ensuing Year.

MARRIED.] Yesterday by the Revd. Theophilus Desbrisay, Mr. GEORGE PROCTOR, to Miss JANE CANTELLO, second daughter of Mr. James Cantello of this town.

To be Sold by Auction,

At the Store of Messrs. T. & A. Desbrisay, on Wednesday next the 29th April, inst. at 11 o'clock A. M.

a select assortment of

Jewellery, Saddlery, Cuttlery, Stationary, Haberdashery, and Hosiery,

among which are Knives and Forks, Razors, Scissors, and Pen-knives; new and second hand Saddles and Bridles, 3 setts of new Harness, side Saddles, &c. &c. Foolscap Paper cut and uncut, gilt Letter do. Wafers, &c. Printed Cottons, Men's Handkerchiefs, Flannel Worsted & Cotton Drawers, Men's and Women's Cotton and Worsted Stockings, a few pair of Hessian and Wellington Boots.

ALSO,

a neat collection of BOOKS, consisting of—Burton's History of Scotland & Ireland, Adolphus History of France to the Revolution, 3 vols. Bible and Prayer Book elegantly bound in Russia, Court Calendar for 1817, Thompson's Seasons, &c.

ROBERT PYKE, Broker.

N. B. The Sale will continue each Market day till the whole is disposed of.

April 27, 1818.

BOOKS.

THE following valuable Books are received and for Sale at the Gazette-Office, at reduced prices for prompt payment, viz.

Family Bibles,	*Domestic Medicine,*
Blair's Sermons,	*Life of St. Patrick,*
Essays on Faith,	*Song Books,*
Christian's Daily Companion,	*Plays, consisting of the*
Think well on't.	*Lady of the Lake,*
Office of the Virgin,	*Marmion, Tekeli,*
Miller's Gardner,	*False Friend,*
Dowling's Book-keeping,	*Wicklow Mines,*
Jackson's do.	*Foundling of the Forest,*
Leiter Writer,	*Rugantino,*
Adele et Theodore, (French)	*Blue Beard,*
Magazin des Enfans, (French)	*Timour Tartar,*
Honorine D'Userche, (French)	*Alla Baba,*
Moral and interesting Dialogues in French and English.	*Battle of Augrim, &. Art of telling Dreams.*

Elegant Copper-plate prints of H. R. H. Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke of Wellington, Earl Moira, St. Helena, &c. with a number of scenes taken from the new Testament.

ALSO,—the following highly useful School Books,

Enfield's Speaker,	Children's Geographies,		
Poney's Grammar,	History of England by Goldsmith,		
Entick's Dictionary,	do.	Rome,	do.
Johnson's do.	do.	Greece,	do.
Boyer's do.			

Notice.

Chief Overseer of Road's Office,
Charlotte-Town, April 22d, 1818.

PRIOR *to commencing the Statute Labour for the present year, and not to interfere with ground under seed,—timely information is now given to Persons having Fences erected on the Roads to remove the same immediately, so as to admit the Road to have its full and proper width, being* 60 *feet, under pain of being fined* 40*s. and having the same removed at the expence of the Delinquent, and all persons making encroachments on the Road or placing Obstructions by throwing Roots of Trees, Stones, &c. thereon, or having Swinging Gates or Bars across the Road, will be duly prosecuted according to Law.*

J. F. HOLLAND,
Chief Overseer of Roads.

Blanks for Sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrate's Summonses, Executions, Capias Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpœnas; Leases, Bills of Lading, Officer's Half-pay Certificates, Widow's Pension Certificates, &c.

Sheriff's Proclamations.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of the following Town Lots, viz.—No. 40, 58, 67, 85, 86, 88, and 136, in the first hundred of Town Lots, in Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the law in such case made and provided.

I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within 30 days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said 30 days, for judgment to be passed against the said Town Lots and parts or shares of Town Lots, so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand, this 14th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to His Majesty from and out of the following Town Lots No. 46, 48, 72, 73, 74, 75, 81, 82, 85, in the second hundred of Town Lots, in Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within 30 days from the date of this my Proclamation application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said 30 days for judgment to be passed against the said Town Lots so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to His Majesty from and out of the following Town Lots, viz. No. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 18, 19, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 69, 90, 100, in the third hundred of Town Lots in Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within 30 days from the date of this my Proclamation application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward at its next sitting after the expiration of the said 30 days for judgment to be passed against the said Town Lots so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

Sheriff's Proclamations.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to His Majesty from and out of the following Town Lots viz. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 24, 39, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 67, 72, 74, 75, 80, 81, 85, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, in the 4th hundred of Town Lots, in Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within 30 days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said 30 days for judgment to be passed against the said Town Lots so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to His Majesty from and out of the following Town Lots, and parts or shares of Town Lots, viz. No. 1, 8, 9, 11, 12, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 53, 60, 63, 77, 79, 80, 83, 84, 88, 91, in the 5th hundred of Town Lots in Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within 30 days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said 30 days for judgment to be passed against the said Town Lots and parts or shares of Town Lots so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber at Mr. Jury's Clock & Watch Maker, cheap for Cash the following articles,

HYSON, best and second Souchong Teas, best loaf Sugar, best and second Jamaica Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Brandy, Gin, Jamaica Spirits, Rum, Port & Madeira Wine, Gun Powder, shot, flints, leaf, fig, and twist Tobacco, spanish and american segars, tobacco pipes, scotch and rappee snuff, blacking, lamp-black, best superfine Baltimore FLOUR, white and red Flannel, India silk Handkerchiefs, men and boys fine and coarse Hats, women's and childrens fashionable Bonnetts, a few pair emigrant shoes.

☞The highest price given for Furs of all kinds, and paid in Cash.

Benjamin Kington.

Jan. 29, 1818.

Daniel Boughton,

BLOCK-MAKER.

At the House nearly opposite Mr. Pleaces has on hand and for sale Blocks of all sizes, Ship-wrights Mallets, &c. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

April 17, 1818.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of the following PASTURE LOTS, viz. No. 42, 53, 62, 64, 71, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 147, 148, 149, 235, 236, 294, 555, 556, in the Royalty of Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within 30 days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said 30 days for judgment to be passed against the said Pasture Lots so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

Prince Edward Island, } *WHEREAS His*
to wit. } *Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has by a Commission under the Great Seal of the said Island, bearing date the Thirteeth day of April, inst. constituted and appointed me a Commissioner to hold an Inquest of Office, to enquire by the Oathes of good and lawful Men of the said Island, whether BROOK WATSON, Merchant, has, or has not performed, fulfilled, and kept the conditions of a grant to him of 20,000 acres, being Lot or Township Number Fifteen, in the said Island. Now in Pursuance of the said Commission I shall on Wednesday the Thirteeth day of May next, hold an Inquest of Office, within the Court-House at Charlotte Town, to inquire for and on behalf of his Majesty the King touching the matters in and by the said Commission directed and appointed of which all concerned are hereby notified.*

Given under my hand and seal at Charlotte-Town, the 13th day of April in the 58th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty.

Charles Wright,

Commissioner.

Office of the Receiver General of Quit Rent, Charlotte-Town, April 15th, 1818.

☞NOTICE.☜

ALL Proprietors of Lands or parts or shares of Lots of Land, (in this Island,) or their Agents, are required to pay particular attention to the Sheriff's Proclamation, and in the event of any Lots being proclaimed by mistake and on which the arrears of Quit Rent have been received; application must be made before the expiration of the period mentioned in the said Proclamation for such unavoidable errors to be corrected.

J. E. Carmichael,

Acting Receiver General of Quit Rent.

To be Let,

And possession given the 1st May,

THE Estate of Rose Bank, (formerly called Stewart Hall,) lately occupied by Robert Stewart, Esq. deceased, consisting of 200 acres of Land, about 50 of which are cleared and well cultivated and capable of producing good crops of Hay, Corn, &c.

There is an excellent Dwelling-House, consisting of a dining room, drawing room, and four bed rooms, with a good kitchen and cellar, the offices are lately built, very capacious, and the Garden well stocked with fruit trees.

For further particulars apply to

Charles Wright.

Charlotte-Town, April 16.

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform all those who are indebted to him by Bond, Note, or Book Account, that he will be under the disagreeable necessity of taking immediate steps against them, unless they come forward and make payment without loss of time.

Ewen Cameron.

Nov. 26, 1817.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

By Order,

Fade Goff, D. C. C.

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April 18, 1813.

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(Signed)

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Charlotte-Town, Mar

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1818. No. 30.

[15s. PER ANNUM] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Seventeenth day of February instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Eleventh day of August next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Third day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a work-shop, in a part of Mr. W. Gardiner's House, where he intends carrying on the White-Smith Business, Bell-Hanging, Locks and Keys made and repaired, Gun Locks repaired, Brass, Copper and metal ware mended and repaired, Ladies Fans, Parasols, and Umberellas covered and repaired.—From assiduity and attention to his Business, and after a workmanlike manner, he trusts he shall merit a share of their patronage.

John Couzans.

April 18, 1813.

Notice

To all whom it may Concern.

WE the undersigned who are authorized by Licence from His Excellency the Governor, to keep Houses of Entertainment, and retail Spirituous Liquors: that we feeling it our indispensible duty to enquire after all and every Person who are in the habit of selling and retailing Spirituous Liquors without Licence within this Island, that we shall come forward and inform against all such Persons, that they may be prosecuted as defrauders of his Majesty's Revenue of this Island.

☞ *Four Dollars Reward will be given to any Person who will give information of any such smuggling Retailers after the date hereof to any of the Undersigned.*

(Signed)

John M'Donald, Wind Mill.
Thomas Sims, Star and Garter.
James Coles, Light-Horse.
John Howell, Wellington Hotel.

Charlotte-Town, March 21st, 1818

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rents due and payable to his Majesty, from and out of 9415 acres of Land, part of Lot or Township No 18, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to Proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days, for judgment to be passed against the said 9415 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth, Sheriff.

Sheriffs Office, Charlotte-Town. 1m.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 10,420 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 45, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to Proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 10,420 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,

Sheriffs Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 2718 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 17, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 2718 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 8048 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 47, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days, for judgment to be passed against the said 8048 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to His Majesty from and out of 2000 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 44, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for Judgment to be passed against the said 2000 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,

Sheriffs Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 800 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 49, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 800 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 16,200 acres of Land, part of Lot or Township No. 52, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for Judgment to be passed against the said 16,200 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 17,850 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 54, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majestys Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for Judgment to be passed against the said 17,850 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,

Sheriffs Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of the following PASTURE LOTS, viz. No. 42, 53, 62, 64, 71, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 147, 148, 149, 235, 236, 294, 555, 556, in the Royalty of Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within 30 days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said 30 days for judgment to be passed against the said Pasture Lots so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

Notice.

Chief Overseer of Road's Office,
Charlotte-Town, April 22d, 1818.

PRIOR to commencing the Statute Labour for the present year, and not to interfere with ground under seed,—timely information is now given to Persons having Fences erected on the Roads to remove the same immediately, so as to admit the Road to have its full and proper width, being 60 feet, under pain of being fined 40s. and having the same removed at the expence of the Delinquent, and all persons making encroachments on the Road or placing Obstructions by throwing Roots of Trees, Stones, &c. thereon, or having Swinging Gates or Bars across the Road, will be duly prosecuted according to Law.

J. F. HOLLAND,
Chief Overseer of Roads.

LONDON,

JANUARY 27.

This day Parliament was opened with the following Speech, delivered by the Lords Commiſſioners, to both Houſes:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent to inform you, that it is with great concern that he is obliged to announce to you the continuance of His Majeſty's lamented indiſpoſition.

The Prince Regent is perſuaded that you will deeply participate in the affliction with which His Royal Highneſs has been viſited, by the calamitous and untimely death of his beloved and only child, the Princeſs Charlotte. Under this awful diſpenſation of Providence, it has been a ſoothing conſolation to the Prince Regent's heart to receive from all deſcriptions of His Majeſty's ſubjects, the moſt cordial aſſurances, both of their juſt ſenſe of the loſs which they have ſuſtained, and of their ſympathy with his parental ſorrow; and amidſt his own ſufferings His Roval Highneſs has not been unmindful of the effect which the ſad event muſt have on the intereſts and future proſpects of the kingdom.

We are commanded to acquaint you, that the Prince continues to receive from Foreign Powers, the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of their friendly diſpoſition towards this country, and of their deſire to maintain the general tranquility.

His Royal Highneſs has the ſatisfaction of being enabled to aſſure you, that the confidence he has invariably felt in the ſtability of the great ſources of our national proſperity, has not been diſappointed.

The improvement which has taken place in the courſe of the laſt year, in almoſt every branch of our domeſtic induſtry, and the preſent ſtate of public credit, affords abundant proof that the difficulties under which the country was labouring, where chiefly to be aſcribed to temporary cauſes.

So important a change could not fail to withdraw from the diſaffected the principal means of which they had availed themſelves for the purpoſe of fomenting a ſpirit of diſcontent, which unhappily led to acts of Inſurrection and treaſon: and His Royal Highneſs entertains the moſt confident expectation, that the ſtate of peace and tranquility to which the country is now reſtored, will be maintained againſt all attempts to diſturb it, by the perſeverance and vigilance of the magiſtracy, and by the loyalty and good ſenſe of the people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The Prince Regent has directed the Eſtimates for the current year to be laid before you.

His Royal Highneſs recommends to your continued attention the ſtate of the public income and expenditure; and he is moſt happy in being able to acquaint you that, ſince you were laſt aſſembled in Parliament, the Revenue has been in a ſtate of progreſſive improvement in its moſt important branches.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by the Prince Regent to inform you, that he has concluded treaties with the courts of Spain and Portugal, on the important ſubject of the abolition of the Slave Trade.

His Royal Highneſs has directed that a copy of the former treaty ſhould be immediately laid before you; and he will order a ſimilar communication to be made of the latter treaty as ſoon as the ratification of it ſhall have been exchanged.

In theſe negociations it has been His Royal Highneſs's endeavour, as far as circumſtances would permit, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the joint addreſſes of the two Houſes of Parliament:—and His Royal Highneſs has a full reliance on your readineſs to adopt ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary for fulfilling the engagement into which he has entered for that purpoſe.

The Prince Regent has commanded us to direct your particular attention to the deficiency which has ſo long exiſted in the number of places of Public Worſhip belonging to the Eſtabliſhed Church, when compared with the increaſed and increaſing population of the country.

His Royal Highneſs moſt earneſtly recommends this important ſubject to your earlieſt conſideration, deeply impreſſed, as he has no doubt you are, with a juſt ſenſe of the many bleſſings which this country, by the favour of Divine Providence, has enjoyed; and with the conviction, that the religious and moral habits of the people are the moſt ſecure and firm foundation of national proſperity.

A conſpiracy has been diſcovered in the Roman States, and ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, arreſted.

Bonaparte's Son, by the Ex-Empreſs Maria Louiſa, takes the title of Duke of Modlin.

A Loan of Three Millions to the Pruſſian Government is negociating in London.

PARIS, Feb. 12.

Yeſterday the Miniſters aſſembled at two o'clock to a Council at the Thuilleries, at which his Majeſty preſided.

In the night of the 10th and 11th of February, when his Grace the Duke of Wellington was returning to his hotel in his carriage, a piſtol ſhot was fired, which neither touched him nor the carriage. Search was in vain made for the ball; it could not be found. It is ſaid that the aſſaſſin came from behind the centry box to the left, and the ſentinels who were under the outer gate immediately ran in purſuit of him. The darkneſs prevented them from apprehending him. According to information obtained by the police, it is believed that the author of this frightful act will be diſcovered.—*Moniteur.*

Feb. 27.

It ſeems now to be very generally credited, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence will receive the hand of a rich Engliſh Heireſs, as ſoon as poſſible after the legal aſſent ſhall have been given. With regard to this marriage ſome of our contemporaries err in ſpeaking of the aſſent of the Privy Council, as if that could "ſecure to the Lady the right for herſelf and heirs, of ſucceeding to the Throne." This is an incorrect expreſſion. The Lady in no caſe can have any claim to the Throne. If her marriage with the Duke of Clarence be *legally* ſolemnized, ſhe would in caſe of the Duke's acceſſion become Queen Conſort, and her children would inherit in order of ſucceſſion. At preſent, however, the only formal progreſs we hear of towards the marriage is—that the Duke of Clarence has given the legal notice of his intention to the Privy Council. The law allow the Council a full year to conſider of ſuch a propoſition from a member of the Royal Family, after which, if it be not objected to, the marriage may take place; or the aſſent of Parliament may authoriſe a marriage, within this period, notwithſtanding the heſitation of the Council. Such we underſtand is the law; but it is not probable that Parliament would act, in ſuch a caſe, againſt the wiſhes of the ſenior members of the Royal Family, nor is it likely, conſidering the harmony which now happily prevails in that family, that Parliament will be appealed to, upon ſuch a ſubject. What are the preſent perſonal inclinations of the Queen and Prince Regent, we are unable to ſay; but we learn from good authority, that her Majeſty has been much averſe from the marriage of the Duke with a Subject, and, that the Prince Regent has endeavoured, though with leſs anxiety, to divert his Royal Brother from it. An amiable Dutcheſs, who is underſtood to have adopted the cauſe of the Duke, may have altered theſe views of the queſtion.

Miſs Wykeman, the Lady in queſtion, is twenty-eight years of age; of a countenance prepoſſeſſing, though not highly diſtinguiſhed for beauty, of a good figure and a moſt ingenious diſpoſition. She is in poſſeſſion of between (not 17 and 18,000l. a year, but) 5 and 6000l. a year, landed property, with a very large ſum of money accumulated during her minority.

March 5.

It is difinitively arranged, that the marriage of the Princeſs Elizabeth, with the Prince of Heſſe Hombourg, ſhall take place in Eaſter week. After ſpending two or three weeks at Crabourne Lodge, the Royal couple will proceed to Hamburg. Lady Campbell and Lady E. Montague will attend her Royal Highneſs, on the journey, and Sir H. Campbell will alſo be of the party. Travelling equipages for the occaſion are ordered to be ready in ſix weeks. The whole of the domeſtics on the eſtabliſhment of her Royal Highneſs were diſcharged on Friday laſt.

March 7.

We are indebted to the Chairman of the Committee of Trade for the copy of the following Letter:

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, 20th Feb. 1818.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for

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Trade to acquaint you, for the information of the General Committee of Merchants of London intereſted in the Trade and Fiſheries of Britiſh North America, on whoſe behalf you have tranſmitted a Memorial to their Lordſhips reſpecting the Duties on Timber, that upon full conſideration of all the circumſtances of the Caſe, and more particularly with reference to the Act of 55th Geo. 3d, Cap. 86, (by which Timber from the Britiſh North American Coloniés is exempted from Duty till the 25th March, 1820) it is not at preſent the intention of His Majeſty's Government to ſubmit to Parliament any alteration of the Law, as it now ſtands, in reſpect to the importation of Timber whether from our own Colonies or from Foreign States.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
Humble Servant,
(Signed) THOMAS LACK.

Nathaniel Atcheſon, Eſq.
&c. &c. &c.

March 21.

Louis XVIII, has now formally acknowledged the new King of Sweden. The death of the late Monarch, and the acceſſion of Charles John were officially announced to him by the Swediſh Envoy, on Sunday week after Maſs. Bernadotte has now eſtabliſhed himſelf on the Swediſh throne, with, at leaſt, the tacit conſent of all the European Powers. Whether or not that Empire, ſhall remain with him, and be continued in his family, future events can only determine.

It is a ſtriking proof of the revival of trade at Liverpool, that the laſt week the ſhipwrights of that port ſtruck (as it is termed) for an advance of wages. A year or two ago about two thirds of the whole number were deſtitute of employment.

United States of America,

NEW-YORK, April 10.

LATEST FROM INDIA.

On Monday laſt the ſhip Fawn, Capt. Auſtin, arrived at Boſton, in 110 days from Bombay. On her paſſage ſhe touched at St. Helena, "and and was boarded by an officer from the flag-ſhip, who reported that proviſions were very ſcarce, and that the inhabitants of the iſland were on half allowance. The Emperor was ſeldom ſeen, and was gloomy in the extreme.

The following intelligence from India receiyed yeſterday, will be read with intereſt. We copy it from the Boſton Palladium of Tueſday —

"Captain Auſtin, who arrived yeſterday from Bombay, favored us with Papers to the 13th December, and a manuſcript account of a revolt againſt the Britiſh by the Rajah of Berar, whoſe troops conſiſting of upwards 20,000 men, made a treacherous attack on the Britiſh forces at Nagpore on the night of the 28th of Nov. but were completely defeated, and the Rajah ſued for peace again. The Britiſh force is ſtated at only 1500 men, and had 100 killed and wounded.

"The above event was preceded by the revolt of the Peiſhwa of Poonah—and a battle, in which he was defeated with the loſs of 500 men. His forces, at the time, conſiſted of 30,000 men, thoſe of the Britiſh 3000. The war with him continued.

"The Britiſh obtained a victory over another enemy (Mahrattas) at Kerkee about the 5th Nov.

"Hoſtilities ſtill exiſted with the Pindarees; and different exigencies cauſed movements of troops in various directions.

"Capt. Auſtin ſailed from Bombay on the 27th December, and informs that the Inhabitants of the country between Madras and Bombay were in a ſtate of inſurrection, and committing many murders and other outrages. The Earl of Moira was marching againſt them with 90,000 troops. Every European officer and ſoldier had left Bombay to join the army."

April 17.

Navigation Bill.—A letter from Waſhington dated on Saturday to the Editor of the Commercial Advertiſer, ſays:

"The Houſe have this day paſſed ſeveral private bills. They rejected a bill reported by Mr. Lowndes from the Committee of Ways and Means, to reſtore the proceeds to the owners of a veſſel which had been condemned by the United States Court, for ſailing out of Boſton with a Britiſh Licence, during the late war.

"The Houſe then took up the Navigation Bill, intended to procure a ſhare in the Weſt-India trade, and prohibiting the entry of Britiſh veſſels from all ports from which American veſſels are excluded.—This, after debate, paſſed by about 104 majority, which was almoſt unanimous.—This is thought to be an important bill to the mercantile intereſt, and to the country."

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.

From our Correſpondent at Waſhington,
Saturday, March 21.

The people here are all elated at the proſpect of a war with Spain. It is reported that the Chev. de Onis is preparing to depart, and I have heard it whiſpered, that troops of the United States have been ordered to enter and take poſſeſſion of the Floridas.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The National Meſſenger, of Friday laſt, publiſhed at the ſeat of Government contains the following:

"If it were done, when 'tis done,
"Then it 'twere well it were done quickly."

Our affairs with the Spaniſh Government *have at laſt* aſſumed an aſpect which muſt lead to immediate iſſue. Negociation HAS CEASED, and the proud Monarch of the Inquiſition muſt either make prompt reparation for the ſpoilations made upon our commerce, or we muſt ſeek it by a reſort to arms. When an honeſt and juſt appeal for our rights fails, 'tis then full time to unſheath our ſwords. The time has gone by when *ſhuffling* and *tricking* are conſidered diplomacy. We have waited with a patience characteriſtic of our government for thirteen years: if Spain has not found it convenient to be honeſt in that time ſhe never will. The only alternative left her now, is to act juſtly or take the conſequences.

BOSTON, MARCH 9.

Bonaparte, it is reported, is ill of a dropſy; he has ſwelled legs, complains of water in the ſtomach and head-aches.

NASSAU, Feb. 4.

Late information from Quayaquil and Panama, ſtates that the Royaliſt Army in Peru had capitulated to the Patriots; and that in conſequence the armies of Buenos Ayres and Chilli, which had united, were on their march from Lima, Caſco, the former Capital of Peru, had become independent.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. March 3.

Died, on Tueſday evening laſt, at ſix o'clock, His Excellency FRANCIS PICKMORE, Eſq. Vice Admiral of the White, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Iſland of Newfoundland, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.---Aged 62.

HALIFAX, April 8.

There is no doubt but that His Excellency the Earl of *Dalhouſie*, will be the Succeſſor of His Excellency Sir *John Coape Sherbrooke*, in the Chief Civil and Military Commands in Britiſh North America; and that he will proceed to Quebec in the courſe of the approaching Summer.—"Sir *Charles Colville*, it is reported," ſays the London Star of the 25th Jan. "will be the new Gover-"nor of Halifax."

April 13.

Extract of a Letter from Quebec, received, this day dated March 18, 1818.

"It is with great pleaſure I have it in my power to inform you, that the health of his Excellency Sir *John C. Sherbrooke*, is much improved."

April 17.

General FANNING, formerly Governor of this Province, died lately in London—after announcing the event, the GLOBE ſays, "The world did not contain a better man in all the relationſhips of life: as a huſband, a parent and a friend, he was almoſt unequalled—as a landlord and maſter, he was kind and indulgent."

Sir RICHARD CROFT, one of the Medical Gentlemen who attended the Princeſs Charlotte during her late illneſs, put a period to his exiſtence by ſhooting himſelf on the 13th February laſt.

April 20.

Sir *Peregrine Maitland*, has, it is ſaid, been appointed Governor of Upper Canada.

The 68th Regt. is under orders for Canada; the 74th Regt. and a Corps of Sappers for Halifax.—*Lon. Pap.*

To be Let on the ſhares,

For the Term of ſix years that well known Farm belonging to the Subſcriber on Lot 16, *Richmond Bay,—any Perſon deſirous of taking the ſame, will get immediate poſſeſſion by applying to the Subſcriber.*

DONALD CAMPBELL, *ſen.*

Lot 16, Richmond Bay, April 20, 1818.

Charlotte-Town,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1818.

The Mails, for which the Carrier had been dispatched to Pictou, were brought over by Mr. DODD, a gentleman who returned to this Island, via Pictou, from New Brunswich.

Intelligence is received by the Mails from London to the 21st March, and from the U. States to the 17th ult.—Such articles as appear to us most interesting we lay before our Readers in this day's paper.

In South America the Patriots appear to progress in their intentions of becoming a separate State from the Crown of Spain. The Patriot General Mina who fell into the hands of the Royalists, has been executed, for which it is said that twenty-four Spanish Officers had been shot to avenge his death. A severe rencounter is stated to have taken place in the latter end of February between the two armies, and the in space of two days and nights, seven different actions ensued and the Spaniards claimed a decisive victory.

We regret in having to state the loss of the Schr. Caledonia, (belonging to Messrs. M'Donalds of Three Rivers, in this Island,) on the 12th Jan. at Kinsale. The crew and cargo saved.

One of the severest gales of wind ever remembered in England is said to have taken place upon the 4th March last in the evening. It raged from the S. E. and S. W. and has been the cause of serious calamities both by Land and Sea.

We must unavoidably omit in this day's paper the insertion of all papers addressed to us since our last.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—It is with extreme regret we have to record the death of Mr. WILLIAM LE PAGE, of this town,—four day sail from Plymouth they fell in with a vessel in distress which they took in tow, the Cable of which parted and he was unfortunately killed by the recoil—He was a promising youth, a kind companion, and a young man very generally respected here.—He has left an inconsolable Mother, and many relatives to lament his irreparable loss.

DIED] Lately at this place, after a short illness Mr. DUNCAN M'LACHRAN, aged 89. During his great length of life he bore the character of an honest active man. He was one of the very few who now remains who fought at the battle of Culloden.

Commissariat Office, Charlotte-Town, May 5th, 1818.

Fresh Beef.

WANTED for the use of His Majesty's Troops and Departments in this Garrison, such quantities of Fresh Beef as may be applied for by written orders from this Office. The issue to commence on the 25th June, at the rate of three days Fresh Beef per week, to the 24th September, and from the 24th September 1818, to 24th June 1819, at the rate of seven days per week.

The Beef to be of an unexceptionable quality and delivered to the Troops in entire quarters with the usual appendage of suet.

Sealed Proposals for the above will be received at this Office on or before 12 o'clock on Friday the 15th inst. indorsed "Tender for Fresh Beef," payment to be made in the usual manner.

Sufficient security will be required for the due performance of such Contract as may be entered into.

William Forgan,
Commissariat Issuer.

To Merchants, Storekeepers &c.

A Person properly qualified to keep, close, and settle Books, Accounts, and other Mercantile transactions, has a few hours to spare each day, which he would willingly dedicate to the above purposes,—he trusts from his unremitted attention, care, and dispatch to give full satisfaction to any Person who may employ him.

N. B. Terms moderate, and satisfactory references if required—any commands left at the Office of this Paper punctually attended to.

May 5.

Prince Edward Island, to wit. } *WHEREAS His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has by a Commission under the Great Seal of the said Island, bearing date the Thirteeth day of April, inst. constituted and appointed me a Commissioner to hold an Inquest of Office, to enquire by the Oathes of good and lawful Men of the said Island, whether BROOK WATSON, Merchant, has, or has not performed, fulfilled, and kept the conditions of a grant to him of 20,000 acres, being Lot or Township Number Fifteen, in the said Island. Now in Pursuance of the said Commission I shall on Wednesday the Thirteeth day of May next, hold an Inquest of Office, within the Court-House at Charlotte Town, to inquire for and on behalf of his Majesty the King touching the matters in and by the said Commission directed and appointed of which all concerned are hereby notified.*

Given under my hand and seal at Charlotte-Town, the 13th day of April in the 58th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty.

Charles Wright,
Commissioner.

A few copies of the Laws of this Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

Sheriff's Proclamations.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of the following Town Lots, viz.—No. 40, 58, 67, 85, 86, and ½ 36, in the first hundred of Town Lots, in Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the law in such case made and provided.

I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within 30 days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said 30 days, for judgment to be passed against the said Town Lots and parts or shares of Town Lots, so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand, this 14th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to His Majesty from and out of the following Town Lots No. 46, 48, 72, 73, 74, 75, 81, 82, 85, & 88, in the second hundred of Town Lots, in Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within 30 days from the date of this my Proclamation application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said 30 days for judgment to be passed against the said Town Lots so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to His Majesty from and out of the following Town Lots, viz. No. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 18, 19, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 69, 90, 100, in the third hundred of Town Lots in Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within 30 days from the date of this my Proclamation application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said 30 days for judgment to be passed against the said Town Lots so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

Sheriff's Proclamations.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to His Majesty from and out of the following Town Lots viz. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 39, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 67, 72, 74, 75, 80, 81, 85, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, in the 4th hundred of Town Lots, in Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within 30 days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said 30 days for judgment to be passed against the said Town Lots so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to His Majesty from and out of the following Town Lots, and parts or shares of Town Lots, viz. No. 1, 8, 9, 11, 12, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 53, 60, 63, 77, 79, 80, 83, 84, 88, 91, in the 5th hundred of Town Lots in Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within 30 days from the date of this my Proclamation application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said 30 days for judgment to be passed against the said Town Lots and parts or shares of Town Lots so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

Office of the Receiver General of Quit Rent, Charlotte-Town, April 15th, 1818.

NOTICE.

ALL Proprietors of Lands or parts or shares of Lots of Land, (in this Island,) or their Agents, are required to pay particular attention to the Sheriff's Proclamation, and in the event of any Lots being proclaimed by mistake and on which the arrears of Quit Rent have been received; application must be made before the expiration of the period mentioned in the said Proclamation for such unavoidable errors to be corrected.

J. E. Carmichael,
Acting Receiver General of Quit Rent.

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform all those who are indebted to him by Bond, Note, or Book Account, that he will be under the disagreeable necessity of taking immediate steps against them, unless they come forward and make payment without loss of time.

Ewen Cameron.

Nov. 26, 1817.

Blanks for Sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrate's Summonses, Executions, Capias's, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpœnas; Leases, Bills of Lading, Officer's Half-pay Certificates, Widow's Pension Certificates, &c.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1818. No. 31.

[15s. PER ANNUM] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Seventeenth day of February instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Eleventh day of August next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Third day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Succession," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a work-shop, in a part of Mr. W. Gardiner's House, where he intends carrying on the White-Smith Business, Bell-Hanging, Locks and Keys made and repaired, Gun Locks repaired, Brass, Copper and metal ware mended and repaired, Ladies Fans, Parasols, and Umberellas covered and repaired —From assiduity and attention to his Business, and after a workmanlike manner, he trusts he shall merit a share of their patronage.

John Couzans.

April 18, 1818.

Notice

To all whom it may Concern.

WE the undersigned who are authorized by Licence from His Excellency the Governor, to keep Houses of Entertainment, and retail Spirituous Liquors; that we feeling it our indispensible duty to enquire after all and every Person who are in the habit of selling and retailing Spirituous Liquors without Licence within this Island, that we shall come forward and inform against all such Persons, that they may be prosecuted as defrauders of his Majesty's Revenue of this Island.

☞ *Four Dollars Reward will be given to any Person who will give information of any such smuggling Retailers after the date hereof to any of the Undersigned.*

(Signed)

John M'Donald, Wind-Mill.
Thomas Sims, Star and Garter.
James Coles, Light-Horse.
John Howell, Wellington Hotel.

Charlotte-Town, March 21st, 1818. tf

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rents due and payable to his Majesty, from and out of 9415 acres of Land, part of Lot or Township No 18, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to Proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days, for judgment to be passed against the said 9415 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff.

Sheriffs Office, Charlotte-Town. 1m.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 10,420 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 45, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to Proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 10,420 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff.

Sheriffs Office, Charlotte-Town.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 2718 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 17, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 2718 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 8048 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 47, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days, for judgment to be passed against the said 8048 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to His Majesty from and out of 2000 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 44, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for Judgment to be passed against the said 2000 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 800 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 49, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 800 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 16,200 acres of Land, part of Lot or Township No. 52, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 16,200 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 17,850 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 54, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majestys Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for Judgment to be passed against the said 17,850 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth,
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of the following PASTURE LOTS, viz. No. 42, 53, 62, 64, 71, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 147, 148, 149, 294, 555, 556, in the Royalty of Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within 30 days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said 30 days for judgment to be passed against the said Pasture Lots so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

Notice.

Chief Overseer of Road's Office,
Charlotte-Town, April 22d, 1818.

PRIOR *to commencing the Statute Labour for the present year, and not to interfere with ground under seed,— timely information is now given to Persons having Fences erected on the Roads to remove the same immediately, so as to admit the Road to have its full and proper width, being 66 feet, under pain of being fined 40s. and having the same removed at the expence of the Delinquent, and all persons making encroachments on the Road or placing Obstructions by throwing Roots of Trees, Stones, &c. thereon, or having Swinging Gates or Bars across the Road, will be duly prosecuted according to Law.*

J. F. HOLLAND,
Chief Overseer of Roads.

For the Prince Ed. Isld. Gazette.

April 25th, 1818.

Mr. Editor,—In the preſent diſtreſſed ſtate of this Colony ariſing chiefly from the ſcarcity of circulating medium, I beg to ſubmit the following remarks to your Readers in hopes they may aſſiſt in alleviating the ſufferings of many who are ſeverely injured from that cauſe.

The great number of Summonſes for Small Debts, iſſued by the Magiſtrates of this Iſland, and the expences of ſuit which too often follow, I believe, on a fair average, amount to much more than the debt ſued for—this is a moſt alarming fact! this ariſes generally from the practice which now obtains of the Magiſtrates ſending their Proceſs to every part of the Iſland, without any regard to the Act of Aſſembly, 13th Geo. 3, Cap. 11, S. 1, which directs the Plaintiff to apply to Magiſtrates *appointed for the County*, wherein the Defendant reſides, &c.—it is eaſy to ſee that if this Act was attended to, no Defendant could be compelled to appear out of his own County and ſuch is the practice in the Mother Country, and I believe in every Britiſh Colony except this: but it has been objected by ſome of my Mercantile acquaintance, firſt, that the Magiſtrates of this Iſland are not now, as perhaps heretofore they were, *appointed for any particular County*, but for the Iſland at large, and therefore their juriſdiction in *all* matters cognizable before Magiſtrates here, is extended to the whole Iſland; to this, I anſwer that it is evident the Act mentioned was intended to limit the Plaintiff to ſue before a Magiſtrate *reſiding* in the ſame County with the Defendant, for it would be abſurd to ſuppoſe the Legiſlature would mention a Magiſtrate as *appointed* for a County in which he did not reſide; the appointment of Magiſtrates (at leaſt ſo far as relates to this ſubject) being made by only one branch of that Body, which conſtitutes the Legiſlative authority here, cannot be conſidered an Act of Legiſlation, and was never meant ſo, therefore, if I am right, this difference in their appointment, and ſome late determinations in certain Appeals where this point has been made to the contrary notwithſtanding, every Perſon is ſtill obliged to ſue his Debtor to appear in the County where the Debtor reſides. It has been objected ſecondly, where a perſon contracts a Debt, there he ought to pay it, and if he fails it is but fair he ſhould attend a Summons where it is moſt convenient for his Creditor to apply for it, and ſuperintend the matter at the hearing. In anſwer to this opinion, I regret that the Act beforementioned did not, at leaſt, require the Creditor to apply to the Magiſtrates reſiding *nearest* to the Defendant in his County, without leaving him a choice of the Magiſtrates in the County at large, certainly there ſhould be no diſtinctions made but ſuch as the Law makes, and if a Gentleman is fit to be in the ſituation of a Magiſtrate he muſt be preſumed capable of executing the *whole* of his duties; indeed I would rather the Law went farther, and without regarding the diſtinction of Counties ſimply required that the neareſt Magiſtrates to the Defendant's reſidence ſhould be applied to. If a Perſon ſues before Magiſtrates *it is held* that he cannot prove his own demand by his own Oath, and even that he ſhould not be asked any queſtions on Oath or otherwiſe, but ſuch as make againſt him, therefore, according to this doctrine (*rather ſingular doctrine too in a Court similar to Courts of conscience*, &c.) his perſonal attendance at the hearing cannot be requiſite to prove his caſe, but on the contrary may be injurious to him, if he has a Witneſs be it Clerk, Shopman or other Perſon, he may have him ſubpœnaed and can recover from the Defendant in the Judgment the legal allowance to a Witneſs, the Plaintiff therefore ſuſtains no injury by ſuing in the County of the Defendant, whilſt on the other hand, if this is not the practice, the Plaintiff perhaps loſes his juſt demand by ruining his Debtor with unreaſonable and unneceſſary coſts and expences, nearly all of which goes to the Conſtable employed, and not one penny too much for his trouble neither, ſo that unleſs I am wrong, the matter is thus at once reduced to the queſtion, whether it is expedient to create coſts againſt the Defendant, which I leave to the verdict of common ſenſe; I ſhall not enlarge on the reaſons which the Senators and Writers on Law in the United Kingdom have aſſigned, why Creditors ought to ſue their Debtors in the County, &c. where ſuch Debtor reſides, the Creditor here *particularly if a Storekeeper*, has a great advantage in giving Credit, his Cuſtomer on that account being willing to give a much higher price than for prompt payment or the Caſh down; but the ſcandal brought on the adminiſtration of juſtice by heaping Coſts on the poor and unfortunate in the recovery of ſmall ſums is one chief reaſon. I agree that every perſon ſhould fulfil his Contract by making payment according to his undertaking; but then it is not for the Creditor to fix what penalty ſhall fall on the Debtor in caſe of failure, which in many inſtances by the preſent practice is four or five times the Debt even for the Summons and ſervice alone—pray what would our neighbours at Tatmagouche, or Pictou think if Magiſtrates in Halifax (not to travel further from them) were to Summon them to attend there! this may ſound ſtrange, but worſe than that has taken place here many times, for I would rather at any Seaſon travel from either of thoſe places to Halifax than from Tigniſh to Charlotte-Town, the beſt ſeaſon of the year, not to ſay from Tigniſh to Bay of Fortune and Eaſt Point, which I have heard has been the caſe; but to conclude for the preſent, I will ſtate one recent and *very moderate* inſtance of the practice which I cenſure as illegal; an Inhabitant of Prince County is now in Gaol charged in Execution for the reſidue of Debt and Coſts after having ſold *part* of his Property; he lived in a place ſurrounded by the moſt reſpectable Magiſtrates of his own County; his Creditor *(bye the bye a Debt due to the Husband lately deceased, the Widow sues, and no Administration!)* living in Charlotte-Town applied to one of the *ſitting* Magiſtrates, the Debt was about 10*s* part of the Charges are as under, and from this other caſes may be inferred.

A Patriot.

Mileage to ſerve Summons,	£1 0 0
Mileage to levy Execution,	1 0 0
Advertiſing ſale of Property,	0 7 6
Mileage to ſell,	1 0 0
There being no bidders at the Premiſes, paid removing Property to Prince-Town for ſale	0 19 0
Mileage again to ſell,	1 0 0

N. B. The Defendant was taken in Charlotte-Town, or I ſuppoſe there would have been another 20*s*. for that buſineſs.

United States of America,

New-York, April 11.

La Guyara, 20th Feb. 1818.

I write a few lines under the moſt awful feelings and apprehenſions. Morillo is deſtroyed or proved coward or traitor. The Province is loſt! the Patriots faſt advancing on the Caraccas, and no men to defend it. The greateſt ſcene of diſtreſs and confuſion immaginable prevails, all order loſt, and thouſands of people crowding on the ſhore and wharf to embark with whatever of moſt value they can take with them.—Yeſterday the ſcene of confuſion commenced, and continues at this time with increaſed alarm—the wharf and ſhore covered with goods of all deſcriptions, and no poſſibility of getting them off. An embargo has been on for a week paſt, and no veſſel permitted to ſail. At this moment nothing can be done, every one is ſaving their own lives, and any thing elſe they can.—There are ſeveral foreigners here, none of whom will remain, and they have all more or leſs property that will be loſt, as it is the opinion of us all that no property found will be reſpected, and they do not conſider their lives ſafe. To add to the diſmay, laſt night a ſevere ſhock of an earthquake was felt. The heart ſickens with the ſcene of diſtreſs in every ſhape. A very high ſea renders it dangerous for a ſmall boat to paſs, and the king's officers have all canoes engaged embarking ſtores and people.

4 *o'clock, p. m.*—The diſtreſs increaſes; all alarm and confuſion; thouſands of men, women and children on the wharf and beach, endeavouring to get off—the ſea immenſely high, and many boats overſet and loſt in the ſurf, and women and children immerſed in the waves.

Nothing poſitive is known where Morillo is, or how near the Patriots are; but the cry in all mouths, "they are coming!" Caraccas is nearly deſerted, as this place will ſoon be. No goods, except ſome of the moſt valuable, can be embarked, and they much injured. The earthquake laſt night has had a viſible effect on the ſea: it is very high, I truſt time will be allowed to get off moſt of the miſerable inhabitants, by whom the ſhore is lined---ſay with thouſands.

Two Americans, one Engliſhman, and myſelf (who all have property here,

and find it impoſſible to embark it) have concluded on remaining and waiting the iſſue. The greateſt danger is apprehended from the Blacks, who, as ſoon as the town will have been deſerted, it is feared, will commence a general and indiſcriminate robbery and plunder, and perhaps worſe.

We ſhall occupy one houſe, and raiſe the American Flag as ſome protection.—I have but little hopes of ſaving any property.

Five o'clock, p. m.—The embarkation continues with increaſed terror and confuſion: 200 to 300 dollars are offered to a boat for one trip with paſſengers, and the Government have juſt ſtove, and thrown into the ſea a quantity of gunpowder that they were unable to embark. At preſent there are four of the fleet in the harbour, and a large number of merchant veſſels, happily for the people who are crowding their decks.

Six o'clock, p. m.—Glorious news for the Spaniards: an expreſs has juſt arrived, by which we have news of a terrible action being fought, in which Morillo was victorious. The news has converted the ſcene of diſmay to joy, and a ſalute is now firing; all are overjoyed; particulars not yet known: tomorrow we will have them, and I will adviſe. Suffice it to ſay, it is ſuch as to completely reſtore tranquility.

La Guyara, Feb. 26, 1818.

Referring to my ſeveral letters herewith, I have to adviſe that the embargo probably will be raiſed tomorrow, (which has been on 19 days.) This accounts for all my letters coming by one opportunity.

The ſudden and great alarm we have been under has, in ſome meaſure, ſubſided, and enables me to adviſe ſo far as that we are permitted to know, the reſult of the late actions.

Gen. Morillo with the principal part of his army was poſted in Calaboſa, about 45 leagues from Caraccas.

The Patriot Chiefs, Bolivar and Pias, formed a junction near St. Fernando, beyond Calaboſa, and marched to attack Morillo; who abandoned Calaboſa, with a view of falling back on, and protecting, Caraccas. In his retreat he was attacked by the Patriots, and, in two days and nights, ſeven different actions enſued. Morillo always on the defenſive and falling back. In the laſt engagement the Spaniards claim a deciſive victory, having deſtroyed the greater part of their opponents. But no details are yet made known: the loſs on both ſides, no doubt ſevere.

Since the action Morillo has occupied Villade Cura, this ſide of Calaboſa: and the Patriots are ſaid to have occupied the latter. After which, no accounts were had from the contending armies for four days, and until the courier announced, as above ſtated, the decided victory obtained by the royaliſts.

Norfolk, Feb. 18.

Extract of a Letter from Buneos Ayres, to a Gentleman in Norfolk, dated Nov. 20, 1817.

"The Inhabitants, like the European Spaniards, are remarkable for their indolence, but very unlike them in their politeneſs, ſociability and gaiety.—The women are more lovely and faſcinating in their perſons than can be well imagined by thoſe who have never ſeen them.

"The abundance of every kind of proviſions in this place will appear almoſt incredible. It is now the commencement of the ſpring ſeaſon, and there is not an article that attracts the eye that is not plentiful in the ſuperlative degree—a bull or an ox may be bought for one dollar, an elegant horſe for 4 dollars, the moſt beautiful horſe in the country may be purchaſed for the trifling ſum of ſixteen dollars,—ſheep are animals that the natives will not eat, and they are only uſed to burn the brick kilns with:—they are ſometimes valued at 12 1-2 to 18 1-2 cents per head.

"A certain barbarian (for I can call him nothing elſe) reſiding three miles out of the city, regularly every year drives into his kilns ten thouſand ſheep, alive, and cloſing the kilns ſets fire to the poor harmleſs animals with as much ſang froid as one of your brick-makers would to a collection of pine fuel.—In ſhort the country is ſo overrun with every deſcription of domeſtic and wild animals; they range at large, without reſtraint, perfectly their own maſters. Every man is an expert horſeman, and every horſeman is a ſure coucher, or laſſar, as they are here termed. He can mount his horſe, and with a rope 100 yards in length, attached to the hinder part of his ſaddle, give chace in full ſpeed, throw a running nooſe over the object of purſuit, (whether a man or wild animal) with incredible certainty, and thus entangling it, wheel ſuddenly about, and ſet off at full gallop, dragging his victim or prey after him. In this manner they take all the animals on which the inhabitants of the country and cities ſubſiſt. Nothing can eſcape the running nooſe of theſe extraordinary and expert horſemen when in purſuit.

"Nature has not intended this for a great maratime country. A ſhip carpenter might do well enough at repairing veſſels, making ſpars, &c. but he would meet with poor ſucceſs in building, as he could find neither of thoſe eſſentials, timber and lumber, in ſufficient abundance.

"The whole of South America on the ſouth ſide of the great river (Rio de la Plata) is now entirely free from the Spaniſh yoke. The two conquering armies of Buenos Ayres, under the command of the celebrated Generals St. Martin and Belgrano, having conquered the extenſive province of Chili, are now on its northern borders, and upon the eve of commencing operations againſt the Royaliſts in the province of Peru; ſo that Lima, with its golden harveſts, may be ſoon expected to form another link in the chain of republican dominion. The inveterate hatred they bear to the European Spaniards, and their "adored Ferdinand," is beyond conception. In this part of the Republic all is tranquility, order and ſyſtem. Every day here ſeems like a day of general feſtivity, and one can ſee nothing in the people indicative of the great conteſt for their independence; yet they are, apparently, ſtrangers to fear, and are vigorouſly engaged in contending for the independence of the neighbouring Provinces.

"On the North ſide of the river, things will never go right as long as Artigas is the chief in command. He is an ambitious and a dangerous man, and it evidently appears that he has no other object in view in driving the Portugurſe out of that country, than to ſit himſelf quietly down as its ſole maſter. Therefore, you may readily perceive he has not many friends in theſe Southern Provinces."

Halifax, March 31.

PROROGATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On Friday laſt, at two o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor attended as usual, went to the Council Chamber, and being ſeated, ſent a meſſage to the Houſe of Aſſembly, commanding the immediate attendance of the Repreſentative Body in the Council Chamber.—Mr. Speaker and the Members attended accordingly, when His Excellency was pleaſed to give his aſſent to ſeveral Acts.

His Excellency was then pleaſed to cloſe the Seſſion with the following Speech:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly;

I am happy to have it in my power to cloſe this Seſſion of Aſſembly, at ſo early a period.

The various and important buſineſs which has been brought before you, has been diſcuſſed with an aſſiduity and attention, that claim my warmeſt thanks.

In giving my approbation to the meaſures which have paſſed into law, I think it my duty, candidly, to expreſs my regret at the reſolutions of the Houſe of Aſſembly on the ſtate of the Militia.

I conſider that ſubject of great importance to the welfare of this Province; not only as rendering more efficient the conſtitutional Military Eſtabliſhment, for the ſafety of your Coaſts, but as calling forth an habitual exercise of that public ſpirit, which is eſſential to the proſperity of the country.

I ſtill recommend it to your ſerious attention, and I will yet depend upon that ſupport, which has been long and ſteadily given to the Executive Government, and which has eminently contributed to the peace, proſperity, and ſecurity of the Province.

I thank you for the liberal grants you have voted for the Public Service, they ſhall be applied with the utmoſt care, to the objects to which they have been appropriated.

As the time limited by Law for the duration of this General Aſſembly, will ſoon expire, it will become my duty, in the courſe of the ſummer to diſſolve it, and call a new Aſſembly. It muſt be highly gratifying to you to reflect, that

For the Prince Ed. Isld. Gazette.

April 25th, 1818.

Mr. Editor,—In the preſent diſtreſsed ſtate of this Colony ariſing chiefly from the ſcarcity of circulating medium, I beg to ſubmit the following remarks to your Readers in hopes they may aſſiſt in alleviating the ſufferings of many who are ſeverely injured from that cauſe.

The great number of Summonſes for Small Debts, iſſued by the Magiſtrates of this Iſland, and the expences of ſuit which too often follow, I believe, on a fair average, amount to much more than the debt ſued for—this is a moſt alarming fact! this ariſes generally from the practice which now obtains of the Magiſtrates ſending their Proceſs to every part of the Iſland, without any regard to the Act of Aſſembly, 13th Geo. 3, Cap. 11, S. 1, which directs the Plaintiff to apply to Magiſtrates *appointed for the County*, wherein the Defendant reſides, &c.—it is eaſy to ſee that if this Act was attended to, no Defendant could be compelled to appear out of his own County and ſuch is the practice in the Mother Country, and I believe in every Britiſh Colony except this: but it has been objected by ſome of my Mercantile acquaintance, firſt, that the Magiſtrates of this Iſland are not now, as perhaps heretofore they were, *appointed for any particular County*, but for the Iſland at large, and therefore their juriſdiction in *all* matters cognizable before Magiſtrates here, is extended to the whole Iſland; to this, I anſwer that it is evident the Act mentioned was intended to limit the Plaintiff to ſue before a Magiſtrate *reſiding* in the ſame County with the Defendant, for it would be abſurd to ſuppoſe the Legiſlature would mention a Magiſtrate as *appointed* for a County in which he did not reſide; the appointment of Magiſtrates (at leaſt ſo far as relates to this ſubject) being made by only one branch of that Body, which conſtitutes the Legiſlative authority here, cannot be conſidered an Act of Legiſlation, and was never meant ſo, therefore, if I am right, this difference in their appointment, and ſome late determinations in certain Appeals where this point has been made to the contrary notwithſtanding, every Perſon is ſtill obliged to ſue his Debtor to appear in the County where the Debtor reſides. It has been objected ſecondly, where a perſon contracts a Debt, there he ought to pay it, and if he fails it is but fair he ſhould attend a Summons where it is moſt convenient for his Creditor to apply for it, and ſuperintend the matter at the hearing. In anſwer to this opinion, I regret that the Act beforementioned did not, at leaſt, require the Creditor to apply to the Magiſtrates reſiding *nearest* to the Defendant in his County, without leaving him a choice of the Magiſtrates in the County at large, certainly there ſhould be no diſtinctions made but ſuch as the Law makes, and if a Gentleman is fit to be in the ſituation of a Magiſtrate he muſt be preſumed capable of executing the *whole* of his duties; indeed I would rather the Law went farther, and without regarding the diſtinction of Counties ſimply required that the neareſt Magiſtrates to the Defendant's reſidence ſhould be applied to. If a Perſon ſues before Magiſtrates *it is held* that he cannot prove his own demand by his own Oath, and even that he ſhould not be asked any queſtions on Oath or otherwiſe, but ſuch as make againſt him, therefore, according to this doctrine (*rather ſingular doctrine too in a Court ſimilar to Courts of conſcience, &c.*) his perſonal attendance at the hearing cannot be requiſite to prove his caſe, but on the contrary may be injurious to him, if he has a Witneſs be it Clerk, Shopman or other Perſon, he may have him ſubpœnaed and can recover from the Defendant in the Judgment the legal allowance to a Witneſs, the Plaintiff therefore ſuſtains no injury by ſuing in the County of the Defendant, whilſt on the other hand, if this is not the practice, the Plaintiff perhaps loſes his juſt demand by ruining his Debtor with unreaſonable and unneceſſary coſts and expences, nearly all of which goes to the Conſtable employed, and not one penny too much for his trouble neither, ſo that unleſs I am wrong, the matter is thus at once reduced to the queſtion, whether it is expedient to create coſts againſt the Defendant, which I leave to the verdict of common ſenſe; I ſhall not enlarge on the reaſons which the Senators and Writers on Law in the United Kingdom have aſſigned, why Creditors ought to ſue their Debtors in the County, &c. where ſuch Debtor reſides, the Creditor here *particularly if a Storekeeper*, has a great advantage in giving Credit, his Cuſtomer on that account being willing to give a much higher price than for prompt payment or the Caſh down; but the ſcandal brought on the adminiſtration of juſtice by heaping Coſts on the poor and unfortunate in the recovery of ſmall ſums is one chief reaſon. I agree that every perſon ſhould fulfil his Contract by making payment according to his undertaking; but then it is not for the Creditor to fix what penalty ſhall fall on the Debtor in caſe of failure, which in many inſtances by the preſent practice is four or five times the Debt even for the Summons and ſervice alone—pray what would our neighbours at Tatmagouche, or Pictou think if Magiſtrates in Halifax (not to travel further from them) were to Summon them to attend there! this may ſound ſtrange, but worſe than that has taken place here many times, for I would rather at any Seaſon travel from either of thoſe places to Halifax than from Tigniſh to Charlotte-Town, the beſt ſeaſon of the year, not to ſay from Tigniſh to Bay of Fortune and Eaſt Point, which I have heard has been the caſe; but to conclude for the preſent, I will ſtate one recent and *very moderate* inſtance of the practice which I cenſure as illegal; an Inhabitant of Prince County is now in Gaol charged in Execution for the reſidue of Debt and Coſts after having ſold *part* of his Property; he lived in a place ſurrounded by the moſt reſpectable Magiſtrates of his own County; his Creditor *(bye the bye a Debt due to the Husband lately deceased, the Widow ſues, and no Administration!)* living in Charlotte-Town applied to one of the *ſitting* Magiſtrates, the Debt was about 10*s* part of the Charges are as under, and from this other caſes may be inferred.

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Mileage to levy Execution,	1	0	0
Advertiſing ſale of Property,	0	7	6
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There being no bidders at the Premiſes, paid removing Property to Prince-Town for ſale	0	19	0
Mileage again to ſell,	1	0	0

N. B. The Defendant was taken in Charlotte-Town, or I ſuppoſe there would have been another 20*s*. for that buſineſs.

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and find it impoſſible to embark it) have concluded on remaining and waiting the iſſue. The greateſt danger is apprehended from the Blacks, who, as ſoon as the town will have been deſerted, it is feared, will commence a general and indiſcriminate robbery and plunder, and perhaps worſe.

We ſhall occupy one houſe, and raiſe the American Flag as ſome protection.—I have but little hopes of ſaving any property.

Five o'clock, p. m.—The embarkation continues with increaſed terror and confuſion: 200 to 300 dollars are offered to a boat for one trip with paſſengers, and the Government have juſt ſtove, and thrown into the ſea a quantity of gunpowder that they were unable to embark. At preſent there are four of the fleet in the harbour, and a large number of merchant veſſels, happily for the people who are crowding their decks.

Six o'clock, p. m.—Glorious news for the Spaniards: an expreſs has juſt arrived, by which we have news of a terrible action being fought, in which Morillo was victorious. The news has converted the ſcene of diſmay to joy, and a ſalute is now firing; all are overjoyed; particulars not yet known: tomorrow we will have them, and I will adviſe. Suffice it to ſay, it is ſuch as to completely reſtore tranquility.

La Guyara, Feb. 26, 1818.

Referring to my ſeveral letters herewith, I have to adviſe that the embargo probably will be raiſed tomorrow, (which has been on 19 days.) This accounts for all my letters coming by one opportunity.

The ſudden and great alarm we have been under has, in ſome meaſure, ſubſided, and enables me to adviſe ſo far as that we are permitted to know, the reſult of the late actions.

Gen. Morillo with the principal part of his army was poſted in Calaboſa, about 45 leagues from Caraccas.

The Patriot Chiefs, Bolivar and Pias, formed a junction near St. Fernando, beyond Calaboſa, and marched to attack Morillo; who abandoned Calaboſa, with a view of falling back on, and protecting, Caraccas. In his retreat he was attacked by the Patriots, and, in two days and nights, ſeven different actions enſued. Morillo always on the defenſive and falling back. In the laſt engagement the Spaniards claim a deciſive victory, having deſtroyed the greater part of their opponents. But no details are yet made known: the loſs on both ſides, no doubt ſevere.

Since the action Morillo has occupied Villade Cura, this ſide of Calaboſa; and the Patriots are ſaid to have occupied the latter. After which, no accounts were had from the contending armies for four days, and until the courier announced, as above ſtated, the decided victory obtained by the royaliſts.

Norfolk, Feb. 18.

Extract of a Letter from Buneos Ayres, to a Gentleman in Norfolk, dated Nov. 20, 1817.

"The Inhabitants, like the European Spaniards, are remarkable for their indolence, but very unlike them in their politeneſs, ſociability and gaiety.—The women are more lovely and faſcinating in their perſons than can be well imagined by thoſe who have never ſeen them.

"The abundance of every kind of proviſions in this place will appear almoſt incredible. It is now the commencement of the ſpring ſeaſon, and there is not an article that attracts the eye that is not plentiful in the ſuperlative degree—a bull or an ox may be bought for one dollar, an elegant horſe for 4 dollars, the moſt beautiful horſe in the country may be purchaſed for the trifling ſum of ſixteen dollars,—ſheep are animals that the natives will not eat, and they are only uſed to burn the brick kilns with:—they are ſometimes valued at 12 1-2 to 18 1-2 cents per head.

"A certain barbarian (for I can call him nothing elſe) reſiding three miles out of the city, regularly every year drives into his kilns ten thouſand ſheep, alive, and cloſing the kilns ſets fire to the poor harmleſs animals with as much ſang froid as one of your brick-makers would to a collection of pine fuel.—In ſhort the country is ſo overrun with every deſcription of domeſtic and wild animals; they range at large, without reſtraint, perfectly their own maſters. Every man is an expert horſeman, and every horſeman is a ſure coucher, or laſſar, as they are here termed. He can mount his horſe, and with a rope 100 yards in length, attached to the hinder part of his ſaddle, give chace in full ſpeed, throw a running nooſe over the object of purſuit, (whether a man or wild animal) with incredible certainty, and thus entangling it, wheel ſuddenly about, and ſet off at full gallop, dragging his victim or prey after him. In this manner they take all the animals on which the inhabitants of the country and cities ſubſiſt. Nothing can eſcape the running nooſe of theſe extraordinary and expert horſemen when in purſuit.

"Nature has not intended this for a great maratime country. A ſhip carpenter might do well enough at repairing veſſels, making ſpars, &c. but he would meet with poor ſucceſs in building, as he could find neither of thoſe eſſentials, timber and lumber, in ſufficient abundance.

"The whole of South America on the ſouth ſide of the great river (Rio de la Plata) is now entirely free from the Spaniſh yoke. The two conquering armies of Buenos Ayres, under the command of the celebrated Generals St. Martin and Belgrano, having conquered the extenſive province of Chili, are now on its northern borders, and upon the eve of commencing operations againſt the Royaliſts in the province of Peru; ſo that Lima, with its golden harveſts, may be ſoon expected to form another link in the chain of republican dominion. The inveterate hatred they bear to the European Spaniards, and their "adored Ferdinand," is beyond conception.—In this part of the Republic all is tranquility, order and ſyſtem. Every day here ſeems like a day of general feſtivity, and one can ſee nothing in the people indicative of the great conteſt for their independence; yet they are, apparently, ſtrangers to fear, and are vigorouſly engaged in contending for the independence of the neighbouring Provinces.

"On the North ſide of the river, things will never go right as long as Artigas is the chief in command. He is an ambitious and a dangerous man, and it evidently appears that he has no other object in view in driving the Portugurſe out of that country, than to ſit himſelf quietly down as its ſole maſter. Therefore, you may readily perceive he has not many friends in theſe Southern Provinces."

Halifax, March 31.

PROROGATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On Friday laſt, at two o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor attended as uſual, went to the Council Chamber, and being ſeated, ſent a meſſage to the Houſe of Aſſembly, commanding the immediate attendance of the Repreſentative Body in the Council Chamber.—Mr. Speaker and the Members attended accordingly, when His Excellency was pleaſed to give his aſſent to ſeveral Acts.

His Excellency was then pleaſed to cloſe the Seſſion with the following Speech:

Mr. Preſident, and Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly;

I am happy to have it in my power to cloſe this Seſſion of Aſſembly, at ſo early a period.

The various and important buſineſs which has been brought before you, has been diſcuſſed with an aſſiduity and attention, that claim my warmeſt thanks.

In giving my approbation to the meaſures which have paſſed into law, I think it my duty, candidly, to expreſs my regret at the reſolutions of the Houſe of Aſſembly on the ſtate of the Militia.

I conſider that ſubject of great importance to the welfare of this Province; not only as rendering more efficient the conſtitutional Military Eſtabliſhment, for the ſafety of your Coaſts, but as calling forth an habitual exercise of that public ſpirit, which is eſſential to the proſperity of the country.

I ſtill recommend it to your ſerious attention, and I will yet depend upon that ſupport, which has been long and ſteadily given to the Executive Government, and which has eminently contributed to the peace, proſperity, and ſecurity of the Province.

I thank you for the liberal grants you have voted for the Public Service, they ſhall be applied with the utmoſt care, to the objects to which they have been appropriated.

As the time limited by Law for the duration of this General Aſſembly, will ſoon expire, it will become my duty, in the courſe of the ſummer to diſſolve it, and call a new Aſſembly. It muſt be highly gratifying to you to reflect, that

this Assembly has now advanced to its latest period, in cordial and uninterrupted unanimity between the several branches of the Legislature. Your zeal, your persevering endeavours, and your liberality in promoting objects of public interest, have been uniform in each succeeding Session.

The advantages arising from that honorable and faithful discharge of your public duties must be widely felt, and gratefully acknowledged; to me it is most pleasing thus to record my testimony at the close of this Assembly; and I now take my leave of you, with a fervent prayer that happiness and prosperity may attend you all individually.

Charlotte-Town,
SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1818.

The late arrivals furnish nothing particularly interesting.

We learn by Letters from England, that His Grace the Duke of RICHMOND, is appointed to succeed Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, in the Government of Lower Canada, and Governor-general and Commander in Chief, &c. in North America. The appointment is said to be Gazetted in the beginning of April.

Arrived yesterday morning the Schr. Aid, M'Gann, belonging to Messrs. L. & A. Cambridge of this place. It appears that this vessel was forced to put into St. Marys, Newfdld. very late in the winter season of last year, from whence no intelligence could be forwarded of her safety, consequently she had been given up as lost. It is with heartfelt pleasure we are enabled to congratulate the enterprising Owners of her safe arrival without loss of any part of her crew or cargo.

Arrived yesterday, Brig John, Carr, 25 days from Plymouth, with 50 passengers.

Ship Commerce, is reported in the offing.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED,

May 5th, Schr. Nancy, M'Donald, Antigonish.
—— 11th, Brig David, Creighton, Newcastle.
—— 12th, Ship Dixon, Roberts, Hull, 28 passengers.
—— 14th, Schr. Industry, Roach, Miramichie.
—— 15th, —— Aid, M'Cann, St. Johns, Newfdld.

CLEARED,

May 8, Schr. Nancy, L. M'Donald, Halifax, Produce.
—— —— Nancy, A. M'Donald, St. Johns N. Lumber.
—— —— Betsy, Humphries, ——
—— 9, —— Nelson, Price, Miramichie, Produce.
—— —— John & Elizabeth, Moore, St. Johns, N. Lum.
—— —— Margaret, Gallant, Halifax, Produce.
—— 11, —— Eunice, Coffin, St Johns, N. ——
—— 12. —— Fortune, Falla, ——
—— 13, Brig Sidbury, Nicholls, Liverpool, Lumber.
—— 14, Schr. Mary, Keefe, Halifax, Produce.
—— —— Dolphin, Pippey, St. Johns, N. Lumber.
—— —— Mermaid, Davidson, —— Produce.

To be Sold by Auction,

(By Authority of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,)

AT Charlotte-Town on Wednesday the 8th day of July next, ensuing, at 12 o'clock noon,

All the Right, Title, and Interest,

of the late Robert Stewart, Esq. in and to Twelve Hundred Acres of Land or thereabouts, part of Lot or Township Number 18, in different Lots to accomodate purchasers. Sundry Farms on this Tract are under Lease and part of it Wood Land and unoccupied, and the whole eligibly situated near Richmond Bay and Prince-Town.

ALSO,

Seventy Acres of Land and upwards,

part of Lot or Township Number 48, situated on the South side of the Hilsborough River, near the Ferry of Charlotte-Town. Conditions to be made known at the time of Sale.—For particulars apply to

Robert Pyke,
Commercial and Land Broker.

June 12, 1818.

Acting Receiver General of Quit Rent's Office, May 7th, 1818.

WHEREAS very considerable inconvenience and expence has been experienced by the Tenants and smaller Proprietors, throughout the distant Townships in this Island, who have been obliged to repair to Charlotte-Town during the last payment of Quit Rent, and it being no part of the duty of the Receiver General to receive payment of Quit Rent from any individuals who are not actually Proprietors, it is recommended to all Tenants and small Proprietors who live at a distance from Town to appoint a trust worthy person in each of their Districts or Townships respectively to whom they can pay the proportion of Quit Rent for which they are liable, for the purpose of being conveyed to Town. But it is clearly to be understood that the Receiver General will not be responsible for any sums until actually paid into his hands.

J. E. Carmichael.

Sheriff's Proclamations.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of the following Town Lots, viz.—No. 40, 58, 67, 85, 86, and ½ 36, in the first hundred of Town Lots, in Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the law in such case made and provided.

I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within 30 days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said 30 days, for judgment to be passed against the said Town Lots and parts or shares of Town Lots, so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand, this 14th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to His Majesty from and out of the following Town Lots No. 72, 73, 74, 75, 81, 82, 85, & 88, in the second hundred of Town Lots, in Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within 30 days from the date of this my Proclamation application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said 30 days for judgment to be passed against the said Town Lots so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to His Majesty from and out of the following Town Lots, viz. No. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 18, 19, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 69, 90, 100, in the third hundred of Town Lots in Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within 30 days from the date of this my Proclamation application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward at its next sitting after the expiration of the said 30 days for judgment to be passed against the said Town Lots so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

Sheriff's Proclamations.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to His Majesty from and out of the following Town Lots viz. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 39, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 67, 72, 74, 75, 80, 81, 85, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, in the 4th hundred of Town Lots, in Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within 30 days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said 30 days for judgment to be passed against the said Town Lots so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to His Majesty from and out of the following Town Lots, and parts or shares of Town Lots, viz. No. 1, 8, 9, 11, 12, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 53, 60, 63, 77, 79, 80, 83, 84, 88, 91, in the 5th hundred of Town Lots in Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within 30 days from the date of this my Proclamation application will be made to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said 30 days for judgment to be passed against the said Town Lots and parts or shares of Town Lots so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1818.

Francis Longworth, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

Office of the Receiver General of Quit Rent, Charlotte-Town, April 15th, 1818.

NOTICE.

ALL Proprietors of Lands or parts or shares of Lots of Land, (in this Island,) or their Agents, are required to pay particular attention to the Sheriff's Proclamation, and in the event of any Lots being proclaimed by mistake and on which the arrears of Quit Rent have been received; application must be made before the expiration of the period mentioned in the said Proclamation for such unavoidable errors to be corrected.

J. E. Carmichael,
Acting Receiver General of Quit Rent.

To Merchants, Storekeepers &c.

A Person properly qualified to keep, close, and settle Books, Accounts, and other Mercantile transactions, has a few hours to spare each day, which he would willingly dedicate to the above purposes,—he trusts from his unremitted attention, care, and dispatch to give full satisfaction to any Person who may employ him.

N. B. Terms moderate, and satisfactory references if required—Any commands left at the Office of this Paper punctually attended to. May 5.

Blanks for Sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrate's Summonses, Executions, Capias's, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpœnas; Leases, Bills of Lading, Officer's Half-pay Certificates, Widow's Pension Certificates, &c.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1818. No. 33.

[15s. PER ANNUM] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Seventeenth day of February instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Eleventh day of August next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Third day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

To be Sold by Auction,

(By Authority of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,)

AT Charlotte-Town on Wednesday the 8th day of July next, ensuing, at 12 o'clock noon,

All the Right, Title, and Interest,

of the late Robert Stewart, Esq. in and to Twelve Hundred Acres of Land or thereabouts, part of Lot or Township Number 18, in different Lots to accomodate purchasers. Sundry Farms on this Tract are under Lease and part of it Wood Land and unoccupied, and the whole eligibly situated near Richmond Bay and Prince-Town.

ALSO,

Seventy Acres of Land and upwards,

part of Lot or Township Number 48, situated on the South side of the Hilsbourough River, near the Ferry of Charlotte-Town. Conditions to be made known at the time of Sale.—For particulars apply to

Robert Pyke,
Commercial and Land Broker.

June 12, 1818.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

To Merchants, Storekeepers &c.

A Person properly qualified to keep, close, and settle Books, Accounts, and other Mercantile transactions, has a few hours to spare each day, which he would willingly dedicate to the above purposes,—he trusts from his unremitted attention, care, and dispatch to give full satisfaction to any Person who may employ him.

N. B. Terms moderate, and satisfactory references if required—any commands left at the Office of this Paper punctually attended to. May 5.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned *Alexander Campbell & Samuel Welsford*, both of this Island, Merchants, carried on under the Firm of Campbell & Welsford, was on the 16th day of May last dissolved by mutual consent. All Debts due thereto, to be paid to the said Alexander Campbell, on or before the first day of August next ensuing, who is duly authorised to receive the same, and to whom all demands against the said Firm will be presented.

Witness the hands of the parties, at Bedeque, in Prince Edward Island, this 28th day of May 1818.

Alexander Campbell,
Samuel Welsford.

To be Sold or Let,

AN eligible piece of Ground, about a quarter of a Mile square, and within two miles of Charlotte-Town, situated contigious to the Road leading to St. Peters, for particulars apply to

Ewen Cameron.

June 1st, 1818.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of JOHN BOVYER, sen. late of Lot 48, deceased, are desired to render them to the Subscribers duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof, and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Mary Bovyer, Administratrix.
Richard Chappell, Administrator.

May 26, 1818.

To Millers.

BY an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, of the 30th Geo. 3d, made perpetual by 42d Geo. 3d, it is enacted, "that each Miller shall be provided with a Copy "of this Act within Two Months after the Publication "thereof, or within Three Months after his Mill is erect-"ed, which Copy shall be put up in some conspicuous part "of his Mill on pain of forfeiting Five Shillings for each "offence." the Millers are hereby notified that the same may be had by applying at the Printing Office. April 17.

Notice

To all whom it may Concern.

WE the undersigned who are authorized by Licence from His Excellency the Governor, to keep Houses of Entertainment, and retail Spirituous Liquors; that we feeling it our indispensible duty to enquire after all and every Person who are in the habit of selling and retailing Spirituous Liquors without Licence within this Island, that we shall come forward and inform against all such Persons, that they may be prosecuted as defrauders of his Majesty's Revenue of this Island.

☞ *Four Dollars Reward will be given to any Person who will give information of any such smuggling Retailers after the date hereof to any of the Undersigned.*

(Signed)

John M'Donald, Wind Mill.
Thomas Sims, Star and Garter.
James Coles, Light-Horse.
John Howell, Wellington Hotel.

Charlotte-Town, March 21st, 1818. tf

BOOKS.

THE following valuable Books are received and for Sale at the Gazette-Office, at reduced prices for prompt payment, viz.

Family Bibles,	*Domestic Medicine,*
Blair's Sermons,	*Life of St. Patrick,*
Essays on Faith,	*Song Books,*
Christian's Daily Companion,	*Plays, consisting of the*
Think well on't,	*Lady of the Lake,*
Office of the Virgin,	*Marmion, Tekeli,*
Miller's Gardner,	*False Friend,*
Dowling's Book-keeping,	*Wicklow Mines,*
Jackson's do.	*Foundling of the Forest,*
Letter Writer,	*Rugantino,*
Adele et Theodore, (French)	*Blue Beard,*
Magazin des Enfans, (French)	*Timour Tartar,*
Honorine D'Userche, (French)	*Alla Baba,*
Moral and interesting Dialogues in French and English.	*Battle of Augrim, &c.*
	Art of telling Dreams.

Elegant Copper-plate prints of H. R. H. Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke of Wellington, Earl Moira, St. Helena, &c. with a number of scenes taken from the new Testament.

ALSO,—the following highly useful School Books,

Enfield's Speaker,	Children's Geographies,
Pomey's Grammar,	History of England by Goldsmith,
Entick's Dictionary,	do. Rome, do.
Johnson's do.	do. Greece, do.
Boyer's do.	

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY IN OTAHEITE.

South Sea-Islands.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. S. Marden, dated Parmatta, New South Wales, Oct. 31, 1816, to the Secretary.

Since I wrote last, the Queen Charlotte has arrived from Otaheite. By her I have received from your Missionaries many private and public letters which I have forwarded to you and other friends by the ship Willerby, under the care of Mr. Hill, surgeon, who came out with Mr. and Mrs. Ellis.

I have now the unspeakable satisfaction of forwarding to you THE IDOL GODS OF OTAHEITE, as the glorious spoils of Idolatory;—no event could have given me more pleasure. They are now lying prostrate on the table before me; and were we not certain of the fact, we could not believe that any human beings could place their salvation in these wretched images, and offer up human sacrifices, to avert their anger.

I need not say any thing relative to the the work of the Mission, as the Missioners have written so fully on the subject. The wishes and prayers of the Society are now fully answered, and they must now rejoice with exceeding joy at the good news which they will receive by this conveyance. I have experienced many anxious hours on account of this Mission, when circumstances have occurred which threatened its total ruin; but the Lord hath now crowned the labours of his faithful servants far beyond all expectation, and I see nothing now wanting but some employment for the converts, to prevent the temptations which are at all times connected with an idle life; but this must be left to the wisdom of your Society.

The Active (in which Mr. Crook and his family proceeded from Port Jackson to Otaheite, to join the Missionaries) is not yet returned. I intend to keep her in the service of the Missions of New Zealand and the other islands, as long as there may be occasion for her.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis are both at Paramatta, waiting the return of the Active. They are promising young people, and I hope will prove of the greatest benefit to the cause. I am very much satisfied with them."

* Some Months ago an active and intelligent person (with his family) was sent out for this express purpose.

To be Let on the shares,

For the Term of six years that well known Farm belonging to the Subscriber on Lot 16, *Richmond Bay,—any Person desirous of taking the same, will get immediate possession by applying to the Subscriber.*

DONALD CAMPBELL, *sen.*

Lot 16, Richmond Bay, April 20, 1818.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

A very extraordinary rumour is in circulation, to which we cannot give credit. It is ſaid that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has applied to The Pope to appoint the Rev. —— Macdonald a Biſhop Mr. Macdonald is a Roman Catholic, and a moſt excellent and exemplary man, reſiding in Glengary in Upper Canada, where he officiates as a Prieſt. It is further ſaid, that two or three additional Catholic Prieſts are appointed to aſſiſt Mr. M'Donald; but as Upper Canada is a Proteſtant Colony, w thin the Dioceſe of the Biſhop of Quebec, and is not in any manner dependent on the Popiſh Hierarchy of Lower Canada, we truſt there is not any truth whatever in this report.

On Eaſter Sunday the King of France was employed for five hours in waſhing the feet of poor men at the Royal Chapel —His Majeſty is *working* hard for bliſs.

The increaſe of the public revenue of Great Britain has been progreſſive. From the report of the receipts of the laſt quarter, it appears that it exceeds the former by a ſum of £739,000. This is, in the general total, but the improvement is more conſiderable, including particular ſubjects of duty not enumerated.

Society for propagating the Gospel.

We underſtand that ſome very intereſting communications have been received from that excellent Prelate, the Biſhop of Calcutta, which are likely to produce the moſt beneficial conſequences from the liberal manner in which they have been attended to by this enlightened and venerable Inſtitution. It affords us great pleaſure to find that there is a a conſiderable acceſſion of new Members to this Society, and we hope a more enlarged ſcope will be given to its labours by the liberality of the Public, which cannot be better beſtowed than by increaſing its power to promote extenſively the great objects of its foundation.

Captain Newton, Maſter of the Schr. William, of Barbadoes, from Liverpool for South America, was committed to Haverford weſt Gaol on Wedneſday laſt, charged upon the oath of two of the ſeaman belonging to this veſſel, with ſtrong ſuſpicion of having adminiſtered poiſon to the former Captain of the William, ſo as to cauſe his death. The circumſtance took place at ſea, and occured ſeveral months ſince.

April 6.

We received another letter this day from our intelligent correſpondent at Paris, which contains an account of ſuch an outrage on the feelings of humanity, as we ſhould be happy, for the honor of our country, to be able to contradict as a malignant invention; but from the manner in which our correſpondent mentions it in a private note, we fear that it is not without foundation. The Sun is quoted in ſeveral of the French Papers, and the tone of independence and impartiality which it aſſumes, has been generally mentioned in the chief political circles of Paris, with high commendation particularly the ſentiments which we have often expreſſed on the degradation which Sweden would ſuffer if an intruding Upſtart were to aſcend its Throne, whilſt the rightful King is a wanderer and a fugitive; a King too whoſe only fault was a juſt ſenſe of the dignity of the Royal character, and a due regard for the honor and independence of his country. Happy would it have been for Europe, if its potentates in general had acted with the ſame ſpirit, firmneſs and conſiſtency. The bleſſings reſulting from the glorious victory of Waterloo might then have been anticipated by many years, the Uſurper of France might have been hurled from the throne which he polluted by every ſpecies of atrocity; and France itſelf has been precluded from all poſſibility of diſturbing other nations with her arms, or of infecting and misleading their people by thoſe deteſtable and baneful revolutionary principles, which are calculated to ſap the foundations of all regular governments, to unhinge ſociety, and to reduce mankind to a ſtate of hopeleſs confuſion and miſery.

PARIS, March 30.—I have juſt heard a ſtatement bearing all the marks of authenticity, which has caſt a diſgrace on the name of Engliſhmen in France; I give it to you as I heard it without warranting the truth; it is either a foul calumny or a moſt diabolical truth; if, as I hope, it is the former, the perſon owes it to his character to deſtroy the impreſſion, by a formal diſavowal. It is ſtated, "that a Colonel of the Britiſh army has purchaſed an eſtate on which was fought the glorious Battle of Agincourt, and that he has had it dug up in order to exhume the bones of the French, which had reſted in peace during four hundred years; this violation of the reſpect due to the tomb has produced a very unfavourable impreſſion in the country. M. Gengoult Kuyl, Sub Perfect of the Arrondiſſement of St. Pol, in which the plain of Agincourt is ſituated, has teſtified to Col. ——— his indignation at the infamy of ſuch conduct, but he did not ſeem to reflect that the Colonel being proprietor of the eſtate, he was not really reſponſible for his conduct before any tribunal but that of the public opinion, and that a Magiſtrate ought to refrain from becoming the organ of it, becauſe one of the moſt ſacred rights of ſociety is aſſuredly that of property. The bones which repoſed in the plain of Agincourt ſince 1415, have been diſperſed over the ſurface by Engliſh ſoldiers, in order, as it is ſaid, to manure the ground."

I confeſs, the relation of this fact has made a profound impreſſion on my mind. Sorrow, ſhame, and indignation, all combine to render it painful, it is peculiarly the characteriſtic of the brave to reſpect the ſepulchre of the brave—they, indeed, are its national guardians, and the mind is indignant when a profane hand troubles the repoſe of paſt generations by an inſulting and irreligious temerity. One hope of conſolation remains, and that is, that the Colonel will be able to prove that this report, which is in every one's mouth, is a foul and infamous calumny.

April 7.

If it be true, as ſtated in an article from Stockholm of the 13th ult. that Bernadotte has commenced his *reign of Obtrusion*, (we know not whether any arrangements on the part of the Britiſh Government forbid our ſaying of *Uſurpation*,) in propoſing a Law by which that peaceable and truly reſpectable community of Reglious Friends, uſually ſtiled Quakers, are required to reſide in particular places, except by expreſs authority from the King, it may fairly be preſumed that he has laid the foundation of his own depoſal. A more inoffenſive claſs of people than the Quakers, as they are called, cannot be found in any Country. They do not interfere with politics, and they do not even ſeek for Proſelytes to their own doctrines, but ſatisfy themſelves in doing what they conceive will tend to their own happineſs here and hereafter, without annoying others who may purſue the ſame end by different means. For what purpoſe then, except to ſhew the wantonneſs of power, or, indeed, to hold out a warning to other claſſes of the people, can this monarchial *Tyro* have propoſed ſuch a harſh and deſpotic Law? We did not find that even his former Maſter, whom he deſerted, the atrocious Uſurper of France, deſcended to ſuch needleſs tyranny. He attended particularly to the Jews, and, without attempting to allure them to *Chriſtianity* or *Mahometanism*, both of which he affected to believe when either ſerved his turn, he endeavoured to elevate them in Society, and to render their ſituation more comfortable. The propoſed Law, therefore, againſt the Quakers, in Sweden, is an outrage upon humanity, as well as a proof of a total incapacity for the exerciſe of Supreme Authority in a State. Feeling therefore, abhorrence at the idea of raiſing a man like Bernadotte to the Throne, as a fatal ſtab to Monarchy, we rejoice at this inuaſpicious commencement of his reign, as it cannot but excite the indignation and contempt of all claſſes of his *Subjects*, if we are obliged to deſignate the people of Sweden by ſo degrading and ſo approbrious an appellation.

From the French Frontiers, Mdrch 19.

For ſome days paſt reports are ſpread of new exchanges of territory between France and the Allies, and which are negociated by the various Commiſſioners for the Regulation of the Frontiers. According to theſe negociations, France would cede ſome Cantons in the Ardennes, and the Department of the North, to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and receive in return a conſiderable part of the Circle of Landau from Bavaria. A further arrangement, in which Pruſſia would alſo take a part, would then probably be made between the frontier German States, in order to effect a cloſer connection between the Provinces on the left bank of the Rhine, now belonging to different German Princes. There is no idea of the ceſſion of the fortreſs of Landau, and a conſiderable diſtrict round it.

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ALGIERS, Feb. 25.

"The state of things here become worse and more dreadful every day. The plague continues to rage in a terrible manner. This distemper, of which above 50 persons die daily in the city, lasts in general only twenty-four hours, without any previous indispositon, without having felt any symptoms of the disease; other persons frequently fall victims of death from the infected air, and the use of unwholesome food. The plague rages also in the neighbourhood of Algiers, and farther in the interior of the country. To this we may add a mortality among the cattle. Besides these dreadful scourges we have other sufferings.

"His Highness the Dey causes daily, and without respect to persons, people to be arrested, executed or banished, and and graciously seizes on their property.

"Every body is so terrified here, that people pretty openly express the wish that some foreign squadron would make its appearance, and some Christian Power or other make itself master of this state of pirates.

"Of the militia the third part is killed, banished, or has deserted; great discontent prevails among the remainder. The Dey, however, increases the number of his body guard by blacks, and has planted before his castle a strong line of 24 pounders, which command the city.

"Several magnificent buildings are erecting for the Dey and his family. In the midst of the general misery his Highness frequently amuses himself with balls and causes the neighbourhood of his palace to resound with music. The unhappy inhabitants, particularly the rich Jews, have been obliged to pay a contribution of 100,000 piastres, and twelve of the most beautiful girls; of the latter some have however ransomed themselves for different sums, from 4000 to 8000 piastres.

"The squadron of corsairs which was out lately on a cruise, lies still dismantled in the harbour.

"Some of the principal Arabian tribes in the interior of the country are in a state of insurrection, and it is likely that others will follow their example, as the Algerine Government is in want of means to reduce them to obedience. May the insurrection extend hither!"

It is positively affirmed, from several quarters, that the departure of the Allied Army will decidedly take place at the end of the Summer of 1818, and that from that time neither fortresses nor single districts belonging to France will be occupied. The report of an occupation of some fortresses for a certain time is wholly unfounded; as the claims of the Allies will be liquidated by Inscriptions in the Great Book, so that the holders of these Inscriptions may immediately dispose of them as they pleased and the Allied Powers have no further pecuniary demands upon France. The occupation of fortresses as a security would, therefore, be needless, and it would be attended with great difficulties.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 24.

Mr. M'Cormick reported the following Resolutions, which were adopted:—

1st Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the present situation of this Province requires their most serious consideration.

2d Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the communication made by Lieut. Governor Gore, during the last Session of Parliament, to this House, of His Majesty's Government having withheld the usual means of supply for the excess of the expenditure incurred in support of the Civil Administration of this Province, over and above the annual Parliamentary Grant of the United Kingdom for their service, and his recommendation that this exigence should be provided for before any other appropriation of the Provincial Revenue should be made, imperatively calls upon this House to examine into the means possessed by this Province, to comply with his Majesty's Royal wishes, to consider how far it will effect its local indispensable wants its operation upon the true interests of the country in its present infant state, and the expediency of minute investigation into the physical resources of the Province hitherto called into action; and lastly, how far the present system of Civil Policy and arrangements of the executive department, in their various bearings, are calculated to unite in their consequences, the growth, welfare, prosperity and relative political importance of this Colony, with the true interest, honor and advantage of the British Empire.

YORK, April 2.

Yesterday, at one o'clock, His Honor the Administrator went in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent to require the attendance of the House of Assembly, when His Honor, after giving the Royal assent to a number of Bills, was pleased to close the Session with the following Speech:—

"*Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,*

When I called you together in obedience to the law, it was in full expectation that you would assiduously labour to bring up any arrear of public business.

The ready pledge offered by your cordial Addresses, in answer to my suggestions from the Chair, confirmed in me that hope.

I the more regret to have experienced disappointment, and finding no probability of any concert between the two Houses, I come reluctantly to close the Session, its business unfinished.

I do most earnestly intreat you to weigh well, during the recess, the important effects of such a disunion, and that you may meet resolved to conciliate and be useful."

A few copies of the Laws of this Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

Charlotte-Town,
FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1818.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the birth of His Majesty, our most gracious and beloved Sovereign, a Royal Salute was fired from Fort George at 12 o'clock, and between the hours of One and Two a Levee was held at His Excellency the Lt. Governor's Quarters.

It is with great regret we have witnessed, during the last week, the destructive appearance of the Fires near the Suburbs of this Town. We have also great reason to fear their progress thro' the Woods, in different parts of the Colony, have been ruinous to a great extent. Information of some particulars have been received from which we unwillingly anticipate that more unpleasant accounts are yet to be related. Two Cottages are destroyed on the West Road, with their Out-Buildings, and a Bridge of considerable workmanship is completely burnt up, about 6 miles from Town, on the East Road. It is also stated that some cattle have been found destroyed by the fires in the Royalty, but to what extent we have not been able to ascertain. An old and hospitable Mansion, known by the name of "Stanhope House," is burnt at Stanhope, with all the Out-Houses, &c. belonging thereto. The fire which communicated to this Building we are informed was not nearer to it than a quarter of a mile. These among the many instances which have before occured, call loudly for Legislative interference, or such other coercive measures, as will prevent a recurrence of the wanton or carelees causes of such serious injuries in future.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED,

May 26, Brig Veronica, Miller, Newcastle, Ballast.
—— — Schr. Charlotte, Peters, Miramichie.
—— 27, Ship Esk, Gray, London, Ballast.
—— — —— Benjamin & Mary, Coates, London, Ballast.
—— 28, Brig Columbine, Reed, Whitehaven, Ballast.
—— 29, Schr. Mary, Irving, Miramichie, Salt.
June 1, Brig Britannia, Cowper, Liverpool, Goods.
—— 2, Schr. Union, M'Neil, Halifax, Goods.
——, Brig Favorite, Sellar, Aberdeen, Ballast.
—— 3, Schr. Alpha, Sutherland, Halifax, Goods.
—— 4, Snow Seven Brothers, Fenwick, Newcastle, Ballast.

CLEARED,

May 26, Schr. Mary, Kelly, Newfdld.
—— 29, —— Margaret, Townsend, —— Lumber.
—— 30, —— Hope, Hutton, —— ——

To the Editor of the Prince Edward Island Gazette.

SIR,

HOWEVER irreproachable the conduct of Mr. James Luttrell Des Barres, may be as Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs here, yet we consider it was unnecessary, and understand contrary to intention, to publish through the medium of the Gazette, or that of any other Paper, the Letter bearing our signatures with others to it, addressed to him. We beg leave therefore, to observe our names were put to the said Letter by some of our friends without our previous knowledge, though we have no doubt with the best intentions, as a private, but not a public certification, and desire you will insert this for our satisfaction, in your next.

C. & E. Worrell.

Charlotte-Town, May 26, 1818.

To the Editor of the Prince Edward Island Gazette.

SIR,

Having learned that Messrs. C. & E. Worrell, with their own consent, think it necessary, and contrary to intention, to publish in your Gazette or any other Paper the Letter of Address bearing their signatures amongst others to me, and that they beg leave to observe their names were put to said Letter by some of their friends without their previous knowledge tho' they had no doubt with the best intention as a private certification. I request you to insert in your Gazette that I could have no particular reason for concealing the Letter of Address as a private communication from so many gentlemen, and did I know individuals HERE were desirous of concealing it, I should not have accepted it as a matter of propriety, in justice to my own intentions, and the good sense of so many signatures.

J. L. Des Barres.

Notice.

ALL persons liable to the payment of Poor Rates in the Parish of Charlotte for the Year 1818, *and up to Easter* 1819, *are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscribers otherwise from unavoidable necessity the Overseers of the Poor will be forced to take legal steps for the recovery of the same.*

Ewen Cameron, } Church-
H. M Williams, } Wardens.

Charlotte-Town, June 5th 1818.

TO BE SOLD

At the house of Mr. Wm. Schureman, Sen. Bedeque, the following Articles, viz.

ONE large case pier Glasses, Pictures, &c.
1 Crate Earthen Ware, assorted,
2 portable Writing Desks, and
2 puncheons Wine Glasses.

The above being a cosignment will be sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Timber, or Grain. The Timber to be delivered in Bedeque Bay and the Grain at Mr. Schureman's House.

Bedeque, 10th May, 1818.

Blanks for Sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrate's Summonses, Executions, Capias's, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpœnas, Leases, Bills of Lading, Officer's Half-pay Certificates, Widow's Pension Certificates, &c.

ROAD INSTRUCTIONS.

IN Order that the Public may reap that advantage from the due execution of the Road Law, it is necessary that the following Regulations should be strictly attended to: individuals should remember that by so doing they actually benefit themselves.

1st. Prior to commencing the Statute Labour the Overseer is to go over the Road he is appointed to Oversee, and carefully examine the same, so as to be the better able to portion out the Labour, in order that there may be no wasteful expenditure of work—by Labouring on a good part of the Road and neglecting the worst.

2d. None but able bodied Men, between 16 and 60 years of age as appointed by Law, are to be received as Substitutes.

3d. ☞ *No tasks to be allowed*, but each Man to work his full time, as specified in the Road Act, That is to say Teams three entire days, eight hours each day, and when personal Labour is taken instead of the Team, then one Man six entire days, or two men in like manner three days; but it is optional with the Overseer to take the Team or the Men.

4th. As many impositions are practised by heads of families, who endeavour to elude the Law, by pretending that their Horses and Oxen, are owned by the younger Branches of the Family. The Overseer is warned to pay no attention to such excuses, but to have the Delinquent fined if he refuses sending the Team as required, and he is to bear in mind that age does not exempt the Owner of a Team from sending the same, but that every Person in the Island keeping a Cart, Team, or Truck, comes within the meaning of the Law.

5th. The time for Meals, and the time for travelling to and from the place of commencing the Statute Labour is not to be computed, but every person is to work his full fair time; he is to be out Four Days on the Road or 32 hours, eight hours each day, but not to work more than twelve hours in any day; and not a minute allowed but the actual time he is working; and the Overseer is strictly prohibited from returning any Person as having performed Statute Labour, who according to the words contained in the Road Act, shall not ☞ "*perform the said duty faithfully and to the "satisfaction of the respective Overseers*;" on the contrary the Overseer is to return such Person so misconducting himself as a Delinquent, and cause him to be fined accordingly, under pain of being fined himself for neglect of duty.

6th. The Overseer is to use the Plough whenever the same can be done, experience having shewn the great utility thereof; in the Overseer's Notices, he is to require the People to bring Spades, Axes, and Shovels, being the fit Implements required, and make it known in time that Potatoe Hoes are not to be admitted on the work, being an idle expenditure of Labour.

7th. The Overseer is to cause to be removed all Fences, Swinging-Gates, Bars, or other Obstructions placed in the Road at the expence of the Offending party, causing him to be fined 40s. taking care that between the Fences the Road is to have its full width, being 60 feet,—where not already laid out he is to cause the same to be staked, warning Persons not to throw stumps of Trees, loose Stones, or Rubbish from their Fields or clearings, into the Road under pain of being fined.

8th. In the Overseer's Notices he is to make it known that if the People do not attend at the regular specified time pointed out in the Advertisement he will sue them for every hour short of the time, as he is not bound to await their convenience or remain on the Road more than the Four Days, and the Overseer is to impress it on his mind that if the Labourer is any way idle or does not perform his work, to his the Overseers *satisfaction*, that the better way is to hire a Person to perform the Delinquents duty, and cause the Offender to be fined.

9th. In Districts, where Persons have been on Fishing Voyages, and therefore not called to work until the month of November, the Overseer is to select some of them to plant Bushes for Winter Roads on the Ice across the Bays and Rivers; in like manner where there are fording places across Bays or Rivers, the Overseer is as early in the Spring as possible to cause the same to be marked with Poles so that accidents may be avoided.

10th. The Overseer is to be particular in reporting any Person who may damage the Bridges by floating Timber against the same, or who haul or make a Depot thereon, for the convenience of shooting the same into the water in order to make Rafts, &c.

11th. As many evil minded Persons have defaced the Mile marks, and Road Directions, the Overseer is to use every possible means to discover the Offenders so that they may be brought to justice. The Overseer is to cause the Tinplates with the Miles marked thereon to be nailed up, and where none are furnished to cause the miles to be conspicuously marked on the Trees, computing his distance from Charlotte-Town.

12th. In executing the Road Labour, the Overseer is to make his Bridges of such a length as the River or Rivulets may render necessary, and in breadth none less than Fourteen feet. Where the Road has been only blazed he will only cut down the Trees to render it a Bridle-path, and Bridge the worst places, where the Road has been already opened to its full width, being 60 feet, he will level the cradle-hills, ditch it at the sides, throw up the ground in the centre, and draw off the water by judicious drains, making the raised part of the Road sixteen feet wide, no holes to be dug near the sides, but the ruts to be filled up with earth or stone well pounded brought from some short distance. The first object is to clear the Road of all Obstructions, and to cut out the Windfalls, detaching a few of the most trusty of the people for this purpose, and for rendering the whole line of Road generally passable, keeping the main strength of the party to work under the Overseers own immediate care on that part of the Road directed to be worked on in the specific instructions that accompany the Road Return. In filling up the Road Returns, the Overseer must be minute in pointing out such Swamps, Morasses, Rivulets, and Hills that can be avoided, or beneficially shortened,—mentioning the length of distance that can be saved by the alteration, with the length of time and number of Persons required to execute the work; and further the Overseer is to state under the head of remarks in his Return every thing that strikes him that can be of utility to the Road, particularly by closely observing the diligence of his workmen, so as to be able to recommend such as may be fit to be employed and trusted in the laying out such sums of money as may hereafter be expended on the Roads.

12th. Where Ferrymen neglect their Duty or charge exhorbitant Fares the Overseer of the District, is to report the same to the Chief Overseer, who will not fail laying the complaint before the Lieut. Governor. The improper practice of placing Ropes across the Road, during the performance of Statute Labour, and illegally stopping Travellers to obtain Rum from them, must on no account whatever be permitted.

13th. Read these Instructions to your Road party, and take all means to render them Public, paste up your Notices as early as possible that people may have full time to provide the necessary Implements—and lastly please to acknowledge the receipt of these Instructions by the first opportunity.

J. F. HOLLAND,
Chief Overseer of Roads.

Chief Overseer of Road's Office,
Charlotte-Town, April 24th, 1818.

Notice.

Chief Overseer of Road's Office,
Charlotte-Town, April 22d, 1818.

PRIOR *to commencing the Statute Labour for the present year, and not to interfere with ground under seed,—timely information is now given to Persons having Fences erected on the Roads to remove the same immediately, so as to admit the Road to have its full and proper width, being 60 feet, under pain of being fined 40s. and having the same removed at the expence of the Delinquent, and all persons making encroachments on the Road or placing Obstructions by throwing Roots of Trees, Stones, &c. thereon, or having Swinging Gates or Bars across the Road, will be duly prosecuted according to Law.*

J. F. HOLLAND,
Chief Overseer of Roads.

Acting Receiver General of Quit Rent's Office, May 7th, 1818.

WHEREAS very considerable inconvenience and expence has been experienced by the Tenants and smaller Proprietors, throughout the distant Townships in this Island, who have been obliged to repair to Charlotte-Town during the last payment of Quit Rent, and it being no part of the duty of the Receiver General to receive payment of Quit Rent from any individuals who are not actually Proprietors, it is recommended to all Tenants and small Proprietors who live at a distance from Town to appoint a trust worthy person in each of their Districts or Townships respectively to whom they can pay the proportion of Quit Rent for which they are liable, for the purpose of being conveyed to Town. But it is clearly to be understood that the Receiver General will not be responsible for any sums until actually paid into his hands.

J. E. Carmichael

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1818. No. 34.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Seventeenth day of February instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Eleventh day of August next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Third day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command.
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

To be Sold by Auction,

(By Authority of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,)

AT Charlotte-Town on Wednesday the 8th day of July next, ensuing, at 12 o'clock noon,

All the Right, Title, and Interest,

of the late Robert Stewart, Esq. in and to Twelve Hundred Acres of Land or thereabouts, part of Lot or Township Number 18, in different Lots to accomodate purchasers. Sundry Farms on this Tract are under Lease and part of it Wood Land and unoccupied, and the whole eligibly situated near Richmond Bay and Prince-Town.

ALSO,

Seventy Acres of Land and upwards,

part of Lot or Township Number 48, situated on the South side of the Hillsbourough River, near the Ferry of Charlotte-Town. Conditions to be made known at the time of Sale.—For particulars apply to

Robert Pyke,
Commercial and Land Broker.

June 12, 1818.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

Blanks for Sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrate's Summonses, Executions, Captas, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpœnas; Leases, Bills of Lading, Officer's Half-pay Certificates, Widow's Pension Certificates, &c.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned *Alexander Campbell & Samuel Welsford*, both of this Island, Merchants, carried on under the Firm of Campbell & Welsford, was on the 16th day of May last dissolved by mutual consent. All Debts due thereto, to be paid to the said Alexander Campbell, on or before the first day of August next ensuing, who is duly authorised to receive the same, and to whom all demands against the said Firm will be presented.

Witness the hands of the parties, at Bedeque, in Prince Edward Island, this 28th day of May 1818.

Alexander Campbell,
Samuel Welsford.

To be Sold or Let,

AN eligible piece of Ground, about a quarter of a Mile square, and within two miles of Charlotte-Town, situated contigious to the Road leading to St. Peters, for particulars apply to

Ewen Cameron.

June 1st, 1818.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of JOHN BOVYER, sen. late of Lot 48, deceased, are desired to render them to the Subscribers duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof, and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Mary Bovyer, Administratrix.
Richard Chappell, Administrator.

May 26, 1818.

To Millers.

BY an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, of the 30th Geo. 3d, made perpetual by 42d Geo. 3d, it is enacted, "that each Miller shall be provided with a Copy "of this Act within Two Months after the Publication "thereof, or within Three Months after his Mill is erect-"ed, which Copy shall be put up in some conspicuous part "of his Mill on pain of forfeiting Five Shillings for each "offence." the Millers are hereby notified that the same may be had by applying at the Printing Office. April 17.

Notice

To all whom it may Concern.

WE the undersigned who are authorized by Licence from His Excellency the Governor, to keep Houses of Entertainment, and retail Spirituous Liquors; that we feeling it our indispensible duty to enquire after all and every Person who are in the habit of selling and retailing Spirituous Liquors without Licence within this Island, that we shall come forward and inform against all such Persons, that they may be prosecuted as defrauders of his Majesty's Revenue of this Island.

☞ *Four Dollars Reward will be given to any Person who will give information of any such smuggling Retailers after the date hereof to any of the Undersigned.*

(Signed)

John M'Donald, Wind Mill.
Thomas Sims, Star and Garter.
James Coles, Light-Horse.
John Howell, Wellington Hotel.

Charlotte-Town, March 21st, 1818 — tf

BOOKS.

THE following valuable Books are received and for Sale at the Gazette-Office, at reduced prices for prompt payment, viz.

Family Bibles,	*Domestic Medicine,*
Blair's Sermons,	*Life of St. Patrick,*
Essays on Faith,	*Song Books,*
Christian's Daily Companion,	*Plays, consisting of the*
Think well on't,	*Lady of the Lake,*
Office of the Virgin,	*Marmion, Tekeli,*
Miller's Gardner,	*False Friend,*
Dowling's Book-keeping,	*Wicklow Mines,*
Jackson's do.	*Foundling of the Forest,*
Letter Writer,	*Rugantino,*
Adele et Theodore, (French)	*Blue Beard,*
Magazin des Enfans, (French)	*Timour Tartar,*
Honorine D'Userche, (French)	*Alla Baba,*
Moral and interesting Dialogues in French and English.	*Battle of Augrim, &c.*
	Art of telling Dreams.

Elegant Copper-plate prints of H. R. H. Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke of Wellington, Earl Moira, St. Helena, &c. with a number of scenes taken from the new Testament.

ALSO,—the following highly useful School Books,

Enfield's Speaker,		Children's Geographies,	
Poney's Grammar,		History of England by Goldsmith,	
Entick's Dictionary,	do.	Rome,	do.
Johnson's do.	do.	Greece,	do.
Boyer's do.			

Notice.

A Meeting of the Committee of the BIBLE SOCIETY is requested to take place, at the Meeting-House, on Wednesday the 17th inst. at 11 o'clock, the Bibles and Testaments from the Parent Society having arrived.

Ewen Cameron,
Paul Mabey, } Secretaries.

Charlotte-Town, June 8th, 1818.

Quit Rent Office, June 15, 1818.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ATTENDANCE will be given at this Office from the date hereof for the space of FOURTEEN DAYS after the 25th of the present Month, on which day the first half yearly payment of Quit Rent for the year 1818 falls due, at which time it is expected all arrears of Quit Rent will be paid up.

Office Hours from 11 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.

J. E. Carmichael,
Acting Receiver General of Quit Rent.

Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island.

Notice.

ALL persons liable to the payment of Poor Rates in the Parish of Charlotte for the Year 1818, and up to Easter 1819, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscribers otherwise from unavoidable necessity the Overseers of the Poor will be forced to take legal steps for the recovery of the same.

Ewen Cameron, } Church-
H. M Williams, } Wardens.

Charlotte-Town, June 5th 1818.

TO BE SOLD

At the house of Mr. Wm. Schureman, Sen. Bedeque, the following Articles, viz.

ONE large case pier Glasses, Pictures, &c.
1 Crate Earthen Ware, assorted,
2 portable Writing Desks, and
2 puncheons Wine Glasses.

The above being a cosignment will be sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Timber, or Grain. The Timber to be delivered in Bedeque Bay and the Grain at Mr. Schureman's House.

Bedeque, 10th May, 1818.

Acting Receiver General of Quit Rent's Office, May 7th, 1818.

WHEREAS very considerable inconvenience and expence has been experienced by the Tenants and smaller Proprietors, throughout the distant Townships in this Island, who have been obliged to repair to Charlotte-Town during the last payment of Quit Rent, and it being no part of the duty of the Receiver General to receive payment of Quit Rent from any individuals who are not actually Proprietors, it is recommended to all Tenants and small Proprietors who live at a distance from Town to appoint a trust worthy person in each of their Districts or Townships respectively to whom they can pay the proportion of Quit Rent for which they are liable, for the purpose of being conveyed to Town. But it is clearly to be understood that the Receiver General will not be responsible for any sums until actually paid into his hands.

J. E. Carmichael.

To be Let on the shares,

For the Term of six years that well known Farm belonging to the Subscriber on Lot 16, Richmond Bay,—any Person desirous of taking the same, will get immediate possession by applying to the Subscriber.

DONALD CAMPBELL, *sen.*

Lot 16, Richmond Bay, April 20, 1818.

To Merchants, Storekeepers &c.

A Person properly qualified to keep, close, and settle Books, Accounts, and other Mercantile transactions, has a few hours to spare each day, which he would willingly dedicate to the above purposes,—he trusts from his unremitted attention, care, and dispatch to give full satisfaction to any Person who may employ him.

N. B. Terms moderate, and satisfactory references if required—any commands left at the Office of this Paper punctually attended to. May 5.

A few copies of the Laws of this Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

LONDON,

APRIL 10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOSTILITIES IN INDIA.

Mr. Howorth—Sir, I am desirous of putting some questions on a very interesting and important subject, to the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite who is at the head of the Administration of India. It has been stated to the Public in the daily prints, that two battles have been already fought between the Company's troops and the Mahratta forces. It has been said that the Peishwa, with a large army amounting to 40,000 men, attacked a body of the Company's troops, which had been admitted into his territory in perfect amity, and for the purpose of mutual advantage. I am not aware what could be the motive of this sudden act of hostility on the part of a Chief with whom the Company had been so many years on terms of friendship, but the statement is, that with the army which I have described, he did actually attack a body of 4,000 subsidiary troops in the service of the Company. This gallant little army is said to have completely repulsed its assailants, and its success is in a great measure attributed to the bravery and skill of its officers; but in consequence of the great disparity of numbers in the contending parties, the conflict is described to have been very severe, and the slaughter to have been in proportion to that desparity. A few days afterwards it is said that the Company's army having received a reinforcement, attacked the Mahrattas in their turn, defeated the Peishwa, and got possession of Poonah, his capital. It is likewise stated, that unfortunately two British Officers fell into the hands of the Peishwa, and that they were immediately executed. Sir, in my opinion when the Court of Directors of the Hon. East India Company receive accounts of any actions fought in India, they ought to take the earliest opportunity of publishing those accounts, with a return of the killed and wounded. That not having been done in the present case, I wish to ask the Right Hon. Gent. whether the statements to which I have adverted are founded in fact? If they are so, I repeat, that I think the earliest opportunity ought to be taken of publishing the details; together with the returns of the killed and wounded, in order to relieve the suspense of those who may have friends engaged, and who must necessarily be extremely anxious to ascertain their fate. Sir, I understand that later accounts have been received from India, of still greater importance. It is said that the Rajah of Berar, with a force similar to that under the Peishwa, made a simultaneous attack on another body of the Company's subsidiary troops. I confess, Sir, that this last intelligence fills me with the most unaffected alarm; and I beg to ask the Right Hon. Gentleman, with reference to this as well as to the former report, whether or not it is founded in fact? and if it is so, what are the particular circumstances which are come to the knowledge of His Majesty's Government with respect to it?

Mr. Canning—I am very ready, Sir, to give the Hon. Gent. and the House all the information on this subject, although I cannot undertake to enter into any of the details respecting it. It is undoubtedly true that in two actions fought between armies greatly disproportionate in point of number, the advantage was decidedly in favour of the Company's troops. But Sir, I am happy to add, that one part of the statement referred to by the Hon. Gentleman is not true, namely, that the slaughter was proportionate to the disparity of the force of the conflicting parties. We are not in possession of such returns with respect to these battles as it would be fit for to publish under the authority of Government. While the possibility of doubt exists with respect to the accuracy of the returns, it would be highly improper to give them any official sanction; for those who are as well acquainted with India as the Hon. Gentleman know well how much private accounts from that quarter of the world outrun official details in their various relations. Some of the statements, therefore, which have been alluded to by the Hon. Gent. I, morally speaking, have no doubt are facts although I am not competent so to announce them officially. As far, however, as I am informed on the subject, it gives me great satisfaction to say that it appears that these conflicts have cost the life of a single European Officer, and that not more than three officers were wounded, the names of whom have appeared in the Newspapers on the authority of Bombay Gazettes, which singular as it may appear, have not reached his Majesty's Government. It is, I fear, true that two individuals, the one an officer, the other a gentleman in the civil service, suffered in the way mentioned by the Hon. Gentleman. With respect to the proceedings of the Rajah of Berar, the information possessed by the Secret Committee of the Directors of the East India Company, and by the Board of Controul, rests on a single letter without a date. If the Hon. Gentleman, asks me if I believe the information which that letter contains, my answer is, I do. But if he asks me if it is of such a nature that I can communicate it with the sanction of official authority, my answer is, I cannot. The Honorable Gentleman will easily see, that an undated letter, which merely states an attack by the Mahrattas, but not the result—I mean any further than their immediate repulse—is not an account of the transaction which could with propriety, be published by authority. This I will undertake to say, there is no disposition in any quarter to withhold intelligence respecting this interresting subject, or to do any thing not conformable to the established usage respecting Indian affairs. But the Honorable Gentleman knows as well, or indeed much better than I do, how little interest is excited here by the occurrences in that quarter of the globe. Singular as it may seem, it has never been the practice to communicate to Parliament any intelligence from India, except in cases of a very extrordinary nature. So far am I, however, from wishing to withhold any thing that can be properly granted, that if the Hon. Gentleman, will frame a motion for such information as ought to be and can be furnished, I wil most readily assent to its production; and if he will do me the favour to communicate with me on the subject, I shall be very happy to assist him in preparing such a motion.

Mr. Howorth expressed himself extremely obliged to the Right Hon. Gentleman for the candid reply which he had made to his (Mr. Howorth's) question. Two simultaneous attacks having been made on the Company's forces, in the Mahratta territory, was unquestionably a circumstance calculated to excite a very painful interest. He would certainly avail himself of the Right Honorable Gentleman's kind offer of assistance; and would take an opportunity of submitting to the House a motion on the subject.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 27.

Recent French Papers abound with accounts of earthquakes and other natural phenomena which continues to strike the various nations on the Continent with terror:—

Letters from Tyrol announce that the Glacier or Ortler, in the vicinity of Chiavenna, has increased this winter, in a most extraordinary manner notwithstanding the mildness of the season. From the depth of the ice, incessant and tremenduous roarings are heard. The Suldenbach stream, which formerly issued from the glacier, has been dried up ever since Michaelmas, 1817; and great apprehensions are entertained for the neighbouring countries, should the heats of summer re-open a passage to the waters, which seem to have collected within the bosom of this immense mass of ice. Similar phenomena have been observed in the glacier of the valley of Naudersberg. The storm of the 23d ult. from the effects of which our shores were exempted, spread its ravages over the greatest part of the Continent. At Turin, it was attended with two shocks of an earthquake, Genoa, Sevona, Alanco, and San Remo, were thrown into the greatest consternation, for two days, by two repeated concussions, and several houses were partly demolished at Alazzes—but, happily no lives were lost. At Antibes, in Provence, the whole day (the 23d February) had been very tempestuous. About four minutes past seven in the evening, a most tempestuous rush of wind took place, and was followed by an instantaneous calm. A dull subterranean noise was heard—the sea suddenly dashed against the rocks—and, in the space of three seconds, three oscillations of the earth were felt in a direction from the S. E. to the N. W. The wind then rose again, and all the violence of the storm revived. At twelve o'clock, a fresh concussion was experienced; and at a quarter past eleven next morning a fourth, which was also preceded by the same deep and so-

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lema rumbling. Before seven o'clock on the morning of the 25th, a fresh phenomenon presented itself: a parhelion was distinctly observed, north of the rising sun; but the earliness of its appearance prevented its being generally noticed, and adding to the terrors of the people. The shocks were felt throughout Provence, where no earthquake had been experienced for eleven years.

Whilst the earth is in that state of agitation, and the elements seem to take up the sword which man has laid down, fresh signs and visitations also arise in the sky.

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI,

DECREE OF THE SENATE.

Directing the nomination of the general of Division, Boyer, to the office of President of Hayti.

The Senate, considering that since the foundation of the Republic, it has never experienced an event which was so painful, or deplorable as that which has just affected unfortunate and stedfast Hayti.

Considering that it would be to expose the Republic to evident danger, to defer the election of the citizen who shall henceforth direct the executive power, in the place of the virtuous Alexander Petion deceased, the same who was the idol of the Haytians, and who, on that account, merited the surname of Father of his Country.

Wherefore, exercising the right conferred by the 123d article of the Constitution, it decrees as follows.

Article 1. Citizen JOHN PETER BOYER, general of Division, commanding the guard of the government, and the arrondisement of Port-au-Prince, is named President of Hayti.

Article 2. The present decree shall be addressed to the Secretary of State, exercising the executive authority, to have his execution to follow it, and to be printed and published throughout the whole extent of the Republic.

At the National Palace of Port-au-Prince, the 30th March, 1818, 15th Year of Independence.

PANAVOTY, President.
LAMOTHS, Secretary.

IN THE NAME OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Secretary of State provisionally charged with the Executive Power, having seen the vacancy of the Presidency, orders that the above act of the Senate of the Republic, be printed, published and executed, according to its form and tenor, and that it be invested with the Seal of the Republic.

Given at the National Palace of Port-au-Prince, 31st March, 1818, 15th year of the Independence of Hayti.

JN. CME. IMBERT.

By the Chief of the Executive Power.
The Secretary General,
B. INGINAC.

The Chief Judge,
A. D. SABOURIN.

Liberty. *Equality.*

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

Order of the Day.

John Peter Boyer, President of Hayti.

We cannot, we think, commence the exercise of the power which the nation has delegated to us, better than by imitating the goodness that characterized all the actions of our illustrious predecessor. We have cast our eyes on suffering humanity, on those who, although culpable, have need of a moment of indulgence; wherefore we have thought fit to proceed agreeably to received principles, and not in opposition to the spirit of our laws, by enlarging all prisoners who are not stationed by capital crimes, bearing the penalty of death. This favour is extended, for this time, to those under sentence, either on an account of an offence against public order, or a fault against military discipline; the prisoners for debt shall also be enlarged, on furnishing security.

We trust, that by this act of clemency every one who shall receive the benefit of it, will consider himself bound to conform to the laws, never relapse into his faults, and prevent us for the future from employing a just severity. Declaring that nothing shall ever divert us from the greatest watchfulness over the public order, the respect due to the laws, and that we will always be inflexible against those who dare to contravene them.

Done at the National Palace of Port-au-Prince, the 2d April, 1818, the 15th year of the Independence of Hayti.

BOYER.

By the President:
The Secretary General, B. INGINAC.

Charlotte-Town,

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1818.

THE NAVY.—By an article under the *London* date of the 3d of May, it appears that the Lords of the Admiralty have directed all the Guard Ships of the United Kingdom, except those of Portsmouth and Plymouth, to assemble at the latter place, by the 1st June, and then to proceed to cruize for two months. Among those ships, so ordered, are eight sail of the line—the whole to be under the command of Sir Benjamin Hallowell.

By the arrival of the Brig Nelson, in 32 days from Cork, we have been favoured with a Cork Paper to the 9th of May, from which we extract the following articles relative to the War in India.

LONDON, MAY 5.

WAR IN INDIA.

Our readers have already been informed of the warlike aspect of affairs in India, and of the preparations making by the Governor General for hostile operations By Bombay Gazettes received last night, from which we have given extracts, it appears that the Pindarees are not the only Power to whose movements the Marquis of Hastings must be directed. The Mahrattas—all of whom have already fought against us, or have broken their engagements, and refused to co-operate with his Lordship, are the Powers whose operations threaten our possessions with the most danger.

Two victories are stated to have been the result of two battles, of which, however, the details are not yet come to hand. The first of these actions, in point of time, took place between the divisions of the British army under the command of Col. Scott, and the troops of the Rajah of Berar; which Chieftain, as our Indian Readers may recollect, was raised to the sovereignty by British interference, and to the exclusion of a candidate protected by Schindiah and his Ministers.

In consequence of some hostile dispositions in that State, Gen. Doveton moved upon Nagpour with a light force, where he was joined by the remainder of his army. The Resident then announced to the Rajah the conditions on which the Company would grant him peace; the General supporting the overtures of the Resident by a proper display and disposition of his forces, some negociations followed. The Rajah, it was said, had agreed to the terms offered to him; but the negociation failed, and an obstinate battle was fought on the 26th Nov. which ended in favour of our arms.

The second action was fought with the troops of Holkar, by the Madras army under Sir Thomas Hislop, and Sir John Malcolm, who commanded the advance,—The last accounts which we had occasion to publish left these officers on the banks of the Nerbudda, on crossing which stream, they found themselves in close contact with the dominions of Holkar, Scindiah and the Pindarees. Here on the left bank of the Seepree River, Sir Thomas Hislop, attacking from the side of the Ornea, the Mahrattas opened a tremendous firing silencing seven out of fourteen of the British field pieces; but a battery of 40 pieces of cannon; which covered his right wing was stormed and carried, the enemies gunners dying bravely at their guns. Our troops then moved to the enemies left, where his batteries were stormed with the same gallantry and success. The Mahratta army then dispersed, and we encamped in their position.

Thus the war is alive throughout the centre of India; and if the confederates can unite their force, it may cost the Governor General some bloody conflicts to restore amongst them the ascendency of the British arms, and the supremacy of the British name.

Our loss is upwards of 600 killed and wounded, and the enemy about 2000 killed and wounded.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED,

June 8, Ship Valiant, Ezard, Hull, passengers and goods.
—— 10, Schr. Mary, Murphy, Miramichie, goods.
—— 11, Brig British Union, Driver, Plymouth, ——
—— —, Shallop Nancy, Morrison, Arichat, goods.
—— —, Schr. Nancy, M'Donald, Halifax, ——
—— —, —— Margaret, Gallant, Halifax, ——
—— 15, Barque Nelson, —— London,
—— —, Brig Jeanie, Davis, ——
—— —— —— Nelson, Taylor, Cork, 3 passengers.

CLEARED,

June 8, Schr. Mary, Shaw, St. Johns, Newfdld Lumber.
—— —, —— Julia, Boyer, Jamaica, Fish and Lumber.
—— —, —— Nancy, Duroche, Miramichie, Cattle.
—— —, —— Jane, M'Kenzie, Newfd. Lum. and produce.
—— 9, Brigantine Harriot, Hill, Liverpool, Timber.
—— 12, Schr. Liberty, Gallant, Newfdld. Lumber.
—— 13, Brig Helena, Browner, Liverpool, Timber.
—— —, Schr. Success, Dengle, Newfdld. Cattle.
—— —, —— Isle of Sky, Lewis, Newfd. Lum. & produce.

BIRTH.—On the forenoon of this day Mrs. LANE, consort of Lt. Lane 98th Regt. and (daughter of His Excellency Lt. Gov. Smith) of a Son.

DIED.] On the 7th inst. just as he had made the port of Charlotte-Town, Captain EZARD, of the Ship Valiant.—His remains were deposited in the Church-Yard of this town on Tuesday last.

For Sale,



That fine staunch Sloop, called the Trusty Friend, now lying at the King's Wharf, with all her Rigging, &c.

for further particulars apply to
JAMES GIBSON.

June 15.

BALTIMORE, May 6.

[*Translated from the Federal Republican.*]

PORT-AU-PRINCE, April 5, 1818.

What a painful task is that which is impoſed upon us? Duty, however, preſcribes us to fulfil it, and to render to the memory of the father of his country, the tribute of the gratitude of a whole people, for the benefits with which he has loaded them, during the courſe of his numerous labors and laudable efforts to conſolidate the republic on a firm foundation.

The friend of man—the good and wiſe ALEXANDER PETION, was born on the 20th April, 1770, of reſpectable parents. At the commencement of the French Revolution tho' very young, he was one of the firſt who took up arms in St. Domingo, with the intention of defending the rights of man, which the French government had at laſt granted to that Iſland, which had groaned under a ſlavery, the moſt hard and debaſing which human nature could endure. Even at that period he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the ſweetneſs of his manners, and by a great and noble diſpoſition, which captivated all minds. Brave and intrepid, the profeſſion of arms did not harden his good and generous heart. He was always alive to the misfortunes of the afflicted, and he always knew how to extend towards them a protecting and generous hand. Virtuous by principle, he never belied himſelf.—Raiſed by his courage and military knowledge to the rank of adjt. gen. he fought under the orders of General Rigaud in the deplorable civil war between the latter and General Touſſaint. He was ſent to Jacmel to take the command of that place, to ſuſtain a ſiege which had already commenced two months before under general Touſſaint. He acquitted himſelf well, though the city was given up to all the horrors of famine, and reduced to the greateſt extremity. He ſucceeded in the evacuation with 900 of the troops, protecting numbers of women and children, in paſſing by the ſtrong beſieging army of 22,000. The chances of war turning againſt general Rigaud he embarked for France, and he whoſe loſs we deplore followed him in his misfortunes.

The illuſtrious deceaſed ſtaid in France unemployed, till the epoch when Napoleon ſent his brother-in-law, general Le Clerc, with a formidable army, to fight againſt a free people, whom he wiſhed to reduce to ſlavery. He was then employed. The people of Hayti having been deceived by falſe demonſtrations of friendſhip from their enemies, and by their perfidious promiſes, generally joined the French army. The country appeared diſpoſed to ſubmit, and deſirous of peace, when French Machiavelian intrigue was ſuddenly unmasked, and in an iſland which promiſed to ſpread over it its ancient proſperity and ſplendor, nothing was to be ſeen but a vaſt plain covered with flames, fire and ſmoke.

The arms of the Haytians who were all united in one cauſe, were crowned with the moſt happy ſucceſs. Of an army of more than 60,000 men, there only remained to the French a few weak garriſons in the principal towns.—They could not retain their ſituation, and the evacuation of the enemy was effected, almoſt as ſoon as decided on. In the numerous battles we had to encounter our hero particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and won the eſteem and confidence of general Deſſalines, who had been inveſted with the command in chief of the indigenous army. In January, 1804, the ſoil of Hayti being no longer preſſed by one of theſe cruel invaders, the independence of the iſland was declared: Appointed General of Diviſion, Alexander Petion was charged with the command in chief of the department of the weſt. By his irreproachable conduct at that time, the ſame which he had previouſly maintained, and which he continued to maintain to the fatal moment, which has taken him from us forever, he deſerved that this allegorical and ſentimental expreſſion, "*he never caused a tear to flow*,"—to become the device which all who have known and admired him, have decided to belong to him under every circumſtance.

General Deſſalines having become Emperor, departed from the ſacred duties which reciprocally bind the people and the chief magiſtrate of the ſtate. He became perjured, and Haytians recovered their liberties in the deſtruction of the tyrant, and the tyranny. The republic was eſtabliſhed upon the wreck of the throne; and to the great mortification of the people another tyrant raiſed himſelf.—The latter deſired to smother the republic in its birth—but theſe violent and diſorderly efforts were annihiliated on the walls of Port-au-Prince. The people had decreed to him the preſidency, he refuſed it. O monſter of iniquity! in conformity with the conſtitution we had eſtabliſhed, the Senate proceeded to the nomination of another preſident of Hayti, and the good *Alexander Petion*, was elected in 1807, to that chief magiſtracy.

He has governed the Haytian people with that mildneſs, that urbanity ſo worthy of a firſt citizen of a republic. By this conciliating diſpoſition, by his good judgment which ſometimes poſtponed to put into execution his grand deſigns, until the moſt convenient time offered; he has ſtrengthened the ſtate both within and without, and he has re-united all hearts in conſiderably advancing the civilization of the people.

We began to taſte the ſweet fruits of all his inſtitutions, when death came and took him from us on the 29th March, after a ſhort illneſs of eight days.

Oh Death! what a terrible ſtroke thou haſt inflicted on us. Children who looſe their beloved father, could not ſhed more tears, utter more cries, more ſobs of anguiſh, than the people of Hayti, at the dreadful moment when they learnt that their beloved chief had breathed his laſt, and that his ſoul had fled to the manſions of Heaven. The whole city reſounded with groans produced by the moſt lively and ſincere grief. The farms were abandoned, and the farmers bringing their wives and children, covered the roads and tranſported themſelves towards the place of ſadneſs, that they might for the laſt time contemplate the inanimate body of him who always regarded them as all good kings regarded the inhabitants of their kingdom--a regard at once ſimple, ſublime and ſentimental.

The body of our illuſtrious chief, ſtretched upon a bed of ſtate in the audience chamber of the National Palace changed into a Chapel where a light is always kept (*une chapelle ardent*,) was contemplated by all thoſe who approached it, with the calmneſs of reflection, the deſpair of grief and the profoundneſs of ſilence.

To what can we compare the ſcene which followed the different teſtimonials of the moſt deep affliction of a whole people, during the three days that the body of the immortal PETION was laid without life in the view of all thoſe who came to caſt a glance upon thoſe features, which had become more beautiful (if we may ſo expreſs ourſelves) ſince the caprice of time had cut him off from the ſojourn of mortals? Shall it be compared to thoſe repeated pilgrimages of the believers directed towards Medina, to ſee at leaſt once in their lives the tomb of the prophet ſent by God upon Earth, and afterwards directing their ſteps towards the holy city of Mecca, there to adore theblack ſtone of the Moſque? Or rather according to the idea of the true chriſtian ſhall it be to thoſe pilgrims, religious obſervers of the Divine morals of Jeſus Chriſt, who diſregarding the greateſt fatigues, deſpiſing even life itſelf, traverſe the regions of infidelity to viſit the holy and reverend place where the Son of God died to ſave mankind?—If we can make ſuch a compariſon, ſuch is the idea one may figure to himſelf of this concourſe of People of all ages and ſexes, as well ſtrangers as natives, approaching towards the precious depoſit which contained the remains of an Angel of God, whoſe body was as uncorrupted as his ſoul was pure.

By the public notice of the obſequies of the preſident of Hayti, his body was to be interred in the foot of the Tree of Liberty, in a vault prepared for that purpoſe—his bowels were to be depoſited in the National Fort, and his heart was given to his family in teſtimony of gratitude.

On Tueſday, 31ſt March, all was prepared for this ſepulchral and ſolemn ceremony. The funeral proceſſion marched at 11 o'clock in the morning to the diſtreſſing ſound of the moſt profound lamentations, and arrived at the Church. The Revd. Prieſt Gaſpard, aſſiſted by the clergy, did all that religion required, after which the Rev. prieſt Gordon aſcended the pulpit and pronounced a ſhort funeral ſermon; when he finiſhed, the chief judge delivered the funeral eulogy: after which the office of the dead was chaunted, and then the proceſſion marched to *Camp de Mars*, where the body was depoſited in the vault. It was with the greateſt pain they retired from this ſpot, to proceed to the National Fort to depoſit in the earth the bowels of this great man.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1818. No. 35.

[15s. PER ANNUM] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Seventeenth day of February instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Eleventh day of August next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Third day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance,

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry,

God save the King.

To be Sold by Auction,

(By Authority of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,)

AT Charlotte-Town on Wednesday the 8th day of July next, ensuing, at 12 o'clock noon,

All the Right, Title, and Interest,

of the late Robert Stewart, Esq. in and to Twelve Hundred Acres of Land or thereabouts, part of Lot or Township Number 18, in different Lots to accomodate purchasers. Sundry Farms on this Tract are under Lease and part of it Wood Land and unoccupied, and the whole eligibly situated near Richmond Bay and Prince-Town.

ALSO,

Seventy Acres of Land and upwards,

part of Lot or Township Number 48, situated on the South side of the Hillsbourough River, near the Ferry of Charlotte-Town. Conditions to be made known at the time of Sale.—For particulars apply to

Robert Pyke,
Commercial and Land Broker.

June 12, 1818.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

M. M'LEOD, Tailor.

From Edinburgh.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, that he has commenced Business at the house of Mrs. M'Phee, sen. where he hopes from punctuality and attention to merit a share of public patronage.

June 19.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned *Alexander Campbell & Samuel Welsford*, both of this Island, Merchants, carried on under the Firm of Campbell & Welsford, was on the 16th day of May last dissolved by mutual consent. All Debts due thereto, to be paid to the said Alexander Campbell, on or before the first day of August next ensuing, who is duly authorised to receive the same, and to whom all demands against the said Firm will be presented.

Witness the hands of the parties, at Bedeque, in Prince Edward Island, this 28th day of May 1818.

Alexander Campbell,
Samuel Welsford.

To be Sold or Let,

AN eligible piece of Ground, about a quarter of a Mile square, and within two miles of Charlotte-Town, situated contigious to the Road leading to St. Peters, for particulars apply to

Ewen Cameron.

June 1st, 1818.

To Millers.

BY an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, of the 30th Geo. 3d, made perpetual by 42d Geo. 3d, it is enacted, "that each Miller shall be provided with a Copy "of this Act within Two Months after the Publication "thereof, or within Three Months after his Mill is erect-"ed, which Copy shall be put up in some conspicuous part "of his Mill on pain of forfeiting Five Shillings for each "offence." the Millers are hereby notified that the same may be had by applying at the Printing Office. April 17.

Notice

To all whom it may Concern.

WE the undersigned who are authorized by Licence from His Excellency the Governor, to keep Houses of Entertainment, and retail Spirituous Liquors; that we feeling it our indispensible duty to enquire after all and every Person who are in the habit of selling and retailing Spirituous Liquors without Licence within this Island, that we shall come forward and inform against all such Persons, that they may be prosecuted as defrauders of his Majesty's Revenue of this Island.

☞ *Four Dollars Reward will be given to any Person who will give information of any such smuggling Retailers after the date hereof to any of the Undersigned.*

(Signed)

John M'Donald, Wind Mill.
Thomas Sims, Star and Garter.
James Coles, Light-Horse.
John Howell, Wellington Hotel.

Charlotte-Town, March 21st, 1818 tf

BOOKS.

THE following valuable Books are received and for Sale at the Gazette-Office, at reduced prices for prompt payment, viz.

Family Bibles,	*Domestic Medicine,*
Blair's Sermons,	*Life of St. Patrick,*
Essays on Faith,	*Song Books,*
Christian's Daily Companion,	*Plays, consisting of the*
Think well on't,	*Lady of the Lake,*
Office of the Virgin,	*Marmion, Tekeli,*
Miller's Gardner,	*False Friend,*
Dowling's Book-keeping,	*Wicklow Mines,*
Jackson's do.	*Founding of the Forest,*
Letter Writer,	*Rugantino,*
Adele et Theodore, (French)	*Blue Beard,*
Magazin des Enfans, (French)	*Timour Tartar,*
Honorine D'Userche, (French)	*Alla Baba,*
Moral and interesting Dialogues in French and English.	*Battle of Augrim, &c.*
	Art of telling Dreams.

Elegant Copper-plate prints of H. R. H. Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke of Wellington, Earl Moira, St. Helena, &c. with a number of scenes taken from the new Testament.

ALSO,—the following highly useful School Books,

Enfield's Speaker,		Children's Geographies,	
Poney's Grammar,		History of England by Goldsmith,	
Entick's Dictionary,	do.	Rome,	do.
Johnson's do.	do.	Greece,	do.
Boyer's do.			

To be Let on the shares,

For the Term of six years that well known Farm belonging to the Subscriber on Lot 16, Richmond Bay,—any Person desirous of taking the same, will get immediate possession by applying to the Subscriber.

DONALD CAMPBELL, *sen.*

Lot 16, Richmond Bay, April 20, 1818.

FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN.



The Members of St. JOHN'S LODGE, will meet (To-morrow) St. John's Day, at Free-Mason's Hall, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the dispatch of Business.

There will be a Dinner at 5 P. M. the Worshipful Master and the rest of the Officers will be happy to meet the Members of the Lodge, and all transient Brethern.

By Order of the Worshipful Master,

J. HIGGINS, Secretary.

June 17.

For Sale or Charter,



The fine staunch well built

Schooner Essex,

burthen 60 tons, just launched, now lying in New-London Harbour, she is well found,—for further particulars apply to the Owners.

James M'Neill,
Neil M'Neill,
James Simpson.

Cavendish, June 20.

Quit Rent Office, June 15, 1818.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ATTENDANCE will be given at this Office from the date hereof for the space of FOURTEEN DAYS after the 25th of the present Month, on which day the first half yearly payment of Quit Rent for the year 1818 falls due, at which time it is expected all arrears of Quit Rent will be paid up.

Office Hours from 11 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.

J. E. Carmichael,
Acting Receiver General of Quit Rent.

Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island.

Notice.

ALL persons liable to the payment of Poor Rates in the Parish of Charlotte for the Year 1818, and up to Easter 1819, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscribers otherwise from unavoidable necessity the Overseers of the Poor will be forced to take legal steps for the recovery of the same.

Ewen Cameron, } Church-
H. M Williams, } Wardens.

Charlotte-Town, June 5th 1818.

TO BE SOLD

At the house of Mr. Wm. Schureman, Sen. Bedeque, the following Articles, viz.

ONE large case pier Glasses, Pictures, &c.
1 Crate Earthen Ware, assorted,
2 portable Writing Desks, and
2 puncheons Wine Glasses.

The above being a cosingument will be sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Timber, or Grain. The Timber to be delivered in Bedeque Bay and the Grain at Mr. Schureman's House.

Bedeque, 10th May, 1818.

Acting Receiver General of Quit Rent's Office, May 7th, 1818.

WHEREAS very considerable inconvenience and expence has been experienced by the Tenants and smaller Proprietors, throughout the distant Townships in this Island, who have been obliged to repair to Charlotte-Town during the last payment of Quit Rent, and it being no part of the duty of the Receiver General to receive payment of Quit Rent from any individuals who are not actually Proprietors, it is recommended to all Tenants and small Proprietors who live at a distance from Town to appoint a trust worthy person in each of their Districts or Townships respectively to whom they can pay the proportion of Quit Rent for which they are liable, for the purpose of being conveyed to Town. But it is clearly to be understood that the Receiver General will not be responsible for any sums until actually paid into his hands

J. E. Carmichael.

To Merchants, Storekeepers &c.

A Person properly qualified to keep, close, and settle Books, Accounts, and other Mercantile transactions, has a few hours to spare each day, which he would willingly dedicate to the above purposes,—he trusts from his unremitted attention, care, and dispatch to give full satisfaction to any Person who may employ him.

N. B. Terms moderate, and satisfactory references if required—any commands left at the Office of this P. punctually attended to.

LONDON,

APRIL 23.

We are ſorry to notice that Mr. H. Addington has been compelled by ill health to retire from his ſituation of Under Secretary of State for the Home Department. He is to be ſucceeded by Mr. H. Clive, M. P.

A clauſe has been inſerted in a Bill now before Parliament, the purpoſe of which is to enable the wives of abſent ſeamen, engaged in the merchant ſervice, to receive a certain part of their wages from the Ship Owners, inſtead of being burthenſome to their reſpective Pariſhes, as many of them now are.

April 27.

From the Courier.

While there were about thirty or forty of the moſt daring demagogues in ſafe cuſtody, and while the Suſpenſion Act remained in force, no direct attempts were made to diſturb the tranquility of the kingdom, by inflammatory appeals to aſſemblies of the lower claſſes. No ſooner, however, were the former releaſed, and the latter repealed, than we again heard the voice of ſedition; and now, as the following notice will prove, we are threatened with another Spa Fields tumult:

"THE RIGHTS OF BRITONS!

"A meeting of the Diſfranchiſed inhabitants of Middleſex, agreeably to Public Advertiſement, will take place on Monday May 4, 1818, *in Spa Fields*, at twelve o'clock at noon, to petition the Prince Regent to take into conſideration the Sufferings of the Labouring People, the approximating ſtate of all induſtrious Perſons (not having entailed property) towards the ſame condition, and the neceſſity of ſome ſpeedy Relief, founded upon the *Rights of Man*; the advantages which would reſult from the promoting a Parliamentary Reform, Annual Parliaments, Univerſal Sufferage, and Vote by Ballot; for ſupporting the Social and Civilized Rights of Labourers throughout the three Kingdoms; from whom proceeds the Splendor, Luxury and Good, enjoyed by *Kings, Priests and Nobles*; for uſing his good influence to redreſs prevailing Wrongs, and thereby add to the Security of the Crown and its Glory.

"HENRY HUNT, Eſq. Chairman.
"Mr. T. WHATMAN, Secretary."

The above notice, as we underſtand, has been induſtriously circulated throughout the metropolis, by the men who took ſo active a part in the former meetings at the ſame place. On this occaſion, however, we ſhould think they will find ſome difficulty in accompliſhing their plans, if, as we have no doubt will be the caſe, the Magiſtrates are firm and prompt in the diſcharge of their duty.

The notice commences with a ridiculous falſehood. "A meeting of the *diſfranchiſed* inhabitants of Middleſex." Diſfranchiſed? Of what franchiſes have the inhabitants of Middleſex been deprived? We ſuppoſe it alludes to the exploded error of univerſal ſufferage, and that revolutionary doctrine, tricked out anew in the garb of the *Rights of Man*, is now become the engine of our jacobin reformers. Then comes another plauſible falſehood, well adapted to create an overweening ſentiment, of ſelf importance among the lower claſſes, if we may employ that proſcribed and inſulting phraſe—for according to the dogmas of the new ſchool of political philoſphy, true greatneſs, true virtue, true honor, and true worth exiſt only in the mob. Titles, wealth, rank, ſtation, birth, are but fooleries of cuſtom, to cheat the honeſt multitude of their appropriate place in the ſcale of ſociety, which muſt be inverted before it can ſtand upon its juſt foundation. "From the civilized rights of labourers *proceeds* (we follow the grammar of our original) the ſplendour, luxury, and good, enjoyed by Kings, Prieſts, and Nobles." Aye; teach the induſtrious artizan, the hitherto contented mechanic, that he toils and ſweats only to uphold the wanton luxuries and profuſion of thoſe who have no right to what they enjoy. All "civilized rights," (to ſpeak in the jargon of this notice) belong to the mob. The eternal decrees of Nature muſt be interrupted in their operation, to make room for the deſolating maxims of theſe revolutioniſts,—Let us have a *Commonwealth of Rogues*, where none ſhall work, while all can plunder, and where the higheſt claim to reward ſhall conſiſt in the moſt perfect union of ignorance, brutality, and villany. Theſe are among the indubitable conſequences of the ſcheme now maturing. What are "Kings, Prieſts, and Nobles?"—The offſpring of the "civilized rights of labourers." Then why ſhould not theſe labourers exerciſe their civilized rights in ſuch a way as to become Kings, Prieſts, and Nobles themſelves?—Mr. Hunt will tell us they ought to do ſo, and the labourers, will uſe their beſt efforts to perform what they ought.

The 35th regt. Col. Moore, at Hilſea, is under orders for Quebec; and the 38th, Col. Milnes, at Plymouth, for the Cape of Good Hope.

The queſtion of "*Wager of Battel*," in an appeal of murder, was got rid of by the Court of King's Bench, and the appellee diſcharged. The Attorney General is now about to bring in a Bill for the abolition of the law in ſuch caſes.

Upwards of 200 Emigrants are on their way from Dumfries for the Britiſh North American Colonies; they are almoſt all husbandmen, and many of them poſſeſſed of conſiderable caſh.

COWES, April 28. Sailed Boroſſa tranſport with troops for Halifax.

April 28.

Five ſhips of the line and three frigates, are fitting out at Cronſtadt, which are ſaid to be deſigned for various, hitherto unknown, but entirely peaceable objects.

SAXONY, April 16. Arrangements for the marriage of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence, with the Princeſs Amelia Adelaide, born Auguſt 13, 1792, will ſoon be fixed.

April 29.

Sir Charles Hamilton is appointed Admiral and Governor of Newfoundland in the room of Admiral Pickmore. [Other accounts ſay Lord A. Beauclerk.]

A letter from Frankfort, April 18, ſays the marriage of Her Royal Highneſs Maria Louiſa Victoria, Princeſs of Linange, with his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Kent, is determined upon.

May 1.

The brig Alicia Hill, of Liverpool, from Sierra Leone, homeward bound with hides and ivory, was plundered Jan. 9, by two ſtout armed veſſels under Spaniſh colours, of every article of her cargo and ſtores.

SPA-FIELD MEETING

The intended Meeting in Spa-Fields, of which we conſidered it our duty to give the earlieſt information, has induced Government to adopt vigorous meaſures, ſo that the Capital will be ſecured from the tumults of inſurrection and all the horrors of carnage.

LATE DUEL.

A duel lately took place at Caen in Normandy, between a profeſſed French duelliſt and the ſon of Capt. Pickford, Royal Navy---the parties fought at only two paces and a half diſtance; Mr. P. who had been very reluctantly compelled to fight, had the good fortune to eſcape, and to lay his ferocious antagoniſt dead at his feet.

May 5.

A Congreſs of Worthies met yeſterday, agreeably notice, at Spa Fields. In the abſence of Orator Hunt, Mr. Watſon, took the Chair:---Bentham, Wooler, Cobbett, and others were panegyrized, as perſons of unimpeached integrity, and *true British feelings*, zealous in their endeavours to ſupport the Freedom of the Preſs and the Rights of Election—A moſt *loyal* Petition was voted to the Prince Regent; to be delivered by Meſſrs. Hunt, Cartwright, and Watſon; but a body of Military in the vicinity, had a tendency to keep the Patriots in *good order*, and the Meeting was happily adjourned without any ſerious miſchief taking place.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 8.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the Duke of Cambridge's Allowance Bill; the *Nova Scotia Trade* Bill; and a number of other Bills.

WAR IN INDIA.

Supplement to the London Gazette of Tuesday May 5.

Diſpatches has been received at the Eaſt India Houſe, addreſſed to the Secret Committee, by the Governor in Council of Bombay.

Camp on the Sipoora, opposite Maheidpoor Dec. 21, 1817.*

MY LORD,—I write this from the field of battle, on which I have the ſatisfaction to report, for your Lordſhips' information, that the army of Mulhar Row Holkar has this day been completely defeated and diſperſed, by the firſt and third diviſions of the army I have the honor to command.

April 29.
n is appointed
Newfoundland
Pickmore. [O.
. Beauclerk.]
fort, April 18,
Royal Highneſs
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hneſs the Duke
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May 1.
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This reſult has grown out of the failure of our negociations with the Government of Holkar, and of the repeated acts of aggreſſion and inſult which we have experienced ſince our advance from Ougein on the 14th inſt. Under theſe circumſtances I felt impelled by every ſenſe of duty to my country and your Lordſhip, to vindicate without further loſs of time, the honor of the Britiſh name.

Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm is now in full purſuit of the fugitives, with the greater part of the cavalry. The camp of Holkar and a number of his guns, remain in our poſſeſſion.

Our loſs, I fear, has been conſiderable; though, I truſt, not more than might have been expected on ſuch an occaſion. No Officer of rank has been killed.

I ſhall to-morrow have the honor of tranſmitting to your Lordſhip the details of the action, with returns of killed and wounded, ſo far as it may be practicable to collect them.

In congratulating your Lordſhip on the important iſſue of the day, I can only add at this moment that the conduct of the gallant troops who have gained the victory, has been ſuch as to realize my moſt ſanguine expectations.

I have the honor to be, &c.
T. HISLOP, Lt. Gen.

To His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings.

*Maheidpoor is situated on the river Siffra, or Sipoora, and is about 25 miles north of Oogein, Scindia's capital.

THE QUEEN.

The following Bulletin was iſſued reſpecting the Queen's Health at twelve o'clock this day:—

"The Queen has paſſed another good night. Her Majeſty continues to recover from the effects of the late attack.

"FR. MILMAN,
"HENRY HALFORD.

CORK, May 1. Arrived Loyal Briton transport, from Deptford, to take in troops for Halifax.

May 8.

Yesterday, the Prince Regent held a Court, and afterwards a Privy Council, at which the Duke of Richmond was sworn in Governor of the Canadas.

The wedding of the Princess FREDERICKE, daughter of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland, took place on the 17th ult. at Berlin, and was celebrated with great splendour. The bridegroom the reigning Duke of ANHOLT DESSAU, is a young man of great promise aged twenty-four.

From various parts of the country, emigrants are daily arriving here to embark for America.---Many of them come from the counties of Monaghan, Cavan, Derry, &c. so that, notwithstanding the various ships which are laid on for the purpose, the numbers they want are speedily supplied. Many of them are in great poverty, and have scarce a shilling after paying their passage money. *Belfast News-Letter.*

TROOPS IN FRANCE.

The rumour that the Allied Armies are soon to be removed from France, seems to gain ground in that country, and a general eagerness appears to prevail among the people. We must repeat our opinion, that the madness of the Revolution is by no means cured; and that it is, unhappily a *contagious madness.* For our own part, we should as soon think of removing Dr. Willis's keepers from his patients, as to recall the Allied Troops to their respective homes, till there is an evident predominance of Loyalty in France; and no one can presume that say that there is any such feeling among Frenchmen at present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, April 30.

EMIGRATION.

A Member, whose name could not be learned, inquired whether any means had been adopted by Government to prevent the Emigration which took place from this country to America?

Lord Castlereagh was understood to state, that the subject had engrossed the anxious attention of the Noble Lord at the head of the Colonial Department, and that some measures were in contemplation for that purpose.

May 8.

We intimated yesterday that a general Election is nearer at hand than is generally supposed. We have strong reason for being ourselves of this opinion. The Morning Chronicle seems to think that the event will be hastened on account of Lord Castlereagh's anxiety that it should take place before he goes to the Congress of Sovereigns. We expect the event upon very different and much more substantial grounds. We, however, wish that such a bustling scene may be over, and the nation settled again into tranquility, before his Lordship joins a Congress of the utmost importance to Europe, and in which, if wrong measures are adopted, France may relapse into a revolutionary chaos, and every other State be affected by the shock.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

HAIL STORM.---A violent hail storm came on yesterday, at half past 5, and continued about a quarter of an hour, from about N. N. E. The stones fell a foot deep in front of this office, and were nearly an inch in diameter: their impetuosity broke the window-glass of most of the houses fronting to the north, and many thousand panes in the houses and public offices were pelted to pieces in a few minutes! Garden plants and fruit trees are much injured.

BOSTON, May 20.

MOBILE, April 21.

Major Perault has arrived here from the seat of war, and announces the following interesting information.

The Spanish garrison of St. Marks, was summoned to surrender as prisoners of war, which it did, and has arrived at Pensacola." [☞Doubted.—General Jackson's orders were to respect the Spanish garrisons, unless the Indians fled into them for protection.]

"The Indian Chief, and Francis the prophet, had been decoyed on board an American vessel, supposing her to be English, and were *hung!*" The infamously celebrated Arthbutnot (Woodbine) is in possession of Jackson, and in irons. Jackson's army is well provided, in high spirits, and has now about 6000 men, including Indian allies."

June 2.

There was a considerable fall of snow at Liverpool, England, April 24.

We have been favoured with Charleston Papers to May 26, received at Merchant's Hall:

A paper of the 23d mentions, that private information had been received that a battle had been fought on the 17th of April, at Valencia, between the Royalists and the Revolutionists, at the latter were victorious. The former were under General Lopez, who was killed with 30 of his principal officers. The survivors retreated to Porto Bello, where they had left a force. Carraccas and Laguira were expected to be in possession of the Independents soon, as detachments were sent to occuppy them. Valencia was abandoned by its inhabitants.

A letter from Port-au-Prince May 5, mentions that the Revolutionists had taken Carraccas.

The Princess Elizabeth, packet, Capt. Scott, was captured March 20, lat. 17, 55, long. 35, 36, by two pirates, under Spanish colours, one carrying 18 guns, and 140 men, the other 14 guns and 120 men. After rifling the ship and passengers, among whom were the two Austrian Commissioners, they released the Packet, having debated with earnestness, whether they should sink her, with her passengers and crew. The mail was sunk before they took possession.

HALIFAX, June 8.

A Lloyd's List of April 21, says, "The Grace Packet from New-York, in lat. 42, fell in with an island of ice, 7 leagues in extent, and upward of *three thousand feet high!*"

One Hundred-and Thirty-five square rigged vessels from Europe, were at Mirimachi, on the 27th ult.

Charlotte-Town,

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1818.

The Mail from Halifax by the CharlotteTown Packet arrived late on Saturday night last, via Pictou. The English Mail had not arrived at Halifax upon the 16th inst. up to which period we have received from there regular series of Papers, the most interresting of their contents will be found in our preceding columns.

From all we are able to collect of the hostile appearances in India, we have much ground to fear that some time and exertion must be extended before the present eruption in that quarter can reasume a pacific appearance.

No operations to a great extent have occured in South America; but such as have transpired have resulted to the enterprize and exertions of the Patriots.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED,

June 16, Ship Sally, Scarth, London.
—— —, Schr. Industry, M'Kinnon, Cape Breton.
—— —, —— Mary, Selliker, Pictou.
—— 17, Brig Susan, Tailor, Liverpool.
—— 19, Schr. Mermaid, Davidson, Newfdld.
—— 20, —— Betsey, Humphries, ——
—— 23, Brigantine Horsely, Buck, Sunderland, with passengers for this Island and Canada,
—— —, Schr. Fortune, Falla, Newfdld.
—— —, —— Nelly, Gautier, Quebec.
—— —, —— Despatch, Le Measurer, Grenada.

CLEARED,

—— 16, Schr. Endeavour, Pickering, Newfdld. Boards.
—— —, —— Mary, Selliker, Pictou, Stores.
—— 20, —— Aid, M'Cann, Pictou, Boards.
—— —, —— Mary, Murphy, Miramichie, Cattle.
—— 22, Snow Roberts, Pyle, Falmouth, Lumber.
—— —, Benjamin & Mary, Coates, London, ——

Arrived this day the brig Nancy, Norman, Hull 36 days, on her way to Quebec with 37 passengers.

BONAPARTE.

A pamphlet, which may be eſſentially conſidered as from the pen of Bonaparte, is now publiſhed, and though calculated to attract obſervation by its external circumſtances, will not long gratify the public taſte, either by elegance of its ſtyle, the clearneſs of its argument, or the importance of its contents. Bonaparte ought to have choſen a ſubject, among the many occurrences of his paſt life, to which, however treated, general intereſt would have long been attached. He has thought proper to ſpeak only of himſelf ſince his confinement; and his manner, which is abrupt, obſcure, and confuſed, will not enliven a topic, which is as barren as he repreſents the ſpot where he unwillingly reſides, or reconcile contradictions, which are as glaring and offenſive as he repreſents the ſun upon the whole iſland. He mourns his confinement in a ſeries of notes, inſtead of elegies; but the Corſican raven croaks harſh diſcord at St. Helena, when compared with the Aonian ſwan on the banks of the Euxine. This work, however, may be eſteemed Bonaparte's *Triſtia*, and is a kind of reply to the ſpeech of Earl Bathurſt, in the Houſe of Peers, on March 18th, laſt year. He firſt murmurs at the bill by which he was ſentenced to confinement; and, as we think, upon no very juſt grounds. He modeſtly ſtyles himſelf a Prince, our illuſtrious gueſt; but forgets that we never acknowledged his Princedom; and that, even if we had, he threw himſelf into our hands unconditionally, while he was at war with us, and was there left, a miſchievous depoſit, when peace was made by others, without one ſtipulation in his favour. What could we do with him, but take care of him and ſecure him; and as he had done us miſchief enough already, prevent him from doing us more? and we do not know how this was to be done, but by his death or by his confinement.

He ſpeaks of the armies which he has commanded—the alliances which he has formed—the ſovereigns who crowded to his capital: undoubtedly he obtained, he poſſeſſed, and he has ſubſequently thrown away great advantages, but as he never uſed them except for our deſtruction, or in our detriment, what claim can he derive from thence to our friendſhip or love? He, indeed, has no great reaſon to complain, if, when driven into our hands by war, and in his own deſpite, and without any other means of eſcape, we carefully ſecure and retain him. Let him recollect how, at a moment of full peace, and during a hollow conference, he entrapped the unſuſpecting Ferdinand into his ſnares, and carried him off to priſon. If that Sovereign is what he is deſcribed to be, he was the leſs to be feared, and the villany was the more unprovoked. But none can charge Bonaparte with any other incapacity than inaptitude for goodneſs and honor. Would he have us confine him as he did Capt. Wright? We did not tear him by night from a neutral territory, as he tore the Duc D'Enghein. He fled from a hoſtile land to hoſtile ſhips and by them was conveyed to what he did not deſerve—a place of ſecurity, where, if his unruly temper would ſuffer him, he might reſt tranquil, and by good conduct obtain a kind treatment.

We muſt add a word more reſpecting his claims to the title of Emperor. This man really ſeems to think himſelf privileged to commit and attempt all wrong, and when he fails, to be exempt from every penalty or evil. By the treaty of 1814, he ſtipulated for the title of Emperor. The Allies allowed him, by an expreſs article, to retire with it to the iſland of Elba; but when he came forth from thence, he of courſe put the title, with his other fortunes, to the hazard of the battle. If it was neceſſary to make the title a condition of treaty after one war which took away the power from him what poſſible claim can he have to it, without treaty, after another war which has ſunk him into nothing? Where then, we ask, is the ſtipulation for the continuance of the title after the battle of Waterloo? And whatever may have been his abilities, or the arts by which he raiſed himſelf to the head of the French Empire, the title of Emperor was not inherent in him, or derived from his anceſtry; but as it came with the power, muſt go with the power.

In page 5, complaining of his confinement, he ſays:

"If the ſecurity of the detention had "been the only object in view, there was "no want of caſtles or houſes in En- "gland; but it was the devouring cli- "mate of the Tropic which was re- "quired!"

Now within two little pages he thus reaſons:

"For, after all, priſoners ſhut up in "towers, fettered and manacled, have "found means to eſcape. In whatever "ſituation living men are placed, they "have always chances, more or leſs nu- "merous, of regaining their liberty. "Do you ſeek for a place in which to "encloſe a man, without any chance of "freeing himſelf—without even a ſingle "chance in a thouſand? you will find "only one—a coffin."

We give theſe two extracts as a teſtimony of the conſiſtency of his reaſoning: in one of which he ſays, he might be ſafely confined in a houſe; and in the other, that it is impoſſible to confine him.

We have before explained that the work conſiſts of notes upon detached parts of Lord Bathurſt's ſpeech. It retorts upon his Lordſhip the expreſſion ſo frequently uſed by him in the Houſe of Lords, that ſuch and ſuch an allegation "is not true." It is alſo to be obſerved, that Bonaparte frequently complains that his health ſuffers by confinement; and he is confined becauſe he does *not choose* to take exerciſe according to the terms preſcribed, that is, with an accompanying Officer; but whether, we ask, is he, or are we to blame him for this? Still however, we would have no unneceſſary reſtrictions impoſed upon him: let him have all the liberty conſiſtent with his ſafe cuſtody; and if the Governor and he have begun to provoke each other by petty hoſtilities, let the more powerful party from pity and magnanimity, ceaſe firſt.

At the Winchester Assizes.

Orlando Lockyer and Robert Hand, charged with the murder of John Sutton, at Northwood, in the Iſle of Wight. John Holding, a ſurgeon, was going to South America with the priſoners on board the ſhip Grace. On the 9th Dec. he was with him at the Dolphin Inn, Weſt Cowes; they ſat together for upwards of two hours, when Sutton remarked that all the company were in debt. Major Lockyer replied—'Do you mean to ſay that I am in debt?" Sutton ſaid he did. Major Lockyer anſwered—whoever is in debt, I am not. Sutton replied—'we are all in debt to our Creator.' Major Lockyer left the room, and meſſages paſſed between them, and a Mr. Redesdale another paſſenger. Sutton ſaid if he (Major L.) called him out he would meet him. Next morning they met to ſettle the diſpute by fighting a duel. Hand and Redeſdale meaſured the ground. Hand called Sutton and gave him a piſtol, when he and Major Lockyer took their ground. Major Lockyer fired, and Sutton clapped his hand on his breaſt, ſtaggered forward two or three paces and held out his hand—Major L. advanced and took it. He immediately fell, and the priſoners ran away. Sutton ſoon after expired. Mr. Fitzgerald (brother to the owner of the veſſel) depoſed, that Hand ſeriously preſſed Sutton to ſettle the affair, when they were going to the field—all was ſaid that could be ſaid to induce him to make conceſſion for the words he had uſed, and not fight; this admonition he repeated ſeveral times. Several other witneſſes were examined, but their teſtimony added no new fact to thoſe already known. Major Lockyer and Mr. Hand both read a long and very able defence. The Judge, in ſumming up the evidence, told the Jury they muſt not liſten to the appeals from the priſoners, nor let any reports or ſtatements before known to them, prejudice the caſe—they muſt judge according to the evidence then given.—Verdict.—*Manſlaughter.—Three Months Imprisonment, each.*

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT!—The Rev. H. Bathurſt in a letter to Mr. Wilberforce, has ſtated the ignorance of the lower claſſes of the people to be ſuch, that they might eaſily be practiſed upon by the *hired* Spies of the Secretary of State: Mr. Bathurſt ſays, that in Nottinghamſhire, they ſuppoſed 'a *Proviſonal* Government' to mean, a general eſtabliſhment of *eating clubs!* Such a popular Inſtitution could not fail of having many admirers among the *ſtarving* Reformers of the day, ſome of whom became ſo very *uproarious* advocates of the plan, that they were taken up and impriſoned for *High Treason.*

APHORISM.

It may be ſaid as truly of a knave as of an honeſt man, that his word is as good as his oath.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. MONDAY, JULY 6, 1818. No. 36.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancelior and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Seventeenth day of February instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Eleventh day of August next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Third day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

To be Sold by Auction,

(By Authority of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,)

AT Charlotte-Town on Wednesday the 8th day of July next, ensuing, at 12 o'clock noon,

All the Right, Title, and Interest,

of the late Robert Stewart, Esq. in and to Twelve Hundred Acres of Land or thereabouts, part of Lot or Township Number 18, in different Lots to accomodate purchasers. Sundry Farms on this Tract are under Lease and part of it Wood Land and unoccupied, and the whole eligibly situated near Richmond Bay and Prince-Town.

ALSO,

Seventy Acres of Land and upwards,

part of Lot or Township Number 48, situated on the South side of the Hilsbourough River, near the Ferry of Charlotte-Town. Conditions to be made known at the time of Sale.—For particulars apply to

Robert Pyke,
Commercial and Land Broker.

June 12, 1818.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

To Merchants, Storekeepers &c.

A Person properly qualified to keep, close, and settle Books, Accounts, and other Mercantile transactions, has a few hours to spare each day, which he would willingly dedicate to the above purposes,—he trusts from his unremitted attention, care, and dispatch to give full satisfaction to any Person who may employ him.

N. B. Terms moderate, and satisfactory references if required—any commands left at the Office of this Paper punctually attended to. May 5.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned *Alexander Campbell & Samuel Welsford*, both of this Island, Merchants, carried on under the Firm of Campbell & Welsford, was on the 16th day of May last dissolved by mutual consent. All Debts due thereto, to be paid to the said Alexander Campbell, on or before the first day of August next ensuing, who is duly authorised to receive the same, and to whom all demands against the said Firm will be presented.

Witness the hands of the parties, at Bedeque, in Prince Edward Island, this 28th day of May 1818.

Alexander Campbell,
Samuel Welsford.

To be Sold or Let,

AN eligible piece of Ground, about a quarter of a Mile square, and within two miles of Charlotte-Town, situated contigious to the Road leading to St. Peters, for particulars apply to

Ewen Cameron.

June 1st, 1818.

To Millers.

BY an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, of the 30th Geo. 3d, made perpetual by 42d Geo. 3d, it is enacted, "that each Miller shall be provided with a Copy "of this Act within Two Months after the Publication "thereof, or within Three Months after his Mill is erect-"ed, which Copy shall be put up in some conspicuous part "of his Mill on pain of forfeiting Five Shillings for each "offence." the Millers are hereby notified that the same may be had by applying at the Printing Office. April 11.

Notice

To all whom it may Concern.

WE the undersigned who are authorized by Licence from His Excellency the Governor, to keep Houses of Entertainment, and retail Spirituous Liquors; that we feeling it our indispensible duty to enquire after all and every Person who are in the habit of selling and retailing Spirituous Liquors without Licence within this Island, that we shall come forward and inform against all such Persons, that they may be prosecuted as defrauders of his Majesty's Revenue of this Island.

☞ *Four Dollars Reward will be given to any Person who will give information of any such smuggling Retailers after the date hereof to any of the Undersigned.*

(Signed)

John M'Donald, Wind Mill.
Thomas Sims, Star and Garter.
James Coles, Light-Horse.
John Howell, Wellington Hotel.

Charlotte-Town, March 21st, 1818 *tf*

BOOKS.

THE following valuable Books are received and for Sale at the Gazette-Office, at reduced prices for prompt payment, viz.

Family Bibles,	*Domestic Medicine,*
Blair's Sermons,	*Life of St. Patrick,*
Essays on Faith,	*Song Books,*
Christian's Daily Companion,	*Plays, consisting of the*
Think well on't,	*Lady of the Lake,*
Office of the Virgin,	*Marmion, Tekeli,*
Miller's Gardner,	*False Friend,*
Dowling's Book-keeping,	*Wicklow Mines,*
Jackson's do.	*Foundling of the Forest,*
Letter Writer,	*Rugantino,*
Adele et Theodore, (French)	*Blue Beard,*
Magazin des Enfans, (French)	*Timour Tartar,*
Honorine D'Userche, (French)	*Alla Baba,*
Moral and interesting Dialogues in French and English,	*Battle of Augrim, &c.*
	Art of telling Dreams.

Elegant Copper-plate prints of H. R. H. Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke of Wellington, Earl Moira, St. Helena, &c. with a number of scenes taken from the new Testament.

ALSO,—the following highly useful School Books,

Enfield's Speaker,	Children's Geographies,
Poney's Grammar,	History of England by Goldsmith,
Entick's Dictionary,	do. Rome, do.
Johnson's do.	do. Greece, do.
Boyer's do.	

To be Let on the shares,

For the Term of six years that well known Farm belonging to the Subscriber on Lot 16, Richmond Bay,—any Person desirous of taking the same, will get immediate possession by applying to the Subscriber.

DONALD CAMPBELL, *sen.*

Lot 16, Richmond Bay, April 20, 1818.

William Young,

HAS opened for sale, in that Store belonging to Mr. Bremner, and immediately beyond Messrs. Cambridge's a variety of British Goods, comprising—an elegant and pretty extensive assortment of

Ladies Wear, Cloths and Cassimeres,

Linens, Cottons, Hosiery, Brushes, Boots and Shoes, Lines and Twines,

Stationary, Jewellery, Hardware, and Groceries,

Excellent Souchong Tea at 6s. 6d. per lb.
Best Spanish Indigo at 12s.
Leaf and Pig Tobacco at 2s. per lb.

The whole of these being brought to this Market as a preparatory step to the winding up of his concern in Halifax are offered to the Public literally at and beneath Cost and Charges.

In payment he will accept of Cash, Bills of Exchange on Great Britain and Halifax, Furs at the highest rates, Oats of approved quality at 2s. and good Barley at 4s. per bushel.

These last to be delivered at the Store here or at the Mill of the Hon. George Wright in this neighbourhood. Oats will also be received at the Mill of Fade Goff, Esq. on the Hilsborough, and receipts from either of those Stations will be held equivalent to orders for their respective sums. July 2, 1818.

For LIVERPOOL, G. B.



The Brig SUSAN,

Wm. Taylor Master, lying at Three Rivers, has excellent accommodations for Passengers and will sail in about fourteen days.

Apply to the Master on board or to Messrs. M'Donald & Sons, Three Rivers. July 1, 1818.

For Sale or Charter,



The fine staun h well built

Schooner Effex,

burthen 77 tons, just launched, now lying in New-London Harbour, she is well found,—for further particulars apply to the Owners.

James M'Neill,
Neil M'Neill,
John Simpson.

Cavendish, June 20.

Quit Rent Office, June 15, 1818.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ATTENDANCE will be given at this Office from the date hereof for the space of FOURTEEN DAYS after the 25th of the present Month, on which day the first half yearly payment of Quit Rent for the year 1818 falls due, at which time it is expected all arrears of Quit Rent will be paid up.

Office Hours from 11 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.

J. E. Carmichael,
Acting Receiver General of Quit Rent.

Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island.

TO BE SOLD

At the house of Mr. Wm. Schureman, Sen. Bedeque, the following Articles, viz.

ONE large case pier Glasses, Pictures, &c.
1 Crate Earthen Ware, assorted,
2 portable Writing Desks, and
2 puncheons Wine Glasses.

The above being a cosignment will be sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Timber, or Grain. The Timber to be delivered in Bedeque Bay and the Grain at Mr. Schureman's House.

Bedeque, 10th May, 1818.

Acting Receiver General of Quit Rent's Office, May 7th, 1818.

WHEREAS very considerable inconvenience and expence has been experienced by the Tenants and smaller Proprietors, throughout the distant Townships in this Island, who have been obliged to repair to Charlotte-Town during the last payment of Quit Rent, and it being no part of the duty of the Receiver General to receive payment of Quit Rent from any individuals who are not actually Proprietors, it is recommended to all Tenants and small Proprietors who live at a distance from Town to appoint a trust worthy person in each of their Districts or Townships respectively to whom they can pay the proportion of Quit Rent for which they are liable, for the purpose of being conveyed to Town. But it is clearly to be understood that the Receiver General will not be responsible for any sums until actually paid into his hands

J. E. Carmichael.

Blanks for Sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrate's Summonses, Executions, Capias's, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpœnas; Leases, Bills of Lading, Officer's Half-pay Certificates, Widow's Pension Certificates, &c.

LONDON,

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 15.

Lord Castlereagh moved that £10,000 be granted to His Majesty for the purpose of providing an Establishment for the Duke of Clarence on his marriage.

An amendment, for reducing the sum to £6000 was proposed, and after a debate which occupied much time, was carried:

For the Amendment	123
Against it	114
Majority against Ministers	9

April 16.

Communication from the Duke of Clarence.

Lord Castlereagh rose and said, that in moving the Order of the Day for the House again resolving itself into a Committee on the Message of the Prince Regent, he felt that it would be desirable for him to state the object to which he wished to call the attention of the House. Before the Report of the Committee of last night was brought up, he wished to state to the House, that after what had passed yesterday—after the vote on the proposition which he felt it his duty to submit to the Committee—a proposition founded on a patient and minute investigation by those who were best qualified to form a correct judgment on such a subject, he naturally felt that he should have neglected to perform his duty, if he had not first waited upon his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, to appriſe his Royal Highness of the view which the House took of the subject. It would not be doing justice to the House, if he did not state that His Royal Highness was not, in coming to the resolution which he had formed, actuated by any feeling of disrespect towards the House. But after full consideration of the subject, his Royal Highness had instructed him to submit to the House the view which his Royal Highness was disposed to take of the opinion of the House—for he must consider the opinion of the Committee to be the opinion of the House. His Royal Highness felt, that as the acceptance of any provision by the House must be necessarily accompanied by an increase of establishment, on his part, such an increase of establishment could not be made by him out of the provision which the House was disposed to grant, without incurring embarassments which it must be the very end and object of such provisions to obviate. Under all these circumstances (continued the Noble Lord,) and with these feelings and no other, his Royal Highness has authorised me to declare, that with much deference to the judgment of the House, as testified by the vote of last night, his Royal Highness feels himself obliged to decline availing himself of the provision intended for him by this House.---(*This intimation was received by loud cries of hear, hear, from all parts of the House.*) He, (Lord Castlereagh) thought, it would be convenient for the House to have this communication delivered at the present stage of the business, as it would assist the House in disposing of the Report; for he must add, that it was not intended to take any additional step in it, as the object for which it was proposed was now to be considered as abandoned. He should, now, therefore, propose to proceed to the Order of the Day for the Committee on the Message.

Here there was a loud call from the Opposition to proceed to the Report.

Lord Castlereagh said he meant now to propose the Committee.

The Order of the Day for the Committee on the Prince Regent's Message having been read, on the motion of Lord Castlereagh the House resolved itself into the Committee.

Lord Castlereagh then, after some introductory observations, moved, that an additional yearly sum of £6000 be granted, to make a suitable provision for His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge on his marriage:---it was carried by a majority of 82.

APRIL 18.

A report is stated from Vienna that Don Francis Paul, the King of Spain's brother, has hastened to Madrid, on a summons from his Court, for the purpose of proceeding forthwith to Buenos Ayres, there to form a Bourbon dynasty.

April 19.

The curious and interesting matrimonial case now in chancery, and which was heard yesterday before the Lord Chancellor, is on the petition of Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor, one of the guardians of Lady Emily Vane Tempest, whose Estates are of the value of 35,000l. a year, and who is only 18 years of age, to prevent a marriage with Lord Stewart the brother of Lord Castlereagh, who is nearly 50.

NEW-YORK, May 29.

EMIGRATION.

We learn that a gentleman has lately arrived in this city from England, whose object is to settle in the Illenois territory, that his family and settlers brought over with him amount to 51 persons—that he has furnished himself with agricultural instruments; seeds of various kinds, some cows, sheep and hogs, for breeding, and about 100,000l. sterling in money.

BOSTON, May 26.

UPPER CANADA.

Notwithstanding a strenuous opposition to Gourlay's Political plans in Upper Canada—warnings to the people that the contemplated meetings were illegal, &c.—yet they proceed; several towns have chosen their Representatives to a Provincial Congress, and a time of meeting early in May, is appointed—and many individuals have already contributed their portions of the volunteer tax. The last Niagara paper received contains an essay of several columns by Robert Gourlay. He contends that he is loyal, that the people that side with him are loyal, and that he was disgusted when surmises were on foot for bartering away such people, like slaves, to the United States. He asks, if he is guilty of sedition, why he is not arrested, and brought to trial; he says, it was known that he was at the Niagara Meeting, yet he is suffered to go at large, to advise and attend other meetings; but he dares the highest Magistrate in the Province to lay hands on him; and declares there is no symptom of sedition. Gourlay's father was a rich but unfortunate landholder in Scotland; who withdrew his countenance from his son on account of a law suit which his son ultimately recovered, and he owns, in right of his wife, 866 acres of land in Upper Canada, which on coming to the Province he found greatly depreciated and unsaleable.

The Duke of Richmond and Gen. Maitland, the new Governor-General and Lieut. Governor, will arrive soon, and may restore content and harmony.

May 29.

We have been favoured with Calcutta Papers to the 17th January, received by the ship Columbia.

A quantity of fire arms, flints, and ammunition, have been seized at Calcutta on board some Birmah boats bound to Arscan.

A Steam Boat is preparing at Calcutta to ply on the Hoogly.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

This morning another Royal Salute was fired from the Park, in consequence of the Rajah of Nagpore having given himself up to the Resident.

The principal masses of our enemies have been dispersed, and we have every reason to expect, that the same energy which has overcome the chief means of resistance will very soon triumph in the entire extirpation of the lawless hordes of Pindarees, and in permanently depriving the Mahratta States of the power of exciting commotion and alarm in Hindostan. We add the following short extracts of letters, in which our readers may find something of novelty.

FROM GENERAL TONKIN'S DIVISION.

Camp near Gintah, on the Kildee Sind,
23d Dec. 1817.

We are halting to day to rest ourselves and our cattle after the fatigues of our forced marches in pursuit of these vagabonds, the Pindarees. On the 17th we marched about two in the morning, and at half past five, we fell in with Kurreem Khan's baggage, the escort of which we unfortunately failed in capturing as he got off safe, under cover of the darkness. The Khan's wife and about a dozen females fell into our hands, together with his State Elephant and Howdah, valued at 4000 Sa. Rs. We captured besides 53 Camels, laden with all sorts of plunder, but nothing of any great value. The whole amount that we have taken may be worth from 20 to 25,000 Rs. a sum which will not go far to enrich any of us after it is divided among so many.

Cumbull River, near Gintah Gaut,
Dec. 25th, 1817.

We have been so fortunate as to destroy one of the great Pindaree Hordes under Kurreem Khan and Wasil Mahumed. Gen. Marshall took a considerable part of their baggage. Eight more elephants have been taken by Capt. Todd's escort, who is with the Kotah Rajah.

The Hordes were reduced to between 2 or 3000 men, and their reſpectability is completely gone.—They proceeded to the ſouthward, as has Cheeto.

FROM THE CENTRE DIVISION.

Camp Senarie, 28th Dec. 1817.

The lateſt accounts we have had are, that Col. Hardyman, with his Majeſty's 17th foot, ſtormed and carried the right of the town of Jubbulpore, where Lt. Pope, 8th Cavalry, made a gallant charge doing great execution, and made himſelf maſter of the enemy's guns, 600 men fell on the ſide of the enemy, who evacuated the town the next day.

Sir T. Hiſlop and Sir J. Malcolm came up with Holkar near Ougen at Miedpoor, attacked and carried his battery, thus getting poſſeſſion of forty pieces of cannon. The troops under Sir J. Malcolm then charged, and did great execution. Holkar took off to the north, and Sir J. Malcolm after him in full purſuit. Our loſs is ſaid to be 25 officers killed and wounded, and 400 men. The enemy's not aſcertained, but muſt have been dreadful. Thus we are getting on rapidly in that quarter, although rather idle here.

The Cholera Morbus has left us in toto. We had three days rain, which has rendered it very unpleaſant.

Camp Senarie, 29th December, 1817.

It ſeems Sir T. Hiſlop, &c. gave Holkar three days to reflect and adviſed him not to league with the Peiſhwah, againſt us, but he having taken up a ſtrong poſition did not ſend an anſwer. Then Sir T. Hiſlop nnd Sir J. Malcolm, thought it adviſeable to attack him, and after gaining the victory, they were, when I laſt wrote you, following up their ſucceſs. It ended in our capturing 70 pieces of cannon, and effecting the total deſtruction of their infantry and artillery, the latter being cut to pieces at their guns. I am ſorry to ſay moſt of their cavalry got off.

June 2.

About 50 veſſels arrived at Quebec in the week ending May 18, moſt of them from Europe, and many bringing ſettlers.

NEW-YORK, June 11.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

By the ſloop Friendſhip, Capt Fosdick, arrived at this port, in 16 days from Martinique, we have received the following intelligence from the Spaniſh Maine.

From Augustura, April 30.

Since the poſſeſſion of the Oronoco, with the fortreſs of old Guayana and the city of Auguſtura, by the Patriots, the important poſition of San Fernando, a ſtrongly fortified iſland in the river of Apure, has been acquired, and by this means, the province of Barinas, the fineſt of Venezuela; ſo that the communication by the Oronoco is now open to Brazil.

Morillo, on learning of the advance of Gen. Bolivar and the army, retired from Barimas to Calaboſa, a ſtrong poſition on the plains, commanding the roads to Carraccas, where he was ſoon diſlodged with ſevere loſs, followed to Sambrero; where he was again defeated and obliged to retreat, which led to the actions of Semen and Ortis, the ſevereſt and moſt general ever fought under the republic, where the Patriots completely triumphed. Here Gen. Bolivar made one more attempt to put an end to the war of extermination, and held the wounded and other priſoners of the enemy to wait an exchange; a reverſe of fortune, however, for a ſhort time placed the wounded of the Patriot army at his mercy, when every one was put to death by the orders of Morillo. Since this period General Bolivar has detached a diviſion of the army for Barcelona, under General Monagas, one to Comana, now under General Bermudez, and one under Gen. Paes, to obſerve Calceda with 2000 men, who had eſcaped from Barinos, and advanced himſelf with the remainder of the army, towards Carraccas, and had poſſeſſed himſelf on the heights of Las Copuiſes and Conſijo, almoſt in ſight of the city, when he learnt that Calceda with his diviſion reinforced by about 600 men more, were making a movement in his rear, ſo as to cut off his communication with the plains, from whence he drew his ſupplies.—He was here cloſe to Morillo's main force, obliged to make a retrograde movement, and attacked Calceda, and cut him up, leaving 1500 men on the field. The Patriot loſs was ſevere, 800 men,—being ſhort of ammunition here the matter was carried by the bayonet, and the army retired to await ſupplies, which were to leave Auguſtura under the eſcort the 2d May.* Ten or twelve days would be required to execute this, when the poſſeſſion of Carraccas would be decided, as he was determined at all hazards to poſſeſs himſelf of it ere the rains ſet in. A Colonel with 250 men had deſerted and joined Gen. Bolivar, from whence ſome eſſential information had been received, and ſtated the greateſt diſſatisfaction prevailed amongſt the Spaniſh troops. In the latter affairs, Morillo was wounded by a lance, and General de la Torre killed. Of the Patriots, Gen. Ansvatigue, and Colonels St. Andero and Palacias.

Admiral Brion, on the 16th May, was at Five Iſlands, cloſe to St Barts, joined by Commodore Taylor with two other brigs, and Admiral Aury, with 15 ſail, forming in all 31 ſail—his flag flies on board the ſhip Victorious of 28 guns.—They were to move on the 22d, to Apure on the coaſt. Capt. Gavano, in a brig of 18 guns, with Sailas, the former commandant of marines at Auguſtura, under the Spaniſh government, and 12 gun-boats, were in the Gulph of Baria, ſtill threatening the Blockade of the Criroes and Weſt, and probably would be met by the gun boats under commandant Dias, who had juſt returned from the Apure, and was nearly completed in refitting.

* General Paez had joined General Bolivar, and was at San Carlos, and General Bolivar at Pao, a day and a half from Carraccas, 20th of April.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Duke of Wellington had an audience of the Prince Regent yeſterday.

The Venerable Prince de Conde expired on Wedneſday morning, in the 82d year of his age.

Orders have been iſſued from the Horſe Guards for every Officer belonging to Regiments in Canada, to rejoin their reſpective Corps immediately.

May 19.

The Duke of Kent is on his way to Germany, for the ſolemnization of his marriage with the Widow of the late Prince of Linangen, ſiſter of Prince Leopold.---He left Dover yeſterday, in the Royal Sovereign Yatcht.

The Duke of Cambridge was married on the 7th inſt. at Caſſel, to the Princeſs Auguſta of Heſſe.

May 20.

The Queen was very much indiſpoſed yeſterday---The Bulletin of this morning repreſents her as no better.

"*Queen's Palace, May* 21, 11 *a. m.*

"The Queen has had a good night: Her Majeſty is better to day."

"*Queen's Palace, May* 22.

"The Queen was not quite ſo well yeſterday evening as her Majeſty had been in the morning, but Her Majeſty has been refreſhed by ſome good ſleep laſt night."

The care of the King's Perſon, in the event of the demiſe of the Queen, occupied the attention of the Houſe of Peers on Tueſday evening.

HALIFAX, June 22.

His Majeſty's 74th Regt. under the command of Lieut. Col the Hon. Sir Robert Trench, K. C. B. is on board the Tranſports from Cork---part of the regt. is deſtined for New-Brunswick, and the remainder for Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Iſland.

Nine hundred and Sixty-five Emigrants arrived at St. John, N. B. between the 11th and 15th inſt.

Charlotte-Town,

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1818.

The Mail arrived from Pictou on Saturday laſt, and has brought London dates to the 22d May. The Queensberry Packet ſailed from Falmouth on the 23d May, and arrived at Halifax upon the 23d ult.

We have received by the Packet the Free Port Act. Its duration is limited for three years, and the trade permitted is confined to Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick only, in all veſſels, of any Country, in amity with Great-Britain. The articles to be imported are ſuch as was formerly permitted in Britiſh bottoms.

The President, Vice Presidents, and Committee of the P. E. I. AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY, held their Anniversary Meeting in this Town on Thursday laſt. The Report of its proceedings will ſhortly be laid before the Public.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED,

June 24, Schr. Victory, Bourke, Halifax.
——, Brigantine Jane, Donnison, London.
——, ——— Nancy, Norman, Hull,
—— 25, Schr. Mary, Keefe, Halifax.
—— 29, Brigantine Hero, Liverpool.
—— 30, Schr. William, Graham, St. Johns, Newfdld.
July 1st, Brig Lord Wellington, Mitchell, Halifax.

CLEARED,

June 24, Snow Progress, Clint, London.
——, Brig Thetis, Ellery, ———
—— 27, —— Brig Britannia, Cooper, Plymouth.
—— 29, Brigantine Jane, M'Grath, Waterford.
——, Brig Jannie, Davis, London.
—— 30, Schr. Betsey, Humphries, St. Johns, Newfdld.
July 2, Schr. Fortune, Aitkin, ———
—— 3, Snow Eliza, Hemy, Swansey.
——, Brig John, Dodd, Plymouth.
—— 4, Snow Seven Brothers, Fenwick, London.
——, Brig David, Creighton, Newcastle.

From the London Literary Gazette.

ON TASTE IN FEMALE DRESS.

Personal neatness may almost be classed with the cardinal virtues. It was an observation of Lavater, that persons habitually attentive to dress, display the same regularity in their domestic affairs. "Young women," say he, "who neglect their toilette, and manifest little concern about dress, indicate in this very particular, a disregard of order, a mind but ill adapted to the details of housekeeping; a deficiency of taste, and of the qualities that inspire love; they will be careless in every thing. The girl of eighteen, who desires not to please, will be a slut and a shrew at twenty-five. Pay attention, young men to this sign; it never yet was known to deceive. Husbands as well as lovers are gratified and delighted in seeing their partners handsomely adorned; and I am well convinced that many a heart now roving in quest of variety, might have been detained in willing captivity at home, by the silken chains of personal decoration. It is one of the moral duties of every married woman always to appear well dressed in the presence of her husband. To effect this, expensiveness of attire is by no means requisite. The simple robe may evince the wearer's taste as nobly as the most gorgeous brocade.

The natural figure of a woman is of the first importance in determining the style of her dress. What sight for instance can be more preposterous than that of a short, thick, broad-shouldered fat female, in a spencer? It has been observed too, that short women destroy their charms, by a "redundancy of ornament;" and that "a little woman, feathered and furbelowed, looks like a queen of the Bantam tribe."

Nor is the substance of which dresses are composed unworthy of notice. Making due allowance for the season, that which will display or soften the *contour* of the form with most propriety and effect, should always be preferred. The Roman ladies had their *ventus textilis* and their *linea nebula*—linen so fine as to acquire those names, and from the transparent muslin, to the substantial silk, the merino and kerseymere, our variety of texture is almost infinite. Thus, whilst the sylph formed maiden may be allowed to float in gossamer; the more matured and portly female should adopt a fabric better suited to her size, her figure and her time of life.

There is nothing, perhaps, more difficult of choice, or more delusive to the wearer, than colours; and nothing more offensive to the educated eye, than colours ill chosen or ill combined.

"Let the fair nymph, in whose plump cheek is seen
A constant blush, be clad in cheerful green;
In such a dress the sportive sea-nymphs go;
So in their grassy bed fresh roses blow."

It has been remarked, however, that grass green, though a colour exceedingly pleasing and refreshing itself, jaundices the pale woman to such a degree, as to excite little other sensation but compassion in the beholder.

"——Maids grown pale with sickness or despair,
The sable's mournful dye should choose to wear;
So the pale moon still shines with purest light,
Cloth'd in the dusky mantle of the night."

Ladies of a pale complexion I conceive, should seldom, if ever wear a dress of an entire colour. Their white drapery, at least, might be relieved and animated by ribbons, flowers, &c. of delicate tints; such as light pink or bloom colour.—On the one hand,

"The lass, whose skin is like the hazle brown,
With brighter yellow should o'ercome her own!"

She may even, without fear of offence, assume the orange, the scarlet, the coquelicot, the flame colour, or the deep rose; either of which will heighten the animated hue of her complexion, and impart a more dazzling lustre to her eye.

It is not within the province of an old man, Mr. Editor, to descend into the minutiæ of female attire, or prescribe the cut of a bonnett. These points may very safely be left to a consultation between the lady and her dress maker; the cultivated taste of the former regulating and checking the meretricious fancy of the latter. In the hope that the hints which I have offered may prove of some utility, I remain, &c, SENEX.

THE PUZZLED LANDLORD.

The following anecdote, from its originality may not be unworthy insertion:

Being deputed to make choice of a house, and to order an annual dinner for a party of gentlemen, I determined upon one pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, in the village of Mortlake. Having agreed with the landlord as to terms, and the precise dishes that were to be placed on the table, I informed him, that in the event of the party being likewise satisfied, I would transmit him a letter, by post, naming the day, &c. Their consent being signified, I wrote—merely stating, that on such a day he might expect us, to the number of twenty two—at so much per head, and to guard against any misunderstanding, I thought it prudent to recapitulate the dishes we had previously agreed upon—beginning, 'viz. fish, veal, ham, &c.'

By the return of post I received the following curious answer, the original of which I transmit you, being aware that without good proof the merit of the anecdote might be lost in the idea of its being manufactured:

'SIR—I received your commands, but I dont know what you means by Videlecit, as I didnt hear you mention it when you was at Mortlake, every thing else shall be obeyed.—Yours to command, EDW. B——D.

O—S—p. Mortlake, July 4.

This letter, of course afforded considerable mirth to those who perused it—but it appeared to me strange that my landlord should be incapable of understanding the contraction, and yet write the word at length, though improperly spelt. To reconcile this point I was at considerable trouble, and I cannot convey the result of my enquiries in a better form than as the dialogue actually took place upon the receipt of my letter, at which time the landlord, his wife, and a waiter were in the inn,—'Why wife, did you ever hear me mention such a dish as *viz*, when the gentleman was down here ordering the dinner?' 'Lord husband no: what is viz?' A gentleman who had just paid the waiter for his morning beverage, hearing the last question, politely answered, "It means *Videlicet*, madam,' and passed on. Here mine host was again at a pause, when he suddenly exclaimed—'and what is *Videlicet?* I never heard of such a dish as that in my life.'—'Nor I husband, though I have lived in the first families—aye, and where every kind of made dish has been sent to table.' 'Thomas do you know what is *Videlicet?* No Sir; but I suppose it's some of those new-fangled dishes that the French are so fond of. I'll ask in the kitchen. The enquires in the kitchen were equally unsuccessful; but Thomas, upon recollection thought he had heard of a fish of that name. To the beach my landlord immediately proceeded; all the river fishermen were in turn applied to, but all were equally positive that *Videlicet* did not grow in the river Thames, or else they would have caught him—perhaps it might be a salt-water fish; but that opinion was not supported by the landlady, who declared that if *Videlicet* was any thing it was made a dish; and, not to expose their ignorance, they agreed to apologize, and make no further inquiries.

On the day of dinner, which, to do the landlord credit, was excellent, the idea of viz. was not forgotten; the enquires for it were so numerous that the landlord who waited in person, thought proper, with many apologies, to express his regret that he had not been able to procure it in time—the letter came too late—the notice was too short, but desirous to oblige, he had placed on the table in its stead, a giblet pye.

This explanation, produced such an involuntary, such a general burst of laughter, that we all felt for the landlord's embarrassment, from which, however, he was adroitly relieved by one of the party observing—'Why really, Mr. B. I admire your substitution: your giblet pye is excellent, and so like *Videlicet*, that I shall never again eat of the one without thinking of the other.'—I am, Sir, yours, &c. *London Mag.*

From a London Paper.

CURIOUS MARRIAGE.—An article from Brussels, of the 12th inst. says:—An inhabitant of Commines, M. Butin, died there on the 6th of this month, aged 84. This man was twice married, and what is very remarkable, his second wife was born on the very day that his first wife died, and he then declared he would never have any other wife than this infant. In fact he waited till she was twenty years old, when he married her. He was then sixty-four years of age; he had a daughter by her the first year of his marriage, and a second twenty years afterwards, in the month of January last; he leaves several children, the eldest of whom is sixty years of age, and the youngest scarcely two months. This man lived twenty years with his first wife remained twenty years a widower, and his second marriage lasted also twenty years.'

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1818. No. 37.

[15s. PER ANNUM] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Seventeenth day of February instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Eleventh day of August next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Third day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned *Alexander Campbell & Samuel Welsford*, both of this Island, Merchants, carried on under the Firm of Campbell & Welsford, was on the 16th day of May last dissolved by mutual consent. All Debts due thereto, to be paid to the said Alexander Campbell, on or before the first day of August next ensuing, who is duly authorised to receive the same, and to whom all demands against the said Firm will be presented.

Witness the hands of the parties, at Bedeque, in Prince Edward Island, this 28th day of May 1818.

Alexander Campbell,
Samuel Welsford.

TO BE SOLD

At the house of Mr. Wm. Schureman, Sen. Bedeque, the following Articles, viz.

ONE large case pier Glasses, Pictures, &c.
1 Crate Earthen Ware, assorted,
2 portable Writing Desks, and
2 puncheons Wine Glasses.

The above being a cosingnment will be sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Timber, or Grain. The Timber to be delivered in Bedeque Bay and the Grain at Mr. Schureman's House.

Bedeque, 10th May, 1818.

Blanks for Sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrate's Summonses, Executions, Capias's, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpœnas; Leases, Bills of Lading, Officer's Half-pay Certificates, Widow's Pension Certificates, &c.

William Young,

HAS opened for sale, in that Store belonging to Mr. Bremner, and immediately beyond Messrs. Cambridge's a variety of British Goods, comprising—an elegant and pretty extensive assortment of

Ladies Wear, Cloths and Cassimeres,

Linens, Cottons, Hosiery, Brushes, Boots and Shoes, Lines and Twines,

Stationary, Jewellery, Hardware, and Groceries,

Excellent Souchong Tea at 6s. 6d. per lb.
Best Spanish Indigo at 12s.
Leaf and Fig Tobacco at 2s. per lb.

The whole of these being brought to this Market as a preparatory step to the winding up of his concern in Halifax are offered to the Public literally at and beneath Cost and Charges.

In payment he will accept of Cash, Bills of Exchange on Great Britain and Halifax, Furs at the highest rates, Oats of approved quality at 2s. and good Barley at 4s. per bushel.

These last to be delivered at the Store here or at the Mill of the Hon. George Wright in this neighbourhood. Oats will also be received at the Mill of Fade Goff, Esq. on the Hillsborough, and receipts from either of those stations will be held equivalent to orders for their respective sums. July 2, 1818.

BOOKS.

THE following valuable Books are received and for Sale at the Gazette-Office, at reduced prices for prompt payment, viz.

Family Bibles,
Blair's Sermons,
Essays on Faith,
Christian's Daily Companion,
Think well on't,
Office of the Virgin,
Miller's Gardner,
Dowling's Book-keeping,
Jackson's do.
Letter Writer,
Adele et Theodore, } French
Magazin des Enfans, } French
Honorine D'Userche, } French
Moral and interesting Dialogues in French and English.
Domestic Medicine,
Life of St. Patrick,
Song Books,
Plays, consisting of the Lady of the Lake,
Marmion, Tekeli,
False Friend,
Wicklow Mines,
Foundling of the Forest,
Bugantino,
Blue Beard,
Timour Tartar,
Alla Baba,
Battle of Augrim, &c.
Art of telling Dreams.

Elegant Copper-plate prints of H. R. H. Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke of Wellington, Earl Moira, St. Helena, &c. with a number of scenes taken from the new Testament.

ALSO,—the following highly useful School Books,

Enfield's Speaker,		Children's Geographies,	
Poney's Grammar,		History of England by Goldsmith,	
Entick's Dictionary,	do.	Rome,	do.
Johnson's do.	do.	Greece,	do.
Boyer's do.			

To be Sold or Let,

AN eligible piece of Ground, about a quarter of a Mile square, and within two miles of Charlotte-Town, situated contigious to the Road leading to St. Peters, for particulars apply to

Ewen Cameron.

June 1st, 1818.

To Millers.

BY an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, of the 30th Geo. 3d, made perpetual by 42d Geo. 3d, it is enacted, "that each Miller shall be provided with a Copy "of this Act within Two Months after the Publication "thereof, or within Three Months after his Mill is erect-"ed, which Copy shall be put up in some conspicuous part "of his Mill on pain of forfeiting Five Shillings for each "offence." the Millers are hereby notified that the same may be had by applying at the Printing Office. April 17.

For LIVERPOOL, G. B.



The Brig SUSAN,

Wm. Taylor Master, lying at Three Rivers, has excellent accommodations for Passengers and will sail in about fourteen days.

Apply to the Master on board or to Messrs. M'Donald & Sons, Three Rivers. July 1, 1818.

To be Let on the shares,

For the Term of six years that well known Farm belonging to the Subscriber on Lot 16, Richmond Bay,—any Person desirous of taking the same, will get immediate possession by applying to the Subscriber.

DONALD CAMPBELL, *sen.*

Lot 16, Richmond Bay, April 20, 1818.

To be Sold by Auction,

(Pursuant to an Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.)

On Saturday the 22d day of August, at the Court-House in Charlotte-Town at 12 o'clock noon,

That valuable Farm, on Lot 65,

with the Premises thereon situate, commonly known by the name of Canso Point, being part of the real Estate of the late John Bourke, deceased, which Farm is described as follows, in the Title Deeds thereof, that is to say, "All that Tract, piece or parcel of Land, situate lying and being in Hilsborough Parish, in Queen's County, in the said Island, and is abutted and bounded as follows, that is to say, commencing at a square post fixed in Canso Point, it being the North Boundary line of the Fort Lot, and running from thence due west on said boundary line, seventy-four chains and sixteen links to a blazed Spruce Tree, from thence North, twenty-three Degrees East to a certain Rocky point in Mr. Quincey's Creek, from thence Easterly along the shore to a stake fixed one chain and sixty-five links from Canso Point, from thence South, five degrees East to the boundary line of said Fort Lot, containing forty-five acres of Land, a little more or less,"

ALSO,

All that Tract, piece or parcel of Land, situate lying and being as aforesaid, on the South side of Elliot or West River, commencing at a blazed Spruce Tree between William and James M'Kie's Farms, and running from thence due South one hundred and three chains, from thence South sixty-eight degrees, west ten chains and seventy-five links, from thence due North into said Elliot River, and from thence along the courses of the shore to the place of beginning, containing One Hundred acres of Land, a little more or less, both the said Tracts containing in the whole One Hundred and Forty-five Acres of Land, a little more or less, and is part and parcel of Lot or Township Number Sixty-five, (65.)

The conditions and terms of payment will be made known at the time of Sale.

Elizabeth Green,
Administratrix to the Estate of the said late John Bourke.

July 14, 1818.



The Subscriber,

Offers for Sale his House and Lot in Charlotte-Town.

THOMAS DESBRISAY, *jun.*

July 15, 1818.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

The Schr.  *HOPE,*

now lying in Charlotte-Town Harbor, she is a staunch well built Vessel, and is in complete order, and can be sent to sea with a very trifling expence.—For further particulars apply to

Joseph & Thomas Robinson.

July 16

Acting Receiver General of Quit Rent's Office, May 7th, 1818.

WHEREAS very considerable inconvenience and expence has been experienced by the Tenants and smaller Proprietors, throughout the distant Townships in this Island, who have been obliged to repair to Charlotte-Town during the last payment of Quit Rent, and it being no part of the duty of the Receiver General to receive payment of Quit Rent from any individuals who are not actually Proprietors, it is recommended to all Tenants and small Proprietors who live at a distance from Town to appoint a trust worthy person in each of their Districts or Townships respectively to whom they can pay the proportion of Quit Rent for which they are liable, for the purpose of being conveyed to Town. But it is clearly to be understood that the Receiver General will not be responsible for any sums until actually paid into his hands.

J. E. Carmichael.

To Merchants, Storekeepers &c.

A Person properly qualified to keep, close, and settle Books, Accounts, and other Mercantile transactions, has a few hours to spare each day, which he would willingly dedicate to the above purposes,—he trusts from his unremitted attention, care, and dispatch to give full satisfaction to any Person who may employ him.

N. B. Terms moderate, and satisfactory references if required—any commands left at the Office of this Paper punctually attended to. May 5.

PARIS, MAY 11.

Several very extraordinary rumours have been for ſome days in circulation, and ſome underſtanding is ſpoken of between the Government of Buenos Ayres and the Court of Brazil, and it is even ſaid that John VI has been acknowledged conſtitutional King of South America.

LONDON,

May 20.

The King of Naples and his brother Charles IV. of Spain went lately to Pompeia, where, after inſpecting ſome fine works lately diſcovered, they went in a carriage through the ſtreets of the city, where the noiſe of wheels had not been for more than 1,500 years.

May 21.

The trade between Liverpool and India is rapidly on the increaſe. In 1816 there arrived from India 8 veſſels—3,831 tons. In 1817 there were 17 arrivals—7,338 tons; and this year, up to the 5th inſt. 10 arrivals—4,705 tons.

A veſſel is moored off the Tower to receive volunteer ſeamen, in order to man the ſhips of war (guard ſhips,) which are to form the ſquadron that is to exerciſe and cruiſe, as is ſaid, for two months in the Channel. Some few weeks ago ſeamen's wages were £2 per month, they are now £3, and it is difficult to get good ſeamen even at this laſt price.

It is ſaid that the trial of the Duke of Wellington's ſuppoſed aſſaſſin will take place before the Aſſize Court of Paris: the preleminary proceedings are nearly concluded.

The prices of corn are generally on the decline throughout Germany. The proſpect of a luxuriant harveſt diffuſes the livelieſt ſatisfaction, and if realiſed, will, it is confidentally ſtated, exceed both in corn and wine the moſt abundant that has bleſsed the country for a long ſeries of years.

The claims of Switzerland on the French Government, under the treaty of 1816, have been authenticated and allowed by the Britiſh mediator, to the amount of 5,000,000 of francs. The ſum includes the ſums borrowed of Maſſena from the towns of Berne, Zurich, and St. Gall, and never liquidated to the preſent hour.

According to the accounts from Turkey, the negociations between Ruſſia and the Porte were entirely at a ſtand, nor had the Spaniſh Miniſter obtained the ſatisfaction he ſought, and in which demand he had been ſupported by the European Miniſters. A ſuſpicion is hinted that the Ottoman Court and Perſia are about to form a ſpecies of federation, to protect them againſt the European Powers.

United States of America,

NEW-YORK, MAY 15.

From the Waſhington City Gazette,

A circumſtance of a melancholy nature occurred here on Thurſday laſt.--particulars follow:

A young Engliſhman, employed as coachman to the Spaniſh miniſter, offered at the U. S. bank a thouſand dollar note for change; the Teller on examining it enquired of the bearer if he knew the amount of the note he had handed him, who replied that it was 100 dollars. He was then informed that its value was 1000 dollars and that ſuch a note had been ſtolen from a perſon, who had lodged information of his loſs with its identificatiion, at the bank, and that it muſt be retained for its proper owner. The young man frankly confeſſed that he received it from a coloured girl to get caſhed, ſuppoſing it to be a 100 dollar note. He then went home, deſired a boy, in paſſing near the ſtable, to feed the horſes, aſcended into the hay loft, and hung himſelf. It has ſince appeared that the coloured girl purloined the note---that what he ſaid was ſtrictly true, and that he was perfectly innocent of having obtained it improperly---was a very honeſt ſervant, but ſtung with the charge of theft, and overcome with ſhame, raſhly terminated his exiſtence.

BOSTON, MAY 12.

In a late debate in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, Lord Caſtlereagh ſaid, "*the true interest of every Country was to throw wide open its Ports to the unrestrained Commerce of other Countries.*" And the ſentiment was cheered from every part of the Houſe.

May 18.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

On the log-book of the ſhip Golconda, arrived at New-York from Havre, is entered the following awful inſtance of the effect of lightning: "On the 21ſt of April on the Eaſtren end of the Banks of Newfoundland, received a ſtroke of lightning, which lifted every man two feet from the deck---the ſhip was in a flame for three minutes---the lightning deſcended the main ſpring ſtay, and ſet the union ſtay ſail on fire, but being wet, ſoon went out---Wm. White, was ſo ſeverely wounded, that his life is deſpaired of. A heavy ſhower at the time, probably ſaved the ſhip from deſtruction.

At Stockbridge, on the 6th inſt. between 9 and 10 in the evening, the houſe of Mr. Northway, was ſtruck with lightning. It paſſed from the roof into the cellar, marking its courſe with deſtruction; ſcarcely any part of the inſide of the building remains uninjured. Two perſons, a young woman and child, were lying in the ſame bed, near a chimney, the young woman was ſo badly hurt, that although yet alive, ſmall hopes are entertained of her recovery. The child received no material injury. There were alſo a number of perſons in different rooms in the houſe, yet none received any other injury than a ſevere ſhock.

A ſevere thunderſtorm was experienced in the vicinity of Springfield on the 6th inſt. A barn at Weſtford, was ſtruck with lightning took fire and was conſumed, together with an ox and a calf.

In Longmeadow, the corn barn of Samuel Keep, Jr. was ſtruck by lightning, the boards were rent off from one end, from three to ſix feet wide, from top to bottom, and two fine hogs in a ſtye adjoining, inſtantly killed. The lightning alſo deſcended the chimney of Mr. Keep's houſe, and went out through the kitchen door, ſhivering the ſame conſiderably, without doing any other damage. The inhabitants were in bed. In a ſmall houſe about 8 rods from Mr. Keep's, two men and one woman were ſitting by the fire, the whole were laid proſtrate on the floor by the flaſh, but no injury were done to their perſons, or the houſe.

AMERICAN NAVIGATION ACT.

[LONDON, May 15.]

From America we have a piece of intelligence, not wholly unexpected, on a ſubject which is by no means new. Our readers are aware, that ſome time ſince a bill was referred to the Committee of Foreign Relations, the object of which was to counteract the influence of the Britiſh navigation laws on the ſhipping intereſt of the United States, ſo far as affected the commercial intercourſe of the United States, with the colonies of Great Britain. A bill was reported by the Committee for this purpoſe, and paſſed by the Senate with only one diſſentient voice; it was afterwards carried to the Houſe of Congreſs, and adopted by the immenſe majority of 126 to 16. The firſt ſection of this Act provides, that, from the 30th next September, the ports of the United States ſhall be cloſed againſt every veſſel, the property of a Britiſh ſubject, coming from any port in the dominions of G. Britain, which is cloſed againſt the merchantmen of the United States.

The ſecond ſection exacts bonds from Britiſh veſſels outward-bound from American ports, and laden with *American produce*, that they ſhall not land their cargoes at any Britiſh port prohibited in the firſt ſection. Thus we ſee that the firſt clauſe prevents the export of Engliſh colonial produce in Engliſh veſſels to America; and the ſecond prohibits the ſupply of the Engliſh colonies with lumber, proviſions, or other neceſſaries from America, in ſhips belonging to Great Britain.---The Americans have a lawful right to enforce againſt our Colonies the ſame reſtraints which we have ſet the example of eſtabliſhing in the commerce of our colonies with the States of North America. It becomes a mere conſideration of intereſt who ſhall continue theſe repelling regulations longeſt, or who ſhall be the firſt to give in. Our coloniſts ſupply America with rum, ſugar and molaſſes, while ſhe gives them in return the neceſſaries of life. It is undoubtedly true that the people of the United States can procure, by other means than a direct importation from the Britiſh iſlands, the colonial produce which they require. They can obtain it from iſlands the property of other nations; they can import it in their own (American) veſſels from Europe. They can even on extremity, if driven to extremity, exiſt without the uſe of any

West India productions. How ſtands the caſe on our ſide? We obtain from the United States many articles of prime neceſſity to our coloniſts. The Americans have boaſted that they could ſtarve the Weſt Indies when they pleaſed. Now it is a ſerious queſtion how far it may be conſiſtent with ſound policy to leave the inhabitants of our Weſt India iſlands dependent for their ſubſiſtence on a foreign power—a power of which we are inclined to ſpeak reſpectfully—but one which is doubtleſs the rival of England in peace, and which has been, and may again be, her enemy in war. If ſuch dependence be deemed an evil, the queſtion occurs---is it a *neceſſary* evil? Can our iſlands, by any political or economical expedient, be ſubſiſted from any market but that of the United States? we have, in fact, already had ſome experience on this ſubject; for we are aſſured that during the late war with America, our own colonies on that continent ſupplied the iſlands, if not abundantly, at leaſt tolerably well with what they wanted. If theſe colonies of Canada, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, &c. were *aſſured of a conſtant preference over all foreign nations*, in ſupplying the demands of the Britiſh iſlands, we might probably find them fully equal, on the whole, to a regular and permanent diſcharge of that important function. We have made an immenſe profit by encouraging the importation of ſhip-timber from Canada, &c. to the partial excluſion of foreigners from that trade. Why not make a ſimilar eſſay in the trade of lumber and other articles? one argument, which appears a ſtrong one upon this queſtion, is, that ſo long as the United States afford the regular and underſtood channels through which we draw the means of exiſtence to our colonies, the higher politics of England in all matters of diſcuſſion with that Republic, muſt be conſiderably influenced and embaraſſed by apprehenſions for the colonies, ſhould thoſe diſcuſſions end in war. Prepare for that event in time—give the Northern Colonies the ſame preference in ſupplying the Weſt Indies, as Ireland enjoys, under Sir John Newport's Bill, over the Baltic States, in furniſhing this country with corn. We regret the ſpirit in which this meaſure ſeems to have been adopted by the American Congreſs; but we do not anticipate any *ſerious miſchief* from its operation.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.

We underſtand that orders have been received in this city from the Navy Department to lay down the keels of two ſeventy-fours.

Polar Ice in the Weſt Indies.—A gentleman who recently arrived here from New-Orleans, informs us, that on the paſſage, floating ice was fallen in with in the open ocean, outſide of the gulph ſtream, in the 29th degree of latitude. This is much farther ſouth than we have ever before heard of ice having been obſerved at ſea.

Admiral Brion paſſed St. Kitts on the 28th May, with a ſquadron of ſix ſail, among them was the ſhip Emerald, of 24 guns, two brigs and three ſchooners, with arms and ammunition for Caraccas.

HALIFAX, June 22.

FREE PORT ACT.

[May 8, 1818.]

Whereas, by an Act paſſed in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for permitting until the 25th day of March, 1809, and from thence to the end of the next Seſſion of Parliament, the importation of certain enumerated Articles into the Britiſh Colonies on the Continent of North America, from the United States of America, and the exportation of other enumerated Articles from the ſame Colonies to the ſaid States;" which ſaid Act was continued and extended by an Act, paſſed in the 49th year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to authoriſe His Majeſty to permit, until the 25th day of March, 1812, any Goods and Commodities to be imported into and exported from Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, in any ſhip or veſſel whatſoever," which laſt mentioned Act was continued by an Act paſſed in the 52d year of His Majeſty's Reign, ſundry articles were allowed to be imported into and exported from, certain Ports in His Majeſty's Colonies of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunſwick, from and to certain foreign ports, which Acts have now expired:---And whereas, great advantage reſulting to the ſaid Colonies, from the facilities given to the trade thereof by the ſaid Acts; And Whereas, it is expedient to grant ſimilar facilities at the preſent time; Be it therefore Enacted, by the King's Moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That, from and after the paſſing of this Act, it ſhall and may be lawful in any Britiſh built ſhip or veſſel, owned and navigated according to Law, or in any ſhip or veſſel belonging to the Subjects of any Sovereign or State in amity with His Majeſty, to import into ſuch Ports as ſhall be ſpecially appointed for that purpoſe by His Majeſty, within the Province of Nova-Scotia or New-Brunswick, the following Articles, viz. Scantling, Planks, Staves, Heading boards, Shingles, Hoops, Horſes, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any ſort; Bread, Biſcuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any ſort; Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Fruits, Seeds and Tobacco.

II. *Provided Always*, and be it further enacted, That none of the aforeſaid Articles ſhall be imported into the ſaid Ports ſo to be ſpecially appointed, in foreign veſſels, unleſs the ſaid Articles ſhall be of the growth, produce or manufacture of the country to which the veſſels importing the ſame ſhall belong.

III. And be it further enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful to re-export any of the ſaid Articles either to the United Kingdom, or to any other of His Majeſty's poſſeſſions, in any Britiſh built ſhip or veſſel, owned and navigated according to Law.

IV. And be it further enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful in any Britiſh ſhip or veſſel, or in any ſhip or veſſel belonging to the ſubjects of any Sovereign or State in amity with his Majeſty, to export from the ſaid Ports, ſo to be appointed for that purpoſe, Gypſum, Grindſtones, or other produce or manufacture of the ſaid Provinces, and alſo, any produce or manufacture of the U. Kingdom, or of His Majeſty's Colonies or Plantations in the Weſt Indies, or any Goods whatever, which ſhall have been legally imported into the ſaid Provinces, any thing in any Law to the contrary notwithſtanding.

V. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that none of the aforeſaid Articles ſhall be exported from the ſaid ports, ſo to be appointed, to any Foreign country or place in any Foreign veſſel, unleſs ſuch Foreign veſſel ſhall belong to the country to which the ſaid articles ſhall be exported.

VI. And be it further enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for his Majeſty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to make ſuch rules and regulations for the Importation and Exportation of Goods and Commodities aforeſaid, at the ſaid Ports, with ſuch penalties and forfeitures for the breach thereof, as ſhall ſeem fit and neceſſary to his Majeſty, by and with the advice aforeſaid.

VII. And be it further enacted, That this Act ſhall continue in force during the ſpace of three years from and after the paſſing of the ſame; and until ſix weeks after the commencement of the then next Seſſion of Parliament.

Upwards of 50,000 ſlaves were baptized on the Iſland of Jamaica, in three years preceding the 1ſt of November 1817.

Orders have been ſent to Mooſe Iſland, for the evacuation of that place by our Troops.

Charlotte-Town,

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1818.

Arrived this morning the Schooner Mary, Shaw, from St. Johns, Newfdld.—brings nothing intereſting.

The detachment of his Majeſty's Forces, which was expected to be ready to relieve the preſent detachment in the garriſon of this Town, we underſtand were not ready for embarkation at the Bay of Vert, when the Schr. Mary belonging to this Port ſailed from that place.

AGRICULTURAL.—It is with the greateſt ſatisfaction we have to report the luxuriant appearance of the different Crops at this portion of the ſeaſon. From all parts of the Iſland, we have received the moſt flattering accounts of the thriving appearance of the different kinds of Grain, Graſs and Potatoes, and if the ſeaſon continues as beneficent as they have ſo far advanced, there is every reaſon to anticipate a better harveſt than has ever been experienced in this quarter.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED,

July 7, Schr. Oak, Spratt, Newfdld.
—— 8, —— Mary, Murphy, Miramichie.
—— 8, —— Jenny, Gardiner, Sydney.

CLEARED,

July 6th, Brig Columbine, Reid, Dublin.
—— 8th, Schr. Alpha, Sutherland, St. Johns Newfdld.
——, —— Deſpatch, Le Meſurier, Briſtol.
—— 11th, —— William, Graham, Newfdld.
—— 13th, —— Mary, Keeſe, ——

From the Maryland Gazette.

[The following sweet and touching lines were written by the Honorable ST. GEORGE TUCKER, of Virginia, on being solicited to know, why he had ceased to court the Poetic Muse! They are full of feeling, simplicity and truth, and cannot but find their way to the heart. In them we discover an elevation of spirit that can look back on the changes of time with a dignified complacency unmingled with regret, and a lively Christian hope, which points to the future, and anticipates the joys of Heaven. It was not from the rich treasures of his highly cultivated mind, that this venerable man derived this desirable temper, but from the study and observance of the "Father of Peace." Such a state of mind, alone, is happiness—to all it is desirable; and, happily, to all attainable.]

Days of my youth! ye have glided away;
Hairs of my youth! ye are frosted and grey;
Eyes of my youth! your keen sight is no more;
Cheeks of my youth! ye are furrowed all o'er;
Strength of my youth! all your vigor is gone;
Thoughts of my youth! your gay visions are flown;

Days of my youth! I wish not your recal;
Hairs of my youth! I'm content you should fall;
Eyes of my youth! ye much evil have seen;
Cheeks of my youth! bath'd in tears have ye been;
Thoughts of my youth! ye have led me astray;
Strength of my youth! why lament your decay?

Days of my age! ye will shortly be past;
Pains of my age! yet awhile ye can last;
Joys of my age! in true wisdom delight;
Eyes of my age! be Religion your light;
Thoughts of my age! dread ye not the cold sod!
Hopes of my age! be ye fix'd on your GOD.

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER FROM EGYPT.

They have succeeded in drawing out of the ruins of Thebes the colossal bust of Memnon; it has been embraked at Alexandria for Malta, thence it will be transported to be deposited in the British Museum. It weighs about 14 tons (if reliance can be put on the calculation,) it is sculptured out of a single granite, of which the head part is of flesh colour, and the remainder grey. Several diggings have been made in these celebrated ruins, and a range of Sphynxes of black marble has been found, with bodies of Women and heads of Lions; several are entire and complete, and all of a fine sculpture. The statue of Jupiter in black marble has also been found. A colossal head of Osiris, one of the arms being eleven feet long. After three weeks labour, they opened the entry of a temple containing fourteen large saloons, erect and well preserved. Four other statues were in the sanctuary—the walls of the temple are covered with hieroglyphicks.—They brought out another smaller statue of Jupiter, which was in the great vestibule, and two lions with ox-heads, all of which are to be shipped for England.

WILD DUCK.

From a letter in the Edinburgh Magazine.

A great many years ago, a worthy farmer of my acquaintance, in the lower district of Annandale, took it into his head to rob a wild duck of her eggs, and to place them under one of his tame ducks that was hatching at the same time. The young brood (twelve in number) came into the world at the usual period, but only one continued with her step-dame. This singular bird never perfectly acquired the habits or domestic of her sisterhood,—she never would admit to the embraces of a *tame drake*,—and every spring she left the farm-yard and proceeded to the wilds in quest of a mate. She seemed to have a malicious pleasure, if I may so express it, in leading her lovers into a snare; and was at great pains to draw them into such situations as admitted of their being easily shot. I have often known two or three of her followers killed in the course of a day. She always hatched her young in a peat moss at some distance from the house, but never failed to bring them to the farm-yard as soon as they were able to follow her. When this duck was about 4 years old, my friend was visited by a kinsman of his from Fife, who was so much taken with her that he begged for, and obtained her, as a present. She was put into a cage, and by him conveyed to his house near Kinross. She was kept in confinement for a night and a day; when, seeming perfectly contented, she was left out into the yard. She set about adjusting herself for some time, then suddenly took wing, and, in the course of a few hours, was among her old companions in Annandale. She was a second time conveyed to Fife, and her wings clipped. She continued perfectly happy to appearance, till her feathers grew, when she again bade her new friends farewell. It would appear that she was obliged this time to rest by the way, as she was shot in the neighbourhood of Biggar by a gentleman, who communicated the circumstance to the owner with the collar which was found about her neck with his name and place of abode. It is a well known fact that all emigrating birds return not only to the same district or town, but the swallow, for instance, if not prevented, to the same house, and even in the same window where it was hatched, there to bring forth its young. I know this from actual experiment. I would say the same thing of fishes; and I think this fact is pretty well ascertained, both with regard to the salmon and the herring. Independent of the great difference between the herrings on the east and west coasts of Scotland, there are few of our Scotish readers, I should suppose, who are unacquainted with the superior excellence of the Lochfine herring; and it is well known, that fish of the same size and quality are found on no other part of our coasts. I consider them, then, as a particular tribe, that return regularly to their own breeding ground. In the Western Islands, the experienced fishermen will tell the particular loch from which a parcel of herrings are taken,—so marked is the difference between the several tribes, even when the neck of land which separates the two arms of the sea does not extend a mile or two in breadth. To condescend upon particulars,—there is a marked difference between the herrings caught in Lochbuy and those caught in Lochscridden, which lie both on the west coast of Mull, and not many miles asunder. The fishermen on the Solway Firth, I believe, could easily tell you, when they will kill a salmon, whether it was a native of the Annan or the Nith.

From a Plymouth Paper.

It has often, of late, been a matter of surprise what has become of the numerous prime seamen, whom we employed a year or two since in our naval and merchant services. The Dunirah, East Indiaman, now lying in the Sound, affords a striking instance of their scarcity, being in want of several good hands, which she is unable to obtain, either in the river or at this port. The seamen, so termed, for whom subscriptions have been made in the metropolis, are found to be of the very lowest description, and experience proves that the country is not much better gifted. In an hour, we fear, when we shall most want their services, some of those noble fellows, whom disgust or the ingratitude of England has driven from her bosom to foreign lands, will make their unwelcome appearance, not as friends, but as our embittered enemies, fighting in the cause of those very powers, which they, by their blood and courage, once helped to vanquish! A pang of grief shoots through the heart at this sad reflection! But—it is the ministerial order of the day to undervalue our navy and every thing pertaining to it; and poor John Bull must acquiesce in their almighty fiat!

Mr. Temple Stanyan borrowed a sum of money of Addison, with whom he lived in habits of friendship, conversing on all subjects with equal freedom: but from this time implicitly to every thing Addison advanced, and never as formerly, disputed his position. This change of behaviour did not long escape the notice of so cute an observer to whom it was by no means agreeable. It happened one day, that a subject was started, on which they had before warmly controverted each other's notions, but now Mr. Stanyan entirely acquiesced in Addisons opinion, without offering one word in defence of his own. Addison was displeased, and said, with considerable emotion, "Sir, either contradict me or pay me my money."

A Methodist College has recently been established at Baltimore for the "education of youth, and for the improvement of young men who may be called to preach the Gospel."

A FLOATING CHAPEL for merchant seamen was opened on (or rather MOORED) in Bristol harbour on Sunday last. A large flag, inscribed with the word "ARK" was displayed, to denote the purpose to which the vessel was henceforth to be devoted; and Divine service was performed on board in the course of the day before a numerous assemblage of people.

PRIN

VOL. I.

[15s. PER ANNUM

BY H

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Lieutenant Governor and
his Majesty's Island P
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June 1st, 1818.



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July 15, 1818.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1818. No. 38.

[15s. PER ANNUM] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Seventeenth day of February instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Eleventh day of August next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Third day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned *Alexander Campbell & Samuel Welsford*, both of this Island, Merchants, carried on under the Firm of Campbell & Welsford, was on the 16th day of May last dissolved by mutual consent. All Debts due thereto, to be paid to the said Alexander Campbell, on or before the first day of August next ensuing, who is duly authorised to receive the same, and to whom all demands against the said Firm will be presented.

Witness the hands of the parties, at Bedeque, in Prince Edward Island, this 28th day of May 1818.

Alexander Campbell,
Samuel Welsford.

To be Sold or Let,

AN eligible piece of Ground, about a quarter of a Mile square, and within two miles of Charlotte-Town, situated contigious to the Road leading to St. Peters, for particulars apply to

Ewen Cameron.

June 1st, 1818.



The Subscriber,

Offers for Sale his House and Lot in Charlotte-Town.

THOMAS DESBRISAY, *jun.*

July 15, 1818.

William Young,

HAS opened for sale, in that Store belonging to Mr. Bremner, and immediately beyond Messrs. Cambridge's a variety of British Goods, comprising—an elegant and pretty extensive assortment of

Ladies Wear, Cloths and Cassimeres,

Linens, Cottons, Hosiery, Brushes, Boots and Shoes, Lines and Twines,

Stationary, Jewellery, Hardware, and Groceries,

Excellent Souchong Tea at 6s. 6d. per lb.
Best Spanish Indigo at 12s.
Leaf and Fig Tobacco at 2s. per lb.

The whole of these being brought to this Market as a preparatory step to the winding up of his concern in Halifax are offered to the Public literally at and beneath Cost and Charges.

In payment he will accept of Cash, Bills of Exchange on Great Britain and Halifax, Furs at the highest rates, Oats of approved quality at 2s. and good Barley at 4s. per bushel.

These last to be delivered at the Store here or at the Mill of the Hon. George Wright in this neighbourhood. Oats will also be received at the Mill of Fade Goff, Esq. on the Hilsborough, and receipts from either of those stations will be held equivalent to orders for their respective sums. July 2, 1818.

BOOKS.

THE following valuable Books are received and for Sale at the Gazette-Office, at reduced prices for prompt payment, viz.

Family Bibles,	*Domestic Medicine,*
Blair's Sermons,	*Life of St. Patrick,*
Essays on Faith,	*Song Books,*
Christian's Daily Companion,	*Plays, consisting of the*
Think well on't,	*Lady of the Lake,*
Office of the Virgin,	*Marmion, Tekeli,*
Miller's Gardner,	*False Friend,*
Dowling's Book-keeping,	*Wicklow Mines,*
Jackson's do.	*Foundling of the Forest,*
Letter Writer,	*Rugantino,*
Adele et Theodore, (French)	*Blue Beard,*
Magazin des Enfans, (French)	*Timour Tartar,*
Honorine D'Userche, (French)	*Alla Baba,*
Moral and interesting Dialogues in French and English.	*Battle of Augrim, &c.*
	Art of telling Dreams.

Elegant Copper-plate prints of H. R. H. Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke of Wellington, Earl Moira, St. Helena, &c. with a number of scenes taken from the new Testament.

ALSO,—the following highly useful School Books,

Enfield's Speaker,	Children's Geographies,		
Porey's Grammar,	History of England by Goldsmith,		
Entick's Dictionary,	do.	Rome,	do.
Johnson's do.	do.	Greece,	do.
Boyer's do.			

To be Let on the shares,

For the Term of six years that well known Farm belonging to the Subscriber on Lot 16, Richmond Bay,—any Person desirous of taking the same, will get immediate possession by applying to the Subscriber.

DONALD CAMPBELL, *sen.*

Lot 16, Richmond Bay, April 20, 1818.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,



The Schr. *HOPE,*

now lying in Charlotte-Town Harbor, she is a staunch well built Vessel, and is in complete order, and can be sent to sea with a very trifling expence.—For further particulars apply to

Joseph & Thomas Robinson.

July 16

Acting Receiver General of Quit Rent's Office, May 7th, 1818.

WHEREAS very considerable inconvenience and expence has been experienced by the Tenants and smaller Proprietors, throughout the distant Townships in this Island, who have been obliged to repair to Charlotte-Town during the last payment of Quit Rent, and it being no part of the duty of the Receiver General to receive payment of Quit Rent from any individuals who are not actually Proprietors, it is recommended to all Tenants and small Proprietors who live at a distance from Town to appoint a trust worthy person in each of their Districts or Townships respectively to whom they can pay the proportion of Quit Rent for which they are liable, for the purpose of being conveyed to Town. But it is clearly to be understood that the Receiver General will not be responsible for any sums until actually paid into his hands

J. E. Carmichael.

GREAT BARGAINS

JOHN GAINSFORD,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island that he has opened that Store between Messrs. Paul Mabeys and Ralph Thompsons, where he has for sale a large assortment of English Manufactures, consisting of

Woollen Drapery,
Cassimeres and Pelisse Cloths,

Printed Cottons and Bed Furniture, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, a large assortment of

LADIES WEAR,

Hardware, Earthenware, Jewellery, Groceries, &c.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

ALSO,

The cheapest and best

Boots and Shoes,

that have ever been offered for Sale in Charlotte-Town,

Superior strong Waterloo Shoes double tie, nailed sole and heels, suitable to the Winter in this Country, for only (per pair)	0 9 0
Strong single tie, do.	0 8 0
Fashionable Wellington Boots,	1 3 4
Warranted water-tight deck Boots, iron heels and nailed soles,	1 6 0

The last articles have been imported this season and belong to a person about leaving the Island, who would give liberal encouragement to wholesale purchasers. As a quick sale is much desired a great sacrifice will be made to effect it. July 24.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Execution to me directed, issued out of his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at the suit of Thomas Sims against John Gosbee, I have seized and taken as belonging to the said John Gosbee,

A WATER LOT,

opposite Town Lot No. 7, in the first hundred of Town Lots, in Charlotte-Town, with all the improvements thereon.

I do hereby give Public Notice, that I will on the Eighteenth day of July in the year 1820, set up and sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Charlotte-Town, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the said Water Lot and Improvements.

James Jackson,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town, July 17, 1818.

To be Sold by Auction,

(Pursuant to an Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.)

On Saturday the 22d day of August, at the Court-House in Charlotte-Town at 12 o'clock noon,

That valuable Farm, on Lot 65,

with the Premises thereon situate, commonly known by the name of Canso Point, being part of the real Estate of the late John Bourke, deceased, which Farm is described as follows, in the Title Deeds thereof, that is to say, "All that Tract, piece or parcel of Land, situate lying and being in Hilsborough Parish, in Queen's County, in the said Island, and is abutted and bounded as follows, that is to say, commencing at a square post fixed in Canso Point, it being the North Boundary line of the Fort Lot, and running from thence due west on said boundary line, seventy-four chains and sixteen links to a blazed Spruce Tree, from thence North, twenty-three Degrees East to a certain Rocky point in Mr. Quincey's Creek, from thence Easterly along the shore to a stake fixed one chain and sixty-five links from Canso Point, from thence South, five degrees East to the boundary line of said Fort Lot, containing forty-five acres of Land, a little more or less,"

ALSO,

All that Tract, piece or parcel of Land, situate lying and being as aforesaid, on the South side of Elliot or West River, commencing at a blazed Spruce Tree between William and James M'Kie's Farms, and running from thence due South one hundred and three chains, from thence South sixty-eight degrees, west ten chains and seventy-five links, from thence due North into said Elliot River, and from thence along the courses of the shore to the place of beginning, containing One Hundred acres of Land, a little more or less, both the said Tracts containing in the whole One Hundred and Forty-five Acres of Land, a little more or less, and is part and parcel of Lot or Township Number Sixty-five, (65.)

The conditions and terms of payment will be made known at the time of Sale.

Elizabeth Green,
Administratrix to the Estate of the said late John Bourke.

July 14, 1818.

LONDON,

MAY 23.

Laſt night the bill for altering the Regency Act, by increaſing the number of her Majeſty's Council, and obviating the neceſſity of the revival of a diſſolved Parliament, in the event of her Majeſty's demiſe, was, after a long debate, read a ſecond time. This bill may be regarded as indicative of the intentions of Miniſters to diſſolve Parliament, for otherwiſe the latter proviſion would be altogether unneceſſary. It is reported that a prorogation will take place on or about the 6th next month; and in caſe the preſent bill ſhall have paſſed both Houſes, a diſſolution may be expected almoſt immediately after.

An account has been returned to Parliament of the various ſums paid by the public to the Bank of England, as a remuneration for receiving the depoſits or contributions on loans raiſed for the public ſervice from the year 1793 to the year 1816, inclusive; from which it appears that the total ſum paid by the public, on this account amounts to no leſs than £397,086 7s. 3d.

SWEDEN.

The ceremony of crowning the new King of Sweden, Charles John, which was to have taken place in the courſe of the month of April, has been deferred, on account of the great quantity of ſnow that has unexpectedly fallen in that kingdom, which impedes the marching of the troops that had received orders to proceed to Stockholm, to be preſent at the ceremony.

Mr. Hunt has formally advertiſed his intention of becoming candidate for Weſtminſter, in the event of a general election.

June 1.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond gives a ſumptuous entertainment this day to the officers of the 35th regt. now at Brighton, on account of his ſpeedy departure for the Canadas.

It is ſaid that ſix regiments of the line will ſhortly be embarked for the Eaſt Indies and that Sir Manly Power and Major General Sir John Kempt, will go out at the ſame time to augment the Staff there.

June 2.

"FRANKFORT, May 24.

"His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Kent arrived here yeſterday evening: he alighted at the Engliſh Hotel, where he found his ſiſter, the Dowager Queen of Wirtemburg. The Prince will depart to night for Cobourg, where the Princeſs de Linances is alſo expected.

"BERLIN, May 16.

"The ratifications of the Convention concluded at Paris for the liquidation of the debts due by France, have been ſent from here. Although it is acknowledged that Pruſſian ſubjects could have eſtabliſhed claims to a greater amount, yet general ſatisfaction has been manifeſted at the manner in which the affair has terminated. In general, the enmity entertained by many Pruſſians againſt France, (on account of the inhuman treatment we experienced from Bonaparte and his principal agents, whilſt Pruſſia was in his power,) ſubſides daily, and we have reaſon to hope that ties of laſting friendſhip will exiſt between the two States."

We have received a Dutch Mail with Papers to the 30th ult. An article from Bruſſels mentions that the Duke of Wellington, previously to his return to Cambray, had viſited moſt of the fortreſſes on the frontiers of the Netherlands, and expreſſed himſelf ſatisfied with the progreſs that was made in reſtoring thoſe ancient bulwarks againſt French ambition. It is added, that in proportion as the probability gains ground, of the Army of Occupation leaving France this year, the greater has been the anxiety to have theſe fortreſſes completed.

United States of America,

NEW-YORK, June 29.

CAPTURE OF PENSACOLA.

We have at length ſomething like an authentic account of the capture of Penſacola by General Jackſon.—The town ſurrendered to the American troops under the command of General Jackſon, on the 24th May, and the fort at the Barancas on the 27th with the loſs of 13 men. The Americans loſt but two.

Two of the Commiſſioners left Buenos Ayres on the 24th of April, to embark in the Congreſs frigate. She had not left the river when the Woodrope Sims ſailed. It is probable ſhe will arrive in a week or two.

Judge Bland, it is ſaid, had gone over to Chili about three weeks before the other Commiſſioners left Buenos Ayres.

A newſpaper publiſhed at Buenos Ayres, under the date of April 4, ſays "Laſt Wedneſday, a ſoldier named Nicholas Rebert, was on the point of ſuffering death, to which he had been condemned for the crime of inſubordination towards his commauders. The Ambaſſadors of the United States, demanded a ſuſpenſion of the execution of judgment, and accompanied by Mr. Miller, a merchant of N. America, to whom the family of the convicted were related, they went perſonally to ſolicit his pardon from his Excellency the Governor, who granted it immediately. Such is the commencement of the good effects which the union of the two parts of the New World will prove for humanity.

"The ſame paper remarks, "Although nothing poſitive has yet appeared, with regard to the Miſſion of the American Ambaſſadors, yet their ſojourn, and their interviews with the Cabinet, ſeem to announce the approach of that glorious day which forever muſt conſolidate the liberty of this country. In a ſhort time the inhabitants of their territories will enjoy the fruits of their labors and the happineſs which their patriotiſm has deſerved and obtained for them. The union of all parts of the new territory, is an inſurmountable barrier to the ambitious enterpriſes, and the rapacity of the old."

July 1:

The Nat. Intelligencer ſays, that Meſſrs. Rodney and Graham, are expected home in the Congreſs frigate. Mr. Bland, the other commiſſioner, had gone on a viſit to Chili. No communications from the Commiſſioners had been received by the Government on Saturday laſt.

An eſteemed friend has put us in poſſeſſion of a general order iſſued by Gen. Jackſon, after the capture of Penſacola and the Spaniſh fort at Barancas. By this official document it will be ſeen that Gen. Jackſon had left Col. King in command of Penſacola and its dependencies, until otherwiſe ordered by General Gaines. The National Intelligencer of Monday, in introducing the letter from Doctor Watkins, (publiſhed in the Commercial Advertiſer of Monday,) thus remarks—"Various are the opinions which continue to be expreſsed by the Newspapers on the proceedings of Gen. Jackſon in Florida, and we are ſorry to obſerve, in ſome inſtances, the ſame precipitate and premature condemnation of thoſe proceedings, which we lately took occaſion to notice." After ſome remarks in which the Editor obſerves that it is due to the character of Gen. Jackſon to await the arrival of his diſpatches to the government, he thus concludes—"We believe no inſtructions have been iſſued to that officer by the executive, not ſtrictly conformable to the Meſsage of the Preſident to Congreſs, of the 25th of March laſt."

Since the above was in type we have received, by the arrival of the ſchooner Naſsau, a file of Mobile papers to the 10th of June, from which we have copied ſeveral articles relating to the capture of Penſacola. By the ſame arrival we learn that the ſchrs. Waſhington and Peggy, were chartered to convey the Spaniſh troops from Penſacola to the Havana.

HALIFAX, July 10.

Her Majeſty is ſtated to have been gradually recovering from her late indiſpoſition.

A number of His Majeſty's ſhips were aſſembling at Plymouth, preparatory to the great Naval Review, which was ſoon to take place.

A letter from Irun mentions that for ſix months paſt, all the manufactories for arms in the Province of Biſcay, had been actively employed.

The *Courier* of June 4, contains ſeveral Electioneering advertiſements—and amongſt other Candidates, Mr. Waitham has offered his ſervices to the "*worthy Liverymen of London.*"

We are told, that an Order had paſſed in Council, for carrying into effect the new Free Port Act.

London Gazette, Saturday Night, Downing Street, May 28.

The Prince Regent has appointed Sir CHARLES HAMILTON, Bart. Vice Admiral of the Blue, Governor of Newfoundland.

July 13.

Seven Houſes, in Veſey Street, New-York, were deſtroyed by fire, on the morning of the 1ſt inſt.

An American force took poſſeſſion of Mooſe Iſland on the 1ſt inſt.

We are indebted to a Mercantile Houſe in this Town, for the copy of the following Letter:

"*Louisburgh, 10th June*, 1818.

"Gentlemen,

"The Americans will deſtroy the Fiſhery in the Straits and on the Labrador ſhore. They have left the Banks where they were diſappointed in their expectations of ſucceſs, and upwards of 100 ſail have gone to the Straits, and the others have returned to the United Srates, to be fitted for the Labradore. From accounts we have received, there are upwards of *Eight Hundred Sail* of American Veſſels bound for the Straits. If they are allowed to take our fiſhing ground, we ſhall not ſucceed in obtaining cargoes; and the Fiſhing Eſtabliſhment, formed at Halifax, will prove a loſing concern. It will be neceſſary to inform the Ships of War, on the Station, that the Americans always go further to the North, than they go in ſearch of them, and where our principal Fiſhery is.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) *John Lyle,*
Robert M'Donald,
Bradford Harlow,
John Lock.

For the Prince Ed. Isld. Gazette.

Mr. Editor,

On glancing over thoſe occurrences of the laſt year, which affect this Iſland and the neighbouring Provinces, the Free Port Bill, which has juſt reached us, meets and fills the eye, as the prominent figure on the canvaſs. This meaſure in itſelf ſo ſingular and unexpected, and its effects ſo extenſive and immediate, muſt be alike intereſting to us all—while an intereſt, yet livelier, will be awakened and ſuſtained, by tracing its conſequences and remarking its operation. It is a matter of curious inveſtigation, were it conſidered only as a departure from the Colonial policy of Great Britain, to which, in theſe her North American poſſeſſions, ſhe has rarely reſorted. Thoſe reſtraints on the Commercial intercourſe of foreign dependencies and that ſyſtem of excluſion, of which Spain was the firſt and has continued the moſt rigid example, Great Britain has relaxed, ſometimes from neceſſity, ſometimes from the dictates of intelligent foreſight. In the preſent inſtance, her motives muſt have been of a mixed character. That Bill, which was brought into Congreſs laſt year, and was revived and paſſed during the preſent Seſſion, had prohibited all communication between theſe Colonies and the States after the 30th September next. The only remedy, which could be applied, was that which Great Britain has adopted; and by having recourſe to it, ere the actual completion of the American Bill was known in London, ſhe avoided the appearance of any unworthy ſubmiſſion. As a proof, it may be obſerved, that ſhe has extended the liberty no farther than is abſolutely neceſſary for our welfare, perhaps our ſubſiſtence; and while ſhe freely admits the veſſels of foreign powers, has confined within narrow limits the commodities, of which their cargoes may conſiſt. To thoſe, which, ſince 1807, Nova-Scotia and New-Brunſwick have been permitted to import in their own bottoms (and of which a liſt is annexed)* ſhe has made but few additions, although theſe few are of conſiderable moment. Halifax and St Johns will thus enjoy the privileges of Free Ports to a very limited extent: and the benefits, to be derived from this meaſure, are to be looked for rather in the articles they may export, than in thoſe they can receive. Let us ſee how far their intereſts may be affected in this light.

That it will be highly advantageous to both may be perceived at the firſt glance. The very material difference in the duties, exacted by the American government on Imports in their own and in foreign veſſels, will immediately turn the whole body of the Weſt India Trade into a new direction. Halifax and St. Johns (the former in particular) will become great emporiums, into which the full ſtream of Weſt India productions will flow, from whence under the ſanction of the American flag, to paſs onwards to the States. As in the fruitful inundations of the Nile and the Ganges, the channel, through which it runs, will be extended and enriched. This lucrative branch of Commerce will be carried on with increaſed vigor; and a vaſt and ready market being thrown open for the returns, our fiſheries will receive an impulſe equally powerful.

It may be contended that the Bermudas, although placed in circumſtances nearly ſimilar, have realized but few of theſe golden expectations. But thoſe Iſlands, it muſt be remembered, are abſolutely void of internal reſources. They have no fiiſheries to be foſtered, no ſoil to be improved, no population to be ſtimulated to induſtry. The privileges, granted by their Free Port Bill, did nothing more than convert them into mere Store Houſes, and theſe too very inconveniently ſituated. So that, in ſpite of its buoyant qualities, they have gradually ſunk into that languid inſignificance, for which nature ſeems to have deſigned them.

An objection, infinitely more fatal, is the poſſibility of any of the Weſt India Iſlands being thrown open in like manner. On this head, as it appears to me, there is but little ground for apprehenſion. I draw this inference, in part, from the decided refuſal of the Government to a late application from Dominica; but chiefly, becauſe the Weſt Indies can be fully ſupplied from theſe Colonies, and from America through their medium. As Great Britain has always evinced a prudent and cautious reluctance, in relaxing her Colonial reſtrictions, is it likely that ſhe would ſubmit to any deviation, which would be at once repugnant to her general principles and can hardly be called for by any imperious neceſſity? Halifax and St. Johns will, in all probability, remain, for many years, the permanent and middle ſtations.

Independent of this leading point there are many ſubordinate benefits to be derived from the change. Proviſions will be immediately imported in abundance. Their conſequent lowneſs of price will furniſh a ſtimulus to population, and muſt increaſe the ſize and conſequence of both towns.—Britiſh manufactures of certain deſcriptions occaſionally run out and become ſcarce in the States. In theſe, their increaſed value will induce a contraband trade, the ſhelves of the importers will be cleared of a ſuperflous ſtock, and as the risk muſt be encountered entirely by the Americans, the net profit will fall to the Britiſh—as an additional though dubious advantage, the Eaſt India and American manufactures, which will be ſmuggled inwards, will be ſupplied at a lower rate than we could legally obtain them from the Mother Country, and their conſumption, while hurtful to her, will of courſe detract ſo much the leſs from the ſum of the Provincial wealth.

In the midſt of theſe ſhining proſpects, there are a few black ſpots in the diſtant horizon. But as the influence of theſe extends, in almoſt equal proportions, to Nova-Scotia, to New Brunſwick, and to this Iſland, I ſhall reſerve their examination for the ſubject matter of my next.

* Scantling, Plank, Staves, Heading-Boards, Shingles, Hoops, Horſes, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live, Stock of any ſort; Bread Biſcuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any ſort; Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine.—There are now added Furits, Seeds, and Tobacco.

Charlotte-Town,

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1818.

The capture of Pensacola by the Americans, which took place upon the 24th of May, must be considered an Act of hostility which cannot but cause a rupture between Spain and the United States. The effects of such a rupture, at the present time of general pacification must be regarded by all Europe with marked attention. The different interests such a war may excite cannot at the first view be foreseen, particularly when we bring under view the revolted state of the Spanish Colonies, and time alone can say where measures urged by transatlantic politics, in the Western World may end. Some pithy remarks, from an English paper, upon the subject will be found in our last page.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED,

July 19, Schr. Liberty, Gallant, St. Johns, Newfdld.
—— 20, Brig Ceres, Mackie, London.
—— 21, Schr. Jane, Cousins, St. Johns, Newfdld.
—— 22, —— Isle of Sky, Lewis, ——— ———

CLEARED,

July 17, Schr. Industry, Nichols, St. Vincents, W. I.
—— — Ship Nelson, Barrick, London.
—— — Schr. Victory, Burke, Halifax.
—— — Brig Susan, Tailor, Liverpool.
—— — Schr. Industry, M'Kennon, Magdalen Islands.
—— 19, —— Jenny, Henderson, St. Johns, Newfdld.
—— 21, —— Success, Deagle, ——— ———
—— —, —— Landjady, M'Eachran, Miramichie.
—— 23, Brig Veronica, Miller, Belfast Ireland.
—— —, —— Favourite, Seller, Dublin.

Coroners Inquest.—An Inquest was held before Fade Goff, Esq. on Saturday last, upon the body of —— Munroe, Mariner on board the Ship Wellington, who came by his death by being seized with a cramp while in the act of swimming near said vessel.—Verdict—Accidental Death.

POETRY.

ON LIFE,

MAN'S life is like that fragrant nodding *flower*
Which rears its form in yonder verdant field,
And soon is destined by the sweeping scythe,
To lose its head; or by the lover plucked,
With cruel hand, to deck his fair one's bosom,
Or as a *river* whose majestic cource,
Swift rolls along; till in the sea profound,
Its name and channel loses. It's also like,
The whizzing winged *shaft*, that reaches soon
It's mark'd out goal, then falls with dead'ned force.
Or as a *dream* with vain illusions fraught,
Which spread through ev'ry scene fallacious joy,
Or freeze the limbs with seeming horrors, then
Sudden vanishes---such, such is life.

EUPHORBUS.

FROM BELL'S MESSENGER, MAY 4.

Several foreign Journals have arrived up to a very late date, and it appears from their concurrent testimony, that something of an important nature is expected to be impending from America. The talents of Mr. Munroe, as well as his discreet moderation, are well known; but he is notoriously one of the Franklin school, who pursue important objects with the coolness, deliberation, and patient expectancy of men of business, instead of the ardour and ambition of Kings and Generals. Europe has been so much accustomed to the military spirit, as to have become rather inexperienced in a spirit of a more effectual kind—the political spirit—the slow but sure system of political management to obtain a secret end.

This end, as regards America, is the possession of the country between her present frontier and the shore of the Gulph of Mexico; or, in other words the Floridas. But a positive obligation of public law opposes these pretensions, and would render any direct violence an outrage against the civilized world. Here, therefore, is the difficulty. Upon the one part, Mr. Munroe desires the object; upon the other, he is unwilling to incur the reproach of the attempt. In order to conciliate these opposite principles, America has been long in negociation with the Spanish Government, in order to procure the direct cession. "You owe us so much money," say the Negociators, "for injuries upon our trade, that we feel it incumbent upon our national honor to demand satisfaction. Either pay us the money, or cede the Floridas as an equivalent." To these proposals Spain replies in the language of a government which, conscious of its own weakness, seeks its ends in cunning rather than in its direct power: it neither consents nor refuses. It employs every effort to keep the negociation in suspense, that it may thus controul the American government from assisting its revolted subjects. But that this *management* should have any effect, it is necessary that it should be secret—that it should not be known by the party against whom it is directed. But so far is this from being the circumstance, that in the recent annual *Exposé* of the American government, the President, with a bold candour and admirable dexterity, has both declared this political intrigue of Spain, and defended the American executive for the patient endurance of it. "We sufficiently understand," says Mr. Monroe, "the policy of Spain in protracting the negociation respecting the Floridas; but as her object in this policy does not contradict ours, we suffer her to continue this system. Another state of things may demand another policy."

This season, indeed, now seems to have arrived; as by the last Charleston Papers, it appears that the American government have issued an order for a detachment to march and take possession of the Floridas. This is the first step, which, in the usual language of such proceedings, will be mostly termed "a provisional occupation," for the purpose of preventing any mischief to American property from the proximity of the parties engaged in civil war; and the Floridas, once thus *provisionally* occupied, will soon be permanently alienated. Such occupation, indeed, is equivalent to an actual seizure, and always terminates in it.

It remains to be seen, how Ferdinand the VII. will endure this proceeding. His wisest course will certainly be that of patience. Our own opinion is, that the loss of Spanish America would be the redintegration of Old Spain. In speaking and thinking of this kingdom, we always separate the people from their Sovereign. A more noble people does not exist in the civilized world. And where, let us ask, can the civilized world produce two Sovereigns which can match the two branches of the Spanish family,—that of Naples, and that of Madrid?

It appears that the South American Congress are exercising all the functions of a legislative assembly, and are conducting themselves with more moderation than could have been expected from the irritation of the popular mind under civil war. Perhaps America will come into the field in due time to complete the revolution into a regular independent government. It is a matter of astonishment to us indeed, how Mr. Munroe, with all his acknowledged ability, has been enabled to restrain the popular mind in America, and to induce the people to await the slow progress of their executive. But the policy of Mr. Munroe is, perhaps, better known in America than even here: and as the people understand that his wishes and their own are concurrent, and that he is only waiting the suitable occasion, they are wise enough to leave to him the judgment upon this occasion.

THE KING OF ROME.—By a gentleman lately arrived from Vienna, we learn that the son of Napoleon Bonaparte is regarded and universally spoken of in the capital of Germany, as heir apparent to the crown of France, to succeed to the throne on the death of Louis XVIII; his mother, the Grand Duchess of Parma, to be Regent until her son shall be of age. The honors paid to young Napoleon are greater than those paid to any individual in Vienna, the Emperor alone excepted. Whenever he passed an Austrian post or guard, the *Generale* is beat and the troops salute—whenever he rides out, his carriage has not only a military guard, but is encompassed by a guard of honor from the guard of noblemen who are attached to the Emperor of Austria, and on the panels of the carriage are the Imperial French Eagles.

PARIS, April 18.—Five religious females of the congregation of the Sacre-Cœur, have sailed for Louisiana from Bourdeaux; their intention is to found schools.—The Abbe Martial sailed in the same vessel to join the Bishop of Louisiana; he was accompanied by two other ecclesiastics.

LONGEVITY IN JAMAICA.

A Patriarch!—Admiral Douglas, previous to his departure from Jamaica, last month, received a visit from a native man, who was regarded as the *Patriarch* of the Island; he is *One Hundred and Forty-Three* years of age, and in such good health, that in one day he walked from his house, (which is on the Hope estate) to the Penn, (the Admiral's residence) and back again, about 14 miles. He was never off the island; the great earthquake there, in 1687, is yet impressively remembered by him; he was then a stout lad.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

Dost thou ask a torch to discover the brightness of the morning? Dost thou appeal to argument for proof of divine perfection? Look down to the earth on which thou standest, and lift up thine eye to the worlds that roll above thee: thou beholdest splendour, abundance and beauty: is not he who produced them mighty?—Thou considerest—is not he who formed the understanding wise?—Thou enjoyest—is not he who gratifies thy senses good?—can ought have limited his bounty, but his wisdom? or can any defects be therein discovered by thy sagacity?

Among the ancient Romans, it was not the house which honored the master; but the master the house. A cottage with them became as august as a temple, when justice, generosity, probity, sincerity, and honor, were lodged in it; and how can a house be called small which contains so many and such great virtues?

It was the practice of Vespasian, the Roman Emperor, to call himself to account every night, for the actions of the past day; and as often as he let slip one day without doing some good, he entered in his diary this memorial "*I have lost a day!*"

The duties we owe to friends, are integrity, love, counsel and assistance. It is is not intimacy and frequency of conversation, that makes a friend, but a disinterested observance of these duties.

The population of London is now stated to be 1,120,100.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1818. No. 39.

[15s. PER ANNUM] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Seventeenth day of February instant;

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Eleventh day of August next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Third day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

To be Sold by Auction,

(Pursuant to an Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.)

On Saturday the 22d day of August, at the Court-House in Charlotte-Town at 12 o'clock noon,

That valuable Farm, on Lot 65,

with the Premises thereon situate, commonly known by the name of Canso Point, being part of the real Estate of the late John Bourke, deceased, which Farm is described as follows, in the Title Deeds thereof, that is to say, "All that Tract, piece or parcel of Land, situate lying and being in Hilsborough Parish, in Queen's County, in the said Island, and is abutted and bounded as follows, that is to say, commencing at a square post fixed in Canso Point, it being the North Boundary line of the Fort Lot, and running from thence due west on said boundary line, seventy-four chains and sixteen links to a blazed Spruce Tree, from thence North, twenty-three Degrees East to a certain Rocky point in Mr. Quincey's Creek, from thence Easterly along the shore to a stake fixed one chain and sixty-five links from Canso Point, from thence South, five degrees East to the boundary line of said Fort Lot, containing forty-five acres of Land, a little more or less,"

ALSO,

All that Tract, piece or parcel of Land, situate lying and being as aforesaid, on the South side of Elliot or West River, commencing at a blazed Spruce Tree between William and James M'Kie's Farms, and running from thence due South one hundred and three chains, from thence South sixty-eight degrees, west ten chains and seventy-five links, from thence due North into said Elliot River, and from thence along the courses of the shore to the place of beginning, containing One Hundred acres of Land, a little more or less, both the said Tracts containing in the whole One Hundred and Forty-five Acres of Land, a little more or less, and is part and parcel of Lot or Township Number Sixty-five, (65.)

The conditions and terms of payment will be made known at the time of Sale.

Elizabeth Green,
Administratrix to the Estate of the said late John Bourke.

July 14, 1818.

William Young,

HAS opened for sale, in that Store belonging to Mr. Bremner, and immediately beyond Messrs. Cambridge's a variety of British Goods, comprising—an elegant and pretty extensive assortment of

Ladies Wear, Cloths and Cassimeres,

Linens, Cottons, Hosiery, Brushes, Boots and Shoes, Lines and Twines,

Stationary, Jewellery, Hardware, and Groceries,

Excellent Souchong Tea at 6s. 6d. per lb.
Best Spanish Indigo at 12s.
Leaf and Fig Tobacco at 2s. per lb.

The whole of these being brought to this Market as a preparatory step to the winding up of his concern in Halifax are offered to the Public literally at and beneath Cost and Charges.

In payment he will accept of Cash, Bills of Exchange on Great Britain and Halifax, Furs at the highest rates, Oats of approved quality at 2s. and good Barley at 4s. per bushel.

These last to be delivered at the Store here or at the Mill of the Hon. George Wright in this neighbourhood. Oats will also be received at the Mill of Fade Goff, Esq. on the Hilsborough, and receipts from either of those stations will be held equivalent to orders for their respective sums. July 2, 1818.

BOOKS.

THE following valuable Books are received and for Sale at the Gazette-Office, at reduced prices for prompt payment, viz.

Family Bibles,	*Domestic Medicine,*
Blair's Sermons,	*Life of St. Patrick,*
Essays on Faith,	*Song Books,*
Christian's Daily Companion,	*Plays, consisting of the*
Think well on't,	*Lady of the Lake,*
Office of the Virgin,	*Marmion, Tekeli,*
Miller's Gardner,	*False Friend,*
Dowling's Book-keeping,	*Wicklow Mines,*
Jackson's do.	*Foundling of the Forest,*
Letter Writer,	*Rugantino,*
Adele et Theodore, (French)	*Blue Beard,*
Magazin des Enfans, (French)	*Timour Tartar,*
Honorine D'Userche, (French)	*Alla Baba,*
Moral and interesting Dialogues in French and English.	*Battle of Augrim, &c.*
	Art of telling Dreams.

Elegant Copper-plate prints of H. R. H. Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke of Wellington, Earl Moira, St. Helena, &c. with a number of scenes taken from the new Testament.

ALSO,—the following highly useful School Books,

Enfield's Speaker,	Children's Geographies,		
Perey's Grammar,	History of England by Goldsmith,		
Entick's Dictionary,	do.	Rome,	do.
Johnson's do.	do.	Greece,	do.
Boyer's do.			

To be Let on the shares,

For the Term of six years that well known Farm belonging to the Subscriber on Lot 16, Richmond Bay,—any Person desirous of taking the same, will get immediate possession by applying to the Subscriber.

DONALD CAMPBELL, *sen.*

Lot 16, Richmond Bay, April 20, 1818.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

The Schr.  *HOPE,*

now lying in Charlotte-Town Harbor, she is a staunch well built Vessel, and is in complete order, and can be sent to sea with a very trifling expence.—For further particulars apply to

Joseph & Thomas Robinson.

July 16

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Execution to me directed, issued out of his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at the suit of Thomas Sims against John Gosbee, I have seized and taken as belonging to the said John Gosbee,

A WATER LOT,

opposite Town Lot No. 7, in the first hundred of Town Lots, in Charlotte-Town, with all the improvements thereon.

I do hereby give Public Notice, that I will on the Eighteenth day of July in the year 1820, set up and sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Charlotte-Town, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the said Water Lot and Improvements,

James Jackson,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town, July 17, 1818.



BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by my Proclamation issued on the first day of October, 1816, it was notified that it was intended on the part of the Crown to fix a Scale for future payment of Quit Rents and that a new rate of Quit Rent would commence on the 25th June in that Year, and that the first half yearly payment would be demanded on the 25th day of December following:

And Whereas the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department has, in a Despatch bearing date, Downing Street, 30th May last, communicated to me, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been bountifully and graciously pleased to alter the rate of Quit Rent heretofore payable by the Landed Proprietors of this Island to Two Shillings per Hundred Acres, as relates to Townships and parts of Townships; but that His Royal Highness, in giving so great an advantage to the Proprietors, feels it Just, at the same time to express his intention, of rigidly enforcing the future payment of such Quit Rent;—and upon d full consideration of the question, His Royal Highness has been pleased to decide that in all cases where the total payment of each Proprietor shall exceed Twenty pounds, or where the Proprietor shall be resident in Great-Britain, the Grantees shall in every such case have the option allowed by the Act, of making their half yearly payments either to the Receiver General in Prince Edward Island, or to his Deputy in London, it being understoood that whether made there or in this Island, it is to be made within fourteen days after the day on which it becomes due.

It is the further pleasure of His Royal Highness that an additional indulgence shall be granted to such Proprietors as shall have previous to the Year 1816, more or less regularly paid the Quit Rent on their respective Grants, of the nature and extent of which eventual indulgence public Notice will be given by the Receiver General.

It is clearly to be understood that no alteration is to take place relative to the tenure of Town and Pasture Lots in the respective Towns and Royalties—these are to contiuue under the Terms of their original Grants—there appearing to His Royal Highness to be no reason for giving to such proprietors any indulgence beyond what is afforded them by remitting the arrears which have been generally remitted.

The further pleasure of His Royal Highness is, that the Proprietors of Township Lands, shall be released from the obligation imposed by their Original Grants of settling them with Foreign Protestants, provided that within Ten Years from December 1816, the Lands shall have been settled with other Persons in the proportions specified in their Original Grants.

I have therefore thought fit, to issue this my Proclamation, publicly to notify such his Royal Highness's Gracious determination for the information and guidance of all Persons whom it doth or may concern.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, this Twenty-Eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, *Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

TO BE SOLD

At the house of Mr. Wm. Schureman, Sen. Bedeque, the following Articles, viz.

ONE large case pier Glasses, Pictures, &c.
1 Crate Earthen Ware, assorted,
2 portable Writing Desks, and
2 puncheons Wine Glasses.

The above being a consignment will be sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Timber, or Grain. The Timber to be delivered in Bedeque Bay and the Grain at Mr. Schureman's House.

Bedeque, 10th May, 1818.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

[There can be little doubt, but that the American Government would, long since, have given Don ONIS his passports, and sent that Minister home to his master, Ferdinand VII; had it not been for the fear lest such a measure might involve them in a war, not with Spain, but some powerful European Ally, disposed to support her interests. But the story of the Russian sqaadron going to Cadiz, being now fully understood; and no other Power coming forward to assist in the reduction of the Spanish Colonies—the recent language used in Congress respecting the imprisonment of Mr. Mead—the sentiments disclosed in the following speech—the free admission of vessels under the flag of Buenos Ayres—and the reported capture of Pensacola—all, tend to prove, that the Americans begin to think it high time to throw off the mask:—The speech, indeed, may almost be considered as the language of the American Executive.]

During the late Session of Congress, Mr. CLAY, Speaker, proposed enabling the President to send a Minister from the United States to Buenos Ayres. The following is a part of his speech, delivered to the House in Committee, on that occasion.

EXTRACT.

"The question of the interposition of the allies, in the event of our *recognizing* the *new Republic*, resolved itself, Mr. Clay said, into a question whether England, would *make War upon us?* If it could be shewn that England would not, it resulted either that the allies would not, or that if they should, (in which case England would most propably support the cause of S. America,) it would be a war without maratime ability to maintain it. He contended that England was alike restrained by her *honor* and by her *interest* from waging war against us, and consequently against Spanish America also, for an acknowledgment of the independence of the new State. England has encouraged and fomented the revolt of the colonies as early as June, 1797. Sir Thomas Picton, governor of Trinidad, in virtue of orders from the British minister of foreign affairs, issued a Proclamation in which he expresly assures the inhabitants of Terra Firma, that the British government will aid in establishing their independence. [Mr. C. read the following passage:] "With regard to the hope you entertain of raising the spirits of those persons with whom you are in correspondence, towards encouraging the inhabitants to resist the oppressive authority of their government, I have little more to say, than that they may be certain that whatever they are in that disposition, they may receive at your hands all the succours to be expected from his Britannic Majesty, be it with forces, or with arms and ammunition, to any extent—with the assurance that the views of his Britannic Majesty go no further then to secure to them their independence." &c.

"In prosecution of the same object, Great Britain defrayed the expences of the famous expedition of Miranda.—England, in 1811, when she was in the most intimate relations with Spain, then struggling against the French power, assuming the attitude of a Mediator between the Colonies and the Peninsula. The terms on which she conceived her mediation could alone be effectual, were rejected by the Cortes, at the lowest state of the Spanish power. Among these terms, England required for the colonies a perfect *freedom of commerce*, allowing only some degree of preference to Spain; that the appointment of Viceroys and Governors should be made indiscriminately from Spanish Americans and Spaniards; and that the interior government and every branch of public administration should be intrusted to the Cabildo, or Municipalities. If Spain, when Spain was almost reduced to the Island of St. Leon, then rejected those conditions, would she now consent to them, amounting, as they do substantially to the independence of Spanish America? If England, devoted, as she was at that time, to the cause of the Peninsula, even then thought those terms due to the Colonies, would she now, when no particular motive existed for cherishing the Spanish power, and after the ingratitude with which Spain has treated her, think that the Colonies ought to submit to less favourable conditions? And would not England stand disgraced in the eyes of the whole world, after having abetted and excited a Revolution, she should now attempt to reduce the Colonies to unconditional submission, or should make war upon us for acknowledging that independence which she has herself sought to establish?

No guarantee for the conduct of nations or individuals, ought to be stronger than that which honor imposes; but for those who would put no confidence in its obligations he had an argument to urge of more conclusive force. It was founded upon the interest of England. The commerce of America, south and north, is worth to her, perhaps more than the commerce of the residue of the world. That, to all Spanish America, had been alone estimated at fifteen millions sterling. Its aggregate value to Spanish America and the United States, might be fairly estimated at upwards of one hundred millions of dollars. The effect of a war between the two countries would be to divest England of this great interest, at a moment when she is anxiously engaged in repairing the ravages of the European war. Looking to the present moment only, and merely to the interests of commerce, England is concerned more than ever this country, in the success of the cause of independence in Spanish America. The reduction of the Spanish power in America has been the constant and favorite aim of her policy for two centuries—she must blot out her whole history—reverse the maxims of her illustrious Statesmen—extinguish the spirit of commerce, which animates, directs and controuls all her movements, before she can render herself accessary to the subjugation of South America. No commercial advantages which Spain might offer her by treaty, could possess the security to her trade, which independence would communicate. The one would be most probably of limited duration, and liable to violation from policy from interest, or from caprice. The other would be as permanent as independence. That he did not mistake the views of the British Cabinet, the recent proclamation of the Prince Regent he thought proved. The committee would remark, that document did not describe the patriots as *rebels* or *insurgents*, but, using a term which he had no doubt had been well weighed, it declared the existence of a "state of warfare." And with regard to English subjects who were in the armies of Spain, although they had entered the service without restriction as to their military duties, it required that they should not take part against the Colonies. The subjects of England freely supplied the patriots with arms and ammunition; and an honorable friend of his (Col. Johnston) had just received a letter from one of the West India Islands, stating the arrival there of the skeletons of three regiments with many of the men to fill them, destined to aid the Patriots. In the Quarterly Review, of November last, a Pamphlet devoted to the Ministry, and a work of the highest authority, as it respects their views—the policy of neutrality is declared and supported as the true policy of England; and that, even if the United States were to take part in the war, Spain is expresly notified that she cannot and must not expect aid from England,

[Here Mr. Clay read the following:]

"In arguing, therefore, for the advantages of a strict neutrality, we must enter an early protest against any imputations of hostility to the cause of genuine freedom, or of any passion for Despotism and the Inquisition—We are no more the panegyrists of legitimate authority in all times, circumstances and situations, than we are advocates for revolution in the abstract," &c. But it has been plausibly asserted that by abstaining from interference in the affairs of South America, we are surrendering to the United States all the advantages which might be secured to ourselves from the Revolution, that we are assisting to increase the trade and power of a nation, which alone can ever be the maritime rival of England. It appears to us extremely doubtful whether any advantages, commercial or political, can be lost to England by a neutral conduct; and it must be observed that the United States themselves, have given every public proof of their intention to pursue the same line of policy. But admitting that this conduct is nothing but a *decent pretext;* or admitting still father, that they will afford to the Independents direct and open assistance, our view of the case would be *precisely the same*," &c. "To persevere in force, unaided, is to miscalculate her (Spain's) resources, even to infatuation. To expect the aid of an

Ally in such a case, would, if that Ally were England, be to suppose this country as forgetful of its own past history as of its immediate interests and duties. Far better would it be for Spain instead of calling for our aid to profit by our experience; and to substitute, ere it be too late, for efforts like those by which the North American colonies were lost to to this country, the conciliatory measures by which they might have been retained."

In the case of the struggle between Spain and her colonies, England had manifested a degree of wisdom highly deserving of our imitation, but unfortunately the very reverse of her course had been pursued by us—she had so conducted, by operating upon the hopes of the two parties, as to keep on the best terms with both—to enjoy all the advantages of the rich commerce of both. We had, by a Neutrality Bill, containing unprecedented features; and still more by a late Executive measure, to say the least of it, of doubtful constitutional character, contrived to dissatisfy both parties—We had the confidence of neither Spain nor the Colonies.

If he had been so fortunate as to communicate to the committee, in any thing like that degree of strength in which he entertained them, the convictions that the cause of the Patriots was just; that the character of the war as waged by Spain, should induce us to wish them success; that we had a great interest in that success; that this interest as well as our neutral attitude, required us to acknowledge any established government in Spanish America; that the United Provinces of the River Plate, was such a government that we might safely acknowledge its independence, without danger of war from Spain, from the allies, or from England; and that, without unconstitutional interference with the executive power, with peculiar fitness we might express, in an act of appropriation, our sentiments, leaving the President to the exercise of a just and responsible discretion, he hoped the committee would adopt the proposition which he had now the honor of presenting to them.

"For one years salary, and an outfit to a minister to the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, The salary to commence, and the outfit to be paid, whenever the President shall deem it expedient to send a minister to the said United Provinces, a sum not exceeding eighteen thousand dollars."

LONDON,

MAY 18.

The late mutiny of the Marines at Chatham, originated in not being paid up their arrears of pay before embarking. We are happy to state that the same spirit of insubordination did not exist in the detachment of Marine Artillery, that marched from Woolwich at the same time. Their conduct was exemplary, and was reported as such to the board of Admiralty by the General Commanding, who employed them as a guard in conducting the refractory men to the place of embarkation.

HALIFAX, July 14.

We regret to find that the report of the capture of Pensacola by the Americans is confirmed;—"it surrendered to the American troops under the command of General Jackson on the 24th May, and the fort at Barancas on the 27th, with the loss of thirteen men; the Americans lost two." We say we regret that the report should have been correct because whatever opinion we might entertain of the American character, we trusted that motives of prudence, and a regard which every nation ought to possess, for those laws which have been observed for centuries by the powers of Europe, would have induced the Government of the United States to refrain from violently seizing the possessions of a friendly power.

They declare that Spain owes a certain sum of money for spoilations committed upon their trade, and they demand that sum, or the Floridas as an equivalent. But says the article to which we allude, "*a positive obligation of public law opposes these pretensions, and would render any direct violence an outrage against the civilized world.*" By the forcible possession of Pensacola that outrage has been committed, and it remains to be ascertained what will be the conduct of the Great European Powers.

But we have a charge to make that comes nearer home, if we may be allowed the expression.—While the Americans are robbing the Spaniards on the land, they are plundering Englishmen on the ocean.—They infest the harbours in this Province, and the straits of Labrador and have not only driven the British fishermen from their fishing grounds, but we understand have taken from them by force such articles as they thought proper; and by accounts recently received from Louisburg it appears that upwards of Eight Hundred Sail of American Vessels are bound up the Straits of Labrador. We trust that speedy and effectual measures will be adopted not only to protect the trade, but to punish these people for their temerity.

For LIVERPOOL, G. B.



Ship Lord WELLINGTON,

Will sail in a few days, can accomodate a few passengers by making the earliest application, for further particulars apply to the Master on board, or to

J. & T. Robinson.

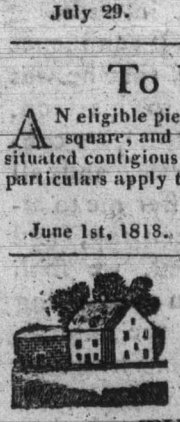
July 29.

To be Sold or Let,

AN eligible piece of Ground, about a quarter of a Mile square, and within two miles of Charlotte-Town, situated contigious to the Road leading to St. Peters, for particulars apply to

Ewen Cameron.

June 1st, 1818.



The Subscriber,

Offers for Sale his House and Lot in Charlotte-Town.

THOMAS DESBRISAY, *jun.*

July 15, 1818.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1818.

In this day's Gazette we lay before our readers His Excellency's Proclamation, announcing the reduced scale of Quit Rent, and the Receiver General's Public Notice upon the same subject. By them it will be seen that His Royal Highness has granted to the Landed Proprietors very considerable indulgences. We had much ground to expect that a reduction of Quit Rent would take place, but the present rate and indulgence is far beyond, the general expectation. As it is a matter of importance to this Colony to have a standard of Quit Rent fixed, which appears is in future to remain permanent, we earnestly hope His Majesty's Government will further indulge this Colony by the appropriation of the Receipts to such objects of internal improvemet as its present state seems so much to require.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED,

July 23d, Shallop Carribo, Tatmagouche.
—— 26th, —— Angelique, Genoward, Pictou.
—— 27th, Snow Freedom, Stewart, London.
—— —— Schr. Julia, Boyce, Halifax.
—— 29th, Schr. Mary Ann, Jetson, Pictou.
—— 30th, Ship Mary, Richardson, London.
Aug. 1st, Brig Four Brothers, Hurly, Halifax.

CLEARED,

July 23, Ship Valiant, Ashton, Hull.
—— 30, Brig Nelson, Tailor, Chester, England.
—— — —— Hope, Bell, Cork.
—— — Shallop Angelique, Pictou.

Quit Rent Office, July 28th, 1818.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to grant the following Indulgence to *Certain proprietors* of Land in this Island *who have stated to Office that they have regularly paid the Quit Rents on their respective Grants between the Years* 1802 *and the* 24*th June* 1816, *viz.*

II. Any Proprietor or Agent who shall be able to produce the Receiver's Certificate of having *Regularly* paid the original Quit Rent from 1802 to the 24th June, 1816, shall receive a remission for the period of six years, of one half the Quit Rent to which he would be otherwise liable under present regulations.

II. Any Proprietor who shall produce the Receiver's Certificate of having paid one Year's Quit Rent on his Land between the Years 1802 and 1816, shall receive the same rate of indulgence for one Year, and so in proportion to the number of Years for which he can produce Certificates of his having *regularly* paid up the full Quit Rent of his Lands; but it is to be distinctly understood that in all these cases whenever this limited period of indulgence shall have expired, the Lands will thence forward continue to be subject to the full Quit Rent of Two Shillings per hundred Acres.

If on settling the Arrears of Quit Rent up to the 24th June last past, at the new rate, any balance remains in the Receiver's hands, it will either be paid to such Proprietor or carried to his Account at his option.

The Quit Rent will for the future be no longer received from *Tenants*—The Receiver will look for payment, only to Proprietors.

J. E. Carmichael,
R. G. of Quit Rent.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned *Alexander Campbell & Samuel Welsford*, both of this Island, Merchants, carried on under the Firm of Campbell & Welsford, was on the 16th day of May last dissolved by mutual consent. All Debts due thereto, to be paid to the said Alexander Campbell, on or before the first day of August next ensuing, who is duly authorised to receive the same, and to whom all demands against the said Firm will be presented.

Witness the hands of the parties, at Bedeque, in Prince Edward Island, this 28th day of May 1818.

Alexander Campbell,
Samuel Welsford.

To Millers.

BY an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, of the 30th Geo. 3d, made perpetual by 42d Geo. 3d, it is enacted, "that each Miller shall be provided with a Copy "of this Act within Two Months after the Publication "thereof, or within Three Months after his Mill is erected, which Copy shall be put up in some conspicuous part "of his Mill on pain of forfeiting Five Shillings for each "offence." the Millers are hereby notified that the same may be had by applying at the Printing Office. April 17.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 10,450 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 25, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to Proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 10,450 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 20th day of July, 1818.

James Jackson,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town.

Singular Relation.

A gentleman died poſſeſſed of a very conſiderable fortune, which he left to his only child, a daughter, and appointed his brother to be guardian, and executor of his will. The young lady was then about 18; and if ſhe happened to die unmarried, or if married, without children, her fortune was left to her guardian and his heirs. As the intereſt of the uncle was now incompatible with the life of the niece, ſeveral other relations hinted, that it would not be proper for them to live together. Whether they were willing to prevent any occaſion of ſlander againſt the uncle, in caſe of the young lady's death; whether they had any apprehenſion of being in danger; or whether they were only diſconcerted with the father's diſpoſition of his fortune, and therefore propagated rumours to the prejudice of thoſe who poſſeſſed it, cannot be known, the uncle however took his neice to his houſe, near Epping Foreſt, and ſoon afterwards ſhe diſappeared.

Great inquiry was made after her, and it appearing, that the day ſhe was miſſing, ſhe went out with her uncle into the foreſt, and he returned without her, he was taken into cuſtody, and a few days afterwards he went through a long examination, in which he acknowledged, that he went out with her, and pretended that ſhe found means to loiter behind him as they were returning home, that he ſought her in the foreſt as ſoon as he had miſſed her; and that he knew not where ſhe was, or what was become of her. This account was thought improbable, and his apparent intereſt in the death of his ward, and perhaps the pendant zeal of other relations, concurred to raiſe and ſtrengthen ſuſpicions, againſt him, and he was detained in cuſtody. Some new circumſtances every day riſing againſt him. It was found that the lady had been addreſſed by a neighbouring gentleman, who had, a few days before ſhe had been miſſing ſet out on a journey to the north and that ſhe had declared ſhe would marry him when he returned; that her uncle had frequently expreſſed his diſapprobation of the match in very ſtrong terms; that ſhe often wept and reproached him with unkindneſs and an abuſe of his power.

A woman was alſo produced, who ſwore that on the day the young lady was miſſing, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, ſhe was coming through the foreſt, and heard a woman's voice expoſtulating with great eagerneſs; upon which ſhe drew near the place, and, before ſhe ſaw any perſon heard the voice ſay, "Don't kill me, uncle—don't kill me," upon which ſhe was greatly terrified, and immediately hearing the report of a fire-arm very near, ſhe made all the haſte ſhe could from the ſpot, but could not reſt her mind, till ſhe had told what had happened. Such was the general impatience to puniſh a man who had murdered his Neice to inherit her fortune, that upon this evidence he was condemned and executed. About ten days after the execution, the young lady came home. It appeared however, that what all the witneſſes had ſworn was true, and the fact was found to be thus circumſtanced,---The Young Lady declared, that having previouſly agreed to go off with the gentleman that courted her, he had given out that he was going a journey to the north; but that he waited concealed at a little houſe near the skirts of the foreſt, till the time appointed, which was the day ſhe diſappeared; that he had horſes ready for himſelf and was attended by two ſervants alſo on horſeback.

That as ſhe was walking with her Uncle, he reproached her with perſiſting in her reſolution to marry a man of whom he diſapproved, and after much altercation ſhe ſaid with ſome heat, "I have ſet my heart upon it; if I don't marry him it will be my death---and don't kill me Uncle,---don't kill me;" that juſt as ſhe had pronounced theſe words, ſhe heard a fire-arm diſcharged very near her, at which he ſtarted, and immediately afterwards ſaw a man come forward from among the trees, with a wood pigeon in his hand that he had juſt ſhot; that coming near the place appointed for the rendezvous, ſhe formed a pretence to let her Uncle go on before her, and her ſuitor being here waiting with a horſe, ſhe mounted and immediately rode off; that inſtead of going into the north, they retired to a houſe, in which he had taken lodgings, near Windſor, where they were married the ſame day, and in about a week went a journey of pleaſure to France, from whence when they returned, they firſt heard of the misfortune which they had inadvertently brought upon their Uncle. So uncertain is human teſtimony even when the witneſſes are ſincere, and ſo neceſſary is a cool and diſpaſſionate inquiry and determination, with reſpect to crimes that are enormous in the higheſt degree and committed with every poſſible aggravation.

Fortunate Superstition.

Capt. Scott, of the American ſhip Hercules, which was run on ſhore on the coaſt of Caffraria, in 1796, as the only means of ſaving the lives of the crew, gives the following account of the ſuperſtition of the Laſcars:---"At a period when the tempeſt raged with the utmoſt violence, the Captain directed moſt of the crew below, particularly the Laſcars, to work the pumps. One of them, however, was perceived coming up the gangway, with a handkerchief in his hand, and, on being queſtioned what he was about, he anſwered, in a tone of voice that diſcovered a perfect confidence in the meaſure he propoſed, that he was going to make an offering to his God. "This handkerchief," ſaid he, "contains a certain quantity of rice, and all the rupees I am worth; ſuffer me to attempt to laſh it to the mizen-top, and rely upon it, Sir, if I ſucceed, we ſhall be preſerved.' The Captain was going to order him back again to the pumps, but recollecting that in ſo doing he might throw both him and his countrymen into a ſtate of deſpondency, and thereby loſe he benefit of their exertions, he acquieſced. The Laſcar thanked him, and he ſoon beheld the child of prejudice mount the tottering ſhrouds, without the leaſt apprehenſion.---He ſoon laſhed the handkerchief to the mizen-top-maſt head fearleſs of all danger, and arrived in ſafety on the deck, confident now that his God was the Captain's friend; he went below to inform his brethren that he had done his duty. All the Laſcars ſeemed tranſported with joy, embraced their virtuous companion, and laboured at the pumps with alacrity and perſeverance, as if they had encountered before neither apprehenſion or fatigue. To their unceaſing labour was owing, in a great meaſure, the preſervation of the people.

Missionary Anecdote.

There are four ſmall pamphlets lately publiſhed, containing the theological opinions of Ram Mohun, a Bramin, of Calcutta, who has become conſpicuous with the ſociety of that place, in conſequence of having abjured idolatory. The Biſhop, Chief Juſtice, and other principal men of Calcutta, have him frequently in their houſes, and he is ſo well verſed in the hiſtory and politics of Europe, particularly Great Britain and France, as to be able to deſcant on them with the firſt informed Engliſhmen. He is a very good Engliſh ſcholar, but has been aſſiſted in his tranſlations by Dr. Gordon. Breakfaſting at a Mr. H's. with two clergymen, who happened to get into a warm argument on ſome ſcriptural topics, in the courſe of which, one of them becoming very animated, but recollecting himſelf, and by way of changing the converſation, addreſſed Ram Mohun, by obſerving, "well Ram Mohun, you tell us you have conquered all your prejudices: when do you mean to convince us of that by eating with us at table," to which he readily replied, 'whenever you preachers of the goſpel can agree about the tenets of your religion.'—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Legal Repartee.

At Leeds Borough Seſſions, on Monday, as ſoon as the Court had pronounced the ſentence of tranſportation for ſeven years upon James Utley, the priſoner, with hardened aſſurance, exclaimed---D--m you, I wiſh you may all ſit there till I come back again!" On which the Court directed that he ſhould in addition to his other ſentence, be privately flogged. This is like the caſe of a fellow in Dublin, who had committed ſome trifling offence, for which the Judge pronounced the following ſentence:—

Judge—"The ſentence of the Court is, that you ſhall be flogged from the Bank to the Quay."

Priſoner—"Thank you, my Lord, you have done your worſt."

Judge—"*And back again!*"

Blanks for Sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrate's Summonses, Executions, Capias's, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpœnas; Leases, Bills of Lading, Officer's Half-pay Certificates, Widow's Pension Certificates, &c.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1818. No. 40.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Seventeenth day of February instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Eleventh day of August next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Third day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territaries thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

To be Sold by Auction,

(Pursuant to an Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.)

On Saturday the 22d day of August, at the Court-House in Charlotte-Town at 12 o'clock noon,

That valuable Farm, on Lot 65,

with the Premises thereon situate, commonly known by the name of Canso Point, being part of the real Estate of the late John Bourke, deceased, which Farm is described as follows, in the Title Deeds thereof, that is to say, "All that Tract, piece or parcel of Land, situate lying and being in Hilsborough Parish, in Queen's County, in the said Island, and is abutted and bounded as follows, that is to say, commencing at a square post fixed in Canso Point, it being the North Boundary line of the Fort Lot, and running from thence due west on said boundary line, seventy-four chains and sixteen links to a blazed Spruce Tree, from thence North, twenty-three Degrees East to a certain Rocky point in Mr. Quincey's Creek, from thence Easterly along the shore to a stake fixed one chain and sixty-five links from Canso Point, from thence South, five degrees East to the boundary line of said Fort Lot, containing forty-five acres of Land, a little more or less,"

ALSO,

All that Tract, piece or parcel of Land, situate lying and being as aforesaid, on the South side of Elliot or West River, commencing at a blazed Spruce Tree between William and James M'Kie's Farms, and running from thence due South one hundred and three chains, from thence South sixty-eight degrees, west ten chains and seventy-five links, from thence due North into said Elliot River, and from thence along the courses of the shore to the place of beginning, containing One Hundred acres of Land, a little more or less, both the said Tracts containing in the whole One Hundred and Forty-five Acres of Land, a little more or less, and is part and parcel of Lot or Township Number Sixty-five, (65.)

The conditions and terms of payment will be made known at the time of Sale.

Elizabeth Green,
Administratrix to the Estate of the said late John Bourke.

July 14, 1818.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,
Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

For Sale,

Town Lot No. 13, 2d hundred with the Dwelling-House thereon, it is a desirable situation, being near the Church and Market,—for further particulars apply to

Colonel DESBRISAY.

August 8.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT *the Business carried on at Lewis-Town, on this Island, under the Firm of* WILLIAM MADDOX HILL, & CO. *will be discontinued on the first day of August next ensuing, and that the same will in future be carried on under the Firm of John Hill & Son, for account of the said John Hill, & William Maddox Hill.*

J. HILL,
JOHN HILL, *Attorney to W. M. Hill.*

Lewis Town, July 27, 1818.

To be Sold or Let,

AN eligible piece of Ground, about a quarter of a Mile square, and within two miles of Charlotte-Town, situated contigious to the Road leading to St. Peters, for particulars apply to

Ewen Cameron.

June 1st, 1818.



The Subscriber,

Offers for Sale his House and Lot in Charlotte-Town.

THOMAS DESBRISAY, *jun.*

July 15, 1818.

William Young,

HAS opened for sale, in that Store belonging to Mr. Bremner, and immediately beyond Messrs. Cambridge's a variety of British Goods, comprising—an elegant and pretty extensive assortment of

Ladies Wear, Cloths and Cassimeres,
Linens, Cottons, Hosiery, Brushes, Boots and Shoes, Lines and Twines,
Stationary, Jewellery, Hardware, and Groceries,

Excellent Souchong Tea at 6s. 6d. per lb.
Best Spanish Indigo at 12s.
Leaf and Pig Tobacco at 2s. per lb.

The whole of these being brought to this Market as a preparatory step to the winding up of his concern in Halifax are offered to the Public literally at and beneath Cost and Charges.

In payment he will accept of Cash, Bills of Exchange on Great Britain and Halifax, Furs at the highest rates, Oats of approved quality at 2s. and good Barley at 4s. per bushel.

These last to be delivered at the Store here or at the Mill of the Hon. George Wright in this neighbourhood. Oats will also be received at the Mill of Fade Goff, Esq. on the Hilsborough, and receipts from either of those stations will be held equivalent to orders for their respective sums. July 2, 1818.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Execution to me directed, issued out of his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at the suit of Thomas Sims against John Cosbee, I have seized and taken as belonging to the said John Cosbee,

A WATER LOT,

opposite Town Lot No. 7, in the first hundred of Town Lots, in Charlotte-Town, with all the improvements thereon.

I do hereby give Public Notice, that I will on the Eighteenth day of July in the year 1820, set up and sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Charlotte-Town, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the said Water Lot and Improvements.

James Jackson,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Charlotte-Town, July 17, 1818.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by my Proclamation issued on the first day of October, 1816, it was notified that it was intended on the part of the Crown to fix a Scale for future payment of Quit Rents and that a new rate of Quit Rent would commence on the 25th June in that Year, and that the first half yearly payment would be demanded on the 25th day of December following:

And Whereas the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department has, in a Despatch bearing date, Downing Street, 30th May last, communicated to me, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been bountifully and graciously pleased to alter the rate of Quit Rent heretofore payable by the Landed Proprietors of this Island to Two Shillings per Hundred Acres, as relates to Townships and parts of Townships; but that His Royal Highness, in giving so great an advantage to the Proprietors, feels it Just, at the same time to express his intention, of rigidly enforcing the future payment of such Quit Rent;—and upon d full consideration of the question, His Royal Highness has been pleased to decide that in all cases where the total payment of each Proprietor shall exceed Twenty pounds, or where the Proprietor shall be resident in Great-Britain, the Grantees shall in every such case have the option allowed by the Act, of making their half yearly payments either to the Receiver General in Prince Edward Island, or to his Deputy in London, it being understoood that whether made there or in this Island, it is to be made within fourteen days after the day on which it becomes due.

It is the further pleasure of His Royal Highness that an additional indulgence shall be granted to such Proprietors as shall have previous to the Year 1816, *more or less regularly paid the Quit Rent on their respective Grants, of the nature and extent of which eventual indulgence public Notice will be given by the Receiver General.*

It is clearly to be understood that no alteration is to take place relative to the tenure of Town and Pasture Lots in the respective Towns and Royalties—these are to continue under the Terms of their original Grants—there appearing to His Royal Highness to be no reason for giving to such proprietors any indulgence beyond what is afforded them by remitting the arrears which have been generally remitted.

The further pleasure of His Royal Highness is, that the Proprietors of Township Lands, shall be released from the obligation imposed by their Original Grants of settling them with Foreign Protestants, provided that within Ten Years from December 1816, the Lands shall have been settled with other Persons in the proportions specified in their Original Grants.

I have therefore thought fit, to issue this my Proclamation, publicly to notify such his Royal Highness's Gracious determination for the information and guidance of all Persons whom it doth or may concern.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, this Twenty-Eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, *Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

TO BE SOLD

At the house of Mr. Wm. Schureman, Sen. Bedeque, the following Articles, viz.

ONE large case pier Glasses, Pictures, &c.
1 Crate Earthen Ware, assorted,
2 portable Writing Desks, and
2 puncheons Wine Glasses.

The above being a consignment will be sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Timber, or Grain. The Timber to be delivered in Bedeque Bay and the Grain at Mr. Schureman's House.

Bedeque, 10th May, 1818.

PARIS, JUNE 5.

It is confidently asserted, that his Majesty will take up his residence at St. Cloud on the 10th of this month.

Yesterday was exhibited a full length portrait of his Majesty, in his royal robes, painted by M. Paulin Geurin. Above it was placed the following inscription: "given by the King, to his friend the Prince Regent of England."

LONDON,

JUNE 6.

A Dutch Mail arrived yesterday. Solemn Thanksgivings are to be offered up in all the Churches of the Netherlands, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. The share of the Belgic troops in that battle was not a very material one; but a thanksgiving implies no boast; it asserts only, that a blessing has been received and that gratitude is due to Providence for it. It cannot be forgotten, that on the 18th of June, only three years since, the Netherlands were saved from immediate ravage and from permanent oppression.

The Countess of Aldborough is lately arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, Bond-Street, from Paris. Her Ladyship is come to England in order to be present at the nuptials of her grand-daughter, Miss Louisa Rodney, who will in a few days, present Lord George Lenox, son of the Duke of Richmond, with her fair hand.

June 9.

THE QUEEN.---The answer to the enquiries yesterday, at the Queen's Palace, as to the state of her Majesty, was, "The Queen has had a good night, and is much better to day."—In the evening her Majesty rode out in her garden for an hour, between six and seven o'clock.

It is understood that the Duke of Kent was married at Cobourg, on the 29th ult. to the Dowager Princess of Leningen.

Some of the passengers, arrived by the last East India ship, went on shore at St. Helena, with an expectation of seeing Bonaparte, but he still continues sulky, and will not allow himself to be seen by any English visitors. He rises at this season of the year at three o'clock in the morning, and after walking in his garden for an hour, retires to his house, where he remains the whole day.

Dispatches of great extent have been received by the India Board. They describe the important victory obtained over Holkar, at Maheidpoor, on the 21st of December. The battle was highly glorious to the British arms; but we hope that such another will never be fought in India, the enemy having stood to be stormed at many points, and their artillery men having died at their guns. It is obvious that victories over such resistance in a country so populous, and extensive, and distant as India, cannot often be contended for. But happily this has been followed by a treaty with Holkar; and the confederacy, partly open and partly secret, of which he was, perhaps, the most dangerous member, is dissolved. After the cattle, Holkar was pursued by General Hislop, till the peace was concluded. Nagpore surrendered on the 30th of December. Brigadier Generals Smith and Pritzler are still in pursuit of the Peishwah's troops. On the 8th General Pritzler came up, and defeated his rear-guard near Sattarah. The Peishwa was flying to the southward. The Pindarees have been diminished and disheartened, so as to afford little cause for any further serious alarm.

At seven o'clock on Friday morning the signal was made at Plymouth for the squadron to unmoor, from the Tonnant 80, Rear Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell, Captain Tailour, which was promptly obeyed by the Suberb, 74, Capt. Ekins; Vengeur, 74, Capt. Alexander; Spencer, 74, Capt. Broughton; Rochfort, 74, Capt. Sir A. Dickson; Northumberland, 74, Capt. Walker; Ramilies, 74, Capt. Boys; and the Prometheus; Lee, Dwarf, and Grecian. The Bulwark, 74, and Liverpool frigate, have been prevented from joining the squadron by the want of men. The destined cruise is said to be for exercise in the Bay of Biscay, and thence to Madeira, whence the squadron, which has only three months provisions on board may be expected back in seven or eight weeks. The squadron, on its return, is expected to be reviewed by the Prince Regent.

By the mail from Holland, German Journals to a recent date, and Paris Papers to Saturday reached us yesterday. There is no longer any doubt of the meeting of the Allied Sovereigns in Congress, at Aix-la-Chapelle, before the end of the summer.

June 10.

THE PRINCE REGENT'S SPEECH,
and the Dissolution of Parliament.

At two o'clock this day his Royal Highness the Prince Regent proceeded in State to the House of Lords, and after having taken his seat upon the Throne, the Usher of the Black Rod was sent to the House of Commons to command their attendance in the House of Lords. The Speaker, attended by a large number of members, immediately obeyed the Summons, and having taken his station at the Bar, the Prince Regent delivered from the Throne a most gracious speech, of which the following is a copy:—

THE SPEECH.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is with deep regret I am again under the necessity of announcing to you, that no alteration has occurred in the state of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to maintain the general tranquility.

"I am fully sensible of the attention which you have paid to the many important objects which have been brought before you.

"I derive peculiar satisfaction from the measure which you have adopted, in pursuance of my recommendation, for augmenting the number of Places of Public Worship belonging to the Established Church, and I confidently trust, that this measure will be productive of the most beneficial effect, on the religion and moral habits of the people."

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted to me for the service of the present year, and I highly approve of the steps you have taken with a view to the reduction of the Unfunded Debt.

"I am happy to be enabled to inform you that the Revenue is in a course of continued improvement.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"On closing this Session, I think it proper to inform you that it is my intention forthwith, to dissolve the present, and to give directions for calling a new Parliament. In making this communication, I cannot refrain from adverting to the important change which has occurred in the situation of this Country, and of Europe, since I first met you in this place.

"At that period the dominion of the common enemy had been so widely extended over the Continent, that resistance to his power was by many deemed to be hopeless, and in the extremities of Europe alone was such resistance effectually maintained.

"By the unexampled exertions which you enabled me to make in aid of Countries nobly contending for Independence, and by the spirit which was kindled in so many nations, the Continent was at length delivered from the most galling and oppressive tyranny under which it had ever laboured; and I had the happiness, by the blessing of Divine Providence, to terminate, in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies, the most eventful and sanguinary contest in which Europe had for Centuries been engaged with unparallelled success and glory.

"The prosecution of such a contest for so many years, and more particularly the efforts which marked the close of it, have been followed within our own Country as well as throughout the rest of Europe, by considerable internal difficulties and distress. But deeply as I felt for the immediate pressure upon his Majesty's people, I nevertheless looked forward without dismay, having always the fullest confidence on the solidity of the resources of the British Empire; and in the relief which might be expected from a continuance of Peace, and from the patience, public spirit, and energy of the Nation. These expectations have not been disappointed.

"The improvement in the internal circumstances of the Country is happily manifest, and promises to be steady and progressive, and I feel a perfect assurance that the continued loyalty and exertions of all classes of his Majesty's subjects will confirm these growing indications of national prosperity, by promoting obedience to the Laws and attachment to the Constitution, from which all our Blessings have been derived."

The Lord Chancellor was then commanded to do as his Royal Highness had

ordered him, upon which his Lordſhip declared the preſent Parliament diſſolved.

The Writs for the Election of the new Parliament will, we underſtand, be delivered to the Poſt Maſter General this afternoon, and ſent off by the Poſt to night to the different Poſt-Maſters throughout the Empire.

We have received this morning the Paris papers of Sunday laſt. There is no material variation in the French Funds. It is aſſerted, in an article from Hanover, that the Duke of Clarence is expected there, in his way to the reſidence of his future Bride.

By the Hamburgh Mail arrived this morning, we learn, with regret, that Field Marſhal Prince Barclay de Tolly, one of thoſe noble warriors whoſe ſwords were drawn for the emancipation of Europe, is no more His conſtitution was ſhattered by the fatigues of war, and the ſevere wounds he had received. He expired on the 25th ult.

An article from Vienna, communicates alſo, ſome painful intelligence reſpecting the health of Prince Schwartzenberg, who is ſtated to be in great danger from an inflamation of the liver. If we could permit ourſelves to queſtion the will of Providence, we might be tempted ro repine at a diſpenſation, which denies to the inſtruments of ſo much good to mankind, the calm ſatisfaction of witneſsing the bleſſing they have contributed to beſtow.

Prince Oſcar, the ſon of Bernadotte, has been appointed Lieutenant General of the Norwegian army.

GENERAL ELECTION.

Every part of the Kingdom now gives "dreadful note of precaution" for the General Election. The conteſt will prove extremely ſeverely ſevere, and more new faces will appear in the Houſe of Commons, than have been remembered for the laſt fifty years.

Letters from Ireland ſtate, that ever ſince the beginning of April. the weather has been uncommonly warm, the trees almoſt all out in full bloſſom, the fruit in ſet, and the corn moſtly in ear, with every appearance of an abundant harveſt.

Every deſcription of crop is looking well in Scotland.

The Bill for regulating the Naturalization of Foreigners was carried through the Houſe of Lords, as it had been the evening before through the Commons. The uſual forms of the Houſe were of courſe diſpenſed with; and had not this been the caſe, as was juſtly obſerved by Lord Liverpool, the Bill muſt either have had a retroſpective effect, or elſe it would have afforded means for every Alien in the Kingdom to have naturalized himſelf by means of the obſolete Scottiſh Statute, a Statute probably wiſe and politic in its day, when it was neceſſary to hold out great inducements to foreigners as well as natives to come in aid of the public credit of the country. No ſuch neceſſity now exiſts: and nobody will pretend that any evil is to be apprehended from altogether doing away with that mode of naturalization. On the other hand, it is very obvious that a great and ſerious evil might take place if the fomenters of Revolution, with thoſe immenſe riches which they have been ſuffered to take out of France were to come here and carry on their machinations with impunity.

A ſmall property meaſuring little more than four Scotch acres, part of the lands of Broughton, near Edinburgh, was expoſed by judicial ſale in the Parliament Houſe on Wedneſday laſt, at the upſet price of 991l. 7s. 4d. and brought the enormous ſum of 3370l. being at the rate of about 800l. per acre. The ſue-duties and other burthens on the property amounted to 23l. 13s. 2d. yearly, and the preſent rental is only 65l. 18s. 3d. Within thoſe 45 years this ſame property was ſold by one of our wealthieſt hoſpitals for 335l. ſo that during that ſhort period it has riſen to nearly ten times its original price.—This is another ſtriking proof of the proſperity of the country, and of the increaſing value of landed property.

United States of America.

BOSTON, July 13.

FURTHER SPEC OF WAR.

We have another, and later order from General Jackſon, which bears the aſpect of continued hoſtility, or the determination of having the means to ſecure poſſeſſion of the country he has entered. It is dated May 31, 1818, twenty-nine miles W. of Penſacola. By this order Capt. M'Girt and Boyle are ordered to raiſe 2 companies of *Alabama* mounted volunteers, and proceed forthwith to *Perdido*, and ſcour the country between it and Mobile and Penſacola, and *put to death every hostile warrior that may be found*, preſerving the women and children and delivering them to the commander at Penſacola. They are then to be furniſhed with proviſions, and advance to ſcour the country between the Eſcambia and Appalachicola rivers, and advance on to Forts Gadſden and Scott.

(Signed) ROBERT BUTLER,
Adjutant General.

HALIFAX, July 27.

Of the eight American veſſels detected Fiſhing on the coast of Nova-Scotia, and ſent into this port for adjudication, five were liberated on Friday laſt: but with the full understanding, that the indulgence would not be again granted to them; a certificate to that effect was endorsed upon their Registers, and the Skippers requested to make it as public as possible, for the information of the subjects of the United States, engaged in the Fisheries.—The remaining three, discovered fishing in Harbours to the eastward of Halifax, are now libelled, and will, very shortly, be brought to trial in the Court of Vice Admiralty, where, we have no doubt, they will be condemned.

The lenity thus shewn, by Rear Admiral Sir D. MILNE, to the Vessels which he has liberated, must convince the Government of the United States, of the strong desire he feels to preserve the harmony which at present happily subsists between Great Britain and the United States; and we sincerely hope will so operate, as to deter, for the future, American vessels from committing similar trespasses.—At the same time His Majesty's Subjects in His North American Dominions must be satisfied, that it is the Rear Admiral's determination to guard, from every infringement and violation, those rights to the Fisheries which exclusively attach to them.

The House of Mr. John A. Vieth, at Fort Needham, was very materially injured by the lightning on Saturday morning last; much of his furniture destroyed, and two horses belonging to him, which were in a pasture near the house were killed.

Thirty-one Sheep, a Cow, and Hog, were killed by lightning in Cumberland on the 10th inst. and several large trees much shattered.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1818.

The English Mail via Pictou arrived by the Packet Boat on Thursday last. The London dates by the English Mail are to the 10th June. The dissolution of Parliament, and the total defeat of, and subsequent Peace with HOLKAR in the East Indies, are the most interesting of the public events that have come to hand—the particulars will be found in our preceding columns.

From American intelligence we have a detail from the *Patriot* General De San Martin, of an obstinate battle which took place upon the 5th April at Maipiu, in Chili. The Royal Force consisted of 5,300—that of the Patriots 4,900. The latter claim a decisive victory. The loss of the Royal Army is stated at 3000 prisoners besides 190 Officers, and 2000 killed—that of the Patriots 1000 killed and wounded. This detail is from the Buenos Ayres Gazette. Our limits prevent our giving it in full, in this number, but it will appear in our next.

The American forces in West Florida still keep possession of that country. This step of aggression with the countenance of the United States shewn towards the Patriots fixes a ground for rupture between the two Countries beyond doubt.

While we witneſs, with the greateſt ſatisfaction, the luxuriant appearance of the vegetation this ſeaſon, and the continued approach of bountiful crops of all kinds, we have alſo to obſerve that no ſeaſon in this quarter has produced more thunder and lightning. Its effects have evinced the greateſt marks of violence in many inſtances, but we have not heard of it being fatal to the Inhabitants of the Colony, except at a ſettlement between Three Rivers and Murray Harbour—There a man by the name of M'MILLAN, was killed about ten days ſince, in a houſe which was much ſhattered by the force of the lightning.

Commiſſariat Office, Charlotte-Town, Auguſt 6th, 1818.

Fire-Wood,

WANTED for the uſe of his Majeſty's Troops and Department in this Garriſon, Two hundred and Twenty Cords of Merchantable Fire-Wood, (meaſured according to the cuſtomary uſage here,) to be delivered in the King's Fuel Yard, between the 25th October 1818, and the 24th April next, enſuing, taking care that a ſufficient ſupply be kept up equal to the conſumption of the Garriſon.

Such Perſons as may be willing to enter into Contract for the ſupply of the above quantity of Wood, will leave Sealed Propoſals at this Office, on or before 12 o'clock on Saturday the 15th inſt. indorſed "Tender for Fire-Wood," payment to be made in the uſual manner.

Sufficient ſecurity will be required for the performance of ſuch Contract as may be entered into.

William Forgan,
Commiſſariat Iſſuer.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

The Schr.  *HOPE,*

now lying in Charlotte-Town Harbor, she is a staunch well built Veſſel, and is in complete order, and can be ſent to ſea with a very trifling expence.—For further particulars apply to

Joſeph & Thomas Robinſon.

July 16

For the Prince Ed. Isld. Gazette.

On the Free Port Bill as affecting this Island.

Mr. Editor,

In purſuance of the plan laid down in my former communication, I proceed to examine thoſe diſadvantages, to which this Iſland and the neighbouring Colonies will probably be ſubjected, from the operation of the Free Port Bill. As relates to Nova-Scotia and New-Brunſwick, the very few, which the moſt accurate inveſtigation can diſcover, are ſo fanciful and trifling, that they form but a feeble counterbalance to thoſe numerous benefits, which ſpring up and attend its progreſs. They are rather chimeras to affrict a ſickly imagination, than ſolid evils to alarm the underſtanding.

It is ſaid that the cheapneſs of proviſions, which is expected as a neceſſary conſequence of the Free Port Bill on all ſides, by diminiſhing the value of produce, will hurt the Agricultural intereſts of the two provinces. But we all know that neither Halifax nor St. Johns, are ſupplied, in any conſiderable degree, by their back country. The Nova-Scotia farmer has rarely ſucceeded in providing for his own wants; of which fact a ſufficient evidence may be found in the enormous importations of Flour ſince the Peace. He will continue to raiſe his accuſtomed quantity, independent of the price at which the article may be obtained in town, and will rely as uſual upon the winter ſale of his pigs and poultry, for ſupplying Weſt India produce and Britiſh manufactures to his family. It would not be amiſs, indeed, were ſome gentle ſtimulus applied to his exertions. That drowſy and lazy independence, which has been happily ſtyled by Agricola (a late writer in the Acadian Recorder) the "*independence of poverty*," and in which he, in common with the maſs of the inhabitants of this Iſland, ſlumbers away exiſtence, is deſtructive of national proſperity and the bane of national improvement. It would not be unwiſe in us in order to arouſe him from ſuch fatal inaction, cheerfully to ſubmit to poſitive, though temporary evils: and if, from the influence of ſome cauſe beyond our controul, we can purchaſe this benefit at a yet lower rate, where is the apology for murmurs, where the neceſſity for complaint? In the ſupply of Cattle, the leading article of exchange betwixt the Nova-Scotia farmer and the Haſifax merchant, and one of the chief exports from this Iſland to Newfoundland, we muſt certainly endure a competition with the Americans—but that competition is the very ſtimulus, from whoſe preſſure I anticipate permanent advantage to both. It is equally wanted in either caſe, with this reſervation, that its application, in the one moderate and ſalutary, will be to us more pungent and irritating. It is to be feared indeed, from the exceſs of produce which will pour into Halifax and into St. Johns, N. F. throught it, that the ſurplus we uſually export will no longer pay for our articles of conſumption. The Merchants of Charlotte-Town are not yet aware of this danger and regard it with an indifference, only to be diſſipated by thoſe melancholy returns, which will be made, for the cargoes of the enſuing fall. Produce muſt and will ſink, in the neighbouring provinces and conſequently throughout the iſland. It can no longer be expected that Oats, Barley and Potatoes, will command here double the price which is obtained by the American farmer—and why can the American farmer afford them at ſo low a rate? it is his habits of laborious diligence. Let us, nay we muſt imitate his example, let us cultivate the earth, let us become converſant with the knowledge of ſoils, the nature of compoſts and manures, the ſtructure of implements, let us ſtudy Agriculture, not as a mechanic trade, but as an intricate and intereſting ſcience, till at length the increaſe of the quantity produced ſhall counterbalance the diminution of the value, and we ſhall meet our rivals in the States upon equal terms.

This promiſed reformation, however, is in its progreſs tedious and painful. Is there no other and ſpeedier remedy? No Country, as is abundantly evident, can exiſt as a commercial nation without exports—she muſt have funds of ſome deſcription to pay for the commodities which ſhe receives from foreign powers. Ours have hitherto conſiſted of Timber and Agricultural produce. The former from the rapid diſappearance of our foreſts, is on the decline—the latter, as I have attempted to ſhew, can no longer flouriſh. From what quarter then can we expect relief? Is their no channel into which we can divert our efforts? Have we no additional reſources to be called into action?

As the ſolution of theſe difficulties, let me turn your eyes to the fiſh, which ſwarm upon our ſhores. We ought henceforth to expend the ſurplus of our produce in the ſupport of labourers actively employed in catching and curing them, and export what is in reality that produce converted into a new form. No iſland was more advantageously ſituated for the proſecution of this object---No criſis was ever more urgent than the preſent, which invites us to this relief.... We are impelled to it equally by intereſt and neceſſity. The fiſh, when caught, might be either ſent to Halifax as a remittance, or we might ourſelves (which is more eligible) embark in the Weſt Indin trade, the proceeds of our outward bound cargoes, if not wanted here, might be diſpoſed of in Nova-Scotia, in Newfoundland or in the States,---our poſſeſſion of theſe funds would give vigor to commerce and energy to enterprize. We would derive from them at once opulence and reſpectability; they would lift us into an importance, to which as yet we have not aſpired, and while ſoothing our vanity would increaſe our reſources.

In addition to this leading view, there is a minor point of conſiderable moment, to which I would call your attention---the manufacture of Oat-meal, and Shelled Barley. Theſe articles are always wanted in the markets to which we reſort, and would form a ſure and profitable remittance. The neceſſary machines may be added to the Griſt-Mills already in motion with little expence; the ſucceſs is certain and immediate.

In ſhort, the Free Port Bill has affected an entire alteration in the views of this iſland. The apathy with which we have hitherto regarded it, is only a proof of our ignorance. Let us beware that we be not firſt rouſed by the preſſure of calamity; the remedies, to which in the end we muſt reſort, lye open for our acceptance, to linger is folly; to delay, infatuation. While trying the experiment we are ſtruggling againſt conviction; and are yielding to all the langour of inaction, till at length we will be quickened and animated by the laſh of neceſſity. You will find it a goad leſs agreeable than the admonitions of your preſent and friendly

Stimulator.

Charlotte-Town, Auguſt 3d, 1818.

Quit Rent Office, July 28th, 1818.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent has been graciouſly pleaſed to grant the following Indulgence to *Certain proprietors* of Land in this Island *who have ſtated to Office that they have regularly paid the Quit Rents on their reſpective Grants between the Years* 1802 *and the* 24*th June* 1816, *viz.*

II. Any Proprietor or Agent who ſhall be able to produce the Receiver's Certificate of having *Regularly* paid the origiual Quit Rent from 1802 to the 24th June, 1816, ſhall receive a remiſſion for the period of ſix years, of one half the Quit Rent to which he would be otherwiſe liable under preſent regulations.

II. Any Proprietor who ſhall produce the Receiver's Certificate of having paid one Year's Quit Rent on his Land between the Years 1802 and 1816, ſhall receive the ſame rate of indulgence for one Year, and ſo in proportion to the number of Years for which he can produce Certificates of his having *regularly* paid up the full Quit Rent of his Lands; but it is to be diſtinctly underſtood that in all theſe caſes whenever this limited period of indulgence ſhall have expired, the Lands will thence forward continue to be ſubject to the full Quit Rent of Two Shillings per hundred Acres.

If on ſettling the Arrears of Quit Rent up to the 24th June laſt paſt, at the new rate, any balance remains in the Receiver's hands, it will either be paid to ſuch Proprietor or carried to his Account at his option.

The Quit Rent will for the future be no longer received from *Tenants*—The Receiver will look for payment, only to Proprietors.

J. E. Carmichael,
R. G. of Quit Rent.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Partnerſhip hitherto ſubſiſting between the undersigned *Alexander Campbell & Samuel Welsford*, both of this Iſland, Merchants, carried on under the Firm of Campbell & Welsford, was on the 16th day of May laſt diſſolved by mutual conſent. All Debts due thereto, to be paid to the ſaid Alexander Campbell, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next enſuing, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame, and to whom all demands againſt the ſaid Firm will be preſented.

Witneſs the hands of the parties, at Bedeque, in Prince Edward Iſland, this 28th day of May 1818.

Alexander Campbell,
Samuel Welsford.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majeſty from and out of 10,450 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 25, in Prince Edward Iſland, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to Proclaim the ſame according to the Law in ſuch caſe made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in caſe ſuch arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to His Majeſty's Supreme Court of Judicature, of the ſaid Iſland Prince Edward, at its next ſitting after the expiration of the ſaid Thirty Days for judgment to be paſſed againſt the ſaid 10,450 acres of Land ſo in arrear as aforeſaid.

Given under my hand this 20th day of July, 1818.

James Jackson,
Sheriff.

Sheriffs Office, Charlotte-Town.

For LIVERPOOL, G. B.



Ship Lord WELLINGTON,

Will ſail in a few days, can accomodate a few paſſengers by making the earlieſt application, for further particulars apply to the Maſter on board, or to

J. & T. Robinſon.

July 29.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1818. No. 41.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by my Proclamation issued on the first day of October, 1816, it was notified that it was intended on the part of the Crown to fix a Scale for future payment of Quit Rents and that a new rate of Quit Rent would commence on the 25th June in that Year, and that the first half yearly payment would be demanded on the 25th day of December following:

And Whereas the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department has, in a Despatch bearing date, Downing Street, 30th May last, communicated to me, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been bountifully and graciously pleased to alter the rate of Quit Rent heretofore payable by the Landed Proprietors of this Island to Two Shillings per Hundred Acres, as relates to Townships and parts of Townships; but that His Royal Highness, in giving so great an advantage to the Proprietors, feels it Just, at the same time to express his intention, of rigidly enforcing the future payment of such Quit Rent;—and upon a full consideration of the question, His Royal Highness has been pleased to decide that in all cases where the total payment of each Proprietor shall exceed Twenty pounds, or where the Proprietor shall be resident in Great-Britain, the Grantees shall in every such case have the option allowed by the Act, of making their half yearly payments either to the Receiver General in Prince Edward Island, or to his Deputy in London, it being understood that whether made there or in this Island, it is to be made within fourteen days after the day on which it becomes due

It is the further pleasure of His Royal Highness that an additional indulgence shall be granted to such Proprietors as shall have previous to the Year 1816, more or less regularly paid the Quit Rent on their respective Grants, of the nature and extent of which eventual indulgence public Notice will be given by the Receiver General.

It is clearly to be understood that no alteration is to take place relative to the tenure of Town and Posture Lots in the respective Towns and Royalties—these are to continue under the Terms of their original Grants—there appearing to His Royal Highness to be no reason for giving to such proprietors any indulgence beyond what is afforded them by remitting the arrears which have been generally remitted.

The further pleasure of His Royal Highness is, that the Proprietors of Township Lands, shall be released from the obligation imposed by their Original Grants of settling them with Foreign Protestants, provided that within Ten Years from December 1816, the Lands shall have been settled with other Persons in the proportions specified in their Original Grants.

I have therefore thought fit, to issue this my Proclamation, publicly to notify such his Royal Highness's Cracious determination for the information and guidance of all Persons whom it doth or may concern.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, this Twenty-Eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, *Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

TO BE SOLD

At the house of Mr. Wm. Schureman, Sen. Bedeque, the following Articles, viz.

ONE large case pier Glasses, Pictures, &c.
1 Crate Earthen Ware, assorted,
2 portable Writing Desks, and
2 puncheons Wine Glasses.

The above being a consignment will be sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Timber, or Grain, The Timber to be delivered in Bedeque Bay and the Grain at Mr. Schureman's House.

Bedeque, 10th May, 1818.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Eleventh day of August instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Eighth day of September next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this First day of August one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT *the Business carried on at Lewis-Town, on this Island, under the Firm of* WILLIAM MADDOX HILL, & CO. *will be discontinued on the first day of August next ensuing, and that the same will in future be carried on under the Firm of John Hill & Son, for account of the said John Hill, & William Maddox Hill.*

J. HILL,
JOHN HILL, *Attorney to W. M. Hill.*

Lewis Town, July 27, 1818.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,
Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

For Sale,

Town Lot No. 13, *2d hundred with the Dwelling-House thereon, it is a desirable situation, being near the Church and Market,—for further particulars apply to*

Colonel DESBRISAY.

August 8.

Quit Rent Office, July 28th, 1818.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to grant the following Indulgence to *Certain proprietors* of Land in this Island *who have stated to Office that they have regularly paid the Quit Rents on their respective Grants between the Years* 1802 *and the 24th June* 1816, *viz.*

II. Any Proprietor or Agent who shall be able to produce the Receiver's Certificate of having *Regularly* paid the original Quit Rent from 1802 to the 24th June, 1816, shall receive a remission for the period of six years, of one half the Quit Rent to which he would be otherwise liable under present regulations.

II. Any Proprietor who shall produce the Receiver's Certificate of having paid one Year's Quit Rent on his Land between the Years 1802 and 1816, shall receive the same rate of indulgence for one Year, and so in proportion to the number of Years for which he can produce Certificates of his having *regularly* paid up the full Quit Rent of his Lands; but it is to be distinctly understood that in all these cases whenever this limited period of indulgence shall have expired, the Lands will thence forward continue to be subject to the full Quit Rent of Two Shillings per hundred Acres.

If on settling the Arrears of Quit Rent up to the 24th June last past, at the new rate, any balance remains in the Receiver's hands, it will either be paid to such Proprietor or carried to his Account at his option.

The Quit Rent will for the future be no longer received from *Tenants*—The Receiver will look for payment, only to Proprietors.

J. E. Carmichael,
R. G. of Quit Rent.



The Subscriber,
Offers for Sale his House and Lot in Charlotte-Town.

THOMAS DESBRISAY, *jun.*

July 15, 1818.

William Young,

HAS opened for sale, in that Store belonging to Mr. Bremner, and immediately beyond Messrs. Cambridge's a variety of British Goods, comprising—an elegant and pretty extensive assortment of

Ladies Wear, Cloths and Cassimeres,
Linens, Cottons, Hosiery, Brushes, Boots and Shoes, Lines and Twines,
Stationary, Jewellery, Hardware, and Groceries,

Excellent Souchong Tea at 6s. 6d. per lb.
Best Spanish Indigo at 12s.
Leaf and Fig Tobacco at 2s. per lb.

The whole of these being brought to this Market as a preparatory step to the winding up of his concern in Halifax are offered to the Public literally at and beneath Cost and Charges.

In payment he will accept of Cash, Bills of Exchange on Great Britain and Halifax, Furs at the highest rates, Oats of approved quality at 2s. and good Barley at 4s. per bushel.

These last to be delivered at the Store here or at the Mill of the Hon. George Wright in this neighbourhood. Oats will also be received at the Mill of Fade Goff, Esq. on the Hilsborough, and receipts from either of those stations will be held equivalent to orders for their respective sums. July 2, 1818.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned *Alexander Campbell & Samuel Welsford*, both of this Island, Merchants, carried on under the Firm of Campbell & Welsford, was on the 16th day of May last dissolved by mutual consent. All Debts due thereto, to be paid to the said Alexander Campbell, on or before the first day of August next ensuing, who is duly authorised to receive the same, and to whom all demands against the said Firm will be presented.

Witness the hands of the parties, at Bedeque, in Prince Edward Island, this 28th day of May 1818.

Alexander Campbell,
Samuel Welsford.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS Quit Rent due and payable to his Majesty from and out of 10,450 acres of Land part of Lot or Township No. 25, in Prince Edward Island, is in arrear and unpaid, and I am duly required to Proclaim the same according to the Law in such case made and provided.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice to all whom it can or may concern, that in case such arrear of Quit Rent is not paid within Thirty Days from the date of this my Proclamation, application will be made to His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, of the said Island Prince Edward, at its next sitting after the expiration of the said Thirty Days for judgment to be passed against the said 10,450 acres of Land so in arrear as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 20th day of July, 1818.

James Jackson,
Sheriff.

Sheriffs Office, Charlotte-Town.

LONDON,

JUNE 5.

The Royal Edward, of Liverpool, and the brig Jeſſe of Ayre, bound for North America, ſailed a ſhort time ago from Belfaſt, with 467 emigrant paſſengers on board. Both veſſels were, a few hours afterwards, detained and ſent into the above port, by H. M. S. Mutine. The detention of theſe ſhips was in conſequence of their having a greater number of paſſengers on board than allowed by Act of Parliament, and not having twelve weeks' proviſions on board for each paſſenger, which renders the Maſters and owners liable to penalties amounting to 5000l.

EMIGRATION.—We have had to touch more than once on this painful topic, and we are again impelled to revert to it. Whatever may be the real cauſe, it is too true that the maniac has taken deep hold of the population of this port and the neighbouring ports around, large portions of which have reſolved and are reſolving to become inhabitants of the American land. During the paſt and preſent week in particular, many have embarked; among others, Mr. Hornbrook, a woolen-manufacturer, from the neighbourhood of Taviſtock, who is ſaid to have taken the whole of his eſtabliſhment, conſiſting of ſixteen men and apprentices, and four women, for the avowed purpoſe of carrying on his future concern at Pittsburgh, the Birmingham of America. We could mention other names, which the public would hear with ſome ſurpriſe. A ſilverſmith at Plymouth is employed almoſt from morning to night, in furniſhing the emigrants with gold and ſilver in exchange for bank paper; and were we to ſtate the amount thus exchanged, and which thenceforth may be conſidered as totally loſt, as well as the poſſeſſors, to the mother country, it would be quite evidence enough, if any be wanting, of the ſpirit of emigration.—*Plymouth Paper.*

June 18.

Ruſſia does not ſeem to have arranged all her affairs with the Porte. The lateſt intelligence from Conſtantinople ſtates, that on the 11th April a new conference was held between Baron Strogonoff, the Ruſſian miniſter, and the Turkiſh miniſter, but the latter would liſten to no definitive determination either with reſpect to Servia, or the other indemnities claimed by Ruſſia.

An article from Vienna ſtates, that General Savary, with his brother-in-law, Colonel Foudras, has quitted Gratz, with the expreſs conſent of, and with paſsports from the French Court. They are both going to North America.

A private letter from Madrid, dated 25th May, ſays—"The political and financial ſituation of Spain is ſo embarraſsed, that, unleſs it were obſerved on the ſpot, no idea could be formed of it, and any repreſentation that could be made would fall ſhort of the truth. Every where are complaints heard—every where diſtreſs ſhews itſelf in the moſt hideous aſpect. All the public coffers are empty. The army has not received its pay for three years, and the officers of the civil adminiſtration have not touched the eighth part of their ſalaries. There has been witneſſed at Madrid, officers and civil ſervants of the public begging alms; and the provinces have ſuffered more than the capital. Every diſpatch of General Morillo concludes with demands of reinforcements, and ſupplies of every kind. It is but too certain that his army labours under the moſt frightful privations."

How can that country proſper which boaſts of an Inquiſition as its brighteſt ornament? or how can that Government be regenerated which does not allow the circulation of a ſingle national newſpaper; (for the *Gazette de Madrid* is avowedly undeſerving of the name,) and which inflicts the penalty of eight years ſolitary confinement on the introduction of a Foreign one?

The Ducheſs de la Roca, young and wealthy, has lately been thrown into a convent in Spain, by the orders of King Ferdinand, and the adminiſtration of her property confided to a counſellor of Caſtile, becauſe ſhe thought of marrying a gentleman whoſe pretenſions to her hand were diſpleaſing to his Majeſty.

A Plan of Reform in the Army had been publiſhed, and was acting upon, by which a diminution of ten regiments is to take place. This had created conſiderable diſſatisfaction among the military, and againſt the War Miniſter, who was ſuppoſed to be author of the meaſure. The fact is, Spain can raiſe no revenue by means of taxes, that can in any way correſpond to her expences; ſhe receives nothing from America; both her naval and military officers are without pay, as well as even the Government Clerks; therefore ſhe has no alternative but retrenchment.

THE QUEEN.—The report of the ſtate of Her Majeſty yeſterday, was—"The Queen has had a good night, and is going on very well." Her Majeſty rode out in her garden chair on Monday evening.

It is reported by the gentlemen of the long robe, that Lord Ellenborough will ſhortly retire, and that the preſent Vice Chancellor will be the new Chief Juſtice, and Mr. Wetherell the Vice Chancellor.

A private letter from Paris, received in town of a recent date, ſtates, that His Catholic Majeſty (the King of Spain) having heard the opinion of a ſupreme council of war on the 27th February laſt, relative to Foreigners who take part with the Inſurgents in Spaniſh America, has decreed that every Foreigner who ſhall be taken with arms in his hands, in the South American dominions of His Majeſty, ſhall be treated as a rebel, and be ſubject to the ſame puniſhment as natives, having a regard to the different claſſifications in which they ſhall ſerve.—*Madrid, May* 8, 1818.

Letters from Buchareſt, in Wallachia, dated the 17th March, announce that an earthquake has deſtroyed the great and flouriſhing town of Philippopoli, in Romania. This town counted at leaſt 70,000 inhabitants. We are aſſured that it has been altogether ſwallowed up in the ſubterranean abyſs, and that its traces are in vain ſought for. The poſitive date of this diſaſterous event is not ſtated.

The Election of the ſixteen Peers of Scotland is to take place at Holyrood Houſe on Friday the 24th of July.

United States of America,

WASHINGTON, July 14.

South American Commissioners.

We yeſterday announced, under the Norfolk head the return of the frigate Congreſs, with two of the Commiſſioners, appointed by the Preſident, "to viſit divers countries and places in South America, on juſt and friendly objects," namely, the Hon. Cæſar A. Rodney and John Graham, Eſq. The Hon. Theodoric Bland, it is underſtood, will remain there for the preſent. We hear that they have ſo far completed the object of their miſſion, as to have tranſmitted by Mr. Graham to the Preſident diſpatches embracing the points wherein the executive was deſirous of obtaining particular information. At the firſt thought, it muſt be obvious that the time occupied for making up an opinion of ſuch vaſt importance to the nation, is much too limited. They have only been abſent for the ſhort ſpace of ſeven months, during which, four months have been ſpent in performing the voyage, which only leaves three months to look about them in a country entirely new to our viſitors, in its language and cuſtoms. This is not ſaid with a view to anticipate the ſentiments of the Commiſſioners becauſe, from every ſource of information, the Republic is known to be in a proſperous ſtate, in their civil, military, and commercial affairs. The continued reſidence of Mr. Bland, is no doubt a good omen, though, we do not hear even a conjecture afloat, as to the nature of the official communication made to the executive. Till this is publiſhed by anthority, we muſt content ourſelves with the ſpeculations that may leak out, on this topic, from the uſual indirect channels of information.

July 27.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Preſident of the United States has, we underſtand, decided, that Penſacola and the other Spaniſh poſts, which have been taken by General Jackſon, in the Floridas, ſhall be reſtored to the Spaniſh authority; but with a requiſition, that the King of Spain ſhall, hereafter, keep ſuch a force in thoſe colonies, as ſhall enable him to execute, with fidelity, the fifth article of the treaty between the United States and Spain. That article, ſo far as it affects this ſubject is in the following words: "The two high contracting parties ſhall, by all the means in their power, maintain peace and harmony among the ſeveral nations who inhabit the country adjacent to the lines and rivers, which, by the preceding articles, from the boundaries of the two Floridas; and the better to obtain this effect, both parties oblige

themſelves, expreſsly, to reſtrain by force, all hoſtilities on the part of the Indian Nations living within their boundary; ſo that Spain will not ſuffer her Indians to attack the citizens of the United States, nor the Indians inhabiting their territory; nor will the United States permit theſe laſt mentioned Indians to commence hoſtilities againſt the ſubjects of his Catholic Majeſty, or his Indians, in any manner whatever."

On the ſtrict execution of this article, on the part of Spain, it is underſtood that the Preſident rigorouſly inſiſts; and that it was the failure to fulfil it, which produced the neceſſity of croſſing the Spaniſh boundary, during the preſent war with the Seminole Indians.

Theſe tribes occupy the lands on each ſide of the line between the United States and Florida; much the greater part of them living within the limits of the King of Spain. They are neither citizens of the United States nor ſubjects of the King of Spain. They owe no allegiance to the laws of either power. They cannot, therefore, be tried for treaſon on account of their levying war againſt either nation, within whoſe limits they dwell. They are the owners of the ſoil which they occupy; hold at leaſt a qualified ſovereignty over it, and exerciſe on all occaſions, the right of making war and peace. To this purpoſe they are ſovereign within the country which they poſſeſs; to this purpoſe the country is their country; and that country may and muſt, of neceſſity, become the legitimate ſeat of war, if the war cannot be otherwiſe terminated.

This conſideration becomes ſtronger, when it is remembered that it was owing to the acknowledged incompetency of Spain to fulfil the ſtipulation of her treaty with us, by reſtraining the hoſtilities of the Seminoles, by force, that the United States were compelled to take up arms in their own defence. Yet ſuch was the delicacy of our government towards Spain, that the firſt order iſſued to the General Commanding in that quarter, expreſsly forbade him to croſs the Spaniſh line. This inhibition was repeated by a ſecond order. But, as it was apparent, that driving the Indians beyond the limits of the United States, was doing nothing effectual to exſtinguiſh the war, ſince in falling back within the limits of Florida they are ſtill at home, with all the means of acurſion and annoyance which they poſſeſſed at the commencement of hoſtilities, a third order was iſſued, which authoriſed the American general, if the Indians ſhould preſent themſelves in body, beyond the line, to croſs it, and attack them. Shortly after iſſuing this order, a maſſacre was committed by the Indians, which demonſtrated that no alternatives were left for the United States, but to leave our frontier expoſed to the mercy of the ſavages, or to carry the war into Florida, and thus to do, for Spain, what ſhe confeſſed herſelf unable to do for herſelf, by terminating by force the hoſtilities of theſe ſavages. A fourth order was, therefore, iſſued, to this effect, to the American general, but by the ſame order he was expreſsly commanded, if the Indians ſhould take refuge under a Spaniſh fort, not to attack them in that ſituation, but to report the caſe to the Department of War. Such has been the delicacy obſerved by the United States towards Spain; and no ſubſequent order it is underſtood, has been iſſued, to enlarge the authority of the American general.

In attacking the poſts of St. Mark and Penſacola, with the fort of Barancas, General Jackſon, it is underſtood, acted on facts, which were, for the firſt time, brought to his knowledge, on the immediate theatre of war; facts, which, in his eſtimation, implicated the Spaniſh authorities in that quarter, as the inſtigators and auxiliaries of the war; and he took theſe meaſures on his own reſponſibility merely. That his operations proceeded from motives of the pureſt patriotiſm, and from his conviction, that, in ſeizing and holding thoſe poſts, he was juſtified by the neceſſity of the caſe, and was advancing the beſt intereſts of his country, the character of General Jackſon forbids a doubt. Of the important facts alledged by him, ſatisfactory proof, it is underſtood, has been already furniſhed to the Preſident, and proof of the other facts are confidently expected. It is difficult to admit the belief that acts ſo totally regardleſs of the amicable relations between Spain and the United States, ſo directly repugnant to the ſtipulation of the treaty above quoted, and, in themſelves, ſo hoſtile and even cruel, will be avowed and adopted by the King of Spain. We truſt that they were the mere unauthoriſed acts of his agents. But, ſhould they, contrary to all rational expectation, be ſo avowed and adopted by that Sovereign, there can be little doubt that the means of annoying us from that quarter will ere long be taken from him, by the deciſion of the competent authority, to be reſtored no more.

In the mean time, as Congreſs, only, have the power, under our conſtitution, of declaring war, and had made no ſuch declaration againſt Spain, it is underſtood that the Preſident does not conceive himſelf authoriſed to retain the Spaniſh poſts, inaſmuch as ſuch retention would be an act of war. It is on this ground, we underſtand, that the reſolution has been taken to reſtore the poſts, and to demand from the King of Spain the puniſhment of thoſe officers, whoſe improper conduct led to their ſeizure.

The Preſident, no doubt, ſees, in common with his countrymen, the great advantages which the United States would derive from the entire poſſeſſion of the Floridas: but, confeſſedly great as theſe advantages would be, he is not willing to gain them, but by the ſanction of an act of Congreſs. To have retained theſe poſts, under preſent circumſtances, would *certainly* have had the *eclat* of being a *ſtrong meaſure:* but we hope never to ſee a Preſident of the United States diſpoſed to be ſtronger than the Conſtitution of his country; for that is the paladium of intereſts far more ſacred, and of infinitively higher import to the general cauſe of human liberty, than any acquiſition of territory, however vaſt or advantageous.

Nothwithſtanding this unexpected colliſion in the Floridas, we truſt that the relations of amity between the two nations will be preſerved; nor can we abandon the hope, that the incidents which have grown out of the Seminole war, however adverſe their tendency may have appeared to be, may contribute eſſentially to produce that happy reſult. Spain muſt ſee, and has practically confeſſed, her incompetency to maintain her authority in the Floridas, againſt the Seminoles and foreign adventurers; and we hope ſhe will ſee that it will be much wiſer for her to cede thoſe Provinces at once, than to attempt to hold them on the impoſſible condition of her treaty with us; or, on the condition now brougnt home to her, by experience, of ſubjecting herſelf to perpetual colliſions, and eventual loſſes, which ſhe may now avoid with eaſe and honor to herſelf.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1818.

The Mail from Pictou arrived on Thursday last; by it we have received Halifax Papers to the 14th inst. Nothing interesting appears under the European heads. The intelligence from the United States is also of an unimportant kind. The restoration of Pensacola, by order of the American President to the Spanish Authority, and the further successes of the operations of the Patriots at Chili to the 7th May, (when the Royal army is stated to be almost destroyed,) are the only articles of moment—an account of the former, with remarks from the National Intelligencer will be found in our preceding columns.

His Grace the Duke of RICHMOND, arrived at Quebec upon the 1st ult.

It is with great pleasure we have to observe, since the erection of a Market-House in this Town, and particularly this Season, that a greater degree of attention is paid to the rearing and dressing of all kinds of Flesh, than was ever witnessed prior to the erection of this building. A carcase of Veal was sold there a short time since, reared near the vicinity of the Town, 3 weeks old, well lined and covered with fat, weighing 140lbs. This instance fully shews what attention and skill can produce, if applied by the industrious husbandman.

For Freight or Charter,



Schooner ENDEAVOUR,

burthen 63 tons, now lying at Bedeque, she is well found, and all ready for Sea,—for further particulars apply to

John & Dugald M'Callum.

Bedeque, August 11th, 1818.

New and Cheap Goods,

THE Subſcriber has received this morning and offers for ſale on the very loweſt terms, a large addition to his preſent ſupply, comprehending

Cloths, Cottons, Muslins, Silks, Hosiery,

Hardware and Jewellry, in great variety,
Nails and Sickles,
Tea, Soap, Port-Wine,
Lime-Juice, Indigo,
Snuffs, Spices, Raſins, Tobacco, &c. &c.

In that Store belonging to Mr. Bremner, and immediately beyond Mr. Cambridge's.

William Young.

Auguſt 22.

To Millers.

BY an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, of the 30th Geo. 3d, made perpetual by 42d Geo. 3d, it is enacted, "that each Miller shall be provided with a Copy "of this Act within Two Months after the Publication "thereof, or within Three Months after his Mill is erect-"ed, which Copy shall be put up in some conspicuous part "of his Mill on pain of forfeiting Five Shillings for each "offence." the Millers are hereby notified that the same may be had by applying at the Printing Office. April 17.

From an American Paper.

HARD TIMES.

"Hard times, hard times!" said I, as I walked out from my shop, to avoid duns and ſheriffs, "Hard times!" continued I as I ſauntered towards the battery. Arrived there and ſeated on the green ſod, I for a moment gave way to other thoughts.—Although Heaven's arch was my only canopy, I forgot my creditors and their meſſengers, in the belief that they would not turn their ſteps that way. The ſun had deſcended ere I ceaſed to ruminate on my imaginary happineſs: the gloom of approaching night awoke me from my reverie: I aroſe and bent my way toward home. Taking my courſe through Broadway, I looked at the magnificent palaces of the rich, and felt in the compariſon, the full weight of poverty. How happy thought I, the tenants of theſe manſions! how numerous their attendants! how plentiful muſt be the inner board! Alas, Alas! how poor am I! how unequally does Providence diſpenſe favours! At this moment, a coach drove to the door of the houſe I was paſſing;—it was elegant—a liveried coachman drove the pampered horſes cloſe to the ſteps which led to the door of the houſe. I ſtopped to ſee the happy man come forth from the coſtly carriage. Two ſervants aſſiſted a feeble, ſickly and decripid being to deſcend from his coach; two additional ſervants helped to carry him up the ſteps. I could ſee him placed on an elegant ſopha in the entry: he writhed with pain as the door was cloſed which hid him from me. I ſaw my error, and ceaſed to accuſe Providence. I was poor but I was healthy. I had no carriage, but I could walk. I had no big houſe, but I had one large enough to contain me. I had no ſervants, but I had an amiable family ready to ſtudy my wants, and anxious to ſupply them. I compared my own ſituation with that of the wretched man I had juſt ſeen: my heart ſeemed to be at eaſe—I felt as if happineſs had ſuddenly laid hold of me I continued my courſe with a quickened pace—I reached home---forgot the ſheriffs—partook of a frugal meal, and enjoyed a good night's reſt. The following day, a man who five years ago had ſought refuge from duns in a diſtant part of the Union, returned to this city, and paid me a large ſum which I had long deſpaired of obtaining. That placed me beyond the fear of ſheriffs.---I was happy. E. L.

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HALIFAX, JULY 15.

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LIGHT GIVES LIGHT, TO LIGHT DISCOVER "AD INFINITUM."

ST. LOUIS, (Miſſouri Territory,) North America, April 10, *A. D.* 1818.

TO ALL THE WORLD!

I declare the earth is hollow, and habitable within; containing a number of ſolid concentrick ſpheres, one within the other, and that it is open at the poles 12 or 16 degrees; I pledge my life in ſupport of this truth, and am ready to explore the hollow, if the world will ſupport and aid me in the undertaking.

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Of Ohio, late Captain of Infantry.

N. B.—I have ready for the Preſs, a Treatiſe on the Principles of Matter, wherein I ſhow proofs of the above poſitions, account for various phenomena, and diſcloſe *Doctor Darwin's Golden Secret.*

My terms, are the patronage of this and the new worlds.

I dedicate to my Wife and her ten Children.

I ſelect Doctor *S. L. Mitchell*, Sir *H. Davy*, and Baron *Alex. de Humboldt*, as my protectors.

I ask one hundred brave companions, well equipped, to ſtart from Siberia in the fall ſeaſon, with Reindeer and ſleighs, on the ice of the frozen ſea; I engage we find warm and rich land, ſtocked with thrifty vegetables, and animals, if not men, on reaching one degree northward of latitude 82; we will return in the ſucceeding ſpring.

Auguſt 7.

Deaths, at Philadelphia, week ending July 24th, *ninety three*—New York *eighty one.*

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We hear with much pleaſure, that the town of St. Johns is beginning to recover from the effects of its late dreadful misfortunes; trade has revived—houſes are building; boards, ſhingles, &c. of courſe, are in great demand:---Proviſions are plenty with the exception of flour—which is marked July 24—65s. to to 68s. (ſterl.) per barrel.

FROM THE QUEBEC MERCURY,
July 7, 1818.

On Sunday, by the Catholic Bishop of this Diocese, assisted by most of the Clergy of that Church in the vicinity of Quebec, the Rev. Mr. BURKE, of Halifax, was installed *Catholic Bishop of Nova Scotia.* The ceremony took place in the Catholic Parish Church of this city. An appropriate discourse was delivered on the occasion by M. De Calonne, of Three Rivers. This is the first Catholic Bishop ever appointed to the See of Nova-Scotia.

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July 16.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1818. No. 42.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by my Proclamation issued on the first day of October, 1816, it was notified that it was intended on the part of the Crown to fix a Scale for future payment of Quit Rents and that a new rate of Quit Rent would commence on the 25th June in that Year, and that the first half yearly payment would be demanded on the 25th day of December following:

And Whereas the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department has, in a Despatch bearing date, Downing Street, 30th May last, communicated to me, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been bountifully and graciously pleased to alter the rate of Quit Rent heretofore payable by the Landed Proprietors of this Island to Two Shillings per Hundred Acres, as relates to Townships and parts of Townships; but that His Royal Highness, in giving so great an advantage to the Proprietors, feels it Just, at the same time to express his intention, of rigidly enforcing the future payment of such Quit Rent;—and upon a full consideration of the question, His Royal Highness has been pleased to decide that in all cases where the total payment of each Proprietor shall exceed Twenty pounds, or where the Proprietor shall be resident in Great-Britain, the Grantees shall in every such case have the option allowed by the Act, of making their half yearly payments either to the Receiver General in Prince Edward Island, or to his Deputy in London, it being understood that whether made there or in this Island, it is to be made within fourteen days after the day on which it becomes due.

It is the further pleasure of His Royal Highness that an additional indulgence shall be granted to such Proprietors as shall have previous to the Year 1816, more or less regularly paid the Quit Rent on their respective Grants, of the nature and extent of which eventual indulgence public Notice will be given by the Receiver General.

It is clearly to be understood that no alteration is to take place relative to the tenure of Town and Pasture Lots in the respective Towns and Royalties—these are to continue under the Terms of their original Grants—there appearing to His Royal Highness to be no reason for giving to such proprietors any indulgence beyond what is afforded them by remitting the arrears which have been generally remitted.

The further pleasure of His Royal Highness is, that the Proprietors of Township Lands, shall be released from the obligation imposed by their Original Grants of settling them with Foreign Protestants, provided that within Ten Years from December 1816, the Lands shall have been settled with other Persons in the proportions specified in their Original Grants.

I have therefore thought fit, to issue this my Proclamation, publicly to notify such his Royal Highness's Gracious determination for the information and guidance of all Persons whom it doth or may concern.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, this Twenty-Eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, *Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,
Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancelior and Vice Admiral of the sam &c. &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS I have though fit that the General Assembly of this Island should be dissolved.

Now I do issue this Proclamation declaring the said General Assembly dissolved—of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take Notice and Govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this First day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT *the Business carried on at Lewis-Town, on this Island, under the Firm of* WILLIAM MADDOX HILL, & CO. *will be discontinued on the first day of August next ensuing, and that the same will in future be carried on under the Firm of John Hill & Son, for account of the said John Hill, & William Maddox Hill.*

J. HILL,
JOHN HILL, *Attorney to W. M. Hill.*

Lewis Town, July 27, 1818.

New and Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber has recieved this morning and offers for sale on the very lowest terms, a large addition to his present supply, comprehending

Cloths, Cottons, Muslins, Silks, Hosiery,
Hardware and Jewellery, in great varjety,
Nails and Sickles,
Tea, Soap, Port-Wine,
Lime-Juice, Indigo,
Snuffs, Spices, Raisins, Tobacco, &c. &c.

In that Store belonging to Mr. Bremner, and immediately beyond Mr. Cambridge's.

William Young.

August 22.



The Subscriber,
Offers for Sale his House and Lot in Charlotte-Town.

THOMAS DESBRISAY, *jun.*

July 15, 1818.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the late General Assembly of this Island has been dissolved, and Writs have issued for the calling of a new Assembly.

Now I do issue this Proclamation appointing Tuesday the Third day of November next, as the time of Meeting the said General Assembly, so ordered to be called together, and they are hereby required to meet accordingly on Tuesday the Third day of November next, at Charlotte-Town, *for the dispatch of Business*, of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Island, at Charlotte-Town, this Third day of September, one Thousand Eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
Fade Goff, Deputy Provl. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ROAD CONTRACTS.

PERSONS willing to undertake clearing and making the undermentioned Roads, will please deliver in their Proposals to this office on or before the 18th inst. The work to be completed by the last of next month, and the payment to be made immediately on the Works being completed and the contract certified, viz.

1st. Road from St. Peters Road, commencing near Weldon's & running through the Royalty of Charlotte-Town, on a line already surveyed; to be made entirely free of Trees its whole breadth being 40 feet; to be securely bridged where it may be required, with twelve feet in the centre well levelled and rounded off, and in all respects to be made passable for a Carriage.

2d. Road from the fifteen mile Tree on the Prince-Town Road to the 26 mile Tree, twelve feet thereof to be well levelled and rounded off in the centre, and cleared of Trees for the width of 16 feet. The Hills to be avoided by following the line now surveyed and marked out, and good and sufficient Bridges made over the streams, rivulets and deep ravines.

3d. Road to George Town from the Cherry Valley turn to George Town, to be done in the same manner as the Prince Town Road.

4th. The Road from Vernon River to Murray Harbour, Ten feet of which to be levelled and rounded passable for a Carriage, and securely bridged.

5th. The Road from Dog River Bridge to Eliot River Bridge—to be executed in like manner as the Prince Town Road.

J. F. Holland,
Chief Overseer of Roads.

Chief Overseers of Road's Office, Charlotte-Town, September 4th, 1818.

Quit Rent Office, July 28th, 1818.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to grant the following Indulgence to *Certain proprietors* of Land in this Island *who have stated to Office that they have regularly paid the Quit Rents on their respective Grants between the Years* 1802 *and the 24th June* 1816, *viz.*

II. Any Proprietor or Agent who shall be able to produce the Receiver's Certificate of having *Regularly* paid the original Quit Rent from 1802 to the 24th June, 1816, shall receive a remission for the period of six years, of one half the Quit Rent to which he would be otherwise liable under present regulations.

II. Any Proprietor who shall produce the Receiver's Certificate of having paid one Year's Quit Rent on his Land between the Years 1802 and 1816, shall receive the same rate of indulgence for one Year, and so in proportion to the number of Years for which he can produce Certificates of his having *regularly* paid up the full Quit Rent of his Lands; but it is to be distinctly understood that in all these cases whenever this limited period of indulgence shall have expired, the Lands will thence forward continue to be subject to the full Quit Rent of Two Shillings per hundred Acres.

If on settling the Arrears of Quit Rent up to the 24th June last past, at the new rate, any balance remains in the Receiver's hands, it will either be paid to such Proprietor or carried to his Account at his option.

The Quit Rent will for the future be no longer received from *Tenants*—The Receiver will look for payment, only to Proprietors.

J. E. Carmichael,
R. G. of Quit Rent.

SOUTH AMERICA.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS—FROM CHILI.
(TRANSLATED)

From the Gazette Extraordinary of Buenos Ayres, of Thursday March 5th, 1818.

The people of Chili have obtained for themſelves a place among independent nations, by the magnanimous reſolution of announcing to the world *that Chili ſhall no longer be the property of foreign tyrants;* and by their firm reſolve to ſupport this declaration with all their reſources. They cannot now recede without covering themſelves with ſhame, and becoming the laughing ſtock of nations whom they have called to witneſs a determination which does them ſo much honor. The provinces of the Rio de La Plata, through the medium of the envoy, Don Thomas Guido, have been the firſt to recogniſe the new rank of this nation, as appears by the ſubſequent documents. The ſupreme Director has recommended that for three ſucceſſive nights this Capital ſhall be illuminated, commencing tomorrow, during which, at ſun-riſe, mid-day and twillight, ſalutes will be fired from the fort—leaving it to the patriotic citizens to give ſuch other manifeſtations of pubiic rejoicing as they may think proper, and communicating this glorious event to all the people of the union, that apportunity may be afforded them of giving demonſtrations of the joy and veneration it cannot but excite.

Official Letter of the Envoy from theſe Provinces to the Government of Chili, addreſſed to his Excellency Don J. M. Puerreydon, Supreme Director of the United Provinces of South America.

EXCELLENT SIR,

On the 12th day of this month, at half paſt 10 in the morning, the Independence of Chili, was proclaimed and ſworn by the ſupreme chief, and civil and military officers of the State, the eccleſiaſtics, the corporations, and an immenſe concourſe of citizens, aſſembled in the great ſquare of this capital; after having made known, by reading No. 1 of the accompanying documents, the motives juſtifying the meaſure, and the unanimous deſire of the people for their political emancipation.

The flag of the United Provinces in the hands of the Governor of Santiago, and the flag of Chili in mine, were waved by us in concert, in token of mutual recognition of their independence. The hiſtory of South America, ſince its ominous conqueſt, is graced by no event ſo glorious and impoſing as this; In communicating it to your Excellency, my heart ſwells with joy; ſince to the policy which has marked your adminiſtration, it is in part to be aſcribed. It is with a ſelf approbation I am proud to feel and to expreſs, I inform your Excellency, that anticipating the orders of my government, I have, as its repreſentative, recognized the ſovereignty and abſolute independence of Chili, giving thus a lively proof of the liberal policy of the United Provinces, and of the pleaſure with which they hail their brethren as freemen.

Whoever has obſerved the ſpirit of this people, in the act of abjuring the dominion of the King of Spain; their enthuſiaſtic joy at the elevation of their country to its new rank; and the expreſſions of gratitude and love laviſhly beſtowed upon the Provinces of La Plata, muſt be convinced, that neither law nor time can prevail againſt the impulſes of nature and of juſtice—muſt be perſuaded that South America may boaſt of a native elevation of character, which no event in colonial government, that bane to colonial talent and colonial worth, could debaſe—cannot doubt that Chili, no longer the patrimony of an imbecile and tyrannical dynaſty, will, henceforth, *emulating her elder sister, the great republic of the North,* be alſo, an abode of freemen, an aſylum for the oppreſſed of the human race.

I congratulate your Excellency upon an event, which will have ſo favourable an influence upon the common cauſe of Americans; I felicitate my country upon the emancipation of this delightful region. God preſerve you many years.

THOMAS GUIDO,

His Excellency the Supreme Director of the United Provinces of South America.

Document No. 1.

PROCLAMATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF CHILI.

Force has been the ſole reaſon, why, for more than three hundred years, the new world has venerated as a dogma the uſurpation of its rights, and deemed it the ſource of its moſt ſacred duties. It was to be expected that this conſtrained ſubmiſſion muſt have a termination; but to anticipate the preciſe period was impoſſible. The reſiſtance of the weak againſt the powerful, has ever impreſſed a character of injuſtice, nay, even of ſacrilege, upon their pretenſions. It was reſerved for the nineteenth century to hear America claim her rights, without being branded as a criminal, to evince that her ſufferings could laſt no longer than her weakneſs. The revolution on the 18th of September 1810, was the firſt effort of Chili to fulfil the exalted deſtines, to which ſhe is called by nature and the courſe of events: her citizens have ſince proved their firmneſs and energy, cheerfully encountering the viciſſitudes of a war, in which Spain endeavoured to ſhew that her policy with reſpect to America, ſhould ſurvive the ſubverſion of that ſyſtem of abuſe which, to term government, would be an inſult to common ſenſe.

Chili, convinced that any connexion between her and a ſtate deaf to the warning voice of example, unſwayed by juſtice, (and ſo wedded to antient ſyſtem as to be incapable of diſcerning even its own intereſt; in fine, lagging ſo far behind other nations as not to be more liberal in its policy, or enlightened in its views than it was three hundred years ago) can be but the relation of maſter and ſlave—ſunders, eternally, the ties that have heretofore bound her to the crown of Spain; and, *in the face of the* WORLD, *proclaims her independence.*

Circumſtances rendering the convention of a *National Congress* impoſſible, a great regiſter had been ordered to be opened in each city of the State, information being given to the citizens that each might freely ſtate therein whether he was in favour of proclaiming independence, or whether he was oppoſed to it, or tho't it ought to be delayed.—The Chilians having, in the mode we preſcribed, *declaring to a man in favour of independence*—we, in virtue of the extraordinary powers, for this purpoſe veſted in us by the people, ſolemnly declare, *in their name, in the preſence of the Moſt High,* and make known to the great confederacy of the human race, that the continental territory of Chili and the iſlands adjacent, form in fact, and of right, a free ſtate, independent, ſovereign, and forever ſeparated from the monarchy of Spain; with full power of forming ſuch government as may be beſt ſuited to its intereſt. That this declaration may have all the force and validity, which would characterize the firſt act of a free people, it is accompanied with *the ſolemn pledge of the Chilians, of their* HONOR, *their* LIVES, *their* FORTUNES, *all their ſocial relations.*—For ourſelves—may the ſhame of violated faith, of degraded official dignity, of the ſoldier's tarniſhed honor, overwhelm us, if we prove recreants.—It is ordered, that, together with the regiſters before mentioned, this proclamation be depoſited in the archives of the municipality of Santiago; and that copies of it be henceforth circulated among the other citizens of the State, that imitating the noble example of Santiago, they may alſo ſanction it with their oaths.

Given in the Directoral Palace of Conception, the 1ſt of January 1818 ſigned with our hands, counterſigned by the Secretaries of State, of the Treaſury, and of War—and ſince ſanctoned by the oaths and ſignatures of all inhabitants of Chili.

DOCUMENT, NO. 2.

Recognition, on the part of the Envoy of the United Provinces of South America, of the independance of Chili.

At laſt, Excellent Sir, the long deſired moment has arrived for publiſhing to the human race that Chili is free, and for ever ſevered from the domnion of the King of Spain. The Chilian nation, afflicted with all the horrors of a war of ambition and of vengeance, its genius and its virtues buried in obſcurity by the dark ſyſtem of the cabinet of Madrid, even the benificent proviſions of nature in its favour counteracted by a code formed to oppreſs—have themſelves put a period to their ſufferings, and proved before all men, that they have remained in ſubmiſſion to their oppreſſors, only so long as force prevailed againſt Juſtice, and reaſon and nature. This event, which re-eſtabliſhes the dignity, the opulence, the equality, and the power, of a rich portion of the new world, while it will give ſweet conſolation to the philan

thropiſts whoſe tears flow for human wrongs, will ſound like a clap of thunder in the ears of that bigot Ferdinand, awakening him from a dream ſuch as remorſeleſs tyranny joys to indulge, of the ſubjugation of rebel Chili, and of the uſual attendants of the tyrant's confiſcation, gibbetting, and decapitations.

But to my government this glorious event will afford a ſatisfaction, only to be appreciated by nations who deeply ſympathising in the ſufferings of ſiſter ſtates with a benificence without other limits than the wants which rouſe it into exertion, have in time of trouble, been laviſh of money, of counſel, and of the valour of their ſons.

The ardent wiſhes of the United Provinces of the South are fulfilled; the delightful proſpect of Chili, free, virtuous, and happy, which the auſpicious event of this day opens to philanthropy, amply recompences them for all their ſacrifices. even for the blood of their ſons which in mortal combat with the tyrants, has encrimſoned the verdant vales of this delicious country. With ſentiments of the moſt profound Joy, and of the higheſt reſpect, in preſence of your excellency, and of the other magiſtrates of the people who ſurrounded me I recogniſe, in the name of my government, *the independence of this State*—Heaven grant that it may be as firmly maintained as it has been heroically declared---that the ſame union which has nobly characterized the Chilians amidſt the din of arms, may diſtinguiſh them in the calmer purſuit of peaceful times—that an unalterable firmneſs may discover to the enemy that you are animated by the ſpirit of Brutus—that the wrongs and oppreſſions of the government you have renounced may never again exiſt except in remembrance; and there treaſured up may in ſome meaſure atone for the tears they have wrung from innocence, the blood of patriots they ſpilled, the talents they have marred; in fine, the national happineſs they have blighted; by teaching your ſons duly to appreciate the bleſſings this day secured them. Such are the ardent wiſhes of my government, of my fellow citizens, and of myſelf—For myſelf, until the tomb cloſes over me, I ſhall deem it as the moſt fortunate event of my life, that I have had the rare honour and the ſingular felicity of being the firſt to felicitate your excellency in the name of my government, upon the EMANCIPATION OF CHILI.

To this communication his excellency made the following reply:—

The government of Chili accepts, through the medium of yourſelf, Sir, with the warmeſt gratitude, the ſincere wiſhes of the United Provinces; and always regarding them as liberators of this State, will Joyfully conſecrate all its efforts to the preſervation of an eternal and indiſſoluble union between both nations—The government of Chili will proceed immediately to recognize the independence of the United Provinces of South America; a recognition only heretofore prevented by the want of that rank which Chili has this day aſſumed.

BY THE LAST MAIL.

LONDON, July 20.

Lord Caſtlereagh has fixed the time of his departure to the Congreſs of Sovereigns. He is to set out on the firſt week in September, and hopes to return by the meeting of Parliament in November. It is not the intention of Miniſters that it ſhould meet earlier for the deſpatch of buſineſs, unleſs in the event of an occurrence which is but too probable. If that event ſhould take place before the 4th of Auguſt, Parliament would meet on the return of the writs.

It is amuſing to hear the different opinions on the character of the new Parliament. One man ſays that Oppoſition have an acceſſion of fifty--another, that they have an addition of only five and twenty; but all agree that they have gained. It is certainly not eaſy to determine, as there are no fewer than one hundred and twenty-three *new* Members.

The Rioters in the vicinity of Manchester have been very active for ſome days, and have aſſumed a regular ſyſtem of offenſive and defenſive operations. On Wedneſday the Yeomanry Cavalry were called out, but they were inſufficient in numbers, and ſeveral of them were hurt by the populace; on Thurſday, at noon, a troop of the 13th Light Dragoons arrived in Manchester, and exerted themſelves, upon which occaſion, Serjeant Carleton ſuſtained a ſerious injury. One and twenty perſons have been apprehended on a charge of rioting, ſix of whom have been committed to Lancaſter Caſtle, and the others are remanded for further examination.

Nine Britiſh regiments will be withdrawn from France to the Netherlands.

JULY 22.

The Princ Regent, it is ſuppoſed, will embark in the Royal George yacht, from Brighton in a few days, on a cruise in the Channel.

July 24.

THE QUEEN.

The accounts yeſterday evening, relative to her Majeſty, were much more unfavourable than the morning report. The oppreſſive heat of the weather was ſaid to have increaſed the debility of her Majeſty's frame. However, this morning the accounts were more cheering:

"Her Majeſty has had a good night, and is better this morning."

Would we could ſay that her Majeſty's diſorder ſeemed likely to ſo favourable a turn as to promise a favourable recovery.

JULY 27.

Extract of a Letter dated Irun, July 7.

"The port of Cadiz is at this moment blockaded, and numerous privateers cruizing at the entrance. A merchant veſſel wasa taken at the momet it was entering, and carried oſf by the pirates."

SCOTS PEERS' ELECTION.

On Friday last came on at Holyroodhouse, the Election of ſixteen Noblemen to represent the Scots Peerage in the ensuing Parliament, when the following were duly returned:—

Peers' Names.	*Number of Votes.*
Duke of Roxburghe	48
Marquis of Queenbery	54
—— Twaddale	56
—— Lothian	57
Earl of Errol	56
—— Home	56
—— Kellie	54
—— Balcarras	56
—— Roseberry	54
Viscount Arthbuthnot	45
Lord Forbes	54
—— Salton	55
—— Gray	55
—— Sinclair	50
—— Colville of Culross	57
—— Napier	51
UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.	
Earl of Caithness	3
—— Selkirk	13
Lord Reay	26
—— Belhaven	36

HALIFAX, August 31.

LABRADOR FISHERY.

The Sloop Mary & Betsey, Chadsey, returned here on Thursday night last, with a full cargo of cod-fish.—We hear, with much pleasure, that nearly all the vessels which sailed from hence in June last have been very successful.

Charlotte-Town,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1818.

By the Packet which arrived this morning we have received intelligence from London to the 31ſt of July.---We have made a ſelection of ſuch articles as appear to us moſt intereſting, which will be found in our preceding columns.

In our lateſt accounts we find that a portion of the Spaniſh forces deſtined for South America had ſailed, and preparations were making for the remainder to follow.

The conſpiracy ſpoken of in France, to overturn the Rulers of the new Goverument, ſeems to be a report in which much faith ought not at preſent to be placed.

Capt. Cleet of the Ship Lark, which arrived at this Port from Sheilds, fell in on the passage in lat. 49, 43 W. long. 35, 52, W. with a vessel apparently in distress, and upon bearing down and boarding her found her to be a Schooner named the Virginia of Hampton, abandoned by her crew. She appeared to be about 130 tons burthen. Her Masts were cut away, and without her rudder. Some Carriage wheels were discovered in her hold with about three feet water. She appeared to be in that situation about ten months.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED,

August 3d, Brig Endeavour, Dearling, Liverpool,
—— 4th, Schr. Fortune, Aiken, St Johns, Newfdld.
—— 6th, Snow Pomona, Hill, —— —— ——
—— —, Schr. Margaret, Townsend, —— ——
—— 13th, —— Alpha, Sutherland, —— ——
—— 22d, —— Betsey, Humphries, —— ——
—— —, —— William & Jane, Craham, Halifax.
—— 24th, —— Mary, Keef, St. Johns, Newfdld.
—— —, —— Landlady, M'Eachran, Miramichie.
—— 26th, —— Success, Deagle, St. Johns, Nfdld.
—— —— —— Mary, Kelly, Burin, Nfdld.
—— 31st, Brigantine Ocean, Irvine, Dublin.
Sept. 2d, Ship William, Hall, Plymouth.
—— 3d, Snow Good Intent, Fox, Chester.
—— —, Ship Lark, Cleet, Newcastle.
—— 5th, Schr. Eagle, Escott. Bristol.

CLEARED,

Aug. 3d, brig Jane, Donnifon, London.
—— 8th, Schr. Iſle of Sky, Lewis, Ferryland, Newfdld.
—— 10th, Schr. Oak, Spratt, Burin, Newfdld.
—— 12th, brig Four Brothers, Hurley, Waterford.
—— 13th, Schr. Jane, Clarke, Plymouth.
—— 14th, —— Mary, Murphy, Miramichie.
—— 15th, Ship Lord Wellington, Liverpool.
—— 17th, Schr. Margaret, Townſend, St. Johns Newfdld.
—— —— —— Margaret, Henley, Plymouth.
—— 18th, —— Alpha, Kelly, St. Johns Newfdld.
—— 20th, —— Amelia, Newman, Plymouth.
—— 22d, —— Aid, M'Cann, St. Johns Newfdld.
—— 26th, —— Landlady, M'Eachran, Miramichie.
—— 29th, —— William & Jane, Graham, St. Johns Newfdld.
Sept. 1ſt, brig Endeavour, Dearling, The Mumbles.
—— 2d, —— Ceres, M'Kay, London.
—— 3d, —— Louiſa, Weddecomb, Plymouth.
—— —, Schr. Betſey, Humphries, St. Johns Newfdld.

DIED.] On Thurſday laſt, in the 24th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH JONES, of this Town,—her loſs is ever to be regretted by her friends and acquaintance.---She has left an affectionate and inconſolable husband to lament the loſs of an excellent and tender partner and kind parent. Her funeral took place on Saturday laſt, attended by her numerous relatives, and friends of the family.

United States of America.

NEW-YORK, June 29.

Gazette of Buenos Ayres, Wednesday, 22d April, 1818.

DETAIL OF THE BATTLE OF MAIPU.

Deſpatch from his Excellency the Captain Genaral of the Andes, to the Supreme Government.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,—The unexpected event of the night of the 19th ult. in the Cancha Bayada, put in jeopardy the liberty of Chili. It was indeed a frightful ſcene, to ſee the deſperſion of any army compoſed of valiant men, full of diſcipline and inſtruction, without being beaten.

Since I opened the campaign, I have been ſo gratified that I look on the victory as certain, and all my movements were always directed to have it complete and deciſive. The enemy ſince he abandoned Curico, did not find any poſition capable of preventing our forces from moleſting him in his flanks, and threatning to turn him. Accordingly, both armies fell together, on the 19th, upon Talca, making it impoſſible to undertake a retreat, or croſs over the river Maule.

This ſituation, the moſt deſparate, became by an accident, the moſt favourable. Our columns of infantry did not reach us until ſun-ſet, and at that hour it became impoſſible to undertake an attack on the town. The army was then formed proviſionally in two lines, whilſt we were reconnoitring for the moſt advantageous poſition that it could be placed in, which having ſelected, I ordered the right wing to occupy it; but this movement was badly executed, and the left was beginning to follow it, when a moſt brisk and deſparate attack from the enemy put in total confuſion our baggage and artillery, which was then moving. It was then 9 o'clock, P. M. and this confuſion was ſoon followed by the diſperſion of our left, after a brisk firing, which laſted half an hour, in which the enemy ſuffered great loſs, and ourſelves had the misfortune to ſee the brave General O'Higgins wounded.

Myſelf, with all the other chiefs and and officers, employed all our efforts to rally them, which at firſt was effected under the protection of the reſerve. Here one of the moſt obſtinate engagements again took place, but the night rendered all our meaſures unavailing, and at laſt we had no other reſourſe but to give way.

Our right had not been much harraſſed, and Col. Las Heras had the glory of conducting and withdrawing, in good order, the corps of infantry and artillery that compoſed it. This was the only ſupport that remained to us on my arrival at Chimbarogue. I then purſued every effectual means to effect a re-union on the neck of Begulemu. The headquarters was placed at San Fernando.

Here I remained two days, and I can aſſure your Excellency our ſituation was a moſt embarraſſing one. We had loſt all the baggage and materials of the army, deſtitute of every thing, we wanted every thing, in order to oppoſe an enemy ſuperior in numbers, and elated with victory.—In this ſituation I found no other expedient but to fall back on Santiago, and procure every poſſible aſſiſtance to accompliſh the ſalvation of the country.

It is ſurpaſſing belief to ſay, that in the courſe of three days the army was re-organized in the field of Inſtruction, one league diſtant from the city. The ſpirits of the ſoldiers were regained, and in thirteen days after our defeat, and a retreat of eighty leagues, we found ourſelves in a ſituation to meet the enemy. The intereſt, energy and firmneſs with which the Chiefs and all the officers of the army co-operated to eſtabliſh order and diſcipline, will redound to their eternal honor. It is true that our forces were inferior to thoſe of the enemy. Many of our corps were mere skeletons, and we had battalions compoſed of only 200 men.

In the mean time the enemy was advancing with rapidty, and on the 1ſt inſt. I had poſitive information that the main part of the army had croſſed Maipu, by the fords of Longuennia, and directed their march towards she defiles of La Cabra.

The potſiion of our encampment was neither ſecure or military. On the 2d we encamped on the Eſpejo. That day, and on the 3d and 4th, our guerrillas had much firing, and the army paſſed all thoſe nights under arms.

The enemy approached us at laſt on the 5th. All his movements appeared directed to turn our right, threaten the capitol, cut off our communication with Acoucagua, and ſecure to himſelf the communication with Valparaiſo.

When I obſerved that he had for his object the accompliſhment of this movement, I conſidered that a favourable opportunity to attack him on his march, and place myſelf in his front by means of a change of direction on the right. This was the preparation to all the poſterior operations.

I immediately placed all the infantry under the command of the well deſerving Brigadier General Balcarce; the right under the Col. Las Heras; the left under the Lieut. Col. Don Hilarian De La Quintana; the cavalry of the right under Colonel Martias Zapiola, with his ſquadrons of grenadiers; and that of the left under Col. Don Ramon Freyere, with his ſquadrons of the guard of his Excellency of the Director of Chili, and the chaſſeurs of the Andes.

The enemy, having perceived our firſt movement, took a ſtrong poſition, detaching to a ſmall hill a battalion of chaſſeurs to ſupport a battery of four pieces placed at this point. This diſpoſition was well choſen, as it completely ſecured their left, and their fires flanked and beat all the front of the poſition.

Our line, formed in cloſe and parallel columns, inclined on the right of the enemy, preſenting an oblique attack on his flank, which was uncovered. The reſerve charging alſo upon the ſame, was in the attitude of turning it and ſupporting our right. The battery of eight pieces of Chili, commanded by commandant Blanco Ciceron, and another of four pieces under commandant Plaza, were advantageouſly placed, and played with ſucceſs upon the enemy's poſition.

In this ſituation our columns began to move from the skirts of the ſmall hill which formed our poſition, to march to charge the enemy's line, then commenced a moſt ſtupendous fire, but did not ſucceed in ſtopping our march. His flank battery on the hill did us great injury; at the ſame time a heavy maſs of enemy's cavalry, ſituated in the interval, came to charge the horſe grenadiers, who being formed in cloſe columns by ſquadrons, were advancing on us in front. The firſt ſquadron was commanded by Eſcalada, who ſeeing himſelf threatened by the enemy, marched immediately upon him, ſword in hand. The commandant, Medina, followed this movement. The firing alſo commenced from our left, and ſoon the whole line was engaged, as well as the reſerve, which came up at the moment the vigour of our line began to droop. But the charge made by the reſerve and by the commandant Tonſon, of the firſt regiment of Coquimbo, gave a new impulſe to our line, which fell upon the enemy with more ſpirit than ever. It may be ſaid that hardly a brisker attack has been witneſſed, nor a more vigorous and obſtinate reſiſtance. The The conſtancy of our ſoldiers and their heroic force triumphed at laſt, and the enemy was put completely to rout.

The General in Chief, Oſorio, eſcaped with only about 200 horſemen. It is probable he will be taken by the cavalry that purſues him. All his Generals are priſoners in our poſſeſſion. The number of the priſoners are 3000, and 190 officers, with the greateſt part of the chiefs of the corps. The field of battle is covered with 2,000 killed. All his artillery, parks, hoſpitals, with the ſurgeons, military cheſt—in a word, every thing compoſing the Royal army is dead, priſoners or in our poſſeſſion. I compute our loſs at 1,000 killed and wounded. The force of the enemy, of all deſcriptions, was 5,300, and ours 4,900.

[The deſpatch concludes by recommending ſeveral officers to the conſideration of the Government.]

Head Quarters, Santiago,
9th April, 1818.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned *Alexander Campbell* & *Samuel Welsford*, both of this Island, Merchants, carried on under the Firm of Campbell & Welsford, was on the 16th day of May last dissolved by mutual consent. All Debts due thereto, to be paid to the said Alexander Campbell, on or before the first day of August next ensuing, who is duly authorised to receive the same, and to whom all demands against the said Firm will be presented.

Witness the hands of the parties, at Bedeque, in Prince Edward Island, this 28th day of May 1818.

Alexander Campbell,
Samuel Welsford.

TO BE SOLD

At the house of Mr. Wm. Schureman, Sen. Bedeque, the following Articles, viz.

ONE large case pier Glasses, Pictures, &c.
1 Crate Earthen Ware, assorted,
2 portable Writing Desks, and
2 puncheons Wine Glasses.

The above being a consignment will be sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Timber, or Grain. The Timber to be delivered in Bedeque Bay and the Grain at Mr. Schureman's House.

Bedeque, 10th May, 1818.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1818. No. 43.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the sam &c. &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS I have though fit that the General Assembly of this Island should be dissolved.

Now I do issue this Proclamation declaring the said General Assembly dissolved—of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take Notice and Govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this First day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territaries thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance,

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT *the Business carried on at Lewis-Town, on this Island, under the Firm of* WILLIAM MADDOX HILL, & CO. *will be discontinued on the first day of August next ensuing, and that the same will in future be carried on under the Firm of John Hill & Son, for account of the said John Hill, & William Maddox Hill.*

J. HILL,
JOHN HILL, *Attorney to W. M. Hill.*

Lewis Town, July 27, 1818.

New and Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber has recieved this morning and offers for sale on the very lowest terms, a large addition to his present supply, comprehending

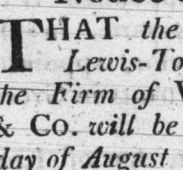
Cloths, Cottons, Muslins, Silks, Hosiery,

Hardware and Jewellery, in great variety,
Nails and Sickles,
Tea, Soap, Port-Wine,
Lime-Juice, Indigo,
Snuffs, Spices, Raisins, Tobacco, &c. &c.

In that Store belonging to Mr. Bremner, and immediately beyond Mr. Cambridge's.

William Young.

August 22.



The Subscriber,
Offers for Sale his House and Lot in Charlotte-Town.

THOMAS DESBRISAY, *jun.*

July 15, 1818.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the late General Assembly of this Island has been dissolved, and Writs have issued for the calling of a new Assembly.

Now I do issue this Proclamation appointing Tuesday the Third day of November next, as the time of Meeting the said General Assembly, so ordered to be called together, and they are hereby required to meet accordingly on Tuesday the Third day of November next, at Charlotte-Town, *for the dispatch of Business,* of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Island, at Charlotte-Town, this Third day of September, one Thousand Eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
Fade Goff, Deputy Provl. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ROAD CONTRACTS.

PERSONS willing to undertake clearing and making the undermentioned Roads, will please deliver in their Proposals to this office on or before the 18th inst. The work to be completed by the last of next month, and the payment to be made immediately on the Works being completed and the contract certified, viz.

1st. Road from St. Peters Road, commencing near Weldon's & running through the Royalty of Charlotte-Town, on a line already surveyed: to be made entirely free of Trees its whole breadth being 40 feet; to be securely bridged where it may be required, with twelve feet in the centre well levelled and rounded off, and in all respects to be made passable for a Carriage.

2d. Road from the fifteen mile Tree on the Prince-Town Road to the 26 mile Tree, twelve feet thereof to be well levelled and rounded off in the centre, and cleared of Trees for the width of 16 feet. The Hills to be avoided by following the line now surveyed and marked out, and good and sufficient Bridges made over the streams, rivulets and deep ravines.

3d. Road to George Town from the Cherry Valley turn to George Town, to be done in the same manner as the Prince Town Road.

4th. The Road from Vernon River to Murray Harbour, Ten feet of which to be levelled and rounded passable for a Carriage, and securely bridged.

5th. The Road from Dog River Bridge to Eliot River Bridge—to be executed in like manner as the Prince Town Road.

J. F. Holland,
Chief Overseer of Roads.

Chief Overseers of Road's Office, Charlotte-Town, September 4th, 1818.

Quit Rent Office, July 28th, 1818.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to grant the following Indulgence to *Certain proprietors* of Land in this Island *who have stated to Office that they have regularly paid the Quit Rents on their respective Grants between the Years* 1802 *and the 24th June* 1816, *viz.*

II. Any Proprietor or Agent who shall be able to produce the Receiver's Certificate of having *Regularly* paid the original Quit Rent from 1802 to the 24th June, 1816, shall receive a remission for the period of six years, of one half the Quit Rent to which he would be otherwise liable under present regulations.

II. Any Proprietor who shall produce the Receiver's Certificate of having paid one Year's Quit Rent on his Land between the Years 1802 and 1816, shall receive the same rate of indulgence for one Year, and so in proportion to the number of Years for which he can produce Certificates of his having *regularly* paid up the full Quit Rent of his Lands; but it is to be distinctly understood that in all these cases whenever this limited period of indulgence shall have expired, the Lands will thence forward continue to be subject to the full Quit Rent of Two Shillings per hundred Acres.

If on settling the Arrears of Quit Rent up to the 24th June last past, at the new rate, any balance remains in the Receiver's hands, it will either be paid to such Proprietor or carried to his Account at his option.

The Quit Rent will for the future be no longer received from *Tenants*—The Receiver will look for payment only to Proprietors.

J. E. Carmichael,
R. G. of Quit Rent.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,
Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

LONDON, *July* 10.

IRUN, June 14. The first division of the expedition destined for South America, which left Cadiz on the 21st last [illegible], sailed so secretly, that its departure was not known for several hours. The vessels had on board four battalions of infantry, four companies of artillery, and a squadron of dismounted light cavalry, 8,000 muskets, and a great quantity of ammunition. The Commander has received sealed orders, which he is to open in presence of a council of war off the Canaries. The second division, which is fitting out with the greatest activity, will consist of several ships of the line, frigates, corvettes, and a number of transports. The number of troops which this squadron may carry out is estimated at 7 or 8,000 men. It is expected to sail about the beginning of July.

July 16.

The King of Spain has at last confirmed his Decree of the 30th March last, making Santander, Corunna, Cadiz and Alicant *entrepots* open to foreign Commerce from the 15th July, at the same time giving to all goods brought into those Ports previous to that period, on the faith of the original Decree, the same privileges as if it had taken effect from the 30th March. Fears were entertained at Cadiz for the safety of the Havannah convoy, to fall in with which was thought to be the object of the Insurgent vessels cruising in the neighbourhood of that port, and overhauling all vessels passing. One ship of war was to have been sent against them, but she was countermanded, and a frigate is now represented as ready to sail, and sweep the seas of them. We suspect she will find that no easy task, for no less than five of those vessels had been seen off Cadiz. The Merchants of Cadiz had a general meeting on the 17th ult. on the subject of the intrepot, at which it was agreed to give the 500,000 reals a month demanded by Government; and that if they cannot obtain a loan of that sum, they will raise it by means of an assessment upon all the Merchants.

July 18.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's assertion, that the public revenue was improving at the rate of more than £100,000 a week, compared with last year, has been more than proved. The excess of the week before last was £251,000 above the corresponding week of the last year; and last week the excess was £185,000.

We have received this morning the Paris papers of Wednesday last, and notwithstanding almost every private letter from the capital alludes to the recent conspiracy, yet, in these Journals, the most profound secrecy is observed upon the subject. This systematic forbearance cannot be the effect of accident, and we may suppose, therefore, that the Government, in forbiding the Daily Papers to notice the affair, has acted from the laudable desire of not agitating the public mind by statements which would inevitably be exaggerated on one side or the other. That the conspiracy was in itself rash and foolish cannot be questioned; for had it embraced any considerable number of persons, or been attended with any probabilities of success, we should not have observed such decisive marks of public tranquility and confidence in Paris. Of the latter fact, we need only advert to the increase of the funds, as a satisfactory proof; on Tuesday, the 5 per cents being 77f. 30c.

THE NAVY.

The fleet under Admiral Hallowell, which has been nearly for two months on a cruise, principally for the purpose of exercising the men on board, is to return home about the end of this month. A letter dated from on board the *Lee* 20 gun-ship, in the latitude of the Westren Islands, states, that this vessel, with all the other ships in company, would reach the channel about the 25th July. No vessel from the Meditteranean has been allowed to have communication with the fleet, lest it should be infected with the Plague.

The following Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of commanders:

William Gen. Martin; Bartholomew Bonifant, flag-lieut. to the late Admiral Pickmore; Charles N. Hunter, flag-lieut. to Admiral Douglas at Jamaica; and Edward L. Thornborough, late flag-lieut. to Sir Edward Thornborough, at Portsmouth.

Lt. J. Jones, and N. H. Holworthy, are placed on the superanuated list of commanders The following Midshipmen and Master's Mates are made Lieutenants;—H. King and Wm. Hanham, to the Rifleman; Charles Wemyss to the Pelican, Horatio Montague to the Shearwater; and Eward Hackett to the Beaver, sloops, at Jamaica; Lt. Wm. Price to command the Harpy, revenue cruiser at Plymouth; and Lieut. Bowie, the Kite cutter, on the Irish station; Lieut. Joseph Priest is appointed Warden of Plymouth Dock-yard, in the room of Lieutenant Taylor, appointed one of the resident Lieutenants in Greenwich Hospital.

The Hon. C. Abbot, son of Lord Colchester, is appointed to the Liffey frigate, the Hon. Capt. Duncan at Chatham.

The Hon. G. P. Campbell is appointed Commander of the Racehorse of 18 guns, at Portsmouth; and the Hon. G. Barrington, Lieut. of the Liverpool frigate, fitting for the East India station.

THE ARMY.

The 98th regt. stationed at Montreal, have been ordered home, but the officers and privates had the option of being discharged there, and only 200 privates would embark for England, the remainder determined to stop in Canada.

Half-pay Officers.....It is a circumstance we apprehend, very little known among Lieutenants of the Army, that, without any reference to the period of their being placed on half-pay, when they have completed the seventh year from the date of their Commission, they are entitled to the additional sixpence, which is obtained by proper application to the Secretary of State.

July 23.

BONAPARTE:

The Courier says, "The latest accounts from St. Helena, continue to mention the circumstance of the sailor making his way to the residence of Bonaparte. It was also reported, on the Island, that in consequence of representation from Napoleon, or from other circumstances, he would shortly quit

[illegible] precautions might induce the few spinners who remain industriously at work, to leave it, and to overawe their employers into compliance with their demands. We are sorry for their conduct, because we cannot but think it injurious to themselves and their families. The same spirit, we are concerned to add, has broken out in other trades.

Yesterday morning, soon after midnight, a fire was discovered in the cotton factory of Messrs. Ormond and Hardcastle, of Bolton, which in a short time consumed the mill and all its valuable machinery, amounting in the whole we

July 23.

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understand to £40,000. Report states the fire to have commenced close to the door, so that all ingress to assist in putting it out was prohibited. Strong suspicions from this and other circumstances, are entertained, that the conflagration was not the effect of accident but design. If this be correct, we trust that the vile incendiaries will very soon be discovered, and brought to the condign punishment they so justly merit."

July 24.

MOST IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

We are happy to hear that the audacity of the pirates, who have during the last year so much interrupted the trade of this country, under the pretence of the hostilities between Spain and her Colonies, has at last attracted the attention of our Government; and that orders have been issued to bring these offenders to justice. We annex a copy of what we understand to be a Circular Order to our Admirals on foreign stations, on this important subject, and we have little doubt that they will not be slow in carrying these instructions into effect, as they have been eye-witnesses of the late interruptions to which our trade has been exposed by these mauraders, and which we have been so often obliged to notice. Our readers will see that of course these orders do not apply to the *bona fide* ships of any State or Government whatsoever, but only to those who make a pretence of the South American troubles, to carry on a war of plunder upon the trade of all the nations, and particularly of that nation whose trade is the most important and extensive,

JUNE 8, 1818.—"Whereas we have received information, that under colour of hostilities subsisting between His Catholic Majesty and certain provinces or part of provinces in Spanish America, divers armed ships or vessels, not belonging to any fitted out as set forth in the dominions of His Catholic Majesty, or persons assuming to exercise the powers of government in the said provinces or parts of provinces in Spanish America, have committed divers piratical acts and outrages against the vessels and goods of his Majesty's subjects; you are hereby authorised and required to issue instructions to the Commanders of the ships and vessels under your orders, on credible information of any piratical act or outrage committed on the high seas on any British ship or goods, by any such armed ship or vessel aforesaid, to seize and detain such armed ship or vessel, and send her, together with her master and crew, in safe custody to England, or to some port of His Majesty's Colonies, where a Court is established for the trial of offences committed on the high seas, together with such witnesses as may be necessary to prove the act so charged to have been committed by such ship or vessel, in order that the master and crew who may have committted any such piratical act or outrage, may be dealt with according to law."

Extract of a Letter dated Irun, July 7.

"The Government has received official news from South America, brought by vessels arrived at Cadiz within the last few days; it is to be presumed that it is not favourable, as the greatest silence has been observed. The King has presided several times at the Council of State, when the affairs of the Colonies came under consideration.—Couriers have been sent off with dispatches for Russia, London, and Paris. On the other hand, the most strict orders have been sent to Cadiz, to accelerate the departure of the grand expedition, which has been a long time preparing in that port. The recruiting continues, and it is said, that all the officers unemployed are invited to go to South America, with a promise of recompense proportioned to their services. In general the troops have shown a dislike to embark, and the news circulated is by no means suited to give them ardour.

"The port of Cadiz is at this moment blockaded, and numerous privateers cruise at the entrance.

July 6.

We received a Letter from Paris this day, to which we have given the precedence of the other which follows it, on account of the importance of its contents, and we have received from another quarter a corroboration of its truth.—A dreadful Plot has been discovered in Paris, and it has been hinted, but we cannot give any credit to that part of the statement, that even some of the Royal Family assisted to form and organize it. The Plot, as appears from the letter which we this day publish, and from another, received also this day, which supports its contents, was to induce the *King* to go to *Fountainbleau*, and there to make him *abdicate* the *Throne*. The Count *D'Artrois* was then to be placed on the vacant seat. All the Ministers were to be imprisoned in the Castle of Vincennes, except the Minister of Police, who was to be *hanged immediately*. A new Ministry was nominated, and, as the other Letter says, "you may judge of its composition from the infamous Coward *Donnadieu* having been named as the *Minister at War*." If our readers will refer to our Paris Letter inserted on Saturday last, they will see that *Donnadieu* had set out to Dijon for the purpose of inspecting two Swiss Regiments, but more probably of corrupting them. This horrible Plot was discovered by *M. Decace*, Minister of Police, the intended victim. We consider it as a most fortunate circumstance that this horrible Plot was developed at the present critical period, when it is reported that the Allied Sovereigns were about to meet, with the intention, as supposed, of withdrawing the respective troops from the French territory. We presume that after this execrable attempt to destroy the King of France, for, doubtless, his death would speedily have succeeded his abdication, nobody will be hardy enough to recommend the removal of the Allied Armies. We repeat our distrust of that part of the account which appears to implicate any Members of the Royal Family in the Plot, but it is certain that rumours to that effect are circulating in Paris.

HALIFAX, Sept. 1.

It will be perceived by such of our readers as have read the Decree of the Judge of the Admiralty in the case of the Nabby, American fishing vessel, that it does not affect the pretensions advanced by the citizens of the United States, claiming a right to take fish on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and all other places in the sea; as she was condemned for a violation af the laws made for the regulation of trade and navigation. He observed however, that "it would seem that the intention of the British Government at the time (1789) was to acknowledge *an absolute right*" to take fish in those places; 'but' he stated that 'the Court was not called upon in this case to determine that point." As far as relates to that part of the original treaty which gave the Americans liberty to fish on the coasts, bays and creeks of his Majesty's dominions, and to cure fish on their shores, most undoubtedly that privilege ceased when the American government violated the treaty by its subsequent declaration of war; and the Judge said he felt himself bound to declare that "the treaty of 1783 and all the priviliges depending thereon had ceased."

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1818.

In the last page of this Paper will be found an article giving an account of a shoal of Whales, which were taken at Stornoway in the North of Scotland. A circumstance of as uncommon and singular a nature occurred a few days since at Cascumpeque in this Island. A shoal of the same species (the bottle-nose) to a considerable number came into that Harbour, and making for a deep part of the River, which when the tide ebbed, they could not find sufficient water to float them out, the Crews of some vessels attacked, and killed to the number of 60 of them: during the rencountre it is said upwards of 20 made their escape. We understand that a dispute has taken place between the Persons who took these Whales and Mr. Hill the Proprietor of the Lands adjacent to the waters where they were taken. If such should be the case, we cannot, (not being sufficiently acquainted with the particulars) give an opinion what may be the result.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED,

Sept. 7, Snow Royal Briton, Holt, Hull.
—— — Schr. Mary, Murphy, Miramachie.
—— 8, —— Nancy, Gallant, ——
—— 10, Snow British Queen, Thompson, Halifax.
—— —, —— Wakefield, Carter, Liverpool.

CLEARED,

Sept. 8, Snow Freedom, Stewart, London.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Charlotte-Town and Royalty.

GENTLEMEN,—I again beg leave to present myself before you to solicit the honor of your Votes at the approaching Election, as a Representative for this Town.

If honest intentions, and a determined zeal in supporting what I conceived to be your best interests, are recommendations to your favour, I then may venture to declare, none exceed me. You have observed my conduct in the several Sessions of the late Assembly, it therefore only remains for me to say, that if again placed there by your sufferages, I shall always be found readily and steadily supporting your interest at my post.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
SAMUEL NELSON.

Charlotte-Town, September 12, 1818.

From an English Paper.

SHOAL OF WHALES.

Extract from a letter, dated at Stornoway, June 30, 1818:—

On Monday week a ſhoal of whales was diſcovered coming into this bay; all the boats belonging to the place immediatley turned out, upwards of 50 in number, with more than 300 men on board. After ſome time they formed a line behind the ſhoal, and by throwing stones, and making a loud noiſe, gradually wore them into the inner harbour, on one ſide of which the town ſtands. Here the leader ſoon went on ſhore, and was followed by moſt of the reſt. The whole were in a ſhort time killed or ſecured, to the number of 205, great and ſmall, the largeſt about 22 feet long, the ſmalleſt about eight. They are of the ſpecies known by the name of *ca'iny* or *bottlenose* whale, the former name from the piteous howling the poor animal makes when he is attacked. For two or three hours the ſtruggle and exertion laſted, you may conceive that a ſcene of noiſe and bloodſhed; the whole population of the place either aſſiſting or beholding the combat; in a litle narrow bay not half the ſize of your Leith docks, the water was completely tinged with blood, and the roaring of the animals was ſuch, that the people ſay they were not able to hear each other ſpeak for ſome time. The fiſhes were in general eaſily killed; but it was remarked that thoſe with young retained the vital ſpark much longer than the others. The beach is now covered with corrupting carcaſſes, which are towed out to ſea as faſt as time will permit; there is not ſufficient agricultural energy to turn them to the proper purpoſe. The whole capture was ſold on Wedneſday for about 300l. to be divided among the boats that took them. This morning another ſhoal made its appearance, and I was hopeful of being in at as extraordinary a death as a ſportsman ever ſaw, but the ſhoal took another direction.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF A MURDER BY DREAMING.

Friday night, Mrs. Peat, the landlady of the Carpenters' Arms public-houſe, in John's Street, Tottenham court-yard, retired to reſt about 12 o'clock, but had not ſlept many minutes before ſhe dreamed that ſome perſon had given three knocks at her chamber door, and ſhe fancied ſhe heard a female voice exclaim—"Miſtreſs! Miſtreſs! here's ſome one putting a child down the privy!" During the whole of the night the idea haunted her, and ſhe roſe extremely troubled. On coming to the breakfaſt table ſhe related the circumſtance to Mr. Peat, the brother of her late husband, who treated the idea with ridicule; but, ſeeing that it made more than a common impreſſion on her mind, he endeavoured by every means in his power to divert her thoughts from ſuch an improbable circumſtance. In order to gratify her curioſity, ſhe determined to explore the drain of the privy. For this purpoſe, ſhe provided herſelf with a ſtick, and after about a minutes ſearch, ſucceeded in bring the arm of an infant above the ſurface of the drain!! This terrible confirmation of her dream had ſuch an effect on her as nearly to overpower her: ſhe could only call her brother-in-law, who, with another perſon ſucceeded in getting the body out, which had every appearance of a full grown child, and did not ſeem to have been long placed there. As the ſtory got wind in the neighbourhood, the utmoſt conſternation prevailed, and many and various were the conjectures formed. Information was at length ſent to the pariſh officers, who cauſed proper ſteps to be taken to inveſtigate the matter. Saturday evening, at nine o'clock, an inqueſt was held at Mrs. Peats' houſe, before T. Tilling, Esq. and Mr. Rayneford, the police Magiſtrate, with many other gentlemen. The firſt Witneſs examined was the maid ſervant, but after a moſt ingenious examination, nothing could be elicited to throw the leaſt light upon the ſubject, and, from her manner, the girl ſeemed to have no guilty knowledge of the tranſaction. Mrs. Peat detailed in a firm unheſitating manner, her ſingular dream to the Jury; and her brother in law confirmed her in that part which related to finding of the body. Iſaac Moodie the Waterman, at the Coach ſtand, ſtated, that on Saturday he was in the Carpenter's Arms: he heard Mrs. Peat ſcream and accompanied her brothtr-in-law to her aſſiſtance: ſhe told them that ſhe had found the body of a child in the water cloſet; but although ſhe had ſaid ſhe had found it in *half a minute*, witneſs could not find it in *five minutes*, or more! He was afterwards told that ſhe had dreamed-over night that ſome perſon had buried it there. Mrs. Peat had been for ſome time a widow. Mr. Upham a Surgeon, ſaid he had examined the body: it appeared full grown, but he could not poſitively ſay whether it was ſtill born: the nails on the fingers and toes were perfect, and ſeemed in every reſpect to have come to its full time.—This Witneſs, at the requeſt of the Coroner and Jury, examined Mrs. Peat and her female ſervant, and he gave it as his opinion that neither of them could have been recently delivered. The Coroner charged the Jury at ſome length, and at two o'clock on Sunday morning they brought in a verdict of—*Willful Murder, against some person or persons unknown.*

LORD NELSON.—Mr. Flaxman's monument to Lord Nelson, erected at the national expense, in St. Paul's Cathedral, was on Wednesday opened to public inſpection. The ſtatue of Lord Nelson, dreſſed in the peliſſe received from the Grand Seignor, reclines on an anchor. Beneath, on the right of the hero, Britannia directs the attention of two young ſeamen to Nelſon, their great example. The British Lion on the other ſide guards the monument. On the cornice of the pedeſtal are the words, Copenhagen, Nile, Trafalgar. The figures on the pedeſtal repreſent the North Sea, the German Ocean, the Nile, and the Mediterranean.

TO THE EDITORS OF NEWSPAPERS ALL ROUND THE GLOBE.

About four years ago, two deſtitute *Orphan BOYS*, WILLIAM DONOVAN and JAMES DONOVAN, the former about 21 and the latter about 18 years of age, ſons of *William Donovan*, then of Trinity-place, in the City of Dublin, Ireland, Goldſmith, quitted their father's reſidence, and went beyond ſeas. It is imagined the former departed to the United States of N. America, and the latter to the Eaſt Indies. They took no proprerty whatever with them—and if alive, it is apprehended they may be enduring great hardſhips and privations in foreign Lands. Theſe boys, together with their ſiſters, Mary Ann and Margaret Donovan, have been lately bequeathed a conſiderable perſonal property, amounting, as at preſent aſcertained, to about fourteen or fifteen hundred pounds each, by the will of their late uncle, Kingsmill Davan, Eſqr. This money is at preſent in the hands of theſe young ladies—and this public notice is now given, in the expectation, that the Editors of Newspapers in the Eaſt-Indies, America, and other parts of the world, may, by tranſcribing the ſame, give notice to thoſe poor deſtitute boys, of the competency that awaits them upon their return. Any information reſpecting them will be thankfully received by their Solicitor, Mr. William Hope, No. 50, Dawſon Street, Dublin.

LONDON, July 2.

It is ſtated that Lieut. Kotzebue, who has returned from his voyage to Behring's Straits, could not reach the 70th degree of latitude. If this ſtatement be correct, it does not augur well for the ſucceſs of our expedition.

Lieut. Holland, of the 49th Regiment commanding at Buttevant, has ſent into the County Gaol of Cork a ſoldier belonging to the 53d Regiment, who deſerted from the Iſland of St. Helena, in Auguſt laſt. The manner in which he got away was in ſome tranſport which put into the Iſland in order to refit, on board of which he contrived to get a paſſage, having furniſhed himſelf with coloured clothes, which he obtained from an Officer's ſervant, and was landed at Portſmouth. This man has been cloſely examined by a Magiſtrate as to his having had any communication with Bonaparte, but he denies ever having any more than ſeeing him when as ſentinel. His reaſon for deſerting, he ſays, was, having very hard duty to perform, making roads, and throwing up works; beſides bad proviſions to eat.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned *Alexander Campbell* & *Samuel Welsford*, both of this Island, Merchants, carried on under the Firm of Campbell & Welsford, was on the 16th day of May last dissolved by mutual consent. All Debts due thereto, to be paid to the said Alexander Campbell, on or before the first day of August next ensuing, who is duly authorised to receive the same, and to whom all demands against the said Firm will be presented.

Witness the hands of the parties, at Bedeque, in Prince Edward Island, this 28th day of May 1818.

Alexander Campbell,
Samuel Welsford.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1818. No. 44.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c;

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by my Proclamation issued on the first day of October, 1816, it was notified that it was intended on the part of the Crown to fix a Scale for future payment of Quit Rents and that a new rate of Quit Rent would commence on the 25th June in that Year, and that the first half yearly payment would be demanded on the 25th day of December following:

And Whereas the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department has, in a Despatch bearing date, Downing Street, 30th May last, communicated to me, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been bountifully and graciously pleased to alter the rate of Quit Rent heretofore payable by the Landed Proprietors of this Island to Two Shillings per Hundred Acres, as relates to Townships and parts of Townships; but that His Royal Highness, in giving so great an advantage to the Proprietors, feels it Just, at the same time to express his intention, of rigidly enforcing the future payment of such Quit Rent;—and upon a full consideration of the question, His Royal Highness has been pleased to decide that in all cases where the total payment of each Proprietor shall exceed Twenty pounds, or where the Proprietor shall be resident in Great-Britain, the Grantees shall in every such case have the option allowed by the Act, of making their half yearly payments either to the Receiver General in Prince Edward Island, or to his Deputy in London, it being understood that whether made there or in this Island, it is to be made within fourteen days after the day on which it becomes due.

It is the further pleasure of His Royal Highness that an additional indulgence shall be granted to such Proprietors as shall have previous to the Year 1816, more or less regularly paid the Quit Rent on their respective Grants, of the nature and extent of which eventual indulgence public Notice will be given by the Receiver General.

It is clearly to be understood that no alteration is to take place relative to the tenure of Town and Pasture Lots in the respective Towns and Royalties—these are to continue under the Terms of their original Grants—there appearing to His Royal Highness to be no reason for giving to such proprietors any indulgence beyond what is afforded them by remitting the arrears which have been generally remitted.

The further pleasure of His Royal Highness is, that the Proprietors of Township Lands, shall be released from the obligation imposed by their Original Grants of settling them with Foreign Protestants, provided that within Ten Years from December 1816, the Lands shall have been settled with other Persons in the proportions specified in their Original Grants.

I have therefore thought fit, to issue this my Proclamation, publicly to notify such his Royal Highness's Gracious determination for the information and guidance of all Persons whom it doth or may concern.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, this Twenty-Eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, *Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,
Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the sam &c, &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS I have thought fit that the General Assembly of this Island should be dissolved.

Now I do issue this Proclamation declaring the said General Assembly dissolved—of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take Notice and Govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this First day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT *the Business carried on at Lewis-Town, on this Island, under the Firm of* WILLIAM MADDOX HILL, & CO. *will be discontinued on the first day of August next ensuing, and that the same will in future be carried on under the Firm of John Hill & Son, for account of the said John Hill, & William Maddox Hill.*

J. HILL,
JOHN HILL, *Attorney to W. M. Hill.*

Lewis Town, July 27, 1818.

New and Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber has received this morning and offers for sale on the very lowest terms, a large addition to his present supply, comprehending

Cloths, Cottons, Muslins, Silks, Hosiery,
Hardware and Jewellery, in great variety,
Nails and Sickles,
Tea, Soap, Port-Wine,
Lime-Juice, Indigo,
Snuffs, Spices, Raisins, Tobacco, &c. &c.

In that Store belonging to Mr. Bremner, and immediately beyond Mr. Cambridge's.

William Young.

August 22.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be obliged to resort to legal measures for the recovery of the same.

Alexander M'Millan,
Donald Blue.

Sept. 10, 1818.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES. DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the late General Assembly of this Island has been dissolved, and Writs have issued for the calling of a new Assembly.

Now I do issue this Proclamation appointing Tuesday the Third day of November next, as the time of Meeting the said General Assembly, so ordered to be called together, and they are hereby required to meet accordingly on Tuesday the Third day of November next, at Charlotte-Town, *for the dispatch of Business*, of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Island, at Charlotte-Town, this Third day of September, one Thousand Eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,

Fade Goff, Deputy Provl. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Quit Rent Office, July 28th, 1818.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to grant the following Indulgence to *Certain proprietors* of Land in this Island *who have stated to Office that they have regularly paid the Quit Rents on their respective Grants between the Years* 1802 *and the* 24th June 1816, *viz.*

I. Any Proprietor or Agent who shall be able to produce the Receiver's Certificate of having *Regularly* paid the original Quit Rent from 1802 to the 24th June, 1816, shall receive a remission for the period of six years, of one half the Quit Rent to which he would be otherwise liable under present regulations.

II. Any Proprietor who shall produce the Receiver's Certificate of having paid one Year's Quit Rent on his Land between the Years 1802 and 1816, shall receive the same rate of indulgence for one Year, and so in proportion to the number of Years for which he can produce Certificates of his having *regularly* paid up the full Quit Rent of his Lands; but it is to be distinctly understood that in all these cases whenever this limited period of indulgence shall have expired, the Lands will thence forward continue to be subject to the full Quit Rent of Two Shillings per hundred Acres.

If on settling the Arrears of Quit Rent up to the 24th June last past, at the new rate, any balance remains in the Receiver's hands, it will either be paid to such Proprietor or carried to his Account at his option.

The Quit Rent will for the future be no longer received from *Tenants*—The Receiver will look for payment, only to Proprietors.

J. E. Carmichael,
R. G. of Quit Rent.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Charlotte-Town and Royalty.

GENTLEMEN,—I again beg leave to present myself before you to solicit the honor of your Votes at the approaching Election, as a Representative for this Town.

If honest intentions, and a determined zeal in supporting what I conceived to be your best interests, are recommendations to your favour, I then may venture to declare, none exceed me. You have observed my conduct in the several Sessions of the late Assembly, it therefore only remains for me to say, that if again placed there by your suffrages, I shall always be found readily and steadily supporting your interest at my post.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
SAMUEL NELSON.

Charlotte-Town, September 12, 1818.

LONDON, June 26.

CITY OF LONDON.

Yeſterday at one o'clock, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and City Officers, proceeded to Guildhall, to make the return of four "proper and diſcreet Citizens," to ſerve in the enſuing Parliament, when the Sheriffs declared the choice to have fallen on Mathew Wood, Eſq. Citizen, Alderman, and Fiſhmonger; Thomas Wilſon, Eſq. Citizen and Spectacle Maker; Robert Waithman, Eſq. Citizen and Frame Work Knitter; John Thomas Thorp, Eſq. Citizen, Alderman and Draper; and declared them duly elected accordingly.

CITY OF DUBLIN ELECTION.

This day (June 30) the Election for the City of Dublin came on at the Seſſions-houſe in Green-Street. Mr. Grattan was propoſed by Mr. Latouche, and ſeconded by Mr. Guinneſs. Mr. Shaw was propoſed by the Lord Mayor, and ſeconded by Mr. Ball, the Banker. There was no oppoſition, and ſcarcely forty electors preſent. Both gentlemen made ſpeeches, and were very ill received by their audience.

OUTRAGE ON MR. GRATTAN.

Two o'clock.—We regret exceedingly to ſtate, that the populace broke out into open outrage againſt their Repreſentatives. A chair of conſiderable value, highly decorated, was prepared for their Repreſentatives, but from the moment they appeared, they were received with hiſſes and groans. They had not proceeded twenty paces up Henry-ſtreet, when a violent aſſault commenced. The flag-bearers, in the front of the car, were attacked with great fury, and were obliged to convert their flag ſtaves into weapons of defence. The battle however, was ſhort. Miſſiles began to fly in all directions, and we have to ſtate, with a mixture of indignation and horror, that Mr. Grattan received a contuſion in the forehead; he was obliged to deſcend from the car, which was inſtantly torn into atoms. The Right Hon. Gentleman took ſhelter in a houſe in Mary Street, and Mr. Shaw retired alſo.

At the final termination of the Weſtminſter conteſt, Sir Samuel Romilly and Sir Francis Burdett, were duly returned. The Poll concluded on Saturday at three o'clock. The numbers were as follow:—For Sir S. Romilly, 5339—Sir Francis Burdett, 5238—Sir Murray Maxwell, was wholly unknown and unconnected with the inhabitants of Weſtminſter; as a brave Captain in the navy, he is only one of a thouſand officers of the ſame rank and character. His claim therefore, was no more than common.

A ſecond edition of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, of the 1ſt inſt. contains the following article;—*Drogheda Election*—We lay before our readers the following extract of a letter from Drogheda with feelings of horror;—

'We have had no leſs than three men ſhot here ſince yeſterday. We are in the centre of maſſacre and war. The military are out in all quarters, and under arms. Mr. Wallace, it is thought will be returned."

July 10.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

GEORGE P. R. *By His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the U. Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*

Whereas, by the Regulations now in force for the payment of Penſions to the Widows of Officers of our Land Forces, the Widow of an Officer upon being married again ceaſes to be intitled to the Penſion; and the Widow of an Officer dying on Half-pay, is precluded from obtaining the Penſion, unleſs ſhe was married to him before he was reduced, or put on Half-pay, *it is our will and pleaſure*, and We are graciouſly pleaſed, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, to Order, that, from and after the date of this Warrant, the Widow of an Officer of Our Land Forces ſhall continue to receive the Penſion that ſhall have been granted to her, notwithſtanding ſhe may be married again: And that the Widow of an Officer, who had been placed on the Half-pay by reduction, or in conſequence of diſability, after having ſerved for not leſs than Three Years on Full Pay, and without receiving any difference by exchange, ſhall be entitled to the Penſion, although ſhe was not married to him until after he had been reduced, or ſo placed on Half-pay.

Given at Our Court at Carlton-Houſe, this 16th day of June, 1818, in the 58th Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

By Command of His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Majeſty.

(Signed) PALMERSTON,

DUBLIN, July 6.—The Drogheda Election terminated on Saturday night, after one of the ſevereſt conteſts known for ſome years in this country. Mr. Ogle has been returned by a majority of nine. A duel took place between Mr. Wallace and the Recorder of Drogheda, in which two ſhots were fired on each ſide, but fortunately without injury to either party.

United States of America.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 4.

NAVAL ACTION.—Capt. Bliſh, of the ſchr. Sanford and William, who arrived yeſterday morning from Teneriffe, informs, that on the 15th of June, in lat. 28, N. and long. 28 W. he ſpoke the Britiſh ſloop of War Indian, from London bound to Jamaica, deeply laden with ſtores. The Indian, three days before, fought a ſevere battle, with a pirate ſhip, in which ſhe was badly crippled in her ſails, rigging, and ſpars and had half her crew either killed or wounded. The loſs and damage on board the pirate was not aſcertained, but was believed to be very great, as, after making three unſucceſsful attempts to board the Indian, ſhe abandoned the enterpriſe, hauled her wind, and ſtood to the ſouthward. The pirate was much ſuperior to the Indian in ſize and weight of metal.

BOSTON, August 19.

STORM.

A tremenduous rain storm, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and deep-toned peals of thunder, which made the welkin ring and the earth tremble, burst suddenly upon us on Saturday last about 4 o'clock, P. M. In the course of twenty or thirty minutes the streets were completely deluged with water; in some of them an unbroken sheet, rapidly descending to its level and home in the neighbouring streams, was presented to the eye, for a considerable time after the storm had subsided. The lightning was stronger and more brilliant than ever we beheld it; the loud thunder, which shook every building to its foundation, and reverberated from afar was terribly sublime. The grandeur of the scene it is not easy to describe, but the sensations it excited will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. The electric fluid was seen to play and sparkle and blaze on the Franklin rods. Several houses unprotected by these conductors were struck and much injured, in one of them, three persons, brothers, the eldest about 15 years of age, the sons of a Mr. Loney, were killed; in another a lady was severely shocked, several persons in different houses were slightly shocked.—The passengers in the Versailles mail stage were wonderfully preserved—the horses, just as the stage entered the suburbs, were all knocked down—but only one was killed.—*Kentucky Reporter.*

PRESIDENT BOYER.

[A citizen of this vicinity lately transmitted to the Preſident of the Haytian Republic, a work on the ſubject of Negro Slavery; which the Preſident received and acknowledged in the following very eloquent and animated note.]

Port-au-Prince, June 9, 1818.

SIR,—I have received the Pamphlet you were ſo good as to ſend me; and am ſenſible of your obliging preſent. I have peruſed the work with the moſt lively intereſt, and cannot but applaud the motives which induced you to publiſh it. I fondly cheriſh the idea that the exertions of the philanthrophiſts, amongſt whom you are ſo honorably diſtinguiſhed, will, 'ere long, be crowned with the moſt brilliant ſucceſs, and that humanity will no longer groan under the barbarous laws which ſtill ſupport, in ſome countries, the atrocious ſyſtem of slavery. It will be your glory and conſolation, Sir, and that of thoſe who like you, conſecrate their talents and leiſure in pleading at the tribunal of reaſon the ſacred cauſe of the oppreſſed, to ſee thoſe victims of an odious cupidity one day reſtored to the dignity of men, and enjoying their right of returning unceaſing thanks to Heaven, in gratitude for what they owe to you.

Continue, Sir, to fulfil the honorable deſign you have engaged in. Your Philanthropic devotedneſs, your ardent zeal to promote the cauſe of juſtice and

ublic morals, will make you deſerving of the eſteem and veneration of your contemporaries and poſterity. For myſelf, I feel a real ſatisfaction in offering you the expreſſion of theſe ſentiments, and in aſſuring you that I will do every thing in my power to co-operate with you in the holy work of regenerating thoſe of our brethern who have been raviſhed of their liberty.

I have the honor to ſalute you, &c.

J. P. Boyer.

Something Uncommon!

Doctor Mitchell has publiſhed in the *N. York Gazette* the following intereſting, curious, and uncommon death of *fiſhes* and *whales*, driven aſhore on the coaſt of South Carolina, during the drought of July 1818.

George-Town, (S. C.) *July* 30.

"Dear Sir—I trouble you with this communication relative to a moſt extraordinary, and to us a moſt unaccountable circumſtance, that has attracted the attention and excited the curioſity of thoſe reſiding in this vicinity. The ſummer retreat of the generality of inhabitants of the adjacent country is ſituated upon the ſmall Iſlands which are extended along the ſea-coaſt, and which at preſent exhibit a ſpectacle totally unprecedented in the recollection of their oldeſt ſojourners. The entire ſeaboard, together with the waters that bound or interſect it, are ſtrewed with an immenſe quantity of the carcaſſes of fiſh, conſiſting not only of the various ſpecies generally attendant, but of many that have been but ſeldom previouſly witneſſed in theſe latitudes. There are, likewiſe, a vaſt quantity floating near the ſurface of the water in a ſtate nearly approaching to torpidity, ſome of which have been caught, and when from motives of curioſity again caſt into their natural element, have made an exertion of their remaining powers of action merely to propel themſelves either upon or to the ſhore. Six of the whale ſpecies, have been diſcovered upon the beach, a few miles diſtance from the entrance of the harbour; the largeſt about 20 feet in length. It is more than probable that the extinction of their vital actions, has originated from the ſame ſource.

"Many hypotheſes have been circulated with reference to the cauſe, yet none have been either ſupported or corroborated by reaſons in any way ſatisfactory. The exiſting conjectures are not even probable. The ſurface of the ſea is coated with an extraneous ſubſtance of an unctuous appearance, which at times emits an extremely diſagreeable fœter, but entirely diſtinct from the edos exhaled from the putereſcene of animal matter, which is an evidence of its not being the effect, but it is in ſome degree connected with the cauſe of the mortality of the fiſh. The agitation of the waves or ſurf does not create the uſual foamy appearance, but the bubbles are large and inſolated; in ſome proportion glutinous.

"The heat has been for ſome weeks exceſſively intenſe, the thermometer being ſeldom below 90 of Farenheit. The winds have been for the greater portion of the time from the ſouthward and weſtward, attended with very little rain; but after every ſhower the offenſive exhalation is conſiderably diminiſhed, which indicates, in the opinion of many, that the drought has an affinity to the cauſe. I will not pretend to obtrude the various ſuppoſitions, and merely relate the ſimple fact, truſting that your ſagacity and ſcientific reſearch, aided by an extenſive acquaintance with ichthyology, will enable you to aſſign ſome reaſon in explanation of this phenomenen, and to diſſipate the darkneſs that ſurrounds it.

"Your goodneſs will, I hope, excuſe this intruſion upon your politeneſs, which has been prompted by the requeſt of gentlemen of the firſt reſpectability, and has been inſtigated by an admiration for your literary character, and the feelings with which I have the honor to be, with the ſincereſt reſpect, your obedient ſervant,

"J. Motte Alston.

"To Samuel Mitchell, Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory, Surgeon General of the Militia of the State of New-York, &c."

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1818.

Arrived this morning the Packet from Pictou, latest English dates are to the 11th ult.

The Papers by the John, which we have been favoured with are to the 11th August.—At that period Her Majeſty the Queen's Health, continued to improve, and she had ſo far recovered that orders were ſent to Carlton-Houſe to meet the Prince Regent on his return from Brighton, and to inform him of her palpable amendment.

It is ſtated that the Allied Armies are to quit the French Territories in the firſt week of October.

The accounts of the crops of all kinds in the different parts of England and Scotland, are ſtated to be ſuperior this ſeaſon to any that have been experienced for many years. Harveſt was nearly finiſhed at our latest dates.

We regret in having to ſtate that another Fire has happened at St. Johns, Newfld. That place ſeems devoted to the ravages of that particular element.—Nine Houſes and one of the Ordnance Stores were conſumed upon the 27th ult. it is attributed to be through careleſsness and irregular conduct of the occupier of the houſe where it broke out.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED,

Sept. 13, Brigantine Peter and Sarah, Eastridge, Biddeford.
—— 18, Brig John, Campbell, London,

CLEARED,

Sept. 14, Schr. Mary, Saunderson, St. Johns, Newfdld.
—— 16, Ship Mary, Richardson, Deal, for orders.

Arrived yeſterday from London, Paſſengers in the John Mrs. Fanning, and Daughters.

For the Prince Ed. Isld. Gazette.

Mr. Editor,

I am a ſtranger, having arrived in this Colony in June laſt, and being out of employment for the moſt part of the time ſince my arrival, the little Caſh I brought along with me is no longer adequate to ſupport my family; I am unaccuſtomed to work with the Axe, having been brought up in Britain to Road making; I have been lately induced to work with a farmer for little more than my victuals: Obſerving in your Gazette of the 7th of this month, an Advertiſement ſtating that a number of Road Contracts will be entered into after the 18th inſt. for works to be completed by the laſt of next month, I cannot help remarking, that, although I have been, and ſtill am, very deſirous of Contracting for ſome of thoſe Roads, I am apprehenſive the plan will prove abortive, the time allowed is ſhort, the ſeaſon is far advanced, and the labouring claſs of the community are ſo buſily employed in ſecuring their crops, which through the bounty of Providence are very plentiful, that I can get none to leave their homes and work at the Roads, unleſs I undertake to pay them twice as much as they can poſſibly earn, beſides Mr. Editor, I am informed, that the winter ſets in ſome ſeaſons very early in this part of the world, and that if I do not provide ſome kind of a winter habitation for myſelf and family before the laſt of next month, it may be out of my power to do it afterwards. This, Sir, induces me to aſk a queſtion or two through the medium of your uſeful paper, merely for information, viz.—Has it been in contemplation for any length of time to have made theſe improvements on the Roads? If ſo, why were they not attended to, at a ſeaſon of the year when they would have coſt Government about half what they will coſt now? or is the work ſo quickly to be finiſhed in order to enable the Gentlemen Electors of Queen's County, and King's County to repair to Charlotte-Town and George-Town for the enſuing Elections? It appears there is no occaſion for any improvements in Prince County. It is a circumſtance well known, and which, I think, none will attempt to deny, that a few months ago, many perſons like myſelf, acquainted with Road making, were walking the Streets of this Town idle, and when they could no longer ſubſiſt without money or employment, were compelled through neceſſity, to abandon our Iſland, and to ſeek for refuge on foreign ſhores, many of whom, it is to be feared, will at a future period, be actively employed, in the States of America in making Roads for our enemies, if not engaged in arms againſt us, and in piloting them into our Harbours and Rivers. If you, Sir, think the foregoing remarks deſerving of room in your Gazette it will be acknowledged as a favour by

Advena.

Charlotte-Town, Sept. 12th, 1818.

To the Electors of Charlotte-Town and Royalty,

Gentlemen,

I Return you my moſt cordial thanks for the honor conferred on me laſt year, of being elected a Member to repreſent this Town and Royalty, in General Aſſembly, and beg leave again to repeat the offer of my ſervices in that capacity, and the ſolicitation of your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election; aſſuring you that ſhould I again be honored with your ſuffrages, that my beſt ability ſhall be exerted in a conſcientious diſcharge of the public truſt committed to my care,

I am with great reſpect, Gentlemen,
Your humble Servant,

PAUL MABEY.

Charlotte-Town, Sept. 14th, 1818.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

☞ The Editor will thank ſuch of the Country and Town Subſcribers, as have not already paid the firſt half year's Subſcription to this Paper up to the 15th June 1818, to forward the ſame as ſoon as poſſible.

The Gout cured or the Chimney Sweeper's mistake.

An attorney being grievously afflicted with the gout, which confined him several weeks to his chamber, launched out into all the extravagences of passion which generally attend that excruciating disorder. His pain was excessive, that, though at all other times he was not addicted to profaneness of speech, he upon this occasion exercised his tongue in the most bitter invectives, cursing his leg, and wishing the d—l and d—n would rid him of it rather than to undergo such torture and pain. A chimney sweeper had been that day directed to come and sweep the kitchen chimney; he sent his boy before him with a message that he would immediately follow; the boy in order to prepare for his masters coming, got up the chimney to observe the state of it, but in coming down he mistook his course, and came down the chimney of the chamber were the attorney was sitting cursing his gouty leg. To account for the boy's mistake, it must be observed, that both kitchen and chamber chimneys had the same funnel to convey out the smoke.—The boy seeing the attorney, made his obeisance in his way, and said, 'your servant sir, my master is coming immediately." The attorney, forgetting or probably being unacquainted with the circumstance of the chimney being to be swept, thought that the imprecation he had uttered, had really called forth the devil: and he was so agitated with the idea, that forgetful of the disorder he laboured under, he jumped of his chair, and to the astonishment of all the family, went down into the kitchen as if the gout had never visited him: but what is most extraordinary he has never since been in the least troubled with it.

THE TWO HIGHLANDERS.

There are now, or at least were, a few years ago living at the village of Three Rivers, Canada, two venerable Highlanders, who fought in the opposite armies at the battle of Culloden, which terminated the Scoth rebellion of 1745-6. Their names are Sinclair and Macdonald. The latter fought under the banners of the Pretender, and at the final defeat of the unfortunate Charles Edward, escaped from Scotland and ultimately settled in Canada. Sinclair fought in the Regiment called the Fraser Highlanders, attached to the Royal Forces. This corps formed a part of Wolfe's army, which invaded Canada, and on the peace of 1763, he left the regiment, and settled at Three Rivers. Both of them were private soldiers at home; but in Canada they acquired handsome properties by hard and honest industry, and their children have intermarried with the most wealthy and respectable inhabitants of the province. They are hospitable to all strangers, especially to the Scotch, but will not call them by any other name than North Britons, as having been born since the union with England. They also live on the best terms, and never meet without a hearty shake of the hand, but daily jeer each other, the one on the signal defeat of "the rebels" at Culloden, and the other on his friend's abandonment of their "legitimate Prince." It is remarkable that Macdonald, the soldier of Stuart, dresses in the English fashion of the last century, and that Sinclair the soldier of Cumberland most religiously adheres to the costume of a highland laird of the 17th century. The are each about one hundred years of age, and are very fine specimens of the hard features and athletic forms of the highlanders at the days of other years. Sinclair especially with his decorated bonnet and ample plaid, seated at the door of his neat and hospitable mansion, quaffing the Indian leaf, is an object of peculiar intereft to every person who visits the beautiful village of the Three Rivers: and when they depart this life, there will be a blank in society that no addition can fill to equal advantage.

KALEIDOSCOPE.

The following curious calculation has been made of the number of changes this wonderful instrument will admit: "supposing the instrument to contain 20 small pieces of glass, &c. and that you make 10 changes in each minute, it will take the inconceivable space of 462,880,889,576 years and 360 days to go through the immense variety of changes it is capable of producing; amounting (according to our frail idea of the nature of things) to an eternity. Or if you take any 12 small pieces and make 10 changes in each minute, it will then take 32,264 days, or 91 years and 49 days to exhaust its variations. However exaggerated this statement may appear to some, it is actually the case.

To the Electors of Queen's County, Prince Edward Island.

FOR a course of years Gentlemen, I have been honored with your suffrages, which I recollect with gratitude.

I now once more, (perhaps the last) offer myself to you, as one of the Candidates at the ensuing Election.—How I have acted will appear by the Journals of the Lower House of Assembly,—my early ideas of right and wrong have been often roused to enthusiasm, from the confidence reposed in me by you, so that I acted as if you had been looking on. The sincerity of my intention comforts me now when I cast a retrospective glance at my first conduct as to the interest of this country: though I could not always calculate upon events buried in other mens passion and the womb of time. The fermentation arising from a heterogeneous combination of land-jobbers, needy officers of government, petty-fogging attornies, and plundering agents of land-proprietors, hath been such, that for a half a century this Colony, with its good soil, in the centre of the Fisheries of the Gulph of St. Lawrence, is still an infant; while its wrangling nurses agreed in nothing but to starve it and perpetuate this infancy. The advocates of Loyalists and true representation here have been alternatively the sycophants and robbers of men of political influence at home, according to shuffling convenience to support their own extravagance here. The necessitous, Bankrupts and Gamblers of Ireland, England, and Scotland, have not been far from admittance to the Bench and Bar, and from their address they mislead their superiors in rank both here and at home.

I have learned that convivial and travelling judges, crammed their heads and bellies with politics and good cheer, while they left the spiders to puruse their law books upon their shelves, and permitted petty fogging attorneys to fleece the country. Whether this painting be high or faintly shaded, it is your interest now to consider what men you appoint to represent you in the House of Assembly: as you are the source, you are to expect purity and sense from your own election.

The collision of old tricks and late jarring interests, without your interference, hath produced 2*s.* per hundred acres of Land Quit Rent: the Crown originally meant the Quit Rent to be laid out for the good of the Island; if we apply regularly and constitutionally we shall obtain this now, then the Land Proprietors and Lords forming the board of Trade, will see it meliorate the face of the Country.—His Majesty's Ministers are libelled if it be said that any party have interest at home to do what ever they please here.—The Quit Rent can be made a spur to our Agriculture and Fisheries, which will redound more to the benefit of our parent country, than to allow any penurious men to swallow it up; the gleaning from the industrious cultivators, and monopolizers of the wilderness would better be employed in extirpating the ravenous bears of the country. We can have no more disputes with the great Land Proprietors, the 2*s.* the hundred acres will calm all, and be enough to cultivate and harmonize the country at last. The physical strength of this Island, as well as all the Continent of North America, and Cape Breton is advancing with such accelerated progression that the calculations of crowded Europeans are generally erroneous. As to this Island, in particular an insular situation, in this fishing Mediterranean, will make us the natural peaceful and productive child of the British Empire; as now we can say our property is not afloat since the Prince Regent hath graciously, liberally and judiciously told the cultivators and former gamblers of Land Speculators the terms upon which they respectively stand,—these are the points, in my opinion, we ought to consider and avail ourselves of as early as possible, and if thwarted therein by superior interest as a Province we ought constitutionally to shew our wishes, to be united to N. Scotia,---my friends will excuse me for such a general Address, as during the reaping days I must remain at home,

I am Gentlemen, with gratitude,
Your most obedient and
Sincere friend,
ANGUS M'AULAY.

Charlotte-Town, Sept. 4th, 1818.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1818. No. 45.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by my Proclamation issued on the first day of October, 1816, it was notified that it was intended on the part of the Crown to fix a Scale for future payment of Quit Rents and that a new rate of Quit Rent would commence on the 25th June in that Year, and that the first half yearly payment would be demanded on the 25th day of December following:

And Whereas the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department has, in a Despatch bearing date, Downing Street, 30th May last, communicated to me, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been bountifully and graciously pleased to alter the rate of Quit Rent heretofore payable by the Landed Proprietors of this Island to Two Shillings per Hundred Acres, as relates to Townships and parts of Townships; but that His Royal Highness, in giving so great an advantage to the Proprietors, feels it Just, at the same time to express his intention, of rigidly enforcing the future payment of such Quit Rent;—and upon a full consideration of the question, His Royal Highness has been pleased to decide that in all cases where the total payment of each Proprietor shall exceed Twenty pounds, or where the Proprietor shall be resident in Great-Britain, the Grantees shall in every such case have the option allowed by the Act, of making their half yearly payments either to the Receiver General in Prince Edward Island, or to his Deputy in London, it being understoood that whether made there or in this Island, it is to be made within fourteen days after the day on which it becomes due.

It is the further pleasure of His Royal Highness that an additional indulgence shall be granted to such Proprietors as shall have previous to the Year 1816, more or less regularly paid the Quit Rent on their respective Grants, of the nature and extent of which eventual indulgence public Notice will be given by the Receiver General.

It is clearly to be understood that no alteration is to take place relative to the tenure of Town and Pasture Lots in the respective Towns and Royalties—these are to continue under the Terms of their original Grants—there appearing to His Royal Highness to be no reason for giving to such proprietors any indulgence beyond what is afforded them by remitting the arrears which have been generally remitted.

The further pleasure of His Royal Highness is, that the Proprietors of Township Lands, shall be released from the obligation imposed by their Original Grants of settling them with Foreign Protestants, provided that within Ten Years from December 1816, the Lands shall have been settled with other Persons in the proportions specified in their Original Grants.

I have therefore thought fit, to issue this my Proclamation, publicly to notify such his Royal Highness's Cracious determination for the information and guidance of all Persons whom it doth or may concern.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, this Twenty-Eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, *Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,
Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the sam &c. &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS I have though fit that the General Assembly of this Island should be dissolved.

Now I do issue this Proclamation declaring the said General Assembly dissolved—of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take Notice and Govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this First day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry,

God save the King.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT *the Business carried on at Lewis-Town, on this Island, under the Firm of* WILLIAM MADDOX HILL, & CO. *will be discontinued on the first day of August next ensuing, and that the same will in future be carried on under the Firm of John Hill & Son, for account of the said John Hill, & William Maddox Hill.*

J. HILL,
JOHN HILL, *Attorney to W. M. Hill.*

Lewis Town, July 27, 1818.

New and Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber has recieved this morning and offers for sale on the very lowest terms, a large addition to his present supply, comprehending

Cloths, Cottons, Muslins, Silks, Hosiery,
Hardware and Jewellery, in great variety,
Nails and Sickles,
Tea, Soap, Port-Wine,
Lime-Juice, Indigo,
Snuffs, Spices, Raisins, Tobacco, &c. &c.

In that Store belonging to Mr. Bremner, and immediately beyond Mr. Cambridge's.

William Young.

August 22.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be obliged to resort to legal measures for the recovery of the same.

Alexander M'Millan,
Donald Blue.

Sept. 10, 1818.

Valuable Real Estate for sale.

To be Sold by Auction,

On Saturday the 3d day of October next, at the hour of 4 o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Howell's Hotel,
(If not previously disposed of at private Sale,)

THE FARM

formerly owned and occupied by Hugh Montgomery, Esq. known by the name of Penman's Point, and situated at the northern extremity of Township 13, Parish of Richmond, Prince County. This place contains 300 acres of Land, 60 of which are in a high state of cultivation, and will be found from the many advantages it possesses a most desirable residence. An indisputable title will be given, and any further information made known on application to the Hon. George Wright, the Hon. William Johnstone, or to the Subscriber, who will be on the Premises until the day of Sale.

John J. Campbell.

Charlotte-Town, Sept. 22, 1818.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the late General Assembly of this Island has been dissolved, and Writs have issued for the calling of a new Assembly.

Now I do issue this Proclamation appointing Tuesday the Third day of November next, as the time of Meeting the said General Assembly, so ordered to be called together, and they are hereby required to meet accordingly on Tuesday the Third day of November next, at Charlotte-Town, *for the dispatch of Business*, of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Island, at Charlotte-Town, this Third day of September, one Thousand Eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,

Fade Goff, Deputy Provl. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Quit Rent Office, July 28th, 1818.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to grant the following Indulgence to *Certain proprietors* of Land in this Island *who have stated to Office that they have regularly paid the Quit Rents on their respective Grants between the Years* 1802 *and the 24th June* 1816, *viz.*

II. Any Proprietor or Agent who shall be able to produce the Receiver's Certificate of having *Regularly* paid the origiual Quit Rent from 1802 to the 24th June, 1816, shall receive a remission for the period of six years, of one half the Quit Rent to which he would be otherwise liable under present regulations.

II. Any Proprietor who shall produce the Receiver's Certificate of having paid one Year's Quit Rent on his Land between the Years 1802 and 1816, shall receive the same rate of indulgence for one Year, and so in proportion to the number of Years for which he can produce Certificates of his having *regularly* paid up the full Quit Rent of his Lands; but it is to be distinctly understood that in all these cases whenever this limited period of indulgence shall have expired, the Lands will thence forward continue to be subject to the full Quit Rent of Two Shillings per hundred Acres.

If on settling the Arrears of Quit Rent up to the 24th June last past, at the new rate, any balance remains in the Receiver's hands, it will either be paid to such Proprietor or carried to his Account at his option.

The Quit Rent will for the future be no longer received from *Tenants*—The Receiver will look for payment, only to Proprietors.

J. E. Carmichael,
R. G. of Quit Rent.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned *Alexander Campbell & Samuel Welsford*, both of this Island, Merchants, carried on under the Firm of Campbell & Welsford, was on the 16th day of May last dissolved by mutual consent. All Debts due thereto, to be paid to the said Alexander Campbell, on or before the first day of August next ensuing, who is duly authorised to receive the same, and to whom all demands against the said Firm will be presented.

Witness the hands of the parties, at Bedeque, in Prince Edward Island, this 28th day of May 1818.

Alexander Campbell,
Samuel Welsford.

LONDON, July 20.

We received, on Saturday and yeſterday, the Paris Papers of Wedneſday and Thurſday laſt. One of the Journals of the latter day, and only one (the *Gazette de France*) takes at length ſome notice of the conſpiracy. We have hitherto treated this alledged plot with indifference; giving, however, ſeveral letters reſpecting it, which we could rely upon, as detailing the different reports current at Paris, and we have done ſo becauſe we conſidered it in a great degree a myſtification. If, however, there *has been* a conſpiracy, it is one of a very novel nature, for, according to all the narratives of it that have been in circulation, the conſpirators muſt have been conſpiring againſt themſelves. The following is the paragraph which we alluded to in the Gazette de France:

"A procedure has been going on for about 10 or 12 days againſt the Sieurs Champdelaine, Marechal de Camp on the retired liſt; Songy, formerly a Staff Officer; Romilly, Brevet Chief de Bat. talion; and Joannis, who were arreſted on the 21 inſt. by order of the *Juge d'Inſtruction.*— Nothing has tranſpired as to the nature of this affair; which appears to be odious with regard to the nature of the offence charged, and fooliſh with reſpect to its object and means of execution. It is ſtated that Lieutenant Gen. Canuel, againſt whom a *mandat* of arreſt had iſſued, has been abſent from home ſince the arreſt of the perſons accuſed, and that the Officers of Juſtice who went to his reſidence have ſealed up the papers which he left there. Several witneſſes have been examined. Nothing more decidedly proves the little importance attached by public opinion to this event, or the little apprehenſion excited by the preſumed inſtigators of a plot as ridiculous as criminal, which is ſuppoſed to be the object of proſecution, than the progreſſive riſe of the public funds, which were yeſterday at 78f.

The above paragraph is in the poſtſcript of the Gazette de France, as if it had been juſt allowed to be publiſhed: the other papers are completely ſilent upon the ſubject.

SLAVE TRADE.

The Moniteur of Wedneſday contains the following Official Notice:

"*Miniſtry of the Marine and Colonies.*"

"The brig l'Argus, commanded by M. de Melay, Captain of a Frigate, ſet ſail the 8th inſt. from L'Orient for Senegal.

"It was preceded in the voyage to that Colony by the goelette l'Iris, diſpatched from Rochefort the 29th April laſt, and the aviſo le Moucheron, ſent from Toulon the 10th ult.

"The Commanders of theſe veſſels, which are to be ſtationed at Senegal, have orders to viſit French ſhips, and to ſeize thoſe which ſhall be found to be employed in the traffic known by the name of the Slave Trade, and which is formally prohibited by the Law of the 15th April, 1818, as well as by the Ordinance of his Majeſty, dated the 8th January, 1817, and the 24th June laſt."

We have received from a reſpectable Correſpondent, a letter concerning the late Conſpiracy at Paris, from which the following is an extract.

PARIS, July 13.—The conſpiracy of the Princes, which was at firſt regarded with indifference by the independent French, who are equally diſgutted with the Ultra-Royaliſt and Miniſterialiſts, begins to produce in Paris a ſerious ſenſation, ſince it has been reported that the King himſelf was not a ſtranger to the plot. On an affair ſo delicate, and reſpecting which there are two parties equally intereſted to cover themſelves with the veil of myſtery, I can only give you the ſubſtance of converſations in the moſt reſpectable circles of the Capital, without anſwering for the truth of them, farther than by the connexion between this deſign, and circumſtances which are publicly known. The following is the moſt reaſonable report on the ſubject.

Louis XVIII, though diſpleaſed with his Royal Brother and the Princes his Nephews, nevertheleſs anxiouſly deſires to ſecure the ſucceſſion of the Crown in his family. His age and his infirmities will not allow him to live long, and the peaceable habits which he contracted while in a private life, make him often wiſh for the pleaſures of retirement. He would have no objection to abdicate in favour of his Brother, in order to ſecure for him the Throne, before the departure of the foreign troops, and before any accident diſturbs the good underſtanding of the principal Courts, and thereby preſents favourable chances to the enemies of his dynaſty. But this Monarch, who has gradually rendered himſelf the ſlave of his Miniſters, dares not only declare his wiſhes. He would not be unwilling, it is ſaid, to have the appearance of being forced to this ſtep; and it is confidently reported that he had certain knowledge of the conſpiracy, but that he delayed declaring himſelf until he ſhould be freed from his Overſeers.

What ſeems beyond doubt is, that a great man who for three years has in ſome meaſure held the deſtiny of France in his hands, and who affects on every occaſion to ridicule the *ſoi disante* Conſtitutionaliſts, was not a ſtranger to the audacious attempt which was to have been made— an attempt to ſome ſeems only deferred, while others always affect to doubt of its exiſtence, and perſiſt in calling it a conſpiracy a la Fouche.— This Fouche *(moine defroque)* Chief of the Police under Robeſpierre, under the Directory, and even under Bonaparte, was in France the inventor of the infernal ſyſtem of exciting by his agents-plans of commotion and conſpiracy in order to pry into the ſecret diſpoſitions of perſons, and then craftily betray them by traitors of their own party. But in the preſent caſe the opinion moſt generally ſupported is, that the conſpiracy is real, and involves conſideration of the higheſt importance.

CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDAS.

The next arrivals from America will be looked for with ſome anxiety. As the capture of Penſacola is no longer doubtful, we may now hope to know why it has been ſeized. All *ſound precedents*, indeed would have taught us to expect a directly contrary courſe, and that the Governments of Europe would have been apprized, by ſome public manifeſto, of the cauſes which reduced America to the neceſſity of ſeeking from war what ſhe could not obtain from negociation. It has pleaſed the Republican Cabinet, however, to abandon the old-faſhioned policy of legitimate Monarchies, and to model its proceedings upon the repulſive practice of Napoleon, who firſt invaded, and then, condeſcended to explain. The bitter fruits of this ſyſtem, he was deſtined afterwards to gather; and his preſent condition furniſhes AN INSTRUCTIVE LESSON to all who may be ambitious of imitating ſo dangerous an example. There is ſomething in injuſtice however exerciſed, which always arrays the feeiings of mankind againſt thoſe who inflict it."—*Courier.*

THE FUNDS.

The news obtained yeſterday, from the United States, which leads to the probability of war between that country and Spain, produced another conſiderable decline in the funds to day, when at an early hour this morning about £300,000 Conſols were done at 76 1-2 and the Omnium fell to 1 1-2 diſcount, but afterwards recovered 1-2 per cent.

The dreſſes of the boat's crew of of the Royal Sovereign yacht, who are to be in attendance on the Prince Regent, were ſubmitted to his Royal Highneſs, who ſuggeſted ſeveral taſteful alterations, which have, of courſe been adopted. *Jack* feels himſelf ſo very fine with his *laced velvet cap* and his other *decorations*, that he is afraid to appear on ſhore for fear of being *quized* as a *ſea-dandy!*

The Furniture and Table Stores of the Royal Yachts are furniſhed by the Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward of the Houſehold. In the Royal Sovereign, there is a complete kitchen, with wine cellars, ice-houſe, and every other accomodation neceſſary to alleviate the *hardships* of a ſea voyage.

The celebrated General Caſtanos died at Barcelona early in the month of July.

Advices from Gibraltar confirm the previous accounts of the appearance of the plague at Fez, Tangiers, and other places, within the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco, where it was committing its ravages.

It is expected that there will be a greater number of Petitions for undue returns to the next Parliament than for many years back.

"A letter from Odeſſa, dated the 14th ult. ſtates, that the fortreſſes of Tiraſpol and d'Ackerman will be demoliſhed, as in the preſent ſtate of the Ruſſian frontiers they are entirely uſeleſs.

"By a letter received from Conſtantinople, we are informed, that the Kaleidoſcopes have even penetrated the walls of the ancient Byzantium, and are the delight of the fair captives of the Seraglio.

NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

For the following intereſting obſervations on the ſtate of the ice in the Arctic Circles, and the probability of the Northern expedition acccompliſhing its objects, we are indebted to the intelligent Captain of one of our Greenland ſhips, recently arrived here;—

"The probability of the ſhips which have ſailed to the North attaining one or more of the ends ſought, is a ſubject on which much argument has been uſed, and much difference of opinion expreſſed. On the morning of the 8th June, I was in lat. 79 deg. 40 min. N. about 40 miles diſtant from the land, reaching to the South, along the edge of the ice, and at that time ſaw both ſhips beating into Magdalen Bay. As early as the 2d May, I was in lat. 70 deg. 10 min. N. and had found the country remarkably open until I approached 78 deg. 40 min. N. Beyond this the ice was more conſiderable in quantity, and much more compact, ſo as to increaſe the difficulty of our progreſs farther, but not ſufficient to preclude our reaching what is called the faſt ice. Here was preſented an obſtacle which nothing could overcome but a long ſucceſſion of northerly winds, which, if occurring, might be expected to ſeparate and force it down. The interval between the 2d May and 4th June, I was chiefly in low latitudes, but previous to the 10th, was again as far as 79 deg. 44 min. N. The ice had, indeed, come down a conſiderable diſtance, but remained equally cloſe and ſolid, ſo that I am poſitive no rational hope could at that time be entertained of reaching, or even coming near the Pole.

"The other objects of the expedition I have no doubt will be fully realized, viz. the aſcertaining whether Spitsbergen be an Iſland, or joins ſome other land; and the inveſtigating the ſituations of the bays, inlets, &c. &c. The ice this ſeaſon ſeparated very early from the land, which circumſtance was certainly favourable to the minor, if not particularly ſo to the major objects of the undertaking. In giving my opinion decidedly againſt the probability of the great end to which we anxiouſly look being attained, it is but right to ſay, that I have witneſſed the ſtate of the country for more than 19 years, and comparing the preſent with ſome of the former, appearances are far leſs promiſing than I have before ſeen. In the year 1816, I reached the latitude of 82 deg. 15 min. N. and could ſee no obſtacles but might eaſily have been ſurmounted, had it been my wiſh to proceed further.---This ariſes, as I have before obſerved, from the ice not ſeparating, as in the ſeaſon I have named, in its deſcent down to the ſouth, but continuing cloſe and unaltered."—*Hull Paper.*

GRENOCK, July 21.

The whale ſhip John arrived here laſt night from Greenland, full. The whole of the ſhips left had been ſucceſsfully fiſhed; and the expedition to the Pole was ſpoken with us as far as 80.—*Glaſgow Courier.*

THE FUNDS.

Thurſday Evening, July 30.

The Funds have this afternoon fallen more than 1-2 per cent, and it was ſuppoſed that there was ſome further news from Spain, or the United States, relative to the operations in the Floridas, but the opinion was ill founded, as there was no further intelligence whatever than we have communicated above, and the fall may be attributed, as is uſual of late, to the manœuvres of the jobbers. This was ſettling day for the Omnium account, which proves to be more extenſive than was imagined, as a number of perſons had preferred dealing in the Omnium, rather than in the Conſols; the fluctuation being more conſiderable, the profits were frequently larger. Contrary to expectation, inſtead of its being, as is technically termed, a *bear account*, it turns out to be a *bull account*, as it is ſaid no leſs than 2 millions of the Omnium remain undelivered, which muſt be brought up in the public Market to-morrow. The funds, without recovering in any degree from the depreſſion, cloſed at the following reduced prices:—Red. Ann. 77 5 8—Conſols 76 3-4—Ditto for Account, 77—Omnium 1 diſcount.

The private letters received to day from the French capital, ſeem to expreſs more diſtruſt than uſual reſpecting the probable ſtate of affairs when the allied troops ſhall have been withdrawn. We do not know whether any great confidence is to be repoſed in theſe ſtatements. Each individual ſpeaks from his own ſeparate ſources of knowledge, and one or two of them mention particular facts, which ſeem to indicate a continuance of the hoſtile diſpoſition entertained by French Officers in the army againſt the Engliſh viſitors. A few days ago we received a letter containing an account of two duels between two Engliſh Gentlemen and a French Colonel. To-day a Correſpondent informs us that a very unpleaſant affair took place in the gardens of Luxemburg Palace, between an Engliſh gentleman and one of the French military, who was eſcorting a female.—The provocation is ſaid to have been, that the Engliſhman took notice of the female, while under the protection of the Frenchman, and without any invitation on her part. The parties came to blows, but they were ſoon ſeparated, and a repreſentation of the occurrence was made to the Police. What was the reſult, we are not informed. We do not apprehend that any thing more is to be gathered from this, than that it was a difference not at all ariſing from national antipathies.

Advices from Cadiz of the 10th July, mention, that from unforſeen circumſtances, the great Expedition as it is termed, preparing in that port, would not ſail before September, which it is now ſaid will proceed to the River Plate, with 12,000 men, if they can be procured, which is a matter of conſiderable doubt.

Letters from Corrunna, dated 11th ultimo, received at Lloyd's, ſtate, that there was a fleet of inſurgents off that port, and others cruiſing between Cape Finniſtirre and Cape Ortegal, boarding all the coaſting veſſels; their force is ſtated to be a corvette, a ſchooner brig, two ſchooners, and four chaſſemarees or luggers, the latter prizes, which they had taken and manned. The captures made by this ſquadron, are eſtimated to exceed forty ſail of merchantmen, ſome of them very valuable. From Vigo we learn, under the ſame date, that all the veſſels in the harbour had been ordered above the fort, on account of the Inſurgent privateers having been ſeen in the offing.

Accounts from Jamaica ſtate, that the crops in that Iſland are more plentiful this ſeaſon than they have been for many years paſt, particularly on the ſugar plantations.

It is remarked in a Paris paper that, according to accounts from Stockholm, Sweden appears to be the only country that does not this year participate in the hopes of a plentiful harveſt, which prevail throughout the reſt of Europe.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1818.

A Poll for the Election of two Members to Repreſent Charlotte-Town, in the General Aſſembly of this Colony, was opened at the Court-Houſe on Thurſday laſt, when SAMUEL NELSON, and PAUL MABEY, Eſquires, were propoſed and returned without oppoſition.

A National Monument to the memory of our late much beloved, and ever to be regretted, Princeſs CHARLOTTE of WALES, is to be erected by the voluntary feeling of the British Empire, and the intention is transmitted to His Excellency the Lt. Governor, in this diſtant, tho' we truſt, no leſs affectionate part of his Majeſty's Dominions, that his Majeſty's ſubjects may be enabled to contribute to thoſe feelings which are ſo generally excited. The following Proſpectus has been handed to us and will ſhew the manner in which this laudable undertaking has commenced, viz.

National Monument to the memory of Her Royal Highneſs the late Princeſs

CHARLOTTE OF WALES AND COBURG.

HER Royal Highneſs the Duchess of YORK having graciouſly condeſcended to allow Mr. Mathew Wyatt to name her the Patroneſs of his plan for raiſing a *Cenotaph* to the memory of the late beloved and lamented Princeſs, public Subſcriptions are ſolicited for this deſired object.

The generous ſpirit of the British public, which has ever ſhewn itſelf ready at the call of patriotiſm in the hour of victory to perpetuate the memory of the brave, is now called upon in the hour of mourning, by the voice of affection and diſappointed hope, to perpetuate that of exalted virtue and departed worth.

To make the offering as general as the feeling of ſorrow is ſincere, no ſum exceeding *One Guinea* will be received from any one Subſcriber; whilſt the ſmalleſt ſum, as a tribute of reſpect, will be accepted.

The Cenotaph will be erected on ſome public ſpot, and ſhould ſufficient funds be raiſed, the Temple which is to contain the Monumental Group, will be conſtructed ſo that it may be appropriated to the purpoſes of Divine Worſhip, and conſtituted a Free Church; thus making it, in ſtyle, magnitude, as well as utility, commenſurate with the ſum ſubſcribed.

Committee.—Major General Sir Henry Torrens, K. C. B.
George Ricketts Nutall, M. D.
William Henry Pyne, Eſq.
Benjamin Rotch, jun. Eſq.

Treaſurers—Meſſrs. Drummonds, Bankers, London.

Books are open for Subſcriptions at all the principal Bankers in Town and Country.

All communications may be directed to B. Rotch, jun. Eſq. Honorary Secretary to the Committee, at 16, Henrietta-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

*** An alphabetical Liſt of the Subſcribers will be publiſhed at the cloſe of the Subſcription, as a ſatisfactory record of the national feeling on this afflicting occaſion.

To Millers.

BY an Act of the General Aſſembly of this Iſland, of the 30th Geo. 3d, made perpetual by 42d Geo. 3d, it is enacted, "that each Miller ſhall be provided with a Copy "of this Act within Two Months after the Publication "thereof, or within Three Months after his Mill is erect-"ed, which Copy ſhall be put up in ſome conſpicuous part "of his Mill on pain of forfeiting Five Shillings for each "offence." the Millers are hereby notified that the ſame may be had by applying at the Printing Office. April 11.

From an English Paper.

ASSIZES.—HERTFORD, July 17.

Breach of promise of Marriage.

HARDENN *v.* CAUSTON.—This was an action againſt the defendant for a breach of promiſe of marriage with the plaintiff, and the caſe, which was tried by a ſpecial jury, excited univerſal intereſt from its peculiar circumſtances.---The damages were re la'd £5000.

The plaintiff's caſe was conducted by Mr. Guerney and Mr. Chitty.

The leading circumſtances proved in evidence were theſe :---The plaintiff, who was repreſented to be a young lady of great perſonal attractions, ſingular amiability of diſpoſition, and poſſeſſing an accompliſhed and well-cultivated mind, is the daughter of a tradeſman reſiding at Hatfield, in this county; and the defendant a gentleman of an independent fortune, lately retired from the buſineſs of a printer, which he carried on in Finch-lane Cornhill. The parties are firſt couſins by the maternal ſide; and in the year 1809, the defendant then about 30 years of age, and the plaintiff about 21, commenced his courtſhip, having known each other from the earlieſt infancy. From that time down to the month of May, 1817, a voluminous epiſtolatory correſpondence was carried on between them, the defendant profeſſing throughout the whole the moſt devoted and tender attachment towards the plaintiff, whoſe language in reply evinced on her part the warmeſt reciprocity of affection. The defendant's promiſe of marriage, relied upon in the plaintiff's caſe, was expreſſed in theſe terms :---'I will marry you as ſoon as circumſtances will permit.'

It appeared that the defendant's family were averſe to the match, and took every occaſion to diſcourge the connexion imputing the regard of the plaintiff towards the defendant to ſiniſter motives. The defendant had gone the length of propoſing to marry the plaintiff in private, to which ſhe conſented, but although the wedding-ring had been purchaſed, the licence obtained, and the half-brother of the plaintiff had conſented to give her away, the contract was never fulfilled. This intimacy continued down till May, 1817, when the Defendant wrote to the plaintiff, announcing that the beſt mode of terminating the anxious ſuſpenſe which ſhe had always expreſſed was to break off the connexion and think no more of matrimony, and he ſubmitted the propoſition to her deliberate judgment, declaring his own intention of breaking off the match. The defendant's father was then living, the former being in partnerſhip with the latter as printers, with a very profitable buſineſs. In conſequence of the defendant's determination to break his promiſe, Mr. Palmer, a profeſſional friend of the plaintiff's family, was conſulted, and at firſt he wrote a friendly letter to the defendant, conjuring him to conſider again of his raſh determination; but this letter having no effect the preſent action was brought. Since the commencement of legal proceedings, the defendant's father died, leaving him in poſſeſſion of real and perſonal property eſtimated at £20,000. Theſe were the principal circumſtances proved in evidence, the main ground of the caſe being ſubſtantiated by a volume of the defendant's letters.

Mr. Serjeant Taddy, with whom was Mr. Comyn, addreſſed the Jury with conſiderable ingenuity and eloquence, in mitigation of damages.

Mr. Juſtice Abbot ſummed up the circumſtances of the caſe with great minuteneſs and impartiality.

The Jury retired for about an hour, and on their return found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, *four thouſand pounds.*

RECIPE FOR WHITE PAINT.

The Plaſter of Paris, very finely ground put it into a common pot or kettle, and hang it over a moderate fire to boil or dry it; ſtir it continually, to prevent it from burning, until it boils like haſty pudding. When it is boiled or dried enough, mix it with other paint; for the firſt coat, about half plaſter and half whiting; for the ſecond coat, plaſter with a ſmall quantity of white lead; and for the third, which will be light, about half plaſter and half lead. This makes an excellent paint, far preferable to that made of white lead for duration. A leſs quantity of lead would anſwer, but the paint would not be ſo ſmooth and nice.

To the Electors of Queen's County, Prince Edward Island.

FOR a courſe of years Gentlemen, I have been honored with your ſuffrages, which I recollect with gratitude.

I now once more, (perhaps the laſt) offer myſelf to you, as one of the Candidates at the enſuing Election.—How I have acted will appear by the Journals of the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly,—my early ideas of right and wrong have been often roused to enthuſiasm, from the confidence reposed in me by you, ſo that I acted as if you had been looking on. The ſincerity of my intention comforts me now when I caſt a retroſpective glance at my firſt conduct as to the intereſt of this country: though I could not always calculate upon events buried in other mens paſſions and the womb of time. The fermentation ariſing from a heterogeneous combination of land-jobbers, needy officers of government, petty-fogging attornies, and plundering agents of land-proprietors, hath been ſuch, that for a half a century this Colony, with its good ſoil, in the centre of the Fiſheries of the Gulph of St. Lawrence, is ſtill an infant; while its wrangling nurſes agreed in nothing but to ſtarve it and perpetuate this infancy. The advocates of Loyaliſts and true repreſentation here have been alternatively the ſycophants and robbers of men of political influence at home, according to ſhuffling convenience to ſupport their own extravagance here. The neceſſitous, Bankrupts and Gamblers of Ireland, England, and Scotland, have not been far from admittance to the Bench and Bar, and from their address they miſlead their ſuperiors in rank both here and at home.

I have learned that convivial and travelling judges, crammed their heads and bellies with politics and good cheer, while they left the ſpiders to puruſe their law books upon their ſhelves, and permitted petty fogging attorneys to fleece the country. Whether this painting be high or faintly ſhaded, it is your intereſt now to conſider what men you appoint to repreſent you in the Houſe of Aſſembly: as you are the ſource, you are to expect purity and ſenſe from your own election.

The collision of old tricks and late jarring intereſts, without your interference, hath produced 2*s.* per hundred acres of Land Quit Rent: the Crown originally meant the Quit Rent to be laid out for the good of the Iſland; if we apply regularly and conſtitutionally we ſhall obtain this now, then the Land Proprietors and Lords forming the board of Trade, will ſee it meliorate the face of the Country.—His Majeſty's Miniſters are libelled if it be ſaid that any party have intereſt at home to do what ever they please here.—The Quit Rent can be made a ſpur to our Agriculture and Fiſheries, which will redound more to the benefit of our parent country, than to allow any penurious men to ſwallow it up; the gleaning from the induſtrious cultivators, and monopolizers of the wilderneſs would better be employed in extirpating the ravenous bears of the country. We can have no more diſputes with the great Land Proprietors, the 2*s.* the hundred acres will calm all, and be enough to cultivate and harmonize the country at laſt. The phyſical ſtrength of this Iſland, as well as all the Continent of North America, and Cape Breton is advaucing with ſuch accelerated progreſſion that the calculations of crowded Europeans are generally erroneous. As to this Iſland, in particular an inſular ſituation, in this fiſhing Mediterranean, will make us the natural peaceful and productive child of the Britiſh Empire; as now we can ſay our property is not afloat ſince the Prince Regent hath graciouſly, liberally and judiciouſly told the cultivators and former gamblers of Land Speculators the terms upon which they reſpectively ſtand,—theſe are the points, in my opinion, we ought to conſider and avail ourſelves of as early as poſſible, and if thwarted therein by ſuperior intereſt as a Province we ought conſtitutionally to ſhew our wiſhes, to be united to N. Scotia,---my friends will excuſe me for ſuch a general Address, as during the reaping days I muſt remain at home,

I am Gentlemen, with gratitude,
Your moſt obedient and
Sincere friend,

ANGUS M'AULAY.

Charlotte-Town, Sept. 4th, 1818.

Blanks for Sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magiſtrate's Summonſes, Executions, Capias's, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpœnas; Leaſes, Bills of Lading, Officer's Half-pay Certificates, Widow's Penſion Certificates, &c.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1818. No. 46.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by my Proclamation issued on the first day of October, 1816, it was notified that it was intended on the part of the Crown to fix a Scale for future payment of Quit Rents and that a new rate of Quit Rent would commence on the 25th June in that Year, and that the first half yearly payment would be demanded on the 25th day of December following:

And Whereas the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department has, in a Despatch bearing date, Downing Street, 30th May last, communicated to me, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been bountifully and graciously pleased to alter the rate of Quit Rent heretofore payable by the Landed Proprietors of this Island to Two Shillings per Hundred Acres, as relates to Townships and parts of Townships; but that His Royal Highness, in giving so great an advantage to the Proprietors, feels it Just, at the same time to express his intention, of rigidly enforcing the future payment of such Quit Rent;—and upon a full consideration of the question, His Royal Highness has been pleased to decide that in all cases where the total payment of each Proprietor shall exceed Twenty pounds, or where the Proprietor shall be resident in Great-Britain, the Grantees shall in every such case have the option allowed by the Act, of making their half yearly payments either to the Receiver General in Prince Edward Island, or to his Deputy in London, it being understood that whether made there or in this Island, it is to be made within fourteen days after the day on which it becomes due.

It is the further pleasure of His Royal Highness that an additional indulgence shall be granted to such Proprietors as shall have previous to the Year 1816, more or less regularly paid the Quit Rent on their respective Grants, of the nature and extent of which eventual indulgence public Notice will be given by the Receiver General.

It is clearly to be understood that no alteration is to take place relative to the tenure of Town and Pasture Lots in the respective Towns and Royalties—these are to continue under the Terms of their original Grants—there appearing to His Royal Highness to be no reason for giving to such proprietors any indulgence beyond what is afforded them by remitting the arrears which have been generally remitted.

The further pleasure of His Royal Highness is, that the Proprietors of Township Lands, shall be released from the obligation imposed by their Original Grants of settling them with Foreign Protestants, provided that within Ten Years from December 1816, the Lands shall have been settled with other Persons in the proportions specified in their Original Grants.

I have therefore thought fit, to issue this my Proclamation, publicly to notify such his Royal Highness's Cracious determination for the information and guidance of all Persons whom it doth or may concern.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, this Twenty-Eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, *Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,
Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the sam &c. &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS I have though fit that the General Assembly of this Island should be dissolved.

Now I do issue this Proclamation declaring the said General Assembly dissolved—of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take Notice and Govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this First day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry,

God save the King.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT *the Business carried on at Lewis-Town, on this Island, under the Firm of* WILLIAM MADDOX HILL, & CO. *will be discontinued on the first day of August next ensuing, and that the same will in future be carried on under the Firm of John Hill & Son, for account of the said John Hill, & William Maddox Hill.*

J. HILL,
JOHN HILL, *Attorney to W. M. Hill.*

Lewis Town, July 27, 1818.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be obliged to resort to legal measures for the recovery of the same.

Alexander M'Millan,
Donald Blue.

Sept. 10, 1818.

To Millers.

BY an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, of the 30th Geo. 3d, made perpetual by 42d Geo. 3d, it is enacted, "that each Miller shall be provided with a Copy "of this Act within Two Months after the Publication "thereof, or within Three Months after his Mill is erect-"ed, which Copy shall be put up in some conspicuous part "of his Mill on pain of forfeiting Five Shillings for each "offence." the Millers are hereby notified that the same may be had by applying at the Printing Office. April 17.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

☞ The Editor will thank such of the Country and Town Subscribers, as have not already paid the first half year's Subscription to this Paper, up to the 15th June 1818, to forward the same as soon as possible.

NOTICE

To Timber Cutters & others.

THE Subscriber offers to Contract by the Ton or otherways, for the disposal of any quantity of Pine Timber, on certain sections of Lot No. 3, situated on and bounded by Kildare River,—any Person desirous of treating for the same by application to Mr. J. N. LE PAGE; who is legally authorised will be made acquainted with the conditions of such Contract.

John Brown.

Charlotte-Town, Oct. 1, 1818.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the late General Assembly of this Island has been dissolved, and Writs have issued for the calling of a new Assembly.

Now I do issue this Proclamation appointing Tuesday the Third day of November next, as the time of Meeting the said General Assembly, so ordered to be called together, and they are hereby required to meet accordingly on Tuesday the Third day of November next, at Charlotte-Town, *for the dispatch of Business*, of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Island, at Charlotte-Town, this Third day of September, one Thousand Eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign,

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,

Fade Goff, Deputy Provl. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Quit Rent Office, July 28th, 1818.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to grant the following Indulgence to *Certain proprietors* of Land in this Island *who have stated to Office that they have regularly paid the Quit Rents on their respective Grants between the Years* 1802 *and the 24th June* 1816, *viz.*

II. Any Proprietor or Agent who shall be able to produce the Receiver's Certificate of having *Regularly* paid the original Quit Rent from 1802 to the 24th June, 1816, shall receive a remission for the period of six years, of one half the Quit Rent to which he would be otherwise liable under present regulations.

II. Any Proprietor who shall produce the Receiver's Certificate of having paid one Year's Quit Rent on his Land between the Years 1802 and 1816, shall receive the same rate of indulgence for one Year, and so in proportion to the number of Years for which he can produce Certificates of his having *regularly* paid up the full Quit Rent of his Lands: but it is to be distinctly understood that in all these cases whenever this limited period of indulgence shall have expired, the Lands will thence forward continue to be subject to the full Quit Rent of Two Shillings per hundred Acres.

If on settling the Arrears of Quit Rent up to the 24th June last past, at the new rate, any balance remains in the Receiver's hands, it will either be paid to such Proprietor or carried to his Account at his option.

The Quit Rent will for the future be no longer received from *Tenants*—The Receiver will look for payment, only to Proprietors.

J. E. Carmichael,
R. G. of Quit Rent.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned *Alexander Campbell & Samuel Welsford*, both of this Island, Merchants, carried on under the Firm of Campbell & Welsford, was on the 16th day of May last dissolved by mutual consent. All Debts due thereto, to be paid to the said Alexander Campbell, on or before the first day of August next ensuing, who is duly authorised to receive the same, and to whom all demands against the said Firm will be presented.

Witness the hands of the parties, at Bedeque, in Prince Edward Island, this 28th day of May 1818.

Alexander Campbell,
Samuel Welsford.

Blanks for Sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrate's Summonses, Executions, Capias's, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpœnas, Lease, Bills of Lading, Officer's Half-pay Certificates, Widow's Pension Certificates, &c.

CHARGE AGAINST MR. HUNT.

LONDON—*Bow Street Office*—On Saturday, Mr. Hunt was brought before George Hicks, Esq. upon a Peace Warrant, charged by Mr. Baldwin with having frequently excited the mob against him, so that he went in danger of his life.

Mr Baldwin stated, that he was attached to a newspaper in the Strand; that he had generally attended at the hustings in Covent Garden during the election; and that Mr. H. had frequently pointed him out to the mob, and he had in consequence been spit upon by them. The specific charge he had to make against Mr. Hunt was, for pointing him out on Friday night to the mob in Surrey-Street, as he was going home from the hustings, and exciting them to assault him.—Mr. Hunt: What did I do to excite the mob? Mr. Baldwin: You pointed to me, and said, "that is he;" the mob then attacked me, and I was knocked down on the ground, and one of the mob bit the calf of my leg. I had a friend with me: he rendered me some assistance, and we escaped into a gentleman's house. I should not have made this charge against Mr. Hunt had not my friends advised me; they said I was bound in justice to myself as well as to others who have suffered by his pointing them out in a crowd, to bring him before the public.

Mr. Hicks: I cannot but lament, Mr. Hunt that such disorderly conduct should be canvassed before me day after day. Is it to be endured, that a man shall point out another to the indignation of a mob, to excite them to commit violence towards an individual? I tell you Mr. Hunt, that if a man had lost his life by the hand of one of the mob, you as exciting that mob, would have been tried for murder, and by law would be as much guilty of the murder as the man who had committed the act. You are answerable for the conduct of the mob.

Mr. Hunt: I do not want your advice upon that point: I am aware of that. I wish to know what business Baldwin had in the mob?

Mr. Baldwin: It is my province to take notice of the proceedings for the paper I am connected with.

Mr. Hunt: This man (Mr. Baldwin) has been in the practice of coming to the hustings daily, and using the most scandalous, irritating, and offensive language against me. At such times he has called out "villian—scoundrel—blackguard," and other opprobrious names. His conduct was represented to the High Bailiff, and he thought proper to promise not to do the like again. On Monday night last he was the cause of the riot, and of the soldiers being ordered out. He was the cause of the death of the man, if it be true as reported, that a man had been killed, which he "Mr. H." thought was very likely, for he saw his brains protruding from his skull.

Mr. Woods: It is not true, Mr. Hunt. That riot commenced by the mob's destroying the vessel of Capt. Maxwell.

Mr. Hunt: I deny it; I say he was the cause of that riot. He was standing near me calling me names, when some of the mob spit at him. He rushed amongst the mob and seized one of the men, the constables followed, and then the riot commenced between the mob and the constables, and then the man was so dreadfully injured. I did stop before the paper Baldwin belongs to, and complained of their falsehood; he was then at the front window, and threatened to fight me, and called me "Coward;" he used other expressions, for the purpose of exciting the mob to riot and tumult; and I was anxious as I have always been, to keep the peace, and begged that the mob would not take any notice of him.

Mr. Baldwin now denied that he caused the riot; he was standing upon the hustings, and was spit upon by one of the Hunt's party, a man named Bosman; he seized him, and took him to Bow-street, and he was ordered to find bail.

Mr. Hicks: That man was bailed by you [pointing to Mr. West the wire-worker, and the next day, as I am informed, he was disorderly before the hustings; if he should commit any outrage, you, as his bail, are liable for his conduct, and if he be brought before me, I will not admit him to bail.

Mr. Hunt: That fellow, Sir, has 4000l. per annum, and shall indict you for your illegal conduct, for false imprisonment.

Mr. Hicks: Well don't go back to that.

Mr. Hunt: I will go back to it; you thought proper to go back to it; and, Mr. Magistrate, you shall not villify my friend.

Mr. West, wire-worker, being sworn said as follows:—I have seen Mr. Baldwin upon the hustings daily, using the most violent expressions against Mr. Hunt, for the purpose of exciting the mob to acts of violence."

Mr. Hunt: What were the exact words he used?

Mr. West: I heard him call you villian, scoundrel, coward, &c. &c.

Mr. Hunt: You will, no doubt, Mr. Hicks, order him to find bail for assaulting me in calling me coward.

Mr. Hicks: That is no assault, Mr. Hunt. If he had threatened you, or had held out his hand in an offensive manner, then—

Mr. Hunt, interrupting the Magistrate: I will swear he held his fist up in my face twenty times, if it be necessary.

Mr. Hicks: Will you swear you go in danger of your life, from Mr. Baldwin?

Mr. Hunt: No, I will not; for I fear no man in existence. *(A laugh.)*

After other unimportant conversation, Mr. Hunt was ordered to find bail, two sureties in 20l. each, and himself in the sum of 40l.

LONDON, July 30.

Scholastic establishments on the Lancasterian model are to be forthwith introduced into Spain, under the warm Patronage of the King, and of many of the nobles; but not without opposition elsewhere.

POLAR ICE.—A letter from Copenhagen communicates the following details, upon the breaking up of the Ice on the coast of Greenland:—

"Four hundred and fifty square miles of Ice have recently detached itself from the eastern coast of Greenland, and the neighbouring regions of the Pole. It was this mass which, during 400 years, had rendered that Province at first difficult of access, and afterwards inaccessible so as even to cause its existence to be doubted. Since 1786 the reports of the whalers have invariably referred to some changes, more or less considerable, in the seas of the North Pole; but at the present time, so much ice has detached itself, and such extensive canals are open amidst what remains, that they can penetrate, without obstruction, as far as the 83d degree.

"All seas of the North abound with these floating masses, which are driven to more temperate climates. A Packet from Halifax fell in with one of these islands in a more southern latitude than the situation of London; it appeared about half a mile in circumference, and its elevation above the water was estimated at 200 feet. This breaking up of the Polar ices coincides with the continual tempests from the South-East, accompanied with heats, rains, storms, and a very electrical state of the atmosphere; circumstances which during three years, have caused us to experience in Denmark hot winters, and cold humid summers. On the 25th of May there fell at Copenhagen five showers of hail, to each of which succeeded a dead calm.

"Many mariners are apprehensive that the ice will fix itself on the eastern coasts of America; but whilst the north-east winds prevail, these floating masses will disappear in the southern ocean. Some of the floating islands conveyed forests and trunks of trees. We notice this last fact principally for the satisfaction of geologists, who attribute to phenomena of this sort the blocks of foreign granite found in the chain of the Jura mountains, and conveyed at the epoch when our highest mountains were covered with water."

The Russian brig Rurick, in a very high latitude, fell in with a most singular Iceberg, of great magnitude, which not only had a portion of its surface covered with earth and mould, and bearing trees and vegetable productions, but a portion of its *water-line* covered with a shore formed by the deposit of earthly matter washed down from the higher parts of the earth-covered Iceburg. On this shore a landing was made, and considerable quantities of the remains of a Mammoth were found in such a state of putrefaction as to produce a most insupportable stench. The Rurick brought away a number of the tusks and other parts of these immense animals, which had probably been preserved in a frozen state for many ages, till the mass of ice which enclosed them, put in motion by some unkown cause, reached a more temperate latitude.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.

SPANISH AMERICA.

"*St. Thomas, Aug.* 6, 1818.

"From the Maine we have very little news. It seems, however, pretty certain that Bolivar is President; and that the Independent army is to be commanded by five Lieutenant Generals, namely, Paez, Aresmendi, Bermudez, Gregor M'Gregor, and Morino; the latter however it is said is not well disposed towards the present order of things. Gen. M'Gregor has ascended the Oronoke, with about 600 English recruits; and several vessels have arrived at Augustura, from England with every thing necessary. I saw a list in the hands of one of the gentlemen concerned in these supplies; - it stands thus, from England 12 000 muskets, 800 quintals powder, a large quantity of ball catridges, flints, lead, &c. Complete uniforms for 12,000 men, with every necessary article appertaining to such a corps.—Complete armour, mountings, &c. for 2000 cavalry. Besides this a great quantity of powder, 2500 muskets, and a complete and numerous train of light artillery, has been sent to Augustura, by Brion. This I know to be a fact. If this does not put the Independents in a situation to open the campaign next December in the most glorious manner, they will hardly deserve the name of men. General Morillo positively has not more than 500 old Spanish troops left, and the rest creoles on whom he cannot depend. Old Spain cannot furnish more men and money, and it seems that the adventurers from Europe are determined to establish the independence of the Venezuela, in spite of the inhabitants of the country.

"It is said that Brion lately ordered two English officers to be shot; one by the name of Gillmore, a Col. whom I have known here, and the other a brother of a Col. Campbell, who is now on a mission from Augustura, to the U. S.

"At St. Barts they have lately sold the goods from on board the Portuguese prize, brought there by privateers under Artegas's commission. One of the most respectable merchants (Mr. S.) remonstrated with the government in a strong memorial about the impropriety and dangerous consequences of permitting this traffic, so openly in the face of the day, &c. The Governor had him immediately imprisoned on a charge of high treason, his trial was to come on to day. It has put St. Barts in a state of fermentation and caused some disturbances. Some of the Independent privateers have lately taken four vessels three of them belong here (St. Thomas) laden with shoes for the troops, and destined from Laguira to Cumana.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.

By the Patriot privateer Invincible, arrived at Baltimore from Buenos Ayres, letters to the 6th July were received.

They state that the Vice-Roy of Peru has proposed an armistice for a year, with the offer of withdrawing the Royal troops from Potosi, Charcas, la Paz, and Cochabama, to the Desagnadeao, the former frontier of La Plata; but on condition from the Patriots not to molest the Royalists, who are yet in the Province of Talcaguana in Chili. General San Martin was at Buenos Ayres. The cause of his being absent for so long a time from the army was not known, although it was rumoured that he will succeed Pueyrredon.

HALIFAX, Sept. 18.

Letters from Quebec mention a most distressing accident having occured at Montreal:—Norman Fitzgeral Uniacke, Esq. H. M. Attorney-General for Lower Canada, eldest son of the Hon. R. J. Uniacke of this town, returning late in the evening from a house of a friend, on passing the corner of a street, fell suddenly into a hole, or vault, (carelessly left open) of nearly eighteen feet in depth, with a mass of rough stones at the bottom; where he remained for some time in great agony, until relieved by some passengers, who heard his cries for assistance; when his left leg and knee were found to be so dreadfully shattered, as to require almost instant amputation. This operation Mr. U. endured with much fortitude; and, at the date of the latest accounts, (three days subsequent to the accident) great hopes were entertained of his ultimate recovery.

A violent gale was lately experienced on the Lakes in Upper Canada---nearly every vessel on Lake Erie was driven on shore, and much damage was sustained.

Charlotte-Town,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1818.

The Mail from Halifax brought by the Packet Boat from Pictou, arrived Sunday morning. It affords nothing later from England than we had previously received. Such other articles as appear interesting from the United States we lay before our readers in our preceding columns.

It will appear by the intelligence from Buenos Ayres that the Independents, in South America, are advancing in their Revolutionary plans beyond any former period since their commencement.

The American government have determined that the Ports of the United States shall be closed against the entry of British vessels from Nova-Scotia and New-Bruuswick, after the 30th ult.

JAMES TOWNSHEND, and DOUGALD STEWART, Esquires, were returned Members, for Prince-Town, to serve in the ensuing Assembly.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED,

Sept. 30, Schr. Four Brothers, Fourmer, Gaspe,
Oct. 5, Schr. Mermaid, Davidson, St. Johns, Newfdld.

CLEARED,

Sept. 22, Brig Pomona, Hele, Plymouth.
—— 24, Schr. Hope, Robinson, Miramichie.
—— 28, —— John, Kelly, St. Johns, Newfdld.
—— 30, Brigantine Ocean, Hamilton, Dublin.

To the Electors of Queen's County,

GENTLEMEN,—It is now twelve years since I was first called upon to take a seat in the Lower House of Assembly of this Colony.—Your unanimous support in returning me one of the Representatives of the late House, I acknowledge with gratitude. I have again been requested by a number of friends to offer myself a Candidate at the ensuing Election, should you therefore deem me worthy your choice, after so long a trial of my zealous tho' limited exertions for the interest of the Island, I can only assure you, that as I have heretofore *stood my ground*, I shall in time to come feel it more particularly my duty to support firmly what I have for time past conceived to be the duty of a Representative in fostering and promoting the true interests of the Colony, and those of Queen's County in particular.

I am Gentlemen,
Your devoted Servant,
JAMES BAGNALL.

Charlotte-Town, October, 1818.

MR. EDITOR,

Sir,—Having read on my return to Town, a long address by Doctor Angus M'Aulay, to the Electors of Queen's County, stating that for a course of years he had been honored, and I believe very properly, with their suffrages, and appealing to them for his conduct in that respect, as the best grounds for their patronage, I coincide with the learned Gentleman in this, as I do in many parts of his Address; at same time I beg to observe, that there is in it one or two instances something illiberal, nay I might say abusive:—Now Sir, exclusive of being an Elector, I have the honor to belong to my profession by a regular course of Education, and by Indentures, and which profession my learned friend has made very free with, I mean, Mr. Editor, the Doctor's allusion to petty-fogging Attornies, now Sir, as that allusion might injuriously operate more strongly against some than others, as one of the number I should feel obliged by the Doctors being more explicit, not for a moment admitting the old adage "that if the cap fits I might wear it," be this as it may, I think Sir, he has departed a little from his usual caution,—*Nunc aliquis dicat eo, Quid tu? Nullane habes vitia? Imoalia, et fortasse minora.* In this a random shot of our learned friends, or is it levelled at the whole profession, if not and as the evil may increase, I request through your means for the good of his Constituents that the Doctor will *sine metre* give the name of the petty-fogging Attorney or Attornies, who are fleecing the country. I am the more induced to beg this question, as I have not been able through my enquiries to find that any of the profession are canvassing for *Votes* to place them as Members in the next House of Assembly, I am however of the opinion that professional aid might be some service in the House of Representatives in this or any other Country,

I am, Sir, your most obedient,
Humble Servant,
JOHN LOBBAN.

Charlotte-Town, Sept. 24, 1818.

To the Electors of Queen's County,

GENTLEMEN,

At the solicitation of some very worthy Electors, I beg leave to offer you my services as a Candidate at the ensuing Election, should you think me deserving of your confidence, I shall always endeavour to exert my slender abilities, in supporting the interest of this Colony in general, and of this County in particular; and, as far as I am capable of discerning what may tend to your advantage, shall never violate the trust reposed in me by you, from motives of fear, favour or personal interest.

I remain, Gentlemen,
With great respect,
Your obedient Servant,
EWEN CAMERON.

Charlotte-Town, September 30, 1818.

WANTED TO CHARTER,



A Schooner from 40 to 50 tons burthen, to go to the Bay Chaleur, whoever may be willing to Contract for the voyage, will please send in their Proposals to the Printing Office on or before 10th inst.

HINTS FOR THE LADIES.

How few women there are, who, for one reaſon or another, have the man of their choice ?— It is well, therefore, that Love is vincible.

Perſeverance in a rejected Lover, after the lady has run through the circle of her humble ſervants, and found herſelf diſappointed in her own views, has often been crowned with ſucceſs ; and the folly of her early refuſal has often been demonſtrated by the happineſs of her ſubſequent domeſtic life.

From ſixteen to twenty, all women, kept in humour by their hopes and attractions, appear to be good natured : what charm would they give to life, if they would make this amiable diſpoſition permanent !

Thoſe who ſet out for happineſs in wedlock, will be moſt likely to find it, if they live ſingle till the age of fancy is over.

The longer a woman remains ſingle, the more apprehenſive will ſhe be of entering into the ſtate of wedlock ;—At ſeventeen or eighteen, a girl will plunge into it often without fear or wit ;—at twenty, ſhe will begin to think ;—at twenty-four, will weigh and diſcriminate, ---at twenty-eight will be afraid of venturing ; at thirty, will turn about, and look down the hill ſhe has aſcended, and ſometimes rejoice and ſometimes repent, that ſhe has gained that ſummit.

At every age on this ſide of matrimony, it will be found, that a parent's wings are the moſt effectual ſafeguards of Daughters, from the villianous birds of prey that hover around them.

It is as neceſſary to direct daughters in the choice of their *female companions*, as it is to guard them againſt the deſigns of artful men.

Women run into extremes, and are generally better or worſe than men.

Women are ſeldom cheated but they are acceſſary to it ; for if they did not flatter themſelves, men could not ſo eaſily impoſe upon them.

Men are apt to think of women as they do of books ; and ſay, the fineſt of them will not endure a thorough examination.

Tis much with wedlock as with our *Elixers* and *Antidotes* ; there goes a thouſand ingredients to the making of the compoſition ; but then if they be not timed, proportioned, and prepared according to art, 'tis an injury to us rather than a relief.

A man, who flatters a woman, hopes either to find her a fool or to make her one.

Women ſhould be early taught to think highly of their ſex, for pride often ſupports virtue.

The pen, next to the needle, of all employments, whether for improvement or amuſement, is the moſt proper and beſt adapted to the genius of women.

The women who neglects the *useful* and the *elegant*, which diſtinguiſh her own ſex, for the ſake of obtaining the learning which is ſuppoſed peculiar to men, incurs more contempt for what ſhe foregoes, than ſhe gains credit by what ſhe acquires.

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF GOOD FORTUNE.

The following anecdote is no ſecond edition of the "Fortunate Youth," but founded on an abſolute fact :—Miſs. B. a maiden lady far advanced in years, and poſſeſſed of immenſe property, had been in the habit of tranſacting buſineſs at a banking-houſe in the city, and on theſe occaſions was obſerved to be particular in her notice of one of the clerks, for whom, if he was not preſent, ſhe always made enquiries. Within the laſt few monrhs ſhe condeſcended to invite him to her houſe ſeveral times, and treated him with ſo much kindneſs and attention, that the young man began to imagine the old lady had a deſign upon his heart, and wiſhed to entangle him in the Matrimonial ſnare. About three weeks ſince, however, he was agreeably relieved from theſe apprehenſions by the lady herſelf, who at length invited him to dinner, and intimated that ſhe had ſomething of an important nature to communicate to him. In the evening ſhe informed him that the only relation ſhe had in exiſtence was a nephew, who was a very profligate young man, and ſhe verily believed wiſhed her dead in order that he might come into the poſſeſſion of her wealth. He was at preſent in very poor circumſtances, and although ſhe intended to bequeath him a ſufficient ſum to place him above want, ſtill ſhe had determined to ſelect ſome more deſerving object as the heir to the reſidue of her property. Having ſtated thus much, ſhe told the aſtoniſhed youth that he was the perſon ſhe had fixed upon, and that ſhe had prepared a deed of gift for a large ſum, which would be immediately placed in his poſſeſſion, upon his conſenting to aſſume her name. He of courſe gratefully acceded to the propoſition, the neceſſary preliminaries were arranged, and in a few days the Banker's clerk found himſelf the undiſturbed maſter of 60,000l. Mrs. B. reſerved a ſufficient ſum to maintain herſelf in affluence for the remainder of her life, and ſhould he ſurvive her, he will at her death become poſſeſſed of a conſiderable addition to his already handſome fortune,—*London Paper.*

Tar Fumigation.

Sir Alexander Crichton, Phyſician to the Emperor of Ruſſia, has made ſome experiments on the vapour in boiling tar in the caſe of pulmonary conſumption ; the favourable reſult of theſe experiments has been publiſhed in Edinburgh. Such of our readers as have friends labouring under the complaint, and wiſh to make trial of this remedy, ſhould obſerve the following precautions ; with each lb. of tar mix half an ounce of the ſalt of tartar, care muſt be taken that the tar be not boiled in a cracked veſſel, and that it be only evaporated not burnt. After adopting theſe precautions, the patient may inhale the vapour for ſeveral hours every day. At firſt it frequently occaſions head-ache. *Lon. Pap.*

FOUNDER IN HORSES.

It is said the following receipt will cure the moſt ſevere founder in horſes. Take a large handful of ſun-flower ſeed, bruiſe and mix it in any kind of feed the horſe is accuſtomed to ; he will eat it without reluctance ; two feeds will perform a cure.

ANECDOTE.

From the Memoirs of Doctor Franklin.

After the defeat of Braddock, the Governor of Pennſylvania prevailed with me (Franklin) to take charge of our north-weſtern frontier, which was infeſted by the enemy (Indians) and provide for the defence of the inhabitants, by raiſing troops and building a line of forts. I undertook the military buſineſs though I did not conceive myſelf well qualified for it. I had but little difficulty in raiſing men, having ſoon 500 men under my command. My ſon was my aid-de-camp, and of great uſe to me.

We had for our chaplain a zealous Presbyterian miniſter, Mr. Beatty, who complained to me that the men did not generally attend his prayers and exhortations. When they were enliſted they were promiſed, beſides pay and proviſions, a gill a rum a day, which was punctually ſerved out to them, half in the morning and the other half in the evening ; and I obſerved they were punctual in attending to receive it ; upon which I ſaid to Mr. Beatty : it is perhaps below the dignity of your profeſſion to act as ſteward of the rum ; but if you were to diſtribute it out only juſt after prayers, you would have them all about you. He liked the thought, undertook the task, and with the help of a few hands to meaſure out the liquor, executed it to ſatisfaction : and never were prayers more generally and more punctually attended.

FASHIONS.

The Dandies are bringing again into faſhion *feather-bed-neck-cloths*, and *pillory capes*. Great-coats, with a waiſt *an inch and a half* long, are all the *go* ; and the ſhirt collars are long enough to go twice round the throat. In ſhort nothing can be too ſtiff at preſent ; and every *Lad* that *goes into the world* muſt have his neck tied up almoſt as tight as ſome *Lads* that *go out of it*.

INTERESTING RELICT.

It is mentioned in the London papers, that the Earl of Fife had preſented Mr. KEAN, the great Tragedian, with the identical *Dirk*, which was worn by the Earl's anceſtor, Mc Duff, in the combat which Macbeth fell.—This weapon has been in the poſſeſſion of the Earl's family ever ſince that memorable day.

CANANDAIGUA, U. S. July 21ſt, 1818.

INFORMATION WANTED,

If *Alexander Lynton*, who left Scotland in 1799, or 1800, will ſend his addreſs to Walter Irvin, of Caledonia, county of Geneſſee and State of New-York, he may hear of ſomething to his advantage.

*** Printers who will have the goodneſs to give the above one or two inſertions, will confer a favour on a deſerving family.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1818. No. 47.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by my Proclamation issued on the first day of October, 1816, it was notified that it was intended on the part of the Crown to fix a Scale for future payment of Quit Rents and that a new rate of Quit Rent would commence on the 25th June in that Year, and that the first half yearly payment would be demanded on the 25th day of December following:

And Whereas the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department has, in a Despatch bearing date, Downing Street, 30th May last, communicated to me, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been bountifully and graciously pleased to alter the rate of Quit Rent heretofore payable by the Landed Proprietors of this Island to Two Shillings per Hundred Acres, as relates to Townships and parts of Townships; but that His Royal Highness, in giving so great an advantage to the Proprietors, feels it Just, at the same time to express his intention, of rigidly enforcing the future payment of such Quit Rent:—and upon a full consideration of the question, His Royal Highness has been pleased to decide that in all cases where the total payment of each Proprietor shall exceed Twenty pounds, or where the Proprietor shall be resident in Great-Britain, the Grantees shall in every such case have the option allowed by the Act, of making their half yearly payments either to the Receiver General in Prince Edward Island, or to his Deputy in London, it being understood that whether made there or in this Island, it is to be made within fourteen days after the day on which it becomes due.

It is the further pleasure of His Royal Highness that an additional indulgence shall be granted to such Proprietors as shall have previous to the Year 1816, more or less regularly paid the Quit Rent on their respective Grants, of the nature and extent of which eventual indulgence public Notice will be given by the Receiver General.

It is clearly to be understood that no alteration is to take place relative to the tenure of Town and Pasture Lots in the respective Towns and Royalties—these are to continue under the Terms of their original Grants—there appearing to His Royal Highness to be no reason for giving to such proprietors any indulgence beyond what is afforded them by remitting the arrears which have been generally remitted.

The further pleasure of His Royal Highness is, that the Proprietors of Township Lands, shall be released from the obligation imposed by their Original Grants of settling them with Foreign Protestants, provided that within Ten Years from December 1816, the Lands shall have been settled with other Persons in the proportions specified in their Original Grants.

I have therefore thought fit, to issue this my Proclamation, publicly to notify such his Royal Highness's Gracious determination for the information and guidance of all Persons whom it doth or may concern.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, this Twenty-Eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, *Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS I have thought fit that the General Assembly of this Island should be dissolved.

Now I do issue this Proclamation declaring the said General Assembly dissolved—of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take Notice and Govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this First day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

MEXICO AND LOUSIANA.

The southern section of the disputed claim between the United States and Spain, to territories extending from the Gulf, to the 23d degree of north latitude, may justly be considered the finest portion of North America, and is certainly of great national importance to both those governments.

From the Sabine to the Guadaloupe river, a distance of at least 700 miles by the meandering of the coast, we find the land low and the navigation dangerous for large vessels, with the exception of two points—Matagorda, at the mouth of the Guadaloupe, and Galvez-town, at the entrance of the Trinity rivers; yet all the other rivers which fall into the Gulf within that division, are navigable for small craft to a considerable distance.—The river Bravo the largest stream which empties into the Gulf, between Rio de Norte, and the Mississippi river, is navigable from five to six hundred miles for barges.

The land generally continues low and marshy for ten or fifteen miles into the interior, and covered with live oak, of an excellent quality for ship building, and at some distance up almost all those streams, there is good pine timber for masts and spars. A portion of this low land, which is above the salt water, produces excellent rice, cotton, indigo, and sugar cane, all of which may be cultivated to very great advantage, to the distance of three hundred miles north of the coast.

There is another advantage which no other portion of North America possesses, which is that the sugar cane and wheat are produced on the same farm, with the greatest perfection—our informant observes that he has seen in the same field or lot, the wheat and sugar cane growing the former equal to any he has seen in Virginia or Pensylvania, and the latter infinitely superior in size and in quality of saccharine matter to that of the first quality which he has seen in Louisiana, together with all the other vegetable productions which are common to those countries in which the wheat and the apple-tree grow to perfection and produce abundantly—there are also many spices, medicinal plants, and a great abundance of cochineal. How far, therefore, it would be of national importance to possess that country, and amidst the numerous considerations which ought to be taken into view, the propriety of augmenting the quantity of Lands proper for the culture of the sugar cane, the cotton, the rice and the indigo, and of securing to our government all the ship timber in the Gulf of Mexico, is certainly an object worthy of national consideration.

The country lying between the River Guadaloupe and the Rio del Norte will never admit of a population except such as are attached to a pastoral life; hence, the Guadaloupe would form a good national boundary, in this section of the country, in-as-much as it passes through the westren extremity of a rich country, which would admit of an extensive population on the eastren side, and with the exception of the soil on its westren bank, a very limited one for at least 150 miles that side. Such a national limit would facilitate an intercourse between the citizens and the execution of the laws of both governments in time of peace, and would give a great superiority to our government in time of war, if at any future period an appeal to arms should be found necessary.—*Am. Paper.*

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.

A labouring man, recently arrived in this city with his family, from England, was yesterday swindled out of 24 guineas, by a sharper calling himself J. Moore—he inveigled the stranger to a boarding house in N. Third street, promised to procure him and a companion work—agreed too give him five dollars a piece for his guineas—went away while the breakfast was preparing to procure (as he said) the silver, and left the credulous stranger in the lurch.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.

THE NAVY.

The U. States Navy, now consists of three 74's—five 44 gun frigates—three 36's—two 32's—one 20 gun vessel—ten 18's—besides several smaller ones of 16, 14 and 12, and of inferior denominations. There are also four 74's on the stocks, besides frigates and smaller vessels. "It is thus we go on, until we shall become the greatest naval power on the Globe!" [Fe, fi, fo, fum!]

On the great New-York Canal, there are at work, 3000 men, 500 span of horses, and 200 yoke of oxen.

Charlotte-Town,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1818.

On Wednesday last the Election for four Members to represent Queen's County, in the Lower House of Assembly of this Colony, commenced at Charlotte-Town. At ten o'clock Mr. Sheriff Jackson Returning Officer appeared in his place, and after the necessary arrangements were made the Poll was opened and Dr. M'Aulay, Messrs. Hyde, Bagnall, Cameron, Cambridge, and M'Kay, were proposed as Candidates. Dr. M'Aulay, was the first who addressed the Electors, he stated that he then came forward and he believed the last time to offer himself as their Representative. He acknowledged with gratitude their former confidence in his exertions to serve the Colony. On his first arrival in the Island he witnessed with alarmed feelings the combinations of needy officers of Government Representatives of the people, the monopolizers of Land here and the influence of great landed proprietors in England—that he had observed this combination united with a great proportion of the mercantile interest, which altogether, tended to depress the rising energy of an encreasing population. This heterogeneous union he has opposed upon the grounds that the poor people were dependent upon a few shops in the village of Charlotte-Town, for unavoidable supplies at a high rate, and that the speculators and agents of the wilderness deceived the people, and when good titles were given the land was valued at so high a rate that many were driven from their improvements by that cause reunited with the ravenous bears who preyed upon their small stocks of cattle, while the people themselves were denied the protection of the Law. He himself although educated under the superintendance of one of the most learned men in Scotland* could not obtain Justice from oppression, and libels and insults offered to him upon the *threshold* of the Courts of Justice,—such the learned Doctor *observed* was the state of things when he first came to the Country, some of his poor countrymen had also been incarcerated in these times of oppression because they could speak no other than the ancient British language. Since that period he was proud to see a spirit of resistance in a few persons who came forward to oppose an influence so prejudicial to the Colony. He hoped to see that spirit fostered by its well wishers. He congratulated the country upon the gracious pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in directing the permanent payment in future of 2s. Quit Rent per 100 acres which had been signified by His Excellency the Governor's Proclamation. He hoped that whoever might be successful that day that they would join him in presenting thro' the proper channel, an humble and constitutional Address to His Royal Highness that it might be his Royal pleasure to allow the proceeds of the Quit Rent to assist in maturing the infancy of this loyal colony. He hoped that no language on systems would ever be held out in this country subversive of the constitutional rights of Britons. He trusted it would never again be said by by men of influence that whatever they might do in this country that they would be protected by friends in the mother country—this doctrine he trusted would never again be relied upon, and that no man should find protection but in the Laws. If such should be the case, and the Colony be kept in chains by the continuance of old speculative tricks, contrary to the orders of the British government, he hoped the Representatives of the people would petition to have the Island attached to Nova-Scotia, and if the influence of the House should be against it, that the people would come forward and support such petition individually. This measure he thought far preferable to the useless wrangling so long experienced between the people and the land-speculators.

The learned Doctor declared his good wishes for the private character of Mr. Cambridge, and as he had no knowledge of his intentions to come forward until the last day previous to the Election, and as Mr. Cambridge had deserted the former House with an intention to break it up, because he with other Members could not carry their point, he differed with him in his political opinion.

He then concluded by recommending his friends, two of whom he had known for several years men of integrity in the House (namely Messrs. Hyde and Bagnall) and Mr. Cameron, who had been for many years Clerk to the House, he solicited the votes and interests of his friends in their behalf.

Mr. Cambridge, addressed the Electors and said he acknowledged his fault in deserting the former House, with the other Members, who with himself had deserved its censure, but he conceived as each were equally reprehensible that the punishment should be the same. The principal reason why he did not attend the summons of the House was that the Speaker (Judge Curtis) had been the first to mislead him, and he conceived him to be from the part he had taken a Weathercock, and could not prevail upon himself to receive the censure of the House from the person who had in the first place prevailed upon him to do as he had done. He assured the Electors should they think him worthy to represent them, he would not be prevailed upon to do so again, but would do the best in his power to promote their Interests.

Mr. Cameron came forward and said: Gentlemen, from a desire to serve you, my Country, and myself, I now step forward to offer you my services; to most of you I have been known for upwards of twelve years, to some of you, even from infancy; if therefore you have reason to believe from your knowledge of me, that I may be rendered useful, in promoting your interest, and in representing your Country, shew it, by giving me your support and honoring me with your choice; you have heretofore seen me in a few public situations, and I hope you have, in some degree, approved of my conduct, it having been my constant wish, to do my duty in such with disinterested probity, and zealous attachment to the Glorious Constitution which we all enjoy, as British subjects. Gentlemen, your interest is my interest, your country is my country, and I hope to live and die among you; allow me once more to assure you, that, should you think me deserving of your confidence, and honor me with your support, I shall always endeavour to merit your approbation by a constant desire of benefiting the community, and a sincere and candid firmness in the support of your privileges. But if, on the contrary, you believe another will better suit your purposes, and forward your prosperity more than I am capable of doing, say so, bring him forward, vote for him, and I shall give him my earnest support, and return home with as much satisfaction, and more to my own advantage, than if you had elected me your Representative. [He respected Mr. Cambridge as much as any Member in the Island, but from his conduct in the former House he could not consistently with his feelings support him. He had observed for many years the exertions of Dr. M'Aulay and Mr. Bagnall, directed solely to the interests of the people. He also had always observed Mr. Hyde's conduct marked with independent propriety and could recommend him to the Electors as a good Member and an honest man.]

Mr. James Bagnall, rose and addressed the Electors in substance nearly as follows: Gentlemen, it is nearly twelve years since I was first requested to come forward to support your rights in the House of Assembly. It is well known it was with reluctance I came forward, conceiving my poor abilities insufficient to the serious pledge, I was to take upon myself to discharge. Having done so, I endeavoured to discharge my duty, according to the impressions made upon my mind, before I received your suffrages. I was then young, and had been many years absent from the Colony, and upon my return I felt a strong desire to promote its settlement and prosperity. Several of the most sensible men that had been concerned in its politics unfolded many tricks, unfounded in policy (consequently in humanity and good sense) to my eager enquiry. That enquiry rivetted my attention to the prosperity of the less powerful part of the community, with an eager desire to see men of more abilities, of enlarged liberality and property come amongst us. These feelings to the then directors of the Colony were crimes (in their opinion) that ought only to be punished by the *inquisitions* of former ages. In coming into the House in 1806, among others I felt the force of the remarks of many new Members—among the rest, that of my learned friend Dr. M'Aulay, who I this day, as I have done for a course of years fully coincided in the most of his remarks and intended measures. Since

* Mr. Donald M'Queen spoken of by Dr. Johnson in his travels in the Highlands.

our first exchange of sentiments upon what might best promote the welfare of the Colony, I have found him to this day undeviatingly to adhere to. His patriotism in defence of his Countrymen has been unaltered—his desire to serve the depressed is proverbial in almost every past of the Island. These are the grounds of my attachment to my learned friend. Gentlemen, I was called upon a second time to represent you in the House of Assembly, I came in by your unanimous voice. I feel convinced from the best assurances of your feelings, as well as my own, I endeavoured to discharge my duties conscientiously without fear of your censures, the shackles of power, or self interest—if I am doubted let this Book bear witness against me,—this is the Journals of the House for the last twelve years—if I deceive you let it bear testimony against me. I have been calumniated behind my back by the insidious—if there is any ground for their calumny let it be boldly avowed this day, if not, let the assassin of my public conduct hide his head in silence. I now come forward a third time and offer my services and claim your support. I am gratified by the appearance of a new arrangement of things. Old combinations of power is rapidly giving way to more enlightened liberality, and we see no union of interests in those who administer our Government grasping at the lands of this Colony, to perpetuate its infancy by keeping them in wilderness. Its infant state has for the last two years, engaged the attention of the mother country and decided measures have been adopted by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, which must in a short time operate to advance its maturity. These facts we have handed to us thro' His Majesty's Representative. The lenient reduction of the Quit Rent to 2*s.* per hundred acres ought to make the Proprietors contented. This money if laid out in the Colony, which we hope and trust will be the case, will be of infinite service in many ways, and we have every reason to believe that by a proper application by the Legislature of the Colony will be granted. These measures must advance the Country, secure the property of the settler, and satisfy the land-speculators. It lays with you, Gentlemen, to dispose of your suffrages this day to such men as are best calculated to promote these and other objects which may tend to your individual good and that of the Colony, by choosing men who will act for the advancement of the Colony alone, much may be done; but if your choice should fall on those who act principally for themselves, little can be expected but the jarring of faction against power.

Mr. Donald M'Kay, came forward and said:—Gentlemen, I am not come to make long speeches, because I am not capable of doing it, but if am honored with your suffrages I will do all in my power to promote the interests of this infant Colony.

[The Poll was adjourned about 6 o'clock on Friday Evening, to be held at China Point, on Friday the 16th inst. when some altercation ensued, whether it was legal to close the Poll when Voters were coming forward, the day being not completed till 12 o'clock.]

We shall in our next give a continuation of the proceedings of the respective Elections.

State of the Poll, for Queen's County,

Doctor M'Aulay,	159
William Hyde,	179
James Bagnall,	134
Ewen Cameron,	231
Donald M'Kay,	153
Lemuel Cambridge,	225

On Monday last a Poll was opened for the Election of *four* Members to represent King's County, and *two* Members to represent George-Town, in the Lower House of Assembly; when Messrs. *Goff*, *M'Larren*, *Younge*, *Kelly*, *Worrell*, and *Coffin*, were proposed as Candidates for the County.—Messrs. *Longworth*, *Alley*, and *Chappell*, were proposed as Candidates for the Town, and in the evening Messrs. *Chappell*, and *Alley* were returned,—the Poll for the County was adjourned to St. Peters, which stood as follows:

James M'Larren,	-	53
Charles Kelly,	-	47
Colonel Younge,	-	39
Charles Worrell,	-	27
Benjamin Coffin,	-	35
Fade Goff,	-	35

To be sold by Public Auction,

At the Commissariat Magazines, at 11 o'clock, on Thursday the 22d day of October instant, about 70 cords of

Merchantable Fire-Wood,

also a quantity of

EMPTY CASKS,

consisting of Rum Puncheons, Pork Tierces and Flour Barrels.

Conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

Samuel M. Williams,
Licenced Auctioneer.

Charlotte-Town, October 12, 1818.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned and carried on under the firm of ANDREW M'DONALD & SON, of Prince Edward Island, and ANDREW M'DONALD & SONS, of Miramichie, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. All Debts due thereto to be paid to Mr. Angus M'Donald, Panmure Island, on or before the first day of December next, ensuing, who is regularly authorised to receive the same, and to whom all demands against the said concerns must be presented for payment.

Andrew M'Donald,
C. M'Donald,
Angus M'Donald,
Hugh M'Donald,
by his Attorney Angus M'Donald.

Three Rivers, Sept. 29, 1818.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned *Alexander Campbell & Samuel Welsford*, both of this Island, Merchants, carried on under the Firm of Campbell & Welsford, was on the 16th day of May last dissolved by mutual consent. All Debts due thereto, to be paid to the said Alexander Campbell, on or before the first day of August next ensuing, who is duly authorised to receive the same, and to whom all demands against the said Firm will be presented.

Witness the hands of the parties, at Bedeque, in Prince Edward Island, this 28th day of May 1818.

Alexander Campbell,
Samuel Welsford.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,

Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

Quit Rent Office, July 28th, 1818.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to grant the following Indulgence to *Certain proprietors* of Land in this Island *who have stated to Office that they have regularly paid the Quit Rents on their respective Grants between the Years* 1802 *and the* 24*th June* 1816, *viz.*

II. Any Proprietor or Agent who shall be able to produce the Receiver's Certificate of having *Regularly* paid the original Quit Rent from 1802 to the 24th June, 1816, shall receive a remission for the period of six years, of one half the Quit Rent to which he would be otherwise liable under present regulations.

II. Any Proprietor who shall produce the Receiver's Certificate of having paid one Year's Quit Rent on his Land between the Years 1802 and 1816, shall receive the same rate of indulgence for one Year, and so in proportion to the number of Years for which he can produce Certificates of his having *regularly* paid up the full Quit Rent of his Lands; but it is to be distinctly understood that in all these cases whenever this limited period of indulgence shall have expired, the Lands will thence forward continue to be subject to the full Quit Rent of Two Shillings per hundred Acres.

If on settling the Arrears of Quit Rent up to the 24th June last past, at the new rate, any balance remains in the Receiver's hands, it will either be paid to such Proprietor or carried to his Account at his option.

The Quit Rent will for the future be no longer received from *Tenants*—The Receiver will look for payment, only to Proprietors.

J. E. Carmichael,
R. G. of Quit Rent.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the late General Assembly of this Island has been dissolved, and Writs have issued for the calling of a new Assembly.

Now I do issue this Proclamation appointing Tuesday the Third day of November next, as the time of Meeting the said General Assembly, so ordered to be called together, and they are hereby required to meet accordingly on Tuesday the Third day of November next, at Charlotte-Town, *for the dispatch of Business*, of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Island, at Charlotte-Town, this Third day of September, one Thousand Eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,

Fade Goff, Deputy Provl. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NOTICE

To Timber Cutters & others.

THE Subscriber offers to Contract by the Ton or otherways, for the disposal of any quantity of Pine Timber, on certain sections of Lot No. 3, situated on and bounded by Kildare River,—any Person desirous of treating for the same by application to Mr. J. N. LE PAGE, who is legally authorised will be made acquainted with the conditions of such Contract.

John Broom.

Charlotte-Town, Oct. 1, 1818.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT *the Business carried on at Lewis-Town, on this Island, under the Firm of* WILLIAM MADDOX HILL, & CO. *will be discontinued on the first day of August next ensuing, and that the same will in future be carried on under the Firm of John Hill & Son, for account of the said John Hill, & William Maddox Hill.*

J. HILL,
JOHN HILL, *Attorney to W. M. Hill.*

Lewis Town, July 27, 1818.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

HALIFAX, September 22.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

As the preſent ſyſtem of interdiction which the Government of the United States are purſuing with ſuch determined aim, has excited conſiderable attention, and muſt produce diſcuſſions between the two governments, which from the adverſe feelings diſplayed by thoſe republicans may poſſibly terminate in hoſtilities, we hope we ſhall be excuſed for occupying the attention of our readers, by a few comments on a ſubject of ſuch deep intereſt to this community.

It is to be lamented that His Majesty's Miniſters, in concluding a commercial convention with the American government, ſhould have left theſe defenceleſs appendages of the Britiſh empire, ſo completely at the mercy of a jealous and vindictive power; that convention regulates the trade between Great Britain and the United States, and provides that no prohibition ſhall be impoſed on the importation or exportation of any articles between the two countries; and if the ſilence maintained upon the ſubject as far as relates to the colonies, was not a ſufficient admiſſion that thoſe regulations were not conſtrued to extend to them, the American Commiſſioners contrived to have an article inſerted, which expreſsly declares that "the intercourſe between the United States and his Britannic Majeſty's poſſeſſions in the Weſt-Indies, and on the Continent of North-America, ſhall not be affected by any of the proviſions of this article, but each party ſhall remain in the complete poſſeſſion of its rights, with reſpect to ſuch an intercourſe."

Now it cannot be doubted for a moment that, unleſs provided for by treaty, the United States are at liberty to prevent any intercourſe with theſe colonies, which they find to be inimical to their intereſts, or at which their policy revolts; and hence they may prohibit Britiſh veſſels coming from colonial ports from an entry. But the American government has not thought it neceſſary to aſſume any ſuch plea upon this occaſion, but boldly declares that the "law itſelf is intended to counteract the reſtrictive colonial ſyſtem of Great-Britain;" in other words, to compel her to repeal her navigation laws and to abandon a ſyſtem upon which is founded her greatneſs and proſperity.

Although we before ſaid, the Americans have an undoubted right to regulate or ſuſpend the trade between theſe colonies and the United States; yet ſuch a meaſure may partake more or leſs of hoſtile feelings, and ſhould that feeling be predominant, as we think it is in the preſent inſtance, the power whoſe character or intereſt is affected by ſuch proceedings, has a right to interfere and remonſtrate againſt their continuance.

That the line of conduct at preſent purſued by the American Government, is not the reſult of an uniform ſyſtem of policy, which it has adopted with reſpect to foreign powers generally, is evident from its operation being confined rigidly to Great-Britain.—The Americans have been excluded from many foreign ports in the Weſt Indies and South America, and yet we know of no law which prevents the veſſels of the nations to which theſe ports belong, from frequenting thoſe of the United States.

As relates to the queſtion which is now to be ſettled between the two nations, it is impoſſible to meet the Americans on equal terms.—The United States have no colonies and dependencies;—their conqueſts as ſoon as made are incorporated into the different States of the union, and conſequently a treaty which affects one applies to all. Great Britain on the contrary poſſeſſes extenſive territories in both hemiſpheres, and therefore the only way to extend the benefits of a commercial convention to thoſe colonies, is to take care that it be expreſsly defined in ſuch document, what privations they are to endure and what advantages they may enjoy.—That however has not been done in the preſent inſtance, and as the treaty will expire in a few months, we truſt the reſult of the diſcuſſion which the claims of the Americans muſt create, will be the production of an article, that ſhall enable the people of thoſe colonies to enjoy during a time of public peace, the bleſſings which peace ought ever to produce.

There is a point of view in which theſe meaſures have not been conſidered; and ſetting aſide this attack upon that national policy, which is interwoven with the Britiſh conſtitution, and the ſpirit and temper which dictate ſuch meaſures, we ſhall briefly conſider whether they will be beneficial or pernicious to the people of this Province.

It is well known that veſſels from different parts of theſe colonies have hitherto frequented the ports of the United States, and have generally ſmuggled back ſuch articles as were wanted, not only in the immediate vicinity of the places to which they belonged; for a a great quantity of thoſe contraband goods were brought to this town by land and water, and have been here ſold to the injury of the revenue and detriment of the regular trader. This act will deſtroy that traffic; the inhabitants of the different parts of this Province who have been in the habit of ſupplying themſelves from the United States, muſt come to Halifax, where their intereſt and duty prompt them to reſort; and an illicit trade will be annihiliated, which in every country where it has obtained an aſcendency, has corrupted the morals and deſtroyed the correct habits of thoſe who have engaged in it.

But while the Government of the United States is paſſing laws interdicting Britiſh veſſels from their own ports, their citizens are maintaining the abſurd doctrine that their veſſels have a right to frequent the harbours and coaſts of his Majeſty's dominions, for the purpoſe of taking and curing fiſh:—that they have a right to invade the homes of his ſubjects;—and that thoſe ſhores which afford them ſhelter, and from which they derive ſupport, are to be the reſort of predatory ſtrangers! Abſurd as the doctrine is, that privileges granted by a treaty, and which a violation of that treaty deſtroyed, can ſtill be claimed by America, yet connecting it with the attack made upon the colonial ſyſtem of Great Britain, we may expect to hear that it will be obſtinately maintained.

The late war was ſufficient to inflate a people already too prone to vaunt; it enabled the Government of the United States to equip a fleet and eſtabliſh a navy; and the proſpect of loſing the fiſheries muſt operate powerfully upon the minds of the federaliſts, thoſe deep, deſigning and concealed enemies of England, and will render any hoſtile meaſures which the American cabinet may adopt, popular with that deſcription of people; beſides, America ſtands upon far better ground in point of preparation and ability to ſupport her claims, than ſhe did when ſhe commenced the late unhappy war. We muſt conclude this article, already extended to too great a length, by obſerving, that in the conduct which the American government is purſuing, we can perceive nothing but the most implacable enmity against Great Britain;—the violation of treaty by driving the Indians from ther lands,—the murder of inoffending Britiſh ſubjects, the excluſion of others from its ports,—and the unreaſonable claims which are ſet up, warrant the inference, that the preſent ill-cemented peace will be of ſhort duration.

From the Columbia (Ohio) Gazette.

TO THE CURIOUS.---Mr. Willoughby, in his Ornithology, gives an account of a gooſe which was known to be eighty years of age. Had that gooſe annually produced ſix goſlings, two males and four females; had thoſe goſlings with their progeny continued and multiplied in the ſame ratio till the 80th year, at the death of the old gooſe, what would be the number of her deſcendants? Were thoſe geeſe arranged in on ſtrait line according to their age, each occupying the ſpace of a foot, how long muſt the old gooſe live that ſhe may viſit her remote offſpring; flying at the rate of twelve miles an hour? Again, what ſum of money would purchaſe theſe geeſe at 25 cents each? were the purchaſe money given in ſolid gold, allowing a cubic inch to be worth 177 dollars 11 cents, and this gold depoſited in the plane contained within Herſchell's orbit, whoſe ſemi-diameter is 1,803,585,399 miles to what height would the whole plane be filled? Whoever will anſwer theſe inquires will be intitled to one of the goslings.

It is aſcertained, by ſome recent experiments, that the breaſt of a live chicken applied to wounds received from venomous animals will effectually extract the poiſon.

TONGUE.

Milton being asked by a friend, whether he would inſtruct his daughter in the different languages? replied, "no ſir; *one tongue* is ſufficient for a woman."

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1818. No. 48.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by my Proclamation issued on the first day of October, 1816, it was notified that it was intended on the part of the Crown to fix a Scale for future payment of Quit Rents and that a new rate of Quit Rent would commence on the 25th June in that Year, and that the first half yearly payment would be demanded on the 25th day of December following:

And Whereas the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department has, in a Despatch bearing date, Downing Street, 30th May last, communicated to me, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been bountifully and graciously pleased to alter the rate of Quit Rent heretofore payable by the Landed Proprietors of this Island to Two Shillings per Hundred Acres, as relates to Townships and parts of Townships; but that His Royal Highness, in giving so great an advantage to the Proprietors, feels it Just, at the same time to express his intention, of rigidly enforcing the future payment of such Quit Rent;—and upon a full consideration of the question, His Royal Highness has been pleased to decide that in all cases where the total payment of each Proprietor shall exceed Twenty pounds, or where the Proprietor shall be resident in Great-Britain, the Grantees shall in every such case have the option allowed by the Act, of making their half yearly payments either to the Receiver General in Prince Edward Island, or to his Deputy in London, it being understoood that whether made there or in this Island, it is to be made within fourteen days after the day on which it becomes due.

It is the further pleasure of His Royal Highness that an additional indulgence shall be granted to such Proprietors as shall have previous to the Year 1816, more or less regularly paid the Quit Rent on their respective Grants, of the nature and extent of which eventual indulgence public Notice will be given by the Receiver General.

It is clearly to be understood that no alteration is to take place relative to the tenure of Town and Pasture Lots in the respective Towns and Royalties—these are to continue under the Terms of their original Grants—there appearing to His Royal Highness to be no reason for giving to such proprietors any indulgence beyond what is afforded them by remitting the arrears which have been generally remitted.

The further pleasure of His Royal Highness is, that the Proprietors of Township Lands, shall be released from the obligation imposed by their Original Grants of settling them with Foreign Protestants, provided that within Ten Years from December 1816, the Lands shall have been settled with other Persons in the proportions specified in their Original Grants.

I have therefore thought fit, to issue this my Proclamation, publicly to notify such his Royal Highness's Gracious determination for the information and guidance of all Persons whom it doth or may concern.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, this Twenty-Eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, *Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the sam &c. &c. &c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS I have though fit that the General Assembly of this Island should be dissolved.

Now I do issue this Proclamation declaring the said General Assembly dissolved—of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take Notice and Govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this First day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the late General Assembly of this Island has been dissolved, and Writs have issued for the calling of a new Assembly.

Now I do issue this Proclamation appointing Tuesday the Third day of November next, as the time of Meeting the said General Assembly, so ordered to be called together, and they are hereby required to meet accordingly on Tuesday the Third day of November next, at Charlotte-Town, *for the dispatch of Business*, of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Island, at Charlotte-Town, this Third day of September, one Thousand Eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,

Fade Goff, Deputy Provl. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Quit Rent Office, July 28th, 1818.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to grant the following Indulgence to *Certain proprietors* of Land in this Island *who have stated to Office that they have regularly paid the Quit Rents on their respective Grants between the Years* 1802 *and the 24th June* 1816, *viz.*

II. Any Proprietor or Agent who shall be able to produce the Receiver's Certificate of having *Regularly* paid the origiual Quit Rent from 1802 to the 24th June, 1816, shall receive a remission for the period of six years, of one half the Quit Rent to which he would be otherwise liable under present regulations.

II. Any Proprietor who shall produce the Receiver's Certificate of having paid one Year's Quit Rent on his Land between the Years 1802 and 1816, shall receive the same rate of indulgence for one Year, and so in proportion to the number of Years for which he can produce Certificates of his having *regularly* paid up the full Quit Rent of his Lands; but it is to be distinctly understood that in all these cases whenever this limited period of indulgence shall have expired, the Lands will thence forward continue to be subject to the full Quit Rent of Two Shillings per hundred Acres.

If on settling the Arrears of Quit Rent up to the 24th June last past, at the new rate, any balance remains in the Receiver's hands, it will either be paid to such Proprietor or carried to his Account at his option.

The Quit Rent will for the future be no longer received from *Tenants*—The Receiver will look for payment, only to Proprietors.

J. E. Carmichael,
R. G. of Quit Rent.

Blanks for Sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrate's Summonses, Executions, Capias's, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpœnas; Leases, Bills of Lading, Officer's Half-pay Certificates, Widow's Pension Certificates, &c.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned and carried on under the firm of ANDREW M'DONALD & SON, of Prince Edward Island, and ANDREW M'DONALD & SONS, of Miramichie, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. All Debts due thereto to be paid to Mr. Angus M'Donald, Panmure Island, on or before the first day of December next, ensuing, who is regularly authorised to receive the same, and to whom all demands against the said concerns must be presented for payment.

Andrew M'Donald,
C. M'Donald,
Angus M'Donald,
Hugh M'Donald,
by his Attorney Angus M'Donald.

Three Rivers, Sept. 29, 1818.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned *Alexander Campbell & Samuel Welsford*, both of this Island, Merchants, carried on under the Firm of Campbell & Welsford, was on the 16th day of May last dissolved by mutual consent. All Debts due thereto, to be paid to the said Alexander Campbell, on or before the first day of August next ensuing, who is duly authorised to receive the same, and to whom all demands against the said Firm will be presented.

Witness the hands of the parties, at Bedeque, in Prince Edward Island, this 28th day of May 1818.

Alexander Campbell,
Samuel Welsford.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT *the Business carried on at Lewis-Town, on this Island, under the Firm of* WILLIAM MADDOX HILL, & CO. *will be discontinued on the first day of August next ensuing, and that the same will in future be carried on under the Firm of John Hill & Son, for account of the said John Hill, & William Maddox Hill.*

J. HILL,
JOHN HILL, *Attorney to W. M. Hill.*

Lewis Town, July 27, 1818.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

BOOKS.

THE following valuable Books are received and for Sale at the Gazette-Office, at reduced prices for prompt payment, viz.

Family Bibles,	*Domestic Medicine,*
Blair's Sermons,	*Life of St. Patrick,*
Essays on Faith,	*Song Books,*
Christian's Daily Companion,	*Plays, consisting of the*
Think well on't,	*Lady of the Lake,*
Office of the Virgin,	*Marmion, Tekeli,*
Miller's Gardner,	*False Friend,*
Dowling's Book-keeping,	*Wicklow Mines,*
Jackson's do.	*Foundling of the Forest,*
Letter Writer,	*Rugantino,*
Adele et Theodore, (French)	*Blue Beard,*
Magazin des Enfans, (French)	*Timour Tartar,*
Honorine D'Userche, (French)	*Alla Baba,*
Moral and interesting Dialogues in French and English.	*Battle of Augrim, &c.*
	Art of telling Dreams.

Elegant Copper-plate prints of H. R. H. Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke of Wellington, Earl Moira, St. Helena, &c. with a number of scenes taken from the new Teslament.

ALSO,—the following highly useful School-Books,

Enfield's Speaker,	Children's geographies,
Porney's Grammar,	History of England by Goldsmith,
Entick's Dictionary, do.	Rome, do.
Johnson's do. do.	reece, do.
Boyer's do.	

NASSAU, N. P. June 30.

The Memorial of James Ambrister, of the Island of New-Providence.

Humbly ſheweth as follows:—

Your memorialiſt's youngeſt ſon, Robert Chriſtie Ambriſter, was born in this colony, in the year 1797; he ſerved as a midſhipman in his Majeſty's navy for about four years; he afterwards obtained, under Admiral Cochrane, a lieutenant's commiſſion in his Majeſty's late corps of royal colonial marines, deſtined to be employed during the late war with the United States of America, in which capacity he ſerved with Major Nicholls, in the Floridas, and from thence he returned to New-Providence, on the eſtabliſhment of peace: without having been then, or at any time ſince, confirmed to his laſt-mentioned rank, in any way whatever, by his majeſty's government.

Some ſhort time ſince, your memorialiſt's ſaid ſon, when on a viſit to the Floridas, as a paſſenger in a ſmall trading veſſel from theſe Iſlands, certainly, on the laſt occaſion, without any military commiſſion or appointment of any kind which your memorialiſt is aware of, was (as your memorialiſt, with the deepeſt pain, has lately learned by public accounts from different quarters,) ſeized upon at his catholic majeſty's fort St. Mark's, by a military force from the United States of America; tried by a Court Martial, and condemned to be ſhot, on ſome pretence of crime not yet known to your memorialiſt; and actually executed in purſuance of his ſentence!

As your memorialiſt underſtands, his ſon had not been on ſhore more than fourteen days when he was thus fatally proceeded againſt.

By the ſame public accounts, your memorialiſt further learns, that Mr. Alexr. Arbuthnot, a trader of this place, who is well known never to have had any connection with military life, was alſo ſeized at St. Marks, at the ſame time with your memorialiſts ſon, and executed in purſuance of a ſentence of the ſame court-martial.

Your memorialiſt, without being able to conjecture what offence either his ſon or Mr. Arthbuthnot could well have been guilty of, within his catholic majeſty's dominions, which could, according to any known principle of natural law, ſubject their lives to forfeiture in this inſtance, within the fair juriſdiction of the invading force—reſpectfully preſents as a characteriſtic aggravation of this apparently flagitious mockery of juſtice (ſhould the fact prove to be, as it is repreſented and believed) that the principal witneſs produced againſt the priſoners before the extraordinary tribunal which claimed the right of bringing them to trial, was an infamous perſon of the name of COOKE, a vendue-maſter's clerk, who ſome time ago quitted theſe Iſlands, in conſequence of having robbed his maſter, and who was afterwards impriſoned at St. Marks, for a ſimilar offence againſt Mr. Arbuthnot, who had the misfortune to employ him in his mercantile concerns there.

Your memorialiſt therefore truſts, that your honour, in kind indulgence to the natural feelings and ſolicitude of a parent, at ſo dark and melancholy an event, as well as from motives of a more important general character, will be pleaſed to lay this ſtatement before his Majeſty's government; your memorialiſt humbly but anxiously hoping that your honor's communication may lead to an enquiry of high authority, which your memorialiſt confidently believes muſt redeem his ſon from all juſt imputation of diſhonor, and (your memorialiſt begs he may be excuſed for adding) the Britiſh character alſo, from thoſe fabricated tales and foul aſperſions with which the public ear is abuſed, particularly in the United States of America, in full juſtification of the above-mentioned ſanguinary meaſures of their preſent military commanders.

Your memorialiſt will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) JAMES AMBRISTER.

Naſſau, 29th June, 1818.

M'GREGOR THE IId.

Extract of a letter dated Kingston, (Jam.) August 18th, 1818.

Gen. Aury, duly authoriſed by the high powers of Buenos Ayres and Chili, to act on New Grenada, took poſſeſſion, on the 4th July, of the iſlands of St. Catalina, Old Providence, and St. Andre, dependent on that kingdom. This was effected without moleſtation to the captors, or captured, who appear extremely happy at the change. Gen. Aury has notified this event officially to the Britiſh authorities in Kingſton, where his chief of the ſtaff accompanied by two officers arrived ſome time ſince, and were extremely well received.---The intercourſe between Kingſton and thoſe iſlands is already eſtabliſhed, and in the courſe of the laſt week, we have received four veſſels thence and diſpatched three.

The head-quarters are at St. Catalinas, where Aury is buſily employed in organizing an army deſtined to land on the main. He behaves with great prudence and energy, and I can aſſure you that a great many people, who appear initiated in the meaſures contemplated and in all the circumſtances of this plan, entertain very little doubt of its ſucceſs. The forces collected already amouut to 800 men. St. Catalina is a fine island and will be rendered a ſecond Gibraltar without much trouble. Two hundred veſſels can ride ſafely in the harbour which has two paſſes, one of them having more than 22 feet water on the bar, protected by two ſtrong batteries with croſs fires already erected. The place is healthy and its temperature very ſimilar to that of Curazoa. The iſland has three navigable rivers, and even after the conqueſt of New Granada will be effected, it will be a very important place for the patriots.

I encloſe herewith Aury's

PROCLAMATION.

Luis Aury, commander in chief of the forces deſtined to act againſt New-Grenada, in the name of the confederate republics of Buenos Ayres and of Chili.

To all the emigrants in foreign countries:

COMPATRIOTS:---The powerful united ſtates of Buenos Ayres and Chili wiſhing to co-operate, as much as poſſible, in the emancipation of their oppreſſed brethren, have commiſſioned me to fulfil this noble undertaking in New-Grenada. Thanks to Heaven who has inſpired them with ſuch magnanimous ſentiments. Let their union and wiſe conduct be our guide in our future operations.

Friends, wandering and without a country,---It is to you that I addreſs myſelf, making it a duty to inform you of the liberal and philanthrophic efforts of thoſe two republicks, who offer us all the credit and influence they have acquired by their paſt and preſent brilliant deeds. Come, I beſeech you, and incorporate in the gallant legions under my command, employed in this noble cruſade. Haſten to unite yourſelves, without delay, under theſe ſacred banners, the terror of tyrants on ſea and land. If the glory of our dear country, and our perſonal intereſt command us to proſecute our implacable enemies; the cries of injured humanity call, alſo, for our aſſiſtance, and require that we ſhould put an end to this age of barbarity. Men, born to be free, waſte every day their ſtrength in vain efforts to recover the valuable gift they loſt in 1815, and deſtitute of naval aſſiſtance and materials of war, they hardly can meet with a glorious death in recompence of their heroic deeds. All their want is in our hands, and the generoſity of the auguſt republicks, our protectors, has afforded us all the neceſſary elements to carry our plan to a ſucceſsful iſſue.

COMPATRIOTS:---Be elated by the noble enthuſiaſm attached to our cauſe, and, let us all unite to obtain the independence and precious liberty, which are the end and reward of all our toil, of all our efforts; or a death worthy the ſons of Columbia.

Gallant foreigners, who have been driven into the torrid zone by political opinions or other motives, who are adorned with all the virtues that conſtitute honeſt men, come among us as brothers, to enjoy that political and religious liberty, of which, the ferocity of the deſpots and fanaticiſm wanted to deprive you. I can aſſure you of the gratitude of my countrymen. United in ſociety, we ſhall divide all the advantages offered by our rich and luxuriant ſoil.

Commanders of the Mexican veſſels of war cruizing in the gulf:---

I think that it will be ſufficient to addreſs you in this proclamation, in order to ſtimulate your zeal for the cauſe you have adopted, and your ſubordination to my orders, which require your prompt reunion in this port. If there ſhould be any amongſt you, who ſwayed by a ſordid intereſt perſuade you to deviate from your duty, I announce it to you again, agreeably to the orders of the ſupreme authority whom I repreſent. Be aſſured that the moſt rigorous meaſures will be adopted againſt all thoſe who will not

appear in this island within two months from this date. LUIS AURY.

Head Quarters in the Island of St. Catalina, 10th July, 1818.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.

EARTHQUAKE.

Extract, dated Clinton, E. Tennessee, August 14.

"This morning, at 36 minutes past 9 o'clock, a very severe shock of an earthquake, or some other convulsion of nature, was felt at this place. At the first sound, it was thought to be heavy distant thunder, but in a few seconds a shock came on, which lasted three seconds. The noise seemed to proceed from a S. W. course."

SUPERSTITION.

The Freeman's Journal, a respectable Dublin Paper, contains the following account in a letter from Galway, dated June 18.—"On Wednesday evening last, a dreadful murder was perpetrated at the village of Ower, within about 7 miles west of this town, by M. Flaherty, husband of the woman who was murdered, aided and assisted by her whole family, consisting of her father, mother, two brothers, &c. being led by the husband to think the deceased was possessed of some evil spirit, and that he had power to cure her, which had the effect of making her own family look on, and even assist him, while he strangled her, by putting an iron tongs round her neck and pressing on it till she expired. The father of the deceased has been committed to the county goal by R. Martin, Esq. of Ross."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.

PRIVATEERING.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, dated Sept. 20, 1818.

"As I perceive by the articles which have from time to time appeared in your paper that the system of privateering which our merchants have carried on for some past, has been reprobated by you, I now communicate some of their proceedings for your information. It seems that the Spanish property having been swept from the ocean, their cupidity has been attracted by the valuable Portuguese vessels and cargoes which navigate between Portugal, the Brazils, and the East-Indies. Blank commissions are procured from Artigas, who occupies the banks of the river Plate, opposite Buenos Ayres, under colour of which, vessels armed, equipped, and owned in the United States, and more particularly in this city, attack all the Portuguese and Spanish vessels they fall in with, plunder them of the specie which they find on board, and if the vessels have valuable cargoes, order some for St. Barts, where, it appears an arrangement of mutual convenience has been made with the Governor; others, for small ports in the West Indies, and some even for the ports of the U. States. Two privateers, which lately arrived at this place, have carried on their depredations to a most ruinous extent. One of them called La Fortuna, formerly the Fourth of July, has captured from 8 to 12 Portuguese vessels, among which are the Raynha dos Anjos, from which she took out 82,000 dollars; a large ship of 900 tons, called the Monte Alegro, loaded with a cargo valued at half a million of dollars; the brig Vasco da Gama, and Don Joan Sexto, valued at 100,000 dollars each, besides other vessels of less value. Another privateer called La Irresistible, which left this place in January last, returned a few days ago, having pillaged, destroyed and taken, 29 sail of Portuguese vessels, among which were three Indiamen of great value. This privateer is said to have brought into this port upwards of 200,000 dollars in specie.

"The Portuguese consul-general has commenced sundry suits to endeavour to procure the restoration of some of this property. He is said to have attached a quantity of specie deposited in one of the banks, and to have libelled a large Portuguese ship and cargo, which lately entered this port as a prize to the Fortuna. He has moreover directed prosecutions to be undertaken against the reputed owners of the privateer in this city to recover the value of four of the captures, and the judge of the district court has ordered them to give bail, each to the amount of 580,000 dollars. The following persons have been held to bail: John S. Skinner, the post-master of this city; Mathew Murray, the sheriff of Beltimore county; Joseph Karrick, John Snyder and Joseph Paterson.

"The affair has assumed a serious complexion, and if the Consul is successful, as can scarcely be doubted, must, from the magnitude of the claim, be attended with almost certain ruin to the parties, and probably to their bail, who, it is said, are liable to the full amount of whatever may be the recovery against the persons prosecuted—there being in this respect a difference between the admiralty law and the common law. The same persons have also been arrested upon a criminal charge of violating the act of Congress in fitting out the privateer Fourth of July, and have been held to bail by order of the Judge, to stand their trial in November next."

Just Arrived,

In the Brig Britannia,

AND will be exposed for Sale on Monday the 26th inst. at the WINDMILL STORE, and likewise at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Young, an extensive assortment of Goods, consisting of

Assorted Drapery, Guernsey Frocks,
Broad Cloths, 600 yds. stout Sail Cloth,
Blankets, Counterpanes, Prime bottled Porter, in
Flannels, Baize, casks, 3 doz. each well
Men's strong Shoes, Hats, packed,

4 Hogsheads CYDER,

London Porter, in barrels,
150 bags of sound Biscuit,
20 barrels prime Mess Beef,
several ton of flat and round Iron,
6 barrels Stockholm Tar,
4 barrels Pitch,
2 tons of new and twice laid Cordage,
several dozen pairs of men's and women's Hose,
Umbrellas, Bellows,
Iron Boilers, Tin milk Pans, Locks and Hinges,
Tin and iron sauce-pans, Frying Pans,
Brass furniture for Drawers,
a variety of Nails,
a general assortment of prime

STAFFORDSHIRE EARTHENWARE,

with a long set of blue ware complete,

together with a variety of other articles, the whole of which will be sold very low for cash,—the Proprietors stay here being 4 weeks only,—any person having Timber ready for sale the Proprietor has no objection to an immediate exchange. Oct. 24th, 1818. tf

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Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1818.

Arrived on Saturday night last from England via Halifax, FREDK. B. BARWELL, Esq. Collector of his Majesty's Customs, for this Island.

Arrived on Sunday last from Plymouth, Brig Britannia, passengers—Mr. Smith, and Mr. Duncan M'Kay.

Arrived on Sunday morning, the Packet from Pictou, the English Mail had not arrived at Halifax at the latest dates.

The Poll which was closed in this Town for Members to serve for Queen's County, and adjourned to China Point, was opened upon Friday last. No circumstances occured worthy of notice, except the delivery of some pithy and interresting Gælic speeches, which we have not as yet been able to have translated.—It closed on Saturday about 1 o'clock, when the numbers on the Poll Book stood as follows,

Doctor M'Aulay,	309
William Hyde,	305
James Bagnall,	265
Ewen Cameron,	376
Lemuel Cambridge,	278
Donald M'Kay,	193

The Returning Officer therefore declared Doctor M'Aulay, William Hyde, Ewen Cameron, and Lemuel Cambridge, Esqrs. duly elected.

The Poll for King's County which had been adjourned to St. Peters opened on Monday last. The contest lasted for two days, when the numbers appeared as follows,

James M'Larren, -	107
Charles Kelly, -	102
Colonel Younge, -	90
Charles Worrell, -	90
Benjamin Coffin, -	98
Fade Goff, -	90

and the Returning Officer declared James M'Larren, Charles Kelly, Benj. Coffin, and Charles Worrell, Esqrs. duly elected.

On Monday last a Poll was opened at Prince-Town, for the electing of *four* Members to represent Prince County, when Messrs. Binns, Murray, M'Neill, Palmer, Campbell, and Green, were proposed as Candidates,—the Poll was adjourned to Bedeque, stood as follows,

Charles Binns, -	84
David Murray, -	116
William M'Neill, -	104
J. B. Palmer, -	59
Alexander Campbell, -	115
Samuel Green, -	12

FOR SALE,

One Hundred Acres of Land,

near Fullerton's Marsh, about 3 miles distant from Charlotte-Town, is covered with excellent Fire-Wood,—for further particulars apply to the Reverend THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY. October 24, 1818. tf

NOTICE

To Timber Cutters & others.

THE Subscriber offers to Contract by the Ton or otherways, for the disposal of any quantity of Pine Timber, on certain sections of Lot No. 3, situated on and bounded by Kildare River,—any Person desirous of treating for the same by application to Mr. J. N. LE PAGE, who is legally authorised will be made acquainted with the conditions of such Contract.

John Broom.

Charlotte-Town, Oct. 1, 1818.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

☞ The Editor will thank such of the Country and Town Subscribers, as have not already paid the first half year's Subscription to this Paper up to the 15th June 1818, to forward the same as soon as possible.

POWER OF CONSCIOUS GUILT.

From the Cincannati Inquisitor, June 30.

The following article was communicated to a reſpectable gentleman of this city, to whom the circumſtances were detailed a few days ſince, by the Magiſtrate in whoſe preſence the horrid crime was committed.

Three juſtices of the peace had met at Mayſlick, in Maſon county, Kentucky, for the purpoſe of taking depoſitions, and to try about forty civil cauſes which were ſet for trial at that time and place. On a ſhort conſultation, it was agreed that two of the magiſtrates, to wit; Joſeph Deſha and John Young ſhould retire to one corner of a large room, in which they had met, and attend to taking the depoſitions, whilſt Johnathan Stout, the other magiſtrate, ſhould try the cauſes. A cauſe came on to be heard wherein the ſum in diſpute was ſeventy-five cents; neither party having any teſtimony to introduce, Mr. Stout, for the purpoſe of obtaining ſome knowledge of the ſituation of the claim, permitted the parties to go into a free converſation on the ſubject of their dealings.

After conſiderable affirmation on one ſide, and denial on the other, the plaintiff told the defendant, if he would ſwear he had paid for two half pints, which he had objected to, he would ſtrike them out of his account. Defendant ſaid he would—and asked Mr. Stout to adminiſter the oath; but he being conſcious from the prior confeſſions of the defendant, that it was impoſſible it could be ſo, ſaid to him, I feel a delicacy in doing it, and you had better pay it; it's a trifling ſum, I would not take the trouble to ſwear for it. Something at that moment called the attention of Mr. Stout from the ſubject, and before he again had fixed his eye on the defendant he had ſtepped to Mr. Young, one of the Magiſtrates in the other corner of the room, and had ſworn in the moſt ſolemn manner to the payment of the money, of which he immediately informed Mr. Stout.

Until this awful period, the defendant had retained his uſual appearance of health and vigor, but alas! no ſooner had he turned about to inform Mr. Stout of his ſucceſsful attempt to commit the horrid crime of perjury, than a deathlike paleneſs was viſibie in his countenance; the people in the room ſimultaneouſly remarked, with aſtoniſhment, the change ſo inſtantaneouſly effected in his appearance. Mr. Stout himſelf, remarked, when relating the circumſtances to the writer, that he had the appearance of a man already two days dead. Judgment was entered for fifty cents, and he retired from the ſcene of guilt. But wretched, infatuated mortal! he could not retire from conſcious guilt. He took neither refreſhment nor ſleep that night, but appeared reſtleſs, (as his unfortunate wife relates) and rolled in his bed from ſide to ſide, like one bereft of every earthly enjoyment. Morning came; but with it brought no relief to his perturbed boſom. Still taking no food, he went after breakfaſt to the field where a number of reapers had met to cut his grain; he gave them ſome incoherent directions relative to the harveſt, and returned to his houſe. The whole day was ſpent in thoughtful muſing, and apparent agony of mind, and another night was ſpent like the preceding. In the morning, a ſhort time after he had left his bed, he was ſeen running upon all fours through the door yard, and exclaiming 'John Johnſton (the name of the conſtable who attended the trial) and the DEVIL are after me." He was picked up by ſome men who were about the houſe and ſet down on the ſtep of the door. In a few minutes, he ſuddenly ſtarted from his ſeat, and again commenced running upon his hands and feet as before; and exclaiming moſt awfully. "John Johnſtone and the devil are after me." In this manner he made his way into a ſmall field of corn which ſtood open to the door yard, and as he ran between the rows of corn, he tore up a number of hills by the roots—and whilſt thus engaged, and before he could be reached by his purſuers, in the act of tearing up a corn hill, he ſuddenly and inſtantaneouſly expired.

Reader! beware. Avoid diſſimulation; but admit not a THOUGHT of perjury to meet a ſecond's entertainment in your boſom. In a raſh, and inconſiderate moment, this man caſt himſelf away, leaving an indelible ſtain upon all his connections, and carrying with him to the grave an odium which an ocean of tears can never waſh from his name.

POWER OF FANCY.

A conſultation of ſeven Phyſicians, together with ſurgeon Richards, was held on Thurſday evening upon a very reſpectable Prieſt, from the County of Galway, who, on his coming to town upon ſome buſineſs of his own, was requeſted, by the head of a reſpectable family, reſiding in that county, to convey, with him a very large ſum of money for certain purpoſes, which, the gentleman was confident he could not place in more ſecure hands. So careful was the Prieſt of his truſt, that having, on the road to town, brought it for ſecurity about his perſon to bed, he fancied, in the courſe of the night, that a perſon ſtood over him with a piſtol in his hand, demanding the money, which was the entire ſubject of his thoughts. Determined to protect himſelf and the money from the ſuppoſed robber, he made a ſudden blow at the imaginary piſtol with ſuch force that he unfortunately ſtruck his arm againſt the bed-poſt ſo violently as to fracture it, and render amputation neceſſary.

FREDERICK THE GREAT.

Frederick the Great being informed of the death of one of his chaplains, a man of conſiderable learning and piety, determining that his ſucceſſor ſhould not be behind him in theſe qualifications, took the following method of aſcertaining the merit of one of the numerous candidates for the appointment. He told the applicant he would furniſh him with a text, the following Sunday, when he was to preach at the Royal Chapel, from which he was to make an extempore ſermon. The clergyman, accepted the propoſition. The whim of ſuch a probationary diſcourſe was ſpread abroad widely, and at an early hour the Royal Chapel was crowded to exceſs. The King arrived at the end of the prayers, and on the candidates aſcending the pulpit, one of his Majeſty's aides-de-camp preſented him with a ſealed paper. The preacher opened it and found nothing written therein: he did not however in ſo critical a moment loſe his preſence of mind; but turning the paper on both ſides, he ſaid, "My brethren, here is nothing, and there is nothing; out of nothing God created all things," and proceeded to deliver a moſt admirable diſcourſe upon the wonders of the creation.—*Bramsen's Letters of a Prussian Traveller.*

OLD TIMES.

The incorporated company of Wax Chandlers of London, gave a feaſt on the 28th October, 1478. This company was flouriſhing, and the following was then their bill of fare and coſt:—

	s.	d.
Two loins of mutton, and two loins of veal,	1	4
A loin of beef		4
A leg of mutton,		2½
A pig,		4
A capon,		6
A coney,		2
One dozen of pigeons,		7
A hundred eggs,		8½
A gooſe,		6
A gallon of red wine,		8
A kilderkin of ale,		8
	shil. 6	0

FRANKLIN'S DOMESTIC ECONOMY, IN EARLY LIFE.

From Memoirs written by himself.

We have an Engliſh proverb which ſays,

"He that would thrive,
"Muſt ask his wife;"

it was lucky for me that I had one as much diſpoſed to induſtry and frugality as myſelf. She aſſiſted me cheerfully in my buſineſs, folding and ſtiching pamphlets, tending ſhop, purchaſing old linen rags for the papermakers, &c. We kept no idle ſervants, our table was plain and ſimple, our furniture of the cheapeſt.—For inſtance, my breakfaſt was for a long time bread and milk, (no tea) and I ate it out of a two-penny earthen porringer, with a pewter ſpoon: but mark how luxury will enter families, and make a progreſs in ſpite of principle; being called one morning to breakfaſt.—I found it in a china bowl, with a ſpoon of ſilver. They had been bought for me without my knowledge by my wife, and had coſt her the enormous ſum of three and twenty ſhillings; for which ſhe had no other excuſe or apology to make, but that ſhe thought *her* husband deſerved a ſilver ſpoon and china bowl, as well as any of his neighbours. This was the firſt appearance of plate and china in our houſe."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1818. No. 49.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by my Proclamation issued on the first day of October, 1816, it was notified that it was intended on the part of the Crown to fix a Scale for future payment of Quit Rents and that a new rate of Quit Rent would commence on the 25th June in that Year, and that the first half yearly payment would be demanded on the 25th day of December following:

And Whereas the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department has, in a Despatch bearing date, Downing Street, 30th May last, communicated to me, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been bountifully and graciously pleased to alter the rate of Quit Rent heretofore payable by the Landed Proprietors of this Island to Two Shillings per Hundred Acres, as relates to Townships and parts of Townships: but that His Royal Highness, in giving so great an advantage to the Proprietors, feels it Just, at the same time to express his intention, of rigidly enforcing the future payment of such Quit Rent;—and upon a full consideration of the question, His Royal Highness has been pleased to decide that in all cases where the total payment of each Proprietor shall exceed Twenty pounds, or where the Proprietor shall be resident in Great-Britain, the Grantees shall in every such case have the option allowed by the Act, of making their half yearly payments either to the Receiver General in Prince Edward Island, or to his Deputy in London, it being understoood that whether made there or in this Island, it is to be made within fourteen days after the day on which it becomes due.

It is the further pleasure of His Royal Highness that an additianal indulgence shall be granted to such Proprietors as shall have previous to the Year 1816, more or less regularly paid the Quit Rent on their respective Grants, of the nature and extent of which eventual indulgence public Notice will be given by the Receiver General.

It is clearly to be understood that no alteration is to take place relative to the tenure of Town and Pasture Lots in the respective Towns and Royalties—these are to continue under the Terms of their original Grants—there appearing to His Royal Highness to be no reason for giving to such proprietors any indulgence beyond what is afforded them by remitting the arrears which have been generally remitted.

The further pleasure of His Royal Highness is, that the Proprietors of Township Lands, shall be released from the obligation imposed by their Original Grants of settling them with Foreign Protestants, provided that within Ten Years from December 1816, the Lands shall have been settled with other Persons in the proportions specified in their Original Grants.

I have therefore thought fit, to issue this my Proclamation, publicly to notify such his Royal Highness's Gracious determination for the information and guidance of all Persons whom it doth or may concern.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, this Twenty-Eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, *Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NOTICE

To Timber Cutters & others.

THE Subscriber offers to Contract by the Ton or otherways, for the disposal of any quantity of Pine Timber, on certain sections of Lot No. 3, situated on and bounded by Kildare River,—any Person desirous of treating for the same by application to Mr. J. N. LE PAGE, who is legally authorised will be made acquainted with the conditions of such Contract.

John Broom.

Charlotte-Town, Oct. 1, 1818.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,

Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

Quit Rent Office, July 28th, 1818.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to grant the following Indulgence to *Certain proprietors* of Land in this Island *who have stated to Office that they have regularly paid the Quit Rents on their respective Grants between the Years* 1802 *and the 24th June* 1816, *viz.*

II. Any Proprietor or Agent who shall be able to produce the Receiver's Certificate of having *Regularly* paid the original Quit Rent from 1802 to the 24th June, 1816, shall receive a remission for the period of six years, of one half the Quit Rent to which he would be otherwise liable under present regulations.

II. Any Proprietor who shall produce the Receiver's Certificate of having paid one Year's Quit Rent on his Land between the Years 1802 and 1816, shall receive the same rate of indulgence for one Year, and so in proportion to the number of Years for which he can produce Certificates of his having *regularly* paid up the full Quit Rent of his Lands; but it is to be distinctly understood that in all these cases whenever this limited period of indulgence shall have expired, the Lands will thence forward continue to be subject to the full Quit Rent of Two Shillings per hundred Acres.

If on settling the Arrears of Quit Rent up to the 24th June last past, at the new rate, any balance remains in the Receiver's hands, it will either be paid to such Proprietor or carried to his Account at his option.

The Quit Rent will for the future be no longer received from *Tenants*—The Receiver will look for payment, only to Proprietors.

J. E. Carmichael,
R. G. of Quit Rent.

Just Arrived,

In the Brig Britannia,

AND will be exposed for Sale on Monday the 26th inst. at the WINDMILL STORE, and likewise at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Young, an extensive assortment of Goods, consisting of

Assorted Drapery,	Guernsey Frocks,
Broad Cloths,	600 yds. stout Sail Cloth,
Blankets, Counterpanes,	Prime bottled Porter, in
Flannels, Baize,	casks, 3 doz. each well
Men's strong Shoes, Hats,	packed,

4 Hogsheads CYDER,

London Porter, in barrels,
150 bags of sound Biscuit,
20 barrels prime Mess Beef,
several ton of flat and round Iron,
6 barrels Stockholm Tar,
4 barrels Pitch,
2 tons of new and twice laid Cordage,
several dozen pairs of men's and women's Hose,
Umbrellas, Bellows,
Iron Boilers, Tin milk Pans, Locks and Hinges,
Tin and iron sauce-pans, Frying Pans,
Brass furniture for Drawers,
a variety of Nails,
a general assortment of prime

STAFFORDSHIRE EARTHENWARE,

with a long set of blue ware complete, together with a variety of other articles, the whole of which will be sold very low for cash. Oct. 24th, 1818.

FOR SALE,

One Hundred Acres of Land,

near Fullerton's Marsh, about 3 miles distant from Charlotte-Town, is covered with excellent Fire-Wood,—for further particulars apply to the Reverend THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY. October 24, 1818. tf

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned and carried on under the firm of ANDREW M'DONALD & SON, of Prince Edward Island, and ANDREW M'DONALD & SONS, of Miramichie, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. All Debts due thereto to be paid to Mr. Angus M'Donald, Panmure Island, on or before the first day of December next, ensuing, who is regularly authorised to receive the same, and to whom all demands against the said concerns must be presented for payment.

Andrew M'Donald,
C. M'Donald,
Angus M'Donald,
Hugh M'Donald,
by his Attorney Angus M'Donald.

Three Rivers, Sept. 29, 1818.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned *Alexander Campbell & Samuel Welsford*, both of this Island, Merchants, carried on under the Firm of Campbell & Welsford, was on the 16th day of May last dissolved by mutual consent. All Debts due thereto, to be paid to the said Alexander Campbell, on or before the first day of August next ensuing, who is duly authorised to receive the same, and to whom all demands against the said Firm will be presented.

Witness the hands of the parties, at Bedeque, in Prince Edward Island, this 28th day of May 1818.

Alexander Campbell,
Samuel Welsford.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT *the Business carried on at Lewis-Town, on this Island, under the Firm of* WILLIAM MADDOX HILL, & CO. *will be discontinued on the first day of August next ensuing, and that the same will in future be carried on under the Firm of John Hill & Son, for account of the said John Hill, & William Maddox Hill.*

J. HILL,
JOHN HILL, *Attorney to W. M. Hill.*

Lewis Town, July 27, 1818.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

BOOKS.

THE *following valuable Books are received and for Sale at the Gazette-Office, at reduced prices for prompt payment, viz.*

Family Bibles,	*Domestic Medicine,*
Blair's Sermons,	*Life of St. Patrick,*
Essays on Faith,	*Song Books,*
Christian's Daily Companion,	*Plays, consisting of the*
Think well on't,	*Lady of the Lake,*
Office of the Virgin,	*Marmion, Tekeli,*
Miller's Gardiner,	*False Friend,*
Dowling's Book-keeping,	*Wicklow Mines,*
Jackson's do.	*Foundling of the Forest,*
Letter Writer,	*Rugantino,*
Adele et Theodore, (French)	*Blue Beard,*
Magazin des Enfans, (French)	*Timour Tartar,*
Honorine D'Userche, (French)	*Alla Baba,*
Moral and interesting Dialogues in French and English.	*Battle of Augrim, &c.*
	Art of telling Dreams.

Elegant Copper-plate prints of H. R. H. Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke of Wellington, Earl Moira, St. Helena, &c. with a number of scenes taken from the new Testament.

ALSO,—the following highly useful School Books,

Enfield's Speaker,	Children's geographies,
Porney's Grammar,	History of England by Goldsmith,
Entick's Dictionary,	do. Rome, do.
Johnson's do.	do. reece, do.
Boyer's do.	

ONONDAGA, (N. Y.) Sept. 9.

GRAND CANAL.

The Canal, commenced by the State f New-York, is to extend from Lake rie to the tide waters of the Hudſon. The diſtance in a direct line exceeds 300 miles; on the rout purſued it will be about 353 miles. It is to be 40 feet wide at the ſurface of the water, and 28 at the bottom. The water to be 4 feet deep. The whole ſpace will be divided into a number of levels, each carried as far as the face of the country will admit, and connected with the next ſucceeding level by one or more locks.—The locks are to be ninety feet long, and twelve feet wide. Boats, properly conſtructed carrying a hundred tons may then paſs the locks and paſs each other on the canal. There is to be a tow path on one ſide of the canal, for one or more horſes to draw the boats. The uſual rate of loaded boats 2 1-2 miles per hour; paſſage boats ſome times go as faſt as 4 miles per hour. As each ſection of the canal, between any two locks, will be level, there will be no current in the water except ſo much as to ſupply lockage water for the next deſcending locks.

The body of the canal is to be excavated in the earth; but, when ſtreams of water or gulleys intervene, which cannot be paſſed on the ſurface of the earth without bending the canal too far out of its courſe to go round their beds, the earth muſt be raiſed by embankments, to the proper level, of ſufficient width for the canal to paſs on them, with their ſides of ſuch a ſlope as to prevent their caving off. Through theſe embankments muſt be made culverts or paſſages for the water from the upper ſide under the canal, to prevent its ponding there and endangering the embankment —When the ſtreams are large, aqueduct bridges will be neceſſary.

We will now proceed to examine the route ſurveyed for the canal. It commences in the Buffalo creek, on the level of Lake Erie, from whence it paſſes along the bank of the Niagara river 15 miles, to the Tonawanta creek. Here a dam acroſs the creek, 4 feet high, raiſing the water to the level of Lake Erie, would alſo produce a level ſurface of water in the creek for 11 miles up its channel, which with a tow path on one ſide would be the canal for that diſtance. Here it leaves the Tonawanta, and turning to the north, croſſes the ridge which forms the Niagara falls—this is paſſed by a deep cutting of about 25 feet. Here the canal falls, by 8 locks, 65 feet to the level of Geneſſe river. On this level it continues to that river, where a dam of ten feet will raiſe the river to its level, and the boats on the canal may paſs acroſs without an aqueduct. About three or four miles eaſt of Geneſſee river, after paſſing about 70 miles on one level, the canal falls 49 feet, by ſix locks. It then proceeds on one level about 16 miles, to valley of Mud creek, down which it deſcends, by ſucceſſive locks, till it falls into the Seneca river, oppoſite Montezuma. On the eaſt ſide of the Seneca it again riſes, by three locks, and paſſes the ſummit in Camillus, in Onondaga county, where it again deſcends by one lock to the level of the plain ſouth of Salina. Here it again riſes, by three locks, to Rome level, on which it paſſes about 60 miles to Utica. Below this it follows the valley of the Mohawk, keeping between the river and hill, looking down as the face of the land requires, to the Hudſon river.

Lake Erie is 564,85 feet higher than the Hudſon river at Albany, and 142 1-2 feet higher than the long level between Salina and Utica.

The fall from Buffalo to Senca River, is 194 feet, with 25 locks		
The riſe from there to the ſummit to Camillus,	27	4
The fall to the Salina plain,	10	1
Riſe to the Rome level,	28	3
Fall to Schoharie, and which level may be carried to the hill above Albany,	129,85	15
Fall to the level of the river,	286,50	30

Total riſe and fall 6,7510 feet, 78 locks.

Should the canal end in a baſon on the hill weſt of Albany, and be connected with the river by an inclined plane, as is common in Europe, where a great deſcent occurs in a ſhort diſtance, the total riſe and fall would be reduced to 391 feet, and the locks to 48.

The diſtance from Buffalo to Seneca river, is 163 miles 2 1-2 chains. From Seneca river to Utica, the part now in rapid courſe of execution, is about 93 miles. From there to Albany, 97 miles 27 chains. Making in the whole 353 miles 97 1-2 chains.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"The ſilence which has been obſerved in the Waſhington papers, on the ſubject of the trial and execution of Arbuthnot and Ambriſter in Florida, excites ſuſpicion that the tranſaction will not bear the ligh; and men that love their country hope that the whole proceeding, if it cannot before, will be fully unfolded by Preſident Munroe to Congreſs, at its next Seſſion. It is true, there have been intimations given in the papers, that the Court had ample grounds for their judgment; but theſe are wholly unofficial, and have not been ſupported by a ſingle fact.—While on the contrary, there are thoſe who do not heſitate to ſay, that the proceedings were raſh and illegal, that the event will remain a blot on the annals of our country---and may involve very ſerious conſequences. Well informed men in England, write, that the execution was heard there with great regret, and that an enquiry had been inſtituted by the government on the ſubject; and the following particulars reſpecting one of the ſufferers has been publiſhed in the London papers. It may be coloured, but many of the ſtatements made in it are known to be authentic."

"Mr. Arbuthnot was long in the territory of the Seminole Indians, as a private trader, and from the extent of his dealings, and a character naturally calculated to inſpire reſpect, had acquired conſiderable influence among them.

"The Indians, kept out of certain lands, which the Americans had, by treaty with Great-Britain, the ally of the Indians, ſolemnly ſtipulated to reſtore to them, and conſtantly harraſſed by new inroads on the part of the Americans, applied to Mr. Arbuthnot, as a reſpectable Britiſh ſubject, to ſolicit the Britiſh Government to obtain from the Americans the fulfilment of that treaty, and the obſervance of relations of juſtice and amity towards the Indians. A commiſſion to this effect, ſigned by all the principal Seminole Chieftans, was delivered to Mr. Arbuthnot,

"Mr. Arbuthnot tranſmitted the repreſentation which he was thus commiſſioned by the Indians to make, to the proper Britiſh authorities. He was recogniſed in his character of commiſſioner or Agent for the Indians, and deſired from time to time memorialize the Britiſh Government, with reſpect to any further facts which might come under his obſervation reſpecting the points at iſſue.

While reſident among the Seminole Indians, with theſe lawful and recognized objects, and purſuing at the ſame time his ſpeculations as a private trader, Mr. Arbuthnot received a letter from a certain Mr. Hambly, who had, in the time of the war between Great-Britain and the United States, been employed as a Britiſh agent among the Indians, to attend to their intereſts, but ſince had gone over to the Americans---which letter intimated to Mr. Arbuthnot that the Americans, aſſuming that the whole cauſe of complaint was on their ſide againſt the Seminole Indians, had reſolved upon a complete proſcription or extermination of the whole tribe, as the ſhorteſt way to determine the truth and juſtice of the caſe, and warning Mr. Arbuthnot to get out of the way of the ſignal vengeance which was ſpeedily to fall on the Indians, and all their abettors.

"Mr. Arbuthnot diſregarded the warning, confiding in the protection of a neutral territory---confiding in the inviolabilty of his perſon as a Britiſh ſubject, confiding in the perfect propriety and fairneſs of the whole of his proceedings, he remained at his ſettlement, true to his friendſhip to the Indians. and true to the fealty which he owed to his own country, as at peace with the United States.

"The Americans did accordingly ſend an armed force, under General Jackſon, into the Seminole territory, to carry into execution the barbarous edict of proſcription which they had pronounced---to "put to death every hoſtile warrior,"---to ſpare none but the "women and children." And in this their courſe of maſſacre, they found this Britiſh ſubject and agent, Mr. Arbuthnot, living peaceably at his trading ſettlement in the woods; they ſeized him as a friend and ally to the Indians---they tried him (if ſuch proceeding trial can be called,)

for the alledged crime of aſſiſting an oppreſſed people in the vindication of their rights, and aſſiſting in the vindication of the character of his own counrry, which had guaranteed theſe rights—they found him guilty of this, in which there was no guilt—and with nothing hurrying them to the deed but a ſavage thirſt for extermination, with every good motive to induce them to refer a caſe of this kind to the deliberate diſpoſal of the Governments of the two parties—they condemned this Britiſh ſubject and authoriſed Britiſh agent to ſuffer inſtant death, as a felon and an outlaw!"

NORFOLK, Sept. 24.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE NAVIGATION ACT.

A letter received by the Collector of this port, by Tuesday's mail, from the Comptroller of the Treasury, dated the 18th inst. declares in substance, that all British vessels now in this port, bound to British ports from which American vessels are excluded (as specified in the second section of the Navigation Act,) must not only clear out at the Custom-House, but must actually *depart from the port, on the 30th of the present month.* The law is to be regarded as going into operation the 1st October next, and all British vessels, bound as aforesaid, which shall be found within the limits of the port on that day, will be liable to the penalty of the law. The act of sailing must be considered as shewing the intention of the party to proceed to a forign port. The effect of any subsequent acts and circumstances (such, it is presumed, as head winds, boisterous weather, &c.) cannot with propriety be determined, until cases of the kind shall actually occur, and a full developement of those acts and circumstances shall be made to the Treasury Department.

From the National Intelligencer.

EQUINOX.

This day (Sept. 23d,) at 18 minutes and 11 seconds past 11 o'clock, A. M. according to the meridian of the capitol, the centre of the sun will be on the equator; and at that time will begin the *night* of six months at the *North* Pole, and the *day* of six months at the *South* Pole. In the month of September, A. D. 2788, and not before, the sun's centre will be in the equinox at the same time of day to our meridian.

In this notice, the sun's semi-diameter and the effect of refraction, are not considered.

Washington City, September 23, 1818.

Charlotte-Town,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1818.

It is with much regret we have to mention the loss of the Shallop Elizabeth & Jane, which loaded in Orwell Bay, a short time since. She was upset within one days sail of the Island of St. Peters. The crew was picked up the following day, by the Brig Helena belonging to Messrs. Seons, of this Island, and landed at Three Rivers.

About a fortnight since a Whale came on shore on the North Cape of this Island, (on the same spot where H. M. Brig Bold was cast away) it was 45 feet in length, and was supposed would yield 100 barrels of Oil.

On Monday the 26th ult. the Poll was opened at Bedeque according to adjournment, for the purpose of electing 4 members to represent Prince County, and was closed on Tuesday, when Messrs. Campbell, Murray, Binns and M'Neill, were returned, the Poll stood as follows:

Alexander Campbell,	188
David Murray, -	188
Charles Binns, -	125
William M'Neill, -	163
J. B. Palmer, -	105
Samuel Green, -	14

[Tuesday last being the day appointed by His Excellency the Lt. Governor's Proclamation to meet the General Assembly of this Island, the same was announced at two o'clock by a salute of cannon from Fort George. His Excellency repaired to the House, and immediately after the salute, commanded the attendance of the Lower House of Assembly, in the Council Chamber, where he delivered to both Houses the following Speech.]

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"MY first wish in meeting you in a new General Assembly, is to express my readiness to co-operate in measurers for the advancement of the welfare of the Island.—Feeling it at the same time incumbent upon me most seriously to recommend attention to such essential points, to the utter exclusion of all party spirit, or personal animosity. —Proclamation or other notice having given perfect publicity to the gracious decision of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the subject of the Quit Rent due to the Crown, it is unnecessary for me at present to do more than to remark, on the great bounty of His Royal Highness in establishing so reduced a scale of payment, as he has been pleased to adopt, and to observe on the great advantage thus arising to property out of a difinitive arrangement of any kind, having been brought to a conclusion.

"The severe affliction he has experienced in the decease of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, consort of His Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, with all its melancholy circumstances, has been Nationally sympathised and deplored throughout the British Dominions. I cannot better divert your attention from so mournful a subject than by calling it to the matters of congratulation afforded by the Nuptials of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence with the Princess Adelaide of Saxe Meihengen, eldest daughter of the reigning Duke of Saxe Meinengen. Let it be mentioned here with peculiar interest of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, with Victoria Maria Louisa, consort of the late Prince of Leinengen, (sister of the reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg, and of His Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg,) of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge with the Princess of Hesse, youngest daughter of the Landgrave Frederick, and niece of the Elector of Hesse, and of Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth with the hereditary Prince of Hesse Hombourg. As I am persuaded you will participate in the general satisfaction these events have occasioned.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I have directed the Public Accounts to be prepared and laid before you, and I am at all times desirous that the state of the Revenue and the detail of its expenditure should be communicated in the most full and satisfactory manner.

"*Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"Sensible as you can be yourselves of how essential good Roads are to the improvement of any country, I have in addition to the exertion of the Statute Labour, caused certain sums of money out of the existing small Revenue to be appropriated to the formation of them, and nothing but its not having been as yet practicable to enter into Contracts for carrying the design into execution has prevented their application to the Service in question, I have only to regret that more powerful means are not at my disposal.

"I have real satisfaction in observing to you the increase of industry, and the consequent great improvement in Agriculture which the abundant crops the Island has been blessed with, sufficiently testify—yielding the means of ample support for its own Inhabitants, and affording a considerable surplus for exportation. The important object of the Printing and Publication of the Laws has been accomplished and carried on, up to the latest period possible, as the present edition contains all the Acts which passed, even during the last Session; but it is necessary to specify that those which passed in the Session concluded in January 1814, are the latest which have received the Royal Allowance.

"Whatever your collective wisdom may suggest either as to the enactment of new Statutes, or the amelioration of existing ones, shall be met on my part with very calm consideration—pure constitutional principles and an earnest desire to do good and to hinder evil."

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held before Fade Goff, Esq. upon the body of —— DUNN, found drowned on the flats.—Verdict Accidental Death. He was interred on Saturday last with Masonic honors.

For Sale,



The fine staunch and fast sailing
Schooner JANE,
burthen about 60 tons, she is well found, and can be sent to sea without any expense. For further particulars apply to
James Cousins.

New London, October 28th.

BENEVOLENCE.

Shenſtone was one day walking through his romantic retreat in company with his Delia; (her real name was Wilmot;) they were going towards the bower which he had made ſacred to the aſhes of Thompſon, the harmonious author of the Seaſons. "Would to heaven," Shenſtone, pointing to the trees, "that Delia could be happy in the midſt of theſe ruſtic avenues!" He would have gone on but was interrupted. A perſon ruſhed out of a thicket, and preſented a piſtol to his breaſt demanded his money.— Shenſtone was ſurpriſed and Delia fainted. "Money," ſaid he, "is not worth ſtruggling for.—You cannot be poorer than I am—Unhappy man," ſaid he, throwing him his purſe, "take it and fly as quick as poſſible." The man did ſo. He threw his piſtol into the water and in a moment diſappeared. Shenſtone ordered the foot boy who followed behind him, to purſue the robber at a diſtance, and obſerve whither he went. In two hours time the boy returned and informed his maſter that he had followed him to the Hales Owen, where he lived; that he went to the very houſe-door and peeped through the key hole; that as ſoon as the man entered, he threw the purſe on the floor, and addreſſing himſelf to his wife, "take (ſaid he) the dear bought price of my honeſty." Then taking two of his children one on each knee, he ſaid to them, "I have ruined my ſoul to keep you from ſtarving:" and immediately burſt forth into a flood of tears. Shenſtone enquired after the man's character, and found that he was a labourer, honeſt and induſtrious, but oppreſſed by want and a numerous family. He went to the houſe, where the man knelled down at his feet and implored mercy. Shenſtone carried him home, to aſſiſt at the building and other improvements, which made himſelf ſo poor: and when Shenſtone died, this laborer went to his grave with true tears of gratitude.

Immortal Benevoience! the richeſt gem that adorns the ſoul! without thee, Kings are poor; and in thy poſſeſſion, the beggar is immenſely rich!

ANGER.

Of all the paſſions there is none ſo extravagant and outrageous as that of anger; other paſſions ſolicit and miſlead us, but this runs away with us by force, and hurries us as well to our own as to another's ruin. It falls many times on the wrong perſon, and diſcharges itſelf on the innocent inſtead of the guilty, and makes the moſt trivial offences to be capital; and puniſhes an inconſiderate word perhaps with infamy or death. It allows a man neither time nor means for defence, but judges a cauſe without hearing it and admits of no mediation. It ſpares neither friend nor foe, but tears all to pieces and caſts human nature in a perpetual ſtate of war.

Catch not too ſoon at any offence, nor give too eaſy way to anger; the one ſhows a weak judgment, the other a perverſe nature.

It is good in a fever, much better in anger, to have the tongue kept clean and ſmooth.

NEW RELIGIOUS SECT IN AMERICA.

The American papers lately received make mention of an extraordinary ſect of religious fanatics that has appeared in the United States.—They came originally from Lower Canada where as it is underſtood, ſome of them had been tried juſt before their departure, on a charge of having adminiſtred a decoction of poiſonous bark to one of their children *by command of the Lord.* Although the the proof of the fact was not the poſitive character which conviction for murder required, yet ſo fully were the Canadians perſuaded of their guilt, that a march became the laſt reſort of this new ſect. At Woodſtock, in the ſtate of Vermont, where they ſucceſſively arrived, they tarried ſeveral weeks, made ſome proſelytes, and added to their numbers. Their devout profeſſions obtained them a hoſpitable reception beneath the roof of a Chriſtian preacher, and ſuch was the curioſity excited by their alledged communications with inviſible beings, with whom they pretended to hold converſe in the moſt unmeaning gibberiſh, and by their uncouth coſtume, that numerous viſitors were attracted to their habitation. They wore dirty caps, bearskin girdles and long beards; they obſerved times of faſting in ſackcloth and aſhes; frequently denounced woes upon individuals and villages, and often fell proſtrate to the earth in their devotions. Strange as it may appear, the worthy man whoſe hoſpitable doors had been opened to theſe diſguſting ſtrangers, had the mortification to ſee members of his own family aſſume the girdle and ape their manners. The head of this ſect, whom they call their prophet, is deſcribed as a man of "auſtere manners"—nevertheleſs he aboliſhes marriage and ſurnames, and allows his followers to cohabit promiſcuouſly.—The men eat their food ſtanding, and the women when they pray proſtrate themſelves on the ground with their faces downward. They ſeem to make a virtue of uncleanineſs, and aſſert that their prophet has not changed his apparel for ſome years. With a party of theſe people, who paſſed through Cherry Valley on their way to the ſtate of Ohio, there was a deluded woman, formerly of the faireſt character, who had left a husband in affluent circumſtances, and a family of children to follow this prophet. It is conjectured to be his object to draw as many after him as poſſible, and to form a new ſettlement in one of the weſtern States of the Union.

PRICE OF A PIG.

A Freeholder, whilſt looking at his two pigs that were grunting before his cottage door, was asked by an electioneering agent, who happened to be upon the ſpot, if he would ſell the pigs? the man replied in the negative, obſerving, that "wife would not part wi' pigs on any account." "But," ſaid the man of buſineſs, "they are beautiful animals, and I don't care if I give you 50 guineas for one of them.—Eh!" exclaimed Hodge, ſtretching his delighted ear forward with great eagerneſs."—I'll give 50 guineas for one of them again repeated the buyer.—The Freeholder ſcratching his head ſmiling, "Oh!—aye!" looking him earneſtly in the face, "pigs like them are worth 50 guineas 'aren't they?"—"O yes!" replied the welcome viſitor, "they are cheap at 50 guineas."—The Freeholder having ſmelled the rat ſufficiently, did not heſitate to pocket the affront exclaiming with ſmothered exultation, "the pig is thine, the gold is mine!" The agent now, of courſe, conſidering his friend's vote quite certain, deemed it unneceſſary to ask him for it; but thought he would on parting, merely give him a delicate hint, obſerving, "you have a vote—you'll vote for ——?"—"Eh!" replied the Elector, pretending to be deaf. "You have a vote—a vote," reſumed the quereſt rather ſternly.—"Oh, aye!" returned Hodge; "yes, I've a vote." "Then," ſaid the other, "you'll give it to the ——s." The farmer, heaving out a whiſtle of aſtoniſhment, and with the geſture of a Grimaldi, exclaimed—"I'd rather ſell t'other pig!!

The inhabitants of St. Lucia have diſcovered a moſt ſingular plant. In a cavern of that Iſle, near the ſea, in a large baſin, from 12 to 15 feet deep, the water of which is very brackiſh, and the bottom compoſed of rocks. From theſe at all times proceed certain ſubſtances, which preſent at firſt ſight, beautiful flowers, of a bright ſhining colour, and pretty near reſembling our marigolds, only, that their tint is more lively. Theſe ſeeming flowers, on the approach of a hand or inſtrument retire, like a ſnail out of ſight. On examining their ſubſtance cloſely there appear in the middle of the disk four brown filaments, reſembling ſpider's legs, which move round a kind of petals with a pretty brisk and ſpontaneous motion. Theſe legs has pincers to ſeize their prey; and upon ſeizing it, the yeilow petals immediately cloſe, ſo that it cannot eſcape. Under this exterior of a flower is a brown ſtalk, of the bigneſs of a raven's quill, and which appears to be the body of ſome animal. It is probable that this ſtrange creature lives on the ſpawn of fiſh, and the marine inſects thrown by the ſea into the baſin.

VICISSITUDES OF FORTUNE.

There are now living in Hampſtead two individuals, in whoſe ſituation, time, and the croſs changes which are conſtantly taking place in this life, produced a ſingular reverſe. The one is a gentleman, highly reſpected, and keeping his carriage who had formerly filled the humble ſituation of a porter, and the other is a perſon who fills the office of groom in the ſervice of this very gentleman, who had been his own porter. Such are the contraſts produced by extravagance and prudent frugality. *Lon. p.*

A few copies of the Laws of this Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1818. No. 49.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by my Proclamation issued on the first day of October, 1816, it was notified that it was intended on the part of the Crown to fix a Scale for future payment of Quit Rents and that a new rate of Quit Rent would commence on the 25th June in that Year, and that the first half yearly payment would be demanded on the 25th day of December following:

And Whereas the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department has, in a Despatch bearing date, Downing Street, 30th May last, communicated to me, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been bountifully and graciously pleased to alter the rate of Quit Rent heretofore payable by the Landed Proprietors of this Island to Two Shillings per Hundred Acres, as relates to Townships and parts of Townships; but that His Royal Highness, in giving so great an advantage to the Proprietors, feels it Just, at the same time to express his intention, of rigidly enforcing the future payment of such Quit Rent:—and upon a full consideration of the question, His Royal Highness has been pleased to decide that in all cases where the total payment of each Proprietor shall exceed Twenty pounds, or where the Proprietor shall be resident in Great-Britain, the Grantees shall in every such case have the option allowed by the Act, of making their half yearly payments either to the Receiver General in Prince Edward Island, or to his Deputy in London, it being understood that whether made there or in this Island, it is to be made within fourteen days after the day on which it becomes due.

It is the further pleasure of His Royal Highness that an additional indulgence shall be granted to such Proprietors as shall have previous to the Year 1816, more or less regularly paid the Quit Rent on their respective Grants, of the nature and extent of which eventual indulgence public Notice will be given by the Receiver General.

It is clearly to be understood that no alteration is to take place relative to the tenure of Town and Pasture Lots in the respective Towns and Royalties—these are to continue under the Terms of their original Grants—there appearing to His Royal Highness to be no reason for giving to such proprietors any indulgence beyond what is afforded them by remitting the arrears which have been generally remitted.

The further pleasure of His Royal Highness is, that the Proprietors of Township Lands, shall be released from the obligation imposed by their Original Grants of settling them with Foreign Protestants, provided that within Ten Years from December 1816, the Lands shall have been settled with other Persons in the proportions specified in their Original Grants.

I have therefore thought fit, to issue this my Proclamation, publicly to notify such his Royal Highness's Gracious determination for the information and guidance of all Persons whom it doth or may concern.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, this Twenty-Eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, *Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NOTICE

To Timber Cutters & others.

THE Subscriber offers to Contract by the Ton or otherways, for the disposal of any quantity of Pine Timber, on certain sections of Lot No. 3, situated on and bounded by Kildare River,—any Person desirous of treating for the same by application to Mr. J. N. LE PAGE, who is legally authorised will be made acquainted with the conditions of such Contract.

John Broom.

Charlotte-Town, Oct. 1, 1818.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,

Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

Quit Rent Office, July 28th, 1818.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to grant the following Indulgence to *Certain proprietors* of Land in this Island *who have stated to Office that they have regularly paid the Quit Rents on their respective Grants between the Years 1802 and the 24th June 1816, viz.*

II. Any Proprietor or Agent who shall be able to produce the Receiver's Certificate of having *Regularly* paid the original Quit Rent from 1802 to the 24th June, 1816, shall receive a remission for the period of six years, of one half the Quit Rent to which he would be otherwise liable under present regulations.

II. Any Proprietor who shall produce the Receiver's Certificate of having paid one Year's Quit Rent on his Land between the Years 1802 and 1816, shall receive the same rate of indulgence for one Year, and so in proportion to the number of Years for which he can produce Certificates of his having *regularly* paid up the full Quit Rent of his Lands; but it is to be distinctly understood that in all these cases whenever this limited period of indulgence shall have expired, the Lands will thence forward continue to be subject to the full Quit Rent of Two Shillings per hundred Acres.

If on settling the Arrears of Quit Rent up to the 24th June last past, at the new rate, any balance remains in the Receiver's hands, it will either be paid to such Proprietor or carried to his Account at his option.

The Quit Rent will for the future be no longer received from *Tenants*—The Receiver will look for payment, only to Proprietors.

J. E. Carmichael,
R. G. of Quit Rent.

Just Arrived,

In the Brig Britannia,

AND will be exposed for Sale on Monday the 26th inst. at the WINDMILL STORE, and likewise at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Young, an extensive assortment of Goods, consisting of

Assorted Drapery,
Broad Cloths,
Blankets, Counterpanes,
Flannels, Baize,
Men's strong Shoes, Hats,
Guernsey Frocks,
600 yds stout Sail Cloth,
Prime bottled Porter, in casks, 3 doz. each well packed,

4 Hogsheads CYDER,

London Porter, in barrels,
150 bags of sound Biscuit,
20 barrels prime Mess Beef,
several ton of flat and round Iron,
6 barrels Stockholm Tar,
4 barrels Pitch,
2 tons of new and twice laid Cordage,
several dozen pairs of men's and women's Hose,
Umbrellas, Bellows,
Iron Boilers, Tin milk Pans, Locks and Hinges,
Tin and iron sauce-pans, Frying Pans,
Brass furniture for Drawers,
a variety of Nails,
a general assortment of prime

STAFFORDSHIRE EARTHENWARE,

with a long set of blue ware complete,
together with a variety of other articles, the whole of which will be sold very low for cash. Oct. 24th, 1818.

FOR SALE,

One Hundred Acres of Land,

near Fullerton's Marsh, about 3 miles distant from Charlotte-Town, is covered with excellent Fire-Wood,—for further particulars apply to the Reverend THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY. October 24, 1818. tf

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned and carried on under the firm of ANDREW M'DONALD & SON, of Prince Edward Island, and ANDREW M'DONALD & SONS, of Miramichie, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. All Debts due thereto to be paid to Mr. Angus M'Donald, Panmure Island, on or before the first day of December next, ensuing, who is regularly authorised to receive the same, and to whom all demands against the said concerns must be presented for payment.

Andrew M'Donald,
C. M'Donald,
Angus M'Donald,
Hugh M'Donald,
by his Attorney Angus M'Donald.

Three Rivers, Sept. 29, 1818.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned *Alexander Campbell & Samuel Welsford*, both of this Island, Merchants, carried on under the Firm of Campbell & Welsford, was on the 16th day of May last dissolved by mutual consent. All Debts due thereto, to be paid to the said Alexander Campbell, on or before the first day of August next ensuing, who is duly authorised to receive the same, and to whom all demands against the said Firm will be presented.

Witness the hands of the parties, at Bedeque, in Prince Edward Island, this 28th day of May 1818.

Alexander Campbell,
Samuel Welsford.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT *the Business carried on at Lewis-Town, on this Island, under the Firm of* WILLIAM MADDOX HILL, & Co. *will be discontinued on the first day of August next ensuing, and that the same will in future be carried on under the Firm of John Hill & Son, for account of the said John Hill, & William Maddox Hill.*

J. HILL,
JOHN HILL, *Attorney to W. M. Hill.*

Lewis Town, July 27, 1818.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

BOOKS.

THE following valuable Books are received and for Sale at the Gazette-Office, at reduced prices for prompt payment, viz.

Family Bibles,
Blair's Sermons,
Essays on Faith,
Christian's Daily Companion,
Think well on't,
Office of the Virgin,
Miller's Gardner,
Dowling's Book-keeping,
Jackson's do.
Letter Writer,
Adele et Theodore, } French
Magazin des Enfans, } French
Honorine D'Userche, } French
Moral and interesting Dialogues in French and English.
Domestic Medicine,
Life of St. Patrick,
Song Books,
Plays, consisting of the Lady of the Lake, Marmion, Tekeli, False Friend, Wicklow Mines, Foundling of the Forest, Rugantino, Blue Beard, Timour Tartar, Alla Baba, Battle of Augrim, &c. Art of telling Dreams.

Elegant Copper-plate prints of H. R. H. Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke of Wellington, Earl Moira, St. Helena, &c. with a number of scenes taken from the new Testament.

ALSO,—the following highly useful School Books,

Enfield's Speaker, Children's geographies.
Perney's Grammar, History of England by Goldsmith,
Entick's Dictionary, do. Rome, do.
Johnson's do. do. reece, do.
Boyer's do.

ONONDAGA, (N. Y.) Sept. 9.

GRAND CANAL.

The Canal, commenced by the State of New-York, is to extend from Lake Erie to the tide waters of the Hudſon. The diſtance in a direct line exceeds 300 miles; on the rout purſued it will be about 353 miles. It is to be 40 feet wide at the ſurface of the water, and 28 at the bottom. The water to be 4 feet deep. The whole ſpace will be divided into a number of levels, each carried as far as the face of the country will admit, and connected with the next ſucceeding level by one or more locks.—The locks are to be ninety feet long, and twelve feet wide. Boats, properly conſtructed carrying a hundred tons may then paſs the locks and paſs each other on the canal. There is to be a tow path on one ſide of the canal, for one or more horſes to draw the boats. The uſual rate of loaded boats 2 1-2 miles per hour; paſſage boats ſome times go as faſt as 4 miles per hour. As each ſection of the canal, between any two locks, will be level, there will be no current in the water except ſo much as to ſupply lockage water for the next deſcending locks.

The body of the canal is to he excavated in the earth; but, when ſtreams of water or gulleys intervene, which cannot be paſſed on the ſurface of the earth without bending the canal too far out of its courſe to go round their beds, the earth muſt be raiſed by embankments, to the proper level, of ſufficient width for the canal to paſs on them, with their ſides of ſuch a ſlope as to prevent their caving off. Through theſe embankments muſt be made culverts or paſſages for the water from the upper ſide under the canal, to prevent its ponding there and endangering the embankment —When the ſtreams are large, aqueduct bridges will be neceſſary.

We will now proceed to examine the route ſurveyed for the canal. It commences in the Buffalo creek, on the level of Lake Erie, from whence it paſſes along the bank of the Niagara river 15 miles, to the Tonawanta creek. Here a dam acroſs the creek, 4 feet high, raiſing the water to the level of Lake Erie, would alſo produce a level ſurface of water in the creek for 11 miles up its channel, which with a tow path on one ſide would be the canal for that diſtance. Here it leaves the Tonawanta, and turning to the north, croſſes the ridge which forms the Niagara falls—this is paſſed by a deep cutting of about 25 feet. Here the canal falls, by 8 locks, 65 feet to the level of Geneſſe river. On this level it continues to that river, where a dam of ten feet will raiſe the river to its level, and the boats on the canal may paſs acroſs without an aqueduct. About three or four miles eaſt of Geneſſee river, after paſſing about 70 miles on one level, the canal falls 49 feet, by ſix locks. It then proceeds on one level about 16 miles, to valley of Mud creek, down which it deſcends, by ſucceſſive locks, till it falls into the Seneca river, oppoſite Montezuma. On the eaſt ſide of the Seneca it again riſes, by three locks, and paſſes the ſummit in Camillus, in Onondaga county, where it again deſcends by one lock to the level of the plain ſouth of Salina. Here it again riſes, by three locks, to Rome level, on which it paſſes about 60 miles to Utica. Below this it follows the valley of the Mohawk, keeping between the river and hill, looking down as the face of the land requires, to the Hudſon river.

Lake Erie is 564,85 feet higher than the Hudſon river at Albany, and 142 1-2 feet higher than the long level between Salina and Utica.

The fall from Buffalo to Senca River, is 194 feet, with 25 locks		
The riſe from there to the ſummit to Camillus,	27	4
The fall to the Salina plain,	10	1
Riſe to the Rome level,	28	3
Fall to Schoharie, and which level may be carried to the hill above Albany,	129,85	15
Fall to the level of the river,	286,50	30
Total riſe and fall	6,7510 feet,	78 locks.

Should the canal end in a baſon on the hill weſt of Albany, and be connected with the river by an inclined plane, as is common in Europe, where a great deſcent occurs in a ſhort diſtance, the total riſe and fall would be reduced to 391 feet, and the locks to 48.

The diſtance from Buffalo to Seneca river, is 163 miles 2 1-2 chains. From Seneca river to Utica, the part now in rapid courſe of execution, is about 93 miles. From there to Albany, 97 miles 27 chains. Making in the whole 353 miles 97 1-2 chains.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"The ſilence which has been obſerved in the Waſhington papers, on the ſubject of the trial and execution of Arbuthnot and Ambriſter in Florida, excites ſuſpicion that the tranſaction will not bear the ligh; and men that love their country hope that the whole proceeding, if it cannot before, will be fully unfolded by Preſident Munroe to Congreſs, at its next Seſſion. It is true, there have been intimations given in the papers, that the Court had ample grounds for their judgment; but theſe are wholly unofficial, and have not been ſupported by a ſingle fact.—While on the contrary, there are thoſe who do not heſitate to ſay, that the proceedings were raſh and illegal, that the event will remain a blot on the annals of our country---and may involve very ſerious conſequences. Well informed men in England, write, that the execution was heard there with great regret, and that an enquiry had been inſtituted by the government on the ſubject; and the following particulars reſpecting one of the ſufferers has been publiſhed in the London papers. It may be coloured, but many of the ſtatements made in it are known to be authentic."

"Mr. Arbuthnot was long in the territory of the Seminole Indians, as a private trader, and from the extent of his dealings, and a character naturally calculated to inſpire reſpect, had acquired conſiderable influence among them.

"The Indians, kept out of certain lands, which the Americans had, by treaty with Great-Britain, the ally of the Indians, ſolemnly ſtipulated to reſtore to them, and conſtantly harraſſed by new inroads on the part of the Americans, applied to Mr. Arbuthnot, as a reſpectable Britiſh ſubject, to ſolicit the Britiſh Government to obtain from the Americans the fulfilment of that treaty, and the obſervance of relations of juſtice and amity towards the Indians. A commiſſion to this effect, ſigned by all the principal Seminole Chieftans, was delivered to Mr. Arbuthnot,

"Mr. Arbuthnot tranſmitted the repreſentation which he was thus commiſſioned by the Indians to make, to the proper Britiſh authorities. He was recogniſed in his character of commiſſioner or Agent for the Indians, and deſired from time to time memorialize the Britiſh Government, with reſpect to any further facts which might come under his obſervation reſpecting the points at iſſue.

While reſident among the Seminole Indians, with theſe lawful and recognized objects, and purſuing at the ſame time his ſpeculations as a private trader, Mr. Arbuthnot received a letter from a certain Mr. Hambly, who had, in the time of the war between Great-Britain and the United States, been employed as a Britiſh agent among the Indians, to attend to their intereſts, but ſince had gone over to the Americans---which letter intimated to Mr. Arbuthnot that the Americans, aſſuming that the whole cauſe of complaint was on their ſide againſt the Seminole Indians, had reſolved upon a complete proſcription or extermination of the whole tribe, as the ſhorteſt way to determine the truth and juſtice of the caſe, and warning Mr. Arbuthnot to get out of the way of the ſignal vengeance which was ſpeedily to fall on the Indians, and all their abettors.

"Mr. Arbuthnot diſregarded the warning, confiding in the protection of a neutral territory---confiding in the inviolabilty of his perſon as a Britiſh ſubject, confiding in the perfect propriety and fairneſs of the whole of his proceedings, he remained at his ſettlement, true to his friendſhip to the Indians, and true to the fealty which he owed to his own country, as at peace with the United States.

"The Americans did accordingly ſend an armed force, under General Jackſon, into the Seminole territory, to carry into execution the barbarous edict of proſcription which they had pronounced---to "put to death every hoſtile warrior,"---to ſpare none but the "women and children." And in this their courſe of maſſacre, they found this Britiſh ſubject and agent, Mr. Arbuthnot, living peaceably at his trading ſettlement in the woods; they ſeized him as a friend and ally to the Indians---they tried him (if ſuch proceeding trial can be called,)

for the alledged crime of aſſiſting an oppreſſed people in the vindication of their rights, and aſſiſting in the vindication of the character of his own counrry, which had guaranteed theſe rights—they found him guilty of this, in which there was no guilt—and with nothing hurrying them to the deed but a ſavage thirſt for extermination, with every good motive to induce them to refer a caſe of this kind to the deliberate diſpoſal of the Governments of the two parties—they condemned this Britiſh ſubject and authoriſed Britiſh agent to ſuffer inſtant death, as a felon and an outlaw!"

NORFOLK, Sept. 24.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE NAVIGATION ACT.

A letter received by the Collector of this port, by Tuesday's mail, from the Comptroller of the Treasury, dated the 18th inst. declares in substance, that all British vessels now in this port, bound to British ports from which American vessels are excluded (as specified in the second section of the Navigation Act,) must not only clear out at the Custom-House, but must actually *depart from the port, on the 30th of the present month.* The law is to be regarded as going into operation the 1st October next, and all British vessels, bound as aforesaid, which shall be found within the limits of the port on that day, will be liable to the penalty of the law. The act of sailing must be considered as shewing the intention of the party to proceed to a foreign port. The effect of any subsequent acts and circumstances (such, it is presumed, as head winds, boisterous weather, &c.) cannot with propriety be determined, until cases of the kind shall actually occur, and a full developement of those acts and circumstances shall be made to the Treasury Department.

From the National Intelligencer.

EQUINOX.

This day (Sept. 23d,) at 18 minutes and 11 seconds past 11 o'clock, A. M. according to the meridian of the capitol, the centre of the sun will be on the equator; and at that time will begin the *night* of six months at the *North* Pole, and the *day* of six months at the *South* Pole. In the month of September, A. D. 2788, and not before, the sun's centre will be in the equinox at the same time of day to our meridian.

In this notice, the sun's semi-diameter and the effect of refraction, are not considered.

Washington City, September 23, 1818.

Charlotte-Town,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1818.

It is with much regret we have to mention the loss of the Shallop Elizabeth & Jane, which loaded in Orwell Bay, a short time since. She was upset within one days sail of the Island of St. Peters. The crew was picked up the following day, by the Brig Helena belonging to Messrs. Seons, of this Island, and landed at Three Rivers.

About a fortnight since a Whale came on shore on the North Cape of this Island, (on the same spot where H. M. Brig Bold was cast away) it was 45 feet in length, and was supposed would yield 100 barrels of Oil.

On Monday the 26th ult. the Poll was opened at Bedeque according to adjournment, for the purpose of electing 4 members to represent Prince County, and was closed on Tuesday, when Messrs. Campbell, Murray, Binns and M'Neill, were returned, the Poll stood as follows:

Alexander Campbell,	188
David Murray, -	188
Charles Binns, -	125
William M'Neill, -	168
J. B. Palmer, -	105
Samuel Green, -	14

[Tuesday last being the day appointed by His Excellency the Lt. Governor's Proclamation to meet the General Assembly of this Island, the same was announced at two o'clock by a salute of cannon from Fort George. His Excellency repaired to the House, and immediately after the salute, commanded the attendance of the Lower House of Assembly, in the Council Chamber, where he delivered to both Houses the following Speech.]

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"MY first wish in meeting you in a new General Assembly, is to express my readiness to co-operate in measurers for the advancement of the welfare of the Island.—Feeling it at the same time incumbent upon me most seriously to recommend attention to such essential points, to the utter exclusion of all party spirit, or personal animosity. —Proclamation or other notice having given perfect publicity to the gracious decision of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the subject of the Quit Rent due to the Crown, it is unnecessary for me at present to do more than to remark, on the great bounty of His Royal Highness in establishing so reduced a scale of payment, as he has been pleased to adopt, and to observe on the great advantage thus arising to property out of a difinitive arrangement of any kind, having been brought to a conclusion.

"The severe affliction he has experienced in the decease of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, consort of His Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, with all its melancholy circumstances, has been Nationally sympathised and deplored throughout the British Dominions. I cannot better divert your attention from so mournful a subject than by calling it to the matters of congratulation afforded by the Nuptials of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence with the Princess Adelaide of Saxe Meinengen, eldest daughter of the reigning Duke of Saxe Meinengen. Let it be mentioned here with peculiar interest of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, with Victoria Maria Louisa, consort of the late Prince of Leinengen, (sister of the reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg, and of His Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg,) of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge with the Princess of Hesse, youngest daughter of the Landgrave Frederick, and niece of the Elector of Hesse, and of Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth with the hereditary Prince of Hesse Hombourg. As I am persuaded you will participate in the general satisfaction these events have occasioned.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I have directed the Public Accounts to be prepared and laid before you, and I am at all times desirous that the state of the Revenue and the detail of its expenditure should be communicated in the most full and satisfactory manner.

"*Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"Sensible as you can be yourselves of how essential good Roads are to the improvement of any country, I have in addition to the exertion of the Statute Labour, caused certain sums of money out of the existing small Revenue to be appropriated to the formation of them, and nothing but its not having been as yet practicable to enter into Contracts for carrying the design into execution has prevented their application to the Service in question, I have only to regret that more powerful means are not at my disposal.

"I have real satisfaction in observing to you the increase of industry, and the consequent great improvement in Agriculture which the abundant crops the Island has been blessed with, sufficiently testify—yielding the means of ample support for its own Inhabitants, and affording a considerable surplus for exportation. The important object of the Printing and Publication of the Laws has been accomplished and carried on, up to the latest period possible, as the present edition contains all the Acts which passed, even during the last Session; but it is necessary to specify that those which passed in the Session concluded in January 1814, are the latest which have received the Royal Allowance.

"Whatever your collective wisdom may suggest either as to the enactment of new Statutes, or the amelioration of existing ones, shall be met on my part with very calm consideration—pure constitutional principles and an earnest desire to do good and to hinder evil."

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held before Fade Goff, Esq. upon the body of —— DUNN, found drowned on the flats.—Verdict Accidental Death. He was interred on Saturday last with Masonic honors.

For Sale,



The fine staunch and fast sailing

Schooner JANE,

burthen about 60 tons, she is well found, and can be sent to sea without any expense, For further particulars apply to

James Cousins.

New London, October 28th.

BENEVOLENCE.

Shenſtone was one day walking through his romantic retreat in company with his Delia; (her real name was Wilmot;) they were going towards the bower which he had made ſacred to the aſhes of Thompſon, the harmonious author of the Seaſons. "Would to heaven," Shenſtone, pointing to the trees, "that Delia could be happy in the midſt of theſe ruſtic avenues!" He would have gone on but was interrupted. A perſon ruſhed out of a thicket, and preſented a piſtol to his breaſt demanded his money.— Shenſtone was ſurpriſed and Delia fainted. "Money," ſaid he, "is not worth ſtruggling for.—You cannot be poorer than I am—Unhappy man," ſaid he, throwing him his purſe, "take it and fly as quick as poſſible." The man did ſo. He threw his piſtol into the water and in a moment diſappeared. Shenſtone ordered the foot boy who followed behind him, to purſue the robber at a diſtance, and obſerve whither he went. In two hours time the boy returned and informed his maſter that he had followed him to the Hales Owen, where he lived; that he went to the very houſe-door and peeped through the key hole; that as ſoon as the man entered, he threw the purſe on the floor, and addreſſing himſelf to his wife, "take (ſaid he) the dear bought price of my honeſty." Then taking two of his children one on each knee, he ſaid to them, "I have ruined my ſoul to keep you from ſtarving:" and immediately burſt forth into a flood of tears. Shenſtone enquired after the man's character, and found that he was a labourer, honeſt and induſtrious, but oppreſſed by want and a numerous family. He went to the houſe, where the man knelled down at his feet and implored mercy. Shenſtone carried him home, to aſſiſt at the building and other improvements, which made himſelf ſo poor: and when Shenſtone died, this laborer went to his grave with true tears of gratitude.

Immortal Benevolence! the richeſt gem that adorns the ſoul! without thee, Kings are poor; and in thy poſſeſſion, the beggar is immenſely rich!

ANGER.

Of all the paſſions there is none ſo extravagant and outrageous as that of anger; other paſſions ſolicit and miſlead us, but this runs away with us by force, and hurries us as well to our own as to another's ruin. It falls many times on the wrong perſon, and diſcharges itſelf on the innocent inſtead of the guilty, and makes the moſt trivial offences to be capital; and puniſhes an inconſiderate word perhaps with infamy or death. It allows a man neither time nor means for defence, but judges a cauſe without hearing it and admits of no mediation. It ſpares neither friend nor foe, but tears all to pieces and caſts human nature in a perpetual ſtate of war.

Catch not too ſoon at any offence, nor give too eaſy way to anger; the one ſhows a weak judgment, the other a perverſe nature.

It is good in a fever, much better in anger, to have the tongue kept clean and ſmooth.

NEW RELIGIOUS SECT IN AMERICA.

The American papers lately received make mention of an extraordinary ſect of religious fanatics that has appeared in the United States.—They came originally from Lower Canada where as it is underſtood, ſome of them had been tried juſt before their departure, on a charge of having adminiſtred a decoction of poiſonous bark to one of their children *by command of the Lord.* Although the the proof of the fact was not the poſitive character which conviction for murder required, yet ſo fully were the Canadians perſuaded of their guilt, that a march became the laſt reſort of this new ſect. At Woodſtock, in the ſtate of Vermont, where they ſucceſſively arrived, they tarried ſeveral weeks, made ſome proſelytes, and added to their numbers. Their devout profeſſions obtained them a hoſpitable reception beneath the roof of a Chriſtian preacher, and ſuch was the curioſity excited by their alledged communications with inviſible beings, with whom they pretended to hold converſe in the moſt unmeaning gibberiſh, and by their uncouth coſtume, that numerous viſitors were attracted to their habitation. They wore dirty caps, bearskin girdles and long beards; they obſerved times of faſting in ſackcloth and aſhes; frequently denounced woes upon individuals and villages, and often fell proſtrate to the earth in their devotions. Strange as it may appear, the worthy man whoſe hoſpitable doors had been opened to theſe diſguſting ſtrangers, had the mortification to ſee members of his own family aſſume the girdle and ape their manners. The head of this ſect, whom they call their prophet, is deſcribed as a man of "auſtere manners"—nevertheleſs he aboliſhes marriage and ſurnames, and allows his followers to cohabit promiſcuouſly.—The men eat their food ſtanding, and the women when they pray proſtrate themſelves on the ground with their faces downward. They ſeem to make a virtue of uncleanineſs, and aſſert that their prophet has not changed his apparel for ſome years. With a party of theſe people, who paſſed through Cherry Valley on their way to the ſtate of Ohio, there was a deluded woman, formerly of the faireſt character, who had left a huſband in affluent circumſtances, and a family of children to follow this prophet. It is conjectured to be his object to draw as many after him as poſſible, and to form a new ſettlement in one of the weſtern States of the Union.

PRICE OF A PIG.

A Freeholder, whilſt looking at his two pigs that were grunting before his cottage door, was asked by an electioneering agent, who happened to be upon the ſpot; if he would ſell the pigs? the man replied in the negative, obſerving, that "wife would not part wi' pigs on any account." "But," ſaid the man of buſineſs, "they are beautiful animals, and I don't care if I give you 50 guineas for one of them.—Eh!" exclaimed Hodge, ſtretching his delighted ear forward with great eagerneſs."—I'll give 50 guineas for one of them again repeated the buyer.—The Freeholder ſcratching his head ſmiling, "Oh!—aye!" looking him earneſtly in the face, "pigs like them are worth 50 guineas 'aren't they?"—"O yes!" replied the welcome viſitor, "they are cheap at 50 guineas."—The Freeholder having ſmelled the rat ſufficiently, did not heſitate to pocket the affront exclaiming with ſmothered exultation, "the pig is thine, the gold is mine!" The agent now, of courſe, conſidering his friend's vote quite certain, deemed it unneceſſary to ask him for it; but thought he would on parting, merely give him a delicate hint, obſerving, "you have a vote—you'll vote for ——?"—"Eh!" replied the Elector, pretending to be deaf. "You have a vote—a vote," reſumed the queſt rather ſternly.—"Oh, aye!" returned Hodge; "yes, I've a vote." "Then," ſaid the other, "you'll give it to the ——s." The farmer, heaving out a whiſtle of aſtoniſhment, and with the geſture of a Grimaldi, exclaimed—"I'd rather ſell t'other pig!!

The inhabitants of St. Lucia have diſcovered a moſt ſingular plant. In a cavern of that Iſle, near the ſea, in a large baſin, from 12 to 15 feet deep, the water of which is very brackiſh, and the bottom compoſed of rocks. From theſe at all times proceed certain ſubſtances, which preſent, at firſt ſight, beautiful flowers, of a bright ſhining colour, and pretty near reſembling our marigolds, only, that their tint is more lively. Theſe ſeeming flowers, on the approach of a hand or inſtrument retire, like a ſnail out of ſight. On examining their ſubſtance cloſely there appear in the middle of the disk four brown filaments, reſembling ſpider's legs, which move round a kind of petals with a pretty brisk and ſpontaneous motion. Theſe legs has pincers to ſeize their prey; and upon ſeizing it, the yellow petals immediately cloſe, ſo that it cannot eſcape. Under this exterior of a flower is a brown ſtalk, of the bigneſs of a raven's quill, and which appears to be the body of ſome animal. It is probable that this ſtrange creature lives on the ſpawn of fiſh, and the marine inſects thrown by the ſea into the baſin.

VICISSITUDES OF FORTUNE.

There are now living in Hampſtead two individuals, in whoſe ſituation, time, and the croſs changes which are conſtantly taking place in this life, produced a ſingular reverſe. The one is a gentleman, highly reſpected, and keeping his carriage who had formerly filled the humble ſituation of a porter, and the other is a perſon who fills the office of groom in the ſervice of this very gentleman, who had been his own porter. Such are the contraſts produced by extravagance and prudent frugality. *Lon. p.*

A few copies of the Laws of this Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1818. No. 50.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by my Proclamation issued on the first day of October, 1816, it was notified that it was intended on the part of the Crown to fix a Scale for future payment of Quit Rents and that a new rate of Quit Rent would commence on the 25th June in that Year, and that the first half yearly payment would be demanded on the 25th day of December following:

And Whereas the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department has, in a Despatch bearing date, Downing Street, 30th May last, communicated to me, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been bountifully and graciously pleased to alter the rate of Quit Rent heretofore payable by the Landed Proprietors of this Island to Two Shillings per Hundred Acres, as relates to Townships and parts of Townships; but that His Royal Highness, in giving so great an advantage to the Proprietors, feels it Just, at the same time to express his intention, of rigidly enforcing the future payment of such Quit Rent;—and upon a full consideration of the question, His Royal Highness has been pleased to decide that in all cases where the total payment of each Proprietor shall exceed Twenty pounds, or where the Proprietor shall be resident in Great-Britain, the Grantees shall in every such case have the option allowed by the Act, of making their half yearly payments either to the Receiver General in Prince Edward Island, or to his Deputy in London, it being understood that whether made there or in this Island, it is to be made within fourteen days after the day on which it becomes due

It is the further pleasure of His Royal Highness that an additional indulgence shall be granted to such Proprietors as shall have previous to the Year 1816, more or less regularly paid the Quit Rent on their respective Grants, of the nature and extent of which eventual indulgence public Notice will be given by the Receiver General.

It is clearly to be understood that no alteration is to take place relative to the tenure of Town and Pasture Lots in the respective Towns and Royalties—these are to continue under the Terms of their original Grants—there appearing to His Royal Highness to be no reason for giving to such proprietors any indulgence beyond what is afforded them by remitting the arrears which have been generally remitted.

The further pleasure of His Royal Highness is, that the Proprietors of Township Lands, shall be released from the obligation imposed by their Original Grants of settling them with Foreign Protestants, provided that within Ten Years from December 1816, the Lands shall have been settled with other Persons in the proportions specified in their Original Grants.

I have therefore thought fit, to issue this my Proclamation, publicly to notify such his Royal Highness's Gracious determination for the information and guidance of all Persons whom it doth or may concern.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, this Twenty-Eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, *Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NOTICE

To Timber Cutters & others.

THE Subscriber offers to Contract by the Ton or otherways, for the disposal of any quantity of Pine Timber, on certain sections of Lot No. 3, situated on and bounded by Kildare River,—any Person desirous of treating for the same by application to Mr. J. N. LE PAGE, who is legally authorised will be made acquainted with the conditions of such Contract.

John Broom.

Charlotte-Town, Oct. 1, 1818.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,

Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 58th year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command.
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

Quit Rent Office, July 28th, 1818.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to grant the following Indulgence to *Certain proprietors* of Land in this Island *who have stated to Office that they have regularly paid the Quit Rents on their respective Grants between the Years* 1802 *and the 24th June* 1816, *viz.*

I. Any Proprietor or Agent who shall be able to produce the Receiver's Certificate of having *Regularly* paid the original Quit Rent from 1802 to the 24th June, 1816, shall receive a remission for the period of six years, of one half the Quit Rent to which he would be otherwise liable under present regulations.

II. Any Proprietor who shall produce the Receiver's Certificate of having paid one Year's Quit Rent for his Land between the Years 1802 and 1816, shall receive the same rate of indulgence for one Year, and so in proportion to the number of Years for which he can produce Certificates of his having *regularly* paid up the full Quit Rent of his Lands; but it is to be distinctly understood that in all these cases whenever this limited period of indulgence shall have expired, the Lands will thence forward continue to be subject to the full Quit Rent of Two Shillings per hundred Acres.

If on settling the Arrears of Quit Rent up to the 24th June last past, at the new rate, any balance remains in the Receiver's hands, it will either be paid to such Proprietor or carried to his Account at his option.

The Quit Rent will for the future be no longer received from *Tenants*—The Receiver will look for payment, only to Proprietors.

J. E. Carmichael,
R. G. of Quit Rent.

Just Arrived,

In the Brig Britannia,

AND will be exposed for Sale on Monday the 26th inst. at the WINDMILL STORE, and likewise at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Young, an extensive assortment of Goods, consisting of

Assorted Drapery,	Guernsey Frocks,
Broad Cloths,	600 yds. stout Sail Cloth,
Blankets, Counterpanes,	Prime bottled Porter, in
Flannels, Baize,	casks, 3 doz. each well
Men's strong Shoes, Hats,	packed,

4 Hogsheads CYDER,

London Porter, in barrels,
150 bags of sound Biscuit,
20 barrels prime Mess Beef,
several ton of flat and round Iron,
6 barrels Stockholm Tar,
4 barrels Pitch,
2 tons of new and twice laid Cordage,
several dozen pairs of men's and women's Hose,
Umbrellas, Bellows,
Iron Boilers, Tin milk Pans, Locks and Hinges,
Tin and iron sauce-pans, Frying Pans,
Brass furniture for Drawers,
a variety of Nails,
a general assortment of prime

STAFFORDSHIRE EARTHENWARE,

with a long set of blue ware complete,
together with a variety of other articles, the whole of which will be sold very low for cash. Oct. 24th, 1818.

FOR SALE,

One Hundred Acres of Land,

near Fullerton's Marsh, about 3 miles distant from Charlotte-Town, is covered with excellent Fire-Wood,—for further particulars apply to the Reverend THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY. October 21, 1818. tf

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of his Majesty's Writ to me directed, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature, I have taken and seized at the suit of John Edward Carmichael, Esq. Acting Receiver General of his Majesty's Quit Rents, against certain Town Lots, for seven Shillings sterling Debt, and the sum of seven Pounds twelve Shillings costs of suit, upon each Lot, viz.

Town Lot No. 67, in the first hundred,
Town Lots, 72, 73, 75, 81, 82, & 85, in the second hundred,
Town Lot No. 3, in the third hundred,

I do hereby give Public Notice, that I will set up and sell at Public Auction, at the Court-House in Charlotte-Town, all the above Lots, on Tuesday the 1st day of December next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon of the same day.

James Jackson,
High Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Nov. 6th, 1818.

JAMES GIBSON,

TOBACCONIST.

GIVES his respects to his friends and customers, and informs them that he has removed from the Cross Keys, to Mr. John M'Donald's, Sign of the Windmill, where he Manufactures

Tobacco and Snuffs,

in their various Branches, on the lowest terms.

All Persons landing Goods or produce on the King's Wharf, are requested to apply to the Subscriber, before they land the same, as the Law directs, or abide by the consequences.

James Gibson, Wharfinger.

Nov. 6.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT all Persons Trespassing on any part of the Estate of the late General FANNING, will be prosecuted

By Order of the Executrixes,

Samuel Nelson.

Nov. 16, 1818.

To be sold at private sale,

and immediate possession given,

THAT well known Farm in Bedeque, the property of the late Dudly Wells, deceased, containing 100 acres of Land, 40 acres of which are under good cultivation, with a good Dwelling-House and Barn on the Premises, and a good Well of water at the door,—for further particulars enquire of MAJOR HOOPER, Esq. Bedeque, or CHARLES BINNS, Esq. Charlotte-Town.

Bedeque, Nov. 17.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned and carried on under the firm of ANDREW M'DONALD & SON, of Prince Edward Island, and ANDREW M'DONALD & SONS, of Miramichie, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. All Debts due thereto to be paid to Mr. Angus M'Donald, Pammure Island, on or before the first day of December next, ensuing, who is regularly authorised to receive the same, and to whom all demands against the said concerns must be presented for payment.

Andrew M'Donald,
C. M'Donald,
Angus M'Donald,
Hugh M'Donald,
by his Attorney Angus M'Donald.

Three Rivers, Sept. 29, 1818.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, March 5th, 1818.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Monday the 2d instant, feloniously attempt to break open the Market-House in this Town. A Reward of Ten Pounds is hereby offered for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the Offender or Offenders. By Order,

Fade Goff, D. C. C.

To Millers.

BY an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, of the 30th Geo. 3d, made perpetual by 42d Geo. 3d, it is enacted, "that each Miller shall be provided with a Copy "of this Act within Two Months after the Publication "thereof, or within Three Months after his Mill is erect-"ed, which Copy shall be put up in some conspicuous part "of his Mill on pain of forfeiting Five Shillings for each "offence." the Millers are hereby notified that the same may be had by applying at the Printing Office. April 17,

Provincial Legislature.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Nov. 21.

[The following Address was presented by his Majesty's Council to his Excellency in answer to his Speech at the opening of the Session.]

"*To His Excellency* CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH, *Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Island of Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.*

"The humble Address of his Majesty's Council,

"*May it please your Excellency.*

"WE His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Members of his Majesty's Council, in General Assembly convened, beg leave to return our sincere thanks to your Excellency, for your Speech at the opening of the Session.

"We have felt in common with the whole Island, how greatly the quiet and comfort of its Inhabitants have been increased by the arrival of the new Scale of Quit Rent. The gracious decision of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent on this important subject, claims our most heartfelt and grateful thanks.

"We lament most sincerely the severe affliction with which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the nation at large have been so grievously afflicted, by the decease of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, consort of his Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg:—if any thing can alleviate the sorrow occasioned by this most melancholy event, it can only be afforded by the auspicious Nuptials which have lately taken place in the Royal Family. That of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence with the Princess Adelaide of Saxe Meinengen; and we feel most peculiarly interested, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, who is so generally known, and deservedly beloved throughout his Majesty's Colonies, for the many benefits which they have received at his Royal Highness's hands, has entered into a matrimonial alliance with the Princess Victoria Maria Louisa, consort of the late Prince of Leinengen, and sister to the reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg, and of his Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg; we rejoice also at the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, with the Princess of Hesse, youngest daughter of the Landgrave Frederick, and niece of the Elector of Hesse; and of her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, with the hereditary Prince of Hesse Hombourg.

We assure your Excellency, that we are, and always have been so truly sensible of the great benefit arising to the Country from good Roads, that we shall at all times most readily, and heartily concur in every measure tending to their improvement.

"The abundant Crop with which the benignant hand of the Almighty has blessed the Island this year, will we trust be a spur to increase its industry, and improve its Agriculture.

"The Printing and Publication of the Laws, is an event which has long been desired, and the accomplishment of which has given general satisfaction to the Island.

"We beg leave to add this further assurance of our sincere good will to co-operate with your Excellency, and the other branch of the Legislature in every measure calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of all his Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects in this Government.

Council Chamber, Nov. 4th, 1818.

[To which his Excellency was pleased to make the following relply.]

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,

"I Have to thank you for the Address you have presented, and to express a reliance that in the existing Session the same desire to attend to the general welfare, will be evinced by you which has been experienced during former ones.

"C. DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lt. Govr.

"November 5th, 1818."

House of Assembly,

Friday, Nov. 20.

On Motion of Mr. *Hyde*, seconded by Mr. *Alley*, Resolved unanimously, That the Address intended to have been presented to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, in answer to his Speech at the opening of the Session, and the communications relative thereto, be inserted in the Prince Edward Island Gazette.

Thursday, Nov. 5.

On Motion of Mr. *Cameron*, seconded by Mr. *Murray*, the said Address was read, unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed, and is as followeth, viz.

"*To His Excellency* CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH, *Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.*

"The Address of the Lower House of Assembly, of Prince Edward Island, in General Assembly convened,

"*May it please your Excellency,*

"WE his Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Representatives of Prince Edward Island, in General Assembly convened, beg leave to thank your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of this new Assembly. We condole most sincerely with his Royal Highness the Prince Regent on the melancholy circumstance which has taken place in the decease of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, consort of His Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg,—we join in that lamented event with the sympathetic feelings of every loyal heart, which have already been so deeply felt and expressed by the Inhabitants of this Colony, for the irreparable loss of such exalted virtue departed, whereby the chief hope of the nation was for a time disappointed; but from that mournful scene, in conjuction with your Excellency, we turn with pleasing satisfaction to the information communicated to us by your Excellency of the Nuptials of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence with the Princess Adelaide of Saxe Meinengen, eldest daughter of the reigning Duke of Saxe Meinengen, and it is with peculiar interest we learn that His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, who is known and beloved throughout his Majesty's cis-Atlantic Colonies for the numerous benefits and attentions which have been experienced from His Royal Highness, has entered into marriage with Victoria Maria Louisa, consort of the late Prince of Leinengen, (sister of the reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg, and of His Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg,) of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge with the Princess of Hesse, youngest daughter of the Landgrave Frederick, and niece of the Elector of Hesse, and of her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth with the hereditary Prince of Hesse Hombourg.

"We are particularly thankful to your Excellency, for the expression of your readiness to co-operate with us in measures for the advancement of the welfare of this Island, and we assure your Excellency, that nothing shall be wanting on our parts, to effect such measures as may conduce to that end, without suffering our deliberations to be retarded, either by party spirit, or personal animosity, of which your Excellency appears to be apprehensive. The gracious bounty of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and his determination to reduce the Quit Rents exigible in this Island, has been received with such sentiments by all ranks of Proprietors here, that while it has enhanced their gratitude has more firmly cemented their attachment to the Person and Government of our beloved and most gracious Sovereign; at the same time we regret that it becomes our duty to state to your Excellency that the measures which were adopted here during the last winter to enforce payment of his Majesty's Quit Rents upon the original or old Scale, have produced the most distressing effects, particularly upon the lower classes of the community, arising chiefly from the ruinous costs and expences thereby incurred, when it appeared to the Inhabitants of this Colony by your Excellency's Proclamation dated 1st October 1816, that there was to be "a fixed Scale" and a new rate of Quit Rent to commence.

"We thank your Excellency for ordering the Pubilc Accounts to be prepared and laid before us, to which we shall pay all due attention, and hope that this Branch of the Legislature will at no distant period in common with our neighbouring Colonies, have a Constitutional controlling power over at least part of the public Monies of this Island.

"We are so truly sensible of the want of good Roads that we shall heartily do

all in our power for their improvement, and deeply lament that the efforts of two branches of the Legislature, during the last Session of the General Assembly, held in this Island, failed in meeting with your Excellency's concurrence, when they presented a Bill grounded as we understand on an Act now and for many years in force in the Province of Nova-Scotia, which has rendered the Roads excellent throughout that Province, and which Bill, besides affording us Gaols in two of our Counties would have highly improved the Roads in the third.

"The Inhabitants of this Island, are infinitely indebted to Providence for conferring upon them the blessing of an abundant crop this season, and we hope, that with honesty, frugality, and industry, it will be acknowledged by them with gratitude to that Supreme Being from whom all blessings flow.

"We are happy to learn from your Excellency that the very important object of Printing the Laws of this Island, has been accomplished, and we are confident that the benefits resulting therefrom will be generally felt.

"We also return your Excellency our sincere thanks for your determination to meet such Bills as may be laid before you during this Session with very calm consideration, pure constitutional principles, and an earnest desire to do good and hinder evil, as we are convinced such disposition in your Excellency, will best accord with the genuine principles of our incomparable Constitution.

"ANGUS M'AULAY.
Speaker.

"Assembly Room, Nov. 5, 1818."

Thursday Evening,

Mr. Solicitor General one of the Committee appointed to wait upon his Excellency, to enquire at what time his Excellency would be pleased to receive the Address of the Lower House in answer to his Excellency's Speech, reported, That his Excellency had appointed Two o'clock to-morrow for that purpose.

Friday, Nov. 6.

A Message from His Excellency the Lt. Governor, by Mr. Carmichael, Private Secretary, viz.

"Desirous as the Lt. Governor is at all times to put the best and most favourable construction upon every action of the House of Assembly, he nevertheless from a sense of propriety, feels compelled to decline receiving the Address from them, intended to be presented as this day on the ground of its containing unconstitutional animadversion, he therefore regrets that the appointment for two o'clock of this day must stand annulled.

"C. DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lt. Govr."

To the Speaker,

On Motion of Mr. *Townsend*, seconded by Mr. *M'Neill*, Ordered, that a Committee be appointed to prepare an Address to his Excellency upon the subject of his Message of yesterday, stating the substance of the Resolution of the House upon that Message, and praying to know when he would be pleased to receive the Address of this House in answer to his Excellency's Speech, delivered at the opening of this new Assembly—and that Mr. *Townsend*, Mr. *Worrell*, and Mr. *Solicitor General*, be accordingly appointed to draw up the same.

Mr. Townsend, Chairman of the Committee appointed to draw up an Address to his Excellency, upon the subject of his Message of yesterday, reported that the Committee had drawn up an Address accordingly, which they had directed him to present to the House; and he read the same in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where the same was read, and is as followeth, viz.

"*To His Excellency* CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH, *Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.*

"The Address of the Lower House of Assembly, in General Assembly, convened,

"*May it please your Excellency,*

"WE the House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, desirous of maintaining the most perfect cordiality of sentiment and good understanding with your Excellency, and equally anxious that all our proceedings should be conducted with strict Parliamentary correctness, and be couched in proper, respectful, and constitutional language, have with those views taken your Excellency's Message of yesterday into our most serious consideration; the result of which is, that we cannot find that our intended Address to your Excellency, referred to in that Message, contains any unconstitutional animadvertion whatever: we therefore beg leave to request, that your Excellency will be pleased to inform us, when your Excellency will receive the Address of this House, in answer to your Excellency's Speech, delivered at the opening of this new Assembly."

"ANGUS M'AULAY,
Speaker.

Assembly Room, Nov. 7th, 1818.

Ordered, that Mr. *Townsend*, Mr. *Worrell*, and Mr. *Solicitor General*, do wait upon his Excellency with the aforegoing Address.

The Committee appointed to wait on his Excellency with the Address of the House, in answer to his Excellency's Message of yesterday, having waited accordingly, returned, and Reported, That his Excellency was pleased to say that the House would on Monday next, receive a communication through their Speaker, in reply to their Address.

Monday, Nov. 9.

A Message from His Excellency the Lt. Governor, as followeth, viz.

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lt. Govr.

"The Lieut. Governor in reply to a communication presented on Saturday the 7th instant from the House of Assembly, laments they should have thought proper again to press the reception of the Address, which he had given so difinitive a reply upon. Did the objection to receiving it arise out of personal feeling alone, he would have a pleasure, and even a pride in sacrificing it to maintain political union; but the question is far different, involving a constitutional principle of the first importance, and therefore a point that cannot possibly be conceded.

"The Lt. Governor trusts this matter will not interrupt the harmony he so much desires, and repeats to the House, the assurance of his unaltered, and unalterable disposition, to co-operate with them in measures for the public welfare.

"To the Speaker,

"November 9th, 1818."

Tuesday, Nov. 12.

Mr. Mabey, Chairman of the Committee appointed to meet a Committee of his Majesty's Council, to prepare a congratulatory Address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, reported, That the Committee of this House have agreed with the Committee of his Majesty's Council, to an Address which was handed in to the Clerk's Table, and was read, and

On Motion of Mr. *Mabey*, the said Address was unanimously agreed to, and is as followeth, viz.

"*To His Royal Highness the*
PRINCE REGENT,

"The humble and Loyal Address of his Majesty's Council, and the House of Assembly, of Prince Edward Island.

"*May it please your Royal Highness,*

"WE His Majesty's most dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Members of his Majesty's Council, and the Representatives of his Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the people of Prince Edward Island, in our Legislative capacity in General Assembly convened, humbly beg leave to approach your Royal Highness with sentiments of the most unfeigned respect and lively affection to offer our sincere congratulation on the auspicious events of the recent Marriages, which have taken place in the Royal Family, since the last meeting of our Legislature.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, with the Princess Adelaide of Saxe Meinengen, eldest daughter of the reigning Duke of Saxe Meinengen; His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, with Victoria Maria Louisa consort of the late Prince of Leinengen sister of the reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg, and of his Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg; His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge with the Princess of Hesse youngest daughter of the Landgrave Frederick and niece of the Elector of Hesse, her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth with the hereditary Prince of Hesse Hombourg.

"We beg leave to assure your Royal Highness that it is impossible for any part of His Majesty's Dominions to par-

ticipate more warmly in the general joy and satisfaction experienced by these auspicious Nuptials than are here felt by His Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects of Prince Edward Island.

"We the more rejoice at these illustrious alliances as we view them with that loyal feeling which must animate every British heart, at a prospect tending to preserve and continue to his Majesty's realms the inestimable blessings they have enjoyed under the mild and Paternal Government of the House of Brunswick."

LONDON,

SEPT. 16.

Last night's Gazette contains a Proclamation by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by which the meeting of Parliament is further prorogued from 2d of October to the 12th day of November. It is not stated in the Proclamation that Parliament will then meet "for the dispatch of business." We may therefore conclude that the Legislature will not be assembled earlier than in the month of January, unless it becomes imperative on the Crown to require its assistence by the occurrence of a distressing event, which the present state of her Majesty's health offers but too much reason to apprehend. Should the fears arising from the Queen's illness be unhappily realised it is very probable that Parliament will be suffered to meet on the day to which it now is further prorogued.

In the Gazette notice is taken of the riotous attack made on Wednesday, the 2d, by the refractory tradespeople, of Manchester, upon the factory of Messrs. Gray & Co. commonly called Ancoat's Mill, in Pollard-street, Manchester, and a pardon is offered to any person or persons who shall give evidence against the planners of the outrage. The constables of Manchester, however, give greater encouragement for the protection of evidence, by offering a reward of two hundred guineas.

Sept. 17.

The Spanish Expedition was expected to sail from Cadiz early in November; it will consist of four ships of the line, six frigates, and from 11 to 16,000 men.

KINGSTON, JAM. Sept. 29.

Our readers will be able to form some idea of the distressing situation to which the Inhabitants of the Bahamas have been reduced in consequence of the late disputes between the different Branches of their Legislature, from a perusal of the following extract of a letter received from Nassau, N. P. and dated the 17th ult.

"The Colony has been thrown into such a state of confusion by the late measures, that God only knows when things will be put into any kind of order. We have no Colonial Revenue coming in—our Poor and Public Schools are without support—our Clergy starving.—Public Creditors without payment for work done for more than two years past---a Light House, erected at the entrance of the harbour, locked up, &c."

SALEM, Oct. 16.

On Monday afternoon last an awful murder, almost too shocking in its circumstances to describe or believe, was committed in Marblehead. The perpetrator was a young man by the name of *David A. Philips*, about 23 years of age; and the victim his own wife, only 19, just got to bed of her first child.---The man, it is said, had before discovered a violent and malignant temper; and he seized the opportunity of a moment when the nurse was out of the room, (affecting some doubts, of which the character of the woman did not afford the shadow of a justification, of the legitimacy of the child) and aimed a blow with a hammer at the infant's head, which, however, was shielded by the arm of its mother, against whom the monster's cruelty was then turned, and he gave her a severe blow on her temple, together with several others on the head, and then cut her throat with a knife; the woman was however able to spring from her bed, and with the child in her arms to run down stairs, where the first person she met was her own mother. The alarmed family and neighbours, on rushing into the chamber from whence Mrs. Philips had escaped, found the husband standing against the wall, profusely bleeding, having in the interim attempted to execute justice on himself by cutting his own throat. Mrs. Philips lingered till Wednesday, on which day she died. The fatal wound was the blow on the temple, the cut not being so deep as to be mortal. His own wound we are told, is healing, and his life likely to be prolonged for severer trials; but we understand he discovers no compunction for the horrid deed, and continues in the same vindictive temper in which he committed it. The palliation of insanity is pleaded for him by some, and humanity would wish that this, rather than ungovernable passion, the parent of the worst of crimes, might be the cause and his defence.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.

A letter from Detroit, Sept. 18, says, Lord Selkirk was arrested by the Sheriff at the suit of the North West Company, on Sunday last in action of Trespass;---His Lordship intends to contest the legality of the arrest, as being on the Lord's Day.

MONTREAL, Sept. 23.

CANALS.—It must be gratifying to every one who has at heart the prosperity of the Canadas to hear it is in contemplation to connect the waters of Lake Ontario with those of Lake Erie, by cutting a Canal from the head of the Twelve Mile Creek to Chippewa River. The ground has been surveyed and the level taken; it is now ascertained that it will neither be difficult nor expensive to accomplish this grand and most useful work. Through this Canal when finished will pass what now must be disembarked at Queenston and transported over a carrying place of three leagues to Chippewa at a vast expense, to avoid the Falls of Niagara.

The two greatest and almost only obstructions to the navigation from the Lakes to Montreal, are the La Chine and Niagara carrying places; were these removed by means of Canals the trade of all the settlements on each side of the Lakes and River would glide into this port; nor would there be any reason to fear that the great American Canal now making could divert it to New-York.

It is a most lucky circumstance that his Grace the Duke of Richmond, our noble Governor, is now making a tour through the Canadas; and that he will have an opportunity of viewing the practicableness and utility of a Canal between this City and La Chine as well as of another at Niagara.—Were two such great and necessary works begun, and we would fainly add, finished, in the time of his Grace's Government, it would, as it were throw a lustre on it, and make it the most memorable period in the history of Canada.

Charlotte-Town,

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1818.

By the Halifax Mail which arrived on Thursday night last, we have received Halifax Papers to the 10th inst. The most recent and interesting articles which they contain will be found in the Gazette of this day. The London dates are to the 17th September. Her Majesty's health, to the latest dates, we regret in having to mention, was not improving.

The political events of Europe appear to be much in the same state as they were in our last accounts. The difinitive arrangements of the Allied Sovereigns had not taken place, and what their determinations may be, and how they will affect the existing state of affairs in Europe and America, are matters of the first consequence to the world, but at the present moment cannot even be anticipated.

COLONIAL OFFICE, LONDON,
JULY 2d, 1818.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch of the 16th of March last, transmitting an Address of condolence from the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the death of his Royal Highness's daughter the Princess Charlotte Augusta.

I beg to acquaint you, that I have not failed to lay before his Royal Highness this additional proof of the loyalty and attachment of the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
BATHURST.

Lt. Governor Smith,

The Sons of St. Andrew,
will dine at Sims's Hotel, on Monday 30th inst.
Dinner on the Table at 5 o'clock,
Gentlemen who intend Dining there will leave their names with the Waiter. Nov. 18.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1818. No. 51.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by my Proclamation issued on the first day of October, 1816, it was notified that it was intended on the part of the Crown to fix a Scale for future payment of Quit Rents and that a new rate of Quit Rent would commence on the 25th June in that Year, and that the first half yearly payment would be demanded on the 25th day of December following:

And Whereas the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department has, in a Despatch bearing date, Downing Street, 30th May last, communicated to me, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been bountifully and graciously pleased to alter the rate of Quit Rent heretofore payable by the Landed Proprietors of this Island to Two Shillings per Hundred Acres, as relates to Townships and parts of Townships; but that His Royal Highness, in giving so great an advantage to the Proprietors, feels it Just, at the same time to express his intention, of rigidly enforcing the future payment of such Quit Rent;—and upon a full consideration of the question, His Royal Highness has been pleased to decide that in all cases where the total payment of each Proprietor shall exceed Twenty pounds, or where the Proprietor shall be resident in Great-Britain, the Grantees shall in every such case have the option allowed by the Act, of making their half yearly payments either to the Receiver General in Prince Edward Island, or to his Deputy in London, it being understood that whether made there or in this Island, it is to be made within fourteen days after the day on which it becomes due.

It is the further pleasure of His Royal Highness that an additional indulgence shall be granted to such Proprietors as shall have previous to the Year 1816, more or less regularly paid the Quit Rent on their respective Grants, of the nature and extent of which eventual indulgence public Notice will be given by the Receiver General.

It is clearly to be understood that no alteration is to take place relative to the tenure of Town and Pasture Lots in the respective Towns and Royalties—those are to continue under the Terms of their original Grants—there appearing to His Royal Highness to be no reason for giving to such proprietors any indulgence beyond what is afforded them by remitting the arrears which have been generally remitted.

The further pleasure of His Royal Highness is, that the Proprietors of Township Lands, shall be released from the obligation imposed by their Original Grants of settling them with Foreign Protestants, provided that within Ten Years from December 1816, the Lands shall have been settled with other Persons in the proportions specified in their Original Grants.

I have therefore thought fit, to issue this my Proclamation, publicly to notify such his Royal Highness's Gracious determination for the information and guidance of all Persons whom it doth or may concern.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, this Twenty-Eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, *Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,
Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

To be sold at private sale,

and immediate possession given,

THAT well known Farm in Bedeque, the property of the late Dudly Wells, deceased, containing 100 acres of Land, 40 acres of which are under good cultivation, with a good Dwelling-House and Barn on the Premises, and a good Well of water at the door,—for further particulars enquire of MAJOR HOOPER, Esq. Bedeque, or CHARLES BINNS, Esq. Charlotte-Town.

Bedeque, Nov. 17.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

Quit Rent Office, July 28th, 1818.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to grant the following Indulgence to *Certain proprietors* of Land in this Island *who have stated to Office that they have regularly paid the Quit Rents on their respective Grants between the Years* 1802 *and the 24th June* 1816, *viz.*

I. Any Proprietor or Agent who shall be able to produce the Receiver's Certificate of having *Regularly* paid the original Quit Rent from 1802 to the 24th June, 1816, shall receive a remission for the period of six years, of one half the Quit Rent to which he would be otherwise liable under present regulations.

II. Any Proprietor who shall produce the Receiver's Certificate of having paid one Year's Quit Rent on his Land between the Years 1802 and 1816, shall receive the same rate of indulgence for one Year, and so in proportion to the number of Years for which he can produce Certificates of his having *regularly* paid up the full Quit Rent of his Lands; but it is to be distinctly understood that in all these cases whenever this limited period of indulgence shall have expired, the Lands will thence forward continue to be subject to the full Quit Rent of Two Shillings per hundred Acres.

If on settling the Arrears of Quit Rent up to the 24th June last past, at the new rate, any balance remains in the Receiver's hands, it will either be paid to such Proprietor or carried to his Account at his option.

The Quit Rent will for the future be no longer received from *Tenants*—The Receiver will look for payment, only to Proprietors.

J. E. Carmichael,
R. G. of Quit Rent.

Just Arrived,

In the Brig Britannia,

AND will be exposed for Sale on Monday the 26th inst. at the WINDMILL STORE, and likewise at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Young, an extensive assortment of Goods, consisting of

Assorted Drapery,	Guernsey Frocks,
Broad Cloths,	600 yds stout Sail Cloth,
Blankets, Counterpanes,	Prime bottled Porter, in
Flannels, Baize,	casks, 3 doz. each well
Men's strong Shoes, Hats,	packed,

4 Hogsheads CYDER,

London Porter, in barrels,
150 bags of sound Biscuit,
20 barrels prime Mess Beef,
several ton of flat and round Iron,
6 barrels Stockholm Tar,
4 barrels Pitch,
2 tons of new and twice laid Cordage,
several dozen pairs of men's and women's Hose,
Umbrellas, Bellows,
Iron Boilers, Tin milk Pans, Locks and Hinges,
Tin and iron sauce-pans, Frying Pans,
Brass furniture for Drawers,
a variety of Nails,
a general assortment of prime
STAFFORDSHIRE EARTHENWARE,
with a long set of blue ware complete,

together with a variety of other articles, the whole of which will be sold very low for cash. Oct. 24th, 1818.

FOR SALE,

One Hundred Acres of Land,

near Fullerton's Marsh, about 3 miles distant from Charlotte-Town, is covered with excellent Fire-Wood,—for further particulars apply to the Reverend THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY.

October 24, 1818. tf

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of his Majesty's Writ to me directed, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature, I have taken and seized at the suit of John Edward Carmichael, Esq. Acting Receiver General of his Majesty's Quit Rents, against certain Town Lots, for seven Shillings sterling Debt, and the sum of seven Pounds twelve Shillings costs of suit, upon each Lot, viz.

Town Lots No. 40 & 58, in the first hundred,

Town Lots, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 19, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, & 58, *in the third hundred,*

I do hereby give Public Notice, that I will set up and sell at Public Auction, at the Court-House in Charlotte-Town, all the above Lots, on Saturday the 9th January, 1819, at the hour of 11 o'clock forenoon of the same day.

James Jackson,
High Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 11th, 1818.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of of his Majesty's Writ to me directed, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature, I have taken and seized at the suit of John Edward Carmichael, Esq. Acting Receiver General of his Majesty's Quit Rents, against certain Pasture Lots, for seven shillings sterling Debt, and the sum of seven pounds twelve shillings sterling costs of suit, upon each Lot, viz

No. 42, 53, 62, 64, 71, 135, 136, 137, Pasture Lots, Charlotte-Town Royalty,

I do hereby give Public Notice, that I will set up and sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Charlotte-Town, all the above Lots, on Saturday the 9th January, 1819, at the hour of eleven o'clock forenoon of the same day.

James Jackson,
High Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 11, 1818.

Ten Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person did on the Evening of Wednesday the 9th inst. break the Court-house Windows, while the House of Assembly were sitting.

The above Reward will be paid to any Person who shall give such information as will lead to a conviction of such Offender or Offenders.

By Order,
James Bagnall,
Clerk of the House Assembly.

December 10.

Donald M'Donald,

ELLIOT RIVER,

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the public that he has this day opened the New Store at Mrs. Bagnall's corner, where he proposes to establish himself under the Firm of DONALD M'DONALD & Co. with an assortment of Goods suitable for the season, which he intends to sell low for cash and ready payments only. He therefore earnestly solicits the commands of his friends to the annexed articles, together with further supplies, daily expected.

Jamaica Rum, Real Cogniac Brandy,

Sugar, Teas, Tobacco, Molasses, Indigo, Printed Cottons, Salempores, homespun, dowlas, striped shirting, sheeting, bombazetts, cloths, flannels, Ladie's Peliise Cloth, Flushing, comforters, Fur and Kilmarnock Caps, shawls, bandanoes, toilanett, suspenders, ribbons, cambric muslin, worsted stockings, mitts, hats, blankets and rugs, red shirts, guernsey frocks, powder and shot, writing paper, over-all stockings, &c.

Charlotte-Town, December 1, 1818.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received this morning per the Schr. Success, in addition to his present supply.

Souchong Tea, Jamaica Spirits,

Jamaica Sugar, Spanish Indigo, Nails & Tacks, Leaf Tobacco, Shoes and Slippers, Powder and Shot, Chocolate, Raisins, Candles and Soap, Slates, hinges, hoes, pots and pans, knives and forks, thimbles, chalk lines, cloth and flannels, dimity and calico, crape, handkerchiefs, Almanacks for 1819, Quills, Spirits Turpentine, glauber salts, brimstone, cinnamon, pills, &c. which will be sold low for prompt payment.

The Subscriber requests all those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle the same without delay, and those who have any demands against him to present the same for adjustment.

A liberal price will be given for Furs, Wheat, Pork, Butter, &c.

Paul Mabey,

Dec. 3d, 1818.

LONDON,

October 10.

A new ſilver coinage is in great forwardneſs at the Mint, and will ſhortly be iſſued to the public; it conſiſts chiefly of crown pieces, ſaid to be of a beautiful dye, and will amount to £3,000,000 ſterling.

Oct. 12.

We are extremely happy to ſtate that the produce of the Codſolidated Fund for the Quarter ending this day, is to the amount of £1,700,000 more than that of the correſponding Quarter of the laſt year. The improvemcnt in the Cuſtoms and Exciſe amounts to £1,700,000.

Oct. 14.

The removal of the Allied Troops from France has already been to us a matter of alarm for the tranquility of Europe, and the Combined Sovereigns have aſſented to that meaſure, without a ſufficient ſecurity, they will have done worſe than nothing. Yet, we confeſs, that we know not what ſecurity they could have obtained, and ſtill think, that the Guard for Europe, which the preſence of the troops in France afford-sd, ſhould not be relinquiſhed till time has ſettled that Country in a more ſtable ſtate. Even the *Morning Chronicle* which has hitherto been an advocate for the removal of the Allied Troops, has a letter this day which ſeems to threaten the conſequences which we have often predicted, and muſt ſtill apprehend.

PARIS, Oct. 12.

A Courier, arrived laſt night from Aix-la-Chapelle, has brought to the King the news, that on the 9th of this month the Duke of Richelieu, Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty, ſigned with the Plenipotentaries of Auſtria, England, Pruſſia, and Ruſſia, a Convention, by which the Army of Occupation will have quitted the French territory by the 30th November, The ſum which remains to be paid by France, conformably to the Fourth Article of the Treaty of the 20th November, 1815, is difinitively fixed at 265 millions (of francs,) of which ſum 100 millions will be acquitted in Inſcriptions *de Rente* (5 per cent Stock) at the price of the 5th inſt.

Orders arrived on the 8th inſt. at Cambray from the Duke of Wellington, announcing it is ſaid, that on the 17th inſt. the review of the Engliſh and Ruſſian corps, and of ſome ſmall Contingents will take place between Aſpres and Bouchain, not far from Valenciennes, where the Emperor of Ruſſia and King of Pruſſia will arrive on the 16th. There appears to be no doubt that after the review the troops will be put in march to evacuate the French Territory, without returning to their cantonments. It is thought that the ſurrender of the fortreſſes will take place between the 20th and 30th inſt.

The Engliſh Cavalry, cantoned in the arondiſſement of St. Omers, began to move on the 9th and 10th to take a ſtation between Cambray and Valenciennes.

Six Regiments of the Infantry of the Engliſh contingent are deſtined for India.

By the arrival of a gentleman, this day, from Paris, we learn, that the alarm has become general among the Engliſh families, ſince the news of the Army quitting has been known. The are all leaving the French Capital, and ſelling property to a great loſs. On his arrival at Calais that place was full of our Countrymen, waiting for packets to convey them to Dover.

Oct. 16.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Tueſday laſt. The *Journal des Debates*, after giving the official notice reſpecting the ſignature of the Convention at Aix-la-Chapelle, which was publiſhed in the *Moniteur* of Monday, ſays,—

"We are enabled to add to this article ſome details which we have from good authority.

"The Allied Powers have warmly expreſſed their ſatisfaction at the internal ſtate of France, and with the guarantees which its ſituation offers for the duration of general tranquility. The ſyſtem of Government acted upon by his Majeſty, is the principles of theſe guarantees; but Europe has alſo to render a ſplendid homage to the wiſdom of the immenſe majority of the French nation, who, by acting in uniſon with the principles of the Monarch, have endeavoured to efface the recollection of thoſe diſcords which have too long agitated France, and in conſequence the world.

"The Powers were alſo highly ſatisfied with the guarantees offered for the payment of the ſums remaining due on the part of France. It was in order to give a new teſtimony of their high eſteem for the King that they reduced the total of theſe ſums from 280,000,000 to 265,000,000.—They have alſo given a proof of their entire confidence in the future ſituation of France, and in the ſolidity of our public credit, by accepting the payment of 100,000,000 in Rentes on the State.

"The ſums, it appears, have been divided amongſt the different powers in the following manner:—To Ruſſia 48,000,000, England the ſame, Auſtria and Pruſſia about 40,000,000 each, the Netherlands 22,000,000, Bavaria 10,000,000, and to the other Powers the remaining 57,000,000; the whole being proportioned to the ſacrifices they have made or the loſſes they have experienced.

"We ſhall not enter into the details reſpecting the period of the departure of the different corps of troops, but ſhall merely obſerve, that in order not to encumber the roads, or exhauſt the country through which they muſt effect their march, it has been found neceſſary to eſtabliſh a certain diſtance between the departure of each corps. It is believed that the Engliſh will commence their march the 20th and 21ſt inſt. They will arrive at Calais the 24th where tranſports are in readineſs to receive them. The Pruſſians, Ruſſians, and Saxons, will arrange their march ſo as not too early to follow each other. They are all to paſs through the north of Germany. The Ruſſians will continue their march to Poland. All the other Contingents will follow alſo at certain diſtances.

"We hope that in a few days we ſhall ſee again within our walls the able Miniſter whoſe talents and high character have ſo powerfully contributed to accelerate the negociations. He will bring back with us the pleaſing trophies of peace, and until then impatient curioſity may well content itſelf with what is already known.

"Although theſe events were with certainty foreſeen, they cannot fail to excite a general ſatisfaction amongſt all Frenchmen; and ſtill further to increaſe the force and vivacity of thoſe ſentiments of gratitude and devotion which our hearts have long felt towards a Monarch, whoſe profound wiſdom, admired by Europe, is the beſt rampart of our Country.

"The moſt wayward minds, if they are actuated by a good ſpirit, muſt alſo acknowledge that this happy termination of the difficulties in which France has been involved by the deplorable event of the 20th March, could not have been brought about without ſome ability on the part of thoſe who direct our affairs, for even the moſt ardent of their friends, on the concluſion of the Treaty of the 20th November, could not have returned to flatter themſelves with ſo ſoon witneſſing the happy day of our independence.

"It is alſo but juſtice, at ſuch a moment, to acknowledge that the perſonal interviews of Sovereigns, formerly ſo formidable, are now a fertile ſource of benefits to nations. The perſonal virtues, and the amiableneſs of character, which in the Monarchs of our day ſo greatly enhance the ſplendour of the diadem, cannot but facilitate all negociations, and ſimplify the ſcience of diplomacy. Theſe aſſemblies of Sovereigns and illuſtrious Statesmen, conſidered in whatever point of view, ſerve to create an European opinion—an opinion much more reſpectable, and much more fertile in happy reſults, than thoſe vain caprices of an unenlightened multitude, which innovators wiſh to decorate with the pompous name of public opinion.

"It is by calm and moderate conduct by repelling perfidious counſels, the ſpirit of calumny and faction; it is by ſupporting with confidence the excellent intentions of government, that nations will be enabled to pay to their Sovereigns, the univerſal debt of affection and gratitude, which has been impoſed upon them by theſe auguſt labours for the maintenance of peace and the progreſs of general proſperity.

HER MAJESTY.—The following Bulletin was iſſued this morning:

"Kew Palace, Oct. 17.

"The Queen continued in a ſtate of eaſe throughout yeſterday, but her Majeſty has paſſed a leſs comfortable night. The ſymptoms of Her Majeſty's diſorder remain the ſame as for ſome time paſt.

(Signed) "HENRY HALFORD."

The two ſhips, under the command of Captain Buchan, have arrived from the Northern Expedition. The utmoſt latitude reached by them was 80 1-2 having unfortunately been damaged by a tremendous gale of wind, which compelled them to take ſhelter in the body of the ice; and in this ſituation the Dorothea was ſo much damaged as to oblige them to put into Smeerenberg Bay, in Spitzbergen, to refit. It was then conſidered that the ſeaſon was too far advanced to try for an open ſea to the eaſtward of Spitzbergen, where it is ſuppoſed there is the greateſt probability of a paſſage.

The failure of this intereſting Expedition appears to have been owing entirely to a circumſtance which no human foreſight could controul; a moſt tremendous gale of wind, which drove the ſhips into the ſolid body of ice, and entirely diſabled the Dorothea, which the Trent was afterwards obliged to ſtay by and take care of. At this moment they ſaw the ſea open on the Eaſtward of Spitzbergen, and were puſhing towards that quarter.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Columbian, dated St. Croix, October 22d, 1818.

"This morning we had an arrival from Curracoa, in ten days; I have converſed with a paſſenger, who informs that he left La Guyra only a fortnight ſince; they had previous to his departure received the information of the plains of Calaboza being again in poſſeſſion of the patriots---unleſs Morillo receives reinforcements to a conſiderable extent, he will not not be able to hold Carraccas.---He had made a requiſition on the inhabitants, for 200,000 dollars, 4000 men, and 2000 mules. The firſt and laſt they will ſupply him with, but he muſt look elſewhere for the men. The garriſon at Porto Rico is too weak to afford the leaſt aſſiſtance.

"A few days ago previous to quitting St. Thomas for this place, I had the ſatisfaction to ſee a number of the friends to the cauſe embark for Margaretta---among whom was Col. Marean Montilla a firſt rate officer. Gen. M'Greggor was daily expected to call off Port au Prince, at which place he will find a nnmber of friends awaiting him.---Cumana is expected to be in the hands of the Patriots ere this.

"The Danes are terribly alarmed at a ſmall ſchr. cruiſing betwixt this, St. Thomas, and Crab Island; they are ſending their government ſchr. out after her with troops on board to act as marines. The probability is, ſhould they come in contact, that the Daniſh veſſel will not ſoon return.

A Delaware Paper aſſerts that a Pumpkin was raiſed in that State, the paſt ſeaſon which weighed 185lbs. and was 7 feet 3 inches in circumference.

A houſe in Ohio has been nearly demoliſhed by lightning. The ſupper table and all the articles on it were deſtroyed, but the perſons ſitting at it were not injured.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.

Deſtruction of the Exchange Coffee-House by Fire.

On Thurſday night laſt, about 7 o'clock that commodious and Superb Building the *Boston Exchange Coffee House*, was diſcoverd to be on Fire. The fire broke out in an upper entry at the ſouthweſt corner, and the wind was S. W. The flames ſpread with ſuch rapidity, that notwithſtanding many Citizens and Boarders were in the apartments and Reading-Room, at the time, and the other Citizens of the town aſſembled inſtantly and uſed their beſt efforts, the flames advanced to the total deſtruction of this immenſe edifice---and did not afford ſufficient opportunity for the preſervation of the great quantity of rich furniture which it contained---much of which was conſumed, or otherwiſe deſtroyed, with liquors or other ſtores.

The rapidity of the fire, under ſuch peculiar circumſtances, has never perhaps been equalled by any conflagration except that at the Richmond Theatre.

After the wood work of the building had been principally conſumed, portions of the Southern and Northern Walls fell ove[illegible] That on the Southern ſide beat in a portion of the wall of the Friend's Meeting Houſe, and that on the Northern ſide injured the tops of Rogers' Building, and of the Suffell-Building. The front wall now ſtood inſolated, and had a moſt threatening appearance afterwards till taken down by order of the Selectmen; and to the Mechanics employed the task was of great labour, difficulty and danger.

It is ſaid that during the fire the front wall from heat, had, become ſo warped, that a part of the top projected towards Congreſs-ſtreet, a foot beyond the baſe: but the whole, in cooling reſumed its upright poſition.

Mr. Barnum, the induſtrious, intelligent gentlemany maſter of the houſe, we underſtand had 16,000 dollars worth of furniture; and has loſt 5000 dollars worth of bottled wines.

The St. John's Maſonic Lodge was ſitting in the Hall at the North Weſt corner, when the fire began; and 70 or 80 members and viſitors were preſent; but the moſt direct communication between that part and where the fire was, had been cloſed for ſome time. Property of the particular Lodges in town to the amount of about 3000 dollars is ſuppoſed to have been deſtroyed—but moſt of their common property was ſaved.

This large eſtate was the corporate property of a number of repectable citizens, whoſe liberality in improving the inſtitution has prevented their making any dividends of conſequence.

A four ſtory building belonging to James Prince, Eſq. and adjoining the Exchange Coffee-Houſe at the N. W. corner, was deſtroyed by the fire.

The fronts and roofs of Mr. Johnathan Wright's houſe, and of the Palladium Office, were conſiderably injured, and it was with extreme difficulty thoſe Buildings were preſerved from total deſtruction. The roof of the Centinel Office was alſo injured.

The only inſurance on the Exchange Coffee Houſe, we underſtand was that effected by one Proprietor at the Phœnix Office for 10,000 dollars,

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Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1818.

By the arrival of the Mail, we have London dates to the 17th Oct. and Halifax to the 1st inst.

The Congress of the United States was convened at Washington on the 17th ult. The existing relations between Great Britain and the United States, are explained by Mr. Munroe, in his Message to Congress, in a liberal and very satisfactory manner—and augur strongly in favour of a long continuance of the present peace between the two Countries.

MARRIED.] On the 28th ult. Mr. ALEXR. LIVINGSTON, to Miss ELOUSIA LADNER, both of Lot 65.

LONDON.

The following melancholy accident occurred this morning about two o'clock at the Assembly Coffee House, on the Quay, Captain SCARTH, of the Ship Sally, of London, from Prince Edward Island, having arisen from his bed, it is supposed with an intention of going into an adjoining closet, fell over the bannisters, dislocated his neck, and died in a short time after.—Verdict—Accidental Death.

FOR SALE.

THE Revd. R. ALDER, Wesleyan Missionary, Charlotte-Town, has just received from England, the following valuable publications:—

A Sermon on the death of Her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte Augusta, by the Revd. J. WOOD, Methodist Minister The above is considered to be one of the best Sermons published on that melancholy occasion.

Also, by the same Author, in one vol. 8vo. an ILLUSTRATION of the MOSAIC CREATION, to which is prefixed the COSMOGONY of the ANCIENTS, with a variety of useful reflections.

The Echo of the Study, or Lectures and Conversations, both characteristic & sentimental.

Memoirs of Mr. J. H. Wood, son of the above Author, late Surgeon, to the Dispensary and Work-house at Blackburn, Lancashire, who died in the 19th year of his age.

An enquiry into the origin of TRUE RELIGION, together with the invention of Letters and discovery of the most useful Arts and Sciences, by the Revd. James Creighton, A. B. Methodist Minister.

The above works may be had at the Stores of Mr. John & Wm. Pope, Mr. T. Murphy, and Messrs. T. & A. Desbrisay.

As the Wesleyan Methodists have a large Printing Establishment in London, persons in Town desirous of obtaining Books on Divinity, Philosophy, or the Belles Lettres, by leaving their names, and the names of the Books they want at any of the above Stores, may be supplied with them at a more reduced price, than they can be procured for in any part of B. N. America.

Mr. A. being well acquainted with the INCALCULABLE ADVANTAGES that attend SUNDAY SCHOOLS, in the Mother Country, and having received from England, a number of Catechiſms, School Books, and a few Teſtaments, for the Sunday School, held at the Weſleyan Chapel in this Town, embraces this opportunity to ſolicit Parents to ſend their Children to the above School, where every proper means ſhall be employed for their religious and mental improvement.

Parents and Schoolmaſters reſiding in the Country, upon making application at Mr. T. Murphy's, will be ſupplied with Catechiſms and School Books, GRATIS, or at reduced prices, according to their circumſtances.

Charlotte-Town, Nov. 30, 1818.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT all Perſons Treſpaſſing on any part of the Eſtate of the late General FANNING, will be proſecuted

By Order of the Executrixes,

Samuel Nelson.

Nov. 16, 1818.

CANADA.

From the Buffalo Journal, of Sept. 29.

LORD SELKIRK—The aſſizes for the weſtern diſtrict of U. Canada, were held on Monday the 7th inſt. at Sandwich, before Judge Powell, Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench of the Province, and were adjourned on the Monday following, without making any diſpoſition whatever of the important controverſies between Lord Selkirk and the North-weſt Company. The expected trial of his Lordſhip and the principal actors in this quarrel, or rather civil war, ſome of whom had been charged with murder, had excited a lively intereſt in the Province, which called to the Court a very large aſſemblage of people.—On Monday of Court a bill of Indictment againſt Lord Selkirk and others for reſiſtance to legal proceſs, at Fort William was laid before the Grand Jury, but rejected by them. Another bill for a conſpiracy to injure or deſtroy the trade of the Northweſt company, was afterwards preſented them, on which they were occupied three days in hearing evidence, a conſiderable part of which was documentary, and the whole confuſed and intricate. On this bill, the Grand Jury would not, or at leaſt did not, come to any determination. The Judge waited two or three days, (all the other buſineſs of the Court having been finiſhed) after the teſtimony before the Grand Jury had cloſed, for them to come to a deciſion, and then, after conſulting the Attorney General, adjourned the Court. Both parties (for it appears to have become wholly a party queſtion) are much diſſatisfied with the reſult, and both complain of partiality and corruption. Lord Selkirk, we learn, accuſed the Attorney General, and the proſecutor and witneſſes in open Court, of corrupt and oppreſſive deſigns, to which the Attorney General recriminated by charging the Grand Jury with prrtiality, and other miſconduct. The controverſy was ſo warm that the Court with difficulty preſerved order by ſilencing them both. The friends of his Lordſhip are diſpoſed to charge the Chief Juſtice with furthering the deſigns of the Northweſt Company, and intimate that the Court was ſuddenly adjourned to prevent a formal rejection of the bill of Indictment by the Grand Jury and to preclude the opportunity of preſenting bills againſt M'Gillvary, and other ſervants of the Company. The other ſide, on the contrary, charge his Lordſhip with practiſing improperly with the Grand Jury during their ſitting, and intimate that ſomething little different from direct bribery was uſed to prevent a fair inveſtigation of the charges.

ANECDOTE OF CURRAN.

It was at an early period of his life that an incident occurred, which moulded his future fortunes, and which he frequently uſed to relate to his friends in nearly the following words :—"I was then," ſaid he "a little ragged apprentice to every kind of idleneſs and miſchief, all day ſtudying whatever was eccentric in thoſe older, and half the night practiſing it for the amuſement of thoſe who were younger than me. Heaven only knows where it would have ended! But, as my poor mother ſaid I was born to be a great man. One morning as I was playing at marbles in the village ball-alley, with a light heart and a lighter pocket, the gibs, and the jeſt, and the plunder went gaily round; thoſe who won laughed, and thoſe who loſt cheated; when ſuddenly there appeared amongſt us a ſtranger of a very venerable, and very cheerful aſpect; his intruſion was not the leaſt reſtraint upon our merry little aſſemblage; on the contrary, he ſeemed pleaſed, and even delighted; he was a benevolent creature, and the days of infancy (after all the happieſt we ſhall ever ſee) perhaps roſe upon his memory. God bleſs him! I ſee his fine form at half a century juſt as he ſtood before me in the little ball-alley in the days of my childhood! His name was Boyce; he was the Rector of Newmarket: to me he took a particular fancy; I was winning and was full of waggery, thinking every thing that was eccentric, and by no means a miſer of my eccentricities; every one was welcome to ſhare them, and I had plenty to ſpare after having frighted the company. Some ſweetmeats eaſily bribed me home with him. I learned from poor Boyce my alphabet and my grammar, and the rudiments of the claſſics: he taught me all he could, and then he ſent me to the ſchool at Middleton—in ſhort, *he made a man of me.* I recollect, it was about five and thirty years afterwards, when I had riſen to ſome eminence at the Bar, and when I had a ſeat in Parliament, and a good houſe in Ely-Place, on my return one day from Court, I found an old gentleman ſeated alone in the drawing room, his feet familiarly placed on each ſide of the Italian marble chimney piece, and his whole air beſpeaking the conſciouſneſs of one quite at home. He turned round, *it was my friend of the ball-alley!* I ruſhed inſtinctively into his arms. I could not help burſting into tears. Words cannot deſcribe the ſcene which followed. You are right, Sir, you are right, the chimney-piece is yours—the houſe is yours; you gave me all I have, my friend—my father! He dined with me; and in the evening I caught the tear gliſtening in his fine blue eye when he ſaw his poor little Jackey, the creature of his bounty, riſing in the Houſe of Commons to reply to a *Right Honorable.* Poor Boyce! he is now gone; and no ſuitor had a larger depoſit of practical benevolence in the Court above. This is his wine—let us drink to his memory. Such is a very faint and humble imitation of the manner in which Mr. Curran uſed to relate this moſt intereſting era in hiſtory; and he never recurred to it without weeping.

A Philadelphia writer ſays there is at preſent a practicable inland navigation from Philadelphia to Columbia River which empties into the Pacific Ocean with the exception of 75 miles portage!

INDUCEMENT TO COMMIT MURDER.

About three o'clock on Tueſday afternoon, a reſpectable looking man, about 45 years of age, went into the ſhop of James Ripley, a barber, reſiding in Portland-road; and waiting until he found the barber alone, he took his handkerchief from his neck, opened his ſhirt collar, and ſat down on the chair as if to be ſhaved. Whilſt the barber ſtood over him with his razor in his hand ready to begin the operation, the ſtranger interrupted him, and pulling out a handful of Bank notes, he thus addreſſed the barber:—"See theſe notes, there is as much here as will make you comfortable for life: to me they are uſeleſs; you have a family to provide for, I have no perſon living to look to, or that cares for me; do not be alarmed at what I am going to propoſe to you, you run no danger, and will have nothing to account for; I am weary of life, and do not wiſh to commit ſuicide, and if my body be buried in the croſs road I do not care; take your razor, be not afraid, and whilſt I am reading the paper cut my throat; do not ſtart, give the alarm and ſay I did it. Here, firſt go and conceal thoſe notes, do not tremble, be reſolute; to ſave you from blame, go get me a ſheet of paper, pen and ink, as if I wanted to write a letter, and I will write on it, that I came into your ſhop with the determined purpoſe of cutting my own throat; this will be found in my pocket, and will conſequently clear you." The poor barber was panic ſtruck, and could not ſpeak; he ran out to call a conſtable, and give the alarm; in the mean time his ſtrange viſitor departed, and he has not ſince been heard of.

It appears by returns from the Scotch presbyteries, that there are in Scotland 3486 lunatics, including the Northern Iſles and Zetland, but excluſive of 259 pariſhes from which no returns have been received. Of the former number 2840 are at large; 646 are confined; 628 are furious and 2688 are fatuous; 965 are wholly maintained by their relations, 981 partly, 523 wholly by pariſhes.

There is far too much imperfection in the wiſeſt or beſt of us to give ourſelves any airs either on account of our wiſdom or learning.—Perhaps there is no one who more richly deſerves contempt that the conſequential man. He is as generally remarkable for his ignorance as for his impertinence, and even if ſelf importance ſhould be met with in a man of decided talents, it is an obſtacle which modeſty can never overcome, and impudence fears to invade, which while it confuſes modeſt merit, fails of correcting oſtentatious ignorance.

WELD, the Britiſh traveller, calculates that 255,000 tons of water deſcend at the falls of Niagara every minute.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

In a town in Derbyſhire there is a *word* on an innkeeper's ſign, in which not one letter is proper; for example—"Good *youzitch* here."—MOMUS.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. I. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1818. No. 52.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c;

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by my Proclamation issued on the first day of October, 1816, it was notified that it was intended on the part of the Crown to fix a Scale for future payment of Quit Rents and that a new rate of Quit Rent would commence on the 25th June in that Year, and that the first half yearly payment would be demanded on the 25th day of December following:

And Whereas the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department has, in a Despatch bearing date, Downing Street, 30th May last, communicated to me, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been bountifully and graciously pleased to alter the rate of Quit Rent heretofore payable by the Landed Proprietors of this Island to Two Shillings per Hundred Acres, as relates to Townships and parts of Townships: but that His Royal Highness, in giving so great an advantage to the Proprietors, feels it Just, at the same time to express his intention, of rigidly enforcing the future payment of such Quit Rent:—and upon a full consideration of the question, His Royal Highness has been pleased to decide that in all cases where the total payment of each Proprietor shall exceed Twenty pounds, or where the Proprietor shall be resident in Great-Britain, the Grantees shall in every such case have the option allowed by the Act, of making their half yearly payments either to the Receiver General in Prince Edward Island, or to his Deputy in London, it being understood that whether made there or in this Island, it is to be made within fourteen days after the day on which it becomes due; and that no arrear of Rent shall be released or additional indulgence shall be granted to [illegible]

It is the further pleasure of His Royal Highness that an additional indulgence shall be granted to such Proprietors as shall have previous to the Year 1816, more or less regularly paid the Quit Rent on their respective Grants, of the nature and extent of which eventual indulgence public Notice will be given by the Receiver General.

It is clearly to be understood that no alteration is to take place relative to the tenure of Town and Pasture Lots in the respective Towns and Royalties—these are to continue under the Terms of their original Grants—there appearing to His Royal Highness to be no reason for giving to such proprietors any indulgence beyond what is afforded them by remitting the arrears which have been generally remitted.

The further pleasure of His Royal Highness is, that the Proprietors of Township Lands, shall be released from the obligation imposed by their Original Grants of settling them with Foreign Protestants, provided that within Ten Years from December 1816, the Lands shall have been settled with other Persons in the proportions specified in their Original Grants.

I have therefore thought fit, to issue this my Proclamation, publicly to notify such his Royal Highness's Gracious determination for the information and guidance of all Persons whom it doth or may concern.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, this Twenty-Eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, *Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,
Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

To be sold at private sale,

and immediate possession given,

THAT well known Farm in Bedeque, the property of the late Dudly Wells, deceased, containing 100 acres of Land, 40 acres of which are under good cultivation, with a good Dwelling-House and Barn on the Premises, and a good Well of water at the door,—for further particulars enquire of MAJOR HOOPER, Esq. Bedeque, or CHARLES BINNS, Esq. Charlotte-Town.

Bedeque, Nov. 17.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received this morning per the Schr. Success, in addition to his present supply,

Souchong Tea, Jamaica Spirits,

Jamaica Sugar, Spanish Indigo, Nails & Tacks, Leaf Tobacco, Shoes and Slippers, Powder and Shot, Chocolate, Raisins, Candles and Soap, Slates, hinges, hoes, pots and pans, knives and forks, thimbles, chalk lines, cloth and flannels, dimity and calico, crape, handkerchiefs, Almanacks for 1819, Quills, Spirits Turpentine, glauber salts, brimstone, cinnamon, pills, &c. which will be sold low for prompt payment.

The Subscriber requests all those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle the same without delay, and those who have any demands against [illegible] to present the same for adjustment.

A liberal price will be given for Furs, Wheat, Pork, Butter, &c.

Paul Mabey.

Dec. 3d, 1818.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of of his Majesty's Writ to me directed, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature, I have taken and seized at the suit of John Edward Carmichael, Esq. Acting Receiver General of his Majesty's Quit Rents, against certain Pasture Lots, for three shillings sterling Debt, and the sum of seven pounds twelve shillings sterling costs of suit, upon each Lot, viz

No. 42, 53, 62, 64, 71, 135, 136, 137, Pasture Lots, Charlotte-Town Royalty,

I do hereby give Public Notice, that I will set up and sell at Public Auction, at the Court-House, in Charlotte-Town, all the above Lots, on Saturday the 9th January, 1819, at the hour of eleven o'clock forenoon of the same day.

James Jackson,
High Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 11, 1818.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of his Majesty's Writ to me directed, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature, I have taken and seized at the suit of John Edward Carmichael, Esq. Acting Receiver General of his Majesty's Quit Rents, against certain Town Lots, for Seven Shillings sterling Debt, and the sum of seven Pounds twelve Shillings costs of suit, upon each Lot, viz.

Town Lots No. 40 & 58, in the first hundred;

Town Lots, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 19, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, & 58, in the third hundred,

I do hereby give Public Notice, that I will set up and sell at Public Auction, at the Court-House in Charlotte-Town, all the above Lots, on Saturday the 9th January, 1819, at the hour of 11 o'clock forenoon of the same day.

James Jackson,
High Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 11th, 1818.

FOR SALE,

One Hundred Acres of Land,

near Fullerton's Marsh, about 3 miles distant from Charlotte-Town, is covered with excellent Fire-Wood,—for further particulars apply to the Reverend THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY.

October 24, 1818.

FOR SALE.

THE Revd. R. ALDER, Wesleyan Missionary, Charlotte-Town, has just received from England, the following valuable publications:—

A Sermon on the death of Her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte Augusta, by the Revd. J. WOOD, Methodist Minister. The above is considered to be one of the best Sermons published on that melancholy occasion.

Also, by the same Author, in one vol. 8vo. an ILLUSTRATION of the MOSAIC CREATION, to which is prefixed the COSMOGONY of the ANCIENTS, with a variety of useful reflections.

The Echo of the Study, or Lectures and Conversations, both characteristic & sentimental.

Memoirs of Mr. J. H. Wood, son of the above Author, late Surgeon, to the Dispensary and Work-house at Blackburn, Lancashire, who died in the 19th year of his age.

An enquiry into the origin of TRUE RELIGION, together with the invention of Letters and discovery of the most useful Arts and Sciences, by the Revd. James Creighton, A. B. Methodist Minister.

The above works may be had at the Stores of Mr. John & Wm. Pope. Mr. T. Murphy, and Messrs. T. & A. Desbrisay.

As the Wesleyan Methodists have a large Printing Establishment in London, persons in Town desirous of obtaining Books on Divinity, Philosophy, or the Belles Lettres, by leaving their names, and the names of the Books they want of any of the above Stores, may be supplied with them at a more reduced price, than they can be procured for in any part of B. N. America.

Mr. A. being well acquainted with the INCALCULABLE ADVANTAGES that attend SUNDAY SCHOOLS, in the Mother Country, and having received from England, a number of Catechisms, School Books [illegible] embraces this opportunity to solicit Parents to send their Children to the above School, where every proper means shall be employed for their religious and mental improvement.

Parents and Schoolmasters residing in the Country, upon making application at Mr. T. Murphy's, will be supplied with Catechisms and School Books, GRATIS, or at reduced prices, according to their circumstances.

Charlotte-Town, Nov. 30, 1818.

Ten Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person did on the Evening of Wednesday the 9th inst. break the Court-house Windows, while the House of Assembly were sitting.

The above Reward will be paid to any Person who shall give such information as will lead to a conviction of such Offender or Offenders.

By Order,
James Bagnall,
Clerk of the House Assembly.

December 10.

Quit Rent Office, July 28th, 1818.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to grant the following Indulgence to *Certain proprietors* of Land in this Island *who have stated to Office that they have regularly paid the Quit Rents on their respective Grants between the Years* 1802 *and the 24th June* 1816, viz.

I. Any Proprietor or Agent who shall be able to produce the Receiver's Certificate of having *Regularly* paid the origiual Quit Rent from 1802 to the 24th June, 1816, shall receive a remission for the period of six years, of one half the Quit Rent to which he would be otherwise liable under present regulations.

II. Any Proprietor who shall produce the Receiver's Certificate of having paid one Year's Quit Rent on his Land between the Years 1802 and 1816, shall receive the same rate of indulgence for one Year, and so in proportion to the number of Years for which he can produce Certificates of his having *regularly* paid up the full Quit Rent of his Lands; but it is to be distinctly understood that in all these cases whenever this limited period of indulgence shall have expired, the Lands will thence forward continue to be subject to the full Quit Rent of Two Shillings per hundred Acres.

If on settling the Arrears of Quit Rent up to the 24th June last past, at the new rate, any balance remains in the Receiver's hands, it will either be paid to such Proprietor or carried to his Account at his option.

The Quit Rent will for the future be no longer received from *Tenants*—The Receiver will look for payment, only to Proprietors.

J. E. Carmichael,
R. G. of Quit Rent.

Law Intelligence.

MR. EDITOR,

By inserting the within in your next Paper, you will much oblige

A Subscriber.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, *of Prince Edward Island.*

MARGARET LE PAGE, &
JOHN NICHOLAS LE PAGE,

vs.

The Hon. WILLIAM PLEACE,
Merchant in Charlotte-Town.

The Attorney General opened the case for the Plaintiffs, who are Merchants in Charlotte-Town, and stated that this was an action on the case in the nature of an action of deceit against the Defendant, for falsely and fraudulently obtaining from the Plaintiffs, a certain Bill of Exchange, accepted by him and indorsed to the Plaintiffs.

The facts of the case are very short, and are fully detailed in the declaration. The Plaintiffs in the course of their trade received from one Nathan Davies, a Bill of Exchange, drawn by one J. E. Carmichael, on the Defendant Pleace, for £20, in favour of Ambrose Lane, Esq. and accepted by the Defendant. This Bill was indorsed by Lane to Davies, but £10 of it had been received by Lane himself prior to the indorsement to Davies, so that when he indorsed it to the Plaintiffs there was only this £10 to be received from the Defendant. When the Bill [illegible] due the Plaintiffs sent N. Le Page, who is a boy 14 years of age, serving as a shop-boy in the Plaintiff's Store, to receive payment of it from the Defendant Pleace. The boy went to the Store of the Defendant and presented the Bill to one Drew his shopman, who said he would shew it to the Defendant, who was at breakfast, and in a few minutes the Defendant came into the shop with the Bill in one hand, and the money in the other, and began to count out the money, and at the same time desired the boy to write a receipt, and said that as his brother (one of the Plaintiffs) had not put his name on the Bill that he must receipt it as for Mr. Davies. The boy accordingly wrote the receipt as he was desired, expecting to receive the £10 which Defendant was counting out, and gave the Bill so receipted to the Defendant, who after he had received it withdrew the money, and gave the boy a receipt for £10 to Mr. Davies, saying that Davies owed him money, and that he would give him credit for it. The boy seeing that he was thus duped, demanded the Bill of the Defendant, who refused to return it or to pay the money, or to suffer him to obliterate the receipt; the boy then told the Defendant that he could not return home without either the money or the Bill. But the Defendant having obtained possession of it, he had retained it, and has refused either to pay the money or to deliver the Bill to the Plaintiffs.

The *gist* of the action is *deceit* and the Defendant Mr. Pleace has obtained possession of the Bill as is stated in the declaration, "falsely and fraudulently and with a deceitful intent," by inducing a belief in the mind of the boy, sent to receive it, that he the Defendant meant to pay the money.

The Attorney General said that he had endeavoured in vain to conjecture what the defence might be, which the Defendant Mr. Pleace, meant to set up against the action. The case however was a plain one, an accepted Bill of Exchange was presented for payment by the Plaintiffs. A receipt was written on it at the request and by the direction of the Defendant, and when it was handed across the counter and the money told down on the table, the Defendant withdraws the money and detained the Bill. The pretence that Mr. Davies a prior indorser owed him money, even supposing it true, can afford no justification for withholding payment of the Bill from the Plaintiffs, who gave a valuable consideration for it, and had no connection whatsoever with the transactions between Mr. Davies and the Defendant. The duty of the latter was plain, it was either to pay the Bill, or to return it to the Plaintiff's Clerk, that they might protest it in common form. The detaining of the Bill was a vulgar and clumsy fraud, which shewed equally the deceit, and the incapability of the Defendant to accomplish it with ingenuity.

Mr. Nathan Davies proved the tenor of the Bill, the indorsement to the Plaintiffs for a valuable consideration, and that he owed nothing to the Defendant.

Mr. N. Le Page, a boy of 14 years of age [illegible] when I had risen, to age, and a Clerk of the Plaintiffs, and on whose evidence their case mainly rested, was at the request of the Defendant's Council examined on the *voire dire*. An attempt was made to disqualify him, on the *secre* of interest, as being beneficially interrested in the partnership under his father's will, but that interest, if any, appearing to the Court remote and consequential, he was sworn in chief and examined.

His evidence proved the case of the Plaintiffs as stated by the Attorney General in nearly every point.

The Counsel for the Defendant, Mr. Binns, commented on the evidence of the Plaintiffs, and told the Jury that he had only one witness Robert Drew, who was present at the whole transaction respecting the Bill in question, and whose age would give great weight to his testimony, when opposed to so young a Witness as the preceding one.

Robert Drew: proved the leading circumstances of the case nearly as N. Le Page had done, that Defendant Pleace came in with the money in his hand to the shop and with the Bill, that the boy N. Le Page, wrote the receipt on the Bill, that Pleace gave him a receipt for £10 to Davies, and did not pay him the money, that Pleace having got the Bill and receipt, refused to return it, tho' requested to do so by the boy, and that the boy told him it was for his brother, not for Davies, that he came to receive the money.

The Defendant then closed his case, and the Attorney General was proceeding to address the Jury, when the Counsel for the Plaintiff submitted to a verdict being taken for the Plaintiffs.

The Attorney General then remarked that the defence set up was quite worthy of the case itself. That it was an abortive attempt to stifle the only evidence that could be brought forward to prove the conduct of the Defendant in this transaction, which was fraudulent and deceitful, equally in the moral and technical sense of the word.

LONDON,

Sept. 12.

A labouring man, named T. Evison, of Friskney, is now down with the small pox a second *time!* He had them when an infant in the natural way was then very bad, blind three weeks, and retained the marks of them in several parts of the face. He has them this time of a very fine kind, but has been very full.

Wager policies have been opened at Lloyd's on the following terms:—to pay 10 guineas to receive 100, if there shall be war within 12 months between this country and the U. States.

The Inquisition.

An impost of four dollars has been laid on every vessel arriving at the Havannah for the support of the Holy Inquisition; and two friars are appointed to visit each vessel in search of obnoxious books and pamphlets!!! the *Baltimore Telegraph*, in communicating this intelligence, says—"We did suppose in an age of gospel light, when the savage, the Hindoo, Jew, and Gentile, are turning from the error of their ways—are "ceasing to do evil, and learning to do well"—that bigotry and fanaticism had no longer an abode in the civilized world, we were mistaken. Mists of error and delusion encircle the political horizon of Spain, and unless the 'clouds and darkness' which rest upon her be speedily dispelled, she will no longer have a name among the nations of the earth, but descend to the tomb 'unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

Duke and Duchess of Kent.

Letters are just received from Brussels, dated the 16th inst. which we are sorry to learn, mention that the Duchess of Kent was indisposed. When her Royal Highness shall be able to travel, the Duke and Duchess will proceed to Aix-la-Chapelle, there to pass some time in their way to Linsingen. The house at Brussels will be occupied by the reigning and the Dowager Empress of Russia, during the sitting of the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle. Both the Duke and Duchess of Kent were present at the reviews of British and Russian troops, as well as at a dinner, given after the latter, by Count Woronzow to the Duke of Wellington and Lord Hill. Her Royal Highness is supposed to have taken cold at these reviews.

October 3.

DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION.

A letter from Nottingham, dated Sept. 29, says;—"A dreadful accident occurred yesterday at the Canal Com-

pany's Wharf, by the explosion of gunpowder in a boat, The vessel was lying in the bason under the arch of the Company's wharehouse and some men were employed in landing the cargo, when in an instant an explosion took place which shrew the whole town into consternation, and overspread the most extensive devastation throughout the neighbourhood. The report was so tremendous as to be heard at the distance of many miles, and every house in the town was shaken as if by an earthquake. The Company's warehouse, with all its contents, was completely blown into the air, and not a vestige of the building remains. The fragments were scattered to a considerable distance, and the boat was in part shivered to pieces, and the rest sunk. Several roofs carried off, window frames blown out, and hundreds of windows demolished. No less than eleven persons are already ascertained to have been killed; besides two taken to the hospital, who are not expected to survive. The mangled remains of eight men and a boy had been collected last night, and two more were known to be buried amongst the ruins. The bodies presented a shocking spectacle; two men were found lying on the edge of the boat, with their heads completely taken off; two other bodies lay near the gateway of the yard, with their skulls dashed to pieces and otherwise disfigured; two other bodies were found in the meadows, having been blown across the canal, one to a distance of about one hundred yards, and the other more than three hundred yards, and the limbs and flesh scattered about in different directions: another was taken out of the ruins a complete trunk, with both legs and arms blown off: and the remaining two mangled in a manner equally shocking. Most of them were married and had families. The accident (as related by a boatmen belonging to another vessel) originated by a youth named Cross, imprudently fetching a hot cinder from another boat, and applying it to some loose powder which lay scattered about, with a view of having a "flash" as he termed it. The consequence was that the fire communicated instantly by a sort of train to the cask from whence it had dropped out, which ignited, and setting fire to five other barrels, the whole exploded with a tremendous noise. The damage is said to be estimated at 30,000l. Mr. Wilkes, the Agent of the Company, was fortunately from home on a journey, and the book-keeper had only left the premises a few minutes. The explosion took place about 3 in the afternoon, The papers and books were fortunately deposited in a counting house which escaped destruction.---A waggon was standing in the yard, and the waggoner, who was near the shaft horse at the time lost his life; the waggon was destroyed, and two of the horses killed. The sufferers were principally boatmen and labourers about the wharf. Mr. Wilke's house, which stands near the gateway, sustained some injury.---Mrs. Wilkes was thrown from a table to the other side of the house, but escaped without other injury than what arose from the sudden shock. One person crawled out of the ruins unhurt, owing to the several beams falling crossways over him. The bodies of the sufferers now lie at the Navigation Inn, for the Coroner's Inquest.

HALIFAX, Dec. 12.

Her Majesty's indisposition, we lament to observe, continued to increase, so that no hopes were entertained of her recovery.

Charlotte-Town,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1818.

It is with much satisfaction we announce the arrival of the Schooner Hope belonging to Messrs. Robinsons, also the Schrs. Margaret, and John M'Donald, belonging to this Town. They appeared off the mouth of the Harbour on Friday morning, but finding the harbour entirely closed by the ice, the two former bore away, and came too on the South side of the Governor's Island, and the latter ran on shore about 3 miles from the Town. Their Cargoes are nearly landed, and there is a present prospect of the safety of the vessels. The Mermaid, Davidson, and a schooner belonging to Messrs. Worrells, have arrived at St. Peters.

The Papers from Halifax are to the 12th. The 22d October is the latest London date, their most interesting articles are inserted in this day's Gazette.

By a letter received by the Revd. Mr. M'Eachern, from a Correspondent in Cape Breton, dated Broad Cove, Nov. 1st (with which we have been favoured) information is received that during the gale of the 27th ult. a small schooner was driven on shore at the last mentioned place; she is described about 21 feet keel, round built, black bottom, apparently fitted out this year. She had been deserted, or the hands washed overboard. The Correspondent, a Mr. Alexander Gillis, found on board of her a quantity of fish barrel staves, 2 pair of shoes, and a few dollars. The Sails and Rigging were found at a distance from the wreck upon the coast, by several people residing in the neighbourhood. The Correspondent conjectured that the wreck belongs to some person on this Island, and has rendered this information and taken care of the property, in order that it may be restored to its owner.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

On Saturday, the 19th inst. an Inquest was held on the body of MAURICE WALSH,—Verdict—*Died by the Visitation of God.*

On Wednesday 23d inst. an Inquest was held on the body of JOHN DE LAREE, ---Verdict—*Died through the effects of intoxication and cold.*

On Saturday the 26th inst. an Inquest was held on the body of CATHARINE LEWIS, found dead on the Rustico Road, Verdict.—*Died from fatigue and the effects of cold.*

DIED.] On the 14th inst. ANDREW son of Serjt. CRANSTON, R. A.

George Marquis,

MOST respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town and his friends in general, that he has imported in the brig Ocean from Dublin a valuable collection of Books (chiefly London and Edinburgh Editions) part of which will be

Sold at Public Auction,

at the house of Mr. John Howell, on Wednesday the 6th January, at 10 o'clock, forenoon.

consiting of

Family Bibles, 1 & 2 *vols.*	*Johnson's Dictionary,*
Children's do.	*Entick's do. latin & english*
New Testaments,	*Ainsworth's do. do.*
Psalm Books,	*Young's do. do.*
prayer do.	*Boyer's do. french,*
Sermon do.	*Sheridan's do. english,*
Fraser on Sanctification,	*Goldsmith's England,*
Bortem four fold state,	*do. Rome,*
Wilson on the Sabbath,	*do. Greece,*
do. Catechism,	*Spelling Books,*
do. Sacremental do.	*Children's do.*
do. balm of gilliad,	*Copy Lines,*
Clarke's promises,	*Ramsay's Works,*
Dodd's comfort,	*Ossian's Poems,*
Harvey's Meditations,	*Coupers do.*
Honey on the catechism,	*Song Books,*
Vincent on do.	*British ready reckoner,*
Adamson on do.	*Life of Bonaparte, 3 vols.*
Brown on do.	*do. do. abridged*
Week's preparation,	*Tragedies, Comedies,*
Companion to the altar,	*Operas and Farces,*
French New Testament,	*Day of Waterloo, a poem*
Irish do.	*Exile of Siberia,*
path to paradice,	*Robinson Crusoe,*
Roman Catholic Manuels,	*Hays tables of Interest,*
History of the Bible,	Wonderful escape from ship-wreck,
Modern Geography,	Pocket Bill Books,
Ewing's do.	Picture of the Seasons,
Gay's do.	Byron's narrative,
Murray's grammar,	Mungo the Traveller,
do. do. abridged,	Blank Books,
do. Reader,	Memorandum do.
do. Sequel,	Paper,
do Exercises,	Ink in bottles,
Enfield's Speaker,	Sealing Wax, Wafers, &c.
Scott's Lessons,	
Gough's Arithmetic,	

ALSO

a fine assortment of common and cut

GLASSWARE,

Dec. 28.

For sale,

At the House lately occupied by Mr. George Irving,

a large assortment of

Ready made Clothes,

consisting of a variety of Cloths and Cassimeres, and made up to the latest fashions, a few pieces of Print, and many up to the latest fashions,

ALSO,

Jamaica Rum, Leaf and Twist Tobacco,

Shoes, Silk Shawls, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or produce.

John Ferrier.

Dec. 21.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN LE FURGY, sen. of Bedeque, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Isaac Schureman, }
Caleb Schureman, } Executors.

Bedeque, Dec. 19, 1818.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late ANGUS M'MILLAN, of Lot No. 61, Three Rivers, deceased, are requested to present their accounts duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from this date; and all Persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

Angus M'Donald,
Paumure Island,
Sole Administrator.

Three Rivers, Dec. 21, 1818.

Donald M'Donald,

ELLIOT RIVER,

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the public that he has this day opened the New Store at Mrs. Bagnall's corner, where he proposes to establish himself under the Firm of DONALD M'DONALD & Co. with an assortment of Goods suitable for the season, which he intends to sell low for cash and ready payments only. He therefore earnestly solicits the commands of his friends to the annexed articles, together with further supplies, daily expected.

Jamaica Rum, Real Cogniac Brandy,

Sugar, Teas, Tobacco, Molasses, Indigo, Printed Cottons, Salempores, homespun, dowlas, striped shirting, sheeting, bombazetts, cloths, flannels, Ladie's Fetisse Cloth, Flushing, comforters, Fur and Kilmarnack Caps, shawls, bandanoes, toilanett, suspenders, ribbons, cambric muslin, worsted stockings, mitts, hats, blankets and rugs, red shirts, guernsey frocks, powder and shot, writing paper, over all stockings, &c.

Charlotte-Town, December 1, 1818.

ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1819, for sale at this Office.

House of Assembly,

Tuesday, December 15, 1818.

On Motion of Mr. *M'Laren*, seconded by Mr. *Kelly*, Ordered, That the Report of the Committee on the Public Accounts, be inserted in the Prince Edward Island Gazette.

Friday, Dec. 4.

On Motion, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to resume the consideration of the Public Accounts,

Mr. Speaker left the Chair,

Mr. Cameron took the Chair of the Committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair,

Mr. Cameron, Chairman of the Committee, Reported, That they had taken into consideration the Report of the Committee appointed to inspect the Public Accounts, and That they have minutely investigated the same, and that it appears that on the 10th July 1817, a Balance of £1110 14 5¼ remained in the Treasurer's hands, and from that period to the 6th of November 1818, a sum of £3065 3 1½ has been received by the Treasurer.

That during the above period the sum of £2869 16 3½ has been paid by the Treasurer including his Commission.

That the Committee have classed the principal Items of the before mentioned Expenditures under their proper Heads, as will more fully appear by the statement hereunto annexed.

Disbursements from the 5th August 1817 to the 6th November 1818.

Expences of the Legislative Council and Assembly,	£152	13	4
Militia Services, -	172	7	7
Inspectors and Chief Overseers of Roads, -	98	18	4½
Sheriff and Gaol Expences,	159	8	9
Contingencies, -	490	2	11
Coroner, Clerk of the Crown and Deputy Clerk of the Council, -	304	10	5
Foreign Mails, -	189	10	0
Wharf, -	77	19	1
Market House, and Market Clerk, -	40	8	4
Printing Laws and other Printing, -	260	11	0
Public Buildings, -	77	12	10
Roads, Bridges, and Implements for the same,	237	12	0
Inland Mails,	54	10	0
Drawbacks, -	7	10	0
Sums advanced without Warrants, -	316	3	11
Treasurer's Commissions per his Account -	229	17	9
Total	£2869	16	3½

Which left a Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 6th of November, 1818, of £1306 1 7¼.

The Committee had also under their consideration the Accounts of the Collector of Impost of Charlotte-Town up to the 1st August last, and the Accounts of the Collector of Richmond Bay up to 1st of October last, and also the Accounts of the Collector at Rustico up to 6th August, all of which appear to correspond with the credits in the Treasurer's Account.

That the Committee consider it their duty to make some remarks as resulting from their investigation of the Public Accounts.

There appears to be a sum of £172 7 7 expended under the head of Militia Services, for Adjutant General, Adjutants, and Clerks, and although your Committee are by no means inclined to make unnecessary remarks on Expenditures in this Department, yet in time of Peace, your Committee are of opinion that the largest portion of that sum might have been employed to more public advantage on the impassable Roads and Bridges of the Colony.

There appears a sum of £98 18 4 under the head of Chief Overseer, and Deputy Chief Overseers of Roads, to have been expended in that Department; and your Committee regret that only the sum of £237 12 0 has been laid out on the Roads, Bridges, and Implements, for the same, when our present Revenue was primarily intended to have been chiefly laid out thereon.

Under the heads of Contingent Expences there appears the sum of £54 14 5 to the Honorable William Johnstone, and the further sum of £7 0 0 to the Honorable Robert Gray, to have been expended in the causes of Hill versus Palmer, and the Attorney General versus Palmer.

Your Committee cannot consistent with their duty refrain from observing [illegible] that they conceive these charges of a most extraordinary nature, and a misapplication of the public money.

Under the head of Foreign Mails your Committee are happy to observe that the Receipts in that Department are nearly adequate to the Expences attending the same; and your Committee have great satisfaction in observing that the Inland Mails have been discontinued, as the advantage arising therefrom was trifling in comparison with the Expences thereby incurred.

Your Committee observe the sum of £77 19 1 has been laid out on the Wharf, in Charlotte-Town, within the above period, and conceive that this sum together with the extravagant Wharfage paid by the Public ought to have made more repairs and better improvements.

The sum of £40 8 4 appears to have been laid out on the Market House, and paid to the Clerk; your Committee conceive that it is a great public convenience and hope that under proper Regulations, it may be so managed as to defray the expences attending its establishment in future.

And your Committee are astonished to find that the sum of £316 3 11 has been issued from the Treasury, for which no Warrants appear, and which issue your Committee are decidedly of opinion is in direct violation of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, passed in the 25th year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled an Act to amend, render more effectual, and to reduce into one Act the several Laws made by the General Assembly, relative to the Duties of Impost upon all Wines, Rum, Brandy, and other Distilled Spirituous Liquors, and for allowing a Drawback upon all Wines, Rum, Brandy, and other Distilled Spirituous Liquors exported from this Island.

And your Committee lastly beg leave to remark that the monies raised by operation of the above recited Act have been the subject of much discontent and want of harmony in this Colony; and an alteration in that Act giving this House its share in the appropriation of that money, would in the opinion of the Committee conduce in a great degree to the prosperity of the Island, and most certainly would produce in the House a spirit of liberality, to meet the future exigencies of the Government.

On Motion, Ordered, That the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

REMARKABLE FACT.—A ewe sheep, the property of Mr. John Hinde, of Wallop, Hants, was expected to lamb in February last, but from some unknown reason, did not. She continued very large, but apparently in good health, till the month of Auguft following, when a swelling appeared in the lower part of her body for some days, and at last it broke into two holes, about an inch apart: it was then clearly discovered that a lamb was within the body; in consequence of which the shepherd, on the 1st day of September, made an in[illegible] and give the alarm; in the mean time [illegible] extracted two perfect lambs, notwithstanding a lapse of six months had taken place since the time of her expected lambing. Extraordinary as the fact may appear, the ewe, since the operation, feeds freely, and is expected to do well.

MOST SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—At Knightsbridge Barracks lately, one of the first troop of Life Guards observed, in cleaning his horse, that the animal seemed particularly fond of having his face and head continually rubbed, in doing which the soldier discovered something moveable as he pressed the cheek of the horse. He accordingly communicated the same to Mr, Bloxam, the Veterinary Surgeon to the troop, who took considerable pains to examine it, and having made every necessary preparation, lanced it, in hopes of discovering the cause, when to his surprise, he extracted a grape shot, weighing nine ounces, from the horse's head, which he received at the battle of Waterloo, where the wound was immediately dressed in the usual manner. after the engagement, and was considered only as a sword cut.

PEDESTRIANISM.—Daniel Crisp, who calls himself the "Champion of England," completed his undertaking to walk 75 miles per day for six successive days, on Saturday evening last. The feat was for a wager of 15l. only.—Wright (late of Bristol) commenced another feat, to walk 100 miles in 24 successive hours, on Monday, at Birmingham.

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1819. No. [illegible]

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by my Proclamation issued on the first day of October, 1816, it was notified that it was intended on the part of the Crown to fix a Scale for future payment of Quit Rents and that a new rate of Quit Rent would commence on the 25th June in that Year, and that the first half yearly payment would be demanded on the 25th day of December following:

And Whereas the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department has, in a Despatch bearing date, Downing Street, 30th May last, communicated to me, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been bountifully and graciously pleased to alter the rate of Quit Rent heretofore payable by the Landed Proprietors of this Island to Two Shillings per Hundred Acres, as relates to Townships and parts of Townships; but that His Royal Highness, in giving so great an advantage to the Proprietors, feels it Just, at the same time to express his intention, of rigidly enforcing the future payment of such Quit Rent;—and upon a full consideration of the question, His Royal Highness has been pleased to decide that in all cases where the total payment of each Proprietor shall exceed Twenty pounds, or where the Proprietor shall be resident in Great-Britain, the Grantees shall in every such case have the option allowed by the Act, of making their half yearly payments either to the Receiver General in Prince Edward Island, or to his Deputy in London, it being understood that whether made there or in this Island, it is to be made within fourteen days after the day on which it becomes due.

It is the further pleasure of His Royal Highness that no additional indulgence shall be granted to such Proprietors as shall have previous to the Year 1816, more or less regularly paid the Quit Rent on their respective Grants, of the nature and extent of which eventual indulgence public Notice will be given by the Receiver General.

It is clearly to be understood that no alteration is to take place relative to the tenure of Town and Pasture Lots in the respective Towns and Royalties—these are to continue under the Terms of their original Grants—there appearing to His Royal Highness to be no reason for giving to such proprietors any indulgence beyond what is afforded them by remitting the arrears which have been generally remitted.

The further pleasure of His Royal Highness is, that the Proprietors of Township Lands, shall be released from the obligation imposed by their Original Grants of settling them with Foreign Protestants, provided that within Ten Years from December 1816, the Lands shall have been settled with other Persons in the proportions specified in their Original Grants.

I have therefore thought fit, to issue this my Proclamation, publicly to notify such his Royal Highness's Gracious determination for the information and guidance of all Persons whom it doth or may concern.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, this Twenty-Eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, *Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,
Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

To be sold at private sale,

and immediate possession given,

THAT well known Farm in Bedeque, the property of the late Dudly Wells, deceased, containing 100 acres of Land, 40 acres of which are under good cultivation, with a good Dwelling-House and Barn on the Premises, and a good Well of water at the door,—for further particulars enquire of MAJOR HOOPER, Esq. Bedeque, or CHARLES BINNS, Esq. Charlotte-Town.

Bedeque, Nov. 17.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note [illegible] in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of of his Majesty's Writ to me directed, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature, I have taken and seized at the suit of John Edward Carmichael, Esq. Acting Receiver General of his Majesty's Quit Rents, against certain Pasture Lots, for three shillings sterling Debt, and the sum of seven pounds twelve shillings sterling costs of suit, upon each Lot, viz

No. 138, 139, 140, 141, 147, 148, 149, and 294, Pasture Lots, Charlotte-Town Royalty,

I do hereby give Public Notice, that I will set up and sell at Public Auction, at the Court-House in Charlotte-Town, all the above Lots, on Wednesday the 10th February, 1819, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon of the same day.

James Jackson,
High Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 16, 1819.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of his Majesty's Writ to me directed, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature, I have taken and seized at the suit of John Edward Carmichael, Esq. Acting Receiver General of his Majesty's Quit Rents, against certain Town Lots, for seven Shillings sterling Debt, and the sum of seven Pounds twelve Shillings costs of suit, upon each Lot, viz.

Town Lots, No. 59, 69, 90, and 100, in the third hundred,

Town Lots, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 39, 67, 72, 74, 75, 80, 81, 85, 95, 96, and 100, in the fourth hundred,

Town Lots, No. 1, 8, 9, 11, 12, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 58, 60, 77, 79, 88, and 91, in the fifth hundred,

I do hereby give Public Notice, that I will set up and sell at Public Auction, at the Court-House in Charlotte-Town, all the above Lots, on Wednesday the 10th February, 1819, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon of the same day.

James Jackson,
High Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 16, 1819.

FOR SALE,

One Hundred Acres of Land,

near Fullerton's Marsh, about 3 miles distant from Charlotte-Town, is covered with excellent Fire-Wood,—for further particulars apply to the Reverend THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY. October 24, 1818. tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT all Persons Trespassing on any part of the Estate of the late General FANNING, will be prosecuted.

By Order of the Executrixes,
Samuel Nelson.

Nov. 16, 1818.

FOR SALE.

THE Revd. R. ALDER, Wesleyan Missionary, Charlotte-Town, has just received from England, the following valuable publications:—

A Sermon on the death of Her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte Augusta, by the Revd. J. WOOD, Methodist Minister. The above is considered to be one of the best Sermons published on that melancholy occasion.

Also, by the same Author, in one vol. 8vo. an ILLUSTRATION of the MOSAIC CREATION, to which is prefixed the COSMOGONY of the ANCIENTS, with a variety of useful reflections.

The Echo of the Study, or Lectures and Conversations, both characteristic & sentimental.

Memoirs of Mr. J. H. Wood, son of the above Author, late Surgeon, to the Dispensary and Work-house at Blackburn, Lancashire, who died in the 19th year of his age.

An enquiry into the origin of TRUE RELIGION, together with the invention of Letters and discovery of the most useful Arts and Sciences, by the Revd. James Creighton, A. B. Methodist Minister.

The above works may be had at the Stores of Mr. John & Wm. Pope. Mr. T. Murphy, and Messrs. T. & A. Desbrisay.

As the Wesleyan Methodists have a large Printing Establishment in London, persons in Town desirous of obtaining Books on Divinity, Philosophy, or the Belles Lettres, by leaving their names, and the names of the Books they want at any of the above Stores, may be supplied with them at a more reduced price, than they can be procured for in any part of B. N. America.

Mr. A. being well acquainted with the INCALCULABLE ADVANTAGES that attend SUNDAY SCHOOLS, in the Mother Country, and having received from England, a number of Catechisms, School Books, and a few Testaments, for the Sunday School, held at the Wesleyan Chapel in this Town, embraces this opportunity to solicit Parents to send their Children to this useful School, where every proper means will be employed for their religious and mental improvement.

Parents and Schoolmasters residing in the Country, upon making application at Mr. T. Murphy's, will be supplied with Catechisms and School-Books, GRATIS, or at reduced prices, according to their circumstances.

Charlotte-Town, Nov. 30, 1818.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received this morning per the Schr. Success, in addition to his present supply.

Souchong Tea, Jamaica Spirits,

Jamaica Sugar, Spanish Indigo, Nails & Tacks, Leaf Tobacco, Shoes and Slippers, Powder and Shot, Chocolate, Raisins, Candles and Soap, Slates, hinges, hoes, pots and pans, knives and forks, thimbles, chalk lines, cloth and flannels, dimity and calico, crape, handkerchiefs, Almanacks for 1819, Quills, Spirits Turpentine, glauber salts, brimstone, cinnamon, mills, &c. which will be sold low for prompt payment.

The Subscriber requests all those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle the same without delay, and those who have any demands against him to present the same for adjustment.

A liberal price will be given for Furs, Wheat, Pork, Butter, &c.

Paul Mabey.

Dec. 3d, 1818.

NEWER STILL.

The Subscribers,

HAVE received per the latest arrivals Old Jamaica Rum, Antigua do. Tea, Sugar, Tobacco,

Fine and superfine Philadelphia Flour,

Indigo, also a supply of MEDICINES, of the very first quality, all of which they offer sale on reasonable terms.

T. & A. Desbrisay.

Furs will be taken in payment.

January 18.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, and General Gaol Delivery, for this Island, will be held at Charlotte-Town, on Tuesday the Sixteenth day of February next, at the hour of 10 o'clock forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices, Coroners, Keepers of Gaols and Houses of Correction, High and Petty Constables and Bailiffs, within the said Island, will take Notice and laying aside all manner of business and excuses whatsoever, be then there to do and fulfil those things which by reason of their several Offices shall be to be done.

Given under my hand, at Charlotte-Town in the Island Prince Edward, this 13th day of January, 1819.

James Jackson,
Sheriff.

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LONDON,

October 21.

Treaty for the Evacuation of France.

In the name of the Holy and Indiviſible Trinity—

Their Majeſties the Emperor of Auſtria, the King of Pruſſia, and the Emperor of all the Ruſſias, have repaired to Aix-la-Chapelle, and their Majesties the King of France and Navarre, and the King of the Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, having ſent thither their Plenipotentiaries, the Miniſtry of the five Courts having aſſembled in conference, and the French Plenipotentiary having made known that, in conſequence of the ſtate of France and the faithful execution of the Treaty of November 20, 1815, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was deſirous that the military occupation ſtipulated by the 5th Article of the ſaid Treaty, ſhould ceaſe as ſoon as poſſible, the Miniſtry of the Courts of Auſtria, Great Britain, Pruſſia and Ruſſia, (the names of Powers are placed in the alphabetical order) after having, in concert with the ſaid Plenipotentiary of France, maturely examined every thing that could have an influence on ſuch important deciſion, declared, that their Sovereigns would admit the principle of the evacuation of the French Territory, at the end of the third year of the occupation, and, wiſhing to conſolidate their reſolution in a formal convention, and to ſecure at the ſame time the definitive execution of the ſaid Treaty of November 20, 1815, their Majeſties named (here follow the names of the Miniſtry) who have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. 1. The troops compoſing the Army of Occupation, ſhall be withdrawn from the French Territory, by the 30th of November next, or ſooner if poſſible.

Art. 2. The ſtrong places and fortreſſes which the ſaid troops now occupy, ſhall be ſurrendered to Commiſſioners named for that purpoſe by his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in the ſtate in which they were at the time of the Occupation, conformably to the ninth article of the convention, concluded in execution of the 5th article of the treaty of November 20, 1815.

Art. 3. The ſum deſtined to provide for the pay, the equipment, and the clothing of the Army of Occupation, ſhall be paid in all caſes, till the 30th November next, on the ſame footing on which it has exiſted ſince the 1ſt of December, 1817.

Art. 4. All the pecuniary arrangements between France and the Allied Powers having been regulated and ſettled, the ſum remaining to be paid by France to complete the execution of the 4th article of the Treaty of November 1815, is definitively fixed at 265 millions of francs.

Art. 5. Of this ſum, the amount of 100 millions of effective value ſhall be paid by an inſcription of *rentes* on the great book of the Public Debt of France bearing intereſt from the 22d of Sept. 1818. The ſaid inſcription ſhall be received at the rate of the funds on the 9th Oct. 1818.

Art. 6. The remaining 165 millions ſhall be paid by nine monthly inſtalments commencing with the 6th January next, by drafts on the houſes of Hope & Co: and Barring, Brothers & Co. In the ſame manner the inſcription of the rentes, mentioned in the above article, ſhall be delivered to Commiſſioners of the Courts of Auſtria, Great-Britain, Pruſſia and Ruſſia, by the Royal Treaſurer of France, at the epoch of the complete and definite evacuation of the French Territory.

Art. 7. At the ſame epoch, the commiſſioners of the ſaid Courts ſhall deliver to the Royal Treaſurer of France, the ſix obligations *(engagements,)* not yet diſcharged *(acquites,)* which ſhall remain in their hands of the obligations *(engagements)* delivered conformably to the ſecond article of the convention concluded for the execution of the fourth article of the 20th of Nov. 1815. The ſaid commiſſioners ſhall at the ſame time deliver the inſcription of 7 millions of rentes, created in virtue of the 8th article of the ſaid convention.

Art. 8. The preſent convention ſhall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the courſe of 15 days, or ſooner, if poſſible, in the faith of which the reſpective Plenipotentiaries have herewith ſigned their names, and affixed to it their ſeal and arms.

Done at Aix-la-Chapelle, the 9th of Oct. in the year of Grace, 1818.

[Here follow the ſignatures of the miniſters.]

We have found the above Treaty conformable to our will, in conſequence of which we have confirmed and ratified the ſame, as we do now confirm and ratitfy it for our heirs and ſucceſſors.

[Here follow the ſignatures of the Sovereigns, with the ſpecification of the different years of their ſeveral reigns.]

Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 17, 1818.

Polar Expedition.

On Thurſday ſe'nnight, Mr. Fiſher, an officer belonging to the Dorothea, Capt. Buchan, arrived at the Admiralty with deſpatches, announcing the return of that ſhip and her conſort, the Trent ſloop from the Arctic ſeas.—It appears that the higheſt latitude the ſhips ever attained was about 80, 30, longitude 12 eaſt. They attempted proceeding to the weſtward, but as in the caſe of Capt. Phipps in the Racehorſe, in 1773, they found an impenetrable barrier of ice. The ſhips proceeded nearly over the ſame ſpace as Capt. Phipps did, and met with ſimilar impediments as experienced by that officer. We are ſorry to learn that one of the ſhips has ſuſtained conſiderable damage, having been caught between floating ice-bergs, the colliſion of which was ſo great, that ſhe was lifted completely out of the water. Her irons were all forced, and her ribs broken, and we underſtand it has been with great difficulty ſhe has been able to make port.

Theſe are the ſhips which were equipped with a view to their reaching the Pole, and entering the Pacific Ocean by Behring's Straits. This is, we believe, the 17th or 18th failure, to accompliſh the daring project of croſſing the Polar regions. In different years the Greenland whalers have advanced to the lat. of 81 and 82; and ſo late as 1806, the elder Mr. Scoresby aſcended to the lat. of 81 50. It is now clear, we think, that all hope of ſailing to the Pole is at an end. The ſon of Mr. Scoresby lately ſuggeſted the bold plan of approaching the Pole over the icy continent from Spitzbergen. Adopting the mode which the Ruſſian hunters have employed with ſuch advantage in exploring the frozen ſea from Nova-Zembla to the ſhores of Kamſchatka, he propoſed to paſs the winter in the iſland of Spitzbergen, and ſtarting in the ſpring with ſledges drawn by dogs, to purſue a direct journey of 6 or 700 miles to the Pole. He might then expect to find a continuous ſheet of ice ſtretching through his whole track.

Smyrna, Sept. 2.—According to the lateſt accounts from Conſtantinople, which are only three or four days old, very great diſcontents prevail in that city. Several great fires had taken place, the laſt of which, about a week ago, burnt down 10,000 houſes in 27 hours.

November 1.

Her Majeſty the Queen, we are ſorry to ſay, ſtill languiſhes under the moſt diſtreſſing exhauſtion, and ſince her laſt paroxyſm, the more virulent ſymptoms of her diſorder have by no means entirely ſubſided as they have done heretofore. Notwithſtanding ſhe appears by the bulletins to have ſlept well every night, yet repoſe has not produced the ſlighteſt refreſhment.

This morning Paris Papers of Monday laſt were received. The grand review of the Britiſh, Ruſſian, and Pruſſian armies took place at Famars on the 22d, by the Emperor of Ruſſia and King of Pruſſia, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington. The Sovereigns with the gallant Duke, enjoyed on the day following the magnificent ſpectacle of a ſham fight, in which all the troops previouſly reviewed, were engaged. In this fight the Ruſſians repreſented the victors, in honor of their Monarch. Some ſerious accidents occured during the day. The mutilation of an unfortunate Engliſhman is particularly noticed.—Each day the Sovereigns honored the Duke of Wellington with their preſence at dinner, which is ſaid to have been magnificently prepared in a Chineſe Pavilion, ornamented with trophies of arms, and the united flags of every nation, the appropriate emblem of univerſal peace.

Extract from a Letter dated Calais Oct. 28.

"The troops are coming down to embark very faſt; 4 to 5,000 men will come in to-morrow. The weather is very fine, and conſequently the embarkation is uninterrupted. The cavalry corps are already arrived in their old quarters, near St. Omer and Calais.

A revolutionary expedition.

It is underſtood that Sir G. M'Gregor's expedition will receive a conſiderable acceſſion of force from continental

volunteers:—He has chartered ten transports. It is rumoured that they will rendezvous at Old Providence, off the Mosqueto shores, where Com. Aury has already made a lodgment; and thence, that Sir G. will direct his future movements, according to circumstances, so as either to open a direct communication with the Independents in the interior of New-Granada, or to produce an important diversion in their favour, by landing on the isthmus of Darien. It is by some conjectured, that his ultimate views are not unconnected with the intended operations of Lord Cochrane in the Pacific.* It is no longer a secret that his Lordship has proceeded to take the command of the Independent naval force at Valparaiso, and it cannot be doubted that successful attacks upon the wealthy Spanish settlements to the Northward of that port are contemplated by that enterprising officer. Hence it is not unlikely that a part of the force now on the eve of sailing, may be destined to penetrate across the Isthmus, and to be employed by his Lordship as a corps of debarkation. Two of Sir G's transports left the river on Monday last. They had a considerable supply of arms on board. Large orders have been given for muskets to the Birmingham manufacturers.

[* It seems that Lord Cochrane has paid a visit to the Revolutionary Admiral Brion, in the West Indies; and there is some reason to suppose Sir Gregor and his Lordship have intended to act together.]

According to advices from Spain, "confusion worse confounded" is the order of the day there. Misery is daily appearing through the country, and robberies are encreasing. The Highwaymen make their appearance chiefly in the Sierra Morena; and from their number and order, bear more resemblance to detachments of regular troops than to gangs of robbers. Money is growing more and more scarce, and trade is rapidly declining. The house of Terry, of Cadiz, has become a Bankrupt, and involved in its fall several others, including the houses of Moseda and Sanchez Toscans, two respectable commercial establishments of the city. Public Credit is as bad as private, and the new Ministers know not what course to pursue, for there is not a farthing in the Treasury. A contribution of 160,000,000 of reals, (1,600,000) is now spoken of as about to be levied on the whole kingdom; and this at a time when it is not possible to collect the usual Taxes. King Ferdinand, in tearing a list of proscriptions recently presented to him, is said to have exclaimed, in a fit of passion, "I know not what to do; one advises me that this is white, another that it is black. Cauga Arguelles, formerly a member of the Congress, who was set at liberty by the late Ministry, in consequence of their wish to profit by his great knowledge in political economy, has again been thrown into a dungeon.

Cabalva East Indiaman.—The melancholy loss of this vessel is fully confirmed, by accounts received at the East India House on Monday. The Cabalva it appears, sprung a leak off the Cape, in a severe gale on the 22d of June, when it was determined to bear up for Bombay, to dock the ship.—In her passage thither she struck on the small Island of Cargados, on the 7th July, and was totally wrecked. The Crew were landed in succession, by the Long Boat—Captain Dalrymple remaining on board till the last; he then embarked with Mr. Grant, the Surgeon's Mate, and 15 men; but unfortunately in the attempt to reach the shore the long Boat was upset and all were lost in sight of the surviving Companions. Capt. D. we understand, married only a few weeks before setting out on this disastrous voyage. Mr. Ayres, the purser quitted the scene of the wreck in an open boat, with 6 officers and 8 men; and without the aid of a Compass or any other nautical instrument, arrived safe at the Isle of France, in three days. On the 14th of July, his Majesty's ship Magiceine with the Challenger sloop and a schooner immediately put to sea, to bring away the crew, taking with them some practised divers, in the hope of recovering some part of the specie lost in the Cabalva. The ship and cargo were extremely valuable, and, by the best accounts, are estimated at £350,000. A great proportion of this value belongs to the East India Company, who never insure; bnt the remainder is far from being covered, the whole of the policies effected at Lloyd's not exceeding 60,000l. From the doubts thrown on the first account of this loss, Counter-Insurances were effected on Friday and Saturday last, to the amount of 12,000 at a premium of 50 per cent. The shipwreck of the Cabalva, it appears, was known at Liverpool on the 20th; the Patridge, which arrived there on that day, having left the Mauritius 2d of Aug. three weeks after Mr. Ayres, the Purser, with his nine companions, reached that place, in an open boat from the wreck.

Cargados is an uninhabited Island, at present. A small settlement of 12 or 13 souls were established there, for the purpose of fishing; but in the hurricane of March 1, when the Island was inundated they all perished. By great good fortune, the vessel being bound to China direct, carried out no passengers. No tidings have been received of the situation of those left on the Island; but it was believed that sufficient had been saved from the wreck, for their accommodation.

It is said that the Mother of her Majesty, languished several years before her death, in a nearly similar state to that now suffered by the Queen.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.

THE NEW BRITISH TREATY.

Extract of a Letter from Washington.

"I understand, from an unquestionable source, that arrangements, satisfactory to our Commissioners, have been embraced in the Treaty, on the following five articles, viz:

1. The *disputed fisheries.*
2. The establishment on the Columbia River to belong to the United States.
3. Provision for establishing the Northern boundary.
4. For the slaves carried away by the British in the late war.—And
5. For continuing the Commercial Convention of 1815, for the term of ten years.

The commissioners were not enabled to come to an agreement on the subject of the West India Trade—nor in the impressments; but on the latter point, I understood that the British propositions were such as to justify a belief that a satisfactory arrangement may hereafter be made."

Charlotte-Town,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1819.

The latest dates from London by the last Mail from Halifax, are to the 2d of Nov. The Treaty concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, for the evacuation of the Allied armies in France, will be found in a preceding column of this day's Gazette. Some of the British troops had already arrived in England.

The Patriotic campaigns were to open in South America in October, and it appears that vigourous measures were accelerating for carrying on their military efforts, with more determination and appearance of success than has heretofore been evinced. In one of the Northern Provinces alone, Venezuela we find an army of 10,000 disciplined troops, with every munition of War. The arrangements in the other Provinces carry every appearance of accumulated strength, and the great encrease of men, clothing, &c. place their efforts in a view by far more formidable than their most sanguine expectation could (a few year's back) lead them to expect.

PHYSICAL INCREASE EXTRA.—On the 2d inst. Mrs. RICHD. CHAPPELL, of this Town, was delivered of two Sons at a Birth, weighing conjointly 16lbs, one a little superior to the other in size.

DIED,

On Wednesday, the 30th ult. much regretted by all who knew him, Capt. RANALD M'DONNELL, Town Major of this place.—His remains were entered on the following Monday with Military honors.

On Tuesday the 5th inst. Miss ANN M'DONNEL, of this town,—her remains were respectfully interred on the following Sunday.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by Note of Hand or Book Debt, are hereby requested to make immediate payment if they would wish to avoid trouble and expence.

Thomas Murphy.

January 14.

Public Notice.

ALL Persons who stand indebted to J. N. LE PAGE, & Co. are requested to make immediate payment previous to the sitting of the February Court, otherwise they will be prosecuted as the Law shall direct, without distinction to persons, and those who have any Accounts unsettled with the Subscribers are notified to send them for adjustment.

J. N. Le Page & Co.

January 18.

Supreme Court of Judicature,

RULE OF COURT.

Michaelmas Term, 59th Geo. III.

IT is ordered by the Court, That in all actions hereafter to be brought in this Court, under the Act for the trial of actions in a Summary way, or any other Act or Acts in amendment thereof, the Defendant or Defendants in such Actions shall not be compelled to answer thereto, unless he, she, or they, shall be duly served with the Process of this Court on or before the Tuesday next before the sitting of the Court.

For the Prince Ed. Isld. Gazette.

To the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island.

Having heard that it is the intention of ſome of you to Petition the Houſe of Aſſembly to endeavour to join us to Nova Scotia,---I muſt confeſs I am ſo dull of comprehenſion as not to ſee any advantange that the Iſland can derive from ſuch a connection---but certainly a number of diſadvantages, and which I will be bold to ſay, ſhould we be ſo unfortunate as to have the ſaid Petition complied with, muſt ruin the country. I hope the Inhabitants will pauſe before they ſign the Petition, as every ſignature is ſigning the death Warrant to the proſperity of the Iſland, and to conſider well what they are about to do, to ſee with their own eyes and judge for themſelves, and not to be led away with any fine ſtory that may be told them by intereſted or prejudiced Perſons and their Agents, who *are very busy in this part of the Country misleading the People*, as I am convinced it is from party views or as ſome of them term it to *ſpite* the Governor more than any wiſh to benefit the Country. I know you have been told as I have been, Oh! we ſhall get the Revenue into our hands, and we ſhall ſhare in the Revenue of Nova-Scotia; Nova-Scotia will allow us bounties to encourage us in farming and fiſhing,---and a number of fine ſtories which ſound remarkably pretty, but really have no foundation. Where is the guarantee that we ſhall ſhare in the Revenue of Nova-Scotia.---I have ſeen the people of Nova-Scotia, and have no reaſon to think they are ſuch complete fools as to take us for a ſaddle upon their Revenue, *and which by the by I believe they find little enough for their own use if we are to credit the Journals of their last House of Assembly.* On the contrary ſhould ſuch a thing take place, we muſt contribute to Nova-Scotia funds inſtead of their aiding ours, and you will be treated like a conquered country. Perhaps they would condeſcend to let you ſend 3 or 6 Members to their Houſe, which would be making bad worſe, and I doubt if we could find 3 men in the Country that could afford to repreſent us in Halifax, at their own expence, when they muſt appear as gentlemen, and very little leſs than 200l. per annum for each Member we ſend muſt be drawn from this Iſland to be ſpent in Nova-Scotia, or elſe we muſt hire people who have no intereſt in the Iſland, and who reſide there to repreſent us.---A number of the officers of government will be withdrawn who at leaſt ſpend part of their ſalary here, and which is drawn from Great-Britain---even the great advocates for the union admit there would be at leaſt 1000l. per annum loſt inthat way to the Iſland. You will be told the Lands will be eſcheated from the great Proprietors and given to little ones, but do not liſten for one moment to ſuch deluſion for however deſirable ſuch a thing may be, it cannot take place for at leaſt eight or nine years—have we not the Prince Regent's Proclamation to that effect.---And likely before that time moſt of the Lots worth ſettling will have the ſtipulated number of ſettlers their Grants require, therefore Eſcheats can never take place to any extent, until the Prince Regent denies his own Proclamation, as the Proprietors may fulfil their Grants, and ſtill have large tracts of Land left.

There is ſtill another evil in the propoſed union, there will be continual Appeals from our Courts to the Courts in Halifax in which the man of property will have a decided advantage over the poor man who cannot afford the expence of a trial there, and will often looſe his juſt demand becauſe he cannot carry it on excluſive of the loſs the country will ſuſtain by the money ſent out of the Iſland, for that purpoſe. Among the many other things ſhould the Militia be forgot, ſhould a union take place, our Militia will be drafted in the event of War to ſerve in Nova-Scotia, and I believe the majority of the farmers or their ſons will not think a trip to Halifax as a private ſoldier under Martial Law for 6 or 8 months very agreeable at 1s. or 1s. 6d. per day; that would be another drain from the ſmall ſtock of money in the country, and ruin to the little farmer, and depend on it, that would really be the caſe, and indeed no more than we ought to do if we are to ſhare in their Revenue (as our Wiſeacres ſay) tho' I much doubt that—certainly we ſhould aſſiſt to defend our benefactors. The main object with the promoters of this connection is *as they say*, to get the Revenue of the Iſland out of the hands of the Governor,---ſhould we not by that means fulfil the old proverb "jump out of the frying-pan into the fire," by putting it into the hands of Nova-Scotia, who I doubt not would put the threat of Rehoboam to the Iſraelites into effect, ſee 2d Chronicles, 10th chap. 11th verſe. I have not yet ſtated the twentieth part of the evils that will ariſe from ſuch a union: the little caſh there is in the country would then totally vaniſh. It is all nonſenſe to talk of the improvement that would be made in the Roads, where is the money to come from---as all our trifling Revenue muſt be expended in Nova-Scotia to pay our Members, &c. Oh! but we are to be allowed 3000l. per annum out of the ſuper-abundance of Nova-Scotia, it really is laughable to hear how nicely our ſchemers have plan'd every thing, it would ſeem as if we were to dictate to Nova-Scotia, and that gold and ſilver was as plentiful there as it was in Jeruſalem in the days of Solomon, with this advantage that Halifax has more ſtones about it than Jeruſalem had. Was it poſſible to puniſh the ſurviving Members of that time ſerving Houſe, who veſted a former Governor with ſuch unlimited power over our little income, I would ſay they richly deſerved it, tho' I know one or two of them are leaders of the preſent Petition. Rouſe then and extricate yourſelves from the dangerous and ruinous ſituation in which you are attempted to be placed by deſigning men, who will uſe every craft to ſucceed....Counter petition the Houſe, and by that means you will oppoſe them with their own weapons.---I am aware there will be a great deal of carping at my diction, but as I am only a plain countryman I care not what others ſay, nor ſhall I take any notice of any anſwer that may be made to this, or enter into any paper war on the ſubject, as I have neither time nor inclination to contend with the advocates for union, my wiſh is only to expoſe a part of what they will try to keep out of ſight: Satisfied with having done my duty by giving the public this warning if they will Petition for their own ruin, the evil be on their own heads---that they may not, is the ſincere wiſh of a

Prince County Farmer.

Prince County, Jan. 2d, 1819.

United States of America,

Richmond, Oct. 13.

Within forty miles from this city, up the river, there are three eſtabliſhments riſing, one the property of the nation, and two of individuals, to ſupply the people or government with arms. Neither of theſe have yet been hinted at in the public papers.—One is a grand Arſenal for the depot of arms for the ſouthern country, belonging to the government and now nearly completed.... Another is a foundery for the caſting of cannon now at work, erected by a moſt ingenious man, for the completion of a contract he has made with the United States. The 3d is an armory, now erecting by individuals for the ſupply of ſeveral thouſand ſtands of arms on contract.

The Subſcribers

INTENDING to leave this Island in the Spring, requests all persons to whom they are indebted to render their accounts by the 20th January, for payment; and those who are indebted to them are requested to make payment by the above period.—They will sell their Premises in Montague River at a moderate price.

Cornelius & E. Seon.

Three Rivers, Dec. 29, 1818.

For ſale,

At the House lately occupied by Mr. George Irving, a large assortment of

Ready made Clothes,

of the first quality of Cloth, and made up to the latest fashions, a few pieces of Homespun,

Also,

Jamaica Rum, Leaf and Twist Tobacco, Shoes, Silk Shawls, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or produce.

John Ferrier.

Dec. 21.

Notice.

ALL Perſons having any legal demands againſt the Eſtate of the late John Le Furgy, ſen. of Bedeque, deceaſed, are requeſted to render the ſame duly atteſted within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment.

Isaac Schureman,
Caleb Schureman, } Executors.

Bedeque, Dec. 19, 1818.

Notice.

ALL Perſons having any legal demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Angus M'Millan, of Lot No. 61, Three Rivers, deceaſed, are requeſted to preſent their accounts duly atteſted within Eighteen Calendar Months from this date; and all Perſons indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment to

Angus M'Donald,
Panmure Island,
Sole Adminiſtrator.

Three Rivers, Dec. 21, 1818.

ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1819, for sale at this Office.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1819. No. 2.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

GEORGE-TOWN ROAD.

Government Contract.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Chief Overseer of Roads, or at the Office of the Subscriber, for clearing the Road from Cherry Valley turn to George-Town, of all Trees and Brushwood, to the width of 60 feet. The Road must be opened in as strait a direction as possible, and the Trunks of the Trees, Branches, and Brushwood removed beyond the breadth of the Road.

The Tenders to be lodged on or before the 1st day of March next, and to state the sum per Mile, or for the whole distance, at which the work will be taken. If per Mile to state the particular part of the Road proposed for. The Tenders also to propose the time of commencement of the work, and the time of completing the same.

Payment will be made in Cash when the work is finished.

By Order,

FADE GOFF, D. C. C.

N. B. It is not intended that the Tenders should include the expence of taking out Stumps.

Council Office, January 19, 1819.

PRINCE-TOWN ROAD.

Government Contract.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Chief Overseer of Roads, or at the Office of the Subscriber for clearing the Road from the 15 Mile Post to the 26 Mile Post, on the Prince Town Road, of all Trees and Brushwood to the width of 60 feet. The Road must be opened in as strait a direction as possible, and the Trunks of the Trees Branches and Brushwood removed beyond the breadth of the Road.

The Tenders to be lodged on or before the 1st day of March next, and to state the sum per Mile, or for the whole distance, at which the work will be taken. If per Mile to state the particular part of the Road proposed for. The Tenders also to propose the time of commencement of the work, and the time of completing the same.

Payment will be made in Cash when the work is finished.

By Order,

FADE GOFF, D. C. C.

N. B. It is not intended that the Tenders should include the expence of taking out Stumps.

Council Office, January 19, 1819.

The Subscribers

INTENDING to leave this Island in the Spring, requests all persons to whom they are indebted to render their accounts by the 20th January, for payment; and those who are indebted to them are requested to make payment by the above period.—They will sell their Premises in Montague River at a moderate price.

Cornelius & E. Scon.

Three Rivers, Dec. 29, 1818.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by my Proclamation issued on the first day of October, 1816, it was notified, that it was intended on the part of the Crown to fix a Scale for future payment of Quit Rents and that a new rate of Quit Rent would commence on the 25th June in that Year, and that the first half yearly payment would be demanded on the 25th day of December following;

And Whereas the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department has, in a Despatch bearing date, Downing Street, 30th May last, communicated to me, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been bountifully and graciously pleased to alter the rate of Quit Rent heretofore payable by the Landed Proprietors of this Island to Two Shillings per Hundred Acres, as relates to Townships and parts of Townships; but that His Royal Highness, in giving so great an advantage to the Proprietors, feels it Just, at the same time to express his intention, of rigidly enforcing the future payment of such Quit Rent;—and upon a full consideration of the question, His Royal Highness has been pleased to decide that in all cases where the total payment of each Proprietor shall exceed Twenty pounds, or where the Proprietor shall be resident in Great-Britain, the Grantees shall in every such case have the option allowed by the Act, of making their half yearly payments either to the Receiver General in Prince Edward Island, or to his Deputy in London, it being understoood that whether made there or in this Island it is to be made within fourteen days after the day on which it becomes due.

It is the further pleasure of His Royal Highness that an additional indulgence shall be granted to such Proprietors as shall have previous to the Year 1816, more or less regularly paid the Quit Rent on their respective Grants, of the nature and extent of which eventual indulgence public Notice will be given by the Receiver General.

It is clearly to be understood that no alteration is to take place relative to the tenure of Town and Pasture Lots in the respective Towns and Royalties—these are to continue under the Terms of their original Grants—there appearing to His Royal Highness to be no reason for giving to such proprietors any indulgence beyond what is afforded them by remitting the arrears which have been generally remitted.

The further pleasure of His Royal Highness is, that the Proprietors of Township Lands, shall be released from the obligation imposed by their Original Grants of settling them with Foreign Protestants, provided that within Ten Years from December 1816, the Lands shall have been settled with other Persons in the proportions specified in their Original Grants.

I have therefore thought fit, to issue this my Proclamation, publicly to notify such his Royal Highness's Gracious determination for the information and guidance of all Persons whom it doth or may concern.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, this Twenty-Eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, *Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,

Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

To be sold at private sale,

and immediate possession given.

THAT well known Farm in Bedeque, the property of the late Dudley Wells, deceased, containing 100 acres of Land, 40 acres of which are under good cultivation, with a good Dwelling-House and Barn on the Premises, and a good Well of water at the door;—for further particulars enquire of MAJOR HOOPER, Esq. Bedeque, or CHARLES BINNS, Esq. Charlotte-Town.

Bedeque, Nov. 17.

FOR SALE,

One Hundred Acres of Land,

near Fullerton's Marsh, about 3 miles distant from Charlotte-Town, is covered with excellent Fire-Wood,—For further particulars apply to the Reverend TIMOTHY DESBRISAY. October 24, 1818. tf

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, Inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

For sale,

At the House lately occupied by Mr. George Irving, a large assortment of

Ready made Clothes,

of the first quality of Cloth, and made up to the latest fashions, a few pieces of Homespun,

ALSO,

Jamaica Rum, Leaf and Twist Tobacco,

Shoes, Silk Shawls, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or produce.

John Ferrier.

Dec. 21.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received this morning per the Schr. Success, in addition to his present supply.

Souchong Tea, Jamaica Spirits,

Jamaica Sugar, Spanish Indigo, Nails & Tacks, Leaf Tobacco, Shoes and Slippers, Powder and Shot, Chocolate, Raisins, Candles and Soap, Slates, hinges, hoes, pots and pans, knives and forks, thimbles, chalk lines, cloth and flannels, dimity and calico, crape, handkerchiefs, Almanacks for 1819, Quills, Spirits Turpentine, glauber salts, brimstone, cinnamon, pills, &c. which will be sold low for prompt payment.

The Subscriber requests all those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle the same without delay, and those who have any demands against him to present the same for adjustment.

A liberal price will be given for Furs, Wheat, Pork, Butter, &c.

Paul Mabey.

Dec. 3d, 1818.

NEWER STILL.

The Subscribers,

HAVE received per the latest arrivals Old Jamaica Rum, Antigua do. Tea, Sugar, Tobacco,

Fine and superfine Philadelphia Flour,

Indigo, also a supply of MEDICINES, of the very first quality, all of which they offer sale on reasonable terms.

T. & A. Desbrisay.

Furs will be taken in payment.

January 18.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN LE FURGY, sen. of Bedeque, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Isaac Schureman,
Caleb Schureman, } Executors.

Bedeque, Dec. 19, 1818.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT all Persons Trespassing on any part of the Estate of the late General FANNING, will be prosecuted.

By Order of the Executrixes,

Samuel Nelson.

Nov. 16, 1818.

AN ACT *for regulating* JURIES *and further declaring the* QUALIFICATIONS *of* JURORS.

January 8, 1819.

BE *it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Assembly,* That no Sheriff or Bailiff shall return any Person to have been Summoned as a Grand or Petit Juror, to serve in this Island, unless such Person shall have been duly summoned *Six Days*, before the Day, and shall have resided in this Island for the space of *Six Months*, and in case any Juror be absent from his Habitation, notice of such Summons shall be given by leaving a Note in writing under the hand of such Officer, at the Dwelling of such Juror, with some Person there inhabiting.

II. *And be it further enacted*, That an equal Number of Grand and Petit Jurors, shall be summoned as aforesaid, from each County of this Island, except in cases of Special Juries.

III. *And be it further enacted*, That if any cause Criminal, or Civil, cannot be tried when called on in Court for default of Jurors the Justices of the Court, shall have authority to command the Sheriff to summon so many other proper Persons not liable more than once in a year, of any County in this Island, to attend forthwith, as will make up a full Jury for the Trial of such cause.

IV. *And be it further enacted*, That upon Motion made in the Supreme Court in behalf of his Majesty, or on the Motion of any Prosecutor or Defendant in an Indictment or Informmation for any Misdemeanor or Information, in the nature of a *quo Warranto*, or on Motion of any Plaintiff or Defendant in any cause depending in the said Court, the Justices are required to order a Jury to be struck before the proper Officer, for the trial of any issue, in such manner as Special Juries are usually struck in the said Court upon trials at Bar. And in all cases the Party who shall apply for a Special Jury shall not only pay the Fees for striking such Jury, but shall also pay all the expences occasioned by the Trial of the cause by such Special Jury, and shall not have any other allowance for the same upon taxation of Costs, than such party would be entitled unto in case the cause had been tried by a common Jury.

V. *And be it further enacted*, That every Person so summoned as aforesaid, to serve as a Grand Juror, and who shall not appear after being openly called three times, upon Oath made by the summoning Officer that such Person so making Default had been lawfully summoned, shall forfeit and pay for such Default such fine not exceeding the sum of *Five Pounds* nor less than *Forty Shillings*, as the Judge or Judges presiding in said Court shall think reasonable to inflict or assess, unless some sufficient cause of his absence be proved by Oath, Affidavit, or Affirmation, to the satisfaction of the said Judge or Judges: and that every Petit Juror so summoned as aforesaid to attend at any Court of Record, in this Island, and making Default on proof so as above set forth, of their being legally summoned, shall forfeit and pay for every such Default the sum of *Five Shillings*, unless some reasonable cause by proof as above directed be assigned to the satisfaction of the Judge or Judges who set to try the cause. *Provided always*, That the amount of the said Fines, to be levied on each Petit Juryman for the several Defaults at one Term shall not exceed the sum of *Three Pounds*.

VI. *And be it further enacted*, That no Grand or Petit Juror shall be liable to be summoned oftener than every third issuable Term.

VII. *Provided always, and be it enacted*, That the Members of His Majesty's Council shall be excused from serving as Jurors.

VIII. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall continue and be in force for and during the Term of Three Years from and after the passing thereof, and further until the end of the next Session of the General Assembly, and no longer.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

THE ARMY.

Orders have been issued from the War Office for carrying the undermentioned reductions in the army into effect with the least possible delay:

Reductions.

29th light dragoons .	464
21st ditto .	648
22d ditto, .	648
Staff corps of cavalry, .	216
112 men per regt. in the 2 regts. life guards, and 104 men in the royal regt. horse guards,	238
10 men per troop in each of the regts. dragoon guards and dragoons serving in Great Britain and Ireland,	1700
Difference of establishment between the 6 regts. cavalry returning from France, and that now fixed, .	1104
16 boys per regt. in the royal regt. horse guards, drag. guards and dragoon do. .	365
3 troops of the royal waggon train	536
	6000*
10 men per company in each of the regts. of foot guards, 72 companies -	720
	720
94th, 95th, 98th, and 97th regts.	3200
3d and 4th batts. 60th	1600
3d Garrison Brigade, -	810
The West India regts. -	1600
The Royal York rangers,	1000
The Royal West India rangers,	1000
The Royal African corps	1000
The York chasseurs, -	800
Two black garrison companies for service at the Bahamas,	200
Recruiting companies of 18 regts.	144
51 privates per company in every regt. of Infantry, exclusive of India, -	12600
Royal staff corps, two companies,	120
Difference of establishment between 84th and 86th regts. ordered home from India and that now fixed -608-	24,682
Total—Cavalry, Foot Guards, & Infantry -	31,102

Reduced establishment of all the Regiments at home and abroad, except those in the East Indies.

Cavalry and Heavy Artillery.—8 troops, 1 col. 1 lieut. 2 majors, 8 capts. 8 lieutenants, 8 cornets, and usual staff, 29 serjeants, 24 corporals, 8 trumpeters, 8 farriers, 336 privates, 273 horses, (16 privates in each troop to be dismounted.)

Infantry.—10 companies, 1 colonel, 1 lieut. colonel, 2 majors, 10 captains, 12 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, the usual staff, 35 serjeants, 30 corporals, 22 drummers, 620 privates.

All officers supernumerary to these Establishments, to be placed on half-pay and the non-commissioned officers and privates discharged.

*One serjeant per troop in each of the regts. dragoon guards, and light dragoons serving in G. Britain and Ireland; and 1 serjeant per company in every regt. of Infantry, exclusive of those serving in the East Indies.

The 2d dragoon guards, 3d dragoons, 3d, 7th, 23d. 29th. 43d and 57th regts. infantry, now on their return from France, are to proceed to Ireland; and it is understood that the 11th and 13th dragoons are to proceed to the East Indies.

November 4.

DEATH OF SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY.

It is with feeling of unaffected sorrow that we announce to our readers, the melancholy catastrophe which has terminated the existence of the above distinguished character. Differing from him, as we did, upon most political subjects, we never had but one opinion as to the amiable qualities which adorned him in private life, and at a moment like the present we wish only to remember the latter. Had he been removed from this world by the ordinary dispensations of Providence, his loss would necessarily have created considerable sensation, because for many years he had been much in the public eye; but it is most distressing to contemplate the calamitous circumstances which have attended his death. We are accustomed to view, with comparative indifference, the melancholy end of an obscure suicide; not so, when genius, and talent, and virtue are extinguished by the dreadful act. It is stated, that the acute affliction which he felt at the loss of his Lady, who expired in the Isle of Wight, on Thursday last, was the immediate cause of this rash deed, yet, when we are also told that Lady Romilly had been lingering under the pressure of a hopeless disease for nearly twelve months, it seems difficult to admit this as the exclusive cause, because their was room for that patient, though severe, self discipline, which arms the mind of man against foreseen calamities. It is impossible, not to lament, that a mind so gifted in all the other endowments of human excellence, should have been denied that degree of *christian* resignation which submits, though in sorrowing, to the will of heaven. Because one bright spot in this general effulgence of public and private worth was extinguished, the rash had of the impatient sufferer has blotted out the whole! Sir Samuel was in his 60th year and has left a family of six sons and one daughter.

An Inqueſt was held on Tueſday laſt; The verdict of the Jury was: "We are of opinion that the deceaſed cut his throat while in a ſtate of temporary mental derangement."

November 17.

A letter from Aix-la-Chapelle, of Nov. 10, contains the following. "From motives of which we are ignorant, the cloſe of the conferences has been deferred. It is not aſcertained whether this prolongation will cauſe a delay in the departure of the Sovereigns." A letter of the 8th ſays that the Congreſs have taken into conſideration the fate of Napoleon.

A large expedition is ſoon to ſail from Cadiz for South America. It is ſaid to conſiſt of ſix 74's, three frigates, each of 44 guns, 4 do. 36, 7 or 8 corvettes, 2 of which will carry 26 guns, and ſeveral ſmall veſſels. Tranſports are collecting for the embarkation of troops.

The Dublin Evening Poſt of the 13th November, has a Poſtſcript dated three o'clock, ſtating that a rumour was circulating through Dublin, that Napoleon had eſcaped from St. Helena: We find this article copied into the London Sun, of the 16th, without a remark.

HALIFAX, February 2.

The following particulars reſpecting Her Majeſty's laſt moments we have extracted from a London paper for the peruſal of our readers:

LONDON,

November 18.

"Between eight and nine o'clock this morning the Phyſicians, as uſual, prepared to iſſue the Bulletin, which was as follows:—

Kew Palace, Nov. 17.

"The Queen's ſtate laſt night was one of great and imminent danger. Her Majeſty remains very ill this morning.

"F. MILMAN,
"H. HALFORD."

"At half paſt nine o'clock, this was forwarded to town in the cuſtomary manner; and the groom, who carried it, was the bearer alſo of a letter from the Phyſicians to the Prince Regent, deſcribing the variations which had taken place in Her Majeſty's diſeaſe, after His Royal Highneſs' departure.

"The Meſſenger, however, had not left the Palace more than three-quarters of an hour, when Her Majeſty became ſo much worſe, that a ſecond Meſſenger was diſpatched to Carlton-Houſe, to requeſt the immediate attendance of his Royal Highneſs. Couriers were alſo ſent off at the ſame time to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Dr. Baillie, Mr. Robert Keate, and Lady Halford. Centinels were placed at the extremity of Kew Green to prevent Carriages, with inquirers, from approaching the Palace; other meſſengers were diſpatched to the Ducheſs of York, at Oatlands, the Duke of Suſſex, at Tunbridge Wells, and the Princeſſes, at Windſor Caſtle, and every thing indicated the immediate approach of the awful criſis.

"The Archbiſhop reached the Palace ſhortly after twelve o'clock; and almoſt immediately afterwards the Prince Regent and the Duke of York arrived.

"By this time, all hope of Her Majeſty's ſurviving the paroxyſm was at an end: her reſpiration was moſt labouriously performed; the tenſion on the ſide was painful almoſt to ſuffocation, and ſymptoms of mortification had begun to manifeſt themſelves in the lower extremities. Every poſſible mode of attempting relief was reſorted to, but it became more and more evident every minute that a fatal termination of Her Majeſty's ſufferings were at hand.

"Immediately, on the arrival of the Prince Regent and the Duke of York, Sir Henry Halford had an audience of their Royal Highneſſes, in the great drawing-room; the Princeſs Auguſta and the Ducheſs of Glouceſter were alſo preſent; when Sir Henry announced, that there was no longer any hope of their auguſt Parent ſurviving the paroxyſm. Their Royal Highneſſes received the melancholy information with the moſt poignant affliction. The Princeſs Auguſta, in particular, was ſo much afflicted, that for ſome time ſhe ſuffered under an hyſteric affection.

"About a quarter before one o'clock, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury was introduced to the Royal Chamber, when his Grace adminiſtered the Holy Sacrament to Her Majeſty.

"At this time the Royal Sufferer appeared free from pain, but ſhe was nearly exhauſted; and at twenty minutes paſt one o'clock, ſhe breathed her laſt, ſo gently, that it was almoſt unperceived by thoſe who were ſo anxiouſly watching her.

"The Prince Regent, the Duke of York, the Princeſs Auguſta, and the Ducheſs of Glouceſter, were preſent, with the Phyſicians, and the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, at the moment of her Majeſty's deceaſe.

It will be ſeen by the Official Orders from the Lord Chamberlain, that the Public Mourning for the late Queen will expire in ſix weeks from the day of Her Majeſty's demiſe,—that is three weeks from to-morrow, which will be December the 29th.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1819.

The Mails from Halifax, (via Pictou) were brought to Town by the Carrier on Thursday Evening laſt. Our latest English dates are to the 12th December.

Her Majeſty the Queen died upon the 17th Nov. An account of her laſt moments will be found in this day's paper.

A few days ſince a great number of Seals were diſcovered upon the Ice in the vicinity of the Wood Islands, on the S. coaſt of this Island, when a few of the neighbouring Settlers, with clubs, killed upwards of 160 of them. Some of them we underſtand are of the largeſt ſize.

MARRIED. On Monday the 25th ult. by Angus M'Aulay, Eſq. J. P. DONALD M'DONALD, of Tracadie Eſq. to ANN MATILDA BRECKEN, eldeſt daughter of the late Ralph Brecken Eſq.

DIED. At the City of Worceſter, England, 22d Nov. 1819, JASPER DESBRISAY, Eſq. Æt. 89, elder brother of Colonel Desbriſay of this Town. He was an Officer at the battle of Culloden, 1745. He married a ſecond wife at the age of 75, daughter of Sir John Davie, by whom he had one ſon, who inherits his Eſtate.

MR. EDITOR,

A certain lady, on the verge of her grand climacteric, having made great preparations for an event, which there was no poſſibility of happening, gave occaſion to the following Epigram, your inſerting the ſame in your Gazette, will oblige, your's

A Subſcriber.

The nurſe, the midwife, and the Doctor came,
To whom?—A ſapleſs, antiqnated dame,
What was the event?—the Lady was beguil'd,
And only had conceiv'd herſelf with child.

Charlotte-Town, Feb. 4, 1819.

Colonial Secretary's Office, February 12, 1819.

AUTHENTIC intelligence having been received of the Death of Her Majeſty the QUEEN, a General Mourning will take place throughout this Iſland, on this Melancholy occaſion, to commence on Thurſday next the Eighteenth inſtant.

By His Excellency's Command,
Fade Goff,
Dep. Colonial Sec'y.

Notice.

ALL Perſons having any legal demands againſt the Eſtate of the late JOHN CAMPBELL, of Lot No. 16, Richmond Bay, deceaſed, are requeſted to preſent their accounts duly atteſted within Eighteen Calendar Months from this date; and all Perſons indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment to

Archibald Campbell,
Sole Adminiſtrator.

Lot 16, Richmond Bay, January 21, 1819.

To be Sold,

By Private Sale, that well known Farm, occupied by Bartholemew Brosnaham. The Farm is now in a good ſtate for cultivation, with a Dwelling-Houſe and out Buildings, and is very convenient to the Fiſhery. For further particulars apply to

BARTHW. BROSNAHAN.

Park Corner, Feb. 8th, 1819.

To be ſold,

ONE Thouſand Acres of Land, ſituate on Townſhip No. 3, in Prince Edward Iſland, the property of Mr. Theophilus Stewart, of St. Johns, Newfoundland; it is a deſirable tract for Timber Speculators, Farmers, &c. Title Deeds of the above can be ſeen at the Regiſtrar's Office. For further particulars apply to *JOHN STEWART.*

Charlotte-Town, January 29, 1819.

SOCIETY FOR

Promoting Chriſtian knowledge.

THE Bibles, Teſtaments, Prayer Books, School Books, and Tracts, of the Society, belonging to the Diſtrict Committee of Charlotte-Town, may be purchaſed by the Public at Mr. Pleace's and Mr. Thomas Murphy's Stores, and by Members of the Society at the Secretary's Office at the Court Houſe.

Perſons deſirous of becoming Members of the Society, on the original and uſual terms, may leave their names with the Secretary,—and well wiſhers to the Society and its deſigns not deſirous of admiſſion on thoſe terms, may be admitted to a ſubordinate Membership on paying half a Guinea annually, and will thereby become entitled to the valuable privilege of purchaſing Books and Tracts on the terms of the Society.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN STEWART,
Secretary.

N. B. In the abſence of the Secretary application will please to be made to Mr. Charles Desbriſay.

Charlotte-Town, February 2d, 1819.

" Slander,
Whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose tongue
Out venoms all the worms of Nile—whose breath
Rides on the posting winds;
" Nay even the secrets of the grave,
This viperous slander enters ———."
SHAKESPEARE.

MR. EDITOR,

Slander is not uncommon in all ſmall communities; but in Charlotte-Town it ſeems to riſe ſpontaneous from the ſoil, to ripen rapidly, congenial with her vegetation, and it is ſaid to be carefully gathered and preſerved by a certain claſs of her inmates. The old and young, the demure and gay, appear alike to inherit this baneful and over-ruling propenſity. Mothers initiate their children in it, and Miſs and Maſter can neither be good, great nor faſhionable, without an ample ſhare; yet do theſe dæmons of diſſention think on the evil conſequences attendant this poiſonous hydra! whoſe very footſteps leave a ſtench behind, and whoſe ſting is more venomous than all the reptiles of the Indies, whoſe breath leaves a ſtain which time nor art can obliterate, and inflicts a wound that no medicine can cure. Nothing can be more baneful to the good order and fellowſhip of ſociety; it promotes diſcord, enmity and ſtrife; it is born in falſehood and baptized in hate; yet do I know ſome who deem it a pleaſant, innocent way of paſſing away time. A young unthinking lady, a few evenings ſince, after dwelling on this her favourite topic, (although moſt of the company preſent ſmiled approbation,) apparently elated with the thoughts of having ſome new ſtory to retail, probably with many additions, was reproved mildly by her better ſiſter, for uſing ſome expreſſions on another, calculated to draw from her wiſtful hearers no very favourable concluſion.—"Oh! mercy," cried this heroine of information, with a ſarcaſtic ſmile, "are we not to converſe on what ſubject we think proper? ſure I have ſaid no harm of him, nothing more than a little faſhionable tea-table talk!"—ſo then to be faſhionable at the tea-table, we muſt blaſt the reputation of ſome unfortunate individual, whoſe proſpects in life depend perhaps ſolely on his good name, adopting the perſon to the taſte of the party preſent.

The promulgators of this pernicious habit, notwithſtanding, will go to Church and affect much reverence for the volume of Holy-Writ. Did they ever from the pulpit, receive advice, "go ſpread thy ſlander, in all parts of the earth!" How ill do thoſe principles accord with the bleſſing of our Divine Maſter—"On earth, peace, good will, towards Men." They throw their ſixpence into the poor-box, and go home ſelf-extolled, for their charity, while they are tearing the husband from the boſom of his wife, and the child from the arms of its parent.—Their deeds are darker than the midnight plunderer.

"Who ſteals my purſe, ſteals trash ———,"
"But he who filches from me my good name,
"Robs me of that which not enriches him,
"And makes me poor indeed."

Let us then ever repel the monſter, the object of whoſe fury, we know, not how ſoon we may become, by it the ſword of jealouſy is unſheathed, and domeſtic happineſs of thouſands deſtroyed; let us ſpurn with indignation its contaminating influence and prejudice to morality,—let thoſe perſons who are ſo paſſionately fond of ſpreading it remember, that they are liable to become victims to it themſelves.

"One ſlander will ten thouſand get,
"The world with int'reſt pays the Debt."

I am, &c.

AMICUS.

Charlotte-Town, January 29, 1819.

MR. BAGNALL,

I requeſt that you will inſert in your Paper the following Copy of a Letter from
which has been received in this Iſland, the ſubject of it intereſts us all and therefore I wiſh it to be publiſhed,

Your humble Servant,
CHARLES WORRELL.

Downing-Street, June 15, 1818.

SIR,

I am directed by Earl Bathurſt to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, to his Lordſhip of the 2d inſt. in reply to which, and to the memorial preſented by you, in behalf of ſeveral Proprietors of Land in Prince Edward Iſland, I am deſired to ſtate to you the ſubſtance of the Inſtructions lately given to Lieut. Governor Smith, regarding the Quit Rents which form the ſubject of the Memorial.

The payment of all ſums on account of Quit Rent accruing between 1802 and 1816, is to be diſpenſed with, and the new Quit Rent to be demanded upon Grants of Land in the Iſland, (excepting always Town Lots,) is not to exceed in amount Two Shillings for every Hundred Acres of Land granted, to commence from the 31ſt December 1816, and in all caſes where the total payment of each Proprietor ſhall exceed £20, or when the Proprietor ſhall be reſident in Great Britain, the Grantees ſhall in any ſuch caſe have the option allowed by the Act, of making their half-yearly payments either to the Receiver General of Quit Rents in Prince Edward Iſland, or to his Deputy in this Country, it being underſtood by them that whether made in this Country, or in the Island, it will be paid within Fourteen Days of the day on which it becomes due. As certain Proprietors however ſtate themſelves to have more or leſs regularly paid the Quit Rent on their reſpective Grants previous to 1816, they have been conſidered intitled to further indulgence upon the following principles.

1. That any Proprietor who ſhall be able to produce the Receiver's Certificate of his having regularly paid the original Quit Rent from December 1803 to 31ſt December 1816, ſhall be intituled for the next Six Years to a remiſſion of half the Quit Rent which he would otherwiſe be liable to pay under the preſent Regulations.

2. That every Proprietor who ſhall produce the Receiver's Certificate of having paid the original Quit Rent for any period between December 1803 and December 1816, ſhall be intituled to a correſponding deduction of half the new Quit Rent for a proportional number of years to come; that is to ſay, every Perſon having paid one years original Quit Rent between the dates ſpecified, ſhall receive this indulgence for one year, and ſo in proportion to the number of years for which payment ſhall have been made between 1803 and 1816; but it is diſtinctly to be underſtood that in all caſes whenever this limited period of indulgence ſhall have expired the Lands will continue thenceforward to be ſubject to the full Quit Rent of Two Shillings upon every Hundred Acres. Upon Town Lots however the payment of the full Quit Rent to which they were ſubject under their original Grants, there appearing no reaſon for giving to ſuch Proprietors any indulgence beyond what is afforded them by not demanding the arrears due on the 31ſt December 1816.

The Lieutenant Governor has alſo been directed to announce to the Proprietors that they have been releaſed from the obligation impoſed by their original Grant of ſettling their Lands with Foreign Proteſtants, provided that within Ten Years from December 1816, the Lands ſhall have been ſettled with other Perſons in the proportion ſpecified in the original Grants. The Lieutenant Governor will alſo diſcontinue any further proceedings for the recovery of the original Quit Rents, or in Eſcheating Lands, and will return to the parties who may have made payments under his Proclamation of January, 1818, the amount paid them beyond what is required under the preſent arrangement.

I am, &c.

HENRY GOULBURN.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

PUBLIC NOTICE is here y given that his Majeſty's Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Aſſize, and general Gaol Delivery, for this Iſland, will be held at Charlotte-Town, on Tueſday the Sixteenth day of February next, at the hour of 10 o'clock forenoon of the ſame day, of which all Juſtices, Coroners, Keepers of Gaols and Houſes of Correction, High and Petty Conſtables and Bailiffs, within the ſaid Iſland, will take Notice and laying aſide all manner of buſineſs and excuſes whatſoever, be then there to do and fulfil thoſe things which by reaſon of their ſeveral Offices ſhall be to be done.

Given under my hand, at Charlotte-Town in the Iſland Prince Edward, this 13th day of January, 1819.

James Jackson,
Sheriff.

Supreme Court of Judicature,

RULE OF COURT.

Michaelmas Term, 59th Geo. III.

IT is ordered by the Court, That in all actions hereafter to be brought in this Court, under the Act for the trial of actions in a Summary way, or any other Act or Acts in amendment thereof, the Defendant or Defendants in ſuch Actions ſhall not be compelled to anſwer thereto, unleſs he, ſhe, or they, ſhall be duly ſerved with the Proceſs of this Court on or before the Tueſday next before the ſitting of the Court.

Public Notice.

ALL Perſons who ſtand indebted to J. N. LE PAGE, & Co. are requeſted to make immediate payment previous to the ſitting of the February Court, otherwiſe they will be proſecuted as the Law ſhall direct, without diſtinction to perſons, and thoſe who have any Accounts unſettled with the Subſcribers are notified to ſend them for adjuſtment.

J. N. Le Page & Co.

January 18.

Notice.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber by Note of Hand or Book Debt, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment if they would wiſh to avoid trouble and expence.

Thomas Murphy.

January 11.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1819. No. 3.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

GEORGE-TOWN ROAD.

Government Contract.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Chief Overseer of Roads, or at the Office of the Subscriber, for clearing the Road from Cherry Valley turn to George-Town, of all Trees and Brushwood, to the width of 60 feet. The Road must be opened in as strait a direction as possible, and the Trunks of the Trees, Branches, and Brushwood removed beyond the breadth of the Road.

The Tenders to be lodged on or before the 1st day of March next, and to state the sum per Mile, or for the whole distance, at which the work will be taken. If per Mile to state the particular part of the Road proposed for. The Tenders also to propose the time of commencement of the work, and the time of completing the same.

Payment will be made in Cash when the work is finished.

By Order,
FADE GOFF, D. C. C.

N. B. It is not intended that the Tenders should include the expence of taking out Stumps.

Council Office, January 19, 1819.

PRINCE-TOWN ROAD.

Government Contract.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Chief Overseer of Roads, or at the Office of the Subscriber for clearing the Road from the 15 Mile Post to the 26 Mile Post, on the Prince Town Road, of all Trees and Brushwood to the width of 60 feet. The Road must be opened in as strait a direction as possible, and the Trunks of the Trees Branches and Brushwood removed beyond the breadth of the Road.

The Tenders to be lodged on or before the 1st day of March next, and to state the sum per Mile, or for the whole distance, at which the work will be taken. If per Mile to state the particular part of the Road proposed for. The Tenders also to propose the time of commencement of the work, and the time of completing the same.

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By Order,
FADE GOFF, D. C. C,

N. B. It is not intended that the Tenders should include the expence of taking out Stumps.

Council Office, January 19, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by Note of Hand or Book Debt, are hereby requested to make immediate payment if they would wish to avoid trouble and expence.

Thomas Murphy.

January 14.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by my Proclamation issued on the first day of October 1818, it was notified that it was intended on the part of the Crown to fix a Scale for future payment of Quit Rents and that a new rate of Quit Rent would commence on the 25th June in that Year, and that the first half yearly payment would be demanded on the 25th day of December following:

And Whereas the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department has, in a Despatch bearing date, Downing Street, 30th May last, communicated to me, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been bountifully and graciously pleased to alter the rate of Quit Rent heretofore payable by the Landed Proprietors of this Island to Two Shillings per Hundred Acres, as relates to Townships and parts of Townships; but that His Royal Highness; in giving so great an advantage to the Proprietors, feels it just, at the same time to express his intention, of rigidly enforcing the future payment of such Quit Rent;—and upon a full consideration of the question, His Royal Highness has been pleased to decide that in all cases where the total payment of each Proprietor shall exceed Twenty pounds, or where the Proprietor shall be resident in Great-Britain, the Grantees shall in every such case have the option allowed by the Act, of making their half yearly payments either to the Receiver General in Prince Edward Island, or to his Deputy in London, it being understoood that whether made there or in this Island it is to be made within fourteen days after the day on which it becomes due.

It is the further pleasure of His Royal Highness that an additional indulgence shall be granted to such Proprietors as shall have previous to the Year 1816, more or less regularly paid the Quit Rent on their respective Grants, of the nature and extent of which eventual indulgence public Notice will be given by the Receiver General.

It is clearly to be understood that no alteration is to take place relative to the tenure of Town and Pasture Lots in the respective Towns and Royalties—these are to continue under the Terms of their original Grants—there appearing to His Royal Highness to be no reason for giving to such proprietors any indulgence beyond what is afforded them by remitting the arrears which have been generally remitted.

The further pleasure of His Royal Highness is, that the Proprietors of Township Lands, shall be released from the obligation imposed by their Original Grants of settling them with Foreign Protestants, provided that within Ten Years from December 1816, the Lands shall have been settled with other Persons in the proportions specified in their Original Grants.

I have therefore thought fit, to issue this my Proclamation, publicly to notify such his Royal Highness's Gracious determination for the information and guidance of all Persons whom it doth or may concern.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, this Twenty-Eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, *Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L, D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,
Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

FOR SALE,

One Hundred Acres of Land,

near Futtertun's Marsh, about 3 miles distant from Charlotte-Town, is covered with excellent Fire-Wood,—for further particulars apply to the Reverend THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY. October 24, 1818. tf

Public Notice.

ALL Persons who stand indebted to J. N. LE PAGE, & Co. are requested to make immediate payment previous to the sitting of the February Court, otherwise they will be prosecuted as the Law shall direct, without distinction to persons, and those who have any Accounts unsettled with the Subscribers are notified to send them for adjustment.

J. N. Le Page & Co.

January 18.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majesty, His Heirs "and Successors," erroneously states, that it does not appear, that such Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify such error, to issue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that such Act has received his Majesty's Royal Allowance, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

For sale,

At the House lately occupied by Mr. George Irving, a large assortment of

Ready made Clothes,

of the first quality of Cloth, and made up to the latest fashions, a few pieces of Homespun,

ALSO,

Jamaica Rum, Leaf and Twist Tobacco,

Shoes, Silk Shawls, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or produce.

John Ferrier.

Dec. 21.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received this morning per the Schr. Success, in addition to his present supply,

Souchong Tea, Jamaica Spirits,

Jamaica Sugar, Spanish Indigo, Nails & Tacks, Leaf Tobacco, Shoes and Slippers, Powder and Shot, Chocolate, Raisins, Candles and Soap, Slates, hinges, hoes, pots and pans, knives and forks, thimbles, chalk lines, cloth and flannels, dimity and calico, crape, handkerchiefs, Almanacks for 1819, Quills, Spirits Turpentine, glauber salts, brimstone, cinnamon, pills, &c. which will be sold low for prompt payment.

The Subscriber requests all those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle the same without delay, and those who have any demands against him to present the same for adjustment.

A liberal price will be given for Furs, Wheat, Pork, Butter, &c.

Paul Mabey.

Dec. 3d, 1818.

NEWER STILL.

The Subscribers,

HAVE received per the latest arrivals Old Jamaica Rum, Antigua do. Tea, Sugar, Tobacco,

Fine and superfine Philadelphia Flour,

Indigo, also a supply of MEDICINES, of the very first quality, all of which they offer sale on reasonable terms.

T. & A. Desbrisay.

Furs will be taken in payment.

January 18.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN LE FURGY, Esq. of Bedeque, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Isaac Schureman,
Caleb Schureman, } Executors.

Bedeque, Dec. 19, 1818.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT all Persons Trespassing on any part of the Estate of the late General FANNING, will be prosecuted.

By Order of the Executrixes,
Samuel Nelson.

Nov. 16, 1818.

[The following account of Prince Edward Island appeared in the publication from which we extract it, in September last. We re-publiſh it, on the ſpot, that it may be fully known and its evil tendencies be exploded by thoſe whoſe properties in the Island are immediately interreſted in its proſperity. It muſt appear to every perſon, the leaſt acquainted with the reſources and ſettlement of the Colony, to be either meant as a ridicule, or to trap the ignorant and unwary.---The whole of it is a tiſſue of falſehoods, (with very few exceptions) and the Fabricator, either man or woman, (or both) muſt have invoked their evil genius to the worſt of purpoſes. The writers ſuſpected are few, and but few perſons could know ſo many of our trivial local circumſtances; and why the *fustian* of their imagination ſhould be diſplayed in ſo groſs and deceptive a manner, to the manifeſt injury of a good country, cannot eaſily be conceived, but muſt make the "judicious grieve" indeed.]

From the new Monthly Magazine, Sept. 1st, 1818.

SOME ACCOUNT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, AND ITS ADVANTAGES AS A SETTLEMENT FOR EMIGRANTS.

This interreſting Iſland, ſituated at the entrance of the gulph of St. Lawrence, is about 90 miles in length and 30 in breadth; it is entirely covered with wood, and is bounded on the eaſt by the iſland of Cape Breton, which forms a barrier to protect it from the fury of the Atlantic, on the weſt by the province of New Brunſwick, on the north by the ſhores of Newfoundland and Nova-Scotia, which ſweep it alſo to the ſouth in a ſemicircle; it is what the ſailors term "land locked," and may be approached either by the river St. Lawrence or through the Gut of Canſo, a ſmall ſtrait, which ſeparates the iſle of Cape Breton from Nova-Scotia Breton, a conſiderable town on the main land, is only twenty-eight miles from Prince Edward's, to which place the packet goes weekly in ſummer and winter. The ſoil of the iſland is of a light chalky nature, every where mingled with marle, and is by no means gravelly, or ſandy, as it generally is throughout America. The air is keen in winter, but in ſummer cooled by refreſhing ſhowers, and the ſea breeze; ſa that it differs little from the climate of England. There are no mountains upon the Iſland, which is one continued level; ſave what may be termed gradual ſlopes on the banks of the rivers. Innumerable ſprings are found in every place; and not only trout ſtreams, but majeſtic navagable rivers, capable of bearing veſſels of the heavieſt burthen, are found piercing the country from every bay.

Wherever the ſettler reſides, he will find a ſtream at no great diſtance, which will convey his timber to the ſeat of government, or to one of the moſt frequented ports; an incalculable benefit in a new ſettlement, where cattle are ſcarce, and roads through the woods impaſſable during one half of the year.

On approaching the Iſland it looks like an immenſe foreſt riſing from the ſea. Not much of the land has been cleared, compared with the numerous ſettlers upon it, who in general purchaſe two hundred acres, and clear no more than twenty, which ſuffices to keep them in affluence beyond their hopes or expectations. The ſoil is ſo rich that it produces *seven fold*. A track of country, covered with lofty timber for more than three ſquare miles, will be this year *burnt down*, and the next *without ploughing* will produce the fineſt crops of wheat, barley, or potatoes. *Induſtry* is not required; *amuſement* is the ſole duty of the farmer, and in following his pleaſures he enſures his profits. The produce of his farm is ſhipped off to Halifax or St. John's, Newfoundland; (the latter place being entirely ſupplied with grain, vegetables, and live ſtock from Prince Edward's) and the returns are always made in ſpecie, rum, ſugar, tea and tobacco. If the winters are cold, the ſummers are warm; wild ſtrawberries and raſpberries grow down to the very edge of the rivers, ſuperior in ſize and flavour to any cultivated in England. The woods are thick with black currants, and cherries equally good, but little regarded by the ſettlers, who all enter into the timber trade, with a zeal that often proves fatal to their farming concerns. Mutton is very cheap, and pigs are to be had for a mere trifle. The pooreſt families will ſit down to a roaſt pig, wild ducks and ſalmon every day in the week; the latter being caught by the Indians, and ſold for a glaſs rum, or a charge of guunpowder, or given away for a word in praiſe of their ſquaws and children.

As I mean not to confine myſelf to regularity of deſcription, but ſet down what comes firſt in my thoughts, I ſhall here remark, that Land may be purchaſed from *Lord Selkirk* or *General Fanning's* executors, in the *beſt* part of the iſland, at a *dollar per acre*, with the timber ſtanding, or *cleared Land at eighteen shillings* per acre for "life everlaſting;" ſuch is the term uſed in a final freehold purchaſe on the Iſland.

There are upwards of ſix thouſand Indian families ſettled in wig-wams or camps in the interior. They are ſerviceable as hunters of bears, fiſhermen, and guides; but as ſervants they are of no uſe whatever; conſequently the pay of an European labour is high, from forty to fifty pounds per annum being common wages. Rum is ſo cheap (not more than four ſhillings per gallon) that they generally drink themſelves uſeleſs in two or three years. A perſon emigrating with about fifty pounds in his poſſeſſion could eſtabliſh himſelf upon a farm of two hundred acres, that with eaſe would return him, after the ſecond year, two hundred pounds per annum. Surely this is a proſpect more inviting than any the United States can offer to the man who either from a love of change, diſcontent, or ardour of ſpeculation quits his native land.—A land I pronounce unequalled, with all its advantages of petty tyranny, mercileſs oppreſſion, and overwhelming taxation, and which is, and I hope ever will be the envy of every other nation under the canopy of Heaven; but if my countrymen will emigrate—let them go to a country, where protected by Britiſh laws, they gain American advantages—advantages not to be procured in the United States, that fountain of infidelity, that grave of moral feeling, and hot-bed of every vice that can deſtroy and degrade human nature. I ſpeak not raſhly; my obſervations are founded on unprejudiced truths—truths which cannot be controverted. I am well acquainted with the United States, and all the deluſions it offers to emigrants. Liberty, particularly to the ignorant, aſſuredly bears a moſt flattering ſound,—and in the United States 'tis merely ſound. As a proof of this, every one exclaims in favour of the goddeſs, and is ready (if able) to kock any Engliſhman down who dares aſſert that ſhe reigns upon a purer throne on his ſide of the Atlantic. The great moral diſtinction betwixt moral and licentious liberty is unknown to the turbulent American, and the latter is decidedly the liberty ſo much boaſted of in that country, without one gentle approximation to the ſober virtues of the former; hence arrogance, oſtentation, and rudeneſs are to be ſeen "on the head and front of almoſt every citizen" you encounter.

It is from individuals, and not Government, that an encouragement is held out to an emigrant ſettler, on Prince Edward's Iſland, (ſo named when the Duke of Kent was Governor of Halifax: it being formerly called St. John's.) The land is divided in lots amongſt a number of powerful noblemen, whoſe fathers or themſelves ſerved againſt America in the war of independence. None of them reſide upon the iſland; but Lord Selkirk has of late years been a frequent viſitor. The agents are men of accommodating diſpoſitions, eaſily dealt with; and as they all keep ſtores, the purchaſer of land can obtain on credit every article requiſite to cultivate his farm, provided his character and induſtry appear commendable?

Here at once is an inducement to an emigrant; he has no occaſion to carry more into the country than will purchaſe his farm; every thing elſe will be furniſhed him, and the time of payment made agreeable to his circumſtances. Will any man tell me he can meet with this in the United States, where his perſon would be ſeized and impriſoned for two or three ſhillings by the moſt merciful landlord.

(To be concluded in our next.)

For the Prince Ed. Isld. Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

I have read with a mixture of ſurpriſe, contempt and feeling, a very pointed Epigram, in one of the columns of your laſt Gazette.

Every rational perſon who has obſerved it, cannot but feel the ſame ſenſa-

tions, and be ſurpriſed that an Honorable Man would trifle his (perhaps) ſuperior and (I ſuppoſe) excellent poetic talents, in lacerating the tender feelings of a woman.—The female ſex whom man is bound by reaſon, and every friendly tie to defend and protect; are by nature ſo much weaker than man, that they demand his protection; and their delicate and nice feelings are in general, ſo very tender and weak that frequently the ſlighteſt aſperſion has enveloped their ſouls in woe, and baniſhed that very little happineſs, which this vexatious world affords. Unreaſonably unthinking, and indeed cowardly is that man who perforates their feelings; and who would not rather diſſipate the miſty horror, and cheer the drooping viſage of ſorrow into the ſmiles of cheerfulneſs!

Shall I withold the remark I was going to make? why ſhould I?—I was about to obſerve that the man culpable, of even attempting to ridicule a (certainly) harmleſs woman, and cauſing the inoffenſive breaſt to throb, I ſay that man is not only deficient in that ſoft ſenſibility which pervades a noble mind; but alſo deſtitute of every refined trait compoſes an exalted character: and in his heart is as much a ſavage as the ruthleſs Eſquimaux, who wanders on the inhoſpitable ſhores of Labrador.

BENEVOLUS.

Charlotte-Town, Feb. 19, 1819.

MR. EDITOR,

The following precious morſel, which, by way of being a little romantic, I ſhall call the *Fragment*, was found about two months ago near the Market-Houſe, and was intended, it would appear, for the peruſal of ſome *cruel fair one*. As no names are mentioned, and as it may ſerve to excite curioſity and amuſe your Subſcribers, I ſend it to your Office for publication. I have ſtruck out a few words here and there to render the thing more myſterious, and at the ſame time, from motives of private feeling, to prevent diſcovery: my object is merely to produce a ſmile, and not to create a painful ſenſation in the mind of any individual—at preſent I am unacquainted with the writer of the Fragment or the fair one alluded to, therefore *requiescant in pace—Tue capit, qui facit.*

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Fragment.

And have you, Amanda, really forgotten the *precious little curly lock of hair*, clipped off by my own hand---believe me it is ſtill in my poſſeſſion, and at ſome future period may ſpeak volumes.---Recollect too your ſolemn * * * * * and the written declarations of your * * * I have them ſtill, and will ever keep them as Memorials of your * * * You are now acting as if you cared not, as if you felt not for conſequences. You conſider yourſelf ſafe, but a little time will * * * You have repeatedly threatened me with * * * They cannot aſſiſt you. I am well aware that theſe hints may rouſe you a little from your lethargy, and may probably call into action a portion of thoſe wiles and ſtratagems, with which, at all times, you are abundantly ſupplied; but be cautious how you proceed, a deep trap is laid for you, and you will find it difficult to eſcape. I have been too long made * * * blame yourſelf alone,

Saturday Evening, 4 o'clock.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1819.

In conſequence of the demiſe of our moſt gracious Queen, a General Mourning commenced upon Thurſday the 18th inſt. The colours of the differept forts were hoiſted half maſt high, and minute guns fired, and the eſtabliſhed Church was put in the deepeſt Mourning. The Sunday following his Excellency, attended by the Judges of the Supreme Court (then ſitting) the Grand Jury, and Militia Officers adjacent to the Town, proceeded in proceſſion to the Church, were an appropriate Sermon was delivered by the Rector the Revd. Theo. Desbriſay.

MARRIED.] On Tuesday laſt, in the Church, Mr. James Cantello, to Miss Ann Mabey.
Mr. Henry Charlton, to Miss Mary M'Kenzie.

DIED.] On Thurſday the 18th inſt. Mr. JAMES M'LAREN, ſen. Three Rivers; Æt. 75, a very worthy and induſtrious man. He has left 4 ſons, 2 daughters, 30 grand-children and 6 great grand-children.

Prince Edward Iſland,
February 22d, 1819.

Revd. Sir,

I have the honor and pleaſure to addreſs you at the deſire of my Fellows of the Grand Jury, to convey to you our ſincere thanks for the very able diſcourſe you delivered on the melancholy event of the death of our late much beloved Queen, whoſe piety was conſpicuous as we believe ſincere, and we doubt not but that her illuſtrious example aided by your emphatic and godly admonitions will be productive of the beſt and moſt laſting benefits to thoſe who had the advantage of hearing you on the 21ſt inſt.

I have the honor to be, Revd. Sir,
Your reſpectful and obliged,
Humble Servant,
HENRY YONGE,
Foreman of the Grand Jury.

To the Revd. Theophilus Desbriſay.

Charlotte-Town, Feb. 22d, 1819.

SIR,—Proud am I, that what was delivered yeſterday by me before you and the very reſpectable Grand Jury of this Island, has been rewarded with your approbation.

The unexpectedneſs of the Communication enhances the gratification I feel on the receipt of your moſt obliging Letter, which ſhall remain with me as long as I remain in this life; and alſo the very polite manner in which your approbation has been ſignified, impreſſes me with the moſt lively gratitude and unfeigned reſpect.

I beg leave to offer this tribute to you and the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury; and your acceptance of it will confer additional obligation on, Sir,

Your moſt obedient and
obliged Servant,
THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY.

Henry Yonge, Eſq. &c. &c.

For ſale,

THAT valuable Freehold Property ſituated on the banks of Wilmot River, containing 500 acres of excellent Land, 50 of which is in a high ſtate of cultivation, has a very commodious Dwelling on it known by the name of

Bedeque-Houſe,

also good Stores and Wharf, is a good ſituation for Business being nearly in the centre of the Island, and one of its best Harbours for Shipping,—for particulars apply to the Subscriber on the Premises.

Alexander Campbell.

Bedeque House, January 17.

Notice.

ALL Perſons having any legal demands againſt the Eſtate of the late JOHN CAMPBELL, of Lot No. 16, Richmond Bay, deceaſed, are requeſted to preſent their accounts duly atteſted within Eighteen Calendar Months from this date; and all Perſons indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment to

Archibald Campbell,
Sole Adminiſtrator.

Lot 16, Richmond Bay, January 21, 1819.

SOCIETY FOR
Promoting Chriſtian knowledge.

THE Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, School Books, and Tracts, of the Society, belonging to the District Committee of Charlotte-Town, may be purchased by the Public at Mr. Pleace's and Mr. Thomas Murphy's Stores, and by Members of the Society at the Secretary's Office at the Court House.

Persons desirous of becoming Members of the Society, on the original and usual terms, may leave their names with the Secretary,—and well wishers to the Society and its designs not desirous of admission on those terms, may be admitted to a subordinate Membership on paying half a Guinea annually, and will thereby become entitled to the valuable privilege of purchasing Books and Tracts on the terms of the Society.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN STEWART,
Secretary.

N. B. In the absence of the Secretary application will please to be made to Mr. Charles Desbrisay.

Charlotte-Town, February 2d, 1819.

To be Sold,

By Private Sale, that well known Farm, occupied by Bartholemew Brosnaham. The Farm is now in a good state for cultivation, with a Dwelling-House and out Buildings, and is very convenient to the Fishery. For further particulars apply to

BARTHW. BROSNAHAN.

Park Corner, Feb. 8th, 1819.

Supreme Court of Judicature,
RULE OF COURT.

Michaelmas Term, 59th Geo. III.

IT is ordered by the Court, That in all actions hereafter to be brought in this Court, under the Act for the trial of actions in a Summary way, or any other Act or Acts in amendment thereof, the Defendant or Defendants in such Actions shall not be compelled to answer thereto, unless he, she, or they, shall be duly served with the Process of this Court on or before the Tuesday next before the sitting of the Court.

To be ſold,

ONE Thousand Acres of Land, situate on Township No. 3, in Prince Edward Island, the property of Mr. Theophilus Stewart, of St. Johns, Newfoundland; it is a desirable tract for Timber Speculators, Farmers, &c. Title Deeds of the above can be seen at the Registrar's Office. For further particulars apply to *JOHN STEWART.*

Charlotte-Town, January 29, 1819.

AN ACT *for the better regulation of* MERCHANT SEAMAN, *and to repeal part of an Act passed in the Fiftieth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled an Act to prevent the Harbouring Deserters from His Majesty's Navy or Army, and for giving a reward for apprehending Deserters, and to prevent Harbouring* DESERTERS *from Ships in the* MERCHANT SERVICE.

January 8, 1819.

WHEREAS great loss and damage is frequently occasioned to Trade and Navigation by Seamen deserting their employ, or Voyages they are entered upon or being taken off from the same by Arrest for Debt, or pretence thereof, for remedy :

I. *Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Assembly,* That if any Inn-keeper, Seller of Rum, and other strong Liquors, Shop-keeper, or any person whatsoever, shall trust or give credit to any Mariner or Seaman, belonging to any Ship or other Vessel, without the knowledge and allowance of the Master or Commander thereof, in any sum of Money, no Capias, Arrest, or other Process for any Debt so contracted, without the knowledge and allowance as aforesaid shall be granted against or served upon the Person of such Mariner or Seaman, until he shall have performed the Voyage he is then entered upon, and be discharged of the same, and every Process issued contrary to this Act shall be deemed and and adjudged utterly void in Law, and any one Justice of the Court from whence such Process shall issue to whom it shall be made to appear that any Mariner or Seaman is committed or restrained upon Process granted, for any such Debt or pretence of Debt, made whilst he was engaged and actually entered and in pay on any Voyage, shall forthwith order his release, upon filing common Bail to the Action.

II. *And be it further enacted,* That if any Master or Commander of any Ship or Vessel, or any other Person or Persons shall Hire or Engage, Harbour or conceal any Seaman, Mariner, or other Person, who shall have signed any former Contract or Articles, knowing him to have deserted from any Ship or Vessel within this Colony, every such Master, Commander or other Person or Persons so offending, and being thereof convicted, shall forfeit and pay the sum of *Twenty Pounds*, to the use of the party aggrieved, to be sued for in any Court of Record, proper to try the same, in which Action or Suit the Defendant or Defendants may be held to Special Bail on an Affidavit being duly made and filed of the cause of Action, and such Seaman, Mariner, or other Person, who shall desert at any time during the Voyage on which he is engaged by written Contract or Articles, shall over and above all Penalties and Forfeitures to which he is now by Law subject, forfeit all the Wages he may have agreed for, or be entitled to during the Voyage, from the Master or Owner of the Ship or Vessel on board of which he shall have entered after such Desertion, to the use of the Owner or Owners of such Ship or Vessel as he shall have deserted from.

III. *And be it further enacted,* That if any Mariner or Seaman having shipped himself on board any Ship or Vessel which hath been Launched or is actually preparing for Sea, to proceed on any Voyage and under pay, shall neglect his attendance and duty on board, or absent himself from his said service upon complaint thereof made on Oath by the Owner, Master, or other Officer of the said Ship or Vessel, to any Justice of the Peace within the same County, such Justice is hereby empowered to cause such Mariner or Seaman to be forthwith brought before him by Warrant, and upon conviction of his absenting himself as aforesaid, to commit to prison, that he may be secured and forthcoming to proceed on the Voyage he has so agreed to, and to be delivered by order of the Justice that committed him, or some other Justice in the same County, and all necessary charges, attending his being so secured, and which have been actually paid by the said Owner or Master, may be deducted from such Mariner or Seaman's Wages, as the same becomes due.

IV. *Provided always,* That no Seaman shall be bound by entering or shipping himself on board of any Ship or Vessel, unless the Agreement shall be in writing, and declare what Wages such Seaman is to have for so long a time as he shall Ship himself for, and also express the Voyage or Time for which such Seaman was shipped, any thing herein before to the contrary notwithstanding.

V. *And be it further enacted,* That so much and such part of an Act of Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Fiftieth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to prevent the Harbouring Deserters from his Majesty's Navy or Army, and for giving a reward for apprehending Deserters; and to prevent Harbouring Deserters from Ships in the Merchant Service;" as relates to Merchant Seamen be and the same is hereby repealed.

VI. *And be it further enacted,* That no Action or Suit for any Penalty inflicted by this Act, shall be commenced after the expiration of Two Years from the time when the offence was committed.

AN ACT *to regulate the Sale of the* INTEREST *of* LEASEHOLDERS, *when taken in* EXECUTION.

January 8, 1819.

WHEREAS *Leases* and *Terms for Years* in this Island are liable to be sold under Execution, the same as Goods and Chattels, which has often produced great inconvenience, for remedy whereof:

I. *Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Assembly,* That from and after the passing of this Act, no *Leasehold Interest*, or *Term of Years*, in any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, hereafter to be taken in Execution, within this Island, shall be exposed to Sale until the expiration of *Six Calendar Months*, after the same shall have been so taken in Execution.

II. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any *Leasehold Interest* or *Term of Years* shall be taken in Execution, the Sheriff, Coroner, or other proper Officer, to whom such Writ of Execution shall be directed, shall duly advertise the same for Sale, pursuant to this Act, and in the manner directed by Law, in such cases, respecting *Freehold* and *Real Estates*, taken in Execution within this Island.

III. *And be it further enacted,* That if the Premises so taken in Execution, or any part thereof, shall have been previously underlet by the Defendant or Defendants, named in any such Writ of Execution, to any Under-Tenant or Under-Tenants, whose Term or Terms shall not have expired, at the time of such Execution being levied, then the Sheriff, Coroner, or other proper Officer, shall notify such Under-Tenant or Under-Tenants, that he, she, or they must attorn and become Tenants to the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs named in the Writ of Execution, and the said Plaintiff and Plaintiffs shall from thenceforth until Sale or other sooner determination of the Suit, have the like power and authority to recover and receive the Rents payable by such *Under-Tenant* or *Under-Tenants*, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Execution, as the Defendant or Defendants named in such Writ had before; and such *Under-Tenant* or *Under-Tenants*, shall stand absolutely discharged of, and from, the claims of such Defendant or Defendants, for so much Rent as he, she, or they shall pay as aforesaid, and which shall be received in liquidation of the levy marked on such Execution.

IV. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases where Terms of Years are taken in Execution under or by Virtue of any Writ issuing out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of this Island, or out of any other Court competent, the Sheriff to whom such Writ is directed shall return the same into the said Court from which it is issued within Eight Days after the so taking any Term of Years in Execution as aforesaid, notwithstanding any other Return Day in such Writ contained.

Provided, That no Covenant, Agreement, or Proviso, in any such Lease or other Instrument, shall prevent the Interest of any such *Leaseholder* as aforesaid, from being sold in terms of this Act, to pay his or her just Debts; nor shall the sale thereof, as aforesaid, in any case be a forfeiture of any such Lease, any thing contained in such Lease, or other Instrument, to the contrary notwithstanding.

V. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for the Sheriff, Coroner, or other proper Officer, at the time allowed by this Act to expose to Sale the Interest of any such *Leaseholder* as aforesaid, and the same shall thereupon be put up to fair Auction, and shall be sold to the highest bidder, who shall be declared the Purchaser; and the Sheriff, Coroner, or other proper Officer, shall forthwith execute to such Purchaser, at his (the Purchaser's) expence, an absolute Deed of Sale or Assignment of such Leasehold Interest, reciting therein the Execution under which the same may have been sold, which Deed or Assignment shall be good and sufficient in Law to transfer such Leasehold Interest unto such Purchaser, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, and it shall and may be lawful for the Sheriff, Coroner, or other proper Officer, after such Deed or Assignment shall have been so executed, to enter into the Premises specified in such Deed or Assignment, and to put the Purchaser into quiet and peaceable possession thereof.

VI. *And be it further enacted,* That this Act shall continue and remain in force for and during the space of *Seven Years*, from and after the passing thereof, and from thence until the end of the next Session of the General Assembly of this Island, and no longer.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1819. No. 4.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancelior and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands prorogued to Tuesday the Twenty-third day of March, instant.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Twenty-fifth day of May next, of which all persons concerned are required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Second day of March one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

God save the King.

PRINCE-TOWN ROAD.

Government Contract.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Chief Overseer of Roads, or at the Office of the Subscriber for clearing the Road from the 15 Mile Post to the 26 Mile Post, on the Prince Town Road, of all Trees and Brushwood to the width of 60 feet. The Road must be opened in as strait a direction as possible, and the Trunks of the Trees Branches and Brushwood removed beyond the breadth of the Road.

The Tenders to be lodged on or before the 1st day of March next, and to state the sum per Mile, or for the whole distance, at which the work will be taken. If per Mile to state the particular part of the Road proposed for. The Tenders also to propose the time of commencement of the work, and the time of completing the same.

Payment will be made in Cash when the work is finished.

N. B. It is not intended that the Tenders should include the expence of taking out Stumps.

Council Office, January 19, 1819.

Further Notice.

THE Tenders received for opening the above Road in consequence of the Advertisement of the 19th January last, not being considered admissable, by his Excellency in Council, from the high rate. Proposals will be further received for the performance of said work as set forth in the Advertisement above mentioned, at the Office of the Chief Overseer of Roads, or at the Office of the Subscriber, until Tuesday the 16th March instant.

By Order,
FADE GOFF, D. C. C.

Charlotte-Town, March 2d, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by Note of Hand or Book Debt, are hereby requested to make immediate payment if they would wish to avoid trouble and expence.

Thomas Murphy.

January 14.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by my Proclamation issued on the first day of October, 1816, it was notified that it was intended on the part of the Crown to fix a Scale for future payment of Quit Rents and that a new rate of Quit Rent would commence on the 25th June in that Year, and that the first half yearly payment would be demanded on the 25th day of December following;

And Whereas the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department has, in a Despatch bearing date, Downing Street, 30th May last, communicated to me, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been bountifully and graciously pleased to alter the rate of Quit Rent heretofore payable by the Landed Proprietors of this Island to Two Shillings per Hundred Acres, as relates to Townships and parts of Townships; but that His Royal Highness, in giving so great an advantage to the Proprietors, feels it Just, at the same time to express his intention, of rigidly enforcing the future payment of such Quit Rent;—and upon a full consideration of the question, His Royal Highness has been pleased to decide that in all cases where the total payment of each Proprietor shall exceed Twenty pounds, or where the Proprietor shall be resident in Great-Britain, the Grantees shall in every such case have the option allowed by the Act, of making their half yearly payments either to the Receiver General in Prince Edward Island, or to his Deputy in London, it being understoood that whether made there or in this Island it is to be made within fourteen days after the day on which it becomes due.

It is the further pleasure of His Royal Highness that an additional indulgence shall be granted to such Proprietors as shall have previous to the Year 1816, more or less regularly paid the Quit Rent on their respective Grants, of the nature and extent of which eventual indulgence public Notice will be given by the Receiver General.

It is clearly to be understood that no alteration is to take place relative to the tenure of Town and Pasture Lots in the respective Towns and Royalties—these are to continue under the Terms of their original Grants—there appearing to His Royal Highness to be no reason for giving to such proprietors any indulgence beyond what is afforded them by remitting the arrears which have been generally remitted.

The further pleasure of His Royal Highness is, that the Proprietors of Township Lands, shall be released from the obligation imposed by their Original Grants of settling them with Foreign Protestants, provided that within Ten Years from December 1816, the Lands shall have been settled with other Persons in the proportions specified in their Original Grants.

I have therefore thought fit, to issue this my Proclamation, publicly to notify such his Royal Highness's Gracious determination for the information and guidance of all Persons whom it doth or may concern.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, this Twenty-Eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, *Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To be Sold,

By Private Sale, that well known Farm, occupied by Bartholemew Brosnaham. The Farm is now in a good state for cultivation, with a Dwelling-House and out Buildings, and is very convenient to the Fishery. For further particulars apply to

BARTHW. BROSNAHAN.

Park Corner, Feb. 8th, 1819.

For sale,

THAT valuable Freehold Property situated on the banks of Wilmot River, containing 500 acres of excellent Land, 50 of which is in a high state of cultivation, has a very commodious Dwelling on it known by the name of

Bedeque-House,

also good Stores and Wharf, is a good situation for Business being nearly in the centre of the Island, and one of its best Harbours for Shipping,—for particulars apply to the Subscribet on the Premises.

Alexander Campbell.

Bedeque House, January 17.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Marginal Note, inserted in the Statute Book of this Colony, at the commencement of an Act passed in the 33d year of his prefent Majefty's Reign, intituled "An "Act for repealing an Act intituled an Act for the effectual "recovery of certain of his Majefty's Quit Rents in the Iland "of St. John, and for enforcing in future a due and regular "payment of the Quit Rents payable to his Majefty, His Heirs "and Succeffors," erroneoufly ftates, that it does not appear, that fuch Act has received the Royal Allowance.

I have thought fit, in order to rectify fuch error, to iffue this Proclamation, publicly to notify, that fuch Act has received his Majefty's Royal Allowance, of which all perfons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themfelves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Third day of February one thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secry.

God save the King.

For fale,

At the Houfe lately occupied by Mr. George Irving, a large aſſortment of

Ready made Clothes,

of the firſt quality of Cloth, and made up to the latest fashions, a few pieces of Homespun.

ALSO,

Jamaica Rum, Leaf and Twist Tobacco,

Shoes, Silk Shawls, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or produce.

John Ferrier.

Dec. 21.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subſcriber has received this morning per the Schr. Succeſs, in addition to his preſent ſupply,

Souchong Tea, Jamaica Spirits,

Jamaica Sugar, Spaniſh Indigo, Nails & Tacks, Leaf Tobacco, Shoes and Slippers, Powder and Shot, Chocolate, Raiſins, Candles and Soap, Slates, hinges, hoes, pots and pans, knives and forks, thimbles, chalk lines, cloth and flannels, dimity and calico, crape, handkerchiefs, Almanacks for 1819, Quills, Spirits Turpentine, glauber ſalts, brimſtone, cinnamon, pills, &c. which will be ſold low for prompt payment.

The Subſcriber requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him to come forward and ſettle the ſame without delay, and thoſe who have any demands againſt him to preſent the ſame for adjuſtment.

A liberal price will be given for Furs, Wheat, Pork, Butter, &c.

Paul Mabey.

Dec. 3d, 1818.

Notice.

ALL Perſons having any legal demands againſt the Eſtate of the late JOHN LE FURGY, ſen. of Bedeque, deceaſed, are requeſted to render the ſame duly atteſted within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment.

Iſaac Schureman,
Caleb Schureman, } Executors.

Bedeque, Dec. 19, 1818.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT all Perſons Treſpaſſing on any part of the Eſtate of the late General FANNING, will be proſecuted

By Order of the Executrixes,
Samuel Nelson.

Nov. 16, 1818.

To be ſold,

ONE Thouſand Acres of Land, ſituate on Township No. 3, in Prince Edward Iſland, the property of Mr. Theophilus Stewart, of St. Johns, Newfoundland; it is a deſirable tract for Timber Speculators, Farmers, &c. Title Deeds of the above can be ſeen at the Regiſtrar's Office. For further particulars apply to *JOHN STEWART.*

Charlotte-Town, January 29, 1819.

From the new Monthly Magazine, Sept. 1st, 1818.

SOME ACCOUNT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, AND ITS ADVANTAGES AS A SETTLEMENT FOR EMIGRANTS.

(Concluded.)

In Prince Edward's Iſland alſo ſeed will generally be given for nothing the firſt year, and the ſecond, for a ſmall return on the crop of the third or fourth; payment will not even then be required, unleſs the crops have been uncommonly prolific. With ſuch proſpects who would madly throw himſelf into the centre of a foreſt without a friend to aſſiſt him, four or five hundred miles diſtant from the ſea? The ſoil of Prince Edward's is ſo rich that it requires very little manual labour; a *marle*-pit can be *dug* on every farm, and the ſea caſts up the fineſt manure; the marſh lands bring hay of excellent quality; no hay ſeed is ever ſown; the ſea waſhes it during the winter, and in ſummer the graſs ſprings ſpontaneously. A fog is never ſeen over the iſland, and tempeſts, ſo common in the United States, are but caſual viſitors. The yellow fever never appears: and every breeze wafts health and perfume. Were I obliged to quit my native ſoil, there is no part of America where I would reſide in preference, either as an independent man or a farmer. All the comforts of life can be had by moderate exertion, or moderate expenſe, and life's elegancies are attainable alſo. Society ſtands upon an amiable level; the farmer, the gentleman, the merchant mingle in harmony—titles are no recommendation, and *distinctions* of *rank* have there no place.

There are no taxes levied; indeed ſuch a thing is impoſſible where there is no *repreſentation*. The Houſe of Aſſembly is returned in the ſame manner as our Members of Parliament for the different *lots* or counties; they have little to do except regulate the repairs of roads and *port*-duties. Juſtice is adminiſtered impartially by Judge Tremlett, a man whoſe talents would do honor to a more exalted ſtation than the one he at preſent renders reſpectable by his many public and private virtues; appeals can be (but never yet have been made) from his deciſions to England, but not to Canada, of which Government the iſland is perfectly independent.

More than *forty* ſail of ſhips are employed in the timber trade to Europe; ſome of them *ſix* hundred tons burthen, and *all built* upon the iſland. The *lumber* trade to the Weſt-Indies is great. Newfoundland is *entirely* ſupplied from this iſland with live cattle, fowls, corn, potatoes, and even garden-ſtuff. There are upwards of *five* hundred ſail of ſchooners belonging to the place, *from* 180 to 20 tons. Theſe veſſels are noted for their uglineſs, but they are alſo famed for their durability; *every* farmer has one of his own, built by *himſelf*; the plan and execution being done by the eye without the help of an architect. No wonder then they are ugly, but who in ſuch a place prefers not uſe to beauty? Canvaſs, rope and iron work come high, but timber being got at the door is a ſett off to that expenſe, and two cargoes of potatoes ſent to Newfoundland leaves the farmer a clear veſſel. This mode of ſhip-building much aſtoniſhed me at firſt. Man, unaſſiſted with mechanical ideas, can do much alone; following the impulſe prompted by his wants, he can do that which will anſwer his purpoſes, though he can not do it elegantly. The fictions of Robinſon Cruſoe and Philip Quarl are not ſo difficult to be realized as we at firſt imagine. Three maſted ſchoonerss, not common in Europe, are built here for the weſt-indies, and have a rapid ſale; and above a thouſand ſmall craft are employed in the fiſheries around the iſland. The means of defence are not great; a block-houſe and a ſmall battery guard the entrance of the bay, upon which Charlotte-Town, the ſeat of Government, ſtands, and there is a militia excellenty trained; the ſoldiers are now withdrawn, and in time of war they never exceeded 100 men. The governor, a brother to Sir Sydney Smith, is a colonel in the army, and much beloved on the iſland. Charlotte-Town is well laid out the ſtreets croſſing each other at right angles. The houſes all of wood are painted, ſo as to reſemble ſtone and have their reſpective claims to notice, and the ſhops or ſtores have a gay look, being all large and well ſupplied with every thing for fancy or uſe. The theatre has a company of amateurs, at the head of whom is Major Holland, a veteran of the ſock and buskin; the ſcenery, dreſſes and decorations have been had from Europe at conſiderable expenſe. A ſtranger on firſt landing can be at no loſs for accomodation. There are many taverns, where at leaſt moſt excellent eating can be had; but the apartments partake too much of the liberty and equality of the United States.

A perſon entering from the ſea into an extenſive river, ſurrounded by lofty foreſts, is agreeably ſurpriſed as he clears the block-houſe point, to ſee an elegant little town ſprinkled over a green deſcent before which numerous ſhips diſplay their colours, and give you at once an idea of comfort and proſperity. People from *all parts* of the iſland attend the market once a week, which looks much like an Engliſh country fair. Three rivers meet at Charlotte-Town, down which the farmers' boats bring corn, cattle, potatoes, *hops*, vegetables, &c. and the Indian canoes, fiſh of every kind, wild geeſe, ducks and patridges. The market is well ſtocked; and the ſale rapid; by two in the afternoon all are on the wing again for the country; the farmer carrying with him rum, ſugar, tea, and tobacco, and indeed every thing, as there are few ſtores in the iſland but what are in the capital, and large villages. The dreſs of the country people, conſiſts of a jacket and trowſers, made of thick, coarſe, grey cloth, in every farm houſe. European cloth and apparel of every kind, is the deareſt article on the iſland. In the latter end of the ſummer, or as it is called here "the fall," the farmer launches his largeſt boat, decked over, ſtores her with rum, tobacco, and potatoes, for ballaſt as well as food, and ſails for the fiſhery. Cod, mackarel and herrings are had in abundance; the herrings are larger than any mackarel in a London market. Thus provided with ſalt and looſe ſtaves, casks are ſoon ſet up and filled. Many of theſe veſſels cure fiſh alſo for ſale at Charlotte-Town in winter. This does not occupy more than the three laſt weeks of ſummer, and on the farmer's return, about the 20th December, he finds the froſt ſet in, which puts a period to all out door labour till next May. The ſnow which is never very deep, freezes as it falls, and it *never falls after January*. The farmer has a well of water in his kitchen; his cellar is filled with potatoes; over head is ſpread his corn to dry, in the ſtore end of his houſe are his barrels of fiſh, rum, tobacco, cabbages, and all ſorts of vegetables, the cold preſerving them from putrefaction: A cow when killed, hangs till it is conſumed, without a grain of ſalt being thrown over it. The ſides of his wooden habitation are well caulked, and it is warmer than a ſtone edifice. His wood ready cut, is piled in front of the houſe,—his fire in a conſtant blaze reaches half up the chimney—his wife ſpins and ſings—his children play round—as evening cloſes neighbours drop in—the tobacco pouch is handed down from the ſhelf—the pipes are ſet glowing—and over a hearty glaſs of rum punch the contented farmer thanks God who gave him reſolution to become an emigrant on Prince Edward Iſland. Winter is the ſeaſon of holiday; the ſledges are now put in motion, and wrapt in bearskins, viſiting commences with a horſe and ſledge. A man can travel at eaſe over the ſnow forty miles a day. Society is but diſtant, except in the villages.

Bedegne is a ſmall *town* on the weſtern coaſt, ſtanding upon a fine bay, and having a large ſhare of trade, it is the place next in rank to the capital, and has a church and ſchool-houſe; the land near it is the beſt on the iſland, and the ſtreams are admirably calculated for driving ſaw-mills. I know farmers who have five hundred clear acres in tillage, and are very wealthy. Mr. Campbell, colonel of the militia, and a magiſtrate, has built himſelf a manſion here, which for ſize and elegance is ſuperior to any on the iſland; and I might add alſo for beauty of ſituation. The ſame gentlemen has juſt completed a bridge over the river, facing his ſtores, 300 feet long and 25 broad; however the Indians have one larger in dimenſions, and more elegantly built.

Perhaps a more eligible ſpot than *Bedegne* does not offer to a new ſettler. The town is riſing faſt, and Colonel Campbell ſells land even one third cheaper than ſome of the Proprietors. Hereafter, in my hints to ſettlers, I will call attention particularly to this place, where I ſpent ſome happy days on my tour, and acquired conſiderable information from the ſurrounding farmers, who are all well informed men, and happy—no rent—no taxes to pay—not a pain-

ful thought to interrupt the pillow of his repoſe. The farmer who has brought out all his family, and entered all his future views on the iſland muſt be proſperous, and ought to be happy; every gale wafts him health---*every ſtream* yeilds him trout, ſalmon and eels---every buſh affords him fruits of various kinds; and while the nut, cherry, currant, gooſeberry, ſtrawberry, *apples*, *plums*, and *pears*, invite his plucking, his cows give him milk *without* any care to feed them. If he wants ſugar, the maple tree has only to be bled to procure it in *abundance*; and if he deſires game, the hare, the pheaſant and the patridge, are domeſticated at his *very threshold*. The independent farmer, attached to a rural life, approaching our ideas of the paſtoral ages, will find all his wiſhes here. The farmer who emigrates in ſearch of peace and competence, with a full determination to realize the latter and enjoy the former, will find them in no part of America ſo eaſily attained as in Prince Edward's Iſland.

LONDON,

Nov. 17.

General Gourgaud.

The papers found in the poſſeſſion of this man are ſaid to be of conſiderable importance, as pointing out the chief agents of the St. Helena plot, and unravelling the clue to the ſecret machinations by which hopes were entertained of effecting the releaſe of Napoleon, and will lead to diſcoveries of the higheſt intereſt. Gen. Gourgaud was arreſted under the proviſions of the Alien Act, and removed from his houſe by virtue of a warrant from the Secretary of State, with a view to his being ſent out of the country. His behaviour (as we have already ſtated) was moſt violent; and the Officers, in the diſcharge of their duty in removing him, were ſeverely bruiſed in the ſcuffle which aroſe from his reſiſtance. A belief, however, is attempted to be created, that the Officers, in the execution of their duty, made uſe of wanton cruelty. This, we are deſired to ſtate, is without the ſlighteſt foundation. The only perſons that ſuffered were the Officers. Upon being informed of the object of the Officers coming, that they had an order to remove him under the Alien Act, he exclaimed that it was a plan to rob and murder him. He flew to the window, and addreſſed the perſons in the ſtreet, alleging that attempts were making to rob and murder him. He wiſhed to excite a mob to reſcue him. Upon taking his papers, he tried to ſeize a pair of loaded piſtols and a ſhort dagger. He was firſt conveyed to the houſe of Mr. Capper, where he remained for ſome time, in order, if he choſe, to ſend for his clothes from the lodgings he had occupied. But this he declined. He was then put into a poſt-chaiſe, and ſent off to Harwich. On his arrival at Romford, being market day, and the inn yard full, the horſes where changed in the open ſtreet, where there were many perſons aſſembled. He then called out—"Theives—murder—I am General Gougaud—they are going to rob and murder me." A few miles further on he wiſhed to be taken before a Magiſtrate. On his arrival at Harwich, he was put on board the packet, which is ſaid to have ſailed on Sunday night for Cuxhaven.

"*St. Helena, Sept* 28.

"The Muſquito ſloop of war ſails tomorrow for England: ſhe is charged with diſpatches from Sir Hudſon Lowe, relating, it is underſtood, to an intercepted correſpondence, which has diſcovered the exiſtence of a plot, the object of which was the liberation of Bonaparte from this Iſland. I forbear to mention the names currently circulated here, of thoſe who are ſaid to be implicated in the tranſaction; a banker's houſe in London, however, two individuals in England, with others on the Continent, it is rumoured, are concerned.—Detection of the plot was produced by the circumſtance, it is ſaid, of many letters addreſſed to a perſon, (the name of which no individual is to be found here,) uncalled for at the Poſt-Office. Bonaparte is in very good health; he ſtill, however abſtains from exerciſe, confining himſelf wholly within doors. The reaſon aſſigned at Longwood for the departure of General Gougaud, is a quarrel between him and General Montholon. Gougaud had been challenged by the latter, but Bonaparte forbidding them to fight, Gougaud quitted. It is confidently ſaid Bonaparte has recently obtained the ſum of £5,000l. in dollars; through what means this weighty bulk could have been carried clandeſtinely to Longwood, is ſtill a matter of ſurpriſe. The diſcovery of the plot has already brought to light where the whole of Bonaparte's treaſure is depoſited. Bertrand ſome time ſince aſſerted he could at any time command a million ſterling. Of the three Commiſſioners, only one remains on the iſland; thoſe of Ruſſia and Auſtria are gone to Rio, to take up their abode for ſome time. Bonaparte will not admit either one of them to his preſence; the Auſtrian Commiſſioner, Baron de Sturmer, who returned ſome weeks ſince to his Court, did not, during the long period he remained on the iſland, once ſee Bonaparte.

"This iſland is not healthy for a continual reſidence; it is for many hours, every day, covered with vapours and denſe fogs, and it does not yield a ſixth part of ſufficient vegetable ſubſtances for the uſe of the troops and ſeamen. The inhabitants are wholly excluded from all means of livelihood; no ſhips are allowed to remain here longer than is abſolutely neceſſary; all ſupplies come from the Cape, but they are very ſcanty, and what freſh meat is afforded from this channel is wholly engroſſed by the troops; the ſhips never get a meal of it; and during the laſt five months they have had only one third bread, no cocoa, and no peaſe; the deficiency is wholly made up of rice. Dyſentry, conſequently, prevails much; and all the veſſels have loſt manny men; the Muſquitto has loſt 23 in three months, and the Conqueror has ſcarcely ſeamen enough on board to work the ſhip. But notwithſtanding this weak ſtate the ſquadron has furniſhed 300 men to aſſiſt in building a new houſe for Bonaparte, of the moſt capacious dimenſions. The ſeamen after the day's work is over, are marched to another part of the iſland to be encamped for the night. Every ſhip furniſhes guard-boats, which row round the iſland, and as they approach the various points, are always challenged by the ſentinels. A ſhort time ſince, one of the ſloops of war, in working to windward of the island, diſcovered two men in a cave on the ſhore; ſhe accordingly ſent a boat, and brought off two Yamstock (native) negroes, who had been fiſhing; and who it appeared, uſed to get to the beach from the cliff by a ſecret but dangerous path. A new battery was conſequently immediately erected, and it was by this unknown outlet it is ſaid, that the Great Man was to be carried off. We are conſtantly amuſed with ſtories of ſchooners hovering off the iſland; the cruiſers certainly ſometimes ſee ſuch, but never board them. A tranſport from the Cape lately paſſed one cloſe, lying to, to windward, about 80 miles from the iſland, which took no notice of her; ſhe might, however, been ſlaving, or looking out for Spaniſh or Portuguſe Indiamen; ſhe was a large long ſchooner of 18 guns, and full of men. The troops here are more healthy than the ſeamen are; many caſualties, however, occur among the former—ſeveral ſentinels have been loſt by falling over the cliffs.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

November 2.

THE NAVY.

The reductions in the Navy, ſays a Portſmouth Paper of Saturday, as they reſpect the ſhipping part, have been brought down to a ſcale of depreſſion that almoſt deſtroys its efficacy for any preſent purpoſe or future emergency. The following regulations have been juſt iſſued, and are now carrying into effect at this port, Plymouth, and the river:—

Reduction in Guard Ships.—A Three decker reduced to a complement of 135, (from 360) including a ſerjeant's party of marines; if a flag-ſhip, to have 10 more marines, 10 additional ſeamen, and a ſubaltern of Royal Marines. Three lieutenants, the chaplain, ſecond maſter, 16 midſhipmen, and aſſiſtant-ſurgeon reduced.

A Two-decker reduced from 300 to a complement of 95, including a ſerjeant's party of marines; but if bearing a flag, to have the ſame addition of ſeamen and marines as that to which the 3 deckers are entitled. One lieutenant, ſecond maſter, one aſſiſtant-ſurgeon, and ten midſhipmen, with chaplain, reduced.

The lower maſts and yards only are to be kept rigged; topmaſts pointed through the caps; the boats to be returned to dock-yard, and a cutter and two ſmall boats ſubſtituted to each ſhip from the Ordinary. They are to have one month's proviſions, and water, com-

plete on board. The whole will make a reduction of about 2,000 men. The cruiſing ſhips are not reduced.

By theſe regulations, only *five ſail of the line* will in future be kept in any tolerable ſtate of equipment: one in the Eaſt-Indies, one in the Mediterranean, one at St. Helena, one at Leith, one at Cork. The remaining eight guard ſhips will be placed upon the low ſcale mentioned. One naval chaplain only will be appointed for the ſhips at each port.

Nov. 6.

FREE MASONRY.

The Rheniſh Mercury contains an extremely ſevere decree, iſſued by the King of Portugal, againſt the Free Maſons, dated from Santa Cruz. It declares that every Free-Maſon who ſhall be *arreſted* ſhall ſuffer death, and all his property be confiſcated to the State. This law extends to foreigners within the dominions of Portugal, as well as to native ſubjects. Not a word is ſaid of trial or conviction, or how the 'offence' may be defined; but if arreſted, the unfortunate individual muſt "ſuffer a cruel death!"

Nov. 9.

The late Sir Samuel Romilly is ſuppoſed to have annually netted from 16,000l. to 17,000l. by his profeſſional exertions. Sir S. Romilly's law library is ſaid to have been the moſt valuable of any poſſeſſed by the profeſſion.

Dec. 7.

Some time before the breaking up of the Britiſh Head-Quarters at Cambray, an Iriſh ſoldier, a private in the 23d regt. of foot, was convicted of ſhooting at, and robbing a French peaſant, and was in conſequence ſentenced to be hanged. On arriving at the place of execution, he addreſſed the ſpectators in a ſtentorian voice, as follows; "Bad luck to the Duke of Wellington! he's no Iriſhman's friend any way. I have killed many a ſcore of Frenchmen by his orders, and when I juſt took it in my head to kill one *upon my own account*, by the powers he has tucked me up for it!"

Charlotte-Town,
MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1819.

We have not been able to receive any accounts of the Carrier of the Mail, ſince he may have been expected to arrive at the Wood Islands. This may be well accounted for when the late deep falls of Snow are taken in conſideration. It is the general opinion, that there can be no poſſibility of his croſſing to the Continent until a conſiderable change of weather takes place.

The Schooner Hope, belonging to Meſſrs. Jos & Thos. Robinſon, of this Town, which was driven from the mouth of Squaw Bay, by the ice, is now forced up as far Crappo River,—ſome of the Settlers there, we are informed, are using their beſt exertions to ſecure her from her perilous ſituation.

The Petition from the Owners of Town and Paſture Lots, (praying a reduction of Quit Rent,) which was tranſmitted thro' the channel that forwarded the ſtatements reſpecting the Quit Rent upon Lots or Townſhips of Land in this Colony, was received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, but the prayer has not been acceded to.

In our ſecond page we amuſe our readers with the concluſion of the falſe account of this Iſland, as publiſhed in the new Monthly Magazine

Provincial Secretary's Office,
February 26th, 1819.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL Mourning to continue until the firſt day of April next inclusive—after which time it will not be expected to be worn except on Sundays and Levee days, until the 16th day of May, inclusive.

By Order,

Fade Goff,
Deputy Provl. Secretary.

AN ACT *to* LIMIT *the* DURATION *of the* TERMS *of the* SUPREME COURT *of* JUDICATURE, *and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.*

January 8, 1819.

WHEREAS the Terms of the Supreme Court of Judicature of this Iſland, are not limited to any fixed periods of time, and grievous delays, burthens and expences have been occaſioned to Suitors, Jurors, Witneſſes, and others attending the ſaid Court, by reaſon of the extenſion of the Seſſions of the ſame.

I. *Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Aſſembly,* of this Iſland, and by the authority of the ſame, That the Term of the ſaid Court known and diſtinguiſhed by the name of Hilary Term, ſhall begin and take its commencement on the Third Tueſday of February, yearly, as by Law eſtabliſhed, and ſhall continue and endure for the ſpace of *Fourteen Days*, and no longer; and that the Term of the ſaid Court known and diſtinguiſhed as Trinity Term, ſhall begin and have its commencement on the laſt Tueſday of June yearly as by Law eſtabliſhed, and ſhall continue and endure for the ſpace of *Fourteen Days*, and no longer; and that the Term of the ſaid Court known and diſtinguiſhed as Michaelmas Term ſhall begin and have its commencement on the laſt Tueſday of October, yearly, as by Law eſtabliſhed, and ſhall continue and endure for the ſpace of *Seven Days* and no longer.

II. *And be it further enacted*, That every Juridical day during the ſaid Terms of Hilary, Trinity, and Michaelmas, ſhall be a Return day, for all Writs and Proceſſes awarded by the ſaid Court.

III. *And be it further enacted*, That no Trial by Jury whatſoever ſhall take place in either of the ſaid Terms of Hilary and Trinity after the expiration of the firſt *Ten Days*, from the commencement of ſaid reſpective Terms.

For ſale,
an excellent well built
SHALLOP,

of about 17 tons burthen, with Sails, Rigging and appurtenances, ſtows well, ſails faſt, and has good cabin accomodations,—ſhe lies at Wilmot Creek, Bedeque. Apply to Alexander Campbell, Eſq. Bedeque, or Mr. Palmer, Charlotte-Town.

March 9.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN conſequence of an evaſion and poſitive refuſal of the Executive Government, of this Province, after delicate applications made by me as Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, for payment to ſome of the Servants and Conſtables unavoidably employed during the late Seſſion, and conceiving it a Conſtitutional demand that they ſhould be paid through me, but not by me, I hereby notify that Subſcriptions for that purpoſe will be taken at the Houſes or Stores of the following Members of the Houſe of Aſſembly, viz. Mr. Cambridge, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Nelſon, Mr. Mabey, Charlotte-Town. Mr. Townſend, New-London. Mr. Campbell, Bedeque. Mr. Stewart, Malpeque. Mr. Worrell, St. Peters. Mr. Alley, Three Rivers.

It is underſtood that no more than Six-pence will be received from any one, and no greater ſum than £20 will be collected in all, the overplus will be returned in due proportion and the Advertiſement ſtopped.

Angus M'Aulay.

Charlotte-Town, March 11, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Perſons having any legal demands againſt the Eſtate of the late JOHN CAMPBELL, of Lot No. 16, Richmond Bay, deceaſed, are requeſted to preſent their accounts duly atteſted within Eighteen Calendar Months from this date; and all Perſons indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment to

Archibald Campbell,
Sole Adminiſtrator,

Lot 16, Richmond Bay, January 21, 1819.

GEORGE-TOWN ROAD.
Government Contract.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Chief Overſeer of Roads, or at the Office of the Subſcriber, for clearing the Road from Cherry Valley turn to George-Town, of all Trees and Brushwood, to the width of 60 feet. The Road muſt be opened in as ſtrait a direction as poſſible, and the Trunks of the Trees, Branches, and Brushwood removed beyond the breadth of the Road.

The Tenders to be lodged on or before the 1ſt day of March next, and to ſtate the ſum per Mile, or for the whole diſtance, at which the work will be taken. If per Mile to ſtate the particular part of the Road propoſed for. The Tenders alſo to propoſe the time of commencement of the work, and the time of completing the ſame.

Payment will be made in Caſh when the work is finiſhed.

N. B. It is not intended that the Tenders ſhould include the expence of taking out Stumps.

Council Office, January 19, 1819.

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE Tenders received for opening the above Road in conſequence of the Advertiſement of 13th January laſt, not being conſidered admiſſable by his Excellency in Council, from the high rate. Propoſals will be further received for the performance of ſaid work as ſet forth in the Advertiſement above mentioned, at the Office of the Chief Overſeer of Roads, or at the Office of the Subſcriber until Tueſday the 16th March inſtant.

By Order,
FADE GOFF, D. C. C.

Charlotte-Town, March 2d, 1818.

SOCIETY FOR
Promoting Chriſtian knowledge.

THE Bibles, Teſtaments, Prayer Books, School Books, and Tracts, of the Society, belonging to the Diſtrict Committee of Charlotte-Town, may be purchaſed by the Public at Mr. Pleace's and Mr. Thomas Murphy's Stores, and by Members of the Society at the Secretary's Office at the Court Houſe.

Perſons deſirous of becoming Members of the Society, on the original and uſual terms, may leave their names with the Secretary,—and well wiſhers to the Society and its deſigns not deſirous of admiſſion on thoſe terms, may be admitted to a ſubordinate Membership on paying half a Guinea annually, and will thereby become entitled to the valuable privilege of purchaſing Books and Tracts on the terms of the Society.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN STEWART,
Secretary.

N B. In the abſence of the Secretary application will please to be made to Mr. Charles Desbriſay.

Charlotte-Town, February 2d, 1819.

FOR SALE,
One Hundred Acres of Land,

near Fullerton's March, about 3 miles diſtant from Charlotte-Town, is covered with excellent Fire-Wood,—for further particulars apply to the Reverend THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY.

October 24, 1818. tf

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1819. No. 5.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancelior and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands prorogued to Tuesday the Twenty-third day of March, instant,

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Twenty-fifth day of May next, of of which all persons concerned are required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Second day of March one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

God save the King.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL Mourning to continue until the first day of April next inclusive—after which time it will not be expected to be worn except on Sundays and Levee days, until the 16th day of May, inclusive.

By Order,

Fade Goff,
Deputy Provl. Secretary.

For sale,

At the House lately occupied by Mr. George Irving, a large assortment of

Ready made Clothes,

of the first quality of Cloth, and made up to the latest fashions, a few pieces of Homespun,

ALSO,

Jamaica Rum, Leaf and Twist Tobacco,

Shoes, Silk Shawls, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or produce.

John Ferrier.

Dec. 21.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received this morning per the Schr. Success, in addition to his present supply,

Souchong Tea, Jamaica Spirits,

Jamaica Sugar, Spanish Indigo, Nails & Tacks, Leaf Tobacco, Shoes and Slippers, Powder and Shot, Chocolate, Raisins, Candles and Soap, Slates, hinges, hoes, pots and pans, knives and forks, thimbles, chalk lines, cloth and flannels, dimity and calico, crape, handkerchiefs, Almanacks for 1819, Quills, Spirits Turpentine, glauber salts, brimstone, cinnamon, pills, &c. which will be sold low for prompt payment.

The Subscriber requests all those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle the same without delay, and those who have any demands against him to present the same for adjustment.

A liberal price will be given for Furs, Wheat, Pork, Butter, &c.

Paul Mabey.

Dec. 3d, 1818.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN LE FURGY, sen. of Bedeque, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Isaac Schureman, } Executors.
Caleb Schureman, }

Bedeque, Dec. 19, 1818.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT all Persons Trespassing on any part of the Estate of the late General FANNING, will be prosecuted.

By Order of the Executrixes,

Samuel Nelson.

Nov. 16, 1818.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by Note of Hand or Book Debt, are hereby requested to make immediate payment if they would wish to avoid trouble and expence.

Thomas Murphy.

January 16.

FOR SALE.

THE Revd. R. ALDER, Wesleyan Missionary, Charlotte-Town, has just received from England, the following valuable publications:—

A Sermon on the death of Her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte Augusta, by the Revd. J. WOOD, Methodist Minister. The above is considered to be one of the best Sermons published on that melancholy occasion.

Also, by the same Author, in one vol. 8vo. an ILLUSTRATION of the MOSAIC CREATION, to which is prefixed the COSMOGANY of the ANCIENTS, with a variety of useful reflections.

The Echo of the Study, or Lectures and Conversations, both characteristic & sentimental.

Memoirs of Mr. J. H. Wood, son of the above Author, late Surgeon, to the Dispensary and Work-house at Blackburn, Lancashire, who died in the 19th year of his age.

An enquiry into the origin of TRUE RELIGION, together with the invention of Letters and discovery of the most useful Arts and Sciences, by the Revd. James Creighton, A. B. Methodist Minister.

The above works may be had at the Stores of Mr. John & Wm. Pope. Mr. T. Murphy, and Messrs. T. & A. Desbrisay.

As the Wesleyan Methodists have a large Printing Establishment in London, persons in Town desirous of obtaining Books on Divinity, Philosophy, or the Belles Lettres, by leaving their names, and the names of the Books they want at any of the above Stores, may be supplied with them at a more reduced price, than they can be procured for in any part of B. N. America.

Mr. A. being well acquainted with the INCALCULABLE ADVANTAGES that attend SUNDAY SCHOOLS, in the Mother Country, and having received from England, a number of Catechisms, School Books, and a few Testaments, for the Sunday School, held at the Wesleyan Chapel in this Town, embraces this opportunity to solicit Parents to send their Children to the above School, where every proper means shall be employed for their religious and moral improvement.

Parents and Schoolmasters residing in the Country, upon making application at Mr. T. Murphy's, will be supplied with Catechisms and School Books, GRATIS, or at reduced prices, according to their circumstances.

Charlotte-Town, Nov. 30, 1818.

To be Sold,

By Private Sale, that well known Farm, occupied by Bartholemew Brosnaham. The Farm is now in a good state for cultivation, with a Dwelling-House and out Buildings, and is very convenient to the Fishery. For further particulars apply to

BARTHW. BROSNAHAN.

Park Corner, Feb. 8th, 1819.

For sale,

THAT valuable Freehold Property situated on the banks of Wilmot River, containing 500 acres of excellent Land, 50 of which is in a high state of cultivation, has a very commodious Dwelling on it known by the name of

Bedeque-House,

also good Stores and Wharf, is a good situation for Business being nearly in the centre of the Island, and one of its best Harbours for Shipping,—for particulars apply to the Subscribet on the Premises.

Alexander Campbell.

Bedeque House, January 17.

To be sold,

ONE Thousand Acres of Land, situate on Township No. 3, in Prince Edward Island, the property of Mr. Theophilus Stewart, of St. Johns, Newfoundland; it is a desirable tract for Timber Speculators, Farmers, &c. Title Deeds of the above can be seen at the Registrar's Office. For further particulars apply to *JOHN STEWART.*

Charlotte-Town, January 29, 1819.

SOCIETY FOR Promoting Christian knowledge.

THE Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, School Books, and Tracts, of the Society, belonging to the District Committee of Charlotte-Town, may be purchased by the Public at Mr. Pleace's and Mr. Thomas Murphy's Stores, and by Members of the Society at the Secretary's Office at the Court House.

Persons desirous of becoming Members of the Society, on the original and usual terms, may leave their names with the Secretary,—and well wishers to the Society and its designs not desirous of admission on those terms, may be admitted to a subordinate Membership on paying half a Guinea annually, and will thereby become entitled to the valuable privilege of purchasing Books and Tracts on the terms of the Society.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN STEWART,
Secretary.

N. B. In the absence of the Secretary application will please to be made to Mr. Charles Desbrisay.

Charlotte-Town, February 2d, 1819.

For sale,

an excellent well built

SHALLOP,

of about 17 tons burthen, with Sails, Rigging and appurtenances, stows well, sails fast, and has good cabin accomodations,—she lies at Wilmot Creek, Bedeque. Apply to Alexander Campbell, Esq. Bedeque, or Mr. Palmer, Charlotte-Town.

March 9.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN consequence of an evasion and positive refusal of the Executive Government, of this Province, after delicate applications made by me as Speaker of the House of Assembly, for payment to some of the Servants and Constables unavoidably employed during the late Session, and conceiving it a Constitutional demand that they should be paid through me, but not by me, I hereby notify that Subscriptions for that purpose will be taken at the Houses or Stores of the following Members of the House of Assembly, viz. Mr. Cambridge, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Mabey, Charlotte-Town. Mr. Townsend, New-London. Mr. Campbell, Bedeque. Mr. Stewart, Malpeque. Mr. Worrell, St. Peters. Mr. Alley, Three Rivers.

It is understood that no more than Six-pence will be received from any one, and no greater sum than £20 will be collected in all, the overplus will be returned in due proportion and the Advertisement stopped.

Angus M'Aulay.

Charlotte-Town, March 11, 1819.

Supreme Court of Judicature,

RULE OF COURT.

Michaelmas Term, 59th Geo. III.

IT is ordered by the Court, That in all actions hereafter to be brought in this Court, under the Act for the trial of actions in a Summary way, or any other Act or Acts in amendment thereof, the Defendant or Defendants in such Actions shall not be compelled to answer thereto, unless he, she, or they, shall be duly served with the Process of this Court on or before the Tuesday next before the sitting of the Court.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,

Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, Augst 6th, 1818.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Spanish Affairs.

It appears certain that important dispatches have been received by government from Spain; but the greatest mystery is observed. A Cabinet Council has been ordered to attend the Prince at Brighton. Of course, the receipt of the dispatches, and the portentous paragraph in 'The Courier' of Tuesday evening, have given rise to various reports. One yesterday discussed in a circle known to possess correct channels of information was that a general and simultaneous revolt had broken out; that the soldiers of the line, sent to oppose the Guerrillas, had joined and made common cause with them, and were actually marching on Madrid from whence the *Royal Family*, and *Sir Henry Wellesley*, it is added had fled and taken refuge in the Escruial. Catalonia, Gallacia and Biscay were supposed to be the provinces in most general revolt. Of course, we give the above as a mere report; we cannot vouch for its truth; but we can pledge ourselves that it comes from a quarter entitled to every attention. As we yesterday stated, no fresh communications from Spain have reached us, though we have been long prepared for something of the utmost importance from that country.

Dec. 19.—In consequence of the intervention of the Allied Sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle, the family of Bonaparte at Rome have been invited to choose and nominate a Physician to attend on the Ex-Emperor in St. Helena, and acrordingly they have appointed M. de Beuregard, the able medical man who attended on Bonaparte in the Isle of Elba, and who returned with him to Paris, where he remained at the particular request of Napoleon, but with instructions to follow him to North America, as soon as it should be known where he took up his abode. M. de Beauregard is to go out immediately, and we have no doubt but that it is a part of the arrangement, effected by representations made at Congress, that the gentleman will not find Sir Hudson Lowe the Governor on his arrival.

Dec. 23.—The accounts from Constantinople state, that the greatest activity prevailed in the naval arsenal there; a ship of 80 guns and another of 74 guns were launched in the course of last month.

Letters from Madrid of the 7th inst. state that large bodies of banditti, who are assembled in the mountains make descents upon the towns and villages, and lay them under contribution.

Torture and Inquisition of Spain.

A decree at Madrid, the 19th inst. issued by the grand inquisitor, who is also private confessor of Ferdinand, denounces the severest punishments against all persons who shall have in their possession any of the works it particularizes, or any foreign journals containing reflections upon the government and institutions of Spain. That these are not mere impotent threats, has been proved in the most dreadful manner. By virtue of this decree, and at the express command of the King, the torture has been inflicted on Calvos de Rosas, one of the heroic defenders of Saragossa. For five hours and twenty-six minutes this distinguished individual was exposed to the torments of the rack: his legs and arms were dislocated, and he continued for a lengthened period in a state of insensibility. The queen is said to have been deeply affected by this inhuman treatment, and to have implored Ferdinand in the behalf of Rosas, but the blood-thirsty monster was inexorable. Social intercourse is at an end in Spain. Individuals are arrested, and put to the torture, on the most groundless suspicions; the Inquisitor-General engrosses the whole power of the kingdom. A. M. Santoria (on whose information M. de Calvo de Rosas and several others had been imprisoned) who who was in one of the cells of the gaol called *de Corte*, knowing that M. Calvo was in another close by, began to cry out as loud as he could, begging M. Calvo's forgiveness for this wicked and false information, which he added, he was persuaded to give by the entreaties and promises of an official personage. This affair has occasioned a great deal of uneasiness to the party concerned in it.

December 19---25.

We have long been accustomed to hear reports of changes in the Ministry previous to the meeting of Parliament, and particularly of a new Parliament. Hence for several days there have been rumours of changes, or rather of moves in the Cabinet, by which, though the unity of the Ministerial body will not be affected, two or three of the Members will occupy different posts from those which they fill at present. Thus the Earl of Harrowby yields the Presidency of the Council to Lord Melville, who is to remain in it only till he can go out to India as successor to the Marquis of Hastings. Mr. Wellesley Pole migrates from the Mint to the Admiralty, and Mulgrave takes the Mint, in order to make room for the Duke of Wellington. Finally, the Earl of Harrowby replaces Sir Charles Stuart in the Embassy to Paris. This arrangement, ingenious as it may appear to its author, wants one quality, which however is not always necessary to the construction of a good story. It has no foundation in fact, with the exception of the retirement of Lord Mulgrave from the master-generalship of the ordnance, which is to be filled by the Duke of Wellington.

We dismiss this subject of moves and changes, with asserting, there is no foundation for another report, that Sir Hudson Lowe is to continue Governor.

Capt. John Ross, recently commanding the expedition employed on a voyage of discovery to the Arctic Circle, has bsen promoted to the rank of a Post Captain.

United States of America,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

The Duel.—We regret to state the melancholy result of an unfortunate meeting that took place between Gen. Armistead T. Mason, of Loudon co. and J. M. M'Carthy of Fairfax, co. Virginia. They repaired we are informed to the neighbourhood of Bladenburg, early this morning, armed with muskets, containing three balls each, and fought at the distance of three paces. At the first fire, Gen. Mason received the contents of his antagonist's piece in his body, which put an immediate period to his existence. Mr. M'Carthy received, at the same time, a wound in one arm.

General Mason's remains were conveyed to George-Town, and lodged at Gen. J. P. Mason's. We have heard no further particulars; when they are known they will be published.

The deceased (Gen. M.) was a Senator in the 14th Congress, from Virginia; a valuable member of society, and highly respected by all who knew him. He has left a wife and child to deplore his untimely end. We believe this melancholy catastrophe grew out of a former well known political dispute with Mr. M'Carthy.

A letter on this subject to a gentleman in this city observes, "The misunderstanding originated some time since during the election of Congressmen, when Gen: Mason opposed to Fenton Mercer, disputed Mr. M'Carthy's right of voting in consequence of his residing a greater part of the time at Alexandria; after a long correspondence, the thing had nearly died away, when the *friends* of the parties opened the wound, and a challenge passed. They fought with muskets loaded with three balls each, at ten paces distance. M'Carthy lodged the contents of his musket in Gen. Mason's heart, and received that of his adversary in his arm near the shoulder."

Feb. 22.

"The Spanish Treaty was laid before the Senate this day. The Floridas are ceded to the United States. All the grants of land, in the Floridas made by the King of Spain prior to January 1, 1818, are confirmed. The western boundary of Louisiana commences at the river Sabine, and runs up that river to the north-western corner of the State of Louisiana: thence north to the Red River; thence up that river to the 100th degree of west longitude; thence north to the river Arkansaw; thence up that river to its source; thence to the 42d degree of north latitude, and on that parallel latitude west to the Pacific Ocean. The United States pay to her own citizens five millions of dollars for the spoilations."

Lord Cochrane's Steam Vessel, which was to have followed him to Valparaiso, but which did not answer the purpose, has been again taken out of the dock; but her new construction does not allow her to proceed with sufficient rapidity; the engine has consequently been taken out of her and the vessel now lays off the Red-House, at Deptford.

Spanish Revolutionary War.

Capt. Mills, arrived at New-York, from Laguira, informs that it was believed an important action had taken place between the Spaniſh troops under Morillo, and the Patriot forces commanded by Bolivar. Advices were received early in January from Morrilo, which were not made public, but which cauſed a great deſpondency with the Royaliſts. Immediately after the receipt of the diſpatches, an order was iſſued to all the Spaniſh veſſels in port, about twenty in number, to furniſh a part of their crews for a guard to patrol the town, and they were kept on duty every night until Capt. M. ſailed.

BOSTON, February 8.

BUENOS AYRES.

The military of Bnenos Ayres, have raiſed a ſubſcription which amounted to 6,279 dollars, and preſented it to 178 Spaniſh ſoldiers, who had lately arrived from Old Spain.

A number of articles have been ſubmitted to the Congreſs at Buenos Ayres. The 1ſt makes the Apoſtolical Roman Catholic Religion, that of the United Provinces. Any infraction to be regarded as a violation of the fundamental laws of the country. The 3d and 4th articles declare the legiſlative power to be veſted in a Congreſs compoſed of a Houſe of Repreſentatives and Senate. The Houſe is to be compoſed of delegates, each of whom are to repreſent 25,000 ſouls. The articles were poſtponed for further conſideration.

Letters from Salta, (a province of Buenos Ayres) ſtate that the population near Eſtancia, 6 or 7 leagues from Salta, had been greatly elated by the diſcovery of hidden treaſures, conſiſting of rich metals in bars, found near that place.

Accounts from La Plata are to Nov. 29.—That Republic continued to proſper under the regular order of affairs, and the ſteady habits which were embraced at an early period of the Revolution and have been faithfully adhered to—adding to the dignity, and ſecuring, we truſt, the permanence of its independence.

MONTREAL, Jan. 30.

MR. GOURLAY.

We this day inſert an account of the arreſt, and impriſonment of Robert Gourlay! The proceeding is attempted to be legalized by that "Alien Act," of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, which our readers will find in the ſupplement of 16th inſt. an Act evidently not intended to affect in its operation, any Britiſh ſubject, whoſe rights, though they may (as in the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act for inſtance,) in caſes of imminent danger be *ſuspended* by Act of Parliament alone; but can never be, conſtitutionally, changed or violated. The Provincial Act alluded to, was framed, and could alone be framed, for Foreigners. It was not neceſſary to make this ſpecification in its body, becauſe the Provincial Parliament does not poſſeſs the power to paſs any ſuch act in order to coerce Britiſh ſubjects, and to deprive them of their Britiſh right; a trial by jury. The Provincial Parliament can enact no Laws, which change the Conſtitution. No provincial regulation can be legally made which has even a tendency to affect that impreſcriptible legacy "the Bill of Rights," the beheſt of our forefathers, "the price of ſo much blood." The principle which advocates a fellow ſubject's incarceration, upon ſo ſpurious a regulation, (law it cannot be called, being in its very nature, illegal) ought to excite ſo univerſal an odium, as to make the myrmidons of tyranny tremble at "that daring," which has led them to ſo flagrant a violation of our Conſtitution, either to gratify their party ſpleen, or more probably with the baſer motives which actuate fawning courtiers. The bad effects of this innovation on the people's liberties already begin to appear, and 'tis indeed no wonder. Fear having aſſumed her iron ſceptre in Upper Canada, that under her influence addreſſes ſhould be framed to Sir P. Maitland, from ſome places, approving this unconſtitutional tyranny. But his Honor ought not to be deceived by ſuch fallacious proceedings. And he will not, provided his counſellors do not conceal from him, that when Sir J. Craig, unduly ſtretched the prerogative of the Crown, addreſſes, then, alſo flowed in. Yet did they really contain the ſentiments of the people? on the contrary, nothing could be more unequivocally general, after his departure, than was this ſentiment, "That Sir James had been too much governed by wrong adviſers.—The principle which is now attempted to be introduced into U. Canada is novel in the modern annals of Britiſh Legislation. And there is not a man in the wide extent of the National domain, who is not bound to enter his ſolemn proteſt againſt it. To allow ſo prepoſterous a principle to become current, without oppoſition would be to bare the Boſom of *Liberty* to her aſſaſſins' ſtab, and nothing would remain hereafter to be done, within theſe provinces, but to *write her Epitaph.*—Courant.

HALIFAX, March 5.

The Canadians begin to view the exertions of the Americans, in erecting forts and opening *military* roads, with ſome little anxiety; and when we obſerve the rapid increaſe of the American navy, and the conſtant employment of engineers and artificers in ſtrengthening their ſea-coaſt; we cannot but glance an eye at the forts and batteries, which overlook and croſs our outer habour in almoſt every direction, (thanks to His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Kent, the revered friend of Nova-Scotia)—with a confident hope, that Government may be fully adviſed of the propriety of keeping thoſe formidable poſts, at all times, in complete repair—which may be done we think, at a very trifling expence.

"The Paragon ſailed from Gibraltar, Jan. 7; The Queen of Spain died on the 2d of that month (as was reported) the King had fled, which gave riſe to a ſuſpicion that he was the cauſe of her death."—other accounts have heretofore aſſerted the great affection of the King for his Royal Conſort!

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1819.

At the Public Meeting convened by the High Sheriff held in our Court-House this day, we understand that an Address of condolence to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent on the demise of Her Majesty the Queen, was agreed to, and that his Honor Chief Justice Tremlett, made an appropriate Speech on the occasion, wherein he also delivered a *well deserved* Eulogium on the *uniform* Loyalty of the Inhabitants of this Colony. We shall endeavour in our next to give the entire proceedings of the Meeting.

Our Files of Halifax Papers by the last Mail, are to the 9th inst. Their London dates are to the 25th Dec. received by the way of New-York,—the most interesting articles of their contents are inserted in our preceding columns.

Lord Ellenborough, Chief Justice of England, died the 16th December.

The new Commercial Treaty, or Convention, between Great Britain and the United States of America, was concluded on the 2d Oct. last, and ratified and exchanged at Washington, on the 30th Jan. Our limits at present will not permit its immediate insertion. By its stipulations the American Fisheries will derive great advantages, "It is agreed that they are to take Fish of every kind on the southern coast of Newfoundland, which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands on the western and northern coasts thereof; and from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbours, and creeks, from Mount Jolly, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Bellisle, and thence north-westerly indifinitively along the coast without prejudice to the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company:—And that the American fishermen shall also have liberty to, forever, to dry and cure Fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, as before described, and of the coast of Labrador, but when settlements may be made such fishermen to obtain permission from the settlers.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Charlotte-Town, February 26th, 1819.

(Circular)

SIR,

IN obedience to the commands of his Excellency the Lt. Governor, I beg leave to acquaint you for your future guidance relative to the solemnization of Marriages, that where either parties to a Marriage reside in Charlotte Parish, or even within Ten Miles of Charlotte-Town in any direction, the Marriage Licence will always be directed to the Rector of that Parish.—When the Parties reside at a distance the Licence will be directed to the Magistrate that may be nearest to one of them, but no Marriage is to be solemnized by any Magistrate within the Clergyman's District.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Fade Goff,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

To
Esquire, J. P.

Notice.

IT being the intention of this Government to expend a considerable sum of Money the ensuing Summer in the repairs and improvement of the George-Town, Prince-Town, and some other Roads. Tenders for affecting such Improvements will be called for, as soon as a report of present state of such roads is received, for which purpose a survey is ordered to take place.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

Council Office, March 16.

Hilary Term, 1819.

The Honorable the Juſtices of His Majeſty's Supreme Court of Judicature have been pleaſed to appoint the following Perſons to be FENCE-VIEWERS and CONSTABLES, of the different Diſtricts annexed to their Names for the enſuing Year.

FENCE VIEWERS.	CONSTABLES.
Charlotte-Town.	
Thomas Robinson,	George Procter,
Richard Chappell,	Terence Webster,
	Jas. Cantelo, jun.
	James Collings,
	David Manson,
	James Coles,
	John Robinson,
	Hector M'Eachen
	James Fairclough
	Charles Manaton,
Lots 34 and 35, Hilsborough side.	
William Scott,	Alfred Fisher,
Donald M'Beath,	*St. Peter's Road.*
	Donald Stewart,
	Apple Tree Farm.
Head Hilsborough River.	
Allan M'Donald,	John Smallwood,
Allisary.	Duncan M'Intyre
Jas. M'Donald *Alsy.*	Jas. Farquaharson
Savage Harbour.	
Andrew Coffin,	Kemble Coffin jun
Bartlet Allen,	Robert Douglas,
St. Peters.	
Thomas Webster,	John Webster,
Kemble Coffin, sen.	Donald M'Kay,
Cable Head Lot 41 & 42.	
John Ryan,	Michael Sullivan,
Ronald M'Donald,	John M'Donald,
Lots 43 & 47.	
Alexr. M'Donald,	William Anderson
Donald Beaton,	John Beaton.
	Alexr. M'Gregor,
Bay Fortune.	
John M'Kie, sen.	Valen. Needham,
William Dingwell,	Joseph Coffin,
Three Rivers.	
George Aitkin,	Henry Gordon,
William M'Laren,	Jno M'Farlane jun
	James Young,
Murray Harbour.	
James Richards,	Benj. Sencabough
Daniel Mashong,	John Le Lacheur
Wood Islands and Flat River.	
Donald Beaton,	Donald Ross,
Angus Bell,	Alexr. Fraser, jun
Point Prim and Orwell Bay.	
Donald Martin,	John M'Donald,
Alexr. Anderson,	opposite China Point.
	Rodk. M'Donald,
	Orwell.
Lot 50.	
James Laird,	Henry Music,
William Irving,	Rodk. M'Donald,
Lot 49.	
John Burrhoe, sen.	Henry Jenkins,
	John M'Innis,
Lot 48.	
Alexr. Mutch,	Donald M'Gregor,
William Brown,	*Shoemaker,*
	Michael Power,

FENCE VIEWERS.	CONSTABLES.
West River and Lot 65.	
William Hyde, sen.	William Hyde jun
Duncan M'Ewen,	Alexr. Livingston,
	Benj. Pollard,
Crappo and De Sable.	
Christopher Smith,	Joseph Trausdale,
George Wiggenton,	John M'Kinnon,
Cape Traverse and 7 mile Bay.	
George Muttart,	John Campbell,
Donald Wood,	Donald M'Innis,
Tryon River.	
Peter Howatt,	John M'Fadyen,
Joseph Roblee,	Charles Ives,
	John Laird,
Bedeque.	
Elisha Hooper,	John Bernard,
Samuel Rix,	John Craig,
David Murray,	Joshua Morrall,
Joseph Selliker,	*Taylor's Mill.*
North River and Malpeque Road.	
John Gardner,	Lachln. M'Donald,
William Warren,	Donald M'Kinlay,
Cove Head.	
John Miller,	John Kiley,
	John M'Aulay,
Brackley Point.	
Duncan M'Callum,	Donald M'Kinnon
John M'Gregor,	John Mathewson,
Grand Rustico.	
Philip Blatch,	Alexr. Ross, jun.
James Peters,	Alexr. M'Kenzie,
	Isaac Middleton,
Cavendish.	
William Clark, sen.	James M'Neill,
	Saml. Bernard, jun
New London.	
Joseph M'Ewen,	Alexr. M'Kenzie,
John Cousins, sen.	Wm. Vincent jun.
Malpeque and Prince-Town.	
John Taylor,	Archd. Woodside,
Geo. Bearistoe,	George Owen,
	Mathew Stewart,
Indian River.	
Dugd. Stewart, sen.	Archd. M'Lellan,
Darnly Bason.	
Rodk. Morrison,	Francis Clarke,
	Neil Morrison,
Lots 17 and 19 or French Village.	
Benj. Darby,	John Ramsay,
George Green,	Rodk. M'Neill,
Lot 16.	
John M'Dugald,	Duncan Cameron,
Lot 15.	
James Bernard,	John Arseneax jun
Lots 14 & 13.	
John Gillies, jun.	Donald Inglis,
James Craswell,	John M'Intosh,
Cascumpeque.	
John Gordon,	Prosper Gallant,
	Joseph Herring,

The Juſtices of the Peace in whose Neighbonrhood the above named Persons reside are requested to take the earliest opportunity of administering the necessary Oaths to them as Fence-Viewers and Constables.

BY ORDER,

FADE GOFF, C. C.

For the Prince Ed. Isld. Gazette

MR. PRINTER,

The following lines are addreſſed to the riſing youth, which I truſt may not be out of the way.

SELF KNOWLEDGE.

A man cannot be ſaid to know himſelf till he is well acquainted with his proper talents and capacities, know for what ends he received them, and how they may be moſt fitly applied and improved for thoſe ends.

A wiſe and ſelf-underſtanding man, inſtead of aiming at talents he hath not, will ſet about cultivating thoſe he hath, as the way in which Providence points out his proper uſefulneſs. As in order to the edification of the Church, the ſpirit of God at firſt conferred upon the Miniſters of it a great variety of ſpiritual gifts, ſo for the good of the community, God is pleaſed now to confer upon men a great variety of natural talents; and every one hath his proper gift of God; one after this manner, another after that; and every one is to take care not to neglect, but to ſtir up the gift of God which is in him, becauſe it was given to him to be improved: and not only the abuſe, but the neglect of it muſt hereafter be accounted for. Witneſs the doom of that unprofitable ſervant, who laid up his ſingle pound in a napkin, and of him who went and laid his talent in the earth. It is certainly a ſign of great ſelf-ignorance, for a man to venture out of his depth or attempt any thing he wants opportunity or capacity to accompliſh, and therefore a wiſe man will conſider with himſelf, before he undertakes any thing of conſequence, whether he hath abilities to carry him through it, and whether the iſſue of it is like to be for his credit, leſt he ſink under the weight he lays upon himſelf, and incur the juſt cenſure of raſhneſs, preſumption and folly. It is no uncommon thing for ſome who excel in one thing, to imagine they may excel in every thing, and not content with that ſhare of merit which every one allows them, are ſtill catching at that which doth not belong to them. Why ſhould a good Orator wiſh to be thought a poet? why muſt a celebrated divine ſet up for a politician? or a ſtatesman affect the philoſopher? or a mechanic the ſcholar? or a wiſe man labour to be thought a wit? this is a weakneſs that flows from ſelf-ignorance, and is incident to the greateſt men. Nature ſeldom forms an univerſal genius; but deals out her favours in the preſent ſtate with a pure parſimonious hand.—Many a man by this foible, hath weakened a well eſtabliſhed reputation.

Chief Overseer of Road's Office,
March 19th, 1819.

Government Contract.

PERSONS willing to Contract for erecting a Bridge over the Tryon River, below the Mill Dam on the road leading to Bedeque, will please to send Tenders to this Office on or before the 20th of next Month, expressing the sum and manner of construction proposed to be adopted, with the quality and quantity of Materials to be used, and heigth, breadth and length of the intended Bridge.

J. F. Holland,
Chief Overseer of Roads.

PRINCE EDWARD

VOL. II. TUESDAY,

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printe

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancelior and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands prorogued to Tuesday the Twenty-third day of March, instant.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Twenty-fifth day of May next, of of which all persons concerned are required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Second day of March one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

God save the King.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL Mourning to continue until the first day of April next inclusive—after which time it will not be expected to be worn except on Sundays and Levee days, until the 16th day of May, inclusive.

By Order,

Fade Goff,
Deputy Provl. Secretary.

For sale,

At the House lately occupied by Mr. George Irving, a large assortment of

Ready made Clothes,

of the first quality of Cloth, and made up to the latest fashions, a few pieces of Homespun,

ALSO,

Jamaica Rum. Leaf and Twist Tobacco,

Shoes, Silk Shawls, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or produce.

John Ferrier.

Dec. 21.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received this morning per the Schr. Success, in addition to his present supply.

Souchong Tea, Jamaica Spirits,

Jamaica Sugar, Spanish Indigo, Nails & Tacks, Leaf Tobacco, Shoes and Slippers, Powder and Shot, Chocolate, Raisins, Candles and Soap, Slates, hinges, hoes, pots and pans, knives and forks, thimbles, chalk lines, cloth and flannels, dimity and calico, crape, handkerchiefs, Almanacks for 1819, Quills, Spirits Turpentine, glauber salts, brimstone, cinnamon, pills, &c. which will be sold low for prompt payment.

The Subscriber requests all those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle the same without delay, and those who have any demands against him to present the same for adjustment.

A liberal price will be given for Furs, Wheat, Pork, Butter, &c.

Paul Mabey.

Dec. 3d, 1818.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN LE FURGY, sen. of Bedeque, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Isaac Schureman, }
Caleb Schureman, } Executors.

Bedeque, Dec. 19, 1818.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT all Persons Trespassing on any part of the Estate of the late General FANNING, will be prosecuted.

By Order of the Executrixes,

Samuel Nelson.

Nov. 16, 1818.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by Note of Hand or Book Debt, are hereby requested to make immediate payment if they would wish to avoid trouble and expence.

Thomas Murphy.

January 19.

Notice.

IT being the intention of this Governme considerable sum of Money the ensuing repairs and improvement of the George-Town, and some other Roads. Tenders f Improvements will be called for, as soon present state of such roads is received, for a survey is ordered to take place.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D

Council Office, March 16.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Town, February 26th,

(Circular)

SIR,

IN obedience to the commands of his Exc Governor, I beg leave to acquaint you ture guidance relative to the solemnization that where either parties to a Marriage res lotte Parish, or even within Ten Miles of Ch in any direction, the Marriage Licence w directed to the Rector of that Parish.—Wh reside at a distance the Licence will be dir Magistrate that may be nearest to one of t Marriage is to be solemnized by any Magis the Clergyman's District.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Fade Goff,
Deputy Provincial Secretr

To Esquire, J. P.

Chief Overseer of Road's Office, March 19th, 1819.

Government Contract.

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J. F. Holland,
Chief Overseer of Roads.

For sale,

THAT valuable Freehold Property situated on the banks of Wilmot River, containing 500 acres of excellent Land, 50 of which is in a high state of cultivation, has a very commodious Dwelling on it known by the name of

Bedeque-House,

also good Stores and Wharf, is a good situation for Business being nearly in the centre of the Island, and one of its best Harbours for Shipping,—for particulars apply to the Subscribet on the Premises.

Alexander Campbell.

Bedeque House, January 11.

To be sold,

ONE Thousand Acres of Land, situate on Township No. 3, in Prince Edward Island, the property of Mr. Theophilus Stewart, of St. Johns, Newfoundland; it is a desirable tract for Timber Speculators, Farmers, &c. Title Deeds of the above can be seen at the Registrar's Office. For further particulars apply to *JOHN STEWART.*

Charlotte-Town, January 29, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,

Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

For sale,

an excellent well built

SHALLOP,

of about 17 tons burthen, with Sails, Rigging and appurtenances, stows well, sails fast, and has good cabin accomodations,—she lies at Wilmot Creek, Bedeque. Apply to Alexander Campbell, Esq. Bedeque, or Mr. Palmer, Charlotte-Town.

March 9.

Promoti

THE Bo
Books, &
of the Society, by
Committee of Chari
purchased by the Publ
and Mr. Thomas Murphy
by Members of the Society
cretary's Office at the Court Ho

Persons desirous of becoming bers of the Society, on the origina usual terms, may leave their name the Secretary,—and well wishers t Society and its designs not desiro admission on those terms, may be mitted to a subordinate Membership on paying half a Guinea annually, and will thereby become entitled to the valuable privilege of purchasing Books and Tracts on the terms of the Society.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN STEWART,
Secretary.

N. B. In the absence of the Secretary application will please to be made to Mr. Charles Desbrisay.

Charlotte-Town, February 2d, 1819.

Supreme Court of Judicature,

RULE OF COURT.

Michaelmas Term, 59th Geo. III.

IT is ordered by the Court, That in all actions hereafter to be brought in this Court, under the Act for the trial of actions in a Summary way, or any other Act or Acts in amendment thereof, the Defendant or Defendants in such Actions shall not be compelled to answer thereto, unless he, she, or they, shall be duly served with the Process of this Court on or before the Tuesday next before the sitting of the Court.

...Kent as the ſucceſſor of his
...er. With habits altogether
...a thorough knowledge of
..., His Royal Highneſs poſ-
...e affability of manners, the
...l attention to the minutiæ of
... the ſame regard for worth
which have ſo long favour-
uiſhed the character of his
her.

Dec. 25.

...---The metropolis yeſterday
...nveloped in a fog, the moſt
...has been witneſſed for ſeveral
...ne darkneſs in the early part
... was not ſo very great as to
...ed with extraordinary incon-
...ut it gradually increaſed, and
...o'clock it became impoſſible
... an object at the diſtance of a
... The carriages and waggons
...ong the ſtreets were not diſ-
...from the flag-ways, and the
... on the latter derived very
...rom the lights in the windows
...amps, as moſt of the ſhops,
... of accidents, were ſhut, and
... the latter were extinguiſhed
...g; even thoſe which did burn
...1 but a very feeble twinkling light,
...ible until a near approach. The
...man alighted from their boxes to
... their horſes, and the link-boys
... in great numbers to offer their aſ-
...ce; but, with every poſſible care
... precautiou, the paſſengers both on
... and in carriages, ſeldom ſucceeded
... making their way without miſtakes;
...nd horſes and carriages frequently de-
viated from the ſtreets to the flag-ways,
to the imminent danger of the paſſen-
gers.---The noiſes made by the people
in the ſtreets were frightful; ſome
ſhrieking from terror when ſurpriſed by
the ſudden approach of a horſe or car-
riage, and others calling out to their fel-
low travellers, to warn them of danger,
or anxiously enquiring their way. In
many caſes, the company deſerted their
carriages, which remained ſtationary,
the coachmen not knowing where they
were. Various ſums, from half a crown
to ten ſhillings, were obtained by link-
boys, for conducting a carriage through
a ſingle ſtreet. In the theatres, the ac-
tors on the ſtage were ſcarcely viſible to
the audience; and even private houſes,
though cloſed and well furniſhed with
fires, were filled and darkened by this
unwelcome viſitor. Between eleven and
twelve o'clock, however, the rattling of
the carriages indicated its departure,
and the metropolis had nearly reſumed
its uſual appearance at that hour. The
fog, while it laſted, afforded a golden
opportunity to the thieves and pick-
pockets, of which they did not fail to
avail themſelves.

Dec. 30.

REWARDS FOR DISCOVERIES, &c. IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

By an Act paſſed in the 18th of King Geo. II, a ſum of 20,000l. was provided for the owners of any ſhip that ſhould firſt find out, and ſail through, a north-weſt paſſage from Hudſon's ſtraits to the Weſtern and Southern Oceans of America; and in the 16th of the King, the reward was extended to the diſcovery of a *northern passage*, by ſea, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and for the firſt approach, by ſea, within one degree of the North Pole. Theſe Acts are not repealed: and by a new Act of laſt Seſſion, 1818, the reward of 20,000l. is given for diſcovering a paſſage, by ſea, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; and to thoſe who ſhall firſt approach *within one* degree of the Pole, a reward of 5,000l. And to encourage attempts which may not be accompliſhed, a proportionate reward may be awarded by the Commiſſioners for diſcovery of the longitude, who are to be guided in their judgment by the inſpection of the ſhip's papers, and the Privy Council are to direct the proportions of the reward.

The regulation of the Commiſſioners' meetings are under the direction of the Council. Lord Colcheſter, Davies Gilbert, Eſq. and Colonel William Mudge, Dr. Wollaſton, Dr. Young, and Captain Kater, were appointed Commiſſioners until Jan. 1, 1820. To theſe gentlemen ſo competent to judge of the efforts of the ſhips and their reſpective companies in the late unſucceſsful expedition, the claims of all parties concerned in thoſe efforts will be conſidered.

As to the reward for approaching within one degree of the North Pole, there does not yet appear any claimant; but the efforts already made will no doubt tend to encourage future examinations; and however perfect every part of the diſcoveries made may prove, yet the oftener a coaſt is traverſed and ſounded, ſo much the more familiariſed, does the navigation become, and ſo much nearer do nations approach to the grand objects of the univerſal communications of mankind.

We are ſorry to find that the contagious fever is ſtill on the increaſe at Aberdeen; but the Committee having, through the kind interference of the Lord Lieutenant of the county, procured the uſe of the Barrack Hoſpital, in addition to the Houſe of Recovery formerly fitted up, they truſt ſoon to be able to give a more favourable report.—*Greenock Advertiſer.*

The croſs which the Duke of Wellington has received from the King of France, ſurpaſſes, in ſplendour every one of the ſame kind in Europe. It is ſaid to be worth full 25,000l. ſterling.

Lord Ellenborough's Will.—The property left by the learned Lord, we are told, exceeds 240,000l. To the preſent Lord he has bequeathed 10,000l. per annum; to the widdowed Lady 2,000l. per annum; and to each of the children, 15,000l. The houſe in St. James's ſquare, which is a freehold, is directed to be ſold, and alſo the villa at Roehampton. The late Peer gave 18,000l. for the town reſidence, but it is worth conſiderable more.

Wool.—This country is likely to receive a ſupply of the fineſt kind of wool from our colony at Botany Bay. There

...ction
...ace, and
...nd of the
... His Royal
...at, who will be
...derable addition
...nade to his income,
...an of voluntary exile
..., which, however honor-
...e to his private character,
...e viewed without pain by the
people, who naturally attach
to His Royal Highneſs' late alli-
hat give them a more than ordi-
tereſt in his reſidence among them.
... retirement of the Duke of York
the army will, we need ſcarcely ſay,
be accompanied with the deep regret of
not only every individual, who may have
had the fortune to come within the im-
mediate ſphere of his adminiſtration,
but with the general regret of the na-
tion at large. The urbanity of manners,
impartial diſcrimination, and extraor-
dinary habits of buſineſs, which His
Royal Highneſs diſplayed in this de-
partment, during a period which yields
in ſplendour of military renown to none
in Britiſh hiſtory, have juſtly endeared
him to the whole Britiſh Army, and
gained him the not leſs gratifying meed
of national approbation and eſteem.

Qualities, the ſame as thoſe which have gained the Duke of York ſo enviable a character in the command of the Army, appear to unite in recommending

was lately a conſiderable ſale of wool from that diſtant country, which averaged 11s. 6d. per lb: whilſt the beſt Spaniſh wool reaches only from 6s. to 7s. 6d. per lb. It is remarkable, that the ſheep of New Holland were originally from Spain, and the climate of the new country has proved peculiarly favourable to the improvement of their fleeces.

SPANISH AMERICA.

From Buenos Ayres.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable ſource, publiſhed in the Delaware Watchman, dated

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 2.

You will learn with ſome aſtoniſhment that the Spaniards abandoned the ſtrong hold of Talcahuano on the 3d Sept. and are gone to Lima, to defend the capital againſt the meditated invaſion by our combined armies at Chili. They have left a ſmall force, which is gone to Valdivia; but the few good Spaniſh troops ſaved from Maypu, went to Lima, towards which capital the Viceroy of Lima, has ordered 1000 men from the Spaniſh army ſtationed at lower Peru. His meaſures ſhew the greateſt alarm; indeed in an expoſe he made to the authorities in Lima, he ſays that he "fears and expects an attack from the intrepid San Martin." We have two 60 gun ſhips, one corvette, and four brigs of war at Chili; and on the 2d ult. they ſailed in ſearch of the Spaniſh expedition that ſailed from Cadiz in May laſt, for Talcahuano. Gen. San Martin croſſed the Andes for Chili; on the 20th ult. Our army at Tucuman, remains as before, excepting the movements from the armies at Chili.

P. S, We are moſt anxiously waiting for the two corvettes of Mr. Augirre; had they arrived, we would have had Lima by this time.

NEW-YORK, March 12.

THE PLAGUE.

Accounts from the Barbary States, as late as December, continue to repreſent the plague as making frightful ravages. A letter from M. Folſom, Charge des Affairs of the United States at Tunis, dated November 2d, has been received here, by which we learn, that upwards of 700 perſons a day have died at Tunis; that the Chriſtian reſidents are quarantined in their houſes, and placed in the moſt trying and dangerous ſituations; and by a later account, we learn with ſincere regret, that Richard Oglander, Eſq. His Britannic Majeſty's Conſul General at that place, a man of great worth, and in the prime of life, had fallen a victim to this dreadful malady. The plague had not reached Tripoli, but there is no doubt, from the fanaticiſm of the Muſſelmen, that it will ſoon reach that place; it may then extend to Derne and Bomba, when it will be arreſted by the Libyan Deſert. It appears, that this dreadful contagion firſt broke out at Oran, from thence it extended to Algiers, and ſo on acroſs the Atlas mountains, into the heart of Morocco, and eaſtward to Tunis; it has alſo ſpread to the weſtward and reached Conſtantine, Kairwan, and other populous towns. It is ſomewhat ſurpriſing, that with all the improvements and diſcoveries in the healing art, with all the ſcientific reſearches and experiments, which have taken in their range every diſeaſe incident to man, that no cure, no effectual remedy, has ever been diſcovered for this ſweeping peſtilence.

BOSTON, February 27.

Grand Canal from the Spanish Maine to the Pacific Ocean.

A Reſolution has been laid before the Senate of the State of Ohio, the purport of which is as follows:—That, it would be of great importance in a commercial point of view to this country in general, and to the States bordering on the Miſſiſſippi in particular, to open a canal through the Iſthmus Darien—which divides the Pacific Ocean from the Gulf of Mexico; that the long and dangerous paſſage round Cape Horn would thereby be avoided, ſhortening the diſtance about 9000 miles, from the 12th degree of north latitude, the point moſt practicable, to 55th degree of ſouth latitude, and returning north again to the ſame parallel. That it would afford an eaſy and ſhort communication with that part of the North Weſt Coaſt claimed by the U. States. It would completely lay open to the uſe and control of our government, the Whale and Seal Fiſheries in thoſe ſeas, and the Fur Trade on that coaſt, with the facility of planting and and protecting commercial colonies in thoſe immenſe and fertile regions of the Weſt. The American empire, and the commercial enterprize of free people, could and would be extended as circumſtances might require. Our fellow citizens would be enabled to participate deeply in the rich traffic of the Eaſt Indies, eſpecially as that trade could be carried on by the Whale, Seal and Furs found on the Weſtern Coaſt, thereby ſaving our ſpecie from continual exportation to a quarter of the world that has heretofore ſwallowed up the precious metals of every age and nation.

Therefore, the Reſolve requeſts the general government to endeavour to obtain the privilege from the Court of Madrid, of examining the ground and opening the canal for large veſſels from the Spaniſh Maine, acroſs the Continent at Lake Nicaragua, or ſuch other point as may be found moſt practicable.

[Previous to the war which commenced in 1793, the Britiſh Government were ſaid to have had in contemplation, the opening of a Road from Hudſon's Houſe (ſo called) to the Northern Pacific.]

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

IT being the intention of erecting a Paper Mill in Halifax, families are requested to be careful of their

Linen and Cotton Rags,

they will be taken in and a liberal price given at this Office. April 13.

Charlotte-Town,

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1819.

The latest London dates by the last Express are to the beginning of Jan. via New-York. We find nothing particularly interresting in their contents.

The Packet, with the January Mail, had not arrived at Bermuda on the 18th March. [*Halifax Journal.*

The Annual Meeting of the Pariſhoners of Charlotte Pariſh took place at the Church this day. Paul Mabey, Eſq. and Mr. Nathan Davies, were appointed Church-Wardens for the enſuing Year, and Mr. J. N. Le Page, Clerk. On Motion of Mr. P. Mabey, it was carried by a large Majority that no Funds be raiſed by Aſſeſſment for the ſupport of the Poor for the enſuing Year.

At a Meeting held in the Court-Houſe Charlotte-Town, on Saturday the 27th day of March, 1819, convened by the Sheriff purſuant to the requiſition of the Grand Jury laſt Hilary Term.

James Jackson,, Eſq. High Sheriff in the Chair,

Reſolved, That the Hon. *William Pleace*, *Francis Longworth*, *Fade Goff*, and *Paul Mabey*, Eſquires, be a Committee to prepare an Addreſs of condolence to his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, on the demiſe of Her Majeſty the Queen, a draft of which Addreſs being prepared accordingly:

Reſolved, That the ſaid Addreſs be agreed to, and be ſigned by the Chairman in behalf of the Meeting.—The Addreſs is as follows:

"*To His Royal Highneſs*

"THE PRINCE REGENT,

"The humble Addreſs of the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Iſland, North America.

"*May it please your Royal Highness,*

WE His Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Iſland, beg leave to expreſs our deep condolence on the recent melancholy event which has taken place,—the death of Her Majeſty the Queen, whoſe inestimable character and exalted virtues have rendered her; if not a pattern of perfection to her ſex, at leaſt the beſt example which they can imitate, the remembrance of which muſt long remain engraven upon the hearts of all His Majeſty's Subjects.

"We beſeech your Royal Highneſs to accept our continued aſſurances of devotion and unalterable attachment to His Majeſty's Royal Perſon and Government.

"JAMES JACKSON,
High Sheriff and Chairman.

Reſolved, That the Chairman be requeſted to wait upon His Excellency *Charles Douglass Smith*, Lieutenant Governor of this Iſland, with the ſaid Addreſs, and reſpectfully deſire His Excellency to cauſe the ſame to be preſented unto His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent.

The High Sheriff having left the Chair, *Fade Goff*, Eſq. was called thereto, when it was,

Reſolved, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to *James Jackſon*, Eſq. High Sheriff, for the promptitude with which he attended to the requiſition of the Grand Jury for calling this Meeting, and for his firm and impartial conduct in the Chair.

MARRIED.] On Sunday, 7th March laſt, in Halifax, by the Revd. Dr. Inglis, Mr. R. U. MARSTERS, to ANN relict of the late Mr. Hector M'Kay, merchant, Dornoch, Scotland.

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTE.

The Engliſh Admiral, Sir T. Hobſon, was born at Bonchurch, in the Iſle of Wight. He was left an orphan at a very early age, and apprenticed by the pariſh to a tailor, a ſpecies of employment ill ſuited to his enterpriſing ſpirit. As he was one day ſitting alone on the ſhop-board, caſting his eyes towards the ſea, he was ſtruck with the appearance of a ſquadron of men of war coming round Dennouſe; and, following the firſt impulſe of his fancy, he quitted his work and ran down to the beach, when he caſt off the painter from the firſt boat he ſaw, jumped on board and plied the oars ſo well that he quickly reached the Admiral's ſhip, where he entered as a volunteer, turned the boat adrift, and bade adieu to his native place. Early the next morning the Admiral fell in with a French ſquadron, and in a few hours a warm action commenced, which was fought on both ſides with equal bravery. During this time, Hobſon obeyed his orders with great cheerfulneſs and alacrity; but after fighting two hours he became impatient, and enquired of the ſailors what was the object for which they were contending? On being told the action muſt continue till the white flag at the enemys' head was ſtruck, he exclaimed, "Oh, if that's all, I'll ſee what I can do." At this moment the ſhips were engaged yard arm and yard arm, and obſcured in the ſmoke of the guns. Our young hero took the advantage of this circumſtance, determined either to haul down the enemy's colors, or to periſh in the attempt. He accordingly mounted the ſhrouds unperceived walked the horſe of the main yard, gained that of the French Admiral, aſcending with agility to the main-topmaſt head, ſtruck and carried off the French flag, with which he returned; and at the moment he gained his own ſhip, the Britiſh tars ſhouted 'Victory,' without any other cauſe than that the enemy's flag had diſappeared. The crew of the French ſhip, being thrown into confuſion, in conſequence of the loſs of their colors, ran from their guns, and while the admiral and officers equally ſurpriſed at the event, were endeavouring to rally them, the Britiſh tars ſeized the opportunity, boarded the veſſel and took her. Hobſon at this juncture deſcended the ſhrouds with the French admiral's flag wound round his arm, and diſplayed it triumphantly to the ſailors on the main deck, who received his prize with the utmoſt rapture and aſtoniſhment. This heroic action, being mentioned on the quarter deck, Hobſon was ordered to attend there; and the officers, far from giving him credit for his gallantry, gratified their envy by brow beating him, and threatening him with puniſhment for his audacity; but the Admiral on hearing of the exploit, obſerved a very oppoſite conduct. 'My lad (ſaid he to Hobſon) I believe you to be a very brave young man; from this day I order you to walk the quarter deck, and according to your future conduct you ſhall obtain my patronage and protection.' Hobſon ſoon convinced his patron, that the confidence ſhewn him, was not miſplaced. He went rapidly and ſatisfactorily through the ſeveral ranks of the ſervice, until he became an Admiral.

MEMORY.

A very ſingular caſe of ſudden obliteration of the deepeſt impreſſions occurred in Oxford, ſomewhat later than the middle of the laſt century. It was narrated by the late Mr. Wyndham, and the fact is well known to many perſons yet living. A woman, who was there executed, was reſtored to animation. She completely recovered her health—married—bore children—and conducted herſelf reputably through life. But the effect produced on her memory by the ſhock which her bodily frame had ſuſtained was more extraordinary. She recollected very diſtinctly up to the day of her trial, but from that day ſhe recollected nothing, and the period between her trial and and execution for ever after remained a blank in her memory. She had behaved in priſon with great compoſure and reſignation—had partaken of the Sacrament on the morning of the execution—ſung a hymn on the ſcaffold—taken a calm farewell of her friends—and betrayed no ſymptoms of terror. But all theſe ſcenes were for ever effaced from her mind—nor had ſhe ever afterwards the faineſt glimmer of recollection that ſhe had been placed in ſuch jeopardy. Her memory with regard to every thing elſe was unimpaired. It would ſeem as if the idea that poſſeſſed her mind during her impriſonment, and were uppermoſt on it, had literally been wiped away.—*Lon: pap.*

AMUSING AND SIMPLE EXPERIMENTS IN GALVANISM.

We know not any ſcience which furniſhes more experiments that are both entertaining, amuſing and uſeful, than Galvaniſm.

Experiment 1ſt. Take any ſmall bird ſuch as a linnet, whoſe life has been extinguiſhed not more than two hours, place a ſmall piece of ſilver in its mouth, and a ſmall piece of zinc or gold in its tail. Connect the two pieces with an iron wire, and the bird will immediately riſe up, and expand its wings and flutter round the room as if alive.

Eperiment 2d. Let a perſon apply a flattened piece of zinc to one of the ſurfaces of his tongue, and a flattened piece of ſilver to the other ſurface, without either of the metals touching each other: but each of them provided with a long iron wire; and by paſſing the wires in a parrallel direction through a door, behind which they are brought together and ſeparated alternately; the perſon who makes the experiment aſcertains by the taſte he feels on the tongue, the ſituation of the extremity of each of the wires.

Experiment 3d. A phenomenon, which fifteen years ago, would have been conſidered as chimerical, has likewiſe reſulted from the experiments on the Galvanic fluid. It is as follows; a nerve, originally united with ſeveral cubic lines of muſcular fleſh, indicates whether two metals are homogeneous or heterogeneous; and whether they are in a ſtate of pure regulus, or in an oxidated ſtate.... It alſo points out whether the coloration of a mineral ſubſtance depends on charcoal, or an oxidation which has taken place. The living nervous fibre, is conſequently a living anthracoſcope, a means of diſcovering charcoal, almoſt as certain as the action of iron, and that of alkalis.

Experiment 4th. Porter drank out of a pewter pot or ſilver pot, placed upon a ſerver of another metal, has a much ſtronger ſtate and richer flavor than when drank without the pot being placed upon a ſerver. If the perſon who drinks previously moiſten his hands with ſalt and water, the ſtrength and flavor of the liquid will be increaſed.

Eperiment 5th. Tea drank out of China cups with a gold rim, has a richer flavor than tea drank out of cups without a metallic rim.

Experiment 6th. A Galvanic pile or apparatus may be conſtructed out of vegetables when metals cannot be procured; thus for example, three hundred ſlices of beat, and the ſame number of horſe raddiſh, placed alternately, will form a pile as ſtrong as fifty pieces of ſilver and fifty of zinc.

Experiment 7th. Another curious and well eſtabliſhed fact connected with the theory of Galvaniſm, is, that when a fiſh, inſtantly after being taken out of the water is killed by a violent blow on the head, by which the skull is fractured, the irratability and flexibility of the muſcles are preſerved, much longer than they would have been, if it had been allowed to die with the organs of ſenſation in an entire ſtate. So very ſenſible are fiſhermen of this, that they have recourſe to the above practice, with a view to render the fiſhes they catch, ſuſceptible for a longer time to the operation called crimping. Salmon is one of the fiſhes the leaſt tenacious of life, inſomuch that after having been taken out of the water, it will ceaſe, in leſs than half an hour, to manifeſt any ſigns of vitality, provided it be not expoſed to any violence. But if, on the other hand, it receives as ſoon as it is caught, a violent blow on the head, the muſcles will continue for the ſpace of more than 12 hours, to exhibit viſible ſigns of irritability. [*Lynchburg Press.*

MARVELOUS CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

One of the moſt ſingular caſes of Hydrophobia is mentioned in a German publication on this diſeaſe by a Dr. Chriſtian Auguſtus Struve.

A Gentleman, after having killed a mad dog with his ſword, thoughtleſsly returned it into the ſcabbard. Eight years after this circumſtance, having a quarrel with two gentlemen, he wounded them both with the ſame ſword. The wounds were inconſiderable, and ſoon healed, as is frequently the caſe with thoſe occaſioned by the bite of a mad dog: but again opened, after the lapſe of three years, when the unfortunate man were ſeized with Hydrophobia and died.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1819. No. 7.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancelior and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands prorogued to Tuesday the Twenty-third day of March, instant.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Twenty-fifth day of May next, of of which all persons concerned are required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Second day of March one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

God save the King.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL Mourning to continue until the first day of April next inclusive—after which time it will not be expected to be worn except on Sundays and Levee days, until the 16th day of May, inclusive.

By Order,
Fade Goff,
Deputy Provl. Secretary.

For sale,

At the House lately occupied by Mr. George Irving, a large assortment of

Ready made Clothes,

of the first quality of Cloth, and made up to the latest fashions, a few pieces of Homespun,

ALSO,

Jamaica Rum, Leaf and Twist Tobacco,

Shoes, Silk Shawls, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or produce.

John Ferrier.

Dec. 21.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received this morning per the Schr. Success, in addition to his present supply.

Souchong Tea, Jamaica Spirits,

Jamaica Sugar, Spanish Indigo, Nails & Tacks, Leaf Tobacco, Shoes and Slippers, Powder and Shot, Chocolate, Raisins, Candles and Soap, Slates, hinges, hoes, pots and pans, knives and forks; thimbles, chalk lines, cloth and flannels, dimity and calico, crape, handkerchiefs, Almanacks for 1819, Quills, Spirits Turpentine, glauber salts, brimstone, cinnamon, pills, &c. which will be sold low for prompt payment.

The Subscriber requests all those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle the same without delay, and those who have any demands against him to present the same for adjustment.

A liberal price will be given for Furs, Wheat, Pork, Butter, &c.

Paul Mabey.

Dec. 3d, 1818.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN LE FURGY, sen. of Bedeque, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Isaac Schureman,
Caleb Schureman, } Executors.

Bedeque, Dec. 19, 1818.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT all Persons Trespassing on any part of the Estate of the late General FANNING, will be prosecuted.

By Order of the Executrixes,
Samuel Nelson.

Nov. 16, 1818.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by Note of Hand or Book Debt, are hereby requested to make immediate payment if they would wish to avoid trouble and expence.

Thomas Murphy.

January 1[illegible]

JUST PUBLISHED,

Price 1s. 8d.

A SERMON,

Delivered February 21st, 1819.

At the Methodist Chapel in this Town, on occasion of the lamented death of her late Majesty Queen Charlotte.

By ROBERT ALDER,
Methodist Missionary.

Copies of the above Sermon may be procured in this Town, at the Stores of Messrs T. & A. Desbrisay, J. & W. Pope, Mr. T. Murphy, Mr. P. Mabey, and Mr. E. Cameron. From the Rev. Mr. Strong, Methodist Missionary, or at the Store of J. & W. Pope, Bedeque.

April 24.

To be sold,

Or LET for any Term of Years,

THAT may be agreed on, and immediate possession given, A FARM containing one hundred acres of Land, of which there is about fifty acres in high cultivation. It is in a pleasant and prosperous neighbourhood situated on the North shore of this Island, at the Ponds near New London, where there is abundance of Fish at all seasons.—For particulars apply to

John Howell.

Charlotte-Town, April 24, 1819.

Notice.

IT being the intention of this Government to expend a considerable sum of Money the ensuing Summer in the repairs and improvement of the George-Town, Prince-Town, and some other Roads. Tenders for affecting such Improvements will be called for, as soon as a report of present state of such roads is received, for which purpose a survey is ordered to take place.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

Council Office, March 16.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Charlotte-Town, February 26th, 1819.

(Circular)

SIR,

IN obedience to the commands of his Excellency the Lt. Governor, I beg leave to acquaint you for your future guidance relative to the solemnization of Marriages, that where either parties to a Marriage reside in Charlotte Parish, or even within Ten Miles of Charlotte-Town in any direction, the Marriage Licence will always be directed to the Rector of that Parish.—When the Parties reside at a distance the Licence will be directed to the Magistrate that may be nearest to one of them, but no Marriage is to be solemnized by any Magistrate within the Clergyman's District.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Fade Goff,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

To Esquire, J. P.

For sale,

THAT valuable Freehold Property situated on the banks of Wilmot River, containing 500 acres of excellent Land, 50 of which is in a high state of cultivation, has a very commodious Dwelling on it known by the name of

Bedeque-House,

also good Stores and Wharf, is a good situation for Business being nearly in the centre of the Island, and one of its best Harbours for Shipping,—for particular apply to the Subscriber on the Premises.

Alexander Campbell.

Bedeque House, January 17.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,
Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

For sale,

an excellent well built

SHALLOP,

of about 17 tons burthen, with Sails, Rigging and appurtenances, stows well, sails fast, and has good cabin accomodations,—she lies at Wilmot Creek, Bedeque. Apply to Alexander Campbell, Esq. Bedeque, or Mr. Palmer, Charlotte-Town.

March 9.

Chief Overseer of Road's Office, March 28, 1819.

Notice.

PRIOR to commencing the Statute Labour for the present Year, and not to interfere with ground under seed,—timely Notice is now given to Persons having Fences erected on the Roads to remove the same immediately, so as to admit the the Road to have its full and proper width being 60 feet, under pain of being fined 40s. and having the same removed at the expense of the Delinquent, and all Persons making Encroachments on the Road, or placing Obstructions by throwing Roots of Trees, Stones, &c. thereon, or having Swinging Gates or Bars across the Road, will be duly prosecuted according to Law.

J. F. HOLLAND,
Chief Overseer of Roads.

LEFT

IN *the Store of Messrs. L. & A. Cambridge, some time last Summer a small Bale of Woollens, any Person claiming it and proving property may have the same by making application as above.*

April 10*th* 1819.

A few Bushels of
PRIME ENGLISH WHEAT,
may be had if applied for soon.

SOCIETY FOR
Promoting Christian knowledge.

THE Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, School Books, and Tracts, of the Society, belonging to the District Committee of Charlotte-Town, may be purchased by the Public at Mr. Pleace's and Mr. Thomas Murphy's Stores, and by Members of the Society at the Secretary's Office at the Court House.

Persons desirous of becoming Members of the Society, on the original and usual terms, may leave their names with the Secretary,—and well wishers to the Society and its designs not desirous of admission on those terms, may be admitted to a subordinate Membership on paying half a Guinea annually, and will thereby become entitled to the valuable privilege of purchasing Books and Tracts on the terms of the Society.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN STEWART,
Secretary.

N. B. In the absence of the Secretary application will please to be made to Mr. Charles Desbrisay.

Charlotte-Town, February 2d, 1819.

Supreme Court of Judicature,
RULE OF COURT.

Michaelmas Term, 59th Geo. III.

IT is ordered by the Court, That in all actions hereafter to be brought in this Court, under the Act for the trial of actions in a Summary way, or any other Act or Acts in amendment thereof, the Defendant or Defendants in such Actions shall not be compelled to answer thereto unless he, she, or they, shall be duly served with the Process of this Court on or before the Tuesday next before the sitting of the Court.

United States of America,

BOSTON, February 6.

BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the the King of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, was made and concluded at London, on the 20th day of Oct. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by Albert Gallatin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of France, and Richard Rush, their Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of His Britannic Majesty and the Right Honorable Fredrick John Robinson, Treasurer for His Majesty's Navy, and President of the Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, and Henry Goulburn, Esq. one of the Under Secretaries of State; fully authorized and empowered by their respective Governments. And whereas the said Convention was duly ratified by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on the behalf of his Britannic Majesty, on the second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen; and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, on the 28th January following: And whereas the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged, in the city of Washington, on the thirtieth day of the present month of January, by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State of the United States, on the part of the United States, and the Right Honorable Charles Bagot, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States, on the part of His Britannic Majesty; the articles of which Convention are, word for word, as follow:

The United States of America, and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, desirous to cement the good understanding which happily subsists between them, have, for that purpose, named their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say; The President of the United States, on his part, has appointed Albert Gallatin, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France; and Richard Rush, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of His Britannic Majesty: And His Majesty has appointed the Right Honorable Frederick John Robinson, Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, and President of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations; and Henry Goulburn, Esq. one of his Majesty's Under Secretaries of State: who afrer having exchanged their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

Article 1. Whereas differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States, for the inhabitants thereof to take, dry and cure fish, on certain coasts, bays, harbours and creeks, of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting powers, that the Inhabitants of the said United States shall have, forever, in common with the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind, on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland, which extends from Cape Ray, to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbours and creeks, from Mount Jolly, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Straights of Bellisle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coasts, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay Company: And that the American fishermen shall also have liberty, forever, to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks, of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, hereabove described, and of the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled without previous agreement for such purpose, with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground. And the United States hereby renounce forever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish, on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above mentioned limits: Provided however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbours for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

Article 2. It is agreed that a line drawn from the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, or if the said point shall not be in the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, then that a line drawn from the said point due north or south, as the case may be, until the said line shall intersect the said parallel of north latitude and from the point of such intersection due west along and with the said parallel, shall be the line of demarcation between the territories of the United States and those of his Britannic Majesty, and that the said line shall form the northern boundary of the said territories of the United States and the southern boundary of the territories of his Britannic Majesty, from the Lake of the Woods to the Stony Mountains.

Art. 3. It is agreed, that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years, from the date of the signature of the present convention, to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the two powers: it being well understood, that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties may have to any part of the said country, nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other power or State to any part of the said country; the only object of the high contracting parties, in that respect, being to prevent disputes and differences amongst themselves.

Art. 4. All the provisions of the convention "to regulate the commerce between the territories of the United States and of his Britannic Majesty," concluded at London, on the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, with the exception of the clause which limited its duration to four years, and excepting, also, so far as the same was affected by the declaration of his Majesty respecting the island of St. Helena, are hereby extended and continued in force for the term of ten years from the date of the siguature of the present Convention, in the same manner as if all the provisions of the said Convention were herein specially recited.

Art. 5. Whereas it was agreed by the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, that "All territory, places, and possessions, whatsoever, taken by either party from the other during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this Treaty, excepting only the Islands herein after mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery, or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, or any slaves, or other private property;" and whereas, under the aforesaid article, the United States claim for the citizens, and as their private property, the restitution of or full compensation for, all slaves, who at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty, were in any territory, places, or possessions, whatsoever, directed by the said Treaty to be restored to the United States, but then still occupied by the British forces, whether such slaves were, at the date aforesaid, on shore, or on board any British vessel lying in waters within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States: and whereas differences have arisen, whether, by the true intent and meaning of the aforesaid article of the Treaty of Ghent, the United States are entitled to the restoration of, or full compensation for all, or any slaves, as above described, the high contracting parties hereby agree to refer the said differences to some friendly

Sovereign, or State, to be named for that purpose; and the high contracting parties further engage to consider the decision of such friendly Sovereign or State to be final and conclusive on all the matters referred.

Art. 6 This Convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and by his Britannic Majesty, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on the said United States, and on his Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this date, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have hereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at London, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

[L. S.] ALBERT GALLATIN.
[L. S.] RICHARD RUSH.
[L. S.] FRED. JOHN ROBINSON.
[L. S.] HENRY GOULBURN.

Now therefore be it known, that I, JAMES MUNROE, President of the United States, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end, that the same and every clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled, with good faith, by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have here-
[L. S.] unto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this thirteenth day of January; in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and of Independence the forty-third.

JAMES MUNROE.

By the President,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *Sec. of State.*

BOSTON, Feb. 27.

There is a recommendation in the London Courier, well deserving of attention, that the bodies of Suicides should by law be delivered up to the Surgeons for dissection---and it is further recommended in the New-York Commercial Advertiser that the same should be done with the bodies of those who may be killed in duels. We think the number of duels and suicides, would be reduced in consequence of such a law.

The neglect of the Vacine is producing serious evils in several cities in Europe. Before the citizens are aware, the Small Pox spreads itself, with the loss of many precious lives, which by seasonable prudence might have been preserved.

ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

From some *secret cause*, it appears another settlement is growing out of the prairie settlement of Morris Birkbeck. Several who went to join him, have now formed a "New English Settlement," about fifty miles distant from the prairies, and within ten miles of the Ohio river. A Mr. Currie, from Wellingbro, England, has purchased 10,000 acres of land, and intends going to England early this spring to bring out agriculturists, to settle upon it. Thirty-six quarter sections are also entered by Pensylvannia families, (Quakers) near the spot, and a great number of families are going out to settle thereon. The account states, that there are almost daily arrivals of persons emigrating or migrating into these western wilds.

LONDON,

Nov. 16.

Act of Parliament, for confining the Person of Bonaparte to the Island of St. Helena.

By the following provision in the Act for confirming Bonaparte in St. Helena, it will be seen that any attempt to rescue him, is made a capital offence:—

"And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, being a subject or subjects of, or owing allegiance to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, the said Napoleon Bonaparte, or in any attempt the escape from such custody as aforesaid, or from any limits or bounds wherein he now is or at any time hereafter shall or may be detained and kept in custody as aforesaid, or in which he shall or may be suffered to go at large within the limits of any island or country, territory or place, or within the limits of any districts, or bounds within any island or country, territory or place, upon parole or without parole, all and every such person or persons so offending, shall, upon being convicted thereof, be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall *suffer death*, as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.

The Sultan Kattegary, well known in the religious world as the Tartar Prince who a few years ago became a convert to the Christian faith, has for some time resided in Edinburgh, and is now on a visit to Dunsinnane-house. He attended and received the Sacrement of the Lord's Supper in the middle church of Perth on Sabbath last. He is about 28 years of age, and has an extremely interesting appearance. His countenance is mild and expressive, his manners modest and pleasing, and his conversation rational and manly. He speaks the English language with remarkable fluency.

Dr. Halloran was on Saturday removed from Newgate to the Hulks at Woolwich, preparatory to transportation for seven years. He was conveyed in a post-chaise, by Mr. Brown, the Governor. On Mr. Brown's leaving him at the hulks, he expressed his gratitude and thanks for the kindness and attention he had experienced during his confinement in Newgate.---It will be recollected that this gentleman was sentenced to seven years' transportation for defrauding the revenue in the amount of *ten pence*:—"Laws, like cobwebs, catch small flies only."

Dec. 17.

By a letter from Cairo, dated the 16th October, published at Florence by Osman Ago, a General in the service of the Viceroy of Egypt, it appears that the Wechabites had been again totally defeated, and their Caliph or Prince Abdallah, with all his family, had been taken prisoners by Ibrahim Pacha, the son of the Viceroy.

We have received Dutch and Hamburg Mails this morning, bringing papers respectively to the 16th and 18th inst.

CADIZ, Dec. 2.

The following is a list of the ships of war at present fitting out in this port, for the American expedition: these forces are under the orders of Brigadier Don Francis Maurelle, an able officer, who, to the experience and wisdom of his mature age, unites all the energy of youth:—

Ships of war 74 guns each—The Ferdinand VII. the Northern Eagle, the Lubeck, and the Alexander. These four ships were of the number of those composing the squadron purchased of Russia.

Frigates—Three of 44 guns each; La Emere, La Mercurio and Ligera—two of 36 guns each; La Prouta and La Vica; making in all five frigates, the four last of which were purchased of Russia.

Sloops of War—La Fame, 24 guns, and the Diamond of 20 guns.

Brigantine—L'Hiena, of 16 guns.

This fleet is on the point of being augmented by some ships and brigs, and 24 gun-boats. The light forces will be commanded by the major d'Escadre D. Joseph Primo Exvena.

Charlotte-Town,

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1819.

—Arrived on Saturday last, (off the Harbour) the Brig Norfolk Hero, Kerton, from London. This vessel left London upon the 1st April, and is consigned to Messrs. D. M'Kay & Co.

We understand she brought Papers to the 29th March, but we have been refused the use of them upon grounds entirely novel in such cases, and which we deem unnecessary to mention at present. Although we are assured the Papers are detained from us from no personal motives, yet we much regret that, (at this season, after so great a lapse of time since European accounts have reached us and the public expectation is consequently upon eager enquiry,) we are unable to lay their contents before our Readers.

Arrived Schr. Hope, Robinson.

For sale, cheap for cash,
a few puncheons of
Excellent Spirits,
apply to *John Le Page.*
April 24.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

IT being the intention of erecting a Paper Mill in Halifax, families are requested to be careful of their
Linen and Cotton Rags,
they will be taken in and a liberal price given at this Office. April 18.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a return from the Register's Office it appears that the following Town and Pasture Lots in the several Towns and Royalties of this Island, remain ungranted and are now the property of the Crown, to wit:

In the Town and Royalty of Charlotte-Town.

TOWN LOTS.

First Hundred.—4, 17, 33, 34, 67, 92, 93, 94, 99, 100.

Second Hundred.—10, 35, 38, 43, 48, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 84, 85, 96.

Third Hundred.—3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 18, 19, 23, 27, 28, 35, 38, 39, 56, 57, 59, 61, 62, 67, 68, 72, 73, 77, 79, 86, 87.

Fourth Hundred.—5, 11, 21, 28, 31, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 68, 69, 80, 89, 90, 95, 96, 97, 100.

Fifth Hundred.—1, 21, 22, 29, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 51, 59, 61, 71, 72, 77, 78, 80, 84, 87, 88, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

COMMON LOTS.

No. 25, 33.

PASTURE LOTS.

No. 11, 18, 34, 41, 42, 62, 63, 69, 71, 72, 82, 93, 107, 114, 124, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 147, 148, 167, 172, 173, 175, 185, 188, 189, 208, 210, 212, 213, 218, 220, 221, 222, 223, 230, 239, 240, 242, 247, 258, 259, 261, 264, 267, 268, 271, 274, 280, 282, 285, 287, 290, 291, 297, 299, 300, 307, 314, 315, 316, 327, 330, 331, 332, 334, 335, 338, 341, 343, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 355, 362, 363, 364, 366, 372, 374, 375, 376, 382, 383, 386, 387, 396, 403, 404, 406, 409, 411, 413, 415, 420, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 429, 431, 432, 433, 437, 438, 441, 442, 452, 455, 456, 459, 460, 461, 462, 464, 465, 466, 470, 471, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 482, 483, 485, 487, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 502, 503, 504, 505, 510, 511, 512, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 550, 553, 555, 557, 563, 564, 565, 566, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 576, 557, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592.

In the Town and Royalty of George-Town.

TOWN LOTS.

A 1*st Range*, No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
A 2*d Range*, No. 2, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
A 3*d range*, No. 5, to 16, inclusive.
A 4*th range*, No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, to 16, inclusive.
B 1*st range*, No. 1, to 16, inclusive.
B 2*d range*, No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, to 16 inclusive.
B 3*d range*, No. 2, to 16, inclusive.
B 4*th range*, No. 1, to 16 inclusive.
C 1*st range*, No. 1, to 16 inclusive.
C 2*d range*, No. 1, to 16, inclusive.
C 3*d range*, No. 1, to 20 inclusive,
C 4*th range*, No. 1, to 16, inclusive.

PASTURE LOTS.

No. 3, 11, 12, 14, to 20 inclusive, 22, 23, 28, to 45 inclusive, 48, 51, 53, to 75, inclusive, 77, to 89, inclusive, 91, to 102 inclusive, 106, to 118 inclusive, 122, to 172 inclusive, 174, to 405 inclusive.

In the Town and Royalty of Prince-Town.

TOWN LOTS.

A 1*st row*, 1*st division*, No. 3, 4, 8.
A 1*st row*, 2*d division*, No. 2, 5.
B 2*d row*, 1*st* *do.* No. 1, 2.
B 2*d row*, 2*d* *do.* No. 1.
B 2*d row*, 3*d* *do.* No. 2, 4.
B 2*d row*, 4*th* *do.* No, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8.
B 2*d row*, 5*th* *do.* No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
C 3*d row*, 1*st* *do.* No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
C 3*d row*, 2*d* *do.* No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7.
C 3*d row*, 3*d* *do.* No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
C 3*d row*, 4*th* *do.* No. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
C 3*d row*, 5*th* *do.* No. 1, 2, 3, 4.
D 4*th row*, 2*d* *do.* No. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
D 4*th row*, 3*d* *do.* No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
D 4*th row*, 4*th* *do.* No. 2 to 8 inclusive.
D 4*th row*, 5*th* *do.* No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
D 4*th row*, 6*th* *do.* No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
E 5*th row*, 1*st* *do.* No. 2, 6.
E 5*th row*, 2*d* *do.* No. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8.
E 5*th row*, 3*d* *do.* No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
E 5*th row*, 4*th* *do.* No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
E 5*th row*, 5*th* *do.* No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
E 5*th row*, 6*th* *do.* No. 6, 7, 8.
F 6*th row*, 1*st* *do.* No. 1, 2.
F 6*th row*, 2*d* *do.* No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
F 6*th row*, 3*d* *do.* No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
F 6*th row*, 4*th* *do.* No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
F 6*th row*, 5*th* *do.* No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
G 7*th row*, 1*st* *do.* No. 5, 6.
G 7*th row*, 2*d* *do.* No. 1 to 8 inclusive,
G 7*th row*, 3*d* *do.* No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
G 7*th row*, 4*th* *do.* No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
G 7*th row*, 5*th* *do.* No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
H 8*th row*, 1*st* *do.* No. 3, 7, 8.
H 8*th row*, 2*d* *do.* No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
H 8*th row*, 3*d* *do.* No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
H 8*th row*, 4*th* *do.* No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
H 8*th row*, 5*th* *do.* No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
H 8*th row*, 6*th* *do.* No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
H 8*th row*, 7*th* *do.* No. 1 to 8 inclusive.

PASTURE LOTS.

No. 8, 19, 21, 22, 23, 35, 38, 40, 42, 43, 46, 55, 60, 62 to 67 inclusive, 77, 83, 84, 86, 89, 91, 93, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100, 105, 106, 111, 112, 115, 117, 118, 119, 126, 128, 129, 133, 134, 137, 142, 143, 151, 152, 157, 159, 160, 162, 163, 165, 171, 178, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 194, 195, 197, 199 to 203 inclusive, 209 to 213 inclusive, 215, 218, 219, 220, 121, 222, 226, 229, 232, 234, 235, 236, 238, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 250, 251, 252, 260 to 264 inclusive, 267 to 272 inclusive, 274, 275, 277, 279 to 283 inclusive, 286, 287, 288, 294, 296 to 307 inclusive, 309 to 317 inclusive, 319 to 326 inclusive, 328, to 333 inclusive, 335, 338, 339, 340, 345.

AND WHEREAS it is apprehended, that many of the said Town and Pasture Lots *have been, and now are, under improvement, and occupied by various Persons*, and it being deemed highly expedient that the most correct information that can be obtained should be received in that behalf. I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council to issue this Proclamation calling upon *all such Persons* who are resident within this Island, to give in to the Private Secretary's Office on or before the first day of July next, ensuing, a particular specification of the Title under which they occupy or claim a right to any of the said herein before recited Town and Pasture Lots. And further that all such Persons who may be resident *out of* this Island to give in a like specification into the said Office on or before the first day of November next, in order that the Government may be enabled to adopt such proceedings thereon, as to Justice and the Rights of the Crown may appertain.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Sixth day of April one thousand eight hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF,

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NOTHING MARVELLOUS THESE DAYS!

As a caution to persons not to drink water in the dark without knowing it to be pure, we mention the following singular circumstance, which we know to be substantially correct:—A young lady of our acquaintance a daughter of a respectable attorney, has for some time past, been afflicted with an unusual cough, and was fearful that it would terminate in a consumption. However the cause has been removed, and her mind relieved but not until she had coughed from her throat a living frog! about as large as a persons thumb. She probably swallowed the egg while drinking.

[*Newtown Tel.*

Died, in England, Dec. 1818, aged 93, Mr. Curtois, hair-dresser; one of the largest proprietors of Bank and East-India stock in the United Kingdom; he has left upwards of £300,000 sterl. About 20 years ago the then celebrated Maria Theresa Phipoe, made an awkward attempt to defraud him of £2000; but the votary of Plutus had the good luck to escape the machinations of that ill-fated woman. Some years since the late Lord Gage meeting him at the Court Room of the India House—"Ah, Curtois," said his Lordship, "what brings you here?"—"to give my *votes*," was the reply;—"What are you a Proprietor?"—most certainly."—"And more than one?"—"Yes, my Lord, I have FOUR!"—"Aye, indeed; why then before you take the book, pray be kind enough to *pin up my curls!*" With which *modest* request the Proprietor of four votes, equal to £10,000 sterl. readily complied.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1819. No. 11.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a return from the Register's Office it appears that the following Town and Pasture Lots in the several Towns and Royalties of this Island, remain ungranted and are now the property of the Crown, to wit:

In the Town and Royalty of Charlotte-Town.

TOWN LOTS.

First Hundred.—4, 17, 33, 34, 67, 92, 93, 94, 99, 100.

Second Hundred.—10, 35, 38, 43, 48, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 84, 85, 96.

Third Hundred.—3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 18, 19, 23, 27, 28, 35, 38, 39, 56, 57, 59, 61, 62, 67, 68, 72, 73, 77, 79, 86, 87.

Fourth Hundred.—5, 11, 21, 28, 31, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 68, 69, 80, 89, 90, 95, 96, 97, 100.

Fifth Hundred.—1, 21, 22, 29, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 51, 59, 61, 71, 72, 77, 78, 80, 84, 87, 88, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

COMMON LOTS.

No. 25, 33.

PASTURE LOTS.

No. 11, 18, 34, 41, 42, 62, 63, 69, 71, 72, 82, 93, 107, 114, 124, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 147, 148, 167, 172, 173, 175, 185, 188, 189, 208, 210, 212, 213, 218, 220, 221, 222, 223, 230, 239, 240, 242, 247, 258, 259, 261, 264, 267, 268, 271, 274, 280, 282, 285, 287, 290, 291, 297, 299, 300, 307, 314, 315, 316, 327, 330, 331, 332, 334, 335, 338, 341, 343, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 355, 362, 363, 364, 366, 372, 374, 375, 376, 382, 383, 386, 387, 396, 403, 404, 406, 409, 411, 413, 415, 420, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 429, 431, 432, 433, 437, 438, 441, 442, 452, 455, 456, 459, 460, 461, 462, 464, 465, 466, 470, 471, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 482, 483, 485, 487, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 502, 503, 504, 505, 510, 511, 512, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 550, 553, 555, 557, 563, 564, 565, 566, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 576, 557, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592.

In the Town and Royalty of George-Town.

TOWN LOTS.

A 1*st Range*, No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

A 2*d Range*, No. 2, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

A 3*d range*, No. 5, to 16, inclusive.

A 4*th range*, No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, to 16, inclusive.

B 1*st range*, No. 1, to 16, inclusive.

B 2*d range*, No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, to 16 inclusive.

B 3*d range*, No. 2, to 16, inclusive.

B 4*th range*, No. 1, to 16 inclusive.

C 1*st range*, No. 1, to 16 inclusive.

C 2*d range*, No. 1, to 16, inclusive.

C 3*d range*, No. 1, to 20 inclusive,

C 4*th range*, No. 1, to 16, inclusive.

PASTURE LOTS.

No. 3, 11, 12, 14, to 20 inclusive, 22, 23, 28, to 45 inclusive, 48, 51, 53, to 75, inclusive, 77, to 89, inclusive, 91, to 102 inclusive, 106, to 118 inclusive, 122, to 172 inclusive, 174, to 405 inclusive.

In the Town and Royalty of Prince-Town.

TOWN LOTS.

A	1*st row*,	1*st division*,	No. 3, 4, 8.
A	1*st row*,	2*d division*,	No. 2, 5.
B	2*d row*,	1*st* do.	No. 1, 2.
B	2*d row*,	2*d* do.	No. 1.
B	2*d row*,	3*d* do.	No. 2, 4.
B	2*d row*,	4*th* do.	No, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8.
B	2*d row*,	5*th* do.	No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
C	3*d row*,	1*st* do.	No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
C	3*d row*,	2*d* do.	No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7.
C	3*d row*,	3*d* do.	No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
C	3*d row*,	4*th* do.	No. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
C	3*d row*,	5*th* do.	No. 1, 2, 3, 4.
D	4*th row*,	2*d* do.	No. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
D	4*th row*,	3*d* do.	No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
D	4*th row*,	4*th* do.	No. 2 to 8 inclusive.
D	4*th row*,	5*th* do.	No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
D	4*th row*,	6*th* do.	No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
E	5*th row*,	1*st* do.	No. 2, 6.
E	5*th row*,	2*d* do.	No. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8.
E	5*th row*,	3*d* do.	No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
E	5*th row*,	4*th* do.	No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
E	5*th row*,	5*th* do.	No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
E	5*th row*,	6*th* do.	No. 6, 7, 8.
F	6*th row*,	1*st* do.	No. 1, 2.
F	6*th row*,	2*d* do.	No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
F	6*th row*,	3*d* do.	No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
F	6*th row*,	4*th* do.	No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
F	6*th row*,	5*th* do.	No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
G	7*th row*,	1*st* do.	No. 5, 6.
G	7*th row*,	2*d* do.	No. 1 to 8 inclusive,
G	7*th row*,	3*d* do.	No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
G	7*th row*,	4*th* do.	No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
G	7*th row*,	5*th* do.	No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
H	8*th row*,	1*st* do.	No. 3, 7, 8.
H	8*th row*,	2*d* do,	No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
H	8*th row*,	3*d* do.	No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
H	8*th row*,	4*th* do.	No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
H	8*th row*,	5*th* do.	No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
H	8*th row*,	6*th* do.	No. 1 to 8 inclusive.
H	8*th row*,	7*th* do.	No. 1 to 8 inclusive.

PASTURE LOTS.

No. 8, 19, 21, 22, 23, 35, 38, 40, 42, 43, 46, 55, 60, 62 to 67 inclusive, 77, 83, 84, 86, 89, 91, 93, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100, 105, 106, 111, 112, 115, 117, 118, 119, 126, 128, 129, 133, 134, 137, 142, 143, 151, 152, 157, 159, 160, 162, 163, 165, 171, 178, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 194, 195, 197, 199 to 203 inclusive, 209 to 213 inclusive, 215, 218, 219, 220, 121, 222, 226, 229, 232, 234, 235, 236, 238, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 250, 251, 252, 260 to 264 inclusive, 267 to 272 inclusive, 274, 275, 277, 279 to 283 inclusive, 286, 287, 288, 294, 296 to 307 inclusive, 309 to 317 inclusive, 319 to 326 inclusive, 328, to 333 inclusive, 335, 338, 339, 340, 345.

AND WHEREAS it is apprehended, that many of the said Town and Pasture Lots *have been, and now are, under improvement, and occupied by various Persons*, and it being deemed highly expedient that the most correct information that can be obtained should be received in that behalf. I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council to issue this Proclamation calling upon *all such Persons* who are resident within this Island, to give in to the Private Secretary's Office on or before the first day of July next, ensuing, a particular specification of the Title under which they occupy or claim a right to any of the said herein before recited Town and Pasture Lots. And further that all such Persons who may be resident *out of* this Island to give in a like specification into the said Office on or before the first day of November next, in order that the Government may be enabled to adopt such proceedings thereon, as to Justice and the Rights of the Crown may appertain.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Sixth day of April one thousand eight hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Dep, Provl. Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by Note of Hand or Book Debt, are hereby requested to make immediate payment if they would wish to avoid trouble and expence.

Thomas Murphy.

January 14.

For sale, cheap for cash,

a few puncheons of

Excellent Spirits,

apply to *John Le Page.*

April 24.

To be sold,

Or LET for any Term of Years,

THAT may be agreed on, and immediate possession given, A FARM containing one hundred acres of Land, of which there is about fifty acres in high cultivation. It is in a pleasant and prosperous neighbourhood situated on the North shore of this Island, at the Ponds near New London, where there is abundance of Fish at all seasons.—For particulars apply to

John Howell.

Charlotte-Town, April 24, 1819.

Foreign Intelligence.

COPENHAGEN, March 27.

We hear that two Engliſh merchants have obtained permiſſion to eſtabliſh a great corn magazine in Callemborg. The intention is ſaid to be to have at all times a large ſtock of corn in this magazine, purchaſed in the ports of the Baltic, in order, when the importation of corn in England is permitted for a time, to be able immediately to ſend large ſupplies to that Kingdom; becauſe when the ſupplies are drawn, directly from the ports of the Baltic, the veſſels cannot arrive with their cargoes in England till it is too late, and the moſt favourable time of corn market is over.

PARIS, April 8.

It has been ſtated in one of the Journals, that an attempt was in agitation to make away with the Emperor of Auſtria by poiſon, while journeying to Italy. This plot is attributed to the ſect of the Carbonari, who predominate at Mantua; and it is added, as before ſtated, that the conſummation of the crime had only been prevented by a diſcloſure juſt half an hour before it was to have taken effect. The ſilence of the Italian papers on this ſubject by no means diſproves the alleged fact; but our private correſpondence is, we muſt ſay, equally ſilent. We own, however, that we ſhould not be ſurpriſed to find the rumour of the plot confirmed; ſince it is ſo conſonant with the pretended regenerators of Europe, who attempted to compel the Sovereign to ſign declarations on their behalf in Belgium, and who in Germany ſtill venture to poinard thoſe writers who have unmasked their deſigns.

BARCELONA, March 11.

The proceedings carried on againſt the abettors and accomplices of General Lacy and Milans, were concluded eight days ago, when ſeveral perſons received ſentence of death. The acts of the procedure have been tranſmitted to Madrid, to receive the ſanction of the King. The formality is preſcribed by the laws of the country; the authority of the King is required, whenever there is a queſtion as to inflicting the puniſhment of death. It is thought, that the clemency of his Majeſty will be exerciſed in favour of the unfortunate individuals.

LONDON,

April 6.

A fact of great public importance was ſtated yeſterday, by Lord Harrowby. It was this—that the Bank is at preſent in poſſeſſion of treaſure fully equal to the diſcharge of all its engagements.

THE REVENUE.—The difference between the quarters ending April 5, in this year, and in the laſt, is more than £232,000 in favour of the preſent year; the difference between the whole years, ending reſpectively on April 5, is more than £1,800,000.

A Proclamation, in Tueſday night's Gazette, notifies the delivery to the Bank of England, (from the Mint,) for the uſe of his Majeſty's ſubjects, a coinage of Crown pieces, which are, by this Proclamation, to paſs as the lawful coin of the Realm as of the value of *five ſhillings*, in all payments and tranſactions of money.

April 10.

THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horſe Guards, 5th April, 1819.

It has been repreſented to his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, that Lieutenant Thomas Hasker, and Enſign Edward Ring, who have recently been placed on the half-pay from the 55th regt. have groſsly inſulted and challenged Lieut. Colonel Frederick, commanding that regiment, upon the grounds of his conduct towards them in his capacity of commanding officer, while they were on full pay under his orders.

"As it would be highly injurious to the diſcipline of the ſervice to permit the notion to paſs with impunity, that when an officer is placed on half-pay, he ſhall feel at liberty to ſet aſide all the reſtraints of decorum and ſubordination, indulging feelings of perſonal reſentment toward his former commanding officer, his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majeſty, has been pleaſed to command, that his diſpleaſure upon this flagrant act of miſconduct, ſhall be marked by eraſing the names of Lieutenant Thomas Hasker, and Enſign Edward Ring from the liſt of the army."

"The Prince Regent in the name and behalf of his Majeſty, has alſo been pleaſed to command, that as Lieutenant Richard William Lambrecht, on the half-pay of the 3d Garriſon Battalion, who was the bearer of the challenge from Enſign Ring to Lieutenant Colonel Frederick, appears to have been equally culpable, his name ſhall in like manner, be eraſed from the liſt of the army."

The Commander in Chief has received the Prince Regent's commands to promulgate to the army the above declaration of his Royal Highneſs's pleaſure on the ſubject of Lieutenant Thos. Hasker, and Enſign Edward Ring, and of Lieutenant Richard William Lambrecht, in order that officers on half-pay may be ſenſible, that whenever they ſo far forget their duty as to give vent to feelings of perſonal animoſity and reſentment againſt their former commanding officer on the grounds of their conduct towards them in his official capacity during the time they were ſerving under his command they will not fail to draw upon themſelves the Royal diſpleaſure to the ſame extent as is hereby expreſſed againſt the individuals to whom this order eſpecially applies.

The Commander in Chief has it further in command to expreſs his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent's approbation of the line of conduct adopted on this occaſion by Lieutenant Colonel Frederick, and to declare, that any officer, who ſhall prove ſo unmindful of what is due to his ſtation, and ſo regardleſs of military diſcipline, as to accept a challenge given on grounds ſimilar to thoſe on which theſe officers preſumed to challenge their former Commander, will incur his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent's higheſt diſpleaſure.

By Command of his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief,

HENRY CALVERT, Adjutant General.

Parliament is arrived at the Eaſter receſs, unuſually late in the year, but without a proportionate advancement in the diſpatch of public buſineſs. Many ſubjects of national policy, involving the higheſt intereſt of the community, have come before it, but in almoſt none has any progreſs been made.

The univerſal voice of the country,—the cry of the public heart, demanded an enquiry into, and reviſion of, our Criminal Juriſprudence, as it is written, and as it is executed; compriſing the growth of miſery and crime, the mutual action and re-action between delinquency and puniſhment, the condition of priſoners throughout the United Kingdom; and the developement of the influences, and adjuſtment, of the proper relations, by which all theſe arduous ſubjects are interwoven with each other, yet, all we know, is, that two Committees have been appointed, the one under the auſpices of Lord Caſtlereagh, the other under the conduct of Sir J. Mackintoſh, and that the former had one ſitting.

The Law between Debtor and Creditor remains in a ſtate of complete ſuſpenſe, which muſt affect trade not a little.

The Privileges of Parliament, and the Purity of Election, have occupied a conſiderable portion of time, which was far from miſapplied; and the Houſe of Commons has, on this delicate and intereſting matter, diſcharged its public duty with honor and independence.

April 12.

Paris Papers to Saturday laſt have arrived to-day. It is ſtated to be the intention of the Government to convoke the Electoral Colleges at the end of the preſent Seſſion, that the Chamber of Deputies may be enabled to aſſiſt at the ceremony of the Coronation of Louis XVIII, in Auguſt next, and alſo to vote the ſupplies ſtill required in conſequence of the delay of the projected law for fixing the new period of the Financial Year. Nothing has tranſpired in the Chambers ſince Thurſday.

The Second Chamber of the kingdom of Bavaria had an intereſting diſcuſſion on the 31ſt ult. It aroſe on a motion of M. Behr for the eſtabliſhment of Tribunals of Honor to prevent Duelling.

COBLENTZ, March 27.

There is a great deal of activity at preſent in our city and its environs. Several thouſand workmen are employed upon the fortifications, and their number is to be ſtill increaſed: if the work is proſecuted in this manner, it may be taken for certain that Coblentz will be placed before the winter in a condition to hold out a ſiege. The ſtone bridge, which forms a communication between the two banks of the Moſelle, is repairing and inſtead of the draw-bridge, which is now in the Rhine, a permanent bridge

is to be made next month, for which the veſſels are already prepared.

The reports both in the City and at the Weſt end of the Town, reſpecting the health of his Majeſty, are, we regret to ſtate, of an alarming kind.

On Saturday afternoon, the Officers and men belonging to the Royal Sovereign yacht went on board her at Deptford, when a ſupply of proviſions, &c. were put on board. She was expected to drop down the River yeſterday, to proceed to Calais, in readineſs to bring the Duke and Ducheſs of Kent to England, with their ſuites, who are expected in a week or ten days.

The return of Mr. Stokoe, ſurgeon of the Conqueror, and lately medical attendant on Bonaparte, from St. Helena, has excited conſiderable intereſt in the political world in which it has been generally attributed to the independence of ſpirit evinced by that Gentleman in the diſcharge of his duty, and a want of due obſequiouſneſs to the taſte and temper of Sir Hudſon Lowe. Mr. Stokoe left town on Friday for Portsmouth, to take his paſſage in the Abundance, he being ordered to return to St. Helena, and reſume his duties there. This being the reſult of his examination by Miniſters, it is inferred that his conduct has been fully approved of. The Abundance is expected to ſail on Wedneſday next. A detachment of the 66th Regiment embarked on board that ſhip on Saturday morning.

The 1ſt battalion 60th Regt. 500 men, from the Cape of Good Hope, landed on Thurſday at Portſmouth, and marched to Fort Cumberland, to be disbanded.

The Londonderry newſpapers adverti ſe no leſs than fifteen ſhips to take out paſſengers to America, whoſe tonnage amounts to 8200 tons; and the Belfaſt papers nearly as many more. By the returns of the latter port, it appears that about 11,000 perſons emigrated to America from thence laſt ſeaſon.

The Erne, Captain Scriven, went out of Plymouth harbour on Thurſday, fitted for the coaſt of Africa, where an additional force is to be kept for the ſuppreſſion of the vile traffic in ſlaves. The Pheaſant and Morgiana go with the Erne.

We have pleaſure in ſtating, that the Report of Agriculture in general is highly ſatisfactory. The lands in the weſtern diſtrict of this country are teeming with a proſpect of abundance; and the wheat, in particular, was never known to be ſo luxuriant. The ground is every where in good tillage, and barley, oats, peaſe, &c. promiſe excellent crops. Every thing demonſtrates a very early ſeaſon. The thorns are in full bloom.

JERSEY, April 6.

On Sunday morning laſt, nine Newfoundland traders, belonging to this iſland, ſailed for Fortune Bay, and Gaſpee; eight had ſailed for the Fiſhery about a week before, and ſeveral others are in preparation to depart next week; it is ſuppoſed that no leſs than 30 veſſels belonging to Jerſey will be engaged in the Newfoundland Fiſhery this ſeaſon.

April 7.

In our paper of Saturday, a material error in the article ſent us from the city occurred, which has ſince been copied into the other Journals. It was ſtated, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer "*had agreed to allow a bounty of three ſhillings per quintal, on all Fish cured at Newfoundland,* which would amount to £250,000 a year." We have authority to ſtate, that no ſuch expectation has ever been held out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—*Courier.*

Kotzebue's murderer, died of his ſelf-inflicted wounds, in the night between the 25th and 26th ult. at Manheim, before any information could be extracted from him of the leaſt utility to the ends of juſtice.

The Flemiſh papers ſay, that the French War Miniſter exhibits much activity in the organization and increaſe of the Army.

The ſailing of his Majeſty's ſhips Hecla and Griper, on a voyage of Diſcovery to the Arctic Circle, is fixed for the 14th inſt.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent has been ſeverely afflicted with the gout.

The marriage of Lord Stewart with Lady Emily Vane Tempeſt, was celebrated on Saturday. The Duke of Wellington gave away the bride.

Sir Henry Hotham retires from the Admiralty Board through ill health; and will be ſucceeded by Admiral Sir William Hope.

SOUTH AMERICA.

CURACOA, April 10.

From the Oronoco Courier of the 5th March.

"The Preſident of the Republic left this on the 27th ult. with his ſtaff, for the head quarters of the army ſituated on the right of the Arauca. Some time after his departure a Courier arrived here from General Paez, to convey the intelligence, that the enemy were retreating, having on the 15th ult. recroſſed the Arauca. Gen. Paez with his cavalry were purſuing him in his rear, and ſeveral parties were ſent on all ſides to haraſs him, and deprive him of cattle. We are anxiouſly expecting the official accounts of the critical ſituation of Gen. Morillo, which is, however, ſufficiently pourtrayed in his proclamation to the inhabitants of the Plains.

By the arrival of the ſchooner Admiral Kikert, from Carthagena, we learn that Lima has fallen into the hands of the Patriots by a well concerted plan.

Our readers will recollect an account we publiſhed lately of the crew of one of the veſſels forming the expedition which ſailed ſome time ago from Cadiz for Lima, having riſen upon their officers, and afterwards carried the ſhip to Buenos Ayres. The government of that place being thus made acquainted with the force and diſpoſition of the Spaniſh troops towards the Patriotic cauſe, immediately ſent a Courier to Chili with orders for the national ſquadron to put ſea to meet the Spaniſh fleet before its arrival at Lima, in this they ſucceeded, and on meeting the expedition, the Spaniſh troops on board, inſtead of fighting roſe upon their officers, put a number of them to death, and having communicated with the Chili ſquadron, the whole fleet was immediately put in their poſſeſſion. The ſignals and inſtructions being thus in the power of the Patriots, and finding the Spaniſh troops diſpoſed to act in concert with them, both ſquadrons ſet ſail for Callao, (the port of Lima;) the government of that place not aware of what had happened, permitted the troops to march immediately from Callao to Lima, and thoſe having been joined by a party of Chilian land forces, the city was taken by ſurpriſe without any loſs.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.

A letter of a recent date, from Hamburgh ſays "failures are as faſhionable on this ſide of the Atlantic as with you: enormous loſſes will be ſuſtained by the ſhippers of cotton, tobacco, ſugar, coffee, &c. from the United States: you can buy thoſe articles here lower than in America.

NEW-YORK, May 8.

Extract of a letter from an American Gentleman at Buenos Ayres to the Editor, dated,

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 28.

"The Republican General Balcard has terminated the war in Chili, by a general victory obtained over the Royaliſts in the province of Conception. Gen. San Martin is in Chili recruiting his army, and he is only waiting for the next ſeaſon to make an entry into Lima, which muſt according to the probability of human events, fall into the hands of the Patriots. Admiral Cochrane, by the laſt advices, was blockading 2 or 3 Spaniſh frigates, together with other veſſels of inferior claſs, on the adjoining coaſt—his ſquadron is powerful enough to capture the whole of the Spaniſh fleet in that quarter.

Extract from a Proclamation, iſſued by the Revolutionary Chief of St. Luis, (Dupuy) South America, after the execution of a number of Spaniſh officers, (priſoners) alledged to have been detected in a murderous conſpiracy.

"No more hoſpitality to Spaniards—they are a diſhonor to the human ſpecies; they deſerve no more conſideration than the wild beaſts of the foreſt."

May 13.

"The population of Lima is about 54,000; yet Lord Cochrane has gone againſt this place, with a confidence of victory. He ſeems determined to maintain his character as a daſhing and chivalrous partizan officer.

Notice.

THE Anniversary Meeting of the Bible Society will take place in the Methodist Chapel, on the first day of July next, at ten o'clock forenoon.

By order of the President,

Albert Desbrisay, Sec'y.

June 1.

Charlotte-Town,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1819.

The Packet boat arrived from Pictou on Saturday evening last, The English April Mail arrived at Halifax on the 20th ult. The London Papers are to the 13th of April, but contain nothing very important.

Advices from South America via Jamaica, state, that Sir Gregor M'Gregor had commenced his military operations in New Granada by a successful attack upon Porto Bello which he easily took possession of with the loss of only one man.

From London April 7, it appears that Her Royal Highneſs the Ducheſs of Cambridge was ſafely delivered of a male child, at Hanover, on the morning of March 26. Her Royal Highneſs and the child paſſed the night quite well:—He appears to be healthy and full grown.—*Official.*

Her Royal Highneſs the Ducheſs of Clarence was delivered of a female child, at the Furſtenhof, at 7 o'clock on the morning of March 27. It was baptiſed at 9 o'clock, according to the rites of the Church of England, by the names of CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA LOUISA; and it expired at one o'clock the ſame afternoon. All which events have been duly teſtified.—*Official.*

Two Veſſels arrived at St. Andrews the 10th inſt. from Ireland, with upwards of Six Hundred Emigrant Paſſengers.

One hundred and thirty ſix Veſſels were licenced at Boſton for the Mackarel and Cod Fiſheries, between the 1ſt Jan. and 17th inſt.

The population of New South Wales it is ſaid, has increaſed to 20,000—of whom 10,000 were voluntary Emigrant Settlers.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED,

May 27, Schr. Charlotte, Peters, Halifax.
——— Snow John, Campbell, Belfast.
——— Schr. Endeavour, Barraclough, Halifax.
——28, Peggy, Chasong, Burin, Newfdld.
——— Shallop Mary, Irving, Arichat.
——31, Brig Sceptre, Gibson, London.
——— Schr. Hope, Mitchell, St. Vincents.
June 1, Ship Latona, Dick, Whitby.
——3, Brigantine Gratitude, Jenkins, Plymouth.
——4, Schr. John, M'Lellan, Granada.
——5, Brigantine James, Johnson, Maryport.
——, Schr. Nancy, Deagle, Pugwash.
——7, Snow Margaret, Wildgoose, London.
——, Schr. Margaret, Gallant, Mirimichie.
——9, Brig Alexander, Lyon, Greenock.
——, Snow Royal Oak, Dorley, London.

CLEARED,

May 28, Schr. Peggy, Chasong, Fishing.
——— Schr Hope, Robinson, St. Johns, Newfdld.
June 1, Brig Four Brothers, Hurley, Waterford.
——2, Schr. Susan, Deagle, Halifax
——3, Brig John, Dodd, Plymouth.
——, Ship Mary, Elsdon, Bristol.
——, Schr. Charlotte, Peters, Halifax.
——6, Schr. Nancy, Deagle, St. Johns, Newfd.
——, Snow Norfolk Hero, Kerton, Plymouth.
——7, Schr. Mary, Irving, Mirimichie.
——, brig Jane, M'Grath, Waterford.
——8, Shallop Betsey, Irving, Halifax.
——9, brig Carron, Short, Cork.

Notice.

ALL Persons in this Island who stand indebted unto Mr. John Cambridge, are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, who is empowered to recover and give legal discharges for the same.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills, May 17th, 1819.

For ſale,

ONE Hundred acres of excellent Land, on the south side of the West River, about 3 miles and a half from Charlotte-Town, well cloathed with every description of Timber for Ship-Building, and an excellent place for setting Veſſels up thereon, for further information apply to the Subscriber, who will ſhew the Premiſes and a good Title Deed.

Peter M'Mahon.

June 5th.

Great Bargains for Caſh!

ON Tuesday the 8th inst. will be exposed for Sale at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. M'Kays, a choice assortment of GOODS, imported by

JAMES SMITH,

among which are the following:—

A large and full collection of

Linen and Woollen Drapery, &c.

Ladies and Children's Beaver Hats,
Ladies Straw and Willow Bonnets,
Mens and boys Hats,
Mens, womens, and childrens Shoes,
do. strong and serviceable Boots,
Umberellos, Ribbons, &c.

Hardware, consisting of

Bar and bolt Iron, Nails well assorted,
Carpenter's Tools in general,
Bath and other Stoves, &c.

a large quantity of Bottled Porter & Cyder,

250 bags of prime Ship Biscuit, (kiln dried)
3 ton of new Cordage manufactured from the best Petersburgh Hemp,

together with a variety of other articles all of which will be sold remarkably low for *Cash* only. June 6.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of taking on Lease any Farms or Tracts of Land situate on the property of Mr. John Cambridge, within this Island, will please apply for particulers to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to Let the same.

The extensive Tracts of unsettled Lands, being part of the Real Estate of the said John Cambridge, in this Colony, deserve particular attention from new Settlers, who are invited to make speedy application to me, from whom they will receive very liberal encouragement and every requisite information.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills, May 17th, 1819.

To be ſold by Auction,

[By authority of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.]

At the Court House at Charlotte-Town on Saturday the 10th day of July next, ensuing, at 12 o'clock noon,

All the Right, Title, and Interest,

of the late Robert Stewart, Esq. in and to

Twelve Hundred Acres of Land,

or thereabouts, part of Lot or Township Number 18, in different Lots to accomodate purchasers.

Sundry Farms on this tract are under Lease, part of it is Woodland and unoccupied; and the whole eligibly situated near Richmond Bay and Prince Town. Conditions to be made known at the time of Sale. For particulars apply to

Robert Pyke,
Commercial and Land Broker.

A plan of the Estate may be seen at the Office of Mr. Palmer, Solicitor. May 27, 1819.

Office of the Acting Receiver General of Quit Rent.

Notice.

AN Office for the receiving of Quit Rent will be kept open from the first to the fourteenth day of July next, of which all persons are desired to take notice.

J. E. Carmichael.

Charlotte-Town, 8th June, 1819.

FOR SALE,

Four Hundred and Fifty Tons of

Merchantable Pine Timber,

particulars may be known by application to

Fade Goff.

May 22.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received this morning per the Schr. Succeſs, in addition to his preſent ſupply.

Souchong Tea, Jamaica Spirits,

Jamaica Sugar, Spaniſh Indigo, Nails & Tacks, Leaf Tobacco, Shoes and Slippers, Powder and Shot, Chocolate, Raiſins, Candles and Soap, Slates, hinges, hoes, pots and pans, knives and forks, thimbles, chalk lines, cloth and flannels, dimity and calico, crape, handkerchiefs, Almanacks for 1819, Quills, Spirits Turpentine, glauber ſalts, brimſtone, cinnamon, pills, &c. which will be ſold low for prompt payment.

The Subſcriber requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him to come forward and ſettle the ſame without delay, and thoſe who have any demands againſt him to preſent the ſame for adjuſtment.

A liberal price will be given for Furs, Wheat, Pork, Butter, &c.

Paul Mabey.

Dec. 3d, 1818.

Notice.

ALL Perſons having legal demands againſt the Eſtate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceaſed, are requeſted to render them duly atteſted within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,

Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majeſty's Iſland Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly of this Iſland, ſtands prorogued to Tueſday the Twenty-fifth day of May, inſtant.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the ſaid General Aſſembly of this Iſland, and I do hereby prorogue the ſame until Tueſday the Twentieth day of July next, of which all perſons concerned are required to take Notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the ſaid Iſland, this Eleventh day of May one thouſand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majeſty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

God ſave the King.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Charlotte-Town, February 26th, 1819.

(Circular)

SIR,

IN obedience to the commands of his Excellency the Lt. Governor, I beg leave to acquaint you for your future guidance relative to the ſolemnization of Marriages, that where either parties to a Marriage reſide in Charlotte Pariſh, or even within Ten Miles of Charlotte-Town in any direction, the Marriage Licence will always be directed to the Rector of that Pariſh.—When the Parties reſide at a diſtance the Licence will be directed to the Magiſtrate that may be nearest to one of them, but no Marriage is to be ſolemnized by any Magiſtrate within the Clergyman's Diſtrict.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
Fade Goff,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

To Eſquire, J. P.

Supreme Court of Judicature,

RULE OF COURT.

Michaelmas Term, 59th Geo. III.

IT is ordered by the Court, That in all actions hereafter to be brought in this Court, under the Act for the trial of actions in a Summary way, or any other Act or Acts in amendment thereof, the Defendant or Defendants in ſuch Actions ſhall not be compelled to anſwer thereto, unleſs he, ſhe, or they, ſhall be duly ſerved with the Proceſs of this Court on or before the Tueſday next before the ſitting of the Court.

Private Secretary's Office, Charlotte-Town, April 27th, 1819.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleaſed to make the following appointments.

CHARLES WRIGHT, Eſq. to be Chief Overſeer of Roads in this Iſland,—appointment bearing date April 7th, 1819.

JAMES BARDIN PALMER, Eſq. to be a Notary Public,—appointment bearing date April 27th, 1819.

J. E. Carmichael,
Private Secretary.

To be diſpoſed of,

IN Darnly Baſon, Richmond Bay, a compleat FARM, containing one hundred and fifty acres of Land, one hundred of which is clear,—there is a good Houſe containing 8 rooms and a cellar, Barn capable of containing 20 head of Cattle, Stable for 3 horſes, Pig-houſes, &c. a good well and houſe thereon, the whole of which have been recently built,—the Stock alſo may be taken, for further particulars enquire of Mr. Davies Charlotte-Town or of the Proprietor on the Premiſes.

Richard Yates.

April 28.

Notice.

IT being the intention of this Government to expend a conſiderable ſum of Money the enſuing Summer in the repairs and improvement of the George-Town, Princes Town, and ſome other Roads. Tenders for affecting ſuch Improvements will be called for, as ſoon as a report of preſent ſtate of ſuch roads is received, for which purpoſe a ſurvey is ordered to take place.

By Order,
Fade Goff, D. C. C.

Council Office, March 16.

For ſale,

THAT valuable Freehold Property ſituated on the banks of Wilmot River, containing 500 acres of excellent Land, 50 of which is in a high ſtate of cultivation, has a very commodious Dwelling on it known by the name of

Bedeque-Houſe,

alſo good Stores and Wharf, is a good ſituation for Buſineſs being nearly in the centre of the Iſland, and one of its beſt Harbours for Shipping,—for particulars apply to the Subſcribet on the Premiſes.

Alexander Campbell.

Bedeque Houſe, January 17.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1819. No. 16.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a Despatch addressed to me by the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, dated Downing-Street, April 7, 1819, it is announced that a Convention has been agreed upon and ratified between his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and the United States of America, by which Convention it is declared, that the Fishermen of the United States are excluded from fishing within three Marine Miles of any part of the Coasts of his Majesty's Dominions in North America, with the exception of the Magdaline Islands, and of those parts of Newfoundland and Labrador, which are particularly described in the first article of said Convention: And that their right to dry and cure fish is also limited to the unsettled Bays, Harbours and Creeks on the Southern Coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Ramean Islands, and that part of the Coast of Labrador on which they have under such Convention a right of fishery.

I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation publicly signifying that if any Vessels or subjects of the United States be found fishing or preparing to fish within three marine miles of any part of the coasts of this Island, or shall attempt to use any part of the coast of this Colony for drying and curing fish or for other purposes connected with the fishery, that the most prompt measures will be taken for enforcing a due adherence on their parts to the stipulations contained in the said Convention

And I do hereby call upon all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and others his Majesty's Officers and loyal Subjects within this Colony to be aiding and assisting in giving the necessary information against all such Persons who may be found acting in violation of the provisions of the said Convention. At the same time observing that Vessels and Inhabitants of the United States may be admitted to enter Bays or Harbours for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing Damages, of purchasing Wood, and of obtaining Water, but for no other purposes whatever, on the contrary every necessary restriction is to take place to prevent their taking, drying, or curing Fish therein, or in any way abusing the privileges specified.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the 59th year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
Fade Goff, Deputy Provl. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

For sale,

an excellent well built

SHALLOP,

of about 17 tons burthen, with Sails, Rigging and appurtenances, stows well, sails fast, and has good cabin accomodations,—she lies at Wilmot Creek, Bedeque. Apply to Alexander Campbell, Esq. Bedeque, or Mr. Palmer, Charlotte-Town.

March 9.

Charlotte-Town, July 10th, 1819.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having been pleased to appoint me to act as Surveyor General during the absence of Charles Wright, Esq. the Public are required to take notice that the following are the only Persons authorised to act as Deputies, viz.

John Plaw, Esq. Charlotte-Town.
John Lobban, Esq. do.
Charles Serani, Esq. do.
Major Hooper, Esq. Bedeque.

J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Surveyor General.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, Lt. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,
Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING lately arrived from Waterford with an intention of carrying on the Mercantile Business, has bought part of the Stock of Goods lately imported by Messrs. L. & A. Cambridge, all of which he offers cheap for Cash at the Store formerly occupied by those gentlemen, consisting of the following articles, viz.

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Second do. do.
A variety of Waistcoat Patterns,
an elegant assortment of Printed Cottons,
Irish Linens and white Calicoes,
Cambric, book and jaconet Muslin,
men's fine bandanna handkerchiefs,
do. pocket do.
Womens shawls,
Linen and cotton bed ticks, checks, ginghams, &c.
Cotton shirts and guernsey frocks,
Men and womens worsted and cotton Stockings,
Flannels and serges, Corduroys and Thickets,
Silk and twist, Thread, tape, and pins,
Cotton caps and white counterpanes,
Striped Cottons,
Mens superfine fine and common Hats,
Womens shoes and boots,
an elegant assortment of Earthen and stone Ware,
do. do. Glassware,
Tin Ware, cotton and wool cards,
Hair brushes and brooms, Scythes and sickles,
Spades, shovels and hoes,
Best Souchong Tea, Loaf and moist Sugar,
Rum, Gin and Brandy, Tobacco, Soap and Candles,
Allspice, pepper and ginger, best Spanish Indigo,
Iron pots, bake and frying pans,
Iron tea-kettles and boilers, Saddles and bridles,
curry combs, brushes and whips, window glass,
A large assortment of Stationary,
cod and mackarel lines and sail twine, &c.
with other articles too numerous for insertion.

John Morris.

July 6.

Prince Edward Island, Treasurer's Office,
Charlotte-Town, 16th June, 1819.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, Public Notice is hereby given that a complete set of

Standard Weights and Measures,

has this day arrived, and is at present deposited in the Court-House.

Robert Gray.

Notice.

ALL Persons in this Island who stand indebted unto Mr. John Cambridge, are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, who is empowered to recover and give legal discharges for the same.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills May 17th, 1819.

For sale,

THAT valuable Freehold Property situated on the banks of Wilmot River, containing 500 acres of excellent Land, 50 of which is in a high state of cultivation, has a very commodious Dwelling on it known by the name of

Bedeque-House,

also good Stores and Wharf, is a good situation for Business being nearly in the centre of the Island, and one of its best Harbours for Shipping;—for particular apply to the Subscribet on the Premises.

Alexander Campbell.

Bedeque House, January 17.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of taking on Lease any Farms or Tracts of Land situate on the property of Mr. John Cambridge, within this Island, will please apply for particulars to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to Let the same.

The extensive Tracts of unsettled Lands, being part of the Real Estate of the said John Cambridge, in this Colony, deserve particular attention from new Settlers, who are invited to make speedy application to me, from whom they will receive very liberal encouragement and every requisite information

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills, May 17th, 1819.

To be disposed of,

IN Darnly Bason, Richmond Bay, a compleat FARM, containing one hundred and fifty acres of Land, one hundred of which is clear,—there is a good House containing 8 rooms and a cellar, Barn capable of containing 20 head of Cattle, Stable for 3 horses, Pig-houses, &c. a good well and house thereon, the whole of which have been recently built,—the Stock also may be taken, for further particulars enquire of Mr. Davies Charlotte-Town or of the Proprietor on the Premises.

Richard Yates.

April 28.

JOHN JURY,

RESPECTFULLY avails himself of noticing to his friends and the Island in general, that he has opened a Licenced Tavern, and that he is prepared to receive private parties, and to entertain Travellers and their cattle; he is well provided with good Beds and other accomodations. His Stabling is not to be rivalled in this part of North America; and he most particularly pledges himself to pay every attention to Cattle placed in his care.

For sale cheap for prompt payment.

Good Souchong Tea 6s. 6d. per lb.
good Rum 9d. per pint, Sugar,
Negro-head and leaf Tobacco, Indigo,
Pepper, Mustard, Shot and Powder,
Scissars, Pins and Needles, Butt-Hinges,
Glassware fashionably assorted,
Earthenware, Crokery do.
1 sett of elegant China, Tooth Powder,
Soap, Flints, Shoes, Sparrow-bills for do.
Ladies Combs, Twist, Ribbons,
Pen and pocket Knives, Silver Thimbles,
Tapes and Bobbins, plated Tea Spoons,
Cotton and wool Cards, Sealing Wax,
Brads of various sizes, Brushes,
Nails of all sorts,
Hammers and Chissels, Pitch-forks,
Hand and Tenant Saws,
Whip and Hand-saw Files, together with numerous other articles, consisting of Dry Hops, Musick Books, Play do. &c.

N. B. Watches, warranted substantially repaired and cleaned, on the most moderate terms. Rings and Jewelery, for sale of the newest fashion and most modern taste. July 28.

Wanted a Boy of 14 years of age as an Apprentice to the Watch-Making Business, apply as above.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of RANALD M'DONNELL, late Town Major, deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Lemuel Cambridge,
Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, June 12, 1819.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Charlotte-Town, February 26th, 1819.

(Circular)

SIR,

IN obedience to the commands of his Excellency the Lt. Governor, I beg leave to acquaint you for your future guidance relative to the solemnization of Marriages, that where either parties to a Marriage reside in Charlotte Parish, or even within Ten Miles of Charlotte-Town in any direction, the Marriage Licence will always be directed to the Rector of that Parish.—When the Parties reside at a distance the Licence will be directed to the Magistrate that may be nearest to one of them, but no Marriage is to be solemnized by any Magistrate within the Clergyman's District.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Fade Goff,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

To Esquire, J. P.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT all Persons Trespassing on any part of the Estate of the late General FANNING, will be prosecuted

By Order of the Executrixes,
Samuel Nelson.

Nov. 16, 1818.

HALIFAX, July 30.

On Tuesday Bills of Indictment were presented by the Grand Jury of the County to the Supreme Court, against RICHARD JOHN UNIACKE, Esq. the younger, a Barrister at Law, and EDWARD M'SWINNEY, Esq. a merchant, both of this Town, charging them with the murder of WILLIAM BOWIE, Esq. a merchant also of this town—a Bill was at the same time preferred against STEPHEN W. DEBLOIS, Esq. charging him with a misdemeanor.

The Court assembled on the following day---the Hon. Richard John Uniacke, his Majesty's Attorney General, soon after entered the Court with his Son, who was accompanied by Mr. M'Swinney, and surrendered him up to the Laws of his Country---and the Prisoners immediately took their stations at the Bar.

The Prisoners being arraigned and pleading not guilty, the Jurors were called, and twelve impannelled after several had been challenged who were on the trial which led to the melancholy event that had occurred.

Mr. J. I. Chipman and Mr. W. Hill, then rose, and requested the permission of the Court to be allowed to act as Counsel for the Prisoners on their trial, which request the Court acquiesced in.

S. G. W. Archibald, Esq. King's Counsel, then opened the cause to the Jury, and in a clear, liberal, perspicuous and very able manner, detailed the circumstances which related to it---explained the Laws which pressed upon it,--- and drew a distinction between the taking of a life, under the influence of malice and depravity of mind, and the taking of a life in a duel, where the conduct of the Parties is proved to have been fair and honorable--- in the latter instance, he asserted, a verdict of murder had never been found.

Dr. Mackesy was sworn---he knew the parties; was requested by Mr. M'Swiney, on the morning of the 21st of this month, to attend a Gentleman at the North Farm who had been badly wounded in a duel---he went, and examined the wound, discovered the ball had entered the right side above the hip, passed through the intestines, and had nearly reached the opposite surface.--- He was soon after joined by Dr. Almon, and they relieved each other during the day in their attendance upon Mr. Bowie, who he understood had expired about ten minutes before 6 o'clock. He was confident Mr. Bowie's death resulted from the wound.

Dr. Almon was summoned to attend the deceased. On his way to the North Farm, he met Mr. M'Swiney, who carried him out in his gig, and detailed the particulars of the meeting which had taken place between Mr. Bowie and Mr. Uniacke. He saw Mr. M'Swiney take leave of Mr. Bowie by shaking his hand, heard no expressions of blame or satisfaction at his conduct fall from Mr. B. The deceased continued sensible until the agonies of death became excessive.

John Pietzer, a soldier in his Majesty's 60th regt. deposed, that he was employed at the North Farm; between 4 and 5 o'clock on the morning of the 21st inst. he distinctly heard four reports of pistols, and soon after the groans of some person in pain---that Mr. Deblois came, with a hurried pace, towards him, and desired his assistance---he followed him, saw a gentleman lying on the ground, apparently suffering severely from a wound, and assisted in conveying him to the house. He saw Mr. M'Swiney set off in a gig, and return with Dr. Mackesy. Mr. Uniacke, greatly agitated, walked away towards Town.

John Shannon, a Soldier in the 62d Regt. heard the firing, and corroborated the evidence of the preceding witness, as to Mr. M'Swiney getting into his gig, driving to Town, and returning with Dr. Mackesy---Mr. Uniacke passed him with a case under his arm, and took the road to Halifax. He accompanied Mr. Deblois to where the duel was fought, saw Mr. Bowie, and gave him some water, which he requested, assisted him to the house, and then went, for the Doctor, on his way he met Doctor Mackesy with Mr. M'Swiney: returned to the house with them; saw Mr. M'Swiney shake hands with Mr. Bowie, and heard him say to him: "*My Dear Sir, have you any charge against Mr. Uniacke or myself?*" to which Mr. Bowie replied, "*My dear fellow you have behaved honorably, and I forgive you.*" Mr. M'Swiney then left the room; and the deponent was sent by Mr. Deblois for Dr. Almon. On his return, and visiting the ground where the parties had assembled, he found a pair of pistols which did not appear to be used. On his cross-examination, he stated that some moments elapsed between the firing of the first and second rounds; that both Mr. Uniacke and Mr. M'Swiney appeared extremely distressed. He repeated the reply of Mr. Bowie to the question put to him by Mr. M'Swiney.

Mr. Demolitor stated, that Mr. Uniacke called upon him at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, told him of the meeting which had taken place, and expressed his fears that he had mortally wounded Mr. Bowie; shewed several letters which had passed between Mr. B. and him, considered himself obliged to call him out, but hoped an accomodation would have taken place before it had gone so far, but, circumstanced as he was, he could not propose it. That Mr. Uniacke was in the utmost distress, and reflected upon the event with anguish and horror.

Mr. Demolitor, on a cross-examination, stated that he went to the North Farm, and saw Mr. Deblois, who observed to him, that though the termination of the meeting had been unfortunate, every thing was fairly and honorably conducted, and that Mr. Bowie had even used one of Mr. Uniacke's pistols.

Mr. Cline was then sworn---his evidence was not material; he assisted to lay Mr. Bowie on a bed, had unbuttoned his waistcoat and shirt, and given him some wine and water.

Mr. Dempster about four hours before Mr. Bowie died, asked him, if the duel was fair and honorable, to which he replied, "*I forgive Mr. Uniacke, and hope he will pray for me.*"

Mr. Archibald then rose, and stated to the Court, that the evidence on the part of the Crown had been gone through with.

The Court then informed the Prisoners they were at liberty to enter upon their defence, and to offer evidence in their behalf.

Mr. Uniacke then addressed the Court and jury, and, in a style, at once honorable to his feelings and abilities, lamented, most sincerely, the sad occurrence which had placed his friend and him at the Bar, and upon their trial for murder, he shuddered at the mention of such a crime, as much as any person present could do. He asked from the Jury the indulgence and the justice the Juries of Nova-Scotia had invariably shewn to persons brought before them charged with Capital Offences—he urged that all prejudices might be set aside, and a cool, deliberate and just, decision take place. He described the provocation he had received, the steps taken to obtain satisfaction in a conciliatory way—and asked what alternative remained to him at last, but quietly to submit to the wound his honor had received, or to seek for redress in a duel. He had descended from a line of ancestors, who had sustained life with a reputation, which was not to be sullied by him. He had gone to the ground with no feelings of malice against Mr. Bowie---no wish to shed his blood---he had gone to maintain his honor, and his character in society.

If his allusions towards Mr. Bowie, upon the trial which had taken place on the Monday preceding the unfortunate catastrophe, had been considered as unjust, he would have shewn the instructions of his client, and if he had overstepped them, have instantly made a most ample apology---but a Letter was handed him from Mr. Bowie: it aspersed his character: it charged him with falsehood, and with compromitting his honor. He could not stoop to the insult: he submitted the Letter to his friend, whom he instructed, if the offensive parts of it were not withdrawn, to make the necessary arrangements for a meeting, and gave into his charge a Letter for Mr. Bowie to that effect. He here spoke in the highest terms of regard of his friend---he considered him in the possession of every virtue which ornaments life, or characterizes the gentleman---his coolness, his prudence, judgment, and desire to effect a reconciliation between Mr. Bowie and him, were as conspicuous as they were laudable and praiseworthy— He called upon the parties, he represented the injustice of the expressions in the Letter which had been sent to him---he made every effort to prevent a meeting, but his efforts were in vain, and the time and place of meeting determined upon. Had the Letter been withdrawn, he solemnly declared, and he called upon his God to witness the declaration, that he would have gone upon his knees, and apologized to Mr. Bowie for any offence he might have supposed he had committed against him.

The meeting took place--he now called upon the Jurors to say if malice appeared in the conduct of himself or friend---his adversary's Pistols were considered defective, and those he had taken out preferred: and unwilling that he should have the least advantage, his friend begged that Mr. Bowie would use them also---he did, and the duel was fought with his own weapons.

Mr. Uniacke then concluded, by declaring to the Jury, that he had exhibited all the circumstances connected with the unhappy event without guile or deceit---he had described his feelings on receiving the Letter from Mr. Bowie, the desire he felt, and the pains he had taken, to obtain satisfaction, previous to appealing to that alternative which at last only remained to him---He considered his conduct as justified in the eye of mankind, and duelling authorised by the custom of ages. He again urged the Jury to divest themselves of all prejudices against his friend and himself, which they might have formed from representations made to them before they came into Court; and thanked the King's Counsel for the gentlemany, liberal, and humane manner, in which he had conducted the prosecution.

Mr. M'Swiney afterwards addressed the Court and Jury. He considered the observations made by Mr. Uniacke fully sufficient to explain those parts of the unfortunate transaction which had taken place, in which he had been engaged.—But he felt, in addition to the charges contained against him in the indictment, he had to contend with a malignant prejudice. He mentioned several calumnies which had been industriously circulated against him, declared he could point out their authors, that he held them in the utmost contempt, and defied them to prove their assertions. His friend had entrusted him with his honor, he knew the importance of the charge—to preserve it, he would endeavour to conciliate—to defend it, he would at any time risque his life. He had three interviews with Mr. Deblois, but they resulted in a Meeting between Mr. Bowie and Mr. Uniacke. Having arrived at the ground, Mr. Deblois called him aside, he fondly hoped with the view of proposing a reconciliation, but it was with another object—he asked him to say upon his honor if he thought the pistols he had brought were good—he thought they were not, and he declared such was his opinion of them. Mr. Deblois asked for the loan of one of theirs, and, when loaded, had his choice of them. The ground was chosen, the distance (12 paces) determined and marked, the parties took their stations, and were told they were to fire immediately upon the word being given, no time being allowed for aim—they fired, and the ball from the pistol of Mr. Uniacke entering the ground a few inches from his foot, he stepped aside and asked what was to be done,—he was told to resume his place, that he had lost his fire. Considering his friend as the challenger, no attempt at reconciliation could be made by him---he hoped an offer would have come from the other side, but none was made.---The Pistols were re-loaded, the parties fired together, and Mr. Bowie fell to the ground. He instantly quitted the place, went for surgical assistance, and soon returned with Dr. Mackesy---afterwards on going to Town, he met Dr. Almon, and carried him out in his gig. The Jury, he hoped, seeing the great anxiety he manifested to procure surgical aid for Mr. Bowie, would be satisfied, that no malice towards Mr. Bowie could have been harboured in his breast---The declaration of the dying man shewed that he did not entertain such an opinion.

Dr. Mackesy was again called--he saw Mr. M'Swiney shake hands with the deceased; heard him ask, if he had any charge to make against Mr. Uniacke or himself---to which he answered "*not the smallest*," believes he added, "*every thing was honorable.*"—Dr. Mackesy had known Mr. M'Swiney some time, always entertained a very high opinion of him.

Colonel Mackie, 60th Regt. Captain Sweeney, 62d Regt. James Tobin, Esq. and Lieut. Lyster, R. A. had known Mr. M'Swiney for a long time---some of them for many years, in other countries, and all gave to his character the most honorable testimonials.

Mr. Martyr, stated, that about three hours before Mr. Bowie died, he charged him to say to Mr. Uniacke—*That he freely forgave him:* The deponent observed to him, that he was confident the conduct of Mr. Uniacke was fair and honorable--the deceased exclaimed "*You have said it!*"

Mr. Uniacke then offered the following Letters which were read:

Monday, 4 o'clock.

SIR,

I can make any allowance for an Attorney, who, in support of his client, takes liberties not at other times warranted, but I can never think it becoming a gentleman in any situation, or for any purpose whatever, asserting things as facts from his own knowledge, which he is convinced is not true; I do therefore say that in asserting as you did this day, that I treated your note as a guilty man would have done, you told an untruth; for you know perfectly, that although I did not write to you, yet that I met you in the street a day or two after, and stated the circumstances, and that you then told me that you would have nothing to do with the affair, and that honor through life was your aim. I therefore, call upon you to retract that what you have this day asserted, or allow me to observe that if this is refused, I shall be compelled to think you are losing sight of the high sense of honor you so much valued yourself on, and to say at once you are not a man of truth.

YOURS, &c. WM. BOWIE.

Halifax, 20th July, 1819.

SIR.

The tenor of yout letter, addressed me and deilvered by Mr. DEBLOIS, at once precludes the possibillity of my placing myself on a par with you in explaning assertions made solely under the influence of your imagination. Sufficient will it be for my character however (much I regret being compelled to place myself on a level with you in this community) to say—I am prepared to carry into the fullest effect the arrangement which will be made by the Gentleman who bears this.

As a Barrister I had a right to draw any conclusions upon your conduct, from the evidence about to be produced, that I thought in the minds of the jury would promote the interests of my client; as a proof those conclusions were not imaginary, the strongest testimonial I can offer is the verdict of the twelve men who tried you. However, Sir, to conclude, I have only to add that whatever expressions may fall from me at that bar, I consider myself as responsible for as if said in private society.

RICHARD JOHN UNIACKE, Jun.

Messrs. Chipman, Hill, Nutting, Fraser and Fairbanks, voluntarily offered their testimony in behalf of the character of Mr. Uniacke---they had been his school-fellows, had served with him at the bar, and always warmly esteemed him for his obliging, generous, and conciliatory disposition.

His Honor Judge Halliburton, then charged the Jury---In the eye of the Law, he observed, the killing of a Person in a Duel was considered murder, and subjected principal and second to the punishment of death---but he had not been able to discover in the range of his reading, that such a punishment had ever been inflicted, where the conduct of the parties engaged in a duel had been fair and honorable---that such had been the conduct of the persons engaged on this melancholy occasion the witnesses produced had fully proved. He recapitulated the evidence, and, leaving the case with the Jury, hoped they would give such a verdict as in their consciences they thought would be just.

The Jury retired, and after a short absence returned with a verdict of Not Guilty.

The Prisoners then thanked the Court and Jury, and withdrew.

The Attorney General then rose, and moved, that all proceedings against Mr. Deblois upon the Indictment charging him with a misdemeanor, should be quashed---which the Court agreed to.

On Monday, ROBERT HODGSON, Esq. was admitted an Attorney of the Supreme Court of the Province of Nova-Scotia.

HALIFAX, July 19.

Our London Papers by the Grace, packet, are to the 12th ult.

From the Continent of Europe their intelligence is not very interresting. The greatest tranquility prevailed in France. Louis XVIII had consented to the return of five more of the Exiled Generals. Soult is one of them.

The Loan required by Government for the present year has been contracted for—about Six Millions.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was delivered of a Female Child

on the 24th May—at the latest date the report of the health of the Mother and Infant Princess was highly favourable.

We are much concerned to state, that orders were received, by the Grace, packet, for the immediate discharge of almost every person employed in His Majesty's Naval Yard and Hospital. Those Establishments are no longer to be kept up.—The Ships of War on this station, are in future to receive Bermuda whatever repairs they may require. The Hon. Commissioner Woodhouse, we understand, returns to England in the Active, Frigate, expected from Quebec.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1819.

The Mails from Halifax were brought to Town in the Packet Boat from Pictou on Thursday night. The English Packet arrived at Halifax upon the 15th ult. by which London Intelligence has been received to the 12th June: nothing of particular importance has transpired in Europe since our prior dates.

Mr. LANE, of the 98th Regt. it appears by the London Gazette, of May last, is confirmed in the appointment in which he has been for some time Acting as Town Major in this Garrison.

Another Fire at St. Johns, Newfoundland.—It is reported to us (which we mention with regret) that another destructive Fire has taken place in the above mentioned ill-fated place. It is stated that thirty Wharves and sixty Houses have been destroyed. This lamentable intelligence is said to be brought by a vessel arrived at New-London.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED,

Aug. 2d, Schr. John & Francis, M'Cormack, Pictou.
4th —— Feronia, Hughes, ——
5th —— Victory, Bourke, Halifax.
6th —— Success, Deagle, ——

CLEARED,

Aug. 3d, Sloop Papouse. Cook, Mirimichie.
4th, Schr. John & Francis, M'Cormack, Pictou.
— —— Oak, Spratt, Burin, Newfdld.
5th Snow Scipio, Henderson, Plymouth.
— Schr. Hope, Gallant, Pictou.
6th —— Success, Deagle, St. Johns, Newfdld.
7th Brig Fawcett, Jackson, Limerick.
— schr. Waterloo, Blackler, Falmouth.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that his Majesty's Court of Oyer and Terminer, held under a special Commission issued for that purpose, and dated the Eighteenth day of July last, will be held at Charlotte-Town on Tuesday the Tenth day of August instant, at 10 o'clock of the same day, of which all Jurors, Justices, Coroners, Keepers of Gaols, and Houses of Correction, High and Petty Constables and Bailiffs, within the said Island will take Notice and laying aside all manner of business and excuses whatsoever be then there to do and fulfil those things which by reason of their several Offices shall be to be done.

Given under my hand at Charlotte-Town in the Island Prince Edward, this 4th day of August, 1819.

Richard Rollings,
Sheriff.

Boat for sale,

A good substantial Boat of 22 feet keel, with Anchor, Cable, &c. will be sold cheap by applying to Ewen Cameron, or

ARCHD. M'DOUGALD.

Nine Mile Creek, August 4th, 1819.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands prorogued to Tuesday the Twentieth day of July, instant.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island; and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Twenty-first day of September next, of which all persons concerned are required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Sixth day of July one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Despatch dated Downing-Street, Eleventh of May last has been received by me from the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst. And Whereas the House of Assembly stands prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-first day of September next, it is, under existing circumstances considered expedient, that the nature of such Despatch should be made known with as little delay as may be to the Inhabitants of this Island at large.

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council to publish an extract therefrom which is as follows:

"In reply to the Address of the Assembly communicated in your Despatch No. 131, you will consider yourself authorised to acquaint them, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent sees no reason to make any alteration in the existing Constitution of the Colony, nor to sanction any change in the forms which are now observed, as to the appropriation of the Colonial Revenue; nor does his Royal Highness entertain any doubt, but that if the means which the Legislature under its present Constitution possesses are properly employed, the Island will at no distant period attain an equal degree of improvement and prosperity with the neighbouring Province of Nova-Scotia.

(Signed) "BATHURST."

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this twenty-fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Acting Colonial Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, passed in the thirty-fifth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act for ascertaining the Standard of Weights and Measures in this Island," It is enacted, that from and after the publication of said Act that all Weights and Measures used in this Island shall be according to the standard of the Exchequer of England: And that the Public Treasurer of this Island, as soon as may be, shall procure a set of Weights and Measures, long, liquid, and dry, and a set of Weights and Scales, and until such Weights and Measures arrive, the Weights and Measures used at Charlotte-Town shall be the standard.

And Whereas in pursuance of said Act, a set of Weights and Measures conformable to the standard of the Exchequer of England have been ordered and are now arrived. I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, publicly notifying, that within one Month after the date of the Public Treasurer's notification of the arrival of the said Standard Weights and Measures, that the several provisions of the said Act referring thereto will be in full force.

And I hereby strictly require and command all Persons selling by Weights and Measures within this Island, and all others whom it shall or may concern, to govern themselves in strict conformity to the provisions in the said Act contained in having their Weights and Measures assayed by the Officer appointed, or speedily to be appointed, for the County in which they respectively reside, and in all other matters and things which the said Act requires.

And I do hereby further publicly notify that all Liquids, and other articles, sold within this Island by Measure, shall in future be sold by the Winchester Measure and no other. Wines and Spirits only excepted.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Twenty-second day of June one thousand eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provl. Secry.

God save the King.

Notice.

BUSINESS relative to the Department of the Chief Overseer of Roads, will be transacted at this Office until the return of that Officer from England.

By Order,
FADE GOFF, D. C. C.

Council Office, July 21st, 1819.

FOR SALE,

Four Hundred and Fifty Tons of

Merchantable Pine Timber,

particulars may be known by application to

Fade Goff.

May 22.

FIFTY GUINEAS REWARD

IS hereby offered by the Subscriber to any Person who will discover the Person or Persons who were either Principals or Accessaries in that villainous and diabolical transaction in *writing a Letter to one Samuel Cameron, on Lot 17, in the name of His Excellency Lieut. Gov Smith, and forging the name of Fade Goff, Esq. Deputy Clerk of the Council, bearing date the 1st June* 1819. The object of which said infamous act was to plan and carry into effect a dark midnight assassination against the character of the Subscriber.

CHARLES STEWART.

Charlotte-Town, July 15th, 1819.

BUONAPARTE.

Mr J P. DRAKE, Artist,

ON a tour through America, is arrived at Charlotte-Town, and will exhibit for a short time, (at the House lately occupied by Mr. Theo. Desbrisay,) his grand picture of the Emperor Napoleon in full stature, embelished with an elegant carved gold frame, the size of which is 11 feet by 9.

This Picture is decidedly acknowledged by all who were personally acquainted with Buonaparte to be the most correct and striking likeness portraid to the public since the battle of Waterloo.

Admittance 1 Shilling,
General Ticket 3 Shillings.

A large collection of Landscape and other Paintings for sale. July 20.

Great Bargains for Cash!

ON Tuesday the 8th inst. will be exposed for Sale at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. M'Kays, a choice assortment of GOODS, imported by

JAMES SMITH,

among which are the following:—

A large and full collection of

Linen and Woollen Drapery, &c.

Ladies and Children's Beaver Hats,
Ladies Straw and Willow Bonnets,
Mens and boys Hats,
Mens, womens, and childrens Shoes,
do. strong and serviceable Boots,
Umberellas, Ribbons, &c.

Hardware, consisting of

Bar and bolt Iron, Nails well assorted,
Carpenter's Tools in general,
Bath and other Stoves, &c.
a large quantity of Bottled Porter & Cyder,
250 bags of prime Ship Biscuit, (kiln dried)
3 ton of *new* Cordage manufactured from the best Petersburgh Hemp,

together with a variety of other articles all of which will be sold remarkably low for *Cash* only. June 6.

FOR SALE,

FIVE Hundred Acres of good Freehold Land, fronting on Ellis or Grand River, Richmond Bay, commodiously situated for Trade or Ship Building, &c. 100 acres of said Land is in a good state of improvement and cuts some considerable quantity of Hay, there is also on the Premises a snug House 18 feet square, and good Stables, it is well supplied with water,—for further particulars apply to Mr. Alexander Cameron, Lot 16, or Mr. John Le Page Charlotte-Town.

Richmond Bay, June 29th, 1819.

A few copies of the Laws of this Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1819. No. 17.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a Despatch addressed to me by the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, dated Downing-Street, April 7, 1819, it is announced that a Convention has been agreed upon and ratified between his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and the United States of America, by which Convention it is declared, that the Fishermen of the United States are excluded from fishing within three Marine Miles of any part of the Coasts of his Majesty's Dominions in North America, with the exception of the Magdaline Islands, and of those parts of Newfoundland and Labrador, which are particularly described in the first article of said Convention: And that their right to dry and cure fish is also limited to the unsettled Bays, Harbours and Creeks on the Southern Coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Ramean Islands, and that part of the Coast of Labrador on which they have under such Convention a right of fishery.

I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation publicly signifying that if any Vessels or subjects of the United States be found fishing or preparing to fish within three marine miles of any part of the coasts of this Island, or shall attempt to use any part of the coast of this Colony for drying and curing fish or for other purposes connected with the fishery, that the most prompt measures will be taken for enforcing a due adherence on their parts to the stipulations contained in the said Convention

And I do hereby call upon all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and others his Majesty's Officers and loyal Subjects within this Colony to be aiding and assisting in giving the necessary information against all such Persons who may be found acting in violation of the provisions of the said Convention. At the same time observing that Vessels and Inhabitants of the United States may be admitted to enter Bays or Harbours for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing Damages, of purchasing Wood, and of obtaining Water, but for no other purposes whatever, on the contrary every necessary restriction is to take place to prevent their taking, drying, or curing Fish therein, or in any way abusing the privileges specified.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the 59th year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,

Fade Goff, Deputy Provl. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

For sale,

an excellent well built

SHALLOP,

of about 17 tons burthen, with Sails, Rigging and appurtenances, stows well, sails fast, and has good cabin accomodations,—she lies at Wilmot Creek, Bedeque. Apply to Alexander Campbell, Esq. Bedeque, or Mr. Palmer, Charlotte-Town.

March 9.

Charlotte-Town, July 10th, 1819.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having been pleased to appoint me to act as Surveyor General during the absence of Charles Wright, Esq. the Public are required to take notice that the following are the only Persons authorised to act as Deputies, viz.

John Plaw, Esq. Charlotte-Town.
John Lobban, Esq. do.
Charles Serani, Esq. do.
Major Hooper, Esq. Bedeque.

J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Surveyor General.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,

Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING lately arrived from Waterford with an intention of carrying on the Mercantile Business, has bought part of the Stock of Goods lately imported by Messrs. L. & A. Cambridge, all of which he offers cheap for Cash at the Store formerly occupied by those gentlemen, consisting of the following articles, viz.

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Second do. do.
A variety of Waistcoat Patterns,
an elegant assortment of Printed Cottons,
Irish Linens and white Calicoes,
Cambric, book and jaconet Muslin,
men's fine bandanna handkerchiefs,
do. pocket do.
Womens shawls,
Linen and cotton bed ticks, checks, ginghams, &c.
Cotton shirts and guernsey frocks,
Men and womens worsted and cotton Stockings,
Flannels and serges, Corduroys and Thickets,
Silk and twist, Thread, tape, and pins,
Cotton caps and white counterpanes,
Striped Cottons,
Mens superfine fine and common Hats;
Womens shoes and boots,
an elegant assortment of Earthen and stone Ware;
do. do. Glassware,
Tin Ware, cotton and wool cards,
Hair brushes and brooms, Scythes and sickles,
Spades, shovels and hoes,
Best Souchong Tea, Loaf and moist Sugar,
Rum, Gin and Brandy, Tobacco, Soap and Candles,
Allspice, pepper and ginger, best Spanish Indigo,
Iron pots, bake and frying pans,
Iron tea-kettles and boilers, Saddles and bridles,
curry combs, brushes and whips, window glass,
A large assortment of Stationary,
cod and mackarel lines and sail twine, &c.

with other articles too numerous for insertion.

John Morris.

July 6.

Prince Edward Island, Treasurer's Office,
Charlotte-Town, 16th June, 1819.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, Public Notice is hereby given that a complete set of

Standard Weights and Measures,

has this day arrived, and is at present deposited in the Court-House.

Robert Gray.

Notice.

ALL Persons in this Island who stand indebted unto Mr. John Cambridge, are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, who is empowered to recover and give legal discharges for the same.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills May 17th, 1819.

For sale,

THAT valuable Freehold Property situated on the banks of Wilmot River, containing 500 acres of excellent Land, 50 of which is in a high state of cultivation, has a very commodious Dwelling on it known by the name of

Bedeque-House,

also good Stores and Wharf, is a good situation for Business being nearly in the centre of the Island, and one of its best Harbours for Shipping,—for particular apply to the Subscribet on the Premises.

Alexander Campbell.

Bedeque House, January 17.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of taking on Lease any Farms or Tracts of Land situate on the property of Mr. John Cambridge, within this Island, will please apply for particulars to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to Let the same.

The extensive Tracts of unsettled Lands, being part of the Real Estate of the said John Cambridge, in this Colony, deserve particular attention from new Settlers, who are invited to make speedy application to me, from whom they will receive very liberal encouragement and every requisite information.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills, May 17th, 1819.

To be disposed of,

IN Darnly Bason, Richmond Bay, a compleat FARM, containing one hundred and fifty acres of Land, one hundred of which is clear,—there is a good House containing 8 rooms and a cellar, Barn capable of containing 20 head of Cattle, Stable for 3 horses, Pig-houses, &c. a good well and house thereon, the whole of which have been recently built,—the Stock also may be taken, for further particulars enquire of Mr. Davies Charlotte-Town or of the Proprietor on the Premises.

Richard Yates.

April 28.

BUONAPARTE.

Mr. J P. DRAKE, Artist,

ON a tour through America, is arrived at Charlotte-Town, and will exhibit for a short time, (at the House lately occupied by Mr. Theo. Desbrisay,) his grand picture of the Emperor Napoleon in full stature, embelished with an elegant carved gold frame, the size of which is 11 feet by 9.

This Picture is decidedly acknowledged by all who were personally acquainted with Buonaparte to be the most correct and striking likeness portraid to the public since the battle of Waterloo.

Admittance 1 Shilling,
General Ticket 3 Shillings.

A large collection of Landscape and other Paintings for sale. July 20.

FOR SALE,

FIVE Hundred Acres of good Freehold Land, fronting on Ellis or Grand River, Richmond Bay, commodiously situated for Trade or Ship Building, &c. 100 acres of said Land is in a good state of improvement and cuts some considerable quantity of Hay, there is also on the Premises a snug House 18 feet square, and good Stables, it is well supplied with water,—for further particulars apply to Mr. Alexander Cameron, Lot 16, or Mr. John Le Page Charlotte-Town.

Richmond Bay, June 29th, 1819.

Notice.

BUSINESS relative to the Department of the Chief Overseer of Roads, will be transacted at this Office until the return of that Officer from England.

By Order,
FADE GOFF, D. C. C.

Council Office, July 21st, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of RANALD M'DONNELL, late Town Major, deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Lemuel Cambridge,
Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, June 12, 1819.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Charlotte-Town, February 26th, 1819.

(Circular)

SIR,

IN obedience to the commands of his Excellency the Lt. Governor, I beg leave to acquaint you for your future guidance relative to the solemnization of Marriages, that where either parties to a Marringe reside in Charlotte Parish, or even within Ten Miles of Charlotte-Town in any direction, the Marriage Licence will always be directed to the Rector of that Parish.—When the Parties reside at a distance the Licence will be directed to the Magistrate that may be nearest to one of them, but no Marriage is to be solemnized by any Magistrate within the Clergyman's District.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Fade Goff,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

To Esquire, J. P.

From an English Paper.

GREAT CROPS.

Mr. Falla gives an inſtance of land cultivated by the ſpade, and wheat *planted in lines by a dibble, with plants previously raised in a seed bed*, producing the enormous return of *seventeen* quarters (134 buſhels) of wheat to an acre! The average produce in the ordinary mode of cultivation, is not more than *four* quarters; ſo that the extra expence is more then repaid fourfold.—The expenſe of digging an acre of ordinary land at nurſery price, he ſtates to be 33s. and this, he adds, is an operation worth two ploughings; and, beſides, by planting, the wheat there is a great ſaving in ſeed. In the usual mode of broad-caſt, it requires two buſhels to the acre; but, in planting, one peck is ſufficient. Mr. F. alſo ſtates, that by ſpade husbandry he has produced a crop of potatoes, amounting to the almoſt incredible quantity of 800 buſhels produce! and he gives it as his opinion, that the more general uſe of the spade would have the moſt beneficial effect.

RAT CATCHING.

The following curious mode of catching rats is extracted from the works of Muller, an apothecary of Wernigerode, in Germany:—"Procure a large cask, and place it in the vicinity of places inveſted with rats. During the firſt week, this veſſel is employed only to allure the rats to viſit the ſolid top of the cask, by means of boards or planks, arranged in a ſloping direction to the floor, which are to be ſtrewed with oatmeal daily, or any other food grateful to their palate. Being thus lulled into ſecurity, and accuſtomed to find a regular ſupply for their meals, a skin of parchment is ſubſtituted for the wooden top of the cask, and the former is cut for ſeveral inches in the centre in transverse directions, so as to yield on the ſlightest preſſure. At the ſame time, a few gallons of water, to the depth of ſix or ſeven inches, are poured into the empty cask, in the middle of which a brick or ſtone is placed ſo as to project one or two inches above the fluid, and afford to one rat a place of refuge. These meaſures being taken, the top of the cask ſhould be furniſhed with proper baits, in order to induce the marauders to repeat their viſits. No ſooner does one plunge through the ſection of the parchment into the veſſel, than it retreats to the brick or ſtone, and commences its lamentations for relief. Others follow, and ſhare the ſame fate. A dreadful conflict then commences to obtain the dry aſylum, Battles follow in rapid ſucceſſion, attended with ſuch loud and noiſy ſhrieks, that all the rats in the neighbourhood haſten to the fatal spot, where they experience ſimilar diſaſters Thus, hundreds may be caught by a ſtratagem, which might be greatly facilitated by expoſing a living rat taken in a trap.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

At a pariſh church, not many miles from this place, twelve couple appeared one morning to be married, but in conſequence of the ſudden indiſpoſition of the clergymen, the weddings were obliged to be poſtponed till the next day. Accordingly the Clergyman was in regular attendance the following day, at the ſame hour, when out of thoſe twelve couple, only ſeven made their appearance. The marriage of the remainder had been put off *sine die.*--*Liverpool Paper.*

Lately died, at Cavendiſh, aged 85, Mr. D. Cooper. Few men profeſſed more trades then the deceaſed:--he was ſucceſſively a thatcher, and razor-grinder a chair maker and bottomer, a rat and mole catcher; a husbandman and gun-tinker; a gardner and chimey ſweeper; a shoe and ſtick maker; and laſtly a tailor and hat maker. It has been underſtood his deſire was to be buried before his own door, with his head under his ſcraper, but it was not complied with. It is ſaid he has left £1000 to his grandſon, a miller at Brockly in Suffolk.--*Cambridge pap.*

STATISTICS OF PARIS.—The population of Paris, (not including the rural communes,) by the cenſus of 1817—amounts 712,966 individuals; of whom 305,247 are males, 331,905 are females, and 56,974 not particularly deſignated, but included under the collective deſignation of both ſexes.—Houſes, 26,801—Births, for 1818, 24,406, of whom were males 13,451, females 12,95; 4,337 were born in the hoſpitals.

Children not born in wedlock amount to 8,353; of whom 3,893 were born in the hoſpitals. Of the 8,353 illegitimate children, 1,118 boys and 980 have been acknowledged by their parents—6,255 remain unacknowledged. Deaths, 25,706; of whom 12,692 are males, and 13,104 females. Of the whole number, 15,725 died in their own houſes, and 9,981 in the hoſpitals, priſons, &c. Exceſs of births over the deaths, 700. Marriages, 7,455. Children born out of wedlock, but acknowledged in conſequence of the ſubſequent marriage of their parents, 479. Adoptions 20. In 1817, the number of births amounted to 23,759, that of the deaths to 21,114, and the marriages to 6,382.

INGENUITY.

A Lame Duck, who was, not many years ago, advertiſed for eloping with the money of his principal, left a couple of laconic notes behind him. To his wife he left a very *affecting* epiſtle. "My dear wife, I leave you cheerfully to the arms of the man you love." To the gentleman, whoſe money to the amount of 10,000l. he had carried off, he wrote a billet to this effect:—"Dear Sir, I have complete proof of your criminal correſpondence, in the moral and correcting ſpirits of the courts I ſhould certainly get a verdict to the whole amount of the ſum in my hands—in kindneſs therefore to you, I take the money at once, and ſave you the *expense* and the *shame* of a law-ſuit."

FRIENDSHIP.---Friends when they ceaſe to treat each other with reſpect or on the other hand become coldly cere-monious, weaken eſſentially the ſtrength of thoſe ties by which they have been happily united.

BOSTON, July 15.

The laſt City of Waſhington Gazette, contains the following article; which, we are ſorry to ſay, is at variance with our accounts from Gibraltar. A few days, will, however, enable us to ſpeak with certainty on a ſubject of no inconſiderable intereſt to the American government and people.

"By a veſſel, arrived this morning at Alexandria, 30 days from Cadiz, we learn that the treaty with Spain was not ratified, and it was confidently aſſerted there that it would not be. Britiſh influence was ſaid to be operating to prevent it; the veſſel which carried out our miniſter, was ſtill detained; from which ſome American gentlemen at Cadiz thought favorably of the reſults, from this however, we ſhould draw a different concluſion, and that Mr. Forſyth was detained here to return immediately."

Extract of a Letter from Italy, dated 10th April.

"The concourſe of ſtrangers at Rome is ſaid to be beyond precedent. Many conjectures as to the real object of the Emperor of Auſtria's viſit, though probably it is to obtain the Pope's ſanction to the divorce of Maria Louiſa from Napoleon; and the marriage of the former with the King of Pruſſia contemplated."

July 23.

SPANISH AMERICA.

The following late information reſpecting the affairs of the Revolutioniſts, &c. in Venezuela, is copied from the Baltimore American, received by yeſterday's mail.

Summary statements of the latest intelligence from Venezula, received by the brig Mary-Ann, 10 days from St. Thomas.

Morillo has divided his army into three diviſions; one of them obſerves Gen. Bolivar—one remains in San Fernando, and the other was ſent againſt Auguſtura in Guayana, by the way of Calabozo. This corps had marched as far as the Village of Pao, which they burned on the 14th of June, and continued their march towards San Diego, where Gen's. Marino and Sedeno were encamped. On the 17th the Congreſs were extremely alarmed, debated with cloſed doors, and had iſſued ſeveral orders to the military, when a Courier brought the glad tidings on the morning of the 18th, that the Royal 1ſt diviſion under Aranja had been totally defeated by the Independent forces juſt mentioned (Marino and Sedeno) after an obſtinate and well-fought battle. Upwards of 1000 were killed, and ſome priſoners, &c. fell into the hands of the victors.

On the arrival of Gen. Urdameta at Margaritta, Gen. Arismendi (the Governor of the iſland) would not ſupport him heartily in fitting out the expedition, but even plotted againſt him, endeavouring to withhold volunteers from his ſtandard—he (A.) being piqued at not having the chief command. At the ſame

time, Jolly and others had ſpread diſcontent through the ſquadron, and occaſioned much delay. This difference was compromiſed, and Jolly was to retain the ſecond rank under Admiral Brion. Arismendi and his particular adherents to the number of 18 had been taken and ſent to Auguſtura to be tried by Council of War.

If Urdameta diſembarks his army on the coaſt, and if Gen's. Marino and Bermudez, who are before Cumana, ſhould co-operate with him, they may enter Caraccas, and liberate Venezula at a ſingle blow. Without prompt and cheerful co-operation they cannot ſucceed. Indeed orders have been diſpatched to Urdameta to return to Auguſtura, with his forces!---a thing abſolutely impracticable, at this ſeaſon, in his circumſtances. Things appear in an odd ſituation; the ſudden march of Bolivar for New-Granada, and the want of arrangement for a general combined movement, with reſpect to others would ſeem to create perplexity and put much at hazard:---for, they are poſitively forbidden ('tis ſaid) to undertake the march to the capital---as they ſtyle Caraccas. Let us hope for the beſt. If the patriots are as pious or grateful as they ought to be, under ſuch diſjointed meaſures, they will give ſpecial thanks, that fate has aſſigned them Spaniards, degenerated Spaniards for enemies! Bolivar is expected to return to Venezuela by the month of December, after having liberated Santa-Fe. He will bring with him 10,000 infantry, if neceſſary, and then enter Caraccas. There is certainly the ſtrongeſt probability that he will have complete ſucceſs in New-Granada; as ſome important advantages have been gained already, and Santandar has an army of 2500 men in Caſanare, and arms and ammunition to ſupply the Patriots who join his ſtandard. It is ſaid there was much diſaffection among the Royaliſt force in that quarter, many of whom deſerted to the Independents.

NEW-YORK, July 19.

ANOTHER BLOW ON THE SPANIARDS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Patriot Service to his friend in Baltimore, dated

NATCHITOCHES, JUNE 7, 1819.

"Some troops, (to the number of 400,) which arrived here yeſterday, will croſs the Sabine to-morrow, and raiſe the ſtandard of independence. When the whole are aſſembled, they will be under the immediate command of General Bernardo, who is daily excepted from Paocon Point, with one thouſand men.

"We have juſt received accounts from General Mina; and inſtead of his having been beheaded, and his army diſbanded, he has been very ſucceſsful, and is now in poſſeſſion of ſeveral important poſts. I have juſt converſed with the young gentleman who brought the information. He belonged to the detachment commanded by Col. Aury, and was taken priſoner, when that detachment met with its misfortnne, and ſent to Laboyere,* where he ſaw an officer of Mina's (a ſpy) who gave him the above information."

* How this young man eſcaped from Laboyere, the letter does not ſtate.

Extract of a letter from a highly reſpectable gentleman, dated St. Thomas, July 8.

"I haſten to appriſe you that we have this day received information from Auguſtura, of an action fought on the 12th ult. at Curiana, by a diviſion of the Spaniſh army under the command of General Arna, and a diviſion of the Patriots led by Marino, in which the *royaliſt were totally defeated*, with a loſs of from 1000 to 1100 men, all their camp equipage, documents, &c.--- the Patriots, I regret to add, ſuffered ſeverely, having loſt 400 men.

ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, July 20.

FIRE!!!

Another extenſive and diſtreſſing Fire has befallen this unfortunate town, and left to us the painful duty of recording, as far as we have been able to collect, or had an opportunity of witneſſing, its deſtructive ravages. It was firſt diſcovered about 1 o'clock yeſterday morning, in or about a houſe lately occupied by Mr. George Garland, but which has been vacant during the laſt month, and adjoining the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. Thomas Williams.--- The alarm was immediately given, but before any number of peopl had arrived at the ſpot, the whole building was in a blaze. The wind was weſterly, and blowing pretty freſh, which carried the flames to the houſes on the oppoſite side of the lane and from thence Eaſterly with increaſed fury. Mr. Williams's houſe caught ſoon after, communicated the fire to the Dwelling-Houſe and Shop of Thomas Meagher, Sons & Co. and from thence to the Reſidence of Dr. Duggan, on the opposite of the ſtreet, which, with the houſes adjoining to the Weſtward as far as Godner & Treacey's were laid in aſhes. Here, however, the only Engine in repair belonging to the town was ſtationed, and by the judicious management of the people in removing a garden fence on the uper side, and a fence which encloſed Codner & Tracey's yard on the lower side, a break was made, and the ſtrenuous exertions which were uſed prevented the fire from extending any farther in that direction. In the mean time the devouring element purſued its reſiſtleſs courſe to the Eaſtward with lightening-like rapidity. The Ordnance Engines arrived at an early hour with the military from the garriſon, but the Officers in command finding their utmoſt exertions would be ineffectual further up the town, made a ſtand at the break on the Eaſtern side of Mrs. Elliott's, where they were ſoon joined by a few active individuals of the town, and the troops which arrived laſt Friday in the Tranſport from Halifax, who immediately came aſhore under the direction of Capt. Harker, of the 15th. The united and perſevering exertions of this party, with great difficnlty arreſted the progreſs of the flames at this place, and preſerved thoſe new Buildings recently erected to the Eaſtward, although Mr. Renouf's houſe was ſeveral times on fire. Thoſe who were employed in directing the pipes of the Engines, withſtood the intenſe heat and ſuffocating ſmoke in a manner to excite the admiration of every one who witneſſed it. The brands of fire flew through the air to a great diſtance, ſome of which, falling on the Stores of J. F. Trimingham & Co. and Parker, Cheever & Co. ſet them in a blaze, but was diſcovered in time to prevent any material injury. The fence in the front of the Roman Catholic Chapel was partly burnt down, and the Biſhop's houſe and Chapel were in conſiderable danger, though eventually no damage was done to either. By five o'clock the fire had pretty well ſpent its fury, and we were left to contemplate the havoc which in four hours had been made. It will be recollected that the Fire of the 21ſt Nov. 1817, extended Weſtward to juſt were it was this time arreſted in its progreſs Eaſtward, thus completing, in leſs than two years, the deſtruction of nearly the whole of the old town.

On going over the ruins we found 98 chimneys ſtanding, beſides ſeveral that had fallen down; from which circumſtance we have not the leaſt doubt but the houſes deſtroyed were occupied by at leaſt 1500 inhabitants, and the loſs of property, we think, upon the loweſt calculation, may be eſtimated at about £150,000.---Thoſe in the immediate neighbourhood had ſcarce time to eſcape with their lives---many more ſaved but very little---while very few, we believe, ſucceeded in reſcuing more than one half of their effects from the flames. The diſtreſs occaſioned by this fire is calculated to be more general than either of the former, notwithſtanding the loſs of property is much leſs.

Among the buildings deſtroyed, were the Houſe occupied by Dr. Duggan, the Houſe and Stores of Thomas Williams & Co. Thomas Meagher, Sons & Co. James Watſon & Co. Patrick Doyle, Attwood & Haynes, (recently occupied by and belonging to J. Dunſcomb & Co.) James Bayly, James Cody, Samuel Kough, William Cullen & Co. George Niven, Cuninghame, Bell, & Co. and Geo. N. Elliott, on the Water ſide. Among the ſufferers on the North ſide of the ſtreet, are Dr. Kiely, William Newman, Henry Duggan, William Mahon, H. R. Douglas, Patrick Pendergaſt, Mark Coxon, John Snelgrove, Mrs. Mathews, Dr. Coleman, John O'Donnell, &c. &c. &c.

The manner in which the fire originated has not yet been correctly aſcertained, neither is it certain whether it began inſide or on the outſide of the Houſe. Some who think they were firſt on the ſpot, ſay that the room on the ground floor was all on fire, and was burſting out through when firſt diſcovered--and from that circumſtance entertain an opinion that the place was deſignedly ſet fire to; and we muſt confeſs, that for a time we joined in this belief, however difficult we found it to reconcile to ourſelves that

an idea; but we have ſince converſed with a perſon who ſeems quite poſitive that the fire commenced on the outſide of the building; and we learn that there was an aſh-heap againſt the houſe, on which freſh aſhes were continually thrown, and it appears very probable, that there may have been ſome hot cinders mixed with the aſhes, which communicating with the dry clapboards, has occaſioned the miſchief. We ſincerely hope a ſtrict inveſtigation may lead to a full diſcovery of the cauſe, whatever it may be, in order that the public mind may be ſet at reſt on the ſubject.

His Excellency the Governor was preſent during the whole time, and evinced a lively concern for the misfortunes of the ſufferers. Lieut. Col. Manners, Major Green, Capt. Faddy, Lieut. Slade, and the other officers of the garriſon, with Lieut. Campbell, of the Royal Marines, were conſpicuouſly active; and materially contributed, by their exertions among their men, and in directing the ſtations for the Engines, to the ſafety of the lower part of the town.

Charlotte-Town,
MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1819.

On Tuesday last a Court of Oyer and Terminer, was convened by Special Commiſsion, for the trial of *Patrick Hardington*, and *James Carrol*, who were confined in the Gaol of this Town, charged with the Murder of Hector M'Millan. The Judges named in the Commission were the Honorables Chief Juſtice Tremlett, Aſſistant Judge Gray, and George Wright,—alſo Francis Longworth, and Charles Stewart, Esqrs. The Chief Juſtice charged the Grand Jury at conſiderable length, and ſtated minutely various points of Law, bearing upon the different caſes of juſtifiable and unjuſtifiable Homicide. Upon the following day the Grand Jury preſented to the Court a Bill of Indictment againſt the Priſoners charging them with ſome other Perſon unknown with wilful Murder. The Priſoners were ſhortly after arraigned and pleaded Not guilty. The Jurors were called and twelve impannelled after ſeveral were challenged by Mr. Palmer, Counſel for the Priſoners. The proſecution was conducted by the Crown Officers, William Johnſton, Esq. Atty. General, and Charles Binns, Esq. Solicitor Gen.—The evidence produced was very voluminous and moſt parts corroborated the other in the crimination, but nothing of a direct poſitive nature appeared. The Trial laſted the whole of the day and nearly the whole night. The Jury after retiring was abſent above two hours and about 5 o'clock in the morning returned a Verdict of Not Guilty in favour of *James Carrol*, and Guilty of Manſlaughter againſt *Patrick Hardington*. On Friday *Patrick Hardington*, received his ſentence from the Hon. Judge Gray, who addreſſed the Priſoner in a very able, feeling, and monitory manner---it was that he ſhould be brauded in the hand, with the Letter M. in open Court, and receive 39 laſhes upon his bare back, in front of the Gaol, 39 laſhes in front of the Stocks, and 39 laſhes in front of the Market-Houſe, and then to be diſcharged, which Sentence was executed forthwith.

We truſt we ſhall be able, at ſome future period, to lay before the Public a more detailed account of this trial. An Indian by the name of Peter Joe, the only poſitive evidence which appeared againſt the Priſoners before the Coroner's Inquest, abſconded from the Iſland, ſhortly after the Murder took place.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
ENTERED,
Aug. 12, Schr. Nancy, Deagle, Newfdld.
CLEARED,
Aug. 9, Schr. Liberty, Coſton, Mirimichie.
—— — —— Lord M'Donald, Pearſon, Coaſting.
—— 12, ſhip William, Hall, Plymouth.
—— — ſnow Ann, Taylor, Hull.
—— 14, barque Mary, Richardſon, New-caſtle.
—— — brig Favourite, Scher, Dublin.

Notice
IS hereby given, that the Co-Partnerſhip hitherto exiſting between JAMES MORRISON & WILLIAM HAYDEN, carried on under the Firm of WILLIAM HAYDEN, & Co. at Seal River, and at Pinnette under the Firm of JAMES MORRISON, & Co. is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all Debts due to and owing by ſaid concern will be received and paid by Meſſrs. James & William Hayden.

James Morriſon,
William Hayden.

Seal River, July 31ſt, 1819.

TIMBER.
THE undersigned being duly authoriſed by Power of Attorney from Stephen Sullivan, Esq. to prevent any Perſon or Perſons whatever from cutting, removing or carrying away any Timber from the Lands of the ſaid Stephen Sullivan, Esq. being Lots or Townſhips No. 9, 16, 22, 61, and alſo to bring to account or proſecute all ſuch perſon or perſons as have been or may be guilty of the ſame. Notice is hereby given, that whoever ſhall be found offending will be puniſhed with the utmoſt rigor of the Law, and for the better diſcovery of all ſuch, the undersigned will reward any Perſon who may give information ſo that the Offender or Offenders may be brought to juſtice.

SAMUEL S. HILL,
Attorney for the above purpoſe to Stephen Sullivan, Esq.

Lewis Town, 9th August, 1819.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majeſty's Iſland Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.
WHEREAS the General Aſſembly of this Iſland, ſtands prorogued to Tuesday the Twentieth day of July, inſtant.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the ſaid General Aſſembly of this Iſland, and I do hereby prorogue the ſame until Tuesday the Twenty-firſt day of September next, of which all perſons concerned are required to take Notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the ſaid Iſland, this Sixth day of July one thouſand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majeſty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

God ſave the King.

General Conveyancing Office,
THE Subſcriber having eſtabliſhed the above Office gives this Public Notice that all matters relating to that Branch of the legal Profeſſion, will be executed with preciſion and diſpatch.

CHARLES STEWART.

August 13.

COALS.
TWENTY Chaldrons of Coals may be had for coſt and charges, by applying to

J. & T. Robinſon.

August 16.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majeſty's Iſland Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the ſame, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.
WHEREAS a Deſpatch dated Downing-Street, Eleventh of May laſt has been received by me from the Right Honorable Earl Bathurſt. And Whereas the Houſe of Aſſembly ſtands prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-firſt day of September next, it is, under exiſting circumſtances conſidered expedient, that the nature of ſuch Deſpatch ſhould be made known with as little delay as may be to the Inhabitants of this Iſland at large.

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council to publiſh an extract therefrom which is as follows:

"In reply to the Addreſs of the Aſſembly communica-
"ted in your Deſpatch No. 181, you will conſider your-
"ſelf authoriſed to acquaint them, that His Royal High-
"neſs the Prince Regent ſees no reaſon to make any al-
"teration in the exiſting Conſtitution of the Colony, nor
"to ſanction any change in the forms which are now ob-
"ſerved, as to the appropriation of the Colonial Revenue;
"nor does his Royal Highneſs entertain any doubt, but
"that if the means which the Legiſlature under its pre-
"ſent Conſtitution poſſeſſes are properly employed, the
"Iſland will at no diſtant period attain an equal degree
"of improvement and proſperity with the neighbouring
"Province of Nova-Scotia.

(Signed) "BATHURST."

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the ſaid Iſland, this twenty-fourth day of July one thouſand eight hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Acting Colonial Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majeſty's Iſland Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.
WHEREAS by an Act of the General Aſſembly of this Iſland, paſſed in the thirty-fifth year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, intituled "an Act for aſcertaining the Standard of Weights and Meaſures in this Iſland," It is enacted, that from and after the publication of ſaid Act that all Weights and Meaſures uſed in this Iſland ſhall be according to the ſtandard of the Exchequer of England: And that the Public Treaſurer of this Iſland, as ſoon as may be, ſhall procure a ſet of Weights and Meaſures, long, liquid, and dry, and a ſet of Weights and Scales, and until ſuch Weights and Meaſures arrive, the Weights and Meaſures uſed at Charlotte-Town ſhall be the ſtandard.

And Whereas in purſuance of ſaid Act, a ſet of Weights and Meaſures conformable to the ſtandard of the Exchequer of England have been ordered and are now arrived. I have therefore thought fit to iſſue this my Proclamation, publicly notifying, that within One Month after the date of the Public Treaſurer's notification of the arrival of the ſaid Standard Weights and Meaſures, that the ſeveral proviſions of the ſaid Act referring thereto will be in full force.

And I hereby ſtrictly require and command all Perſons ſelling by Weights and Meaſures within this Iſland, and all others whom it ſhall or may concern, to govern themſelves in ſtrict conformity to the proviſions in the ſaid Act contained in having their Weights and Meaſures aſſayed by the Officer appointed, or ſpeedily to be appointed, for the County in which they reſpectively reſide, and in all other matters and things which the ſaid Act requires.

And I do hereby further publicly notify that all Liquids, and other articles, ſold within this Iſland by Meaſure, ſhall in future be ſold by the Wincheſter Meaſure and no other. Wines and Spirits only excepted.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Twenty-ſecond day of June one thouſand eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provl. Secry.

God ſave the King.

A few copies of the Laws of this Iſland, may be had by applying at this Office.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1819. No. 18.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a Despatch addressed to me by the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, dated Downing-Street, April 7, 1819, it is announced that a Convention has been agreed upon and ratified between his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and the United States of America, by which Convention it is declared, that the Fishermen of the United States are excluded from fishing within three Marine Miles of any part of the Coasts of his Majesty's Dominions in North America, with the exception of the Magdaline Islands, and of those parts of Newfoundland and Labrador, which are particularly described in the first article of said Convention: And that their right to dry and cure fish is also limited to the unsettled Bays, Harbours and Creeks on the Southern Coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Ramean Islands, and that part of the Coast of Labrador on which they have under such Convention a right of fishery.

I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation publicly signifying that if any Vessels or subjects of the United States be found fishing or preparing to fish within three marine miles of any part of the coasts of this Island, or shall attempt to use any part of the coast of this Colony for drying and curing fish or for other purposes connected with the fishery, that the most prompt measures will be taken for enforcing a due adherence on their parts to the stipulations contained in the said Convention

And I do hereby call upon all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and others his Majesty's Officers and loyal Subjects within this Colony to be aiding and assisting in giving the necessary information against all such Persons who may be found acting in violation of the provisions of the said Convention. At the same time observing that Vessels and Inhabitants of the United States may be admitted to enter Bays or Harbours for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing Damages, of purchasing Wood, and of obtaining Water, but for no other purposes whatever, on the contrary every necessary restriction is to take place to prevent their taking, drying, or curing Fish therein, or in any way abusing the privileges specified.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the 59th year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
Fade Goff, Deputy Provl. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

For sale,

an excellent well built
SHALLOP,

of about 17 tons burthen, with Sails, Rigging and appurtenances, stows well, sails fast, and has good cabin accomodations,—she lies at Wilmot Creek, Bedeque. Apply to Alexander Campbell, Esq. Bedeque, or Mr. Palmer, Charlotte-Town.

March 9.

Charlotte-Town, July 10th, 1819.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having been pleased to appoint me to act as Surveyor General during the absence of Charles Wright, Esq. the Public are required to take notice that the following are the only Persons authorised to act as Deputies, viz.

John Plaw, Esq. Charlotte-Town.
John Lobban, Esq. do.
Charles Serani, Esq. do.
Major Hooper, Esq. Bedeque.

J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Surveyor General.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,
Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING lately arrived from Waterford with an intention of carrying on the Mercantile Business, has bought part of the Stock of Goods lately imported by Messrs. L. & A. Cambridge, all of which he offers cheap for Cash at the Store formerly occupied by those gentlemen, consisting of the following articles, viz.

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Second do. do.
A variety of Waistcoat Patterns,
an elegant assortment of Printed Cottons,
Irish Linens and white Calicoes,
Cambric, book and jaconet Muslin,
men's fine bandanna handkerchiefs,
do. pocket do.
Womens shawls,
Linen and cotton bed ticks, checks, ginghams, &c.
Cotton shirts and guernsey frocks,
Men and womens worsted and cotton Stockings,
Flannels and serges, Corduroys and Thicksets,
Silk and twist, Thread, tape, and pins,
Cotton caps and white counterpanes,
Striped Cottons,
Mens superfine fine and common Hats,
Womens shoes and boots,
an elegant assortment of Earthen and stone Ware,
do. do. Glassware,
Tin Ware, cotton and wool cards,
Hair brushes and brooms, Scythes and sickles,
Spades; shovels and hoes,
Best Souchong Tea, Loaf and moist Sugar,
Rum, Gin and Brandy, Tobacco, Soap and Candles,
Allspice, pepper and ginger, best Spanish Indigo,
Iron pots, bake and frying pans,
Iron tea-kettles and boilers, Saddles and bridles,
curry combs, brushes and whips, window glass,
A large assortment of Stationary,
cod and mackarel lines and sail twine, &c.
with other articles too numerous for insertion.

John Morris.

July 6.

Prince Edward Island, Treasurer's Office,
Charlotte-Town, 16th June, 1819.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, Public Notice is hereby given that a complete set of

Standard Weights and Measures,

has this day arrived, and is at present deposited in the Court-House.

Robert Gray.

Notice.

ALL Persons in this Island who stand indebted unto Mr. John Cambridge, are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, who is empowered to recover and give legal discharges for the same.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills May 17th, 1819.

For sale,

THAT valuable Freehold Property situated on the banks of Wilmot River, containing 500 acres of excellent Land, 50 of which is in a high state of cultivation, has a very commodious Dwelling on it known by the name of

Bedeque-House,

also good Stores and Wharf, is a good situation for Business being nearly in the centre of the Island, and one of its best Harbours for Shipping,—for particular apply to the Subscribet on the Premises.

Alexander Campbell.

Bedeque House, January 17.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of taking on Lease any Farms or Tracts of Land situate on the property of Mr. John Cambridge, within this Island, will please apply for particulers to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to Let the same.

The extensive Tracts of unsettled Lands, being part of the Real Estate of the said John Cambridge, in this Colony, deserve particular attention from new Settlers, who are invited to make speedy application to me, from whom they will receive very liberal encouragement and every requisite information.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills, May 17th, 1819.

To be disposed of,

IN Darnly Bason, Richmond Bay, a compleat FARM, containing one hundred and fifty acres of Land, one hundred of which is clear,—there is a good House containing 8 rooms and a cellar, Barn capable of containing 20 head of Cattle, Stable for 3 horses, Pig-houses, &c. a good well and house thereon, the whole of which have been recently built,—the Stock also may be taken, for further particulars enquire of Mr. Davies Charlotte-Town or of the Proprietor on the Premises.

Richard Yates.

April 28.

BUONAPARTE.

Mr. J. P. DRAKE, Artist,

ON a tour through America, is arrived at Charlotte-Town, and will exhibit for a short time, (at the House lately occupied by Mr. Theo. Desbrisay,) his grand picture of the Emperor Napoleon in full stature, embelished with an elegant carved gold frame, the size of which is 11 feet by 9.

This Picture is decidedly acknowledged by all who were personally acquainted with Buonaparte to be the most correct and striking likeness portraid to the public since the battle of Waterloo.

Admittance 1 Shilling,
General Ticket 3 Shillings.

A large collection of Landscape and other Paintings for sale. July 20.

FOR SALE,

FIVE Hundred Acres of good Freehold Land, fronting on Ellis or Grand River, Richmond Bay, commodiously situated for Trade or Ship Building, &c. 100 acres of said Land is in a good state of improvement and cuts some considerable quantity of Hay, there is also on the Premises a snug House 18 feet square, and good Stables, it is well supplied with water,—for further particulars apply to Mr. Alexander Cameron, Lot 16, or Mr. John Le Page Charlotte-Town.

Richmond Bay, June 29th, 1819.

Notice.

BUSINESS relative to the Department of the Chief Overseer of Roads, will be transacted at this Office until the return of that Officer from England.

By Order,
FADE GOFF, D. C. C.

Council Office, July 21st, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of RANALD M-DONNELL, late Town Major, deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Lemuel Cambridge,
Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, June 12, 1819.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Charlotte-Town, February 26th, 1819.

(Circular)

SIR,

IN obedience to the commands of his Excellency the Lt. Governor, I beg leave to acquaint you for your future guidance relative to the solemnization of Marriages, that where either parties to a Marriage reside in Charlotte Parish, or **even** within Ten Miles of Charlotte-Town in any direction, the Marriage Licence will always be directed to the Rector of that Parish.—When the Parties reside at a distance the Licence will be directed to the Magistrate that may be nearest to one of them, but no Marriage is to be solemnized by any Magistrate within the Clergyman's District.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Fade Goff,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

To Esquire, J. P.

MUNGO PARK.

To the Editors of the Liverpool Mercury.

Gentlemen,

I have this morning received a letter, via Malta, from a brother of mine at Juddah, on the Red Sea, from which I ſend you the following extract; if you think any credit is due to the aſſertions of Pearce, you can (if you think proper) give it a place in the Murcury, if not you can as eaſily burn it.

Your's &c. H. B.

Liverpool, Church-ſtreet, May 6, 1819.

"Dec. 18, 1818.—On my landing at Juddah, a place where I did not expect to hear an Engliſh word, I was accoſted by a man in the complete coſtume of the country, with 'Are you an Englishman Sir?' My anſwer being of courſe in the affirmative, appeared to give him pleaſure beyond expreſſion. 'Thanks and praiſes to God!' he exclaimed. 'I once more hear an Engliſh tongue, which, I have not done for fourteen years before.' I have been much amuſed by him ſince; his account of the Abyſſinians, the inhabitants of a country that has abſorbed fourteen years of his exiſtence, is truly intereſting. You muſt no doubt have heard or read of him; he is the Nathaniel Pearce ſpoken of by Mr. Salt, in his account of his travels in Abyſſinia. He was left there by Lord Valentia, and has been the greater part of the time in the ſervice of one or other of the chiefs in various parts of the country. At the time I met with him, he was endeavouring to make his way to Tombuctoo, where he ſays Mungo Park is ſtill in exiſtence, detained by the Chief. He ſays, the whole country almoſt idolize him for his skill in ſurgery, aſtronomy, &c. &c.—They ſay he is an angel come from heaven to adminiſter comforts to them; and he explains to them the motions and uſes of the heavenly bodies. He is, Pearce ſays, very deſirous of making his eſcape, but finds it impoſſible, 'What!' ſay they 'do you ſuppoſe us ſo fooliſh as to part with ſo invaluable a treaſure? If you go away, where are we to find another poſſeſſing ſo much knowledge, or who will do us ſo much good?"—Pearce appeared to have been reſolutely bent on endeavoring to reach Tombuctoo, but had for ſome time been labouring under ſevere illneſs."

LAW ANECDOTE.

Some time before the abolition of the Jeſuits, a gentleman in Paris died, and left all his eſtate from an only ſon then abroad, to that body of religious men, on condition that, on his return, the worthy fathers ſhould give him whatever they ſhould *choose*. When the ſon came home, he went to the Convent and received a very ſmall ſhare indeed: the wiſe ſons of Loyala *choosing* to keep the greateſt part to themſelves. The young gentleman conſulted his friends, and all agreed he was without remedy. At laſt a Barriſter, to whom he happened to mention his caſe, adviſed him to ſue the Convent. The gentleman followed his advice, and the ſuit terminated in his favour through management of the advocate, who grounded his plea on this reaſoning:—"The teſtator," ſays he, "has left his ſon that ſhare of the eſtate which the fathers ſhould *choose*. Now 'tis plain what part they have *chosen*, by what they keep to themſelves. My client then ſtands on the words of the Will—Let me have, ſays he the *part they have chosen*, and I am ſatisfied." It was accordingly awarded to him without heſitation.

Farmers, Shear your Lambs.

The ſubject of ſhearing Lambs is one that ought to engage the attention of every Farmer. It has been proved by experience, that to ſhear Lambs is not only profitable to the Farmer, but of great advantage to the Lamb itſelf: Every man's obſervations have ſhown him that when ſheep are ſhorn, the Tick will leave them and ſtay with the Sheep, who can bear them with leſs injury. It has been ſatisfactorily aſcertained, that when Lambs are ſhorn, the fleece, the next ſeaſon, will be of much better quality, and equal in quantity. The proper time for ſhearing Lambs, is the firſt and ſecond weeks in July. The wool ſhorn from the Lambs will always meet with a ready ſale, and a fair price, to the Hatter, who is now obliged to pay his money for ſuch wool at ſome market town. If Farmers would all ſhear their Lambs, it would not only be a clear ſaving to themſelves, but a great ſaving to the Country.

INTRODUCTION OF SNUFF AND TOBACCO INTO BRITAIN.

Snuff, though long known to foreigners, was by no means familiar to the Britiſh nation until firſt introduced by Sir Francis Drake and Capt. Richard Greenfield, in 1586. Sir Walter Raleigh, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, convinced us how ſtrange the cuſtom appeared to the inhabitants of this country, which we record in the following whimſical ſtory:—Sir Walter in his travels abroad, having accuſtomed himſelf, among the Indians, to partake of their favorite weed, was unwilling to diſcontinue the uſe of it on his return to England; and therefore ſupplied himſelf with ſeveral hogſheads, which he placed in his own ſtudy, and generally uſed to indulge himſelf by ſmoking *secretly* two or three pipes a day; at which time he ordered one of his ſervants (a ſimple fellow) who waited at the door to bring up a tankard of old ale and nutmeg, always laying aſide the pipe when he heard his ſervant coming. One day, while he was earneſtly employed in reading ſomething which amuſed him, with the pipe in his mouth, the ſervant entered; and aſtoniſhed to ſee his maſter in that ſituation (apparently as he thought on fire, for the ſmoke was aſcending in thick clouds from his mouth, and the bowl of the pipe on fire) he immediately without any heſitation whatever, threw the ale directly in his maſter's face, and ran down ſtairs with all imaginable ſpeed, and alarmed the family with repeated exclamations that his maſter was on fire *in the inside*, and would be burned to aſhes if they did not immediately go up ſtairs to his aſſiſtance.

Geographers dividing the world into thirty parts, give us this account of them—That but five of thoſe thirty are Chriſtians; and for the reſt ſix of them are Jews and Mahometans, and the remaining nineteen, perfect Heathens.

FINE WEATHER.—The influence of pleaſant weather on the mind is thus deſcribed by Addiſon:

Fair weather is the joy of my ſoul; about noon, I behold a blue sky with rapture, and receive great conſolation from the roſy daſhes of the morning and evening. When I am loſt among green trees. I do not envy a great man with a crowd at his levee. I often lay aſide thoughts of going to an opera, that I may enjoy the ſilent pleaſures of walking by moonlight, or viewing the ſtars ſparkling in their azure round.

TO FARMERS.

The following good-natured hints from a page of the Agricultural Calender, are worth the notice of the husbandman.

"The men who are famous by books are no farmers for me. They make much talk and parade about their compoſt and their non-compoſt, and all that, but give me the man who prefers his hands to his books, and with a little will fetch a great deal to paſs. Let thoſe who follow husbandry for amuſement try experiments. Poh, nonſenſe! Why my wife, the other day, ſilly woman, undertook to bake a pudding by the book. And ſhe book'd it, and after all never cook'd it.—Zounds, ſaid I, Sarah, this never will do for *working* Farmers: if we undertake to make puddings and ſow turnips by the book, we ſhall get to the laſt page of our buſineſs before we are half ready. Let learned men attend to the caſes, genders, moods, and tenſes; you and I will ſee to our daries, flocks, fields and fences."

ANECDOTE.

A gentleman amuſing himſelf in the gallery of the Pallais, a place in Paris, obſerved, while he was careleſsly looking over ſome pamphlets at a bookſeller's, that a ſuſpicious fellow ſtood rather too near him. The gentleman was dreſſed, according to the faſhion of thoſe times, in a coat with a prodigious number of ſilver tags and taſſels; upon which the thief (for ſuch he was) began to have a deſign; and the gentleman, not willing to diſappoint him turned his head another way, on purpoſe to give him an opportunity; the theif immediately ſet to work, and in a trice twiſted off ſeven or eight of the ſilver tags; the gentleman immediately perceived it, and ſlyly drawing out his penknife which cut like a razor, catched the fellow by the ear, and cut it off cloſe to his head. Murder! Murder! cries the thief, Robbery! Robbery! cries the gentleman. *There are your tags and buttons!* Very well, ſays the gentleman, throwing it back in like manner, *there is your ear.*

LONDON,

June 12.

THE EX-KING OF SWEDEN.

The following communication has been received in Engliſh. It is well known that the ſon of Guſtavus IV. refuſed to make a formal abdication of all his future claims to the hereditary Throne of his Family. From what ſpecific motives he has acted, we know not; but we think an important light is thrown upon them, in the following document from the pen of the King. We refer particularly to the third condition impoſed upon the deceaſed Queen of Sweden, when confining to her care the education of her children. His Majeſty appears to have relinquiſhed his former title of Count Gottorp, and now ſtyles himſelf Count Guſtafsson ....

"Many Journals having inſerted articles concerning Prince Guſtavus, ſon of Guſtavus Adolphus Fourth (Guſtafsson) former King of Sweden, it is neceſſary to explain what has been ſaid reſpecting this young Prince, and the Public ought no longer to be ignorant of all the unlawful and unjuſtifiable tranſactions of the laſt three years.

"It is time to make known that ſecret intrigues were employed to ſeparate the Prince from his father, to whom he owes not only the attachment and reſpect that nature inſpires us with for our parents, but moreover, a feeling of perſonal gratitude towards his father, who had made over to him a great part of the conſiderable property devolved on him from his mother of bleſſed memory the defunct Queen of Sweden, and the remainder of which he divided among his other children.

"Prince Guſtavus's father, who in the year 1812, was ſeparated from the Queen, his Conſort, gave her, as the mother of his children, the moſt unequivocal proof of his confidence by truſting to her Majeſty, not only the education of the Princeſſes, but that of Prince Guſtavus alſo. However, under three conditions.—1ſt. That their education ſhould be conformable to the religion in which they were born; 2d. To the rank they hold in the world; and 3d. To the duties they may one day be called upon to fulfil.

"The Queen afterwards received a new mark of confidence from her former Conſort, by his giving up to her the adminiſtration of the above-mentioned inheritance, relinquiſhed in favour of his children, which was paid by the Spaniſh Government, and placed at the diſpoſal of her Majeſty.

"But from that moment ſhe ſeemed reſolved to act abſolutely contrary to the tenor of the conditions preſcribed to her, exactly in the ſame manner as her ſon, who agreeable to ſuch, was, on his coming of age. *(i. e.)* at ſeventeen, to preſent himſelf to his Father, and concert with him as to his future deſtiny, but refuſed ſo doing at the time, declaring himſelf incapable; and rejected the importunities of his Father, his friend, and benefactor. Inſtigated by his Royal Mother, he perſiſted in diſobeying the repeated orders, of his Sire, alleging as a reaſon that he had promiſed his Mother, upon his honour, not to leave her until he had attained his 21ſt year. A ſingular example of a young Prince, who refuſing his majority, acts with the diſobedience that a ſon might more readily do if he were of age. It would be revolting and contrary to nature, to change this once ſo virtuous and ſo obedient a Son entirely with ſuch an offence; it would even be unjuſt to ſay, before it could be evidently proved, that the Queen Mother of this Prince had acted only from herſelf; yet, it muſt be known, that ſhe beſtowed her confidence, and ſtill more, committed the charge and education of her ſon, with which ſhe alone was entruſted, into the hands of a Calviniſt, of a Republican, and ſtranger; who moreover, poſſeſſes no acknowledged title that could diſtinguiſh or recommend him in any way for the ſituation of Prince Guſtavus's Governor.

"Let nobody alledge the name of the famous Laharpe, on the ſide of that of the Emperor Alexander, to prove a parodox; for Laharpe was but Alexander's Teacher, and not his Governor. Let no one abuſe any more the name of the Emperor Alexander by repreſenting it in family diſſentions, as it cannot appear conſonant with the dignity that characteriſes a great Sovereign.

"It has been ſaid in the Gazettes lately that the Emperor of Ruſſia had appointed Prince Guſtavus Governor of one of his Provinces; at another time, that he was going to England, with the Emperor's permiſſion to finiſh his ſtudies, and to be allowed by him 2000l. ſterling for the expenſes of his removal, which would indicate that the Prince had not a ſufficiency to provide for it himſelf.

"Let us, therefore, put a ſtop to ſo many weakly grounded novelties, and endeavour, at leaſt, to develope the truth and not believe it poſſible that the Emperor Alexander would carry diſſimulation ſo far as not to give any advice at all to Prince Guſtavus's father of his good intentions towards his ſon, while he is in painful anxiety for the termination of the ſame ſon's diſobedience.

"Baſle, June 1, 1819."

THE COMET.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, America, July 16.

Mr. Fulger, of Nantucket, has been here this week, in attendance on the Court, as a witneſs, and has here continued his obſervations on the Comet, which had been commenced at home. He brought with him a ſexant and a ſmall teleſcope. He ſuppoſes the Comet paſſed its perihelion between the 20th and 30th June. By his obſervation on the 14th, at 8h. 39m. P. M. its diſtance from Lyra was 88,57—from Arcturus 79,42,20."

Ten Comets have been ſeen ſince 1800, viz. in 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1806, 1807, 1811, 1819, one in each year—and two in 1805.

BOSTON, JULY 22.

PROGRESS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

The St. Louis Enquirer, in the ſubjoined article, calls our attention to a ſubject of conſiderable intereſt, and to facts which it is as well not to overlook. With reſpect to the ſource of the freſh information imparted in the concluſion of the article below, we confeſs we are diſpoſed to place ſomewhat more reliance on "diplomatic correſpondence," than on the ſage ſpeculations of Ruſſian traders. We preſume the Emperor of Ruſſia does not ſelect his confidants from among that claſs of people; and that we are more likely to be informed of his views directly from our agents at St. Petersburg, than round about the North Pole through the agency of ſtraggling adventurers. Nevertheleſs, there is nothing impoſſible, nor yet improbable, in the views aſcribed to the Emperor Alexander, who appears to be wiſely and warily adopting meaſures calculated to aggrandize the nation over which he preſides.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS ENQUIRER.

Progress of the Russian Empire in AMERICA.—Looking to the eaſt for every thing, the people of the United States have contemplated with aſtoniſhment the progreſs of Ruſſian Empire in Enrope and Aſia; they have not thought of looking to the weſt to ſee this giant power already mounting upon their own backs. Except Mr. Walſh, we do not know an American who has even ſpoke of the Ruſſian eſtabliſhments on our Continent. He has mentioned them in his "*Sketch of the military and political power of Russia;*" where he ſays:

"Their eſtabliſhments extend from Kamſchatka to the N. W. coaſt of America—that they have a fort mounting an hundred pieces of Artillery at Norfolk Sound, lat. North 57 deg.; that ſince 1813, they have deſcended the coaſt, paſſed the mouth of the Columbia five hundred miles, and eſtabliſhed themſelves at Bogada, in 38 deg. 30 min. and only 30 miles from the Spaniſh ſettlement in California, where they are not only trading with great advantage, but are profitting by a fine climate and fruitful ſoil to feed their more northern poſſeſſions."

This encroachment upon the American continent is not the tranſient effect of the preſent gigantic growth of the Ruſſian Empire. It is the reſult of ſyſtem and of ſettled policy followed by every great man, and great woman, who has ſet upon the Ruſſian throne. Peter the Great began it; the Empreſs Catherine the ſecond followed up his plan; the preſent Emperor is only executing the deſigns of the Empire. In the courſe of theſe three reigns, the Ruſſian power has been firmly ſpread over Northern Aſia; the Streights of Behring have been paſſed, and a ſolid foot-hold acquired in North America. A road over land is opened from Petersburg to Kamchatka, and Ruſſian ſhips loaded with American fur, annually ſail from the N. W. coaſt of America, double the Cape of Good Hope, traverſe 30,000 miles of ſea, and land their rich cargoes in the Gulf of Finland. And while the

public is amuſed with the project of the treaty for ſome iſlands in the Mediterranean, the modern Alexander is occupied with a ſcheme worthy of his vaſt ambition— ☞*The acquisition of the gulf and peninsula of California, and the Spanish claim to the western coast of North America, &c.* We learn this, not from diplomatic correſpondence, but from American fur traders, who learn it from the Ruſſian traders now protected by the Emperor in carrying off our furs.

Charlotte-Town,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1819.

The Halifax Mail by the Packet from Pictou arrived on Thursday last. The Papers contain nothing recent from Europe, and their contents generally are uninteresting.

By the arrivals of Sunday a London Paper (the Star) to the 1st July, has been received in Town, which was politely handed to us yesterday.—The most material article which it contains is the motion of Lord Liverpool in the House of Lords, presenting an Act of Grace, for the reversal of Attainder, restoring the rights consequent upon such a procedure to Edward Fox Fitzgerald and other Children of the late Lord Edward Fitzgerald. This Act, is stated to have "emanated spontaneously" from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. There can be little doubt of the adoption of such a measure by the House of Lords.

This Paper also contains accounts of Reform Meetings having taken place in Manchester, Stockport and Yeadon in Yorkshire. These Meetings appear to have been peaceably conducted, but their object is the old story of greivances and reform.

The long continuation of dry and warm weather which has been experienced in this Colony has seldom or never been witnessed in any former Summers. The crops of Grass and Grain have been remarkably early. The Wheat harvest was finished, in many of the best Settlements, early last week. It is with great satisfaction we are enabled to mention that in general the Crops are good, and every where, the appearance of plenty.

MARRIED.] On Tuesday the 17th inst. at the Church, Mr. THOMAS HODGSON, late from Yorkshire, to Miss CATHERINE HAWKINS, of this Town.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED,

Aug. 19, shallop Mary, Irving, Halifax.
—— — schr. Charlotte, Peters, ——
—— 23, Brig Ann, Duthie, St. Johns, Newfdld.
—— — —— Little Frederick, Thom, London.
—— — schr. Nympth, Fox, Plymouth.

CLEARED,

Aug. 21, snow Charlotte, Foshack, Marigissie.

Public Notice.

HAVING this day received from his Excellency the Lieut. Governor a Communication of which the following is a Copy:

"Downing Street, 25th May, 1819.

"SIR,

"I Have received and laid before the Prince Regent your Letter of the 2d ult. transmitting an Address of condolence to his Royal Highness, on the Death of Her late most gracious Majesty, and I am commanded to acquaint you that his Royal Highness, was pleased to express his satisfaction at this additional proof of the Loyalty and Affection of the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your most obedt. humble Servant,

(Signed) "BATHURST."

"To Lt. Govr. Smith, &c. &c.

Prince Edward Island."

I do hereby make the same known unto all his Majesty's Subjects within this Colony.

RICHARD ROLLINGS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, August 16th, 1819.

COALS.

TWENTY Chaldrons of Coals may be had for cost and charges, by applying to

J. & T. Robinson.

August 16.

VALUABLE TOWN PARKS.

TO be Let from the First of September next for a period not exceeding three Years, part of the property of Messrs. Waters & Birnie. That desirable Field comprising Common Lots Nos. 28 & 29, containing about 24 acres, well fenced and improved.

Also, a Field containing eight Town Lots near Governor's Creek, well fenced and improved.

Also, two Town Lots opposite the Premises of Donald M'Kay, Esq.

Also, a Field and House thereon, formerly occupied by Jacob Stegman.

Proposals in writing will be received by the Subscriber—the Tenants to engage to keep the Fences at all times in good order and to preserve all Wood growing upon any of these properties from being cut or injured, Rents to be paid half-yearly, and the grounds not to be broken up.

FADE GOFF,

Agent to the Proprietors.

August 17.

General Conveyancing Office,

THE Subscriber having established the above Office gives this Public Notice that all matters relating to that Branch of the legal Profession, will be executed with precision and dispatch.

CHARLES STEWART.

August 13.

TIMBER.

THE undersigned being duly authorised by Power of Attorney from Stephen Sullivan, Esq. to prevent any Person or Persons whatever from cutting, removing or carrying away any Timber from the Lands of the said Stephen Sullivan, Esq. being Lots or Townships No. 9, 16, 22, 61, and also to bring to account or prosecute all such person or persons as have been or may be guilty of the same. Notice is hereby given, that whoever shall be found offending will be punished with the utmost rigor of the Law, and for the better discovery of all such, the undersigned will reward any Person who may give information so that the Offender or Offenders may be brought to justice.

SAMUEL S. HILL,

Attorney for the above purpose to Stephen Sullivan, Esq.

Lewis Town, 9th August, 1819.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands prorogued to Tuesday the Twentieth day of July, instant.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Twenty-first day of September next, of which all persons concerned are required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Sixth day of July one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

God save the King.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Co-Partnership hitherto existing between JAMES MORRISON & WILLIAM HAYDEN, carried on under the Firm of WILLIAM HAYDEN, & Co. at Seal River, and at Pinnette under the Firm of JAMES MORRISON, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all Debts due to and owing by said concern will be received and paid by Messrs. James & William Hayden.

James Morrison,
William Hayden.

Seal River, July 31st, 1819.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Despatch dated Downing-Street, Eleventh of May last has been received by me from the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst. And Whereas the House of Assembly stands prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-first day of September next, it is, under existing circumstances considered expedient, that the nature of such Despatch should be made known with as little delay as may be to the Inhabitants of this Island at large.

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council to publish an extract therefrom which is as follows:

"In reply to the Address of the Assembly communicated in your Despatch No. 181, you will consider yourself authorised to acquaint them, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent sees no reason to make any alteration in the existing Constitution of the Colony, nor to sanction any change in the forms which are now observed, as to the appropriation of the Colonial Revenue; nor does his Royal Highness entertain any doubt, but that if the means which the Legislature under its present Constitution possesses are properly employed, the Island will at no distant period attain an equal degree of improvement and prosperity with the neighbouring Province of Nova-Scotia.

(Signed) "BATHURST."

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this twenty-fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Acting Colonial Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, passed in the thirty-fifth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act for ascertaining the Standard of Weights and Measures in this Island," It is enacted, that from and after the publication of said Act that all Weights and Measures used in this Island shall be according to the standard of the Exchequer of England: And that the Public Treasurer of this Island, as soon as may be, shall procure a set of Weights and Measures, long, liquid, and dry, and a set of Weights and Scales, and until such Weights and Measures arrive, the Weights and Measures used at Charlotte-Town shall be the standard.

And Whereas in pursuance of said Act, a set of Weights and Measures conformable to the standard of the Exchequer of England have been ordered and are now arrived. I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, publicly notifying, that within One Month after the date of the Public Treasurer's notification of the arrival of the said Standard Weights and Measures, that the several provisions of the said Act referring thereto will be in full force.

And I hereby strictly require and command all Persons selling by Weights and Measures within this Island, and all others whom it shall or may concern, to govern themselves in strict conformity to the provisions in the said Act contained in having their Weights and Measures assayed by the Officer appointed, or speedily to be appointed, for the County in which they respectively reside, and in all other matters and things which the said Act requires.

And I do hereby further publicly notify that all Liquids, and other articles, sold within this Island by Measure, shall in future be sold by the Winchester Measure and no other. Wines and Spirits only excepted.

Given under my hand and Seal of Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Twenty-second day of June one thousand eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command.
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provl. Secry.

God save the King.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1819. No. 19.

[5s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a Despatch addressed to me by the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, dated Downing-Street, April 7, 1819, it is announced that a Convention has been agreed upon and ratified between his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and the United States of America, by which Convention it is declared, that the Fishermen of the United States are excluded from fishing within three Marine Miles of any part of the Coasts of his Majesty's Dominions in North America, with the exception of the Magdaline Islands, and of those parts of Newfoundland and Labrador, which are particularly described in the first article of said Convention: And that their right to dry and cure fish is also limited to the unsettled Bays, Harbours and Creeks on the Southern Coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Ramean Islands, and that part of the Coast of Labrador on which they have under such Convention a right of fishery.

I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation publicly signifying that if any Vessels or subjects of the United States be found fishing or preparing to fish within three marine miles of any part of the coasts of this Island, or shall attempt to use any part of the coast of this Colony for drying and curing fish or for other purposes connected with the fishery, that the most prompt measures will be taken for enforcing a due adherence on their parts to the stipulations contained in the said Convention.

And I do hereby call upon all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and others his Majesty's Officers and loyal Subjects within this Colony to be aiding and assisting in giving the necessary information against all such Persons who may be found acting in violation of the provisions of the said Convention. At the same time observing that Vessels and Inhabitants of the United States may be admitted to enter Bays or Harbours for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing Damages, of purchasing Wood, and of obtaining Water, but for no other purposes whatever, on the contrary every necessary restriction is to take place to prevent their taking, drying, or curing Fish therein, or in any way abusing the privileges specified.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the 59th year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,

Fade Goff, Deputy Provl. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

For sale,

an excellent well built

SHALLOP,

of about 17 tons burthen, with Sails, Rigging and appurtenances, stows well, sails fast, and has good cabin accomodations,—she lies at Wilmot Creek, Bedeque. Apply to Alexander Campbell, Esq. Bedeque, or Mr. Palmer, Charlotte-Town.

March 9.

Charlotte-Town, July 10th, 1819.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having been pleased to appoint me to act as Surveyor General during the absence of Charles Wright, Esq. the Public are required to take notice that the following are the only Persons authorised to act as Deputies, viz.

John Plaw, Esq. Charlotte-Town.
John Lobban, Esq. do.
Charles Serani, Esq. do.
Major Hooper, Esq. Bedeque.

J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Surveyor General.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,

Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING lately arrived from Waterford with an intention of carrying on the Mercantile Business, has bought part of the Stock of Goods lately imported by Messrs. L. & A. Cambridge, all of which he offers cheap for Cash at the Store formerly occupied by those gentlemen, consisting of the following articles, viz.

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Second do. do.
A variety of Waistcoat Patterns,
an elegant afforment of Printed Cottons,
Irish Linens and white Calicoes,
Cambric, book and jaconet Muslin,
men's fine bandanna handkerchiefs,
do. pocket do.
Womens shawls,
Linen and cotton bed ticks, checks, ginghams, &c.
Cotton shirts and guernsey frocks,
Men and womens worsted and cotton Stockings,
Flannels and serges, Corduroys and Thicksets,
Silk and twist, Thread, tape, and pins,
Cotton caps and white counterpanes,
Striped Cottons,
Mens superfine fine and common Hats,
Womens shoes and boots,
an elegant assortment of Earthen and stone Ware,
do. do. Glassware,
Tin Ware, cotton and wool cards,
Hair brushes and brooms, Scythes and sickles,
Spades, shovels and hoes,
Best Souchong Tea, Loaf and moist Sugar,
Rum, Gin and Brandy, Tobacco, Soap and Candles,
Allspice, pepper and ginger, best Spanish Indigo,
Iron pots, bake and frying pans,
Iron tea-kettles and boilers, Saddles and bridles,
curry combs, brushes and whips, window glass,
A large assortment of Stationary,
cod and mackarel lines and sail twine, &c.

with other articles too numerous for insertion.

John Morris.

July 6.

Prince Edward Island, Treasurer's Office,
Charlotte-Town, 16th June, 1819.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, Public Notice is hereby given that a complete set of

Standard Weights and Measures,

has this day arrived, and is at present deposited in the Court-House.

Robert Gray.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of taking on Lease any Farms or Tracts of Land situate on the property of Mr. John Cambridge, within this Island, will please apply for particulars to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to Let the same.

The extensive Tracts of unsettled Lands, being part of the Real Estate of the said John Cambridge, in this Colony, deserve particular attention from new Settlers, who are invited to make speedy application to me, from whom they will receive very liberal encouragement and every requisite information.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills, May 17th, 1819.

To be disposed of,

IN Darnly Bason, Richmond Bay, a compleat FARM, containing one hundred and fifty acres of Land, one hundred of which is clear,—there is a good House containing 8 rooms and a cellar, Barn capable of containing 20 head of Cattle, Stable for 3 horses, Pig-houses, &c. a good well and house thereon, the whole of which have been recently built,—the Stock also may be taken, for further particulars enquire of Mr. Davies Charlotte-Town or of the Proprietor on the Premises.

Richard Yates.

April 28.

FOR SALE,

FIVE Hundred Acres of good Freehold Land, fronting on Ellis or Grand River, Richmond Bay, commodiously situated for Trade or Ship Building, &c. 100 acres of said Land is in a good state of improvement and cuts some considerable quantity of Hay, there is also on the Premises a snug House 18 feet square, and good Stables, it is well supplied with water,—for further particulars apply to Mr. Alexander Cameron, Lot 16, or Mr. John Le Page Charlotte-Town.

Richmond Bay, June 29th, 1819.

JOHN JURY,

RESPECTFULLY avails himself of noticing to his friends and the Island in general, that he has opened a Licenced Tavern, and that he is prepared to receive private parties, and to entertain Travellers and their cattle; he is well provided with good Beds and other accomodations. His Stabling is not to be rivalled in this part of North America; and he most particularly pledges himself to pay every attention to Cattle placed in his care.

For sale cheap for prompt payment.

Good Souchong Tea 6s. 6d. per lb.
good Rum 9d. per pint, Sugar,
Negro-head and leaf Tobacco, Indigo,
Pepper, Mustard, Shot and Powder,
Scissars, Pins and Needles, Butt-Hinges,
Glassware fashionably assorted,
Earthenware, Crokery do.
1 sett of elegant China, Tooth Powder,
Soap, Flints, Shoes, Sparrow-bills for do.
Ladies Combs, Twist, Ribbons,
Pen and pocket Knives, Silver Thimbles,
Tapes and Bobbins, plated Tea Spoons,
Cotton and wool Cards, Sealing Wax,
Brads of various sizes, Brushes,
Nails of all sorts,
Hammers and Chissels, Pitch-forks,
Hand and Tenant Saws, Watering Pots,
Whip and Hand-saw Files, together with numerous other articles, consisting of Dry Hops, Musick Books, Play do. &c.

N. B. Watches, warranted substantially repaired and cleaned, on the most moderate terms. Rings and Jewelery, for sale of the newest fashion and most modern taste. July 28.

Wanted a Boy of 14 years of age as an Apprentice to the Watch-Making Business, apply as above.

BUONAPARTE.

Mr. J. P. DRAKE, Artist,

ON a tour through America, is arrived at Charlotte-Town, and will exhibit for a short time, (at the House lately occupied by Mr. Theo. Desbrisay,) his grand picture of the Emperor Napoleon in full stature, embelished with an elegant carved gold frame, the size of which is 11 feet by 9.

This Picture is decidedly acknowledged by all who were personally acquainted with Buonaparte to be the most correct and striking likeness portraid to the public since the battle of Waterloo.

Admittance 1 Shilling,
General Ticket 3 Shillings.

A large collection of Landscape and other Paintings for sale. July 20.

Notice.

ALL Persons in this Island who stand indebted unto Mr. John Cambridge, are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, who is empowered to recover and give legal discharges for the same.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills May 17th, 1819.

From the London Star, dated July 1st.

PARTICULARS OF THE LATE RIOTS AT LIVERPOOL.

Tueſday night, the 22d inſtant, a few minutes after ſix o'clock, an officer belonging to the Dock Police met an Iriſhman, named Murphy, at the Salthouſe Dock with ſome ropes which he had ſtolen from a veſſel. The conſtable asked where he had got them? and not being able to get a ſatisfactory account, he took the man into cuſtody; and in conveying him to Bridewell they met with another Iriſhman named Peter Riley. Murphy told Riley that he was going to Bridewell, and asked the latter whether he would ſee a countryman of his taken to ſuch a place? Riley then ſwore a terrible oath, and threatened the conſtable that if he did not let the priſoner go, he would knock his brains out. The conſtable refuſed, upon which Riley knocked him down by a violent blow on the neck; but another conſtable then came up and aſſiſted to ſecure the priſoner. Several Iriſhmen, principally occupied about the Docks, then aſſembled, and threatened to murder the conſtables, if the priſoner was not ſet at liberty; a body of conſtables, however, came up, and the priſoner was taken to Bridewell. Four of the conſtables afterwards went in ſearch of Riley, and found him fighting with another man near the Old Dock gates. As ſoon as the conſtables approached, two of them were knocked down by Riley, but they ſoon ſecured him, and he then called out to his companions to aſſiſt him. A numerous body of Iriſhmen immediately ſurrounded them, and endeavoured to reſcue the priſoner. The conſtables produced their ſtaffs, and with ſome difficulty kept the mob back, but they were inſtantly covered by a ſhower of ſtones, though fortunately they were not much injured. After ſome time, Riley was ſecured in Bridewell.

Between eight and nine o'clock the ſame evening, two women were apprehended at the King's Dock, by two watchmen, and as they were coming through Darwen'sweint, they were overtaken by ſix or ſeven Iriſhmen, who called out, "let them go, reſcue them;" by which means they collected a large mob, and the watchmen were ſeverely beaten; but aſſiſtance being near at hand the women were ſecured and taken to Bridewell, as were two of the men who had endeavoured to reſcue the women. At this time there were from 8 to 10,000 people aſſembled round the Bridewell, among whom were ſeveral of the Iriſh recruits deſtined for South America, who threatened to pull down the building if the priſoners were not let out, and to murder all the conſtables. A faſhionably dreſſed man, who is ſaid to be one of the Officers of the South American volunteers, was obſerved to be particularly active in the mob, and was heard to ſay, "this is no place for an Iriſhman to be in; for they have been doing nothing but getting drunk; and my lads we will have them out in five minutes." Several of the mob then anſwered, "by J—s, we will!" The pavement was then pulled up, and with the ſtones they broke down the yard door, with the frames of which and ſtones they demoliſhed all the windows, and then began to work at the door into Bridewell, which was double-locked, with iron-bars acroſs, but which they very ſoon tore from the hinges. The Officer then called out for the Keeper of Bridewell, and at the ſame time, a meſſenger was diſpatched to the Mayor with information of theſe riotous proceedings, and for the aid of the military. Some heavy threats were now made to murder the keeper and conſtables if the priſoners were not immediately diſcharged; upon which the keeper thought it adviſeable to let two of the laſt priſoners out, whom the mob carried upon their ſhoulders through the ſtreets about the Docks. At this period the Mayor, with a party of ſoldiers, arrived, and met the aſſembled multitude in Strand ſtreet, who inſtantly began to diſperſe. Amongſt thoſe who were ſeen running, was the Officer before-mentioned, whom a young man, who had noticed his activity at Bridewell, ſeized hold of, and two others; and they were given in the charge of the military, who conveyed them and ſeveral others to the Exchange Bridewell. It was now between ten and eleven o'clock after which time, the mob gradually decreaſed, and peace for the night was reſtored.

During theſe tumultuous proceedings ſeveral of the conſtables were ſeverely wounded. Soon after the door of the Dock Bridewell was forced open, two of the conſtables ſtanding near the priſon were recognized by the mob, and immediately they were knocked down and beat with ſticks till their lives were diſpaired of, and afterwards dragged from Hanover-ſtreet to be thrown into the Dock; which was actually carried into effect, as they were thrown over the edge of the Dock, but fortunately they caught hold of a veſſel which ſaved their lives. As ſoon as theſe two officers were thrown into the Dock, the mob gave three cheers, and then went in ſearch of more conſtables or watchmen, threatening to ſerve them in the ſame manner, but luckily without ſucceeding in their object. Two or three conſtables were carried into ſhops covered with blood from wounds in their heads, and much bruiſed from being jumped upon while down.

On the Wedneſday morning, Mr. Broadley, Superintendant of the Dock Police, with four others, went to the South ſhore, (the place where the South American volunteers aſſemble to receive their orders) by order of Captain Boyd, one of their Officers, to point out any of the ring-leaders not yet taken. As ſoon as the conſtables made their appearance, the whole of the men armed themſelves with large paving ſtones and pieces of copper droſs, threatening to murder them if they did not turn back; and they immediately began to throw at the officers with ſuch violence, that the conſtables were obliged to take to their heels as faſt as they could, and they were fo'lowed by the mo'> who continued to throw miſſiles after them. Mr. Broadley, in turning round, received a ſtone, which fractured his chin, and was ſtruck in almoſt every part of his body with different ſtones. One of the conſtables had his head cut in a ſhocking manner; and another was knocked down, kicked, beaten with ſtones, and then jumped upon. The mob now continued their purſuit of Mr. Broadley, who ran into a timber-yard near the Queen's Dock, and concealed himſelf in a ſaw-pit. He was followed into the yard by the mob, who, with dreadful oaths, threatened to murder him if they could find him, but fortunately he eſcaped their vigilance; after which the crowd diſperſed. In conſequence of theſe proceedings, the whole of the military in the town, as well as the Liverpool Light-Horſe, were on duty during the remainder of the day. Fortunately, however, there was no further occaſion for their aſſiſtance.

One of the men who had been active on the Wedneſday morning in attacking Mr. Broadley, was apprehended on Thurſday, and fully identified. The Officer is admitted to bail, himſelf in £200 and two ſureties in £100 each, for his appearance at the next Borough Seſſions to anſwer for the riot; and eleven perſons are committed to gaol on the ſame charge, and of theſe only one of them belongs to the South American Volunteers.

THE LATE MANCHESTER MEETING.

(From Wheeler's Manchester Paper.)

The purpoſe of the late Meeting, on the vacant plot of land near St. Peter's Church, was, as ſtated in the Requiſition "to take into conſideration the propriety of petitioning the Houſe of Commons either to deviſe ſome means of meliorating our preſent ſtarving condition at home, or ſending us to any of the Northern States of America where we can exiſt." The Petition, however, was ſoon ſuperſeded by the propoſed and adoption of a ſet of Reſolutions, which changed the character of the Meeting, rendering it entirely political.

The Reſolntions were adopted by loud acclamations, and their intent was to appoint Diſtrict Delegates, and to form a general National Union for Reforming the Parliament, and altering the Government by Univerſal Sufferage, &c. Of twelve or fourteen men mounted on a cart for a roſtrum, but none of whom, except one, were the leaders who have uſually conducted popular meetings held here, ſeveral now became ſpeakers. It was painful to hear ſedition, treaſon, and reſiſtance, urged unſparingly. One perſon who appeared in a ſailor's dreſs, adviſed the people to unite, to protect themſelves from taxation and oppreſſion.

Another, an old politician, ſaid, that "the time for petitioning was gone by; they muſt now ſtand ſhoulder to ſhoulder, with their backs on the great body of the people, who would ſupport them; they had nothing to hope for but from their own exertions" A third propoſed to ſtate in the Reſolutions, "That if the Prince Regent would defend their

rights, they would defend his perſon and preſerve his dignity." This was oppoſed by a fourth, who had the hardihood to inſiſt, "that his Royal Highneſs, by his conduct to the people, had *diſſolved their allegiance, &c. &c.*

July 20.

Every precaution has been taken to preſerve the peace of the City to-morrow. The Lord Mayor, it is ſaid, propoſed to Government, to prevent entirely the Meeting in Smithfield, but Miniſters, it is ſaid, declined the offer, obſerving that they would not prevent the people from Meeting, to declare any ſuppoſed greivance, if they did it in a peaceable manner. However this may be, it is underſtoood that upwards of 10,000 of the inhabitants of the City and the Borough have already been enrolled as ſpecial conſtables for the occaſion; the Light Horſe Volunteers, as well as the Artillery company, have received orders to aſſemble at their head-quarters at ten o'clock in the morning; and ſuch are the praiſeworthy arrangements of Government that ſeveral thouſand military will be ſtationed in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis, to act, if neceſſary, in aid of the Civil Power, in the preſervation of the public peace. The City Police have received notice to be on the alert early to-morrow morning; to keep themſelves ſober; and not by any means to irritate the multitude, but to be active and prompt in the execution of their duty. The ſpecial conſtables have alſo received inſtructions as to their conduct.

ALARMING REPORT.

Star Office, Four o'clock.

We ſtop the Preſs to ſtate, that a rumour has been in general circulation in the City within theſe two hours, that at the Meeting held at Hunslet Moor on Monday, the Magiſtrates having occaſion to interfere for the preſervation of the peace, were aſſaulted by the mob, and Earl FITZWILLIAM and three other Magiſtrates ſhot and wounded. The rumour has ſuch an impreſſion in the City, that the Funds have fallen one per cent.; but although we have uſed every exertion to trace it to a creditable ſource, we have not been able to diſcover any authority for it on which we can place reliance.

The 4th Battalion of the 60th Regiment is arrived at Portsmouth, from Demerara and Berbice, to be disbanded.

Admiral Sir JAMES SAUMEREZ, Bart. G. C. B. is appointed Rear-Admiral of England, in the room of Admiral Sir WILLIAM YOUNG, G. C. B. promoted to be Vice-Admiral, in conſequence of the death of Admiral Cornwallis.

A ſailor, who according to his own account, belongs to the port of Hull, was landed on Sunday from a packet at Falmouth, for the purpoſe of being taken before Andrew Young, Eſq. the Mayor of that town, to make a voluntary confeſſion of murder. He related that, in June, 1817, being then at Stockton, walking with Marian Robinſon, a young woman to whom he was paying his addreſſes, he ſtabbed her with a knife in a paroxyſm of jealousy; that he contrived to eſcape, and has been abſent from the country ever ſince; but unable longer to endure the tortures of remorſe, he now deſired to ſurrender himſelf into the hands of Juſtice. He has been committed to the County Jail till inquiries can be made at Stockton into the truth of his ſtatement.

BAPTISM OF THE SON OF THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

BERLIN, July 10.

On Tueſday the domeſtic Chaplain of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland performed, according to the rites of the Engliſh Church, the ceremony of baptiſm of the young Prince, ſon to his Royal Highneſs, who was born on the 27th May.—The ceremony was performed in the reſidence of the Duke, and in the preſence of his Majeſty our King, of all the Princes and Princeſſes at Berlin, of the Prince Chancellor of State, and many perſons of rank. The young Prince was chriſtened by name GEORGE FREDERICK ALEXANDER CHARLES ERNEST AUGUSTUS. The ſponſers—His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, who was pleaſed to hold the infant over the baptiſmal font; his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent of Great Britain, his Majeſty the Emperor of all the Ruſſias, the Princes of Pruſſia, the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, her Majeſty the Queen of the Netherlands, her Imperial Highneſs the Grand Ducheſs Alexandra, their Royal Highneſſes the Electoral Prineeſs of Heſſe, the Ducheſs of Deſſau, and the Pruſſian and Britiſh Princeſſes.

Charlotte-Town,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1819.

Since our last we have been favoured with a London Paper to the 20th July, from which we have extracted the most interesting contents.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED,

Aug. 24, Schr. Hope, Gallant, Pictou.
25, —— Liberty, Costin, Miramichie.
— —— Masons Daughter, —— St. Johns Newfd.
28, Brig Carron, Short, Cork.
— Sloop Papouse, Cook, Mirimichie.
30, Snow Thomas Bouch, Bouch, Bristol.
— ship John Little, Elliot, Liverpool.
— schr. Mary, Saunderson, St. Johns, Newfdld.
31, Snow Eliza, Henley, Swansey.
Sept. 2d, Brig Morning Field, Pictou. 200 passengers from Scotland.

CLEARED,

Aug. 26, schr. Liberty, Costin, Miramichie.
27, ship Maguet, Mackie, Bristol.
30, schr. Hope, Gallant, Miramichie.
— schr. Charlotte, Peters, ——
Sept. 2d, —— Delahide, Doucette, ——

DIED. On Saturday last at the Bay of Fortune, EDWARD ABELL, Esq. His death was occasioned by the stab of a fixed bayonet, thro' the lower part of his body, inflicted by a man residing in the same neighbourhood, named *Patrick Pearce*. The circumstances which produced this lamented catasthrophe, so far as we have been able to ascertain them, are as follows:—On the Tuesday preceding, Pearce, (who is a Tenant on Lord Townshend's Land,) called upon Abell, who is his Lordship's Agent to pay £5 Sterling, his last years Rent; some portion of the money tendered being 3s. 4d. pieces (a money current in this Island,) was refused to be accepted by Abell, who at the same time told Pearce that if the whole of the money was not immediately paid he would distrain and take his Horse. Pearce immediately went among his neighbours and changed the money into Spanish coin except some small change amounting to about 2s. 6d. When this second tender was made, it appears Abell had proceeded, with his Bailiff, to Pearce's house, and distrained and taken possession of a horse which was teathered in the field. After the exchange of the small sum had been adjusted, Abell exacted Six Shillings more from Pearce for Quit Rent.—Pearce again went to one of his neighbours and obtained two 3s. 4d. pieces which were tendered but refused, and the horse retained. Abell then seated himself on some timber, close to Pearce's house, and sent his Bailiff to some person, living in the settlement to witness his proceedings; and the Bailiff upon his return heard a loud altercation between Abell and Pearce, and saw the latter enter his house, and take down a musket and fixed bayonet, which he placed upon the floor, and then taking off his Jacket took up his gun and proceeded to the spot where Abell was seated and made a lunge which pierced Abell's arm, and immediately making a second charge the bayonet passed thro' the back part of the thigh into the intestines. He was then seized by the Bailiff who arrested the gun from him, and held him fast, while Abell crawled to the next house. The Bailiff (who is also a servant to Abell) was sent for to attend his master, and Pearce absconded. This account has been received from an undoubted source; and while we record it, we deeply lament the coercive measures which produced the tragical event, and much more so, the ungarded passion, and misguided redress which an individual usurped with his own hands to the destruction of his fellow creature. We understand that the greatest activity has been pursued for the arrest of Pearce but without success.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE received a consignment of BOOTS & SHOES, Cotton Shirts, &c. &c which they offer for sale at cost and charges, by payment in approved Bills on England or Ireland.

Donald M'Donald & Co.

August 30.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having just claims against the Honorable Colonel DESBRISAY, are hereby requested to state the same to the Subscriber who is authorised by him to enter into arrangements for their liquidation.

Fade Goff.

August 26.

To be ſold,

By Private Contract,

THE House and Lot in Charlotte-Town, occupied by Mr. Richard Chappell, immediately opposite the store built by Messrs. Waters and Birnie. For particulars please to enquire of C. W. Townshend, Esq. or at the Office of Mr. Binns, Attorney. August 21.

Boat for ſale,

A good substantial Boat of 22 feet keel, with Anchor, Cable, &c. will be sold cheap by applying to Ewen Cameron, or

ARCHD. M'DOUGALD.

Nine Mile Creek, August 4th, 1819.

COALS.

TWENTY Chaldrons of Coals may be had for cost and charges, by applying to

J. & T. Robinson.

August 16.

OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE

For Emigrants, respecting Lands and Real Estate in Prince Edward Island.

AT the solicitation of some extensive Landholders who desire the improvement of this Colony by its speedy settlement, I beg leave to publish my intention to keep an Office for the above purpose, to be opened on the 15th day of September next, and intreat all Persons interested, who approve of the plan, to send me documents and information as undermentioned with all convenient dispatch.

Proposed plan of conducting this Office.

Any Person having Lands, Farms or Houses within this Island to Sell or Let, may send to the Office a description of the same, and, with respect to Lands, setting forth the local advantages; particularly what Roads, Rivers and Settlers, are contigious, also, generally, the nature of the soil, and the quality and description of the Wood which may be growing on the Wilderness Lands.

Also, the price and how payable, if for sale; or the Rent, and how payable if for Lease, and the Term of Lease,—and in case the Landlord expects any special conditions to be inserted in the Lease, the same should be stated.

An authenticated Plan on a large scale will be desirable for reference to extensive Tracts of Land, and the separate Lots or parts, as the same will be sold or leased should be marked on the plan.

All information which the Office can afford is to be considered open to the inspection of every applicant, whether Emigrant or not, and without any charge.

CHARLES BINNS.

Charlotte-Town, August 27th, 1819.

Public Notice.

HAVING this day received from his Excellency the Lieut. Governor a Communication of which the following is a Copy:

"Downing Street, 25th May, 1819.

"SIR,

"I Have received and laid before the Prince Regent your Letter of the 2d ult. transmitting an Address of condolence to his Royal Highness, on the Death of Her late most gracious Majesty, and I am commanded to acquaint you that his Royal Highness, was pleased to express his satisfaction at this additional proof of the Loyalty and Affection of the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your most obedt. humble Servant,

(Signed) "BATHURST."

"To Lt. Govr. Smith, &c. &c.
Prince Edward Island."

I do hereby make the same known unto all his Majesty's Subjects within this Colony.

RICHARD ROLLINGS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, August 16th, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of RANALD M'DONNELL, late Town Major, deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Lemuel Cambridge,
Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, June 12, 1819.

VALUABLE TOWN PARKS.

TO be Let from the First of September next for a period not exceeding three Years, part of the property of Messrs. Waters & Birnie. That desirable Field comprising Common Lots Nos. 28 & 29, containing about 24 acres, well fenced and improved.

Also, a Field containing eight Town Lots near Governor's Creek, well fenced and improved.

Also, two Town Lots opposite the Premises of Donald M'Kay, Esq.

Also, a Field and House thereon, formerly occupied by Jacob Stegman.

Proposals in writing will be received by the Subscriber—the Tenants to engage to keep the Fences at all times in good order and to preserve all Wood growing upon any of these properties from being cut or injured, Rents to be paid half yearly, and the grounds not to be broken up.

FADE GOFF,
Agent to the Proprietors.

August 17.

General Conveyancing Office,

THE Subscriber having established the above Office gives this Public Notice that all matters relating to that Branch of the legal Profession, will be executed with precision and dispatch.

CHARLES STEWART.

August 13.

TIMBER.

THE undersigned being duly authorised by Power of Attorney from Stephen Sullivan, Esq. to prevent any Person or Persons whatever from cutting, removing or carrying away any Timber from the Lands of the said Stephen Sullivan, Esq. being Lots or Townships No. 9, 16, 22, 61, and also to bring to account or prosecute all such person or persons as have been or may be guilty of the same. Notice is hereby given, that whoever shall be found offending will be punished with the utmost rigor of the Law, and for the better discovery of all such, the undersigned will reward any Person who may give information so that the Offender or Offenders may be brought to justice.

SAMUEL S. HILL,
Attorney for the above purpose to Stephen Sullivan, Esq.

Lewis Town, 9th August, 1819.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands prorogued to Tuesday the Twentieth day of July, instant.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Twenty-first day of September next, of which all persons concerned are required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Sixth day of July one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

God save the King.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Co-Partnership hitherto existing between JAMES MORRISON & WILLIAM HAYDEN, carried on under the Firm of WILLIAM HAYDEN, & Co. at Seal River, and at Pinnette under the Firm of JAMES MORRISON, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all Debts due to and owing by said concern will be received and paid by Messrs. James & William Hayden.

James Morrison,
William Hayden.

Seal River, July 31st, 1819.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Despatch dated Downing-Street, Eleventh of May last has been received by me from the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst. And Whereas the House of Assembly stands prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-first day of September next, it is, under existing circumstances considered expedient, that the nature of such Despatch should be made known with as little delay as may be to the Inhabitants of this Island at large.

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council to publish an extract therefrom which is as follows:

"In reply to the Address of the Assembly communicated in your Despatch No. 181, you will consider yourself authorised to acquaint them, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent sees no reason to make any alteration in the existing Constitution of the Colony, nor to sanction any change in the forms which are now observed, as to the appropriation of the Colonial Revenue; nor does his Royal Highness entertain any doubt, but that if the means which the Legislature under its present Constitution possesses are properly employed, the Island will at no distant period attain an equal degree of improvement and prosperity with the neighbouring Province of Nova-Scotia.

(Signed) "BATHURST."

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this twenty-fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Acting Colonial Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, passed in the thirty-fifth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act for ascertaining the Standard of Weights and Measures in this Island," It is enacted, that from and after the publication of said Act that all Weights and Measures used in this Island shall be according to the standard of the Exchequer of England: And that the Public Treasurer of this Island, as soon as may be, shall procure a set of Weights and Measures, long, liquid, and dry, and a set of Weights and Scales, and until such Weights and Measures arrive, the Weights and Measures used at Charlotte-Town shall be the standard.

And Whereas in pursuance of said Act, a set of Weights and Measures conformable to the standard of the Exchequer of England have been ordered and are now arrived. I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, publicly notifying, that within One Month after the date of the Public Treasurer's notification of the arrival of the said Standard Weights and Measures, that the several provisions of the said Act referring thereto will be in full force.

And I hereby strictly require and command all Persons selling by Weights and Measures within this Island, and all others whom it shall or may concern, to govern themselves in strict conformity to the provisions in the said Act contained in having their Weights and Measures assayed by the Officer appointed, or speedily to be appointed, for the County in which they respectively reside, and in all other matters and things which the said Act requires.

And I do hereby further publicly notify that all Liquids, and other articles, sold within this Island by Measure, shall in future be sold by the Winchester Measure and no other. Wines and Spirits only excepted.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Twenty-second day of June one thousand eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provl. Secry,

God save the King.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1819. No. 20.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a Despatch addressed to me by the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, dated Downing-Street, April 1, 1819, it is announced that a Convention has been agreed upon and ratified between his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and the United States of America, by which Convention it is declared, that the Fishermen of the United States are excluded from fishing within three Marine Miles of any part of the Coasts of his Majesty's Dominions in North America, with the exception of the Magdaline Islands, and of those parts of Newfoundland and Labrador, which are particularly described in the first article of said Convention: And that their right to dry and cure fish is also limited to the unsettled Bays, Harbours and Creeks on the Southern Coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Ramean Islands, and that part of the Coast of Labrador on which they have under such Convention a right of fishery.

I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation publicly signifying that if any Vessels or subjects of the United States be found fishing or preparing to fish within three marine miles of any part of the coasts of this Island, or shall attempt to use any part of the coast of this Colony for drying and curing fish or for other purposes connected with the fishery, that the most prompt measures will be taken for enforcing a due adherence on their parts to the stipulations contained in the said Convention

And I do hereby call upon all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and others his Majesty's Officers and loyal Subjects within this Colony to be aiding and assisting in giving the necessary information against all such Persons who may be found acting in violation of the provisions of the said Convention. At the same time observing that Vessels and Inhabitants of the United States may be admitted to enter Bays or Harbours for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing Damages, of purchasing Wood, and of obtaining Water, but for no other purposes whatever, on the contrary every necessary restriction is to take place to prevent their taking, drying, or curing Fish therein, or in any way abusing the privileges specified.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the 59th year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
Fade Goff, Deputy Provl. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

For sale,

an excellent well built

SHALLOP,

of about 17 tons burthen, with Sails, Rigging and appurtenances, stows well, sails fast, and has good cabin accomodations,—she lies at Wilmot Creek, Bedeque. Apply to Alexander Campbell, Esq. Bedeque, or Mr. Palmer, Charlotte-Town.

March 9.

Charlotte-Town, July 10th, 1819.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having been pleased to appoint me to act as Surveyor General during the absence of Charles Wright, Esq. the Public are required to take notice that the following are the only Persons authorised to act as Deputies, viz.

John Plaw, Esq. Charlotte-Town.
John Lobban, Esq. do.
Charles Serani, Esq. do.
Major Hooper, Esq. Bedeque.

J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Surveyor General.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,
Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING lately arrived from Waterford with an intention of carrying on the Mercantile Business, has bought part of the Stock of Goods lately imported by Messrs. L. & A. Cambridge, all of which he offers cheap for Cash at the Store formerly occupied by those gentlemen, consisting of the following articles, viz.

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Second do. do.
A variety of Waistcoat Patterns,
an elegant assortment of Printed Cottons,
Irish Linens and white Calicoes,
Cambric, book and jaconet Muslin;
men's fine bandanna handkerchiefs,
do. pocket do.
Womens shawls,
Linen and cotton bed ticks, checks, ginghams, &c.
Cotton shirts and guernsey frocks,
Men and womens worsted and cotton Stockings,
Flannels and serges, Corduroys and Thickets,
Silk and twist, Thread, tape, and pins;
Cotton caps and white counterpanes,
Striped Cottons,
Mens superfine fine and common Hats,
Womens shoes and boots,
an elegant assortment of Earthen and stone Ware,
do. do. Glassware,
Tin Ware, cotton and wool cards,
Hair brushes and brooms, Scythes and sickles,
Spades, shovels and hoes,
Best Souchong Tea, Loaf and moist Sugar,
Rum, Gin and Brandy, Tobacco, Soap and Candles,
Allspice, pepper and ginger, best Spanish Indigo,
Iron pots, bake and frying pans,
Iron tea-kettles and boilers, Saddles and bridles,
curry combs, brushes and whips, window glass,
A large assortment of Stationary,
cod and mackarel lines and sail twine, &c.
with other articles too numerous for insertion.

John Morris.

July 6.

Prince Edward Island, Treasurer's Office,
Charlotte-Town, 16th June, 1819.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, Public Notice is hereby given that a complete set of

Standard Weights and Measures,

has this day arrived, and is at present deposited in the Court-House.

Robert Gray.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of taking on Lease any Farms or Tracts of Land situate on the property of Mr. John Cambridge, within this Island, will please apply for particulars to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to Let the same.

The extensive Tracts of unsettled Lands, being part of the Real Estate of the said John Cambridge, in this Colony, deserve particular attention from new Settlers, who are invited to make speedy application to me, from whom they will receive very liberal encouragement and every requisite information.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills, May 17th, 1819.

To be disposed of,

IN Darnly Bason, Richmond Bay, a compleat FARM, containing one hundred and fifty acres of Land, one hundred of which is clear,—there is a good House containing 8 rooms and a cellar, Barn capable of containing 20 head of Cattle, Stable for 3 horses, Pig-houses, &c. a good well and house thereon, the whole of which have been recently built,—the Stock also may be taken, for further particulars enquire of Mr. Davies Charlotte-Town, or of the Proprietor on the Premises.

Richard Yates.

April 28.

Notice.

ALL Persons in this Island who stand indebted unto Mr. John Cambridge, are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, who is empowered to recover and give legal discharges for the same.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills May 17th, 1819.

For sale,

THAT valuable Freehold Property situated on the banks of Wilmot River, containing 500 acres of excellent Land, 50 of which is in a high state of cultivation, has a very commodious Dwelling on it known by the name of

Bedeque-House,

also good Stores and Wharf, is a good situation for Business being nearly in the centre of the Island, and one of its best Harbours for Shipping,—for particular apply to the Subscriber on the Premises.

Alexander Campbell.

Bedeque House, January 17.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands prorogued to Tuesday the Twentieth day of July, instant.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Twenty-first day of September next, of which all persons concerned are required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Sixth day of July one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

God save the King.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE received a consignment of BOOTS & SHOES, Cotton Shirts, &c. &c which they offer for sale at cost and charges, by payment in approved Bills on England or Ireland.

Donald M'Donald & Co.

August 30.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having just claims against the Honorable Colonel DESBRISAY, are hereby requested to state the same to the Subscriber who is authorised by him to enter into arrangements for their liquidation.

Fade Goff.

August 26.

To be sold,

By Private Contract,

THE House and Lot in Charlotte-Town, occupied by Mr. Richard Chappell, immediately opposite the store built by Messrs. Waters and Birnie. For particulars please to enquire of C. W. Townshend, Esq. or at the Office of Mr. Binns, Attorney. August 27.

Boat for sale,

A good substantial Boat of 22 feet keel, with Anchor, Cable, &c. will be sold cheap by applying to Ewen Cameron, or

ARCHD. M'DOUGALD.

Nine Mile Creek, August 4th, 1819.

COALS,

TWENTY Chaldrons of Coals may be had for cost and charges, by applying to

J. & T. Robinson.

August 16.

TIMBER.

THE undersigned being duly authorised by Power of Attorney from Stephen Sullivan, Esq. to prevent any Person or Persons whatever from cutting, removing or carrying away any Timber from the Lands of the said Stephen Sullivan, Esq. being Lots or Townships No. 9, 16, 22, 61, and also to bring to account or prosecute all such person or persons as have been or may be guilty of the same. Notice is hereby given, that whoever shall be found offending will be punished with the utmost rigor of the Law, and for the better discovery of all such, the undersigned will reward any Person who may give information so that the Offender or Offenders may be brought to justice.

SAMUEL S. HILL,
Attorney for the above purpose
to Stephen Sullivan, Esq.
Lewis Town, 9th August, 1819.

LONDON,

July 15.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY 13.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

At one minute to two the arrival of the Prince Regent, at the Houſe, was announced by a ſalvo of artillery. Shortly afterwards his Royal Highneſs entered the Houſe, with his accuſtomed State, the Duke of Wellington carrying the ſword of State. The Dukes of York and Kent were preſent, and took their ſeats near the Throne.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, who was dreſſed in a Field Marſhal's uniform, and wore a dreſs hat and plume, having taken his ſeat on the Throne, in his robes, and covered, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was directed by his Royal Highneſs to command the attendance of the Commons.

Shortly afterwards, the Speaker, in his dreſs robes, accompanied by Lord Caſtlereagh, in full dreſs, wearing the Order of the Garter, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Court uniform, and followed by a great number of the Members of the Houſe of Commons, came to the Bar.

The Speaker then addreſſed the Prince Regent in the following words:—

"*May it please your Royal Highness,*

"We his Majeſty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland aſſembled, attend your Royal Highneſs with our concluding Bill of Supply.

"The ſubjects which have occupied our attention have been more numerous and more important than are uſually ſubmitted to the conſideration of Parliament in the ſame Seſſion.

"Upon many of theſe ſubjects we have been engaged in long and painful examinations, but ſuch has been the preſſure of other buſineſs, and particularly that which ordinarily belongs to a firſt Seſſion, and ſuch is the magnitude and intricacy of many of thoſe inquiries, that the limits of the preſent Seſſion have not allowed of bringing them to a cloſe.

"But Sir, of thoſe meaſures which we have completed, the moſt prominent the moſt important, and, we truſt, in their conſequences, the moſt beneficial to the public, are the meaſures which have grown out of the conſideration of the preſent ſtate of the country, both in its currency and its finances.

"Early, Sir, in the preſent Seſſion, we inſtituted an enquiry into the effect produced by the Exchanges with foreign countries and the ſtate of the Circulating Medium by the reſtriction upon payments in Caſh by the Bank. This highly important inquiry was moſt anxiously and moſt deliberately conducted, and its reſult led to the concluſion that it was moſt deſirable quickly, but with due precautions, to return to our ancient and healthful ſtate of currency. That whatever might have been the expediency of the Acts for the Suſpenſion of Payments in Caſh at the different periods when they were enacted, and doubtleſs they were expedient while the country was involved in the moſt expenſive conflict that ever weighed down the finances of any country, ſtill that the neceſſity for the continuance of theſe Acts having ceaſed, it became us, with as little delay as poſſible, (avoiding carefully the convulſion of too rapid a tranſition) to return to our ancient ſyſtem; and that if at any period, and under any circumſtances, this return could be effected without national inconvenience, it was at the preſent; when this nation, with a proud retroſpect of the paſt, after having made the greateſt efforts, and atchieved the nobleſt objects, was now repoſing, in a confident, and as we fondly hope, a well founded expectation, of a ſound and laſting peace.

"In conſidering, Sir, the ſtate of our finances, and in minutely comparing our income with our expenditure, it appeared to us that the exceſs of our income was not fairly adequate for the purpoſes to which it was applicable—the gradual reduction of the National Debt.

"It appeared to us that a clear available ſurplus of at leaſt five millions ought to be ſet apart for that object.

"This, Sir, has been effected by the additional impoſition of three millions of taxes.

"Sir, in adopting this courſe, his Majeſty's faithful Commons did not conceal from themſelves that they were calling on the nation for a great exertion; but well knowing that honor, and character, and independence, have at all times been the firſt and deareſt objects of the hearts of Engliſhmen, we felt aſſured that there was no difficulty that the country would not encounter, and no preſſure to which ſhe would not cheerfully ſubmit to enable her to maintain, pure and unimpaired, that which has never yet been ſhaken or ſullied—her public credit, and her national good faith.

"Thus, Sir, I have endeavoured ſhortly, and I am aware how imperfectly, to notice the various duties which have devolved upon us, in one of the longeſt and moſt arduous Seſſions on the records of Parliament.

"The Bill, Sir, which it is my duty to preſent to your Royal Highneſs, is intituled "An Act for applying certain monies therein mentioned, to the ſervice of the year 1819, and for further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Seſſion of Parliament; to which, with all humility, we pray his Majeſty's Royal Aſſent.

The Royal Aſſent was then given to the Appropriation Bill, and the Bill for removing the Attainder of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent then delivered the following Speech from the Throne:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with great regret that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majeſty's lamented indiſpoſition.

I cannot cloſe this Seſſion of Parliament without expreſſing the ſatisfaction that I have derived from the zeal and aſſiduity with which you have applied yourſelves to the ſeveral important objects which have come under your conſideration.

Your patient and laborious inveſtigation of the ſtate of the circulation and currency of the kingdom demands my warmeſt acknowledgements; and I entertain a confident expectation that the meaſures adopted as the reſult of this inquiry, will be productive of the moſt beneficial conſequences.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the ſupplies which you have granted for the ſervice of the preſent year.

I ſincerely regret that the neceſſity ſhould have exiſted of making any addition to the burthens of the people; but I anticipate the moſt important permanent advantages from the effort which you have thus made for meeting at once all the financial difficulties of the country; and I derive much ſatisfaction from the belief that the means which you have deviſed for this purpoſe are calculated to preſs as lightly on all claſſes of the community as could be expected when ſo great an effort was to be made.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I continue to receive from foreign powers the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of their friendly diſpoſition towards this country.

I have obſerved with great concern the attempts which have recently been made in ſome of the manufacturing diſtricts, to take advantage of circumſtances of local diſtreſs, to excite a ſpirit of diſaffection to the inſtitutions and Government of the country. No object can be nearer my heart than to promote the welfare and proſperity of all claſſes of his Majeſty's ſubjects; but this cannot be effected without the maintenance of public order and tranquility.

You may rely, therefore, upon my firm determination to employ for this purpoſe the powers entruſted to me by law; and I have no doubt that on your return to your ſeveral counties, you will uſe your utmoſt endeavours, in co-operation with the Magiſtracy, to defeat the machinations of thoſe whoſe projects, if ſucceſsful, could only aggravate the evils which they profeſs to remedy; and who under the pretence of reform, have really no other object but the ſubverſion of our happy conſtitution.

The Lord Chancellor then, by the Prince Regent's command, prorogued Parliament to Tueſday the 24th day of Auguſt next.

The Prince Regent was loudly cheered both in going to and returning from the Houſe.

On Saturday afternoon, arrived the Leander, 60, Rear Admiral Sir David Milne, K. C. B. Capt. Edward Chetham, C. B. from the Britiſh North American ſtation.

A ſerious calamity has befallen Mr. Moore, of poetical celebrity, in conſequence of the miſconduct of a Deputy, whom he has employed ſome years in his office at Bermuda, and who has embezzled a conſiderable ſum of money, for which Mr. Moore is, of courſe, legally reſponſible. The cauſe was deci-

ded in the Cockpit, before the Lords of Appeal, on Tuesday last, and an attachment decreed against Mr. Moore's person —*Morning Chronicle.*

HALIFAX, Aug. 30.

DREADFUL CRIME ! !

Very few of our readers will have read of a more horrid, diabolical, and cooly premeditated murder, than that which is described in the following extract of a letter from Pictou.

Extract of a Letter from Pictou, dated August 26, 1819.

" I mentioned in my last, the dreadful fate of poor *Campbell* and his Wife — Suspicion having fallen on their son *Donald*, he has been arrested and undergone two examination—on the first he denied all knowledge of the circumstances connected with the death of his Parents— on his second, however, in consequence of his wife having given to the Magistrate a different account of the period he was absent from home, to that given by him, he voluntarily confessed : That he left his dwelling on Monday with the full determination of setting fire to the house of his Father, and of burning him and his step-mother—that he wandered from one house to another until Thursday, planning how he best might accomplish his object. On the evening of that day he approached his Father's house, and stood listening to the conversation of the old people until near eleven o'clock, when they retired to rest.—He then procured some *withs* from bushes at no great distance, and a stick of about four feet long ; the latter he placed across the door-way, then twisted the *withs*, put them through the handle of the latch and round the stick, and secured the door so effectually, as he supposed, that it could not be opened ; and, the door secured, there was no way of escape for his Parents, there being no windows to their cottage. The fire which he had brought a distance of half a mile, from where some persons were burning land, as it is termed, he placed on the roof of the house, it immediately communicated to the building, and he returned to the bushes to witness the completion of his plans---before the flames however had reached the lower part of the house, he discovered that the old man and his wife had forced the door, and effected their escape out of the house. He saw them endeavouring to save what articles they could from burning---his heart, at the instant, became softened, and he resolved to assist them : He went towards the spot : his father, the moment he was recognized by him, charged him with having set fire to his dwelling, and, taking up a stick, obliged him to quit the place. He returned to the bushes---stood looking at the old people saving their furniture, saw, he said, his father go into the house, he thought to bring something out, he did not return, and supposed he was suffocated---He then went up to his step-mother, struck her on the head with a stick, and she fell to the ground---she raised herself up, and requested to be carried towards the house : he assisted her, and she fell into the fire.

The above is the substance of *Donald Campbell's* confession.

A Mr. *M'Intosh*, who lived about half a mile off, heard the cries of a person in distress, and saw the house was on fire---he ran to the spot---Donald observed him coming, and concealed himself in a field of grain. M'Intosh saw the body of Mts. Campbell lying at the threshold of the door ; it was very much burnt ; he removed it to some distance, and afterwards went to alarm the neighbours. Donald then left his place of concealment viewed the fire for a few minutes, and then set off for his own house, about 12 miles distant, where he arrived the next morning about 10 o'clock. On his way he was met by several persons, and questioned respecting the scars which were upon his face, about which he told different stories.

His Wife, on his entering the House, and her observing, as she expressed herself upon her examination, " *that he did not look, as he had before looked,*" said to him---" Have you had any quarrel with your Father---where have you been---how did your face become scorched"---to which he replied, that he had had no quarrel with his Father---had been reaping for him, and that the sun had scorched his face. A Messenger soon after arrived, to inform him of the accident, as it was then *supposed* to have been, and, taking care not to alarm him too suddenly, told him his father was very ill, and that his house had been destroyed by fire. He hastily asked several times, if his father *was in life.* At 12 o'clock he left his home for his late Father's Farm, loitered on the road all the day, and reached the place early the next morning : he found a number of persons there, and, among them, Mr. M'Intosh, by whom he was instantly seized, charged with the Murder of his Parents, and given in custody to those standing around him, by whom, however, he was very foolishly allowed to escape. He skulked about the woods, between his own Farm, and that which had been occupied by his Father, until the news reached Pictou town, and he was soon after apprehended by persons who went in search of him."

For the Prince Ed. Isld. Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

SIR,—I am an Emigrant who a few years ago arrived in this Island from Great-Britain, and struck a bargain with the first Proprietor I met with, being myself a total stranger to the Owners of Lands in the Island, and the best situations for a new settler to choose, and without any apparent means of obtaining correct information.—The consequence is, that I have many times since had the mortification to discover my error and misfortune in having thus settled whilst I remained enveloped in this mist of ignorance, upon a spot, not half so good in any respect, nor the terms near so easy, as the very next adjoining Proprietor would have granted, and been glad to have had me on his land, which does not seem to be the case with my Landlord, who cares no more for his settler after he has prusuaded him to make sufficient improvement to fix him to the spot, where by this time, his whole earthly substance is expended ; but turns from him then to look for fresh prey.—With such feelings Mr. Editor, I scarcely need tell you, that I feel proud to find any individual generously stepping forward avowedly for the purpose of relieving my fellow Emigrants, and others from the necessity of waiting idly for years in the Colony, until by actual experience they find where it is most prudent to sit down ; or from the serions risk and injury of doing as I did, as I have already mentioned, I allude to the proposal of Mr. Binns, Attorney, to open an Office of Intelligence for Emigrants, which I sincerely hope may be encouraged, as no doubt it will be by every liberal minded Land-Owner, who wishes to have his Lands settled and is not waiting (as some I fear very foolishly are) until by the exertions of their neighbours they think their Lands shall be greatly enhanced in value.---I can see no harm this Office may do, but the good is obvious, by corresponding with the Mother country and stating as from authority in their Public Papers, &c. the extensive tracts of Land, local advantages, &c. of the Island, it is likely that numerous *desirable* settlers would come to us, and with the assistance of this Office, if supported, they would not only *come* but remain and settle permanently with us, and not wander about the Town and Country, trying this, and then that speculator or land-jobber, (each inveighing against his neighbours property and title,) till their little all is nearly spent, and then leave us as too many have done in disgust, either going to the United States by the persuasions of emisaries, or allured to the adjoining Colonies by the very false statements they hear *of Lands being there equally good for a new Settler and as easily cleared and cultivated as in this Island, and a climate as healthy, such Lands to be had by only paying for a Grant thereof*, whereas experience has proved and the fact is, that the prices and rents generally asked in this Island for Lands when opposed to the price of such Government Grant, are not near equal to the difference between this Island and the best of the British American Colonies, so greatly does the scale preponderate in favour of this Island for the new Settler, of which any well informed person may easily convince an honest Inquirer ; besides this Office being open to all will enable the Proprietors themselves to see on what terms each offers property similarly situated, and by putting plans together they may in many cases assist each other in forming Settlements where their Lands adjoin or the like ; but above all the community have a great interest in supporting a thing of this kind, because when the Island is well settled we can have Doctors, Parsons, Churches, Courts, Schools, Markets, Fairs, &c. at our very doors, and instead of living as we do now most of us in such way, or at such

great distances from each other as to be almost incapable either of assisting or being assisted by each other in many essential respects, we may then live both in the fashion and in the world, and to conclude in case of necessity, to support Government there would then be a large effective force to oppose the enemy.

An Emigrant.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1819.

We find nothing so late from England in the Halifax Papers, received by the last Mail, as we before received by arrivals direct to the Island.

We cannot too strongly recommend the utility of the Office proposed by Mr. Binns as stated in his Advertisement in this Paper. The remarks of a writer in this day's Gazette, (*An Emigrant*,) upon the subject of the plan are pertinent, and we trust that every support to an institution that promises much benefit to the Colony will be rendered without opposition.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED,

Sept. 3d, Schr. Landlady, M'Eachran, St. Johns, Newfdld.
4th, —— Esperance, Johnson, Pictou.
8th, Ship Mary, Elsden, Bristol.
10th, Brig Glentonner, Bigrie, Aberdeen.
11th, schr. Greyhound, Tucker, Mirimichie.

CLEARED,

Sept. 3d, sloop Abeona, Crawford, St. Johns, Newfdld.
4. Brig Agness, Johnston, New Ross, Ireland.
—, schr. Margaret, Gallant, Mirimichie.
—, —— Esperance, Johnson, Pictou.
6 —— Masons Daughter, M'Nutt, St. Johns Newfd.
7 —— Fortune, Aitken, Mirimichie.
— —— Mary, Saunderson, ————
10 —— Nancy, Deagle, ————

To be sold by Auction,

On Monday the 4th day of October next, on the Premises, of the Subscriber at St. Eleanors, Richmond Bay, viz.

About 70 Tons of good Upland Hay,
50 Head of Cattle,
200 Sheep and Lambs, 4 Horses,
30 Head of Swine,
The produce of Ten acres of Potatoes, Seventy of Wheat, and ten of Barley & Oats, and a number of Farming Implements,

the whole will be divided into small Lots to suit purchasers, and liberal credit given upon approved security. The whole will be sold without reserve as the Proprietor intends leaving the Island. The Potatoes will be dug and Grain threshed and delivered at the water side, where there is every convenience for shipping, either in Richmond or Bedeque Bays.

Samuel Green.

St. Eleanors, 1st September, 1819.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Despatch dated Downing-Street, Eleventh of May last has been received by me from the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst. And Whereas the House of Assembly stands prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-first day of September next, it is, under existing circumstances considered expedient, that the nature of such Despatch should be made known with as little delay as may be to the Inhabitants of this Island at large.

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council to publish an extract therefrom which is as follows:

"In reply to the Address of the Assembly communicated in your Despatch No. 181, you will consider yourself authorised to acquaint them, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent sees no reason to make any alteration in the existing Constitution of the Colony, nor to sanction any change in the forms which are now observed, as to the appropriation of the Colonial Revenue; nor does his Royal Highness entertain any doubt, but that if the means which the Legislature under its present Constitution possesses are properly employed, the Island will at no distant period attain an equal degree of improvement and prosperity with the neighbouring Province of Nova-Scotia.

(Signed) "BATHURST."

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this twenty-fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Acting Colonial Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

VALUABLE TOWN PARKS.

TO be Let from the First of September next for a period not exceeding three Years, part of the property of Messrs. Waters & Birnie. That desirable Field comprising Common Lots Nos. 28 & 29, containing about 24 acres, well fenced and improved.

Also, a Field containing eight Town Lots near Governor's Creek, well fenced and improved.

Also, two Town Lots opposite the Premises of Donald M'Kay, Esq.

Also, a Field and House thereon, formerly occupied by Jacob Stegman.

Proposals in writing will be received by the Subscriber—the Tenants to engage to keep the Fences at all times in good order and to preserve all Wood growing upon any of these properties from being cut or injured, Rents to be paid half-yearly, and the grounds not to be broken up.

FADE GOFF,
Agent to the Proprietors.

August 17.

General Conveyancing Office,

THE Subscriber having established the above Office gives this Public Notice that all matters relating to that Branch of the legal Profession, will be executed with precision and dispatch.

CHARLES STEWART.

August 13.

Public Notice.

HAVING this day received from his Excellency the Lieut. Governor a Communication of which the following is a Copy:

"Downing Street, 25th May, 1819.

"SIR,

"I Have received and laid before the Prince Regent your Letter of the 2d ult. transmitting an Address of condolence to his Royal Highness, on the Death of Her late most gracious Majesty, and I am commanded to acquaint you that his Royal Highness, was pleased to express his satisfaction at this additional proof of the Loyalty and Affection of the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your most obedt. humble Servant,
(Signed) "BATHURST."

"To Lt. Govr. Smith, &c. &c.
Prince Edward Island."

I do hereby make the same known unto all his Majesty's Subjects within this Colony.

RICHARD ROLLINGS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, August 16th, 1819.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Charlotte-Town, February 26th, 1819.

(Circular)

SIR,

IN obedience to the commands of his Excellency the Lt. Governor, I beg leave to acquaint you for your future guidance relative to the solemnization of Marriages, that where either parties to a Marriage reside in Charlotte Parish, or even within Ten Miles of Charlotte-Town in any direction, the Marriage Licence will always be directed to the Rector of that Parish.—When the Parties reside at a distance the Licence will be directed to the Magistrate that may be nearest to one of them, but no Marriage is to be solemnized by any Magistrate within the Clergyman's District.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Fade Goff,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

To
Esquire, J. P.

OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE

For Emigrants, respecting Lands and Real Estate in Prince Edward Island.

AT the solicitation of some extensive Landholders who desire the improvement of this Colony by its speedy settlement, I beg leave to publish my intention to keep an Office for the above purpose, to be opened on the 15th day of September next, and intreat all Persons interested, who approve of the plan, to send me documents and information as undermentioned with all convenient dispatch.

Proposed plan of conducting this Office.

Any Person having Lands, Farms or Houses within this Island to Sell or Let, may send to the Office a description of the same, and, with respect to Lands, setting forth the local advantages; particularly what Roads, Rivers and Settlers, are contigious, also, generally, the nature of the soil, and the quality and description of the Wood which may be growing on the Wilderness Lands.

Also, the price and how payable, if for sale; or the Rent, and how payable if for Lease, and the Term of Lease,—and in case the Landlord expects any special conditions to be inserted in the Lease, the same should be stated.

An authenticated Plan on a large scale will be desirable for reference to extensive Tracts of Land, and the separate Lots or parts, as the same will be sold or leased should be marked on the plan.

All information which the Office can afford is to be considered open to the inspection of every applicant, whether Emigrant or not, and without any charge.

CHARLES BINNS.

Charlotte-Town, August 27th, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of RANALD M'DONNELL, late Town Major, deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Lemuel Cambridge,
Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, June 12, 1819.

BUONAPARTE.

Mr J. P. DRAKE, Artist,

ON a tour through America, is arrived at Charlotte-Town, and will exhibit for a short time, (at the House lately occupied by Mr. Theo. Desbrisay,) his grand picture of the Emperor Napoleon in full stature, embelished with an elegant carved gold frame, the size of which is 11 feet by 9.

This Picture, is decidedly acknowledged by all who were personally acquainted with Buonaparte to be the most correct and striking likeness portraid to the public since the battle of Waterloo.

Admittance 1 Shilling,
General Ticket 3 Shillings.

A large collection of Landscape and other Paintings for sale. July 20.

Notice.

BUSINESS relative to the Department of the Chief Overseer of Roads, will be transacted at this Office until the return of that Officer from England.

By Order,
FADE GOFF, D. C. C.

Council Office, July 21st, 1819.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1819. No. 21.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a Despatch addressed to me by the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, dated Downing-Street, April 7, 1819, it is announced that a Convention has been agreed upon and ratified between his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and the United States of America, by which Convention it is declared, that the Fishermen of the United States are excluded from fishing within three Marine Miles of any part of the Coasts of his Majesty's Dominions in North America, with the exception of the Magdaline Islands, and of those parts of Newfoundland and Labrador, which are particularly described in the first article of said Convention: And that their right to dry and cure fish is also limited to the unsettled Bays, Harbours and Creeks on the Southern Coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Ramean Islands, and that part of the Coast of Labrador on which they have under such Convention a right of fishery.

I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation publicly signifying that if any Vessels or subjects of the United States be found fishing or preparing to fish within three marine miles of any part of the coasts of this Island, or shall attempt to use any part of the coast of this Colony for drying and curing fish or for other purposes connected with the fishery, that the most prompt measures will be taken for enforcing a due adherence on their parts to the stipulations contained in the said Convention.

And I do hereby call upon all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and others his Majesty's Officers and loyal Subjects within this Colony to be aiding and assisting in giving the necessary information against all such Persons who may be found acting in violation of the provisions of the said Convention. At the same time observing that Vessels and Inhabitants of the United States may be admitted to enter Bays or Harbours for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing Damages, of purchasing Wood, and of obtaining Water, but for no other purposes whatever, on the contrary every necessary restriction is to take place to prevent their taking, drying, or curing Fish therein, or in any way abusing the privileges specified.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the 59th year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
Fade Goff, Deputy Provl. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of taking on Lease any Farms or Tracts of Land situate on the property of Mr. John Cambridge, within this Island, will please apply for particulars to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to Let the same.

The extensive Tracts of unsettled Lands, being part of the Real Estate of the said John Cambridge, in this Colony, deserve particular attention from new Settlers, who are invited to make speedy application to me, from whom they will receive very liberal encouragement and every requisite information.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills, May 17th, 1819.

Prince Edward Island, Treasurer's Office,
Charlotte-Town, 16th June, 1819.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, Public Notice is hereby given that a complete set of

Standard Weights and Measures,

has this day arrived, and is at present deposited in the Court-House.

Robert Gray.

Notice.

ALL Persons in this Island who stand indebted unto Mr. John Cambridge, are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, who is empowered to recover and give legal discharges for the same.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills May 17th, 1819.

To be sold,

By Private Contract,

THE House and Lot in Charlotte-Town, occupied by Mr. Richard Chappell, immediately opposite the store built by Messrs. Waters and Birnie. For particulars please to enquire of C. W. Townshend, Esq. or at the Office of Mr. Binns, Attorney. August 27.

Notice.

THE valuable Lands possessed by the Right Honorable the Earl of Selkirk in Prince Edward Island, comprehending upwards of 80,000 acres of the most superior quality, are now offered for sale. A part of this extensive property is intended to be set up at Auction in Charlotte-Town, early in the ensuing month of October, and the remainder will be disposed of at private sale. The Lots will be laid out of a size to accomodate purchasers. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the Deeds executed and possession delivered immediately.

These Lands situate in the vicinity of Charlotte-Town, with an excellent soil, and the advantage of a ready communication with the sea shore, deserve the particular attention of those who are desirous of settling their families during the present Autumn, and such applications as are made during the present or succeeding month, by intended settlers will receive immediate attention, and the parties will have it in their power to choose the most favourable situations and commence their settlements without the least delay.

Information as to the terms of sale will be given on application at the Office of Messrs. Fairbanks, in Halifax, of Messrs. Edward Mortimer & Co. in Pictou, and at Charlotte-Town by Wm. Johnston, Esq. the Attorney General.

September 14, 1819.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING lately arrived from Waterford with an intention of carrying on the Mercantile Business, has bought part of the Stock of Goods lately imported by Messrs. L. & A. Cambridge, all of which he offers cheap for Cash at the Store formerly occupied by those gentlemen, consisting of the following articles, viz.

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Second do. do.
A variety of Waistcoat Patterns,
an elegant assortment of Printed Cottons,
Irish Linens and white Calicoes,
Cambric, book and jaconet Muslin,
men's fine bandanna handkerchiefs,
do. pocket do.
Womens shawls,
Linen and cotton bed ticks, checks, ginghams, &c.
Cotton shirts and guernsey frocks,
Men and womens worsted and cotton Stockings,
Flannels and serges, Corduroys and Thicksets,
Silk and twist, Thread, tape, and pins,
Cotton caps and white counterpanes,
Striped Cottons,
Mens superfine fine and common Hats,
Womens shoes and boots,
an elegant assortment of Earthen and stone Ware,
do. do. Glassware,
Tin Ware, cotton and wool cards,
Hair brushes and brooms, Scythes and sickles,
Spades, shovels and hoes,
Best Souchong Tea, Loaf and moist Sugar,
Rum, Gin and Brandy, Tobacco, Soap and Candles,
Allspice, pepper and ginger, best Spanish Indigo,
Iron pots, bake and frying pans,
Iron tea-kettles and boilers, Saddles and bridles,
curry combs, brushes and whips, window glass,
A large assortment of Stationary,
cod and mackarel lines and sail twine, &c.
with other articles too numerous for insertion.

John Morris.

July 6.

COALS.

TWENTY Chaldrons of Coals may be had for cost and charges, by applying to

J. & T. Robinson.

August 16.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands prorogued to Tuesday the Twenty-first day of September instant.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Nineteenth day of October next, of which all persons concerned are required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Eleventh day of September one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

God save the King.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE received a consignment of BOOTS & SHOES, Cotton Shirts, &c. &c which they offer for sale at cost and charges, by payment in approved Bills on England or Ireland.

Donald M'Donald & Co.

August 30.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having just claims against the Honorable Colonel DESBRISAY, are hereby requested to state the same to the Subscriber who is authorised by him to enter into arrangements for their liquidation.

Fade Goff.

August 26.

Boat for sale,

A good substantial Boat of 22 feet keel, with Anchor, Cable, &c. will be sold cheap by applying to Ewen Cameron, or

ARCHD. M'DOUGALD.

Nine Mile Creek, August 4th, 1819.

TIMBER.

THE undersigned being duly authorised by Power of Attorney from Stephen Sullivan, Esq. to prevent any Person or Persons whatever from cutting, removing or carrying away any Timber from the Lands of the said Stephen Sullivan, Esq. being Lots or Townships No. 9, 16, 22, 61, and also to bring to account or prosecute all such person or persons as have been or may be guilty of the same. Notice is hereby given, that whoever shall be found offending will be punished with the utmost rigor of the Law, and for the better discovery of all such, the undersigned will reward any Person who may give information so that the Offender or Offenders may be brought to justice.

SAMUEL S. HILL,
Attorney for the above purpose to Stephen Sullivan, Esq.

Lewis Town, 9th August, 1819.

To be disposed of,

IN Darnly Bason, Richmond Bay, a compleat FARM, containing one hundred and fifty acres of Land, one hundred of which is clear,—there is a good House containing 8 rooms and a cellar, Barn capable of containing 20 head of Cattle, Stable for 3 horses, Pig-houses, &c. a good well and house thereon, the whole of which have been recently built,—the Stock also may be taken, for further particulars enquire of Mr. Davies Charlotte-Town or of the Proprietor on the Premises.

Richard Yates.

April 28.

United States of America.

BALTIMORE, July 30.

FROM AUX CAYES, July 10.—Since the arrival here of General M'Gregor, in the El M'Gregor from Port au Prince, he has made ſeveral propoſitions to his officers, none of which it was poſſible for him to carry into effect. His firſt propoſal was, that they ſhould proceed to St, Andrews and wait the arrival of arms and ammunition from England, which was conſidered impractible, not having ſufficient provisions, nor means of procuring a ſupply. The next was, that they would cruiſe off the Havanna with the brig where they would, without a ſhadow of doubt, capture property to an immenſe amount, which would enable them to procure every thing requiſite for another expedition; this was alſo objected to, on the ground (the beſt in the world) that he had but five or ſix men on board, without ammunition and ſmall arms, and the El M'Gregor unfit to proceed on a cruiſe without conſiderable repairs in rigging, ſails, &c. none of which objections he had the power to obviate.

Yeſterday a council of his officers was held; the only propoſition made and diſcuſſed was, whether they ſhould go to the Iſle La Vache, oppoſite this place, and there wait ſupplies and men from Europe—this plan was adopted by a ſmall majority; thoſe in the minority refuſed any longer to be conſidered in any way belonging to his concern—and to-day, many who yeſterday agreed to his propoſal, have determined to quit his ſervice. His ſituation appears to be deſparate; without arms, ammunition, or proviſions. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the diſtreſs of the men belonging to this expedition; deſtitute of every thing; two or three dying daily; not leſs than fifty have fallen ſacrifices to diſeaſe and want, ſince their arrival. Many of the officers and men who have been able to procure paſſages, have embarked for the U. States. In fact, all is loſt to M'Gregor.—*American.*

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 2.

SPAIN.

The arrival of the Hornet has at leaſt ſettled one important queſtion. The treaty transferring the Floridas, negociated under the full authority of the Spaniſh Government, *has not been ratified.* Had this treaty been unlooked for and unexpected; had any events urged the neceſſity of an immediate ſurrender of that territory; had Ferdinand the VII. been taken by ſurpriſe, and at a loſs how to act, we ſhould not be aſtoniſhed at this heſitation, and would find ſome excuſe in the deplorable ſituation of that kingdom, and the total abſence of reſources, or independence; but after protracted negociations of twenty years' duration; after ſpoliations on our commerce, national inſults, and a ſtate of peace, amounting very nearly to a ſtate of war; after we had repeatedly urged our claims, and almoſt exhauſted negociation, Spain could not plead ignorance of the actual ſtate of our relations; and when her miniſter, accredited in this country, had, after ſome years of deliberation, entered into a formal treaty, ceding to us the Floridas, as an indemnity for our claims, with what faith or character can the Spaniſh King refuſe to ratify the authoriſed acts of his agents? In this negotiation, which was neither hurried nor ſecret, the utmoſt frankneſs and liberality were evinced by the American cabinet. We had ſhowed more forbearance towards Spain than could reaſonably be expected of us, labouring, as we have been, under preſſing and crying wrongs; and if Spain poſſeſſed the ſtrength and national character which ſhe did in the firſt ten years of the reign of Charles the IV, we ſhould have been this day at war with her; and it is not to be denied, that her weakneſs and the ſtruggle with the revolted colonies, have excited ſome ſympathy, which has been injurious to our rights and intereſt.

A new era, however, has commenced, and what is ſtrictly juſt, and demanded alſo by conſiderations of ſafety, muſt be vigorouſly purſued.—*The Floridas must be ours*, the late Seminole war, and the events alſo of the war with Great-Britain, unite to aſſure us, that the ſafety and tranquility of our frontiers is out of the queſtion without them. We have tried to obtain them "peaceably," we muſt try what force will do; they are our property, we have a lien upon them which cannot be evaded; and if Spain feels herſelf juſtified, and ſufficiently powerful, either to prevent our taking poſſeſſion of them, or ejecting us when we have them in our power, *let her try her best;* but without them, it will coſt the United States treble their value to maintain an army of obſervation on our frontiers.

It is not, however, ſo certain that the treaty may not be ultimately ratified; the great obſtacle is the Britiſh cabinet, and we believe that Lord Caſtlereagh has not, nor could not pledge the cooperation of his nation in the event of hoſtilities growing out of a non-ratification of the tteaty, for in that caſe the veil would be too flimſy, and though not deſirous of ſeeing a war either with Spain or Great-Britain, yet this country will not permit Great-Britain to war with us under the Spaniſh flag. If the Britiſh, by an unwarrantable interference in our concerns with another nation profeſſing to be independent, diſturbs the peace of the civilized world, and cauſes another continental war, ſhe muſt be prepared to ſtate her reaſons and juſtification to that world, and ſtand ready to abide the conſequences. It will argue nothing for her to ſay, that our poſſeſſing the Floridas might endanger the Spaniſh and Britiſh poſſeſſions in the Weſt-Indies for it is well known that it is not our intereſt, our policy, or our intention to acquire and hold any tranſmarine poſſeſſions; neither can it be poſſible for the United States and Great-Britain to be at war without terminating the ill-concerted and precarious peace in Europe, which, like the crater of a volcano, is ready to burſt forth upon the leaſt excitement.—The Treaty may be ratified if Spain diſcovers a diſpoſition in the United States not to be longer trifled with—if they perceive preparations making to take poſſeſſion of the Floridas, and meet all the conſequences—if they perceive a unity of ſentiment on this point in the minds of the American people, for the game ſhe has to play in South America is of too much importance; neither is it probable that the fleet and troops now at Cadiz are deſtined to protect the Floridas—the loſs in time and expence of ſuch a movement would be more than the Floridas are worth—for if that armament, collected at ſuch an enormous coſt, fails in its object at South-America, it is the laſt effort that Spain can make. The impriſonment of the Marquis De Caſſa Yrujo, Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, is a matter of courſe; if Ferdinand refuſes to ratify the Treaty he muſt diſgrace the Miniſter. A few days, however, will give us more information; in the mean time we have only to be true to ourſelves.

CHARLESTON, Auguſt 1.

SIR GREGOR M'GREOR.

Letters from Aux Cayes to the 4th July mention the arrival there of this jumping partizan officer, deſtitute of every thing but perſonal vanity. A veſſel has alſo arrived there from Ireland with 130 officers and men, who have only to lament their credulity in liſtening to the lures of Sir Gregor, and his agents; and who are now in poverty and wretchedneſs.

The military men, particularly their Commander, Col. M'Carthy, are ſpoken of as highly honorable men; and their aſtoniſhment at the deluſion which has been practiſed upon them cannot be eaſily deſcribed.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 7.

The Editor of the New-York Gazette makes the following remarks:—

"The Secretary of the Navy left this city this morning for Waſhington, where, we underſtand, there will be an immediate meeting of the heads of the different Departments, a doubt on the ſubject of the late deſpatches from Madrid, brought out in the United States ſloop of war Hornet. We underſtood the Hornet is again under ſailing orders, and is now taking on board proviſions for five months. It is probable ſhe will return to Cadiz, with deſpatches from our government."

ST. THOMAS'S, July 9.

The St. Chriſtopher's Advertiſer of the 6th inſt. contains the following:—"By a Veſſel from the Orinoco, on Wedneſday, we have received the accounts of a victory obtained by the Patriot army, in the Province of Barcelona.—On the 10th ultimo, General Marino with the forces under his command attacked thoſe of the Royaliſts commanded by Colonel Cortes, at Chapparo, in Barcelona; and after an obſtinate engagement put them to the rout. The loſs ſuſtained by the Royaliſts, it is ſtated was very conſiderable—1000 killed, beſides

prisoners and wounded, and the whole of their baggage. After the battle General Marino took up a position promising ulterior advantages."

LONDON,

June 26.

His Majesty's ship Tribune, Captain Willoughby, has sailed from Cork with sealed orders, which are not to be opened until he reaches a certain latitude.

CONVENTION WITH AMERICA

It is reported, that the British North American colonists in the provinces of Canada, Nova-Scotia, and New-Brunswick, have determined to petition his Majesty's Government on the injurious effect of the late treaty with the United States on their trade and fisheries; and to state, that unless adequate protection and encouragement be given to them by the mother countty, they must abandon the fisheries altogether. The representation from Nova Scotia was received by the last packet.

It is now stated, that the remission of the tonnage duty, and the duties on exports to and imports from Newfoundland and the bounties to be given on fish brought from that settlement, are not to be extended to the sister Colonies of New-Brunswick, Nova-Scotia and Canada.

A meeting of the manufacturing, trading, and labouring classes of the city of Cork, took place on Monday last, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament upon the subject of their distresses. Although there were nearly 15,000 persons assembled, it appears that the utmost order and propriety were observed. A series of resolutions were agreed to, and a petition founded upon them was read, and approved by the meeting.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.---Among the arrivals yesterday at this port, we were particularly gratified and astonished by the noble sight of a fine steam-ship, which came round at half-past 7 P. M. without the assistance of a single sheet, in a style, which displayed the power and advantage of the application of steam to vessels of the largest size, being 350 tons burthen. She is called the *Savannah*, Capt. Rogers, and sailed from Savannah the 26th of May, and arrived in the Channel five days since—during her passage, she worked the engine 18 days. Her model is beautiful, and the accomodation for passengers elegant and complete; this is the first ship on this construction that has undertaken a voyage across the Atlantic.

July 31.

Later dates from Madrid by way of Paris confirm the mutiny of a part of the troops intended for the great Expedition; but the mutiny is said to have been confined to about 7000 men, at Port St. Mary's, who were to be the first embarked. Count d'Abisbal, however, suppressed the mutineers with about 4000 men on the night of the 7th inst. and compelled them to lay down their arms, arresting 123 of their officers, including five Colonels, four Lieutanant Colonels, and five Commandants. The mutinous regiments were then dispersed in the towns of Andalusia. The Count has been honored with the Grand Cross of Charles III, and Major Sandfield, an Englishman, is promoted to the rank of Lieut. General. We should not, however, be surprised, if the Expedition were to be altogether abandoned, as it is quite clear that the service has excited nothing but disgust. The Count, to induce the 4000 to march against the mutineers, was compelled to promise that the whole body should be *exempted* from serving on the Expedition.

ST. JOHNS, N. B. Aug. 31.

Timber Duty.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to a Mercantile House in this City, dated 8th July.

"The Customs Consolidation Act has passed, a copy of which I will send you as soon as it is published. By it a DUTY of 2s. 6d. per load, is to be paid on the import of TIMBER, from our American Colonies.—From this, however, we are exempted by former Acts till March 1820; and by great exertions a promise has been obtained that the benefit of such exemption shall be extended to the period of March 1821. Little or no opposition has been made to this Duty from its apparent insignificance: The ship-owners are silent, insisting only that the importers, not they, must pay it; and to my great astonishment the Liverpool Gentlemen say they can afford to pay it, and absolutely instructed their Members accordingly.

"The foreigners, however have been foiled:—they had the assurance to demand a deduction of 10s. from their Duty, and an addition of 10s. to ours; but in consequence of some successful representation on the increasing trade and importance of our Colonies, whatever might have been the former intentions of Government, the result has been the Duty of 2s. 6d. only."

Extract of another Letter.

"A Duty of 2s. 6d. per load (40 feet) which is to be laid on Timber from the Colonies, with the expectation that this is only a beginning, and that it is intended to be increased, will tend to discourage the importation.

"There is no expectation of any reduction of the Duty on Foreign Timber."

HALIFAX, September 13.

We are extremely sorry to state, that intelligence was yesterday received, by Express from Quebec, of the Death of His Grace the DUKE OF RICHMOND, Governor General of British America.

Charlotte-Town,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1819.

Our London dates by the last Mail are to the 31st of July. We find nothing of particular interest under the latest heads. A Reform Meeting appears to have taken place upon the 30th, at Smithfield, attended, as it is stated, by about 35000 persons with *orator Hunt* and Dr. *Watson*, at their head. The meeting appears to have been peaceably conducted. After the Orators had addressed the multitude, 18 Resolutions were presented (*cut and dry*) and carried, and are of a disaffected tenor, as might justly be supposed, with the object of the meeting. A long Address to the Prince Regent founded on the Resolutions afterwards proposed and agreed to; as also an Address to the people of Ireland; neither of which have as yet come to hand.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED,

Sept. 14, Brig John, Dodd, Plymouth.
—— 16, ship Lord Borrington, Biddeford.
—— 17, schr. Twins, Marrin, St. Johns, N. B.
—— 18, —— Charlotte, Peters, Miramichie.
—— 21, —— Margaret, Gallant, ——
—— —— —— Susanna, M'Donald, St. Johns, Newfd.

CLEARED,

Sept. 17, Brig Ann, Duthie, Liverpool.
—— 18, schr. Plymouth Dock Hero, Carr, Plymouth.
—— 20, —— Lord M'Donald, Pearson, St. Johns Newfd.
—— —— —— Margaret, Stewart, ——

DIED. On the 14th inst. at his House in Bedeque, WILLIAM SCHUREMAN, Esq. an old and respectable Magistrate for Prince County. He was one of the oldest Loyalist Inhabitants of that settlement. His public duty as a Member of the Assembly and as a Magistrate were ever of a piece with his other conduct, marked with strong discernment and vigorous activity of mind, which were always evinced by his purity of intention and sound judgment. As a husband and parent he was no less conspicuous. His numerous family, whom he lived to see flourishing around him, with his numerous and attached neighbours must ever retain a truly affectionate and grateful remembrance of the virtues of a good father and a staunch undeviating friend.

On the 15th at the same place, MRS. —— MOYSE. MRS. M. was upon her way mounted on horse-back, to Mr. Schureman's House, to visit the afflicted family, having dismounted to tighten the Girth of her Saddle expired upon the spot.

Peremptorily

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

(By authority of his Ex. the Lt. Governor in Council) At the Court House in Charlotte-Town, on Saturday the 2d day of October next, ensuing, at 1 o'clock noon,

All the Right, Title, and Interest,

of the late Robert Stewart, Esq. in and to

Twelve Hundred Acres of Land,

or thereabouts part of Lot or Township No. 18, in different lots to accomodate purchasers.

Sundry Farms on this Tract are under Lease, part of it is Wood-land and unoccupied; and the whole eligibly situated near Richmond Bay and Prince Town. Conditions to be made known at the time of sale. For particulars apply to

Robert Pyke,
Commercial and Land Broker.

A plan of the Estate may be seen at the Office of Mr. Palmer, Solicitor. Sept. 9th.

Sale at Auction,

ON Monday the 9th day of October next, at the House of Mr. Sims, in Charlotte-Town, the whole remaining property of the Right Honorable the Earl of Selkirk, on the valuable Lot No. 31, distant but a few miles westward from Charlotte-Town, and fronting on Elliot and Dog Rivers, will be offered for sale at Public Auction.

This fine Tract consisting of upwards of 15,000 acres, possesses an excellent soil, is covered with a heavy growth of hard-wood, and from its situation affords many advantages to settlers. It will be divided into Lots of about 100 acres each, and being laid out in the most convenient manner to afford a ready access to them both from the main road and the shore, is intended to be sold in such parcels as will accomodate purchasers.

The general plan of the whole tract will be exhibited at the time of the sale, but in the mean time private offers for particular Lots will be received and immediately attended to. The terms of payment will be easy, and made known at the sale, and purchasers will receive their Conveyances immediately.

For further information application is to be made to the Attorney General William Johnston, Esq. at Charlotte-Town, or to Messrs. C. & S. Fairbanks of Halifax. Sept. 14, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,

Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

Reward

TWENTY POUNDS STERLING.

WHEREAS on Tuesday the Twenty-Fourth of August last, a felonious and violent assault was committed upon the Person of the late Edward Abell, Esq. of Bay Fortune, by one PATRICK PIERCE, by mortally wounding him the said Edward Abell, in the body with a fixed bayonet, of which wound the said Edward Abell languished and died on the 28th of the said Month, and whereas the said Murderer has absconded and as yet has eludued the search made for him, by order of the Magistrates of the above named Settlement. A Reward of Twenty Pounds Sterling is hereby offered for the apprehension of the said PATRICK PIERCE, and lodging him in the Gaol of Charlotte-Town, the said Reward to paid on conviction of the Offender. And all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other Persons are enjoined to use their utmost vigilance in apprehending the said PATRICK PIERCE. And all Masters of Vessels and other Persons leaving this Island are warned to be particularly careful to keep a watchful eye that the said PIERCE is not suffered to make his escape on board of any Boat or Vessel, but shou'd he be discovered in attempting so to do, that he be immediately arrested and placed in the custody of the nearest Magistrate.

The following is a description of the Person of the Offender,

5 feet 6 inches in highth, dark eyes, fair complexion, dark hair, and about 30 years old.

By Order of His Excellency the
Lieut. Governor in Council,
FADE GOFF, D. C. C.
Council Office, Charlotte-Town,
September 7th, 1819.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Despatch dated Downing-Street, Eleventh of May last has been received by me from the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst. And Whereas the House of Assembly stands prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-first day of September next, it is, under existing circumstances considered expedient, that the nature of such Despatch should be made known with as little delay as may be to the Inhabitants of this Island at large.

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council to publish an extract therefrom which is as follows:

"In reply to the Address of the Assembly communicated in your Despatch No. 181, you will consider yourself authorised to acquaint them, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent sees no reason to make any alteration in the existing Constitution of the Colony, nor to sanction any change in the forms which are now observed, as to the appropriation of the Colonial Revenue; nor does his Royal Highness entertain any doubt, but that if the means which the Legislature under its present Constitution possesses are properly employed, the Island will at no distant period attain an equal degree of improvement and prosperity with the neighbouring Province of Nova-Scotia.

(Signed) "BATHURST."

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this twenty-fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Acting Colonial Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

VALUABLE TOWN PARKS.

TO be Let from the First of September next for a period not exceeding three Years, part of the property of Messrs. Waters & Birnie. That desirable Field comprising Common Lots Nos. 28 & 29, containing about 24 acres, well fenced and improved.

Also, a Field containing eight Town Lots near Governor's Creek, well fenced and improved.

Also, two Town Lots opposite the Premises of Donald M'Kay, Esq.

Also, a Field and House thereon, formerly occupied by Jacob Stegman.

Proposals in writing will be received by the Subscriber—the Tenants to engage to keep the Fences at all times in good order and to preserve all Wood growing upon any of these properties from being cut or injured, Rents to be paid half-yearly, and the grounds not to be broken up.

FADE GOFF,
Agent to the Proprietors.

August 17.

JOHN JURY,

RESPECTFULLY avails himself of noticing to his friends and the Island in general, that he has opened a Licenced Tavern, and that he is prepared to receive private parties, and to entertain Travellers and their cattle; he is well provided with good Beds and other accomodations. His Stabling is not to be rivalled in this part of North America; and he most particularly pledges himself to pay every attention to Cattle placed in his care.

For sale cheap for prompt payment.

Good Souchong Tea 6s. 6d. per lb.
good Rum 9d. per pint, Sugar,
Negro-head and leaf Tobacco, Indigo,
Pepper, Mustard, Shot and Powder,
Scissars, Pins and Needles, Butt-Hinges,
Glassware fashionably assorted,
Earthenware, Crokery do.
1 sett of elegant China, Tooth Powder,
Soap, Flints, Shoes, Sparrow-bills for do.
Ladies Combs, Twist, Ribbons,
Pen and pocket Knives, Silver Thimbles,
Tapes and Bobbins, plated Tea Spoons,
Cotton and wool Cards, Sealing Wax,
Brads of various sizes, Brushes,
Nails of all sorts,
Hammers and Chissels, Pitch-forks,
Hand and Tenant Saws, Watering Pots,
Whip and Hand-saw Files, together with numerous other articles, consisting of Dry Hops, Musick Books, Play do. &c.

N. B. Watches, warranted substantially repaired and cleaned, on the most moderate terms. Rings and Jewelery, for sale of the newest fashion and most modern taste. July 28.

Wanted a Boy of 14 years of age as an Apprentice to the Watch-Making Business, apply as above.

General Conveyancing Office,

THE Subscriber having established the above Office gives this Public Notice that all matters relating to that Branch of the legal Profession, will be executed with precision and dispatch.

CHARLES STEWART.

August 13.

OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE

For Emigrants, respecting Lands and Real Estate in Prince Edward Island.

AT the solicitation of some extensive Landholders who desire the improvement of this Colony by its speedy settlement, I beg leave to publish my intention to keep an Office for the above purpose, to be opened on the 15th day of September next, and intreat all Persons interested, who approve of the plan, to send me documents and information as undermentioned with all convenient dispatch.

Proposed plan of conducting this Office.

Any Person having Lands, Farms or Houses within this Island to Sell or Let, may send to the Office a description of the same, and, with respect to Lands, setting forth the local advantages; particularly what Roads, Rivers and Settlers, are contigious, also, generally, the nature of the soil, and the quality and description of the Wood which may be growing on the Wilderness Lands.

Also, the price and how payable, if for sale; or the Rent, and how payable if for Lease, and the Term of Lease,—and in case the Landlord expects any special conditions to be inserted in the Lease, the same should be stated.

An authenticated Plan on a large scale will be desirable for reference to extensive Tracts of Land, and the separate Lots or parts, as the same will be sold or leased should be marked on the plan.

All information which the Office can afford is to be considered open to the inspection of every applicant, whether Emigrant or not, and without any charge.

CHARLES BINNS.

Charlotte-Town, August 27th, 1819.

To be sold by Auction,

On Monday the 4th day of October next, on the Premises, of the Subscriber at St. Eleanors, Richmond Bay, viz.

About 70 Tons of good Upland Hay,
50 Head of Cattle,
200 Sheep and Lambs, 4 Horses,
30 Head of Swine,
The produce of Ten acres of Potatoes, Seventy of Wheat, and ten of Barley & Oats, and a number of Farming Implements,

the whole will be divided into small Lots to suit purchasers, and liberal credit given upon approved security. The whole will be sold without reserve as the Proprietor intends leaving the Island. The Potatoes will be dug and Grain threshed and delivered at the water side, where there is every convenience for shipping, either in Richmond or Bedeque Bays.

Samuel Green.

St. Eleanors, 1st September, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of RANALD M'DONNELL, late Town Major, deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Lemuel Cambridge,
Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, June 12, 1819.

Notice.

BUSINESS relative to the Department of the Chief Overseer of Roads, will be transacted at this Office until the return of that Officer from England.

By Order,
FADE GOFF, D. C. C.
Council Office, July 21st, 1819.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1819. No. 22.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a Despatch addressed to me by the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, dated Downing-Street, April 7, 1819, it is announced that a Convention has been agreed upon and ratified between his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and the United States of America, by which Convention it is declared, that the Fishermen of the United States are excluded from fishing within three Marine Miles of any part of the Coasts of his Majesty's Dominions in North America, with the exception of the Magdaline Islands, and of those parts of Newfoundland and Labrador, which are particularly described in the first article of said Convention: And that their right to dry and cure fish is also limited to the unsettled Bays, Harbours and Creeks on the Southern Coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, and that part of the Coast of Labrador on which they have under such Convention a right of fishery.

I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation publicly signifying that if any Vessels or subjects of the United States be found fishing or preparing to fish within three marine miles of any part of the coasts of this Island, or shall attempt to use any part of the coast of this Colony for drying and curing fish or for other purposes connected with the fishery, that the most prompt measures will be taken for enforcing a due adherence on their parts to the stipulations contained in the said Convention

And I do hereby call upon all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and others his Majesty's Officers and loyal Subjects within this Colony to be aiding and assisting in giving the necessary information against all such Persons who may be found acting in violation of the provisions of the said Convention. At the same time observing that Vessels and Inhabitants of the United States may be admitted to enter Bays or Harbours for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing Damages, of purchasing Wood, and of obtaining Water, but for no other purposes whatever, on the contrary every necessary restriction is to take place to prevent their taking, drying, or curing Fish therein, or in any way abusing the privileges specified.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the 59th year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
Fade Goff, Deputy Provl. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Despatch dated Downing-Street, Eleventh of May last has been received by me from the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst. And Whereas the House of Assembly stands prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-first day of September next, it is, under existing circumstances considered expedient, that the nature of such Despatch should be made known with as little delay as may be to the Inhabitants of this Island at large.

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council to publish an extract therefrom which is as follows:

"In reply to the Address of the Assembly communicated in your Despatch No. 181, you will consider yourself authorised to acquaint them, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent sees no reason to make any alteration in the existing Constitution of the Colony, nor to sanction any change in the forms which are now observed, as to the appropriation of the Colonial Revenue; nor does his Royal Highness entertain any doubt, but that if the means which the Legislature under its present Constitution possesses are properly employed, the Island will at no distant period attain an equal degree of improvement and prosperity with the neighbouring Province of Nova-Scotia.

(Signed) "BATHURST."

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this twenty-fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Acting Colonial Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Notice.

THE valuable Lands possessed by the Right Honorable the Earl of Selkirk in Prince Edward Island, comprehending upwards of 80,000 acres of the most superior quality, are now offered for sale. A part of this extensive property is intended to be set up at Auction in Charlotte-Town, early in the ensuing month of October, and the remainder will be disposed of at private sale. The Lots will be laid out of a size to accomodate purchasers. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the Deeds executed and possession delivered immediately.

These Lands situate in the vicinity of Charlotte-Town, with an excellent soil, and the advantage of a ready communication with the sea shore, deserve the particular attention of those who are desirous of settling their families during the present Autumn, and such applications as are made during the present or succeeding month, by intended settlers will receive immediate attention, and the parties will have it in their power to choose the most favourable situations and commence their settlements without the least delay.

Information as to the terms of sale will be given on application at the Office of Messrs. Fairbanks, in Halifax, of Messrs. Edward Mortimer & Co. in Pictou, and at Charlotte-Town by Wm. Johnston, Esq. the Attorney General.

September 14, 1819.

To be sold by Auction,

On Monday the 4th day of October next, on the Premises, of the Subscriber at St. Eleanors, Richmond Bay, viz.

About 70 Tons of good Upland Hay,
50 Head of Cattle,
200 Sheep and Lambs, 4 Horses,
30 Head of Swine,
The produce of Ten acres of Potatoes, Seventy of Wheat, and ten of Barley & Oats, and a number of Farming Implements,

the whole will be divided into small Lots to suit purchasers, and liberal credit given upon approved security. The whole will be sold without reserve as the Proprietor intends leaving the Island. The Potatoes will be dug and Grain threshed and delivered at the water side, where there is every convenience for shipping, either in Richmond or Bedeque Bays.

Samuel Green.

St. Eleanors, 1st September, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons in this Island who stand indebted unto Mr. John Cambridge, are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, who is empowered to recover and give legal discharges for the same.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills May 17th, 1819.

Prince Edward Island, Treasurer's Office,
Charlotte-Town, 16th June, 1819.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, Public Notice is hereby given that a complete set of

Standard Weights and Measures,

has this day arrived, and is at present deposited in the Court-House.

Robert Gray.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands prorogued to Tuesday the Twenty-first day of September instant.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Nineteenth day of October next, of which all persons concerned are required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Eleventh day of September one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

God save the King.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE received a consignment of BOOTS & SHOES, Cotton Shirts, &c. &c. which they offer for sale at cost and charges, by payment in approved Bills on England or Ireland.

Donald M'Donald & Co.

August 30.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having just claims against the Honorable Colonel DESBRISAY, are hereby requested to state the same to the Subscriber who is authorised by him to enter into arrangements for their liquidation.

Fade Goff.

August 26.

TIMBER.

THE undersigned being duly authorised by Power of Attorney from Stephen Sullivan, Esq. to prevent any Person or Persons whatever from cutting, removing or carrying away any Timber from the Lands of the said Stephen Sullivan, Esq. being Lots or Townships No. 9, 16, 22, 61, and also to bring to account or prosecute all such person or persons as have been or may be guilty of the same. Notice is hereby given, that whoever shall be found offending will be punished with the utmost rigor of the Law, and for the better discovery of all sueh, the undersigned will reward any Person who may give information so that the Offender or Offenders may be brought to justice.

SAMUEL S. HILL,
Attorney for the above purpose to Stephen Sullivan, Esq.

Lewis Town, 9th August, 1819.

Notice.

BUSINESS relative to the Department of the Chief Overseer of Roads, will be transacted at this Office until the return of that Officer from England.

By Order,
FADE GOFF, D. C. C.

Council Office, July 21st, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of RANALD M'DONNELL, late Town Major, deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Lemuel Cambridge,
Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, June 12, 1819.

HALIFAX, Sept. 7.

REDUCTION OF THE NAVAL YARD.

In our laſt number we ſtated that we would inſert ſome obſervations in this day's paper, upon the ſubject of the abandonment of the Naval Yard at this place, and its removal to Bermuda; in the performance of that promiſe we muſt beg the indulgence of our readers. The meaſure muſt be conſidered as of very great national importance; and it is our object as well as duty, to endeavour to bring it before the public, in ſuch a way as will enable them to judge of its propriety and expediency. Nor muſt they expect an animated and glowing deſcription of dangers which the moſt vigorous imagination cannot portray, or the moſt able pen faithfully repreſent. Ours is a humbler task—humble but important.

We ſhall therefore proceed in the firſt place to trace *a brief hiſtory of the Naval Yard at Bermuda, and the dangers to which veſſels are liable which frequent that Iſland.*

The Bermudas are a cluſter of ſmall Iſlands lying in lat. 32, 16, long. 64, 33, and are ſurrounded by dangerous reefs of rocks, which forbid the approach of the mariner without the aid of skilful and active pilots. Notwithſtanding this circumſtance however, from its central ſituation, it has been deemed neceſſary for ſeveral years to make it a depot for ſtores, for the purpoſe of ſupplying ſuch of His Majeſty's ſhips as required it, at a time when the inclemency of the weather prevents them from approaching this coaſt in a diſabled condition. This arrangement was found ſufficient for every purpoſe until the year 1809, when Government determined upon eſtabliſhing a Naval Yard at Bermuda, and the Admiral then commanding was directed to purchaſe a place as a ſite for the intended eſtabliſhment. We do not recollect to which of the diſtinguiſhed officers who commanded about that period (Sir John Warren or Admiral Berkeley) is to be attributed the ſelection of the Iſland of Ireland for this purpoſe:—a place at the extreme end of Bermuda, and very difficult of approach; but we well remember that a difference of opinion exiſted between thoſe officers as to the propriety of the proceeding.

In conſequence of his inſtructions however, Sir John Warren purchaſed at a moſt exhorbitant price Ireland Iſland, which forms the Weſtern and moſt dangerous part of the Bermudas; and proceeded to clear it of its trees and to erect buildings for the accomodation of the officers, clerks, and people of the Yard, and for the reception of its ſtores. Thoſe meaſures have been followed up at a very great expence; a hoſpital has alſo been erected on this Iſland, and large ſums have been laviſhed in building wharves and forming piers, without rendering it a place of ſecure reſort for veſſels ſent thither to refit.

To ſhew as well as a deſcription will enable us, the diſadvantages under which Bermuda Yard labours, we ſhall briefly ſtate ſome of the moſt prominent dangers and obſtructions that veſſels meet with, upon making the Iſland, before they arrive at the Naval Yard; and although we cannot give ſuch deſcription with that critical acumen which will ſuit a nautical reader, we truſt that perſonal obſervation will enable us to make it intelligible to all, and will counterbalance any technical inaccuracy of ſtyle.

The Iſland of Bermuda is not only dangerous to approach, but is ſituated in a latitude frequented by violent gales, inſomuch that ſailors term the latitudes near it, the *horſe latitudes*. It is a place from its minuteneſs difficult to be found; although alas, too often, the unconſcious mariner who conſiders himſelf at a ſufficient diſtance from it, finds himſelf in an onſuſpecting moment driven upon its rocks, and pays with the forfeit of his life for the incautious manner in which he attempted to paſs it.

The frequent ſhipwrecks for which this place is remarkable, is to be attributed to the Gulf ſtream, which often drifts veſſels to the eaſtward of their reckoning, and to the currents which ſet arouud Bermuda, and whoſe courſes cannot be aſcertained; no prudent man therefore will venture to paſs the Iſland in the night, when he ſuppoſes himſelf near it. Scarcely a winter elapſes without ſeveral inſtances of a ſhipwreck, in ſome of which the crews of the veſſels have had the good fortune to eſcape periſhing, while on the other hand, the frequent diſcovery of articles drifting on ſhore, affords a melancholy teſtimony of the hapleſs fate of leſs fortunate mariners.

What adds to the danger of making Bermuda, is the circumſtance that ſoundings cannot be obtained out of ſight of the Iſland, except in a north-weſt direction, where we have underſtood they are to be met with at a diſtance of about forty miles; and although moſt of His Majeſty's Ships have good chronometers on board, yet we queſtion whether any one of their commanders would have the temerity to run for the Iſland during the night. Smaller veſſels, together with tranſports and ſtore ſhips with valuable cargoes on board, which have not time-pieces cannot approach it with any degree of certainty. If we have been rightly informed, the Admiralty Board, aware of the critical navigation near the Bermudas, owing to the cauſes to which we have already alluded, iſſued a poſitive order ſome time ſince, that no veſſel of war ſhould heave too at night when near the Iſland; and they are directed to run for it in lat. 32, 8, which will carry them to the ſouth ſide, where is the leaſt danger. It will be obſerved that the Dock Yard lies among the reefs to the north-weſt, againſt which it is the aim of the latter direction to guard.

The South Weſt Breaker lies about four miles from the land, and dangerous coral reefs extend from that point round to the north-eaſt of the Iſland, and in ſome places ten or fifteen miles from the ſhore, precluding the approach of ſhips from the northward or weſtward, except through two or three intricate channels, where ſmall veſſels with a leading wind may be carried. The ſouth ſide may be approached by large ſhips within gun-ſhot, but a uniform reef of rocks extends in a parallel line with the land, about piſtol ſhot diſtant, from the South Weſt Breaker to the South Eaſt point of Bermuda, which is called St. David's Head; and here is the only entrance for large veſſels.

On the ſouth ſide is Caſtle Harbour, where ſuch of His Majeſty's Ships as originally viſited Bermuda uſed to anchor; but from its expoſed ſituation as well as from the danger to which veſſels are liable after entering it, from the numerous rocks with which it abounds, it has of late years been abandoned; and the entrance to St. George harbour at the Eaſt end, being ſufficiently deep to admit ſloops of war, ſtores were kept there as we have already ſtated, for the purpoſe of ſupplying ſuch veſſels as might require them. Veſſels of this deſcription entered this port, and larger ſhips went round and anchored on the north ſide of the Iſland, in Murray's anchorage, and are there protected from the whole ſweep of the Atlantic ocean, by thoſe very ſhoals which render the approach to the Iſland from the northward dangerous or impracticable. The Melampus frigate a few years ſince parted her cables in this anchorage, and endeavouring to put to ſea without a pilot, ran on ſhore; and coſt the nation a conſiderable ſum to repair her; for which purpoſe people were ſent from Halifax Yard. Between theſe rocks and the land, veſſels may be navigated—the paſſage being ſufficiently wide for that purpoſe.

To reach this anchorage a veſſel requires a fair wind, as the channel round the North-Eaſt end of the Iſland, by St. Catherine's fort is barely ſufficient for a ſhip to paſs through. Should the wind therefore blow from the north weſt to the north-eaſt, while veſſels are attempting this paſſage, they muſt either return to ſea, or anchor between St. Catherine's and St. David's Heads, in a very expoſed ſituation, where moorings are laid down for the packets. Admiral Cochrane on his laſt arrival from England to take the command, preferred the former mode as being the moſt ſafe; and went to ſea until the wind became fair.

To prove how dangerous a reſource is the other, we will mention a circumſtance which occured a few years ſince: The Cleopatra frigate was endeavouring to paſs St. Catherine's, the wind blowing from the North Eaſt; ſhe fell to leeward, and upon dropping her anchor, tailed in upon the rocks; ſhe was afterwards however hauled off to the packet's moorings. The wind increaſed during the night and the following day, and notwithſtanding ſhe had ſeveral anchors down, it was found neceſſary to ſtrike yards and top-maſts to prevent her from driving on ſhore. The gale moderating on the third day, they ſucceeded in getting the ſhip into Murray's anchorage—a place of comparative ſafety! The wind flew back again to the North Eaſt, and occaſioned ſuch a tremendous ſea, that it was deemed adviſeable to cut away the

mails, and axes were got up for that purpose, when the wind abated.

There is also an anchorage called Warren's a short distance from Murray's to the westward, and another at the watering place called the Wells, about four miles farther in the same direction. At either of these places vessels may arrive, although the wind should be a-head after passing St. Catharine's Fort; but here they must remain, until a favourable breeze enables them to pass through another narrow and dangerous channel, formed by several reefs which lie about half way between the Wells and the Dock Yard; and so prevalent are adverse winds at some seasons of the year, that the writer of this article recollects an instance, where a brig which had a cargo of lumber to deliver at the Yard, was thirty three days after quitting St. George harbour, before she arrived at her place of destination; and had absolutely to send back to St. George for provisions.

Our readers we presume are now prepared to expect, that the asylum which Government has provided for its ships and seamen, after surmounting the dangers we have mentioned, is perfectly secure; that

Safely in harbour
Is the King's ship; in the deep nook,
there she's hid,—

that storms and tempests may be set at defiance; and that shady groves and aromatic bowers await the famishing and fevered wretch sent thither for relief. But widely different is the fact! and the vessel which has had to contend with the difficulties of this intricate and tedious navigation, while lying at the Dock Yard is exposed to the violence of almost every gale which blows; whilst the suffering or expiring sailor finds instead of a refreshing coolness a most excessive heat, occasioned by the rays of the sun reflected from a sandy and arid waste.

It is perhaps needless to state that no vessel can leave the Dock Yard or repass St. Catherine's Fort when the wind is to the southward. There is a passage out however by the North Rock, which lies about ten miles from the land, through which vessels are piloted; but it is so dangerous that it is seldom resorted to. It is extremely narrow, in some places there is barely room for ships to pass, and from the zig-zag direction in which it trends, requires a perfectly fair wind. Boats are sent a-head on those occasions to buoy the channel, and the Pilots will not undertake to carry a vessel through unless the day is perfectly clear. We will here observe that the Bermudian pilots will not steer a vessel against the sun, as its reflection upon the sea, occasions appearances similar to rocks, and prevents them from seeing distinctly the different shoals, through which vessels are conducted. *(To be continued.)*

Sheriff's Proclamation.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, for this Island, will be held at Charlotte-Town on Tuesday the Twenty-Sixth day of October next, at the hour of 10 o'clock forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices, Coroners, High and Petty Constables and Bailiffs, within this Island will take Notice and laying aside all manner of business and excuses whatsoever be then there to do and fulfil those things which by reason of their several Offices shall be to be done.

Given under my hand at Charlotte-Town in the Island Prince Edward, this 28th day of September 1819.

Richard Rollings, Sheriff.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1819.

Since our last we have received English Papers to the 19th ult. The radical Reform Meetings appear to occupy the most of their notice at the latest dates. The Meeting at Manchester which took place upon the 14th ult. is the most serious that has taken place—the number assembled is stated to be from 50 to 70,000. Mr. Henry Hunt was called to the Chair. In the beginning of Mr. Hunt's *oration* a troop of Manchester Yeoman Cavalry, about a hundred in number, assailed the compact croud and pushed on indiscriminately to the Hustings, where Mr. Hunt, Mr. Johnson, with one or two others, were secured, and sent to the New-Bailey. One of the special Constables was cut down by a trooper, and almost immediately died.—One of the Yeoman is also stated to have been shot by one of the mob. After the Meeting was dispersed, six Coaches, three Carts, and three Biters, loaded with the wounded proceeded towards the Infirmary. Some women were among the number. The account only states two or three persons to have been actually killed.

At a Meeting held at Howell's Hotel, in Charlotte-Town, on Saturday the 25th day of September 1819, to take into consideration such measures as may be deemed expedient to promote the establishment of a respectable School within that Town.

(The *Attorney General* in the Chair,)

RESOLVED, I. That the want of a respectable School in Charlotte-Town, has long been felt in the Colony, and that measures ought forthwith to be taken to encourage a man of character and abilities to undertake the charge of a School in that place.

II. That such Schoolmaster ought to be qualified to teach Latin, English, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics and Geography.

III. That a Person so qualified cannot be expected to migrate hither on an uncertainity.

IV. That as there appears no hopes at present of any assistance being obtained from public funds, for such a purpose, recourse ought to be had to private subscription to promote it.

V. That an Annual sum of £150 at least be raised by private Subscription for this end.

VI. That all Subscriptions shall endure for four years.

VII. That the Subscription shall be taken in such legal form as may ensure the due inforcement of it, should a case of delinquency ever occur.

VIII. That a Committee be appointed consisting of five Gentlemen to digest and prepare such form of Subscription, and further Regulations as may appear to them, calculated to promote the object of the Meeting, and report the same to a general Meeting to be held at Howell's on the 2d day of October next at 6 o'clock, P. M.

IX. That the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Goff, and Mr. Nelson, do compose that Committe.

The Attorney General having left the Chair, and Doctor M'Aulay, called thereto.

RESOLVED, That the sincere thanks of this Meeting be given to the Attorney General for originating this measure and for his able conduct in the Chair.

ANGUS M'AULAY.

It will be seen in the last page of this Paper that an appointment has taken place to fill the situation of Registrar of Deeds held by the Hon. Thomas Desbrisay, deceased.

Mr. BINNS, (Solicitor General) has had the entire management of the Register Office, for several years held under an appointment confirmed by his Excellency: we shall forbear to detail the state in which that gentleman found the Books, &c. but cannot with-hold the just tribute of praise due to Mr. Binns for the prompt and well digested mode he adopted to put the Office in the best possible order, and for the correct manner he has conducted it: by which means alone not only has confidence in this important establishment been created, but the Office itself has been advanced to that useful state which our Legislature contemplated when passing laws for its regulation.

Ministers in pursuing their laudable system to lessen the burthens of the Subjects of the United Kingdom, as much as possible, consistent with the Public faith and honor, have taken from the Colonial Garrison Chaplains a portion of their salaries, and our venerable Parson the Rev. THEO. DESBRISAY, is therefore reduced to £40 per annum. A Meeting of some of his Parishoners has in consequence taken place, and an annual Subscription has been entered into with a view to afford relief, and at the Meeting a liberal sum was immediately subscribed, and a Committee for one year to further the object consisting of the following gentlemen present was appointed, viz.—J. F. Holland, the Solicitor General, J. E. Carmichael, Lemuel Cambridge, and Fade Goff, Esquires.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED,

Sept. 22, schr. Liberty, Costin, Miramichie.
23 —— Despatch, Le Mesurier, Cardiff.
—— Delahide, Doucette, Miramichie.
24 — Mermaid, Goodwin, St. Johns Newfd.
25 —— Curtis, Nicholls, Plymouth.
— Brig Harrison & Tomb, Clark, Swansea.
— —— Northumbria, Johnson, Leith.
28 —— Alert, Colvill, Lancaster.
—— Chatty, Gilbert, Halifax.
—— Amity, Irving, St. Johns, Newfd.
29, schr. Hope, Walker, Arichat.
30, brig Alert, Williams, Biddeford.
—— Brilliant, Wilson, Boston
Oct. 1 schr. Mary, Saunderson, Miramichie.
— brig London, Brown, Plymouth.
— schr. Success, Deagle, Halifax.
—— Susan, Deagle, Halifax.

CLEARED,

Sept. 23 schr. Nymph, Fox Plymouth.
24, Snow Eliza, Henley, Swansey.
— schr. Mermaid Goodwin St. Johns Newfd.
— brig Little Frederick Thom Plymouth.
27 schr. Twins, Marrin, New-Brunswick.
28 —— Liberty, Costen, Richibucto.
30 brig Jane M'Greth Waterford.
—— Alert, Colvill, Bay Chaleur.
Oct. 1, schr. Mary Ann, Cashong, Halifax.
—— Margaret, Gallant, Miramichie.
— ship John Little, Elliot, Liverpool.
2 schr. William, Deagle, Halifax.
—— Success, Deagle, ——

DIED. On Saturday last the Honorable Colonel THOMAS DESBRISAY, in the 85th year of his age. We deem it due to the merits of the memory of this departed Veteran to observe that no person who has resided in this Island is more universally regretted.—Few of the oldest military Officers in the British service have survived him. He was an Ensign in the —th Regt. in 1745, and Lt. Governor of this Island in the year 1779, and after the new arrangement for establishing a Governor General for the N. American Colonies, he retired to the situation of Colonial Secretary and Registrar, which he has since sustained. As a Member of Council he uniformly and strictly adhered to honor and loyalty. For his charity and philanthrophy he was much beloved; as a proof of which we never witnessed such an assemblage of people upon any former occasion in this Island. Many of the most respectable inhabitants from different parts of the Colony not knowing the day appointed for his burial, attended the day after sincerely disappointed. His remains were interred on Tuesday last with all the honors of Majesty. He has left a numerous progeny to lament the loss of one of the oldest branches of a highly respectable family.

OVERSEERS OF ROADS.
Notice.

THE following Overseers of Roads not having sent forward their Returns of Labour performed this Year, are required to do so before the 15th of October next, otherwise they will become liable to the Penalty prescribed by Law for neglect of duty.

Duncan Stewart, Lot 47.
Sampson Rose, do.
John Beaton, do.
John M'Eachern, do.
Donald M'Eacharn, Lot 46.
James Campbell, Lot 45.
Archibald M'Phee, do.
Alexr. M'Donald, Lot 44.
Red John M'Phee, do.
Ronald M'Phee, Lot 43.
John M'Donald, Ronald Lot 42.
Roderick M'Kennon, do.
William M'Ewen, Lot 40.
William Webster, do.
Joseph Burke, Lot 44, South.
Deagle, do.
John Longape, Sourie.
James Watts, South Col. Gray's Road.
Andrew Coffin, Lot 38.
Michael Burk, Lot 49.
Joseph Smith, do.
Alexander Hayden, 5 Mile House.
John Classon, do.
John Bulman, do.
John Dixon, Lot 33.
John Hutchinson, Lot 34.
Donald M'Beeth, do.
Peter Scott, do.
Donald Stewart, do.
Alexander Anderson, Coles Ferry.

All Overseers are required to sue all Defaulters resident in their respective Districts for their Fines without delay, and to require those Persons who were absent from the Island in July claiming the priviledge of the Law, to perform their Statute Labour in October or November—and to make returns of the same at the close thereof.

By Order,
FADE GOFF, Act. Chief Overseer.
Charlotte-Town, Sept. 22, 1819.

Private Secretary Office, Charlotte-Town, Sept. 27, 1819.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint J. E. CARMICHAEL, Esq. to act as Colonial Secretary, Registrar, and Clerk of the Council, *vice* Colonel the Honorable Thomas Desbrisay, deceased, and HECTOR HARVEST, Esq. to act as Private Secretary until further notice.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of taking on Lease any Farms or Tracts of Land situate on the property of Mr. John Cambridge, within this Island, will please apply for particulars to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to Let the same.

The extensive Tracts of unsettled Lands, being part of the Real Estate of the said John Cambridge, in this Colony, deserve particular attention from new Settlers, who are invited to make speedy application to me, from whom they will receive very liberal encouragement and every requisite information.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills, May 18th, 1819.

To be sold,
By Private Contract,

THE House and Lot in Charlotte-Town, occupied by Mr. Richard Chappell, immediately opposite the store built by Messrs. Waters and Birnie. For particulars please to enquire of C. W. Townshend, Esq. or at the Office of Mr. Binns, Attorney. August 21.

To be sold by Private Contract,
(The Proprietor intending to retire from his present line of Business.)

THAT well established property called the *Wellington Hotel*, with Out-Buildings, situate immediately opposite the Premises of the late General Fanning in Charlotte-Town. On the ground Floor is a large Apartment properly fitted up for a Store, with Counting-House, &c. in it; there is also on this Floor 7 convenient Rooms, and on the second Floor are nine Apartments including a large Dining Room, which commands a full view of the Town and Harbour.

Also, the Garden adjoining the said Premises comprising the extent of two Town Lots, including the scite of the Buildings, &c. thereon, the Garden is well stocked with excellent Fruit Trees, and the soil is in good condition.

The terms of payment will be made easy, and full particulars may be known by speedy application to the Proprietor on the Premises.

JOHN HOWELL.
Charlotte-Town, Sept. 18, 1819.

Reward
TWENTY POUNDS STERLING.

WHEREAS on Tuesday the Twenty-Fourth of August last, a felonious and violent assault was committed upon the Person of the late Edward Abell, Esq. of Bay Fortune, by one PATRICK PIERCE, by mortally wounding him the said Edward Abell, in the body with a fixed bayonet, of which wound the said Edward Abell languished and died on the 28th of the said Month, and whereas the said Murderer has absconded and as yet has eludued the search made for him, by order of the Magistrates of the above named Settlement. A Reward of Twenty Pounds Sterling is hereby offered for the apprehension of the said PATRICK PIERCE, and lodging him in the Gaol of Charlotte-Town, the said Reward to paid on conviction of the Offender. And all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other Persons are enjoined to use their utmost vigilance in apprehending the said PATRICK PIERCE. And all Masters of Vessels and other Persons leaving this Island are warned to be particularly careful to keep a watchful eye that the said PIERCE is not suffered to make his escape on board of any Boat or Vessel, but should he be discovered in attempting so to do, that he be immediately arrested and placed in the custody of the nearest Magistrate.

The following is a description of the Person of the Offender,

5 feet 6 inches in highth, dark eyes, fair complexion, dark hair, and about 30 years old.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council,
FADE GOFF, D. C. C.
Council Office, Charlotte-Town, September 7th, 1819.

COALS.

TWENTY Chaldrons of Coals may be had for cost and charges, by applying to

J. & T. Robinson.

August 16.

Sale at Auction,

ON Monday the 9th day of October next, at the House of Mr. Sims, in Charlotte-Town, the whole remaining property of the Right Honorable the Earl of Selkirk, on the valuable Lot No. 31, distant but a few miles westward from Charlotte-Town, and fronting on Elliot and Dog Rivers, will be offered for sale at Public Auction.

This fine Tract consisting of upwards of 15,000 acres, possesses an excellent soil, is covered with a heavy growth of hard wood, and from its situation affords many advantages to settlers. It will be divided into Lots of about 100 acres each, and being laid out in the most convenient manner to afford a ready access to them both from the main road and the shore, is intended to be sold in such parcels as will accomodate purchasers.

The general plan of the whole tract will be exhibited at the time of the sale, but in the mean time private offers for particular Lots will be received and immediately attended to. The terms of payment will be easy, and made known at the sale, and purchasers will receive their Conveyances immediately.

For further information application is to be made to the Attorney General William Johnston, Esq. at Charlotte-Town, or to Messrs. C. & S. Fairbanks of Halifax. Sept. 14, 1819.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, passed in the thirty-fifth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act for ascertaining the Standard of Weights and Measures in this Island," It is enacted, that from and after the publication of said Act that all Weights and Measures used in this Island shall be according to the standard of the Exchequer of England: And that the Public Treasurer of this Island, as soon as may be, shall procure a set of Weights and Measures, long, liquid, and dry, and a set of Weights and Scales, and until such Weights and Measures arrive, the Weights and Measures used at Charlotte-Town shall be the standard.

And Whereas in pursuance of said Act, a set of Weights and Measures conformable to the standard of the Exchequer of England have been ordered and are now arrived. I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, publicly notifying, that within One Month after the date of the Public Treasurer's notification of the arrival of the said Standard Weights and Measures, that the several provisions of the said Act referring thereto will be in full force.

And I hereby strictly require and command all Persons selling by Weights and Measures within this Island, and all others whom it shall or may concern, to govern themselves in strict conformity to the provisions in the said Act contained in having their Weights and Measures allayed by the Officer appointed, or speedily to be appointed, for the County in which they respectively reside, and in all other matters and things which the said Act requires.

And I do hereby further publicly notify that all Liquids, and other articles, sold within this Island by Measure, shall in future be sold by the Winchester Measure and no other. Wines and Spirits only excepted.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Twenty-second day of June one thousand eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provt. Secry.

God save the King.

To be disposed of,

IN Darnly Bason, Richmond Bay, a compleat FARM, containing one hundred and fifty acres of Land, one hundred of which is clear,—there is a good House containing 3 rooms and a cellar, Barn capable of containing 20 head of Cattle, Stable for 3 horses, Pig-houses, &c. a good well and house thereon, the whole of which have been recently built,—the Stock also may be taken, for further particulars enquire of Mr. Davies Charlotte-Town or of the Proprietor on the Premises.

Richard Yates.

April 28.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1819. No. 23.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, passed in the thirty-fifth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act for ascertaining the Standard of Weights and Measures in this Island," It is enacted, that from and after the publication of said Act that all Weights and Measures used in this Island shall be according to the standard of the Exchequer of England: And that the Public Treasurer of this Island, as soon as may be, shall procure a set of Weights and Measures, long, liquid, and dry, and a set of Weights and Scales, and until such Weights and Measures arrive, the Weights and Measures used at Charlotte-Town shall be the standard.

And Whereas in pursuance of said Act, a set of Weights and Measures conformable to the standard of the Exchequer of England have been ordered and are now arrived. I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, publicly notifying, that within One Month after the date of the Public Treasurer's notification of the arrival of the said Standard Weights and Measures, that the several provisions of the said Act referring thereto will be in full force.

And I hereby strictly require and command all Persons selling by Weights and Measures within this Island, and all others whom it shall or may concern, to govern themselves in strict conformity to the provisions in the said Act contained in having their Weights and Measures assayed by the Officer appointed, or speedily to be appointed, for the County in which they respectively reside, and in all other matters and things which the said Act requires.

And I do hereby further publicly notify that all Liquids, and other articles, sold within this Island by Measure, shall in future be sold by the Winchester Measure and no other. Wines and Spirits only excepted.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Twenty-second day of June one thousand eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provl. Secry.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Despatch dated Downing-Street, Eleventh of May last has been received by me from the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst. And Whereas the House of Assembly stands prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-first day of September next, it is, under existing circumstances considered expedient, that the nature of such Despatch should be made known with as little delay as may be to the Inhabitants of this Island at large.

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council to publish an extract therefrom which is as follows:

"In reply to the Address of the Assembly communicated in your Despatch No. 181, you will consider yourself authorised to acquaint them, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent sees no reason to make any alteration in the existing Constitution of the Colony, nor to sanction any change in the forms which are now observed, as to the appropriation of the Colonial Revenue; nor does his Royal Highness entertain any doubt, but that if the means which the Legislature under its present Constitution possesses are properly employed, the Island will at no distant period attain an equal degree of improvement and prosperity with the neighbouring Province of Nova-Scotia.

(Signed) "BATHURST."

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this twenty-fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Acting Colonial Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Notice.

BUSINESS relative to the Department of the Chief Overseer of Roads, will be transacted at this Office until the return of that Officer from England.

By Order,
FADE GOFF, D. C. C.

Council Office, July 21st, 1819.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands prorogued to Tuesday the Nineteenth day of October instant.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Twenty-fifth day of January next, of which all persons concerned are required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Sixth day of October one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Act. Col. Sec'y.*

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a Despatch addressed to me by the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, dated Downing-Street, April 7, 1819, it is announced that a Convention has been agreed upon and ratified between his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and the United States of America, by which Convention it is declared, that the Fishermen of the United States are excluded from fishing within three Marine Miles of any part of the Coasts of his Majesty's Dominions in North America, with the exception of the Magdaline Islands, and of those parts of Newfoundland and Labrador, which are particularly described in the first article of said Convention: And that their right to dry and cure fish is also limited to the unsettled Bays, Harbours and Creeks on the Southern Coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Ramean Islands, and that part of the Coast of Labrador on which they have under such Convention a right of fishery.

I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation publicly signifying that if any Vessels or subjects of the United States be found fishing or preparing to fish within three marine miles of any part of the coasts of this Island, or shall attempt to use any part of the coast of this Colony for drying and curing fish or for other purposes connected with the fishery, that the most prompt measures will be taken for enforcing a due adherence on their parts to the stipulations contained in the said Convention

And I do hereby call upon all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and others his Majesty's Officers and loyal Subjects within this Colony to be aiding and assisting in giving the necessary information against all such Persons who may be found acting in violation of the provisions of the said Convention. At the same time observing that Vessels and Inhabitants of the United States may be admitted to enter Bays or Harbours for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing Damages, of purchasing Wood, and of obtaining Water, but for no other purposes whatever, on the contrary every necessary restriction is to take place to prevent their taking, drying, or curing Fish therein, or in any way abusing the privileges specified.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the 59th year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
Fade Goff, Deputy Provl. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Private Secretary Office, Charlotte-Town, Sept. 27, 1819.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint J. E. CARMICHAEL, Esq. to act as Colonial Secretary, Registrar, and Clerk of the Council, *vice* Colonel the Honorable Thomas Desbrisay, deceased, and HECTOR HARVEST, Esq. to act as Private Secretary until further notice.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of taking on Lease any Farms or Tracts of Land situate on the property of Mr. John Cambridge, within this Island, will please apply for particulars to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to Let the same.

The extensive Tracts of Unsettled Lands, being part of the Real Estate of the said John Cambridge, in this Colony, deserve particular attention from new Settlers, who are invited to make speedy application to me, from whom they will receive very liberal encouragement and every requisite information.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills, May 17th, 1819.

To be disposed of,

IN Darnly Bason, Richmond Bay, a compleat FARM, containing one hundred and fifty acres of Land, one hundred of which is clear,—there is a good House containing 8 rooms and a cellar, Barn capable of containing 20 head of Cattle, Stable for 3 horses, Pig-houses, &c. a good well and house thereon, the whole of which have been recently built,—the Stock also may be taken, for further particulars enquire of Mr. Davies Charlotte-Town or of the Proprietor on the Premises.

Richard Yates.

April 28.

Prince Edward Island, Treasurer's Office, Charlotte-Town, 16th June, 1819.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, Public Notice is hereby given that a complete set of

Standard Weights and Measures,

has this day arrived, and is at present deposited in the Court-House.

Robert Gray.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of RANALD M'DONNELL, late Town Major, deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Lemuel Cambridge,
Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, June 12, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons in this Island who stand indebted unto Mr. John Cambridge, are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, who is empowered to recover and give legal discharges for the same.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills May 17th, 1819.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having just claims against the Honorable Colonel DESBRISAY, are hereby requested to state the same to the Subscriber who is authorised by him to enter into arrangements for their liquidation.

Fade Goff.

August 26.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,
Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT all Persons Trespassing on any part of the Estate of the late General FANNING, will be prosecuted.

By Order of the Executrixes,
Samuel Nelson.

Nov. 16, 1818.

General Conveyancing Office,

THE Subscriber having established the above Office gives this Public Notice that all matters relating to that Branch of the legal Profession, will be executed with precision and dispatch.

CHARLES STEWART.

August 13.

HALIFAX, Sept. 7.

REDUCTION OF THE NAVAL YARD.

(Concluded.)

We now come to the ſecond head of which we propoſed to treat; that of *ſhewing the ſuperiority of the Dock-Yard at Halifax to that at Bermuda.*

It may appear unneceſſary to ſome of our readers to ſpend any time in recounting the well-known advantages, which are attached to the Naval Yard which has been ſo many years eſtabliſhed at Halifax; but one object in drawing up this ſketch is not only to gratify our friends and ſupporters, by conveying in a public manner what muſt be the concluſion and opinions of every perſon acquainted with the ſubject, and who has the welfare of his country at heart, but alſo to give ſuch information as our local ſituation has enabled us to obtain, to Conductors of the moſt reſpectable newspaper in the mother country; that THERE the ſubject may be fairly enquired into, and animadverted upon in a place where the expence of ſupporting either eſtabliſhment can be accurately aſcertained.

In the firſt place then, the Naval Yard at Halifax is placed in the moſt convenient and advantageous part of one of the fineſt harbours in this part of the world, and where the whole of the ſhips in the Britiſh navy could moor in perfect ſafety; nor do any natural difficulties preſent themſelves to obſtruct the entrance of veſſels; for any perſon who has a chart on board, can enter the harbour without any risk; veſſels of war can come to anchor cloſe to the Dock Yard, let the wind blow from any point of the compaſs whatever; and it is beſides ſo very complete that the largeſt ſhips can be careened and repaired without delay or danger; the St. George a 98 gun ſhip was here hove down, righted, hove down again, and had her repairs completed in two days—an inſtance of diſpatch not to be exceeded in England.

The anchorage is ſuperior in every part of the harbour of Halifax; and it abounds with excellent water, the climate is wholeſome and proviſions are in abundance and very cheap; whilſt communication can be had between the Ships and the Yard in any weather. Theſe are among the moſt prominent of the many advantages which Halifax poſſeſſes to recommend it as a proper place for a naval ſtation.

Let us turn our attention for a moment to Bermuda Yard, and behold it

like a mildewd ear,
Blaſting its wholeſome brother.

We think we have already made out to the ſatisfaction of our readers that the approach to Bermuda is hazardous in the extreme, and the navigation to the Dock Yard moſt difficult,—that the places of auchorage are very expoſed, and that veſſels lie there at the mercy of the winds and waves. We ſhall now produce other particulars, connected with that Yard; and will commence by aſſerting that it poſſeſſes none of the advantages which Halifax Yard preſents.

We ſhall now ſtate in what manner veſſels are watered. Bermuda from the porous nature of the rocks of which the Iſland is compoſed, is incapable of yielding good water; wells have been ſunk, but as might be expected the water is generally brackisk. The inhabitants therefore look to the heavens for a ſupply of this invaluable article, and by having reſervoirs attached to their houſes, procure rain water, which they carefully preſerve; inſtances of drought notwithſtanding ſometimes occur, and at it is then retailed out and ſold by the pail full.

A tank has been built at St. George for the ſupply of the Garriſon, and from which men-of-war occaſionally obtain water; but the principal watering-place is at Brackiſh Pond, where wells have been ſunk near the ſhore, and water rendered freſh by the proceſs of filtration is pumped off for the ſupply of the ſhipping. As is to be expected, this water which naturally is inferior in quality, becomes extremely brackiſh and unfit for uſe when drawn off in large quantities, and this conſequence was ſeverely felt during the late American war, when a number of veſſels required to be ſupplied.

In addition to this the intercourſe with the ſhore is often extremely hazardous, and it frequently occurs that no communication can be had between the Dock Yard and the ſhips in the anchorage during the prevalence of violent winds. The weather is intolerably hot, Bermuda not having the advantage of the ſea-breeze ſo reviving in the Weſt-Indies; and although the Iſland is naturally healthy, yet where a number of men are crowded together in veſſels, contagion muſt and does often prevail; and the climate ſo far from promoting convaleſcence rather enervates and debilitates. Proviſions are ſcarce and difficult to be procured and all articles of comfort or neceſſity are extravagantly dear.

We have hitherto viewed this ſubject merely as relates to the natural advantages of Halifax, and the diſadvantages attached to Bermuda; but as it is pretended that economical motives and a deſire of retrenchment has produced the adoption of a meaſure which all muſt deplore, we ſhall detain our readers but a little while in proving that if ſuch were the motives, which we do not believe, the effect will be widely different.

The Dock Yard at Bermuda being an inſular ſituation, and not always to be approached by boats, it is neceſſary that the people belonging to that eſtabliſhment ſhonld have accomodations allotted to them on the Iſland; we have already obſerved that the dearneſs of living is great, and therefore perſons who go thither demand and receive higher wages than are paid in Halifax. The pay of a Shipwright in the latter place is ſix ſhillings per day, and no allowance. In Bermuda it is more, although we cannot at preſent ſtate the exact amount, and the men are ſupplied with proviſions. This item alone would operate in favour of Halifax even were the people of this Yard victualled, from the circumſtance that proviſions can be had in abundance and very cheap; the Navy at preſent are ſupplied with freſh beef in Halifax at 33s. per hundred, whereas the contract prices in Bermuda is generally 112s.; and during the war was as high as 2s. per lb.; here vegetables are very low, and other neceſſaries in proportion.

If therefore it is taken into conſideration that the people of one Yard are victualled at an extravagant rate,—that they muſt be found in houſe-room, fuel and rum,—that the anchorage at that Yard is expoſed,—and that there muſt conſequently be an increaſed expenditure in anchors and cables; while the people of the other are paid for their labour at a leſs rate per day, excluſive of allowances, and find their own lodgings and fuel,—and that good and ſufficient moorings are already laid down, where veſſels may ride with perfect ſafety; is it not evident that in removing the Dock Yard to Bermuda, Government have been guilty of an impolitic act, and the nation will be put to greater expence?

But there is another point of view in which this ſubject is to be conſidered, which will demonſtrate that Government muſt be put to an unneceſſary and unavailing expence; and that is the neceſſity which is now impoſed of endeavouring to make Bermuda Yard complete; thirty thouſand pounds will not accompliſh that object and then it would not be a place of ſecure reſort; for it is the opinion of well informed naval men that neither induſtry nor art can eſtabliſh piers and break-waters at Ireland, that will reſiſt the violence of the waves of the ocean, which break and foam upon its ſhores.

If the peace eſtabliſhment as determined upon at the concluſion of the American war, had been kept up at Halifax, the amount would not have exceeded 6000l. per annum; the Yard would have been kept in perfect order, and ready at a moment's notice for any emergency that might occur.—Conſequently the expence of endeavouring to complete Bermuda Yard alone, would have maintained the Eſtabliſhment here for five years; and could Government even ſucceed at a great expence in making it a place of ſecurity for veſſels and what is impoſſible, remove its natural obſtructions, yet whenever Great-Britain has to contend with an enemy ſufficiently powerful to deprive her of this colony, Bermuda is gone from her for ever.

In concluſion *we will now ſtate what we underſtand to be the cauſe of this impolitic meaſure;* and in doing ſo we beg our readers will not ſuppoſe that in attributing it to Sir JAMES COCKBURN, we are actuated by motives of perſonal hoſtility. The idea of imputing to him the odium of this tranſaction did not occur to us; but originated in a quarter where better information was to be had upon the ſubject. It appears that conſiderable diſcuſſion had taken place between the Committee of Finance of the Houſe of Commons, and the Navy Board upon the great expence of ſupporting two Yards in America; and it was not determinned upon which ſhould be reduced when Sir James arrived in England. The public will recollect the

promiſes which he made the people of Bermuda in his replies to the addreſſes preſented to him at his departure; which were republiſhed in ſome of the prints of this town, God knows for what purpoſe, unleſs they were meant to warn us of approaching danger. Thoſe promiſes he moſt probably fulfilled by adviſing his brother, Sir George Cockburn, who is one of the efficient Lords of the Admiralty, to retain the Bermuda Yard. Sir George we believe was never in Halifax, and therefore could not be aware of the importance of its Naval Eſtabliſhment or of the extent of the ſacrifice.

We ſhould ſtop here but one or two obſervations preſent themſelves, that we muſt add to an article which we fear our readers will conſider as already too long. The ſubject however is of ſo much intereſt, that we truſt theſe remarks will not be generally conſidered as intruſive.

On Saturday the diſcharge of the people of the Yard commenced; and we muſt take this opportunity to correct an error which was inadvertently introduced in our laſt ſtatement. The Naval Eſtabliſhment at this port is in future to conſiſt of a Maſter Shipwright, a Clerk, Boatſwain, Gate Porter, Painter, and ſix Shipwrights; not a Watchman remains to guard the Yard from fire or plunder, nor is a labourer to be retained for the purpoſe of opening, airing and ſweeping the ſtores.

It is here worthy of obſervation, that the Americans on hearing of the intended reduction of this eſtabliſhment, with that foreſight and keenneſs which ever characteriſed them, have directed double the number of workmen to be immediately placed upon ſhips of war building and refitting; of courſe it is thrown out as a bait, and moſt of the men diſcharged from the Yard will catch at it. Theſe men we underſtand are invaluable, and not readily replaced; moſt of them have been in the ſervice from their youth, and many of them are capable of undertaking the repairs of ſhips of war, (which differ materially from ordinary veſſels) without the aſſiſtance or direction of officers to guide them.

If an eſtabliſhment of about twenty of *these men* had been allowed, their time when diſengaged from ſhip work, could have been moſt valuably employed in keeping in repair the Yard Buildings, Wharves, Capſtans, Sheers, landing-places, &c. which muſt now inevitably go to decay and ruin; and by retaining them alſo we ſhould have deprived our neighbours of their valuable mechanical abilities, and ſecured them to ourſelves without the ſmalleſt tax upon our national *honor* or our national proſperity.

Government have alſo withdrawn that protection from the Mercantile intereſts of this place which they are bound to ſupport—not one individual is left for keeping in order and replacing the Buoys about the entrance of the harbour, which are very frequently carried away by the ice. Pilots in making for the harbour in hazy weather always ſtand for the Buoys, and if theſe are gone the moſt fatal effects will reſult, both to king's ſhips and merchant veſſels, from this neglect.

We ſhall now conclude by ſtating that no proviſion has yet been made, for the old and faithful ſervants of the Crown, who are deprived by this arrangement of an employment, which has been merely ſufficient to enable them to bring up their large families with the ſtricteſt economy. Several of them have been for ſome time entitled to a retired allowance, but preferred active ſervice to idle retirement. As it can never be the intention of Government to deprive theſe perſons of that to which their long ſervices entitle them, we ſhall ſay no more upon the ſubject;—ſuch a ſuppoſition would be a reflection upon the Britiſh character.

What we have this day written has not been dictated by any adverſe ſentiments towards Bermuda or its inhabitants: to hear of whoſe proſperity will always afford us pleaſure. We have diſcuſſed the ſubject upon the broad baſis of public utility, and we are not aware of having miſſtated a ſingle fact, or of having "ſet down aught in malice."

LONDON,

Sept. 3.

The following is an extract of a letter from Cordova, dated Auguſt 12:—"The Ferdaniſts of this city are extremely alarmed by the recent victory gained by Brigadier Merino over the King's troops near La Puebla de los Infantes. His forces conſiſted of little more than 200 infantry and 60 horſe, but thoſe of the line exceeded 400 ſtrong. The latter were nevertheleſs entirely defeated, and it has turned out that more than 80 of the diſperſed have joined Merino. I ſhould be very glad if you could read the beautiful Manifeſto of Merino, of which he has cauſed more than 1000 copies to circulate in Andaluſia and Eſtramadura. It is a maſter-piece of eloquence, philoſophy and patriotiſm. Don Felipo Sanchez, whoſe talents and patriotic virtues are well known to you, is the author, and he is beſides the Director of the Conſtitutional Champion, Merino. By the firſt opportunity I will ſend this Manifeſto to you, which contains 30 pages, and powerfully exhibits the reaſons which heroic Spain has to riſe up in inſurrection, and govern herſelf without deſpots. It is ſaid Merino has letters in his poſſeſſion from O'Donnel, in which he promiſes to defend the cauſe of his country with his expedition, and that for this reaſon the latter has been called up to Madrid, to give in an account of diſarming of the troops at the Camp of Victoria; adding, that Palafox, (who is ſtill young, and has ſome reputation in America,) is going to ſupercede him at Cadiz, where, beſides the diſcontent prevailing among the few troops left, the yellow fever awaits him. All theſe circumſtances make it probable that the Expedition will not ſail for America. It is ſaid that the Conſtitutional Diviſion of Col. Melchor, is about to unite with that of Brigadier Merino, and we are aſſured that the latter, although his diviſion is the ſmalleſt, will command the whole. The enthuſiaſm that reigns here among the country people and ſoldiers is great. All anxiouſly await the arrival of Merino and Melchor. A few fanatical Friars, old devotees, and a few *ultra-ſerviles* in office, alone curſe the Conſtitution and the Liberales; the reſt all adore it, and in its behalf we will ſpend our laſt fraction and blood.

P. S. I have juſt ſeen a letter from Madrid, ſhewn to me by a friend, in which it is ſtated, that ſeveral conſtitutional champions, and, among them, Merino and Melchor, have written to the Government of Madrid, threatening them, that if they take away the life of any of the officers arreſted by O'Donnel, they will retaliate upon the priſoners they have already taken, or may hereafter take. Thus for each Hero Ferdinand may murder, he will loſe 14 or 15 of his own ſlaves.

Sept. 10.

The Weſtminſter Meeeting which was held laſt week for the purpoſe of reprobating the conduct of the Mancheſter Magiſtrates and Yeomanry, during the dreadfull ſcene of the 16th of Auguſt, was followed up yeſterday by a moſt numerous Meeting of the Common Council of the City of London, held for the ſame purpoſe. In ſtating the object of the requiſition which he had received for calling the Court, the Lord Mayor took an opportunity to a certain degree, of prejudging the queſtion which they were met to diſcuſs, by ſtating, that he had reluctantly bowed to the wiſhes of the Requiſitioniſts, in calling the Court, as he thought matters, which might be brought before the Tribunals, ought not to be prematurely diſcuſſed. Mr. Alderman Waitham, who opened the buſineſs of the day in an able ſpeech, and moved a number of Reſolutions, and a firm and conſtitutional Addreſs to the Regent, cenſured this conduct on the part of the Lord Mayor, who, as Chairman, he ſaid, ſhould have acted with the ſtricteſt impartiality. It was alſo well obſerved, that the reaſon aſſigned by the Lord Mayor was groundleſs, inaſmuch as they had the example of his Majeſty's Government, which had in the firſt inſtance prejudged the queſtion by procuring the thanks of the Prince Regent for the conduct of the Mancheſter Magiſtrates and Yeomanry on that diſgraceful day. After a debate of conſiderable length (which will be detailed in ſubſequent columns,) the Reſolutions and Addreſs were carried in the affirmative on a diviſion of 71 to 45; Alderman Waithman and J. J. Smith, voting for them alone of all the Aldermen preſent, and ſix Aldermen againſt them.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
October 14, 1819.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor was this day pleaſed to inſert the name of JOHN MURRAY, Eſq. (late Major in the 73d Regt. of Foot, now of Lot 15,) in the Commiſſion of the Peace.

J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1819.

*** Our supply of Printing Paper having been expended before an expected supply arrived we have been obliged to suspend the publication of the Gazette for the last 4 weeks.

By the late arrivals London and Liverpool Papers have been received in Town to the 10th Sept. We find nothing particularly interesting amongst their contents except the accounts of the Reform Meetings. The Meeting at Liverpool took place upon the 30th Aug. and appears to have been conducted with great moderation. The object of the Meeting seems to have been to Address H. R. H. the Prince Regent upon the subject of Parliamentary Reform, which was effected without molestation.

The following gentlemen were admitted Attornies and Barristers, of the Supreme Court of this Island, upon the 26th ult. viz. *William Waller*, *Samuel Prescott Fairbanks*, and *Robert Hodgson*, Esquires.

Arrived Nov 1, Brig Jane, Brown, from Bristol.—Passengers Charles Wright, Esq. Mrs. Wright, and T. H. Haviland, Esq.

Nov. 2, Brig George, Unsworth, from Liverpool.

MARRIED. At New-London, Mr. JAMES COUSINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE CAMPBELL, both of that place.

J. AND W. POPE,

HAVE just received by the Nymph and London, from London and Plymouth, the following choice assortment of British and Foreign Merchandizes, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms,

WOOLLENS,
consisting of superfines, fine, and second Cloths, Flannels, Cassimeres and Cassimere Shawls, Flushing for Coats,
Dowlas, Calicoes of various qualities,
Printed Cottons, choice patterns,
Bombazettes and Bombazeens,
Muslins of difft. breadths and qualities,
a general assortment of Hosiery,
Ladies Beaver and Chip Bonnets,
Ribbons, Ladies Swansdown Tippetts,
Fur-binding for Tippetts,
Gentlemens Beaver Hats, Mens coarse do
Striped Cotton Shirts, Tapes and Buttons
Twists and Silks, Threads,
Kidminster and Scotch Carpeting,
Hessian and Wellington Boots,
Mens strong and fine Shoes, Ladies do.
Saddles and Bridles of the first quality,
Spelling and Memorandum Books,
Writing Paper, Ink Powder, &c.

HARDWARE,
consisting of HL and butt Hinges,
Locks, Knives and Forks,
Pen and Pocket Knives, Steel,
Bolt and Bar Iron, Blacksmith's Bellows,
Sledges, Hand-hammers,
Anchors of different weights,
Hooks and Thimbles, &c.
Cod, dip, and Mackerel Lines,
Prime new laid Cables for Schooners,
Soap and Candles, Rum of a good quality,
Teas, Sugar and Treacle,
Also, an excellent assortment of Fruit, consisting of Barcelona Nuts,
Scicillian Walnuts, Soft-shell Almonds,
Malaga Figs, Bloom Raisins, &c.

Charlotte-Town, October 15th, 1819.

DIED. Lately at Point Prim, in the 24th year of his age, Mr. EBENEZER M'AULAY, eldest son of Dr. Angus M'Aulay.—He was a young man of an amiable disposition, and his loss will long be regretted by his relatives and all who knew him and his promising worth.

From the London Gazette.

Lieut. AMBROSE LANE, on half-pay late 98th Foot, to be Town Major of Prince Edward Island, vice M'Donnell, deceased. Dated Jan. 1st, 1819.

Private Secretary's Office,
October 26, 1819.

NOTICE

To Ferrymen, Pilots, Ballast Masters. Harbour Masters, and Surveyors of Lumber.

PERSONS holding the above situations are desired to send to the Office of the Private Secretary the date of their appointments, and by whom appointed, on or before the 30th of November next, preparatory to a general List of the same being published.

HECTOR HARVEST,
Acting Private Sec'y.

Reward

TWENTY POUNDS STERLING.

WHEREAS on Tuesday the Twenty-Fourth of August last, a felonious and violent assault was committed upon the Person of the late Edward Abell, Esq. of Bay Fortune, by one PATRICK PIERCE, by mortally wounding him the said Edward Abell, in the body with a fixed bayonet, of which wound the said Edward Abell languished and died on the 28th of the said Month, and whereas the said Murderer has absconded and as yet has eludued the search made for him, by order of the Magistrates of the above named Settlement. A Reward of Twenty Pounds Sterling is hereby offered for the apprehension of the said PATRICK PIERCE, and lodging him in the Gaol of Charlotte-Town, the said Reward to paid on conviction of the Offender. And all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other Persons are enjoined to use their utmost vigilance in apprehending the said PATRICK PIERCE. And all Masters of Vessels and other Persons leaving this Island are warned to be particularly careful to keep a watchful eye that the said PIERCE is not suffered to make his escape on board of any Boat or Vessel, but should he be discovered in attempting so to do, that he be immediately arrested and placed in the custody of the nearest Magistrate.

The following is a description of the Person of the Offender,

5 feet 6 inches in highth, dark eyes, fair complexion, dark hair, and about 30 years old.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council,
FADE GOFF, D. C. C.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town,
September 7th, 1819.

COALS.

TWENTY Chaldrons of Coals may be had for cost and charges, by applying to

J. & T. Robinson.

August 16.

Notice.

I will not be accountable for any Debts which the crew of the Brigantine GEORGE may contract. As Witness my hand.

J. UNSWORTH,
Charlotte-Town, Nov. 4. Master.

OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE

For Emigrants, respecting Lands and Real Estate in Prince Edward Island.

AT the solicitation of some extensive Landholders who desire the improvement of this Colony by its speedy settlement, I beg leave to publish my intention to keep an Office for the above purpose, to be opened on the 15th day of September next, and intreat all Persons interested, who approve of the plan, to send me documents and information as undermentioned with all convenient dispatch.

Proposed plan of conducting this Office.

Any Person having Lands, Farms or Houses within this Island to Sell or Let, may send to the Office a description of the same, and, with respect to Lands, setting forth the local advantages; particularly what Roads, Rivers and Settlers, are contigious, also, generally, the nature of the osil, and the quality and description of the Wood which may be growing on the Wilderness Lands.

Also, the price and how payable, if for sale; or the Rent, and how payable if for Lease, and the Term of Lease,—and in case the Landlord expects any special conditions to be inserted in the Lease, the same should be stated.

An authenticated Plan on a large scale will be desirable for reference to extensive Tracts of Land, and the separate Lots or parts, as the same will be sold or leased should be marked on the plan.

All information which the Office can afford is to be considered open to the inspection of every applicant, whether Emigrant or not, and without any charge.

CHARLES BINNS.

Charlotte-Town, August 27th, 1819.

To be sold by Private Contract,

(The Proprietor intending to retire from his present line of Business.)

THAT well established property called the *Wellington Hotel*, with Out-Buildings, situate immediately opposite the Premises of the late General Fanning in Charlotte-Town. On the ground Floor is a large Apartment properly fitted up for a Store, with Counting-House, &c. in it; there is also on this Floor 7 convenient Rooms, and on the second Floor are nine Apartments including a large Dining Room, which commands a full view of the Town and Harbour.

Also, the Garden adjoining the said Premises comprising the extent of two Town Lots, including the scite of the Buildings, &c. thereon, the Garden is well stocked with excellent Fruit Trees, and the soil is in good condition.

The terms of payment will be made easy, and full particulars may be known by speedy application to the Proprietor on the Premises.

JOHN HOWELL.

Charlotte-Town, Sept. 18, 1819.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1819. No. 24.

[1s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, passed in the thirty-fifth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act for ascertaining the Standard of Weights and Measures in this Island," It is enacted, that from and after the publication of said Act that all Weights and Measures used in this Island shall be according to the standard of the Exchequer of England: And that the Public Treasurer of this Island, as soon as may be, shall procure a set of Weights and Measures, long, liquid, and dry, and a set of Weights and Scales, and until such Weights and Measures arrive, the Weights and Measures used at Charlotte-Town shall be the standard.

And Whereas in pursuance of said Act, a set of Weights and Measures conformable to the standard of the Exchequer of England have been ordered and are now arrived. I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, publicly notifying, that within One Month after the date of the Public Treasurer's notification of the arrival of the said Standard Weights and Measures, that the several provisions of the said Act referring thereto will be in full force.

And I hereby strictly require and command all Persons selling by Weights and Measures within this Island, and all others whom it shall or may concern, to govern themselves in strict conformity to the provisions in the said Act contained in having their Weights and Measures assayed by the Officer appointed, or speedily to be appointed, for the County in which they respectively reside, and in all other matters and things which the said Act requires.

And I do hereby further publicly notify that all Liquids, and other articles, sold within this Island by Measure, shall in future be sold by the Winchester Measure and no other. Wines and Spirits only excepted.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Twenty-second day of June one thousand eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provt. Secry.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Despatch dated Downing-Street, Eleventh of May last has been received by me from the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst. And Whereas the House of Assembly stands prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-first day of September next, it is, under existing circumstances considered expedient, that the nature of such Despatch should be made known with as little delay as may be to the Inhabitants of this Island at large.

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council to publish an extract therefrom which is as follows:

"In reply to the Address of the Assembly communicated in your Despatch No. 181, you will consider yourself authorised to acquaint them, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent sees no reason to make any alteration in the existing Constitution of the Colony, nor to sanction any change in the forms which are now observed, as to the appropriation of the Colonial Revenue; nor does his Royal Highness entertain any doubt, but that if the means which the Legislature under its present Constitution possesses are properly employed, the Island will at no distant period attain an equal degree of improvement and prosperity with the neighbouring Province of Nova-Scotia.

(Signed) "BATHURST."

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this twenty-fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Acting Colonial Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Notice.

BUSINESS relative to the Department of the Chief Overseer of Roads, will be transacted at this Office until the return of that Officer from England.

By Order,
FADE GOFF, D. C. C.

Council Office, July 21st, 1819.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands prorogued to Tuesday the Nineteenth day of October instant.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Twenty-fifth day of January next, of which all persons concerned are required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Sixth day of October one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Act. Col. Sec'y.*

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a Despatch addressed to me by the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, dated Downing-Street, April 7, 1819, it is announced that a Convention has been agreed upon and ratified between his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and the United States of America, by which Convention it is declared, that the Fishermen of the United States are excluded from fishing within three Marine Miles of any part of the Coasts of his Majesty's Dominions in North America, with the exception of the Magdaline Islands, and of those parts of Newfoundland and Labrador, which are particularly described in the first article of said Convention: And that their right to dry and cure fish is also limited to the unsettled Bays, Harbours and Creeks on the Southern Coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Ramean Islands, and that part of the Coast of Labrador on which they have under such Convention a right of fishery.

I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation publicly signifying that if any Vessels or subjects of the United States be found fishing or preparing to fish within three marine miles of any part of the coasts of this Island, or shall attempt to use any part of the coast of this Colony for drying and curing fish or for other purposes connected with the fishery, that the most prompt measures will be taken for enforcing a due adherence on their parts to the stipulations contained in the said Convention

And I do hereby call upon all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and others his Majesty's Officers and loyal Subjects within this Colony to be aiding and assisting in giving the necessary information against all such Persons who may be found acting in violation of the provisions of the said Convention. At the same time observing that Vessels and Inhabitants of the United States may be admitted to enter Bays or Harbours for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing Damages, of purchasing Wood, and of obtaining Water, but for no other purposes whatever, on the contrary every necessary restriction is to take place to prevent their taking, drying, or curing Fish therein, or in any way abusing the privileges specified.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the 59th year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
Fade Goff, Deputy Provl. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Private Secretary Office, Charlotte-Town, Sept. 27, 1819.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint J. E. CARMICHAEL, Esq. to act as Colonial Secretary, Registrar, and Clerk of the Council, *vice* Colonel the Honorable Thomas Desbrisay, deceased, and HECTOR HARVEST, Esq. to act as Private Secretary until further notice.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of taking on Lease any Farms or Tracts of Land situate on the property of Mr. John Cambridge, within this Island, will please apply for particulars to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to Let the same.

The extensive Tracts of unsettled Lands, being part of the Real Estate of the said John Cambridge, in this Colony, deserve particular attention from new Settlers, who are invited to make speedy application to me, from whom they will receive very liberal encouragement and every requisite information.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills, May 17th, 1819.

To be disposed of,

IN Darnly Bason, Richmond Bay, a compleat FARM, containing one hundred and fifty acres of Land, one hundred of which is clear,—there is a good House containing 8 rooms and a cellar, Barn capable of containing 20 head of Cattle, Stable for 3 horses, Pig-houses, &c. a good well and house thereon, the whole of which have been recently built,—the Stock also may be taken, for further particulars enquire of Mr. Davies Charlotte-Town or of the Proprietor on the Premises.

Richard Yates.

April 28.

Prince Edward Island, Treasurer's Office, Charlotte-Town, 16th June, 1819.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, Public Notice is hereby given that a complete set of

Standard Weights and Measures,

has this day arrived, and is at present deposited in the Court-House.

Robert Gray.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of RANALD M'DONNELL, late Town Major, deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Lemuel Cambridge,
Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, June 12, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons in this Island who stand indebted unto Mr. John Cambridge, are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, who is empowered to recover and give legal discharges for the same.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills May 17th, 1819.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having just claims against the Honorable Colonel DESBRISAY, are hereby requested to state the same to the Subscriber who is authorised by him to enter into arrangements for their liquidation.

Fade Goff.

August 26.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,
Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1818.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT all Persons Trespassing on any part of the Estate of the late General FANNING, will be prosecuted.

By Order of the Executrixes,
Samuel Nelson.

Nov. 16, 1818.

General Conveyancing Office,

THE Subscriber having established the above Office gives this Public Notice that all matters relating to that Branch of the legal Profession, will be executed with precision and dispatch.

CHARLES STEWART.

August 13.

LONDON,

Sept. 7.

PLAGUE.—The accounts from Conſtantinople ſtate, that the Plague continued its ravages in that capital, and its environs. The tumults among the Janiſaries, had been at length quelled, at leaſt for a time. The Captain Pacha, who was accuſed of not being ſufficiently zealous, had been deprived of his office, and baniſhed to Symrna: his ſucceſſor, in order to give a ſtriking proof of his activity, cauſed 22 of the ring-leaders of the mutiny to be ſtrangled. An Engliſh frigate and a brig, under the command of the Hon. Captain Pellew, had arrived off Tenedos: their further deſtination was not known.

Sept. 18.

The Revenue, report ſays, has fallen off in the current quarter £800,000.

At the Lancaſter Aſſizes on Monday, the Attorney General, Mr. Scarlett, hurried into Court without his gown and wig, apologized to his Lordſhip, and expreſſed a hope that the time would come when thoſe mummeries would be thrown away. In preciſe accordance with this prediction, all the counſel who ſtill remained appeared next morning in Court without any profeſſional badges.

Sept. 19.

The Addreſs and Remonſtrance voted by the Court of Common Council, was on Friday at twelve o'clock preſented to the Prince Regent by the Lord Mayor Mr. Alderman Waithman, about ſixty of the Gentlemen of the Common Council, attended by the Recorder, and other City Officers. We remarked that the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs were the only individuals who were not dreſſed in deep mourning in teſtimony of their ſombre feelings on the melancholy occaſion which gave riſe to the Addreſs. His Royal Highneſs was arrayed in a Field Marſhal's uniform, and was attended by His Grace the Duke of Wellington, Lord Caſtlereagh, Lord Sidmouth, and others of his Cabinet Miniſters. After the reading of the Remonſtrance by the Recorder, the Prince Regent addreſſed the Deputation to the following effect:

GENTLEMEN—I receive with feelings of regret the Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London. At a time when wicked and deſigning men are endeavouring, by every means of device, and the moſt inſidious arts, to alienate the minds of the people from His Majeſty's Government, from the Conſtitution of this realm as by Law eſtabliſhed, it is to the great vigilance of the Magiſtracy that we can alone look for ſafety. With the circumſtances which took place previously to the Meeting, on the 16th, at Mancheſter, you are not acquainted, and of the conduct which was adopted on that occaſion you are not rightly informed—if, however, the laws have been violated by thoſe who are entruſted with their execution, the ordinary tribunals of the country are open for redreſs, and to inſtitute any extra-judicial enquiry upon theſe ſubjects would be manifeſtly contrary to the firſt principles of common juſtice.

The Lord Mayor, Alderman Waithman, and the Gentlemen of the Common Council then withdrew.—*Wooler's Brit. Gaz.*

We have received Paris papers of Sunday laſt. They are principally occupied with detailing the proceedings of the Radical Reformers in England, and noticing the reſults of the elections in the ſeveral departments of France, now engaged in renewing their deputations. We find that, for the moſt part, the new elections terminate in favour of what is called the democratic party in France; and ſome of the Paris papers do not heſitate to affirm that the reſults are ſuch as to endanger the Monarchy. "Every where," ſays the Gazette de France, "the democracy triumphs, and the Monarchy is ſacrificed. Another ſuch renovation, and we ſhall have M. Bignon's ſecret."

GLASGOW, Sept. 14.

We have the painful duty of relating in a ſubſequent ſection of this ſheet, a variety of outrages committed by the mob in Paiſley and Glaſgow. The meeting on Saturday, at the Meikle-riggs' Muir, went peaceably off, and the members and ſpectators all left the ground in good order; but the poor perſons from Glaſgow, in returning through Paiſley were ſtopped by the Conſtables and deprived of their flag. A ſcuffle enſued; and in a ſtate of things ſo ripe for the tumult, a mob ſoon collected, windows were broken, the Riot Act was read, and the military were ordered from Glaſgow. On Sunday the Magiſtrates, in going to Church, were hooted by the populace; and in the evening the work of demoliſhing windows was reſumed, and other enormities were committed. The Riot Act was read thrice before 9 o'clock; and the military, in clearing the ſtreets, were at one time ſeriouſly oppoſed by numbers who had armed themſelves with bars of iron torn from the railing in front of a Church. On Monday the Streets continued crowded; and the authorities having procured a reinforcement of troops, read the Riot Act at 2 o'clock in the afternoon: and about 5 the crowd were compelled by the ſoldiers, with the leaſt poſſible injury, to leave the ſtreets. Every thing continued quiet this morning.

Theſe proceedings could not fail to awaken intereſt in Glaſgow; and a pretty general rioting commenced laſt night. A great number of lamps and windows were broken, and other breaches of the peace practiſed. The preparations were doubtleſs the ſame perſons who figured ſo much on the 4th June. ſeizing every occaſion of miſchief, whether it is occaſioned by a regard for royalty or radical reform. About 9 o'clock the Riot Act was read by the Magiſtrates at the Black Bull Inn, and the military immediately proceeded to remove the people from the Streets. At midnight the cuſtomary peace was reſtored; and this morning there is no appearance of outrage.

MEETING AT KILMARNOCK.

Since the people are ſo thoughtleſs as to perſiſt in holding public meetings in the fields, it is matter of ſatisfaction when they terminate without outrage; for all the vagabonds in the country-ſide are ſure to move in the train of the out-door orators, as the ſharks wait upon a ſhip with the plague on board.

The public meeting at Kilmarnock on Saturday was accompanied, we are glad to ſay, with no other violence than that of language. It was held in a field near Morton place, and was attended by upwards of 4000 people, a great part of whom were mere ſpectators. The number of the latter would have been ſtill greater but for the rain that fell copiouſly in the morning.

LIVERPOOL MEETING.

Correſpondence between the Chairman of the late Liverpool Public Meeting and Lord Sidmouth:—

Liverpool, Aug. 30, 1819.

MY LORD—I have the honor to forward to your Lordſhip for preſentation to His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, the Addreſs and Petition adopted at a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Liverpool and its vicinity.

An opinion prevails that in ſome caſes, Addreſſes of this nature have not reached their deſtination; but, although I do not give implicit belief to this, from the manifold danger which any public ſervant would incur, by intercepting the ſentiments of the people in their approach to the Throne, yet, as ſuch a notion has got abroad, your Lordſhip, will, I truſt, excuſe me, if, as the organ of a large Public Body, I requeſt your Lordſhip's notification that the Conſtitutional right of the People has not, in this caſe been denied to them.

I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

GEORGE WILLIAMS.

To the Right Hon. Lord
Viſcount Sidmouth.

Whitehall, Sept. 1, 1819.

SIR—I have received your Letter of the 30th ult. incloſing a Petition ſigned by you, and addreſſed to His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, which you ſtate to have been adopted at a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Liverpool and its vicinity.

I ſhall loſe no time in laying this Petition before His Royal Highneſs; but I have to obſerve that, as it does not proceed from any Corporate Body, it can only be received as the Petition of the individual by whom it is ſigned.

I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

(Signed) SIDMOUTH.

George Williams, Eſq. Liverpool.

September 22.

We are ſorry to learn that the military diſcipline is ſo bad in the 8th (or King's) regt. at Corfu, as to call for the decided mark of His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent's diſpleaſure, for the purpoſe of reſtoring order in this old corps, and as a warning to every regiment in the ſervice to adhere to the rules

and regulations laid down by his Majesty. Lieutenant Colonel Robertson has been cashiered by a Court Martial. Major Thomas Buck has been placed, after a public reprimand, at the foot of the list of Majors of his Majesty's army.

September 23.

Loyal Declaration of the Inhabitants of Lancaster.

DECLARATION.—We whose names are undersigned, inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Lancaster, consider it a duty we owe to ourselves and the country, to express our abhorrence of the wicked and seditious attempts of those, who openly and avowedly meditate the subversion of the Laws and Government of this Kingdom, involving in their consequences the destruction of property and the horrors of a civil war.

Impressed with a conviction of the mischievous designs of persons, who, under the pretext of Reform and Liberty, are actively circulating the most libellous and blasphemous publications, tending to corrupt the minds of the unwary, and to detach them from their duty to God, and their country;—we feel it incumbent upon us, thus publicly and explicitly to declare our fidelity to the King, our firm adherence to the Constitution, and our determination to enforce the due execution of the laws against all who, either by their writings or otherwise, incite the ignorant to acts of violence, and thereby endanger the peace and security of this realm.

About 600 persons had signed the Declaration yesterday.

United States of America.

BALTIMORE, October 1.

YELLOW FEVER.—The number of cases reported by the Board of Health, from the 1st to the 30th ult. was 610; and the number of deaths within the same time, ascribed to the prevailing Epedimic, is stated at no more than 212, by which it appears, that of those attacked, no less than 398 happily recovered. Judging from this official statement, the Fever has not been equally malignant as on former visitations; when, scarcely more than *one third* of those subjected to its virulence, had the good fortune to escape.

Oct. 4.—We offer our most sincere congratulations, on the favourable change which has taken place in our city, for the past week; and bow ourselves in humble adoration to that Being who, through his beneficent kindness and mercy, hath listened to the prayers and humiliations of our afflicted fellow-citizens, and hath turned aside the arrows of desolation, which our manifold sins had barbed with all the poisoning horrors of pestilence.

BOSTON, October 12.

FLORIDA TREATY.—As far as we have been able to ascertain public sentiment on the subject of the rejection by Spain of the late Treaty, it is decidedly in favour of the military occupation of the Floridas, even if it should result in a war both with England and Spain.

It is stated that the 3000 troops lately arrived at Havanna paraded in great pomp for about seven hours in the heat of the sun, and that 404 of them were sent to the hospital the same evening to die of the yellow fever. It was thought that a majority of the persons composing the expedition would cease to be in less than a month.

October 18.

THE FLORIDAS.—On Saturday last, orders were received in this city, from Washington, to transport forthwith from the United States' stores here to Savannah, 20,000 stand of arms and ordnance, ammunition and equipments for a still greater number of men.

Orders have been received at Baltimore for a strong company of U. S. soldiers now in that city, to proceed to Amelia Island, where we believe there is a heavy train of battering cannon and plenty of ammunition. All these preparatory measures have one tendency. We trust the justice and policy of the measure will be duly examined before it be finally adopted.

ST. JOHNS, N. B. October 19.

Contemplated Canal thro' the isthmus of Acadie.

We observe the Surveyor General has returned from the examination of the rivers of Bay Verte and Cumberland Bason.—A variety of opinions are afloat as to the means, the expense, and probability of making an Inland Navigation and we have heard of no very serious objections to the scheme.

We feel it a pleasing duty to hold a prospect to the Public of having a *water line of communication* from the Atlantic to the Polar Seas, by a short gateway through the isthmus of Acadie.—The many advantages of such an undertaking do not immediately present themselves; the view is held to us in a moment of hurried business. Yet this hasty glance presents to our temperate fancy, the enlivening picture of a Canal bearing upon its bosom, the oil, the fish, and the furs of Labrador,—the fruit and luxuries of the Tropic,—with the grain and herbage of our own and neighbouring Provinces.

BERMUDA, Oct. 2.

We are happy in stating that the fever has almost entirely left St George's. Its ravages in that town this season have been a grievous and sore affliction to the inhabitants—Including the army and shipping, it is stated that more than two hundred and fifty persons have fallen victims to it. We are sorry to hear that there are still several cases on David's Island, in that Parish.

The Colonial Parliament is adjourned to the 11th inst.

The Medusa transport, has arrived from England, with stores, and 30 or 40 mechanics, laborers, &c. for the *Dock Yard*, Ireland Island.

Deaths, in the Hospital—Royal Artillery 9; Sappers and Miners 21; 15th regt. 69, exclusive of women and children.

HALIFAX, October 23.

By a letter received from Gloucester, the following is communicated:—

"The schr. Reliance, which has arrived here from Ponce, P. Rico, experienced a very severe hurricane at Ponce, on the 22d ult. Before she sailed they had heard from all the neighbouring islands. At St. Thomas it was very severe; 95 sail of vessels were on shore, and 127 men missing—the lower part of the town was very much injured. At Tortola every vessel was on shore, and the town completely destroyed, only two houses standing; the Governor of the Island and his family, were all drowned in his own house, and many other lives were lost. At St. Johns, Porto Rico, every vessel went on shore, and many buildings were destroyed; about 120 lives were lost, principally slaves. At Mayagues, all the vessels in port were on shore.

Quebec Commerce.—612 vessels arrived at Quebec this season, prior to Oct. 11, bringing 12,434 settlers. In the quarter ending Oct. 10, £18,375 in specie were exported from Canada to the U. S. Of the imports from the States were 15,648 lbs. manufactured tobacco; 17,740 do. sole leather; 80,955 lbs. cheese, and 49,645 lbs. of butter.

PATAGONIAN QUASH.—A Quash has been raised in the garden of the Hon. JOHN BLACK, in this town, the weight of which is 138 lb. and its circumference upwards of six feet.

The tail of the hurricane, for such we think it may be called, which blew from the 20th to the 22d or 23d September, appears to have been felt severely so far North as lat. 33-4.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1819.

The Mail arrived on Sunday last, and brings Halifax Papers to the 2d Nov. the latest English dates are to the 23d Sept. the most interesting articles we have extracted into this day's Paper.

On the 30th inst. all the Attornies of the Supreme Court of Judicature, (now eight in number) being present in Court, stated in respectful terms to the Chief Justice, their unanimous determination not to enter up Judgment on any Warrant of Attorney to be executed after that day unless the same should have been prepared by or executed in the presence of an Attorney of that Court, and the Attorney General on behalf of himself and the other Gentlemen assigned many cogent reasons to the Court for the Profession taking this step.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED,

Nov. 12, Schr. Nelly, Gautreaux, Mirimichie.

CLEARED,

Nov. 8, Ship Mars, Moys, Bideford.

—— 12, Snow London, Brown, Plymouth.

Found,

ON the Prince-Town Road,

A black Morroco Pocket Book,

supposed to belonging to Mr. Benjamin Pollard, the Owner may have it by applying to Mr. Chanter, at Bideford, Lot 12.

Nov. 10.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12.

AWFUL CALAMITY!—Two notorious drunkards who have long been known in our ſtreets, laſt evening fell upon this plan to get rid of their troubles. They each drank a pint of clear whiskey, being well charged before, and requeſted a third perſon, when they were both down, to roll them together, placing their mouths as nearly in contact as poſſible, when thus placed, the third perſon, in compliance with their requeſts, lighted a brimſtone match which he put between their mouths, and in an inſtant the two miſerable wretches were blown to atoms, and as effectually ſcattered to the winds as if filled with gun-powder; and the poor fellow who applied the match was ſo much injured by the limbs of the two carcaſes, that his life is deſpaired of.

IMAGINATION.

A poor diſtracted man, and a rich diſtracted man, are pretty much upon an equality; and as far as the power of imagination goes, often changes conditions; the poor man fancying himſelf a Prince, whilſt the rich one pines and torments himſelf with all the anxieties of poverty.

J. AND W. POPE,

HAVE just received by the Nymph and London, from London and Plymouth, the following choice aſſortment of British and Foreign Merchandizes, which they offer for ſale on reaſonable terms,

WOOLLENS,

conſiſting of ſuperfines, fine, and ſecond Cloths, Flannels, Caſſimeres and Caſſimere Shawls, Flushing for Coats,
Dowlas, Calicoes of various qualities,
Printed Cottons, choice patterns,
Bombazettes and Bombazeens,
Muslins of diſft. breadths and qualities,
a general aſſortment of Hoſiery,
Ladies Beaver and Chip Bonnets,
Ribbons, Ladies Swansdown Tippetts,
Fur-binding for Tippetts,
Gentlemens Beaver Hats, Mens coarse do
Striped Cotton Shirts, Tapes and Buttons
Twists and Silks, Threads,
Kidminster and Scotch Carpeting,
Heſſian and Wellington Boots,
Mens ſtrong and fine Shoes, Ladies do.
Saddles and Bridles of the firſt quality,
Spelling and Memorandum Books,
Writing Paper, Ink Powder, &c.

HARDWARE,

conſiſting of HL and butt Hinges,
Locks, Knives and Forks,
Pen and Pocket Knives, Steel,
Bolt and Bar Iron, Blackſmith's Bellows,
Sledges, Hand-hammers,
Anchors of different weights,
Hooks and Thimbles, &c.
Cod, dip, and Mackerel Lines,
Prime new laid Cables for Schooners,
Soap and Candles, Rum of a good quality,
Teas, Sugar and Treacle,
Alſo, an excellent aſſortment of Fruit, conſiſting of Barcelona Nuts,
Sicicillian Walnuts, Soft-ſhell Almonds,
Malaga Figs, Bloom Raiſins, &c.

N. B. Sugar and Soap in quantities anſwerable to Country Dealers at the wholeſale prices.

Charlotte-Town, October 15th, 1819.

Private Secretary's Office,
October 26, 1819.

NOTICE

To Ferrymen, Pilots, Ballaſt Maſters. Harbour Maſters, and Surveyors of Lumber.

PERSONS holding the above ſituations are deſired to ſend to the Office of the Private Secretary the date of their appointments, and by whom appointed, on or before the 30th of November next, preparatory to a general Liſt of the ſame being publiſhed.

HECTOR HARVEST,
Acting Private Sec'y.

Reward

TWENTY POUNDS STERLING.

WHEREAS on Tueſday the Twenty-Fourth of Auguſt laſt, a felonious and violent aſſault was committed upon the Perſon of the late Edward Abell, Eſq. of Bay Fortune, by one PATRICK PIERCE, by mortally wounding him the ſaid Edward Abell, in the body with a fixed bayonet, of which wound the ſaid Edward Abell languiſhed and died on the 28th of the ſaid Month, and whereas the ſaid Murderer has abſconded and as yet has eludued the ſearch made for him, by order of the Magiſtrates of the above named Settlement. A Reward of Twenty Pounds Sterling is hereby offered for the apprehenſion of the ſaid PATRICK PIERCE, and lodging him in the Gaol of Charlotte-Town, the ſaid Reward to paid on conviction of the Offender. And all his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, Conſtables, and other Perſons are enjoined to uſe their utmoſt vigilance in apprehending the ſaid PATRICK PIERCE. And all Maſters of Veſſels and other Perſons leaving this Iſland are warned to be particularly careful to keep a watchful eye that the ſaid PIERCE is not ſuffered to make his eſcape on board of any Boat or Veſſel, but ſhould he be diſcovered in attempting ſo to do, that he be immediately arreſted and placed in the cuſtody of the nearest Magiſtrate.

The following is a deſcription of the Perſon of the Offender,

5 feet 6 inches in highth, dark eyes, fair complexion, dark hair, and about 30 years old.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council,
FADE GOFF, D. C. C.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town,
September 7th, 1819.

FOR SALE,

FIVE Hundred Acres of good Freehold Land, fronting on Ellis or Grand River, Richmond Bay, commodiouſly ſituated for Trade or Ship Building, &c. 100 acres of ſaid Land is in a good ſtate of improvement and cuts ſome conſiderable quantity of Hay, there is alſo on the Premiſes a ſnug Houſe 18 feet ſquare, and good Stables, it is well ſupplied with water,—for further particulars apply to Mr. Alexander Cameron, Lot 16, or Mr. John Le Page Charlotte-Town.

Richmond Bay, June 29th, 1819.

Notice.

I will not be accountable for any Debts which the crew of the Brigantine GEORGE may contract. As Witneſs my hand.

J. UNSWORTH,
Charlotte-Town, Nov. 4. Maſter.

To be ſold by Private Contract,

(The Proprietor intending to retire from his preſent line of Buſineſs.)

THAT well eſtabliſhed property called the *Wellington Hotel*, with Out-Buildings, ſituate immediately oppoſite the Premiſes of the late General Fanning in Charlotte-Town. On the ground Floor is a large Apartment properly fitted up for a Store, with Counting-Houſe, &c. in it; there is alſo on this Floor 7 convenient Rooms, and on the ſecond Floor are nine Apartments including a large Dining Room, which commands a full view of the Town and Harbour.

Alſo, the Garden adjoining the ſaid Premiſes comprising the extent of two Town Lots, including the ſcite of the Buildings, &c. thereon, the Garden is well ſtocked with excellent Fruit Trees, and the ſoil is in good condition.

The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and full particulars may be known by ſpeedy application to the Proprietor on the Premiſes.

JOHN HOWELL.
Charlotte-Town, Sept. 18, 1819.

TIMBER.

THE undersigned being duly authoriſed by Power of Attorney from Stephen Sullivan, Eſq. to prevent any Perſon or Perſons whatever from cutting, removing or carrying away any Timber from the Lands of the ſaid Stephen Sullivan, Eſq. being Lots or Townſhips No. 9, 16, 22, 61, and alſo to bring to account or proſecute all ſuch perſon or perſons as have been or may be guilty of the ſame. Notice is hereby given, that whoever ſhall be found offending will be puniſhed with the utmoſt rigor of the Law, and for the better diſcovery of all ſueh, the undersigned will reward any Perſon who may give information ſo that the Offender or Offenders may be brought to juſtice.

SAMUEL S. HILL,
Attorney for the above purpoſe to Stephen Sullivan, Eſq.
Lewis Town, 9th Auguſt, 1819.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
October 14, 1819.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor was this day pleaſed to inſert the name of JOHN MURRAY, Eſq. (late Major in the 73d Regt. of Foot, now of Lot 15,) in the Commiſſion of the Peace,

J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

For ſale,

THAT valuable Freehold Property ſituated on the banks of Wilmot River, containing 500 acres of excellent Land, 50 of which is in a high ſtate of cultivation, has a very commodious Dwelling on it known by the name of

Bedeque-Houſe,

alſo good Stores and Wharf, is a good ſituation for Buſineſs being nearly in the centre of the Iſland, and one of its beſt Harbours for Shipping,—for particular apply to the Subscribet on the Premiſes.

Alexander Campbell.
Bedeque Houſe, January 17.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1819. No. 25.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, passed in the thirty-fifth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act for ascertaining the Standard of Weights and Measures in this Island," It is enacted, that from and after the publication of said Act that all Weights and Measures used in this Island shall be according to the standard of the Exchequer of England: And that the Public Treasurer of this Island, as soon as may be, shall procure a set of Weights and Measures, long, liquid, and dry, and a set of Weights and Scales, and until such Weights and Measures arrive, the Weights and Measures used at Charlotte-Town shall be the standard.

And Whereas in pursuance of said Act, a set of Weights and Measures conformable to the standard of the Exchequer of England have been ordered and are now arrived, I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, publicly notifying, that within One Month after the date of the Public Treasurer's notification of the arrival of the said Standard Weights and Measures, that the several provisions of the said Act referring thereto will be in full force.

And I hereby strictly require and command all Persons selling by Weights and Measures within this Island, and all others whom it shall or may concern, to govern themselves in strict conformity to the provisions in the said Act contained in having their Weights and Measures assayed by the Officer appointed, or speedily to be appointed, for the County in which they respectively reside, and in all other matters and things which the said Act requires.

And I do hereby further publicly notify that all Liquids, and other articles, sold within this Island by Measure, shall in future be sold by the Winchester Measure and no other. Wines and Spirits only excepted.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Twenty-second day of June one thousand eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provl Secry.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Despatch dated Downing-Street, Eleventh of May last has been received by me from the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst. And Whereas the House of Assembly stands prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-first day of September next, it is, under existing circumstances considered expedient, that the nature of such Despatch should be made known with as little delay as may be to the Inhabitants of this Island at large.

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council to publish an extract therefrom which is as follows:

"In reply to the Address of the Assembly communicated in your Despatch No. 181, you will consider yourself authorised to acquaint them, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent sees no reason to make any alteration in the existing Constitution of the Colony, nor to sanction any change in the forms which are now observed, as to the appropriation of the Colonial Revenue; nor does his Royal Highness entertain any doubt, but that if the means which the Legislature under its present Constitution possesses are properly employed, the Island will at no distant period attain an equal degree of improvement and prosperity with the neighbouring Province of Nova-Scotia.

(Signed) "BATHURST."

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this twenty-fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Acting Colonial Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Notice.

I will not be accountable for any Debts which the crew of the Brigantine GEORGE may contract. As Witness my hand.

J. UNSWORTH, Master.

Charlotte-Town, Nov. 4.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands prorogued to Tuesday the Nineteenth day of October instant.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Twenty-fifth day of January next, of which all persons concerned are required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Sixth day of October one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Act. Col. Sec'y.*

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a Despatch addressed to me by the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, dated Downing-Street, April 7, 1819, it is announced that a Convention has been agreed upon and ratified between his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and the United States of America, by which Convention it is declared, that the Fishermen of the United States are excluded from fishing within three Marine Miles of any part of the Coasts of his Majesty's Dominions in North America, with the exception of the Magdaline Islands, and of those parts of Newfoundland and Labrador, which are particularly described in the first article of said Convention: And that their right to dry and cure fish is also limited to the unsettled Bays, Harbours and Creeks on the Southern Coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, and that part of the Coast of Labrador on which they have under such Convention a right of fishery.

I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation publicly signifying that if any Vessels or subjects of the United States be found fishing or preparing to fish within three marine miles of any part of the coasts of this Island, or shall attempt to use any part of the coast of this Colony for drying and curing fish or for other purposes connected with the fishery, that the most prompt measures will be taken for enforcing a due adherence on their parts to the stipulations contained in the said Convention.

And I do hereby call upon all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and other his Majesty's Officers and loyal Subjects within this Colony to be aiding and assisting in giving the necessary information against all such Persons who may be found acting in violation of the provisions of the said Convention. At the same time observing that Vessels and Inhabitants of the United States may be admitted to enter Bays or Harbours for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing Damages, of purchasing Wood, and of obtaining Water, but for no other purposes whatever, on the contrary every necessary restriction is to take place to prevent their taking, drying, or curing Fish therein, or in any way abusing the privileges specified.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the 59th year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
Fade Goff, Deputy Provl Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Private Secretary Office, Charlotte-Town, Sept. 27, 1819.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint J. E. CARMICHAEL, Esq. to act as Colonial Secretary, Registrar, and Clerk of the Council, *vice* Colonel the Honorable Thomas Desbrisay, deceased, and HECTOR HARVEST, Esq. to act as Private Secretary until further notice.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of taking on Lease any Farms of Tracts of Land situate on the property of Mr. John Cambridge, within this Island, will please apply for particulers to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to Let the same.

The extensive Tracts of unsettled Lands, being part of the Real Estate of the said John Combridge, in this Colony, deserve particular attention from new Settlers, who are invited to make speedy application to me, from whom they will receive very liberal encouragement and every requisite information.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills, May 17th, 1819.

To be disposed of,

IN Darnly Bason, Richmond Bay, a compleat FARM, containing one hundred and fifty acres of Land, one hundred of which is clear,—there is a good House containing 8 rooms and a cellar, Barn capable of containing 20 head of Cattle, Stable for 3 horses, Pig-houses, &c. a good well and house thereon, the whole of which have been recently built,—the Stock also may be taken, for further particulars enquire of Mr. Davies Charlotte-Town or of the Proprietor on the Premises.

Richard Yates.

April 28.

Prince Edward Island, Treasurer's Office, Charlotte-Town, 16th June, 1819.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, Public Notice is hereby given that a complete set of

Standard Weights and Measures,

has this day arrived, and is at present deposited in the Court-House.

Robert Gray.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT all Persons Trespassing on any part of the Estate of the late General FANNING, will be prosecuted

By Order of the Executrixes,

Samuel Nelson.

Nov. 16, 1818.

To be sold by Private Contract,

(The Proprietor intending to retire from his present line of Business.)

THAT well established property called the *Wellington Hotel*, with Out-Buildings, situate immediately opposite the Premises of the late General Fanning in Charlotte-Town. On the ground Floor is a large Apartment properly fitted up for a Store, with Counting-House, &c. in it; there is also on this Floor 7 convenient Rooms, and on the second Floor are nine Apartments including a large Dining Room, which commands a full view of the Town and Harbour.

Also, the Garden adjoining the said Premises comprising the extent of two Town Lots, including the scite of the Buildings, &c. thereon, the Garden is well stocked with excellent Fruit Trees, and the soil is in good condition.

The terms of payment will be made easy, and full particulars may be known by speedy application to the Proprietor on the Premises.

JOHN HOWELL.

Charlotte-Town, Sept. 18, 1819.

Colonial Secretary's Office, October 14, 1819.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor was this day pleased to insert the name of JOHN MURRAY, Esq. (late Major in the 73d Regt. of Foot, now of Lot 15,) in the Commission of the Peace.

J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

To the EDITOR *of the* P. E. I. GAZETTE,

SIR,—You will oblige me by inserting in your Paper the following Letter, addressed and forwarded to one of the Earl of Selkirk's Agents, while lately in this Island, who left it without a Reply.

ANGUS M'AULAY.

SANACHAN, *Nov.* 26, 1819.

SIR,

Mr. Johnston having informed me in your absence he was to come up to this Settlement, and to tell the people he did not wish to trouble them by going to town, I did so both here and there; he signified the same to some of themselves also: I have since learned to my surprize that he meant them to go to town, tho' his letters about 40 said nothing thereto.

Fostering this Settlement for 16 years, and exhausted by the attrition of incessant complaints, I have now a strong repetition of the same since your last arrival, and request of you to investigate before it be too late the Earl of Selkirk's obligations and situation of the people he brought to this Island by my means: They are threatened with law; his Lordship as usual may have the lawyers, but they have fact and law on their side; if you have a doubt of this, and have no other instructions than to adjust things here between them fairly, and to balance accordingly, have the goodness to bring all those who are cited before you and the Attorney General Mr. Johnston, and me, face to face; you shall then see Lord Selkirk's hand and seal for their conditions; I shall attend with them. There are things which in delicacy and with appropriate language I cannot yet commit to paper but which should be noticed.—You cannot be blamed *or hoodwinked* if you make his obligations your rule. Mr. Johnston after a lapse of upwards of 4 years returned to me last year the duplicate of a long letter I sent under his care to his Lordship, the first copy of which (dated 3d October 1814,) Mr. Stewart of Halifax forwarded—but as Mr. Johnston no doubt forwarded a copy, as he had it open for inspection, he can now communicate to you the contents since he is up to all the secrets contained in that letter as also my application for justice to self and others, in that strong but friendly letter since forwarded to the Earl by me.

I hope from any inadvertency in his Lordship or Agency, that the illiterate people I gave possession to, will not be further threatened by law, or molested—by duresse they may be intimidated as formerly to sign any thing; and I further demand where such means have been taken that they be liberated, and overplus money extorted from them be returned. I also inform you that the young men capable of bearing arms in the fur country of Upper Canada were entitled to 100 acres of good land when they came upon certain conditions; I wish and beg of you to lay out a block of such land for them before the sale of the property; if you molest by law those in possession and who are willing to pay or have already paid the stipulated price, I must appear without Barratry very publicly as I verbally told you at Macmillan's on Flat-River; and making them sign by fear is worse than law. I cannot allow my word or writing to be ingulphed or triturated to nothing by any man's will, cunning or power, while I have actually pledged myself by authority of the Right Hon. the Earl of Selkirk,—"The laws ought to be the eyes of Princes and (Nobles)" says Montesque, "when they disregard them, they sap their best friends and support, being only then dupes to avarice or traitors."—Beccario of Milan says, "The fortunate may hope for greater honors, but let him not therefore be less afraid than others of violating those conditions, on which he is exalted."

I hope you on his Lordship's account will weigh circumstances well before you withdraw his property and connection from this country, if he has not finally accomplished *his object* in coming, he only by this step exposes himself more than if he never entered it.—His word of honor is adequate to a common affidavit, and I hope his writing will be equally binding. I have this with multiplied corroborations under his hand and that of others, along with many posterior evasions of equal import; a sight of both as above is at your service to prevent your doing amiss; none of his Attornies can take advantage of his errors or their own, but if you have his instructions as others had to elude me, I shall regret it as his honor has no where a better field for display than in the wilds of British America, where we cannot easily upon all occasions have the protection of ordinary law:—I would rather his memory to be refreshed by his own reflection than by me, but it is necessary it should be done. By repeated applications to him and agents, I have exonorated myself. At home the laws are not like cobwebs to catch the small but also the great flies when they flutter in their faces; and God be thanked Britain is not yet what Jugurtha called Rome, a little before the loss of its liberty, "O venal city if thou couldst find a purchaser." His Lordship says he lost money here, but if he missed his promise before his money, we need not wonder that he should lose a great deal more by the guzzling of Agency, an infectious disease in this Island, where in the words of Sully, "no man is a Hero to his valet de chambre." He lost nothing by the people who have paid him and his agents their freight, with six times the amount of his out-lays, tho' they would have starved the first year were it not for me. He hath acquired at home the reputation of doing great good here; but this arose from his sophistical publication corroborated by flattering and false letters sent home on purpose by people overawed by his presence and entangled in the net of his speculations.—The gloss thereby given his conduct, while Canada his main object was kept out of sight, enabled agents hired and employed on purpose to pour fresh swarms here while those brought in the first vessels were tossed about through America, except a few I protected by partially stopping mischief, &c. as can be proven beyond the power of contradiction by facts and writing, for which I hold myself responsible; and that by an induction of particulars well known here. some of those now after spending their labour and improving farms will be set adrift when his Lordships collossal influence be withdrawn from this Province and the loyalists can recover legally their own farms according to their prior deeds under the great seal of the Province.—I call also for indemnification or security to those people whose cases will otherwise come to the foot of the Throne.

Since in the extreme necessity of the case, I appeal to you for justice for self and people, while you have it in your power, unless interdicted by private instructions. I trust and hope no word which I have, or shall write in this letter, to be considered as a wish on my part to be disrespectful to his rank; the dignity of which it is incumbent upon himself, me, and others to support by our hitherto well equipoised Constitution. This appeal is now necessary since by the public advertisement in your name, and a mercantile house in Nova-Scotia, the property may be suddenly sold elsewhere, and his Lordship taken out of our reach and province, while the people involved in unjust debts may also be conveyed with the soil as *adstricti glebæ*.

When a person as his Lordship unconnected by birth or education with the Highlanders of Scotland, honors them and the wilds of America with his presence; his rank is like a letter of credit from his Majesty and copeers to the loyal mountaineers for a new chief and new territory, who will fulfil in the new world whatever he hath promised in the old. This confidence should not be lost since it promotes the public weal, forms a strong cement in the British Constitution, and no bad link between the mother country and its cis-Atlantic children, and as this country, Canada, Nova-Scotia, Cape Breton, with this side of New-Brunswick swarm with the Highlanders an English or Scots Peer can never fail in friends or respect while he keeps faith with them in these regions. In August 1803, his Lordship's affability with a liquid smile and shaking hands with those I instigated to emigrate, by his desire, was at first like to cost me dear, when he failed in his promises; but next year 1804, when he returned from the tragical scene in Canada it required some address in me to keep him from the grossest insults when they found out he was more influenced by shuffling convenience than the confidence reposed in his promises.—I am macerated in property and constitution in order to keep some faith with the people; I ought to be better treated by him, as no man ever covered a retreat with more address than I did Lordship's in 1803 from Scotland: and since that time I defended his honor involved with my own integrity, while I had an arrow in my quiver or a chance of reclaiming him to a sense of his case and mine: unless you literally and directly fulfil his promises to such as did not fly from the tenor of

former threats, I must appeal to the world against the enormity of proceedings--I will take facts with long suffering as my evidence and apology to mankind against him who hath sacrificed me and many more to his ambitious views. Pinching necessity, weeping humanity, and common sense, tender me their advocation: the tribunals of Justice, which guard titles, dignities and escutchens, ought to disentangle me; if not, ultimately the British Senators will not be silent Spectators of my case, unless you fulfil what his Lordship ought, and that without any other evasion than the last 16 years in which from the steps, (tho' delicate) I have taken all along, neither duresse or prescription can operate in his Lordship's favour. His superior rank, riches and abilities, will in this unequal and long contest become the levers of truth in my feeble hands; while his travels, writings and speculations will furnish wings to publicity.

At a time when a severe stroke of Providence affects me in the death of a promising son, my companion, I am sorry to be troubled by others or to trouble you with this extraordinary but requisite letter. I assure you I have a good opinion of you though a stranger, and I have a very high one of the sturdy morality and good sense of Judge Stewart who appointed you, but as I am situated, knowing the ingenuity of the noble Earl at Chess, and experienced him for years so intent upon his game as to be deaf to my prayers, (while he is powerful, intelligent and active,) you will excuse me,---those who judge from their own examination shall ultimately make some allowance for our conduct both, as I sincerely wish you to make for me in the mean time.

I am Sir, your most obedient,
and most humble servant,
ANGUS M'AULAY.

To Mr. Saml. P. Fairbanks,
Agent to the Right Hon. the
Earl of Selkirk.

LONDON,

Sept. 18.

A letter from Plymouth, dated on Thursday, says:---"Mr. Thornton our new Minister to the Court of Brazil, arrived at Wikley's Hotel last night, where he had been expected for some days. This morning he embarked on board the Superb, Commodore Sir Thomas Hardy, under a salute, and immediately got under weigh, accompanied by the Vengeur, Captain Maitland, and the Hyperion, Capt. Scarle. The latter ship is to make the best of her way to Madeira, for the purpose of taking in a supply of wine for the whole of the squadron, whose destination and object are a scene of mystery. Sir T. Hardy it is stated, sails with sealed orders, which are not to be opened till he reaches a certain latitude. Each ship is in fine fighting trim, being put upon the full war establishment, both as to seamen and mariners, with an extra supply of stores. This at a period of profound peace, bespeaks not only a long and active service but at a distant station."

Sept. 19.

Signs of the Times.—The collegiate church at Manchester has lately exhibited a singular appearance on the Sunday. the soldiers who attend it having their fire-arms, with the bayonets fixed.

GREENOCK, Sept. 21.

Extract of a letter from a Glasgow gentleman at Hamburgh, dated 27th August, 1819:---"You will likely hear of the riots between the Christians and Jews in this place, which are really serious. The Christian inhabitants of Hamburgh appear determined to take from the Jews much of the power they have acquired from the French times; they appear even resolved to drive them entirely away from Hamburgh. These disturbances have continued since Heckscher's singular behaviour at Pyrmont was known here. This Heckscher, who is a very rich Jew banker at Hamburgh, you must have heard, was detected in stealing watches from a Jeweller's shop. The Jews did not venture upon the Exchange yesterday, and many were not there to day. All the respectable Jews have gone to Altona to reside. The Senate have been compelled to put the town under martial law; and if six people are found on the streets together after nine o'clock, they are liable to be fired at. These riots do not appear confined to Hamburgh, but seem general in many of the German States. It looks as if the days of persecuting these now miserable creatures were not fully completed. You have had no opportunities of seeing Jews upon the Continent. Their appearance, and every circumstance connected with their character, is the greatest proof that now exits of the authenticity of sacred writ."

Sept. 28.

A Glasgow paper of yesterday contains the following paragraph, under the Carlisle head:---"The *Ultra-Radicals* of this place continue their DRILLING without intermission; and, indeed, in the most open and unreserved manner. On Sunday last, they were viewed by several persons *exercising* in the neighbourhood; and went through their evolutions, it is said, with a precision not to be exceeded by Regular troops. It is said that their strength in this quarter consists of three divisions of 800 men each; most of whom have seen service, either as regulars, militia, or volunteers. A strict look-out is kept at the castle, where some thousand stand of arms are deposited, with great quantities of ammunition and military stores.

United States of America.

BOSTON, October 30.

FROM RIO DE LA PLATA.

The Buenos Ayrean Gazettes confirm the intelligence, that Lord Cochrane has been compelled to raise the blockade of Callao, urged thereto, by the necessity of obtaining water and provisions!!

Dreadful Earthquake. On the 3d, 4th, and 11th of April, 1819, the city of Copiapo, in Chili; 140 miles N. N. W. of Rioja, and 490 miles N. by E. of Valparaiso, was destroyed by Earthquake; the inhabitants only having time to save their lives by flying into the country.

Lord Cochrane had sailed for the Port of Paita, to capture a convoy which has taken shelter there, and which had a treasure on board estimated at two millions of dollars. The convoy is escorted by the Spanish frigate Cleopatra.

Lima is in such a state of fermentation that 4000 men landed there would be more than sufficient to overturn the Vice-Regal power, and forever crush the hopes of Spain.

The last Montreal Herald says, "Among the occurrences of the day, we find Lt. Gen. Scott, Col. House, and some others belonging to the United States army passed through the city, on their way to New-York from Sackett's Harbour. This is rather a curious route; we hope "these be true men and no spies."

We should not be surprized to find (says the National Intelligencer) that the British governmedt has taken, substantially, such a ground as this: that, if the Treaty for the cession of Florida to the United States should be ratified it would be expected that, either with or without an equivalent, the Island of Cuba would be put into the hands of Great-Britain. Now, the King of Spain, whose capacity and spirit seem to be rather under rated by most of us, willing as he might be to part with the barren foil of Florida, which has never yielded to Spain any thing but trouble, cannot consent to part so readily with Cuba, the key to all his South American possessions. Suppose he should refuse to *give* it, would Great Britain *take* it? If he refuse to ratify the Treaty with us, and we take possession of Florida, will Great-Britain take Cuba, whether Spain will or not? These are questions on which we should like to see the confidential instructions to "Lord Henry Wellesley," at Madrid.

HALIFAX, Nov. 9.

The marriage of the Princess JOSEPHINE of SAXONY with the KING of SPAIN was celebrated on the 28th August by procuration. The new Queen set out almost immediately afterwards for Spain.

Private Secretary's Office,
October 26, 1819.

NOTICE

To Ferrymen, Pilots, Ballast Masters. Harbour Masters, and Surveyors of Lumber.

PERSONS holding the above situations are desired to send to the Office of the Private Secretary the date of their appointments, and by whom appointed, on or before the 30th of November next, preparatory to a general List of the same being published.

HECTOR HARVEST,
Acting Private Secty.

A few copies of the Laws of this Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

Charlotte-Town,
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1819.

By the Mail which arrived on Wednesday night laſt from Pictou, Halifax Papers have been received at this Office to the 13th inſt. Their articles from London via the U. States, are to the 1ſt Oct. and chiefly embrace the alarming conſequences of diſaffection in various parts of the mother country.

A deſtructive Fire occured in the Naval Hoſpital at Halifax, on the 10th inſt. which was entirely conſumed. The value of the property loſt is eſtimated at £12,000.

By accounts received at New-York, from London to the 1ſt ult. it appears the brave and venerable Marſhal BLUCHER, died in Sileſia on the 12th September.—*Aca. Recorder.*

In a preceding page of this Paper, we lay before our readers a Letter from *Angus M'Aulay*, Eſq. (Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Colony) to Mr. Fairbanks, a newly appointed Land Agent to the Earl of Selkirk, touching upon the ſubject of a former Highland ſpeculation. It is a well known fact in this Country, that Dr. M'Aulay has always been a ſturdy champion and ſtickler for the juſt ſupport of his countrymen in their bargains for land, and ſettlement; and we have every reaſon and ground to hope, and truſt, that no unfair means will be uſed to injure a Settlement of Emigrants which followed him to this Country and which by his management has become one of the moſt flouriſhing in the Iſland.

MARRIED. On the 18th inst. by the Revd. Theophilus Desbrisay, HECTOR HARVEST, Esq. of Shepperton, in the County of Middlesex, (England,) to SUSANNAH ELIZABETH, third daughter of His Excellency Lt. Gov. SMITH.

DIED. Lately at Miramichie, of the Typhus Fever, Mr. THEOPHILUS CLARK, aged 21 years, son of Mrs. Clark of this Town.

Last Evening at his House at Cove-Head, JAMES CURTIS, Esq. one of the Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court of this Island.

Notice.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late THOMAS BARRACLOUGH, late of Bay Fortune, Mariner, deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested within Twelve Calendar Months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

William Cooper,
Administrator.

Bay Fortune, Nov. 16, 1819.

For ſale,

THAT valuable Freehold Property situated on the banks of Wilmot River, containing 500 acres of excellent Land, 50 of which is in a high state of cultivation, has a very commodious Dwelling on it known by the name of

Bedeque-Houſe,

also good Stores and Wharf, is a good situation for Business being nearly in the centre of the Island, and one of its best Harbours for Shipping,—for particular apply to the Subscribet on the Premises.

Alexander Campbell.

Bedeque House, January 17.

J. AND W. POPE,

HAVE just received by the Nymph and London, from London and Plymouth, the following choice assortment of British and Foreign Merchandizes, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms,

WOOLLENS,

consisting of superfines, fine, and second Cloths, Flannels, Cassimeres and Cassimere Shawls, Flushing for Coats,
Dowlas, Calicoes of various qualities,
Printed Cottons, choice patterns,
Bombazettes and Bombazeens,
Muslins of difft. breadths and qualities,
a general assortment of Hosiery,
Ladies Beaver and Chip Bonnets,
Ribbons, Ladies Swansdown Tippetts,
Fur-binding for Tippetts,
Gentlemens Beaver Hats, Mens coarse do
Striped Cotton Shirts, Tapes and Buttons
Twists and Silks, Threads,
Kidminster and Scotch Carpeting,
Hessian and Wellington Boots,
Mens strong and fine Shoes, Ladies do.
Saddles and Bridles of the first quality,
Spelling and Memorandum Books,
Writing Paper, Ink Powder, &c.

HARDWARE,

consisting of HL and butt Hinges,
Locks, Knives and Forks,
Pen and Pocket Knives, Steel,
Bolt and Bar Iron, Blacksmith's Bellows,
Sledges, Hand-hammers,
Anchors of different weights,
Hooks and Thimbles, &c.
Cod, dip, and Mackerel Lines,
Prime new laid Cables for Schooners,
Soap and Candles, Rum of a good quality,
Teas, Sugar and Treacle,
Also, an excellent assortment of Fruit, consisting of Barcelona Nuts,
Scicillian Walnuts, Soft-shell Almonds,
Malaga Figs, Bloom Raisins, &c.

N. B. Sugar and Soap in quantities answerable to Country Dealers at the wholesale prices.

Charlotte-Town, October 15th, 1819.

FOR SALE,

FIVE Hundred Acres of good Freehold Land, fronting on Ellis or Grand River, Richmond Bay, commodiously situated for Trade or Ship Building, &c. 100 acres of said Land is in a good state of improvement and cuts some considerable quantity of Hay, there is also on the Premises a snug House 18 feet square, and good Stables, it is well supplied with water,—for further particulars apply to Mr. Alexander Cameron, Lot 16, or Mr. John Le Page Charlotte-Town.

Richmond Bay, June 29th, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Perſons having any legal demands againſt the Eſtate of RANALD M'DONNELL, late Town Major, deceaſed, are requeſted to render the ſame to the Subſcriber duly atteſted within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

Lemuel Cambridge,
Adminiſtrator.

Charlotte-Town, June 12, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons in this Island who stand indebted unto Mr. John Cambridge, are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, who is empowered to recover and give legal discharges for the same.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills May 17th, 1819.

Reward

TWENTY POUNDS STERLING.

WHEREAS on Tuesday the Twenty-Fourth of August last, a felonious and violent assault was committed upon the Person of the late Edward Abell, Esq. of Bay Fortune, by one PATRICK PIERCE, by mortally wounding him the said Edward Abell, in the body with a fixed bayonet, of which wound the said Edward Abell languished and died on the 28th of the said Month, and whereas the said Murderer has absconded and as yet has eludued the search made for him, by order of the Magistrates of the above named Settlement. A Reward of Twenty Pounds Sterling is hereby offered for the apprehension of the said PATRICK PIERCE, and lodging him in the Gaol of Charlotte-Town, the said Reward to paid on conviction of the Offender. And all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other Persons are enjoined to use their utmost vigilance in apprehending the said PATRICK PIERCE. And all Masters of Vessels and other Persons leaving this Island are warned to be particularly careful to keep a watchful eye that the said PIERCE is not suffered to make his escape on board of any Boat or Vessel, but should he be discovered in attempting so to do, that he be immediately arrested and placed in the custody of the nearest Magistrate.

The following is a description of the Person of the Offender,

5 feet 6 inches in highth, dark eyes, fair complexion, dark hair, and about 30 years old.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council,
FADE GOFF, D. C. C.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town,
September 7th, 1819.

TIMBER.

THE undersigned being duly authorised by Power of Attorney from Stephen Sullivan, Esq. to prevent any Person or Persons whatever from cutting, removing or carrying away any Timber from the Lands of the said Stephen Sullivan, Esq. being Lots or Townships No. 9, 16, 22, 61, and also to bring to account or prosecute all such person or persons as have been or may be guilty of the same. Notice is hereby given, that whoever shall be found offending will be punished with the utmost rigor of the Law, and for the better discovery of all sueh, the undersigned will reward any Person who may give information so that the Offender or Offenders may be brought to justice.

SAMUEL S. HILL,
Attorney for the above purpose to Stephen Sullivan, Esq.

Lewis Town, 9th August, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Perſons having legal demands againſt the Eſtate of the late General EDMUND FANNING, L. L. D. deceaſed, are requeſted to render them duly atteſted within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment.

By order of the Executrixes,
Samuel Nelson,
their Attorney.

Charlotte-Town, August 6th, 1819.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1819. No. 26.

[15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, passed in the thirty-fifth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act for ascertaining the Standard of Weights and Measures in this Island," It is enacted, that from and after the publication of said Act that all Weights and Measures used in this Island shall be according to the standard of the Exchequer of England: And that the Public Treasurer of this Island, as soon as may be, shall procure a set of Weights and Measures, long, liquid, and dry, and a set of Weights and Scales, and until such Weights and Measures arrive, the Weights and Measures used at Charlotte-Town shall be the standard.

And Whereas in pursuance of said Act, a set of Weights and Measures conformable to the standard of the Exchequer of England have been ordered and are now arrived. I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, publicly notifying, that within One Month after the date of the Public Treasurer's notification of the arrival of the said Standard Weights and Measures, that the several provisions of the said Act referring thereto will be in full force.

And I hereby strictly require and command all Persons selling by Weights and Measures within this Island, and all others whom it shall or may concern, to govern themselves in strict conformity to the provisions in the said Act contained in having their Weights and Measures assayed by the Officer appointed, or speedily to be appointed, for the County in which they respectively reside, and in all other matters and things which the said Act requires.

And I do hereby further publicly notify that all Liquids, and other articles, sold within this Island by Measure, shall in future be sold by the Winchester Measure and no other. Wines and Spirits only excepted.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Twenty-second day of June one thousand eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provl. Secry.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Despatch dated Downing-Street, Eleventh of May last has been received by me from the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst. And Whereas the House of Assembly stands prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-first day of September next, it is, under existing circumstances considered expedient, that the nature of such Despatch should be made known with as little delay as may be to the Inhabitants of this Island at large.

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council to publish an extract therefrom which is as follows:

"In reply to the Address of the Assembly communicated in your Despatch No. 181, you will consider yourself authorised to acquaint them, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent sees no reason to make any alteration in the existing Constitution of the Colony, nor to sanction any change in the forms which are now observed, as to the appropriation of the Colonial Revenue; nor does his Royal Highness entertain any doubt, but that if the means which the Legislature under its present Constitution possesses are properly employed, the Island will at no distant period attain an equal degree of improvement and prosperity with the neighbouring Province of Nova-Scotia.

(Signed) "BATHURST."

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this twenty-fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Acting Colonial Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of RANALD M'DONNELL, late Town Major, deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Lemuel Cambridge,
Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, June 12, 1819.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands prorogued to Tuesday the Nineteenth day of October instant.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Twenty-fifth day of January next, of which all persons concerned are required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Sixth day of October one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Act. Col. Sec'y.*

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a Despatch addressed to me by the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, dated Downing-Street, April 7, 1819, it is announced that a Convention has been agreed upon and ratified between his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and the United States of America, by which Convention it is declared, that the Fishermen of the United States are excluded from fishing within three Marine Miles of any part of the Coasts of his Majesty's Dominions in North America, with the exception of the Magdaline Islands, and of those parts of Newfoundland and Labrador, which are particularly described in the first article of said Convention: And that their right to dry and cure fish is also limited to the unsettled Bays, Harbours and Creeks on the Southern Coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, and that part of the Coast of Labrador on which they have under such Convention a right of fishery.

I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation publicly signifying that if any Vessels or subjects of the United States be found fishing or preparing to fish within three marine miles of any part of the coasts of this Island, or shall attempt to use any part of the coast of this Colony for drying and curing fish or for other purposes connected with the fishery, that the most prompt measures will be taken for enforcing a due adherence on their parts to the stipulations contained in the said Convention

And I do hereby call upon all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and others his Majesty's Officers and loyal Subjects within this Colony to be aiding and assisting in giving the necessary information against all such Persons who may be found acting in violation of the provisions of the said Convention. At the same time observing that Vessels and Inhabitants of the United States may be admitted to enter Bays or Harbours for the purpose of shelter; and of repairing Damages, of purchasing Wood; and of obtaining Water, but for no other purposes whatever, on the contrary every necessary restriction is to take place to prevent their taking, drying, or curing Fish therein, or in any way abusing the privileges specified:

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the 59th year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
Fade Goff, Deputy Provl. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Private Secretary Office, Charlotte-Town, Sept. 27, 1819.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint J. E. CARMICHAEL, Esq. to act as Colonial Secretary, Registrar, and Clerk of the Council, *vice* Colonel the Honorable Thomas Desbrisay, deceased, and HECTOR HARVEST, Esq. to act as Private Secretary until further notice.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of taking on Lease any Farms of Tracts of Land situate on the property of Mr. John Cambridge, within this Island, will please apply for particulars to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to Let the same.

The extensive Tracts of unsettled Lands, being part of the Real Estate of the said John Cambridge, in this Colony, deserve particular attention from new Settlers, who are invited to make speedy application to me, from whom they will receive very liberal encouragement and every requisite information.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills, May 11th, 1819.

To be disposed of,

IN Darnly Bason, Richmond Bay, a compleat FARM, containing one hundred and fifty acres of Land, one hundred of which is clear,—there is a good House containing 8 rooms and a cellar; Barn capable of containing 20 head of Cattle; Stable for 3 horses; Pig-houses, &c. a good well and house thereon, the whole of which have been recently built,—the Stock also may be taken, for further particulars enquire of Mr. Davies Charlotte-Town or of the Proprietor on the Premises.

Richard Yates.

April 28.

Prince Edward Island, Treasurer's Office, Charlotte-Town, 16th June, 1819.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, Public Notice is hereby given that a complete set of

Standard Weights and Measures,

has this day arrived, and is at present deposited in the Court-House.

Robert Gray.

To be sold by Private Contract,

(The Proprietor intending to retire from his present line of Business.)

THAT well established property called the *Wellington Hotel*, with Out-Buildings, situate immediately opposite the Premises of the late General Fanning in Charlotte-Town. On the ground Floor is a large Apartment properly fitted up for a Store, with Counting-House, &c. in it; there is also on this Floor 7 convenient Rooms, and on the second Floor are nine Apartments including a large Dining Room, which commands a full view of the Town and Harbour.

Also, the Garden adjoining the said Premises comprising the extent of two Town Lots, including the scite of the Buildings, &c. thereon, the Garden is well stocked with excellent Fruit Trees, and the soil is in good condition.

The terms of payment will be made easy, and full particulars may be known by speedy application to the Proprietor on the Premises.

JOHN HOWELL.

Charlotte-Town, Sept. 18, 1819.

Colonial Secretary's Office, October 14, 1819.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor was this day pleased to insert the name of JOHN MURRAY, Esq. (late Major in the 73d Regt. of Foot, now of Lot 15,) in the Commission of the Peace.

J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Notice.

ALL Persons in this Island who stand indebted unto Mr. John Cambridge, are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, who is empowered to recover and give legal discharges for the same.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills May 11th, 1819.

FEMALE REFORMING SOCIETY OF STOCKPORT.

(From a Manchester Paper.)

On Monday evening, 19th ult. the ſecond meeting of the members of this inſtitution took place in the large room at the Windmill, in Stockport, when Mrs. Stewart moved that Mrs. Hallworth be Preſident; ſhe knew from her well tried principles, that ſhe was the moſt proper perſon of any other ſhe could propoſe; her acquirements duly qualified her for the office, and if accepted, ſhe was conſcious ſhe would give every ſatisfaction.

Mrs. Hodgſon ſeconded the motion, when it was immediately put and unanimously carried.

Mrs. Hallworth accepted the honor they had done her with becoming modeſty; ſhe then addreſſed the aſſembly:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—Before we proceed into the buſineſs of the evening, I deſire that the gentlemen will withdraw; it is not done with a view to tranſact any thing of a ſecret nature, for it is commonly ſaid that women can keep no ſecrets, but merely with a view that if in our debates (for it is ſomething new for women to turn political orators), we ſhould for want of knowledge make any blunders, we ſhould be laughed at, to prevent which we ſhould prefer being by ourſelves." [Their male brethren immediately obeyed, and ſhe proceeded on.]

"Ladies, you have this evening placed me in a ſituation which I never occupied before. I kindly thank you for the honor you have done me, but cannot help obſerving, that I am a very unfit perſon for the office; but as you have placed me here to protect order and peace, I will perform the task as well as I am able. I aſſure you that I am determined to dedicate to liberty, my heart, my body, yea, my very life."—*(Unbounded applause with cries of "Liberty.")*—"I am young, but ladies, as young as I am, I can aſſure you that the Borough villians have furniſhed me with ſuch a woeful life of wretched experience, that I can feel for myſelf, and equally with myſelf feel for my injured plundered country-women. This feeling is ſo acute, that an eternal war is waged betwixt us, which will never end but in the emancipation of a diſtreſſed and overburthened people from ſlavery to liberty. *(Reiterated applause.)*—Theſe are ſentiments I imbibed when almoſt a child, and as I grow older, the grumbling ſpirit grows ſtronger.—*(Laughter.)*—I thank you, ladies, for your kind attention, but aſſure you I do not look for your applauſes. Applaud me not; it cannot pleaſe me, for I conſider it my duty to uſe every ability in the cauſe without receiving any reward at all for my weak endeavours. It is a good cauſe, it is the cauſe of God—for it is the cauſe of the people, and the voice of the people is the voice of God: we are therefore ſure to triumph. Seeing, then, that it is the common cauſe, let us all unite, and never ceaſe from perſevering in a cauſe ſo juſt and holy, until we fully poſſeſs thoſe conſtitutional liberties and priviliges which are the birth-right of every Engliſh man and woman."

The cloſe of this ſpeech was followed by every demonſtration of applauſe.

We are ſorry to ſay we could not learn the name of the lady who next addreſſed the aſſembly: ſhe ſpoke nearly to the following effect;

"Mrs. Preſident and Ladies, I conſider it a piece of the greateſt abſurdity and preſumption in me to attempt ſaying any thing, after hearing ſuch a diſplay of female eloquence from the chair, in conſideration of which I will not detain you long, but briefly ſtate what I have to ſay in conjunction with my worthy ſiſter. I will act: it is a good cauſe, I affirm it in the moſt poſitive terms; it is the common cauſe, and a cauſe that only requires a little more attention paid to it, to make it victorious—yes! the cauſe of liberty certainly muſt be from God, and if from Him, who can ſtand againſt Him? "If God is for us, who can be againſt us." Then hail, ſweet Liberty—expand thy virtues into the breaſt of every female in this once happy land! let ſacrifices be made in every town and village in the kingdom unto thee, that thou may once more take thy empire in the breaſts of a brave but enſlaved people. *(Apptause.)* I underſtand that the intention of this union is to co-operate with other unions for the general cauſe, and to give relief to incarcerated victims who are ſuffering and are likely to ſuffer. I need not ſay that it is to be feared you will have to look to our worthy, patriotic, and brave friend, the Rev. Joſeph Harriſon, who, it is ſaid, has a Bill found againſt him for doing, the devils themſelves do not know what, at the laſt Stockport meeting." As ſoon as Mr. Harriſon's name was mentioned, an involuntary torrent of tears was the event. After a few moments of profound ſilence, cries of "Harriſon and Liberty for ever!" proceeded from every part of the room.

The buſineſs then proceeded on with the laſt ſpeaker moving, "That the female Union co-operate with their male brethren in relieving thoſe unfortunate individuals now confined in Cheſtercaſtle, Meſſrs. Bagguely, Johnſton, and Drummond; and all who may in future be incarcerated for advocating the cauſe of the people," which was unanimously carried.

Miſs Whalley addreſſed the meeting as follows;—

"Mrs. Preſident and Siſters, I love liberty, and hate ſlavery; I know too truly the horrors of the one, and the virtues of the other. If a Borough-monger were to come to Stockport, and be compelled to weave for his living, he would more impatiently, when he ſaw he could get nothing more than a meſs of pottage for his labour, cry out for liberty and reform! as well as thoſe who are called the incorrigible ſwine, the diſaffected, and the lower orders. I will not detain you; I have only to ſay, that I could wiſh us to have a cap of liberty, and preſent it at the next public meeting, as ours ſiſters at Blackburn did at theirs; and that we form the determination to bring it victoriouſly back again, or loſe our lives in its defence."

The following perſons were properly elected to act as committee for the Union:

Miſs Goodier, Miſs Knowles, Miſs Lowe, Mrs. Hodgſon, Miſs Whalley, Mrs. Kenworthy, Mrs. Rhodes, Miſs Longſon, Miſs Johnſtone, Mrs. Stewart, ſecretary; Mrs. Hambleton, treaſurer.

A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. Lawton, grocer, Hillgate; and to Mr. Sanderſon, ſhoe-dealer, oppoſite Bulkeley Arms Inn, Stockport, for voluntarily ſtepping forward to give bail for Sir Charles Wolſely, Bart.—Carried by univerſal acclamation of "Wolſely and Liberty!"

A vote of thanks was then paſſed to thoſe ſeven patriotic individuals, who have tendered themſelves to come forward to give bail for our worthy friend the Rev. Joſeph Harriſon.—Carried by unbounded acclamation of "Harriſon for ever!"

A vote of thanks was then propoſed to their worthy Preſidenteſs, which was carried in the uſual way by acclamation.

The Preſidenteſs then replied—"Ladies, I do aſſure you, you have ſo wounded me by the kind attention you have honored me with, that the load overwhelms me with ſuch a ſenſe of obligation, that I cannot expreſs my thanks. Suffice it to ſay, that this mark of eſteem I will ever dearly cheriſh in my heart. I can only ſay that it will be a freſh ſtimulus to ſpur me on with greater avidity in the common cauſe. Go peaceably home, for fear of furniſhing the Boroughmongers with materials for another *green bag*. A plot is what they are (as Cobbet obſerves) dying for; and the only plan to fruſtrate their helliſh wiſh, is to act couſtitutionally in all your undertakings."

The meeting then diſperſed about half paſt ten o'clock, highly pleaſed with the proceedings of the evening.

With reference to the above meeting it may be not be amiſs to quote the following anecdote:—In the year 1547 a proclamation was iſſued by Henry VIII commanding "that *women* ſhould not meet together to *babble* and *talk*; and that all *men* ſhould keep their *wives* in their houſes."

The *Manchester Female Reforming Society* has alſo publiſhed an addreſs to the "wives, mothers, ſiſters, and daughters, of the higher and middling claſſes of ſociety, bitterly inveighing againſt the Borough-mongers, as the authors of all the calamities which have befallen the country," and concluding as follows: "Remember that all good men were reformers in every age of the world. Noah was a reformer; he warned people of their danger, but they paid no attention to him. Lot did in like manner, but the deluded people laughed him to ſcorn; the conſequence was, they were deſtroyed. All the prophets were reformers, and alſo the Apoſtles; ſo was the great founder of Chriſtianity—he was the greateſt reformer of all; and if Jeſus Chriſt himſelf was to come on the earth again, and perſiſt againſt the

Church and State in the ſame manner he did againſt the Jewiſh and Heathen nations, his life would aſſuredly be ſacrificed by the relentleſs hands of the Borough Judaſes; for corruption, tyranny, and injuſtice, have reached their ſummit, and the bitter cup of oppreſſion is now full to the brim."

SPAIN.

The following is a very intereſting article, and drawn up with great truth:

"Since the time when Ferdinand and Iſabella began to create in Spain a military marine, it never has been in ſo deplorable a ſtate as it is at this moment. In order to form an exact idea of the ſtate of things, we muſt go back to the year 1796, when King Charles IV. had the inconceivable weakneſs to conclude an offenſive and defenſive Alliance with the French Republic; it is from that inſtant that all the misfortunes of our Navy are to be dated. It was then compoſed of 85 ſhips of the line, of which 30 carried from 80 to 130 guns. Sixty were actually in commiſſion, and moſt of the reſt capable of being repaired. The infantry of the marine conſiſted of 12 battalions, each of 1000 men; and the artillery of 20 brigades, making 3000 men effective. The three military poſts of Cadiz, Carthagena and Ferrol, had immenſe docks, arſenals and magazines, amply furniſhed with every thing neceſſary for the ſervice of the Navy. Thoſe of La Carraca, in particular, are admired by all ſtrangers who viſit them. Our alliance with France, and the unjuſt invaſion, which was one of the fatal conſequences of it, have deſtroyed every thing. Our Navy has been annihilated, our arſenals are empty, and there is not timber in the arſenals ſufficient to build four ſhips of war. The infantry and artillery of the marine have been employed in the defence of the country, and nothing remains of theſe fine corps but the miſerable wrecks. The department of Ferrol received from Navarre excellent oak timber for the Navy; thoſe of Cadiz and Carthagena found the ſame reſource in the four kingdoms of Andaluſia: now thoſe fine foreſts may be ſaid to be annihilated. The Iſland of Cuba furniſhed a great quantity of cedar, which was employed at La Carraca. This reſource has now failed, becauſe we have not the means of conveyance; and the privateers who infeſt the ſeas, render it more difficult. On the other hand, the Dutch brought us from the North, maſts, hemp and other articles. Theſe arrivals have become very rare. Thus, by a ſeries of unhappy circumſtances, the Spaniſh navy is in a ſtate of ruin, which it will be very difficult ever to repair. Hence the Government has been obliged to apply to Ruſſia for ſome veſſels, for the great expedition. Unhappily this aſſiſtance has not anſwered the expectations that was formed of it; theſe veſſels in ſpite of all the repairs they have undergone, are very ill built. Such are the cauſes which have delayed for above a year the departure of the grand expedition for South America. Poſterity will hardly believe, that the armament of a ſquadron has coſt more trouble, labour and embaraſſment, than would have ſuffered 20 years ago, to ſend fifty ſhips of the line and thirty frigates from our ports."

LONDON,

Oct. 2.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

Thurſday laſt being Michaelmas day, a Common-Hall was, according to ancient cuſtom, convened for the purpoſe of electing the Chief Magiſtrate of the city for the enſuing year. At the Common Hall, the Livery of London ſucceſsfully maintained their right to diſcuſs the proceedings at Mancheſter before the buſineſs of the day ſhould be taken into conſideration. This great point being eſtabliſhed, the Livery, in purſuance of previous arrangements, propoſed two popular candidates for the Mayoralty---Mr. Alderman Wood and Mr. Alderman Thorp. The Alderman next in rotation to the Chair was Mr. Alderman Magnay, who declined the honor of being a candidate—to him Alderman Brydges ſucceeded, and this Gentlemen the Court of Alderman ſelected as the perſon fit to fill the office of Lord Mayor. The ſhew of hands, however, was decidedly in favour of the two popular Candidates, and a poll being called for, there appeared at the cloſe of the day—

Alderman Thorp	-	799
Alderman Wood	-	791
Alderman Brydges	-	654

City Election.—Fourth day.—The ſtate of the poll at one o'clock this day was as follows:—

Brydges 1984, Thorp 1469, Wood 1456,

Tueſday Evening, 5th October.

At the cloſe of the Poll yeſterday at 5 o'clock, the numbers were

Brydges 2457, Thorp 1732, Wood 1715,

At 11 o'clock Alderman Brydges had polled 80 to Thorp's 17, and Wood's 14. At 12 o'clock, 155 to Thorp's 53, and Wood's 43; and the Poll ſtood thus at one:—

Brydges	215	Groſs Poll	2672
Thorp	97		1829
Wood	88		1803

Oct. 12.

A Council was held, yeſterday, at Carlton-Houſe, at which, it is underſtood that a Proclamation was ſigned for calling Parliament together on Thurſday, 23d November. We are glad, that the chief perſons of the country will thus have an opportunity of expreſſing their ſenſe of it's dangers; and we hope, that all, who feel them, will ſpeak out, not leaving party motives---if they ſhould ſtill be cheriſhed---to excite only the old intereſt and to be reproved by the mere energy of official debates.

From the London Gazette, Oct. 23.

Downing-Street, Oct. 20.—His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent has been graciouſly pleaſed in the name and on the behalf of his Majeſty to appoint Lieut. Gen. the Earl of DALHOUSIE, G. C. B. to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, and the Islands of Prince Edward, and Cape-Breton.—His Royal Highneſs has alſo been pleaſed to appoint Major-Gen. Sir JAMES KEMPT, G. C. B. to be Lieut. Governor of Nova-Scotia and its Dependencies.

4th

VICTORY OF THE PATRIOTS.

A Guyana Gazette of the 19th, and Letters from Tinidad to the 30th Sept. have been received here. By theſe we learn, that the Patriots in South America, had obtained a moſt complete victory over the Royaliſts at Bojaca on the 7th Auguſt. The following extract from the Bulletin of the liberating army of new Granada, with the annexed extract of a letter from Trinidad, from a a pretty correct ſummary of this brilliant achievement.

"All the enemy's army remained in our hands. General Barreyro, Commander in Chief of the army in New Granada, is a priſoner, and was taken in the field of battle by a ſoldier of the firſt Rifles, Pedro Martinez; the ſecond in command Colonel Ximenez is alſo a priſoner; almoſt all the Commanders and Majors of Corps, a multitude of inferior officers, and more than 1600 men are likewiſe taken, and moreover all their arms, ammunition, artillery, horſes, &c. Hardly 50 men eſcaped, and amongſt them ſome chiefs and officers of cavalry, who fled before the action was decided." *Bulletin.*

"*Trinidad, Sept 30.*

"I have ſeen letters three days later than the Bulletins, from Santa Fé, which mention that the gold and ſilver found in the military cheſt and in the Treaſury, amounts to near five millions of dollars. The action has been ſo deciſive, that the Royaliſt cauſe is conſidered loſt beyond all remedy. Five thouſand of the Royaliſt troops joined Bolivar, ſoon after the battle.—The Vice-Roy eſcaped with 50 horſe, and a troop was ſent in purſuit; it was generally thought he would be overtaken. Each Regiment of Spaniards under Bolivar was flanked by a Company of Britiſh ſoldiers—many of the Regiments were entirely officered by Britiſh. After the battle, Bolivar, invited the Royaliſt General to dinner, returned him his ſword and gave him his liberty on his Parole.

"N. B.—Moſt of the towns round Santa Fé have ſent in their ſubmiſſion."

Charlotte-Town,

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1819.

By the Mail which arrived laſt evening, we have received Halifax Papers to the 30th ult.—Their London dates by the Engliſh Packet are to the 23d October. We have made ſuch extracts from them as our limits will admit.

The Reform Meetings were ſtill unabated. Another Meeting was to take place at Manchester upon the 2d and another in London upon the 1st November. The ſame ſpirit of diſaffection has found its way to Ireland. The following inſcriptions have been chalked in legible characters on the walls of the city of Dublin.—"Be ſober. Be ſober and free."—"Sobriety and Reform.—Whiskey and Slavery"

"The man that wiſhes to be free,
"Muſt not use whiskey, wine or Tea."

The Radical Reformers have met with a moſt determined check at Glaſgow, and every means taken by the Magiſtrates to preſerve tranquility in that neighbourhood.

DIED. On Friday laſt, in the 24th year of his age, Mr. BENJAMIN JONES, Keeper of the Cross Keys, Public Houſe. His remains were interred on Sunday with Maſonic honors.

The Subfcriber,

INTENDING to commence Business in this Town, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has received from Liverpool and per the late arrivals from Halifax, a select assortment of GOODS, which he will sell cheap for cash, and will be exposed for sale in a few days at the New Store in Mr. Pippey's House, nearly opposite Mr. Davies'.

among which are

Fine and coarse Cloths, Waistcoatings,
Mens beaver and woollen Hats,
Ladies beaver Bonnets,
White Calicoes and Salempores,
Homespuns and Shirting Cottons,
Printed Cottons, Handkerchiefs,
Table Cloths, Flannels,
Lambs Wool and Worsted Stockings,
Cambric, jaconet, book & mulled Muslins
Ribbons, Threads, Tapes and Bobbins,
Dimity, Cotton and Linen Shirts,
Pen and pocket Knives, Scissors, Combs,
Writing Paper, Wool cards, Hinges,
Glass and Earthenware,
RUM, TEA and SUGAR,
Best Leaf Tobacco, Spanish Indigo,
Soap, Mould and dipt Candles,
Nails of different sizes, Screws & Brads,
Sheet Iron, Draw Knives,
Door, chest, drawer and pad-locks.

J. MACGREGOR.

Dec. 3d, 1819.

To be fold,

150 *Acres of Land at Vernon River,*

THIS desirable Farm cuts about 21 tons of Upland and 3 tons of Marsh Hay, and has about 60 acres of Land under fence, with an excellent Orchard, together with all the Farming Utensils, Stock, &c. consisting of

2 Horses and 7 Cows,
some young Cattle,
30 Sheep, and some Pigs, &c.

an indisputable Title can be given by applying to the Proprietor on the Premises, or to Mr. Joseph Robinson, sen. Charlotte-Town.

The whole will be sold very reasonable the Subscriber intending to leaving this Island next Spring.

James Laird.

Dec. 3d, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands againft the Eftate of the late Colonel THOMAS DESBRISAY, deceafed, are requefted to render them duly attefted within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all thofe indebted to the faid Eftate are requefted to make immediate payment to

Theophilus Desbrisay, sen.
Executor.

Charlotte-Town, November 20th, 1818.

TIMBER.

THE undersigned being duly authorised by Power of Attorney from Stephen Sullivan, Esq. to prevent any Person or Persons whatever from cutting, removing or carrying away any Timber from the Lands of the said Stephen Sullivan, Esq. being Lots or Townships No. 9, 16, 22, 61, and also to bring to account or prosecute all such person or persons as have been or may be guilty of the same. Notice is hereby given, that whoever shall be found offending will be punished with the utmost rigor of the Law, and for the better discovery of all sueh, the undersigned will reward any Person who may give information so that the Offender or Offenders may be brought to justice.

SAMUEL S. HILL,
Attorney for the above purpose
to Stephen Sullivan, Esq.

Lewis Town, 9th August, 1819.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Co-Partnership carried on by the Subscribers under the Firm of JOHN GAINSFORD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Donald M'Donald,
John Gainsford.

All Persons having any demands against the said concern are requested to send the same in for settlement; and those indebted to the said concern are requested to make immediate payment to

Donald M'Donald.

Charlotte-Town, August 2d, 1819.

John Gainsford,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal encouragement he met with, during his connection with Mr. Donald M'Donald begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town and Prince Edward Island in general, that he carries on Business at the same Store on his own account and has laid in a

Winter Supply,

suitable for the season, which he offers low for Cash or Produce, and hopes by integrity and attention to Business to merit a continuance of their support. Dec. 1.

Notice.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late THOMAS BARRACLOUGH, late of Bay Fortune, Mariner, deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested within Twelve Calendar Months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

William Cooper,
Administrator.

Bay Fortune, Nov. 16, 1819.

J. AND W. POPE,

HAVE just received by the Nymph and London, from London and Plymouth, the following choice assortment of British and Foreign Merchandizes, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms,

WOOLLENS,
consisting of superfines, fine, and second Cloths, Flannels, Cassimeres and Cassimere Shawls, Flushing for Coats,
Dowlas, Calicoes of various qualities,
Printed Cottons, choice patterns,
Bombazettes and Bombazeens,
Muslins of difft. breadths and qualities,
a general assortment of Hosiery,
Ladies Beaver and Chip Bonnets,
Ribbons, Ladies Swansdown Tippetts,
Fur-binding for Tippetts,
Gentlemens Beaver Hats, Mens coarse do
Striped Cotton Shirts, Tapes and Buttons
Twists and Silks, Threads,
Kidminster and Scotch Carpeting,
Hessian and Wellington Boots,
Mens strong and fine Shoes, Ladies do.
Saddles and Bridles of the first quality,
Spelling and Memorandum Books,
Writing Paper, Ink Powder, &c.

HARDWARE,
consisting of HL and butt Hinges,
Locks, Knives and Forks,
Pen and Pocket Knives, Steel,
Bolt and Bar Iron, Blacksmith's Bellows,
Sledges, Hand-hammers,
Anchors of different weights,
Hooks and Thimbles, &c.
Cod, dip, and Mackerel Lines,
Prime new laid Cables for Schooners,
Soap and Candles, Rum of a good quality,
Teas, Sugar and Treacle,
Also, an excellent assortment of Fruit, consisting of Barcelona Nuts,
Scicillian Walnuts, Soft-shell Almonds,
Malaga Figs, Bloom Raisins, &c.

N. B. Sugar and Soap in quantities answerable to Country Dealers at the wholesale prices.

Charlotte-Town, October 15th, 1819.

Reward

TWENTY POUNDS STERLING.

WHEREAS on Tuesday the Twenty-Fourth of August last, a felonious and violent assault was committed upon the Person of the late Edward Abell, Esq. of Bay Fortune, by one PATRICK PIERCE, by mortally wounding him the said Edward Abell, in the body with a fixed bayonet, of which wound the said Edward Abell languished and died on the 28th of the said Month, and whereas the said Murderer has absconded and as yet has eludued the search made for him, by order of the Magistrates of the above named Settlement. A Reward of Twenty Pounds Sterling is hereby offered for the apprehension of the said PATRICK PIERCE, and lodging him in the Gaol of Charlotte-Town, the said Reward to paid on conviction of the Offender. And all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other Persons are enjoined to use their utmost vigilance in apprehending the said PATRICK PIERCE. And all Masters of Vessels and other Persons leaving this Island are warned to be particularly careful to keep a watchful eye that the said PIERCE is not suffered to make his escape on board of any Boat or Vessel, but should he be discovered in attempting so to do, that he be immediately arrested and placed in the custody of the nearest Magistrate.

The following is a description of the Person of the Offender,

5 feet 6 inches in highth, dark eyes, fair complexion, dark hair, and about 30 years old.

By Order of His Excellency the
Lieut. Governor in Council,
FADE GOFF, D. C. C.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town,
September 7th, 1819.

FOR SALE,

FIVE Hundred Acres of good Freehold Land, fronting on Ellis or Grand River, Richmond Bay, commodiously situated for Trade or Ship Building, &c. 100 acres of said Land is in a good state of improvement and cuts some considerable quantity of Hay, there is also on the Premises a snug House 18 feet square, and good Stables, it is well supplied with water,—for further particulars apply to Mr. Alexander Cameron, Lot 16, or Mr. John Le Page Charlotte-Town.

Richmond Bay, June 29th, 1819.

For Sale,

THAT valuable Freehold Property situated on the banks of Wilmot River, containing 500 acres of excellent Land, 50 of which is in a high state of cultivation, has a very commodious Dwelling on it known by the name of

Bedeque-Houfe,

also good Stores and Wharf, is a good situation for Business being nearly in the centre of the Island, and one of its best Harbours for Shipping,—for particular apply to the Subscribet on the Premises.

Alexander Campbell.

Bedeque House, January 17.

COALS.

TWENTY Chaldrons of Coals may be had for cost and charges, by applying to

J. & T. Robinson.

August 16.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1819. No. 27.

15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, passed in the thirty-fifth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act for ascertaining the Standard of Weights and Measures in this Island," It is enacted, that from and after the publication of said Act that all Weights and Measures used in this Island shall be according to the standard of the Exchequer of England: And that the Public Treasurer of this Island, as soon as may be, shall procure a set of Weights and Measures, long, liquid, and dry, and a set of Weights and Scales, and until such Weights and Measures arrive, the Weights and Measures used at Charlotte-Town shall be the standard.

And Whereas in pursuance of said Act, a set of Weights and Measures conformable to the standard of the Exchequer of England have been ordered and are now arrived, I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, publicly notifying, that within One Month after the date of the Public Treasurer's notification of the arrival of the said Standard Weights and Measures, that the several provisions of the said Act referring thereto will be in full force.

And I hereby strictly require and command all Persons selling by Weights and Measures within this Island, and all others whom it shall or may concern, to govern themselves in strict conformity to the provisions in the said Act contained in having their Weights and Measures assayed by the Officer appointed, or speedily to be appointed, for the County in which they respectively reside, and in all other matters and things which the said Act requires.

And I do hereby further publicly notify that all Liquids, and other articles, sold within this Island by Measure, shall in future be sold by the Winchester Measure and no other. Wines and Spirits only excepted.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Twenty-second day of June one thousand eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provl. Secry.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Despatch dated Downing-Street, Eleventh of May last has been received by me from the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst. And Whereas the House of Assembly stands prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-first day of September next, it is, under existing circumstances considered expedient, that the nature of such Despatch should be made known with as little delay as may be to the Inhabitants of this Island at large.

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council to publish an extract therefrom which is as follows:

"In reply to the Address of the Assembly communicated in your Despatch No. 181, you will consider yourself authorised to acquaint them, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent sees no reason to make any alteration in the existing Constitution of the Colony, nor to sanction any change in the forms which are now observed, as to the appropriation of the Colonial Revenue; nor does his Royal Highness entertain any doubt, but that if the means which the Legislature under its present Constitution possesses are properly employed, the Island will at no distant period attain an equal degree of improvement and prosperity with the neighbouring Province of Nova-Scotia.

(Signed) "BATHURST."

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this twenty-fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Acting Colonial Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of RANALD M'DONNELL, late Town Major, deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Lemuel Cambridge,
Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, June 12, 1819.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands prorogued to Tuesday the Nineteenth day of October instant.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Twenty-fifth day of January next, of which all persons concerned are required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Sixth day of October one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Act. Col. Sec'y.*

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a Despatch addressed to me by the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, dated Downing-Street, April 7, 1819, it is announced that a Convention has been agreed upon and ratified between his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and the United States of America, by which Convention it is declared, that the Fishermen of the United States are excluded from fishing within three Marine Miles of any part of the Coasts of his Majesty's Dominions in North America, with the exception of the Magdaline Islands, and of those parts of Newfoundland and Labrador, which are particularly described in the first article of said Convention: And that their right to dry and cure fish is also limited to the unsettled Bays, Harbours and Creeks on the Southern Coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Ramean Islands, and that part of the Coast of Labrador on which they have under such Convention a right of fishery.

I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation publicly signifying that if any Vessels or subjects of the United States be found fishing or preparing to fish within three marine miles of any part of the coasts of this Island, or shall attempt to use any part of the coast of this Colony for drying and curing fish or for other purposes connected with the fishery, that the most prompt measures will be taken for enforcing a due adherence on their parts to the stipulations contained in the said Convention

And I do hereby call upon all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and others his Majesty's Officers and loyal Subjects within this Colony to be aiding and assisting in giving the necessary information against all such Persons who may be found acting in violation of the provisions of the said Convention. At the same time observing that Vessels and Inhabitants of the United States may be admitted to enter Bays or Harbours for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing Damages, of purchasing Wood, and of obtaining Water, but for no other purposes whatever, on the contrary every necessary restriction is to take place to prevent their taking, drying, or curing Fish therein, or in any way abusing the privileges specified.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the 59th year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
Fade Goff, Deputy Provl. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Private Secretary Office, Charlotte-Town, Sept. 27, 1819.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint J. E. CARMICHAEL, Esq. to act as Colonial Secretary, Registrar, and Clerk of the Council, *vice* Colonel the Honorable Thomas Desbrisay, deceased, and HECTOR HARVEST, Esq. to act as Private Secretary until further notice.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of taking on Lease any Farms of Tracts of Land situate on the property of Mr. John Cambridge, within this Island, will please apply for particulars to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to Let the same.

The extensive Tracts of unsettled Lands, being part of the Real Estate of the said John Cambridge, in this Colony, deserve particular attention from new Settlers, who are invited to make speedy application to me, from whom they will receive very liberal encouragement and every requisite information.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills, May 17th, 1819.

To be disposed of,

IN Darnly Bason, Richmond Bay, a compleat FARM, containing one hundred and fifty acres of Land, one hundred of which is clear,—there is a good House containing 8 rooms and a cellar, Barn capable of containing 20 head of Cattle, Stable for 3 horses, Pig-houses, &c. a good well and house thereon, the whole of which have been recently built,—the Stock also may be taken, for further particulars enquire of Mr. Davies Charlotte-Town or of the Proprietor on the Premises.

Richard Yates.

April 28.

Prince Edward Island, Treasurer's Office,
Charlotte-Town, 16th June, 1819.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, Public Notice is hereby given that a complete set of

Standard Weights and Measures,

has this day arrived, and is at present deposited in the Court-House.

Robert Gray.

For sale,

THAT valuable Freehold Property situated on the banks of Wilmot River, containing 500 acres of excellent Land, 50 of which is in a high state of cultivation, has a very commodious Dwelling on it known by the name of

Bedeque-House,

also good Stores and Wharf, is a good situation for Business being nearly in the centre of the Island, and one of its best Harbours for Shipping,—for particular apply to the Subscribet on the Premises.

Alexander Campbell.

Bedeque House, January 17.

Notice.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late THOMAS BARRACLOUGH, late of Bay Fortune, Mariner, deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested within Twelve Calendar Months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

William Cooper,
Administrator.

Bay Fortune, Nov. 16, 1819.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
October 14, 1819.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor was this day pleased to insert the name of JOHN MURRAY, Esq. (late Major in the 73d Regt. of Foot, now of Lot 15,) in the Commission of the Peace.

J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Notice.

ALL Persons in this Island who stand indebted unto Mr. John Cambridge, are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, who is empowered to recover and give legal discharges for the same.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills May 17th, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Colonel THOMAS DESBRISAY, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Theophilus Desbrisay, sen.
Executor.

Charlotte-Town, November 20th, 1818.

LONDON,

Sept. 29.

Meſſrs. D. Callaghan & Sons, of Cork, have been declared contracters for the entire of the quantity wanted by the Victualing Board, viz. 12,000 tierces of beef, and 12,000 tierces of pork, at £7 12s. 6d. per tierce for beef and pork all round.

Sept. 30.

Dr. Ruſt, a phyſician in the Auſtrian military ſervice, has recently introduced in Weimar a remedy againſt Hydrophobia, which has for a conſiderable period been univerſally adopted in Auſtria and Sileſia. It conſiſts chiefly of pounded nuts and rue mixed with honey. The patient takes a ſpoonful every morning faſting, and another at night; when the diſeaſe becomes violent a double doſe is adminiſtered. This remedy is compoſed nearly of the ſame ingredients as the powder for Hydrophobia, known as Schwartzenberg powder, becauſe it was diſcovered by a Count of Schwartzenberg.

Wasp Eater.---A few days ſince a fellow in the neighbourhood of Frimley, named Fiſher, whoſe gluttonous propenſities have long ſince acquired him the by-name of the Cormorant, undertook, for a trifling wager, to eat a dozen live waſps with their ſtings in them, and demoliſh two pounds of raw ſalmon, in the ſhort ſpace of ten minutes. This he achieved with comparative expedition, notwithſtanding he was ſorely perplexed over his *firſt courſe*. He afterwards offered to eat waſps by wholeſale, at the rate of ſix-pence per dozen; this he continued doing till he had conſumed nearly two dozen of theſe creatures, when his throat and mouth became ſo dreadfully ſwollen and inflamed, that he was obliged to deſiſt, in a ſtate almoſt bordering on madneſs and ſuffocation.

Oct. 1.

Comets.—According to the calculations of the learned aſtronomer of Bremen, M. Olbers, after a lapſe of 88,000 years, a comet will approach to the earth in the ſame proximity as the moon; after 4,000,000 years it will approach to the diſtance of 7,700 geographical miles, and then, if its attraction equals that of the earth, the waters of the ocean, will be elevated 13,000 feet, and a deluge will neceſſarily enſue; after a lapſe of 220,000,000 years, it will claſh with the earth, and what the conſequence will be is eaſy to determine!!!

Oct. 4.

The King's Health.---Yeſterday the following Bulletin was exhibited at St. James's palace of the ſtate of the King's health:—

Windsor, Oct. 2.

"His Majeſty continues in a tranquil ſtate of mind and in good bodily health, but his Majeſty's diſorder is unaltered."

The following regiments have been disbanded ſince the 1ſt January laſt: 24th Light Dragoons, 1ſt and 4th batt. 60th, 95th, 4th Weſt India Rangers, York Rangers, and Black Garriſon Company, at Honduras. The 25th Dragoons are juſt arrived in the Downs from India to be disbanded. The 21ſt and 22d Dragoons, 3d Weſt-India, African Corps, Weſt-India Rangers, and York Chaſſeurs, are under orders to be diſbanded.

Oct. 6.

Extract of a letter dated Cadiz, Sept. 14.---"In conſequence of the exceſſive heat of the weather for the laſt ſix or eight days, the fever has increaſed to an alarming extent; it is calculated that upwards of 3,000 perſons are laid up with it; the number of deaths is from 30 to 40 daily, out of a population of 70,000 ſouls. The Governor, and all the troops intended for the expedition, left this laſt week; ſince when we have been completely ſhut in. The communication with the veſſels in the bay is alſo cloſed."

Some diſturbances have broken out in Odenwald, (a province of the Grand Duchy of Heſſe,) which ſeems to be very ſerious. They are ſaid to have ariſen from the raiſing of taxes. A detachment of cavalry, ordered to arreſt a a lawyer of Michelſtadt, ſuſpected of having excited theſe troubles, has been put to flight by the country people; and a reinforcement of infantry, with four pieces of cannon, has been ſent from Darmſtadt to reduce the rioters to order. It is ſaid that the Inſurgents have made themſelves maſters of ſix pieces of cannon belonging to the caſtle of the Count of Errach.

The anniverſary of the battle of Leipſic (Oct. 18) is to be commemorated in Germany only by religious ceremonies. The reaſon aſſigned for this determination is, to avoid giving opportunities for numerous aſſemblies of the people.

The Grand Jury at Naſſau, New Providence, have brought in a Bill againſt Sir *Gregor M'Gregor*, charging him with aiding and abetting *piracy*, by iſſuing commiſſions to ſubjects of *Powers in amity with Spain.*

Oct. 8.

Prince Leopold and ſuite are now viſiting at Wentworth, the ſplendid ſeat of our venerable Peer, Earl Fitzwilliam.

Advices were received yeſterday from Meſſina, of the 11th Sept. which ſtate that at 6 o'clock in the evening of the 11th ult. a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt there, but fortunately did not do any miſchief.

Emigration from America.---The ſhip Magnet, Capt. D. S. Ogden, of and from New-York, bound to Liverpool, out 22 days, was boarded off Waterford harbour, on Sunday, by the Caroline pilot-boat. She had on board upwards of 100 paſſengers, (ſome accounts ſay 180,) the principal part of whom were perſons who went out to America laſt ſpring, in the hope of bettering their condition, but who have been ſadly diſappointed in their expectations.

October 9

Sir James Graham, Bart. has for ſeveral months paſt ſet a very laudable example to perſons of property in the country, by employing from two to three hundred workmen in improvements upon his eſtate at Kirkſtal, and it is publicly announced, that on Saturday night laſt, he gave each of his men who did not attend the Leeds Reform Meeting on the Monday preceding half-a-crown extra.

A letter from the Cove of Cork dated on the 26th ult. ſays---"Smuggling is carried on on this coaſt to a ſerious extent. We know that cargoes were lately run, by which duties of £25,000 £16,000 and £15,000, have been loſt. The Waterford Cuſtom-houſe boat has juſt taken a veſſel deſerted by her crew, worth £4,000.

Meaſures are in train in Weſtmorland for raiſing three troops of Yeomanry Cavalry; one troop, we underſtand, is nearly complete, and the other two are in a forward ſtate. Several Gentlemen in Carliſle and its vicinity, have alſo enrolled their names for a ſimilar purpoſe, with an intention of offering the command to two gentlemen of each party.

It having been propoſed by many gentlemen of Eſſex, to ſign a Requiſition for the calling of a Meeting of the County, to take into conſideration the late tranſactions at Mancheſter, C. C. Weſtern, Eſq. one of the Members has addreſſed the following letter to T. B. Leonard, Eſq. the Gentleman who wrote to Mr. Weſtern on the ſubject:—

Boxton, Sept. 25.

My Dear Sir---I think, upon the whole, I had better not ſign the Requiſition, becauſe I have had no opportunity of communicating with my friends upon the ſubject; and beeauſe my health will not permit me to attend the meeting. I am, however, decidedly of opinion, that an expreſſion of the public voice upon the events of the fatal day at Mancheſter, is infinitely to be deſired; and I truſt the County of Eſſex will ſhow its determination to defend the rights and liberties which have been trampled upon by the Magiſtrates and Miniſters. At the ſame time, I am equally confident we never ſhall be found to countenance viſionary projects of Reform, which would lead us into anarchy and end in deſpotiſm. ---Believe me, moſt truly, yours,

C. C. Western.

Meeting at Rochester.---On Friday a meeting was held in the Town Hall in that city, to take into conſideration the late affair at Mancheſter, a requiſition for that purpoſe having been preſented to the Mayor and acceded to by him. A ſeries of reſolutions were paſſed, as well as an Addreſs to the Prince Regent. The Reſolutions having paſſed, thanks were voted to the Mayor (John Burton Matthews, Eſq. who, in returning thanks for the honor done him, obſerved that he felt it his duty to ſtate, the whole proceedings of the day were totally oppoſite to his ſentiments that he thought that, as the buſineſs was even now under a legal inquiry, the reſolutions were extremely premature and indelicate; but that he convened the meeting only from a conviction, that it was a duty incumbent on him ſo to do. At about two o'clock the meeting quietly diſperſed.

Oct. 11.

The Quebec Gazette informs us, that the trials of the two celebrated *Reformers* Mr. Ferguſon, Editor of the Niagara

Spectator, and Mr. Gourlay, the first for a libel on his Majesty's Government, had taken place at Niagara on the 17th August. Both were found guilty. Mr. Gourlay was condemned to banishment, but the sentence of the Court on Mr. Ferguson had not been made known.

Oct. 13.

The rumour of a decrease in the revenue is now officially confirmed; the decrease for the present year is stated at 369,948l. less than that of the last; yet it is greater than that of 1817 by upwards of 4,000,000l.

The new Queen of Spain, passing through Paris, received from the Spanish exiles a petition for pardon, which she promised to present her Royal husband.

The Inquest at Manchester, on the body of John Lees, had adjourned to the 8th day---without coming to any conclusion.

The squadron under Vice Admiral Sir T. Freemantle, had arrived at Algiers on the 3d Sept. It was stated that the Barbary Powers would no longer be suffered to proceed as they had hitherto done.---The reply of the Dey is said to have been evasive---and the fleet left Algiers without any further arrangements.

The cause of the duel in which Capt. Pellew was killed by Capt. Walsh, was the elopement of Mrs. Walsh a short time ago---they proceeded to Paris, where the injured husband followed them.

Oct. 18.

Three men engaged in the fabrication of pikes, have this week been apprehended, and lodged in the house of Correction, at Preston, Lancashire.

MANCHESTER, Friday evening 6 o'clk. Yesterday a Requisition was presented to the Boroughreeve of Manchester, requesting him to call a public meeting to be held on the 2d November; he refused of course; but it is fully expected that the Meeting will nevertheless take place.

RIOTS AT NORTH SHIELDS.

We regret to state that a serious disturbance took place on Thursday afternoon, at North Shields. The Mayor of this town had proceeded down the river with the civil power, aided by the boats of his Majesty's ships, with a view of opening the navigation of the river (which had been interrupted for the last fortnight by the riotous proceedings of the keelmen), and had gone on shore at North Shields, where he was surrounded by a large and tumultuous mob, and separated from the boats.

The mob then commenced an attack with paving-stones and other missiles, on the boats, by which many of the peace-officers and boats' crews were severely wounded. This attack was continued unremittingly, with threats on the part of the mob to sink the boats. The crews were obliged at length, in defence of their lives, to fire some shots, and it is rumoured that one has been attended with fatal effects. The mob afterwards turned their fury upon the Northumberland Arms Inn, in which the Mayor was, and demolished all the windows and doors. In this state of affairs, a detachment of the 6th Dragoon Guards arrived, and tranquility was restored.

It is, we since learn, too true, that one person was shot, he was a poor scullerman: All was quiet on Friday morning.

In consequence of a request from the Mayor of this town, a party of 220 of the 40th regt. arrived here during Thursday night.

The sailors on the Wear have this week refused to proceed to sea without an advance of wages. They are desirous we understand, of raising their wages from £2 10s. to £3 10s. per voyage. The ship owners have not come to a decision, as the depressed state of the trade will scarcely admit of any amelioration.

Oct. 19.

Private accounts from Newcastle give far from a satisfactory statement of the present situation of that part of the country. The trade up the Tyne is nearly suspended; and the few wharves at work are protected by the military.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The Princess of Wales, under the title of Countess D'Oldie, arrived yesterday, from Lyons, with a suite of eight persons. Her Royal Highness, is on her route to England—she travels *incognito*.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess Dowager of Brunswick, expired on the 14th inst.

The Bookseller, Carlisle, prosecuted for selling Paine's Age of Reason, &c. has been fully convicted, and will be punished accordingly.

A letter from North Shields, Oct. 21, says, "I have this moment left the "Magistrates taking down the depositions of the Coroner's Jury, whose "houses were fired into last night after "the verdict of *Justifiable Homicide* was given.

A most inflammatory Address to the citizens of London, has been published by A. Thistlewood, calling a Meeting on Monday the 1st November. It concludes with the following emphatic words, "*Oppose Massacre and Murder.*"

LITERARY INDUSTRY.

Mr. Charles Dibdin has written from 1500 to 2000 songs, 13 serious pantomimes, 36 harlequin ditto, 35 melo dramas, 42 musicial pieces of one and two acts, exclusive of comic operas and other pieces played at Drury-lane and Covent-garden theatres.

North West Passage.—The Captains of the whale ships recently arrived from Davis's Straits, report generally, their opinion in favour of the practicability of a north-west passage. These vessels have had a very narrow escape from being locked in the ice, and their safety was considered so doubtful, that they were insured at Lloyd's at 40 guineas per cent, They penetrated further to the westward than usual, and the Captain of the *Bon Accord*, who steered a south-west course into Baffin's Bay, having observed that the course of the whales lay in that direction, has expressed his firm persuasion, that a passage must exist from that quarter to which he penetrated, either into the Pacific Ocean, or into Hudson's Bay.---*Hull paper.*

ST. JOHNS, NEWFDLD. Oct. 26.

A schooner belonging to Prince Edward Island was measured by an officer of the Customs a few days ago; when the difference of ten tons was discovered between her real burthen, and that at which she was registered. We mention this circumstance to put owners of vessels on their guard; as vessels thus situated are liable to seizure; and it is perhaps, owing to the leniency of the Custom-House Officers, that an example has not yet been made of such.

HALIFAX, Nov. 19.

A serious fire took place at Montreal on the night of the 27th ult. and "scarcely had the ashes ceased to smoke," when on the evening of the 28th, "the Toc-sin was again sounded."—the damage is estimated at £14,000.

A slight shock of an Earthquake was felt at Montreal, 25 minutes past 7 o'clock, A. M. Oct. 28.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1819.

Arrived yesterday the Schr. Sussanna, from St. Johns, Newfdld. brings nothing interesting.

By an Advertisement in this day's Paper the Public are informed that an Amateur Theatre will be opened on Wednesday next. In addition to this information we are instructed to say that muchpainshave been takenboth to render the Building warm and comfortable as well as the fitting up of the inside. Large and substantial Stoves are placed in the most eligible parts of the house, and the stage is fitted up in a neat stile. The Theatre is to be managed by a Committee of seven Persons, five of whom are to be Amateurs, and two other Persons of the community; one of the latter to be the Treasurer. It is the intention of the Committee, after defraying the present expences incurred, to let the funds rest in the hands of the Treasurer, to be appropriated at some future day to erect a Building for a permanent Theatre and School-Room under one roof. We can also assert, with much confidence, that the Performers are taking every pains to sustain their parts, and there is every reason to believe that those who may witness their first performance, will find, that the remarks, which have been already circulated to the prejudice of the cast are not to be relied on in future.

Masonic Festival.

THE BRETHREN of ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 26 intend celebrating the Festival of Saint JOHN, which takes place the 27th Inst. by Dining together at the Commercial Inn, any other Brethren, desirous of joining on that day, can obtain Tickets at 8s. 6d. each, by making application to Brother Thomas Jones, any time prior to the 24th Inst.

By Order,

Joseph Higgins,
Secretary.

N. B. Dinner on Table at 5 o'clock.
Dec. 16.

Charlotte-Town Amateur
THEATRE.

By Permission and under the Patronage of His Excellency Lieut. Governor C. D. SMITH,

On WEDNESDAY Evening next, the 22d instant,

Will be performed a Comedy in five Acts, intituled,

JOHN BULL,
OR THE ENGLISHMAN'S FIRE-SIDE,

Characters—Peregrine, John Bur,
Sir Simon Rochdale, Dennis Brulgruddery,
Frank Rochdale, Dan,
Williams, Mr. Pennyman,
Lord Fitz-Balaam, John,
Honorable Tom Shuffleton, Robert,
Job Thornberry, Simon,

WOMEN,

Characters—Lady Caroline Braymore, Mary Thornberry,
Mrs. Brulgruddery,

To which will be added, an entertainment, called

DOCTOR LAST'S EXAMINATION,

*** The Door to be open at half past 6 o'clock, and the Curtain to be drawn up at 7.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Nelsons.

Price 2s. 6d. Children 1s. 3d.

Dec. 16.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Co-Partnership carried on by the Subscribers under the Firm of JOHN GAINSFORD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Donald M'Donald,
John Gainsford.

All Persons having any demands against the said concern are requested to send the same in for settlement; and those indebted to the said concern are requested to make immediate payment to

Donald M'Donald.

Charlotte-Town, August 2d, 1819.

The Subscriber,

INTENDING to commence Business in this Town, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has received from Liverpool and per the late arrivals from Halifax, a select assortment of GOODS, which he will sell cheap for cash, and will be exposed for sale in a few days at the New Store in Mr. Pippey's House, nearly opposite Mr. Davies'.

among which are

Fine and coarse Cloths, Waistcoating,
Mens beaver and woollen Hats,
Ladies beaver Bonnets,
White Calicoes and Salempores,
Homespuns and Shirting Cottons,
Printed Cottons, Handkerchiefs,
Table Cloths, Flannels,
Lambs Wool and Worsted Stockings,
Cambric, jaconet, book & mulled Muslins
Ribbons, Threads, Tapes and Bobbins,
Dimity, Cotton and Linen Shirts,
Pen and pocket Knives, Scissors, Combs,
Writing Paper, Wool cards, Hinges,
Glass and Earthenware,

RUM, TEA and SUGAR,

Best Leaf Tobacco, Spanish Indigo,
Soap, Mould and dipt Candles,
Nails of different sizes, Screws & Brads,
Sheet Iron, Draw Knives,
Door, chest, drawer and pad-locks.

J. MACGREGOR.

Dec. 3d, 1819.

To be sold,

150 *Acres of Land at Vernon River,*

THIS desirable Farm cuts about 21 tons of Upland and 3 tons of Marsh Hay, and has about 60 acres of Land under fence, with an excellent Orchard, together with all the Farming Utensils, Stock, &c. consisting of

2 Horses and 7 Cows,
some young Cattle,
30 Sheep, and some Pigs, &c.

an indisputable Title can be given by applying to the Proprietor on the Premises, or to Mr. Joseph Robinson, sen. Charlotte-Town.

The whole will be sold very reasonable the Subscriber intending to leaving this Island next Spring.

James Laird.

Dec. 3d, 1819.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
December 11th, 1819.

Ten Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons did on the evening of the 7th or morning of the 8th inst. remove the handles and bolts of the several Pumps in this Town, whereby the Inhabitants where much inconvenienced and the lives and property of His Majesty's Subjects placed in imminent danger. These are therefore to signify that the above Reward of Ten Pounds will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of all or any of the Offenders, such information to be left either with the Colonial Secretary or with one of the Fire-Wardens.

By command of His Excellency, C. Douglass Smith,
J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Actg. Col. Sec'y.

J. AND W. POPE,

HAVE just received by the Nymph and London, from London and Plymouth, the following choice assortment of British and Foreign Merchandizes, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms,

WOOLLENS,

consisting of superfines, fine, and second Cloths, Flannels, Cassimeres and Cassimere Shawls, Flushing for Coats,
Dowlas, Calicoes of various qualities,
Printed Cottons, choice patterns,
Bombazettes and Bombazeens,
Muslins of difft. breadths and qualities,
a general assortment of Hosiery,
Ladies Beaver and Chip Bonnets,
Ribbons, Ladies Swansdown Tippetts,
Fur-binding for Tippetts,
Gentlemens Beaver Hats, Mens coarse do
Striped Cotton Shirts, Tapes and Buttons
Twists and Silks, Threads,
Kidminster and Scotch Carpeting,
Hessian and Wellington Boots,
Mens strong and fine Shoes, Ladies do.
Saddles and Bridles of the first quality,
Spelling and Memorandum Books,
Writing Paper, Ink Powder, &c.

HARDWARE,

consisting of HL and butt Hinges,
Locks, Knives and Forks,
Pen and Pocket Knives, Steel,
Bolt and Bar Iron, Blacksmith's Bellows,
Sledges, Hand-hammers,
Anchors of different weights,
Hooks and Thimbles, &c.
Cod, dip, and Mackerel Lines,
Prime new laid Cables for Schooners,
Soap and Candles, Rum of a good quality,
Teas, Sugar and Treacle,
Also, an excellent assortment of Fruit, consisting of Barcelona Nuts,
Scicillian Walnuts, Soft-shell Almonds,
Malaga Figs, Bloom Raisins, &c.

N. B. Sugar and Soap in quantities answerable to Country Dealers at the wholesale prices.

Charlotte-Town, October 15th, 1819.

A few copies of the Laws of this Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

Reward
TWENTY POUNDS STERLING.

WHEREAS on Tuesday the Twenty-Fourth of August last, a felonious and violent assault was committed upon the Person of the late Edward Abell, Esq. of Bay Fortune, by one PATRICK PIERCE, by mortally wounding him the said Edward Abell, in the body with a fixed bayonet, of which wound the said Edward Abell languished and died on the 28th of the said Month, and whereas the said Murderer has absconded and as yet has eludued the search made for him, by order of the Magistrates of the above named Settlement. A Reward of Twenty Pounds Sterling is hereby offered for the apprehension of the said PATRICK PIERCE, and lodging him in the Gaol of Charlotte-Town, the said Reward to paid on conviction of the Offender. And all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other Persons are enjoined to use their utmost vigilance in apprehending the said PATRICK PIERCE. And all Masters of Vessels and other Persons leaving this Island are warned to be particularly careful to keep a watchful eye that the said PIERCE is not suffered to make his escape on board of any Boat or Vessel, but should he be discovered in attempting so to do, that he be immediately arrested and placed in the custody of the nearest Magistrate.

The following is a description of the Person of the Offender,

5 feet 6 inches in highth, dark eyes, fair complexion, dark hair, and about 30 years old.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council,
FADE GOFF, D. C. C.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town,
September 7th, 1819.

TIMBER.

THE undersigned being duly authorised by Power of Attorney from Stephen Sullivan, Esq. to prevent any Person or Persons whatever from cutting, removing or carrying away any Timber from the Lands of the said Stephen Sullivan, Esq. being Lots or Townships No. 9, 16, 22, 61, and also to bring to account or prosecute all such person or persons as have been or may be guilty of the same. Notice is hereby given, that whoever shall be found offending will be punished with the utmost rigor of the Law, and for the better discovery of all such, the undersigned will reward any Person who may give information so that the Offender or Offenders may be brought to justice.

SAMUEL S. HILL,
Attorney for the above purpose to Stephen Sullivan, Esq.

John Gainsford,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal encouragement he met with, during his connection with Mr. Donald M'Donald begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town and Prince Edward Island in general, that he carries on Business at the same Store on his own account and has laid in a

Winter Supply,

suitable for the season, which he offers low for Cash or Produce, and hopes by integrity and attention to Business to merit a continuance of their support. Dec. 1.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1820. No. 28.

15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, passed in the thirty-fifth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act for ascertaining the Standard of Weights and Measures in this Island," It is enacted, that from and after the publication of said Act that all Weights and Measures used in this Island shall be according to the standard of the Exchequer of England: And that the Public Treasurer of this Island, as soon as may be, shall procure a set of Weights and Measures, long, liquid, and dry, and a set of Weights and Scales, and until such Weights and Measures arrive, the Weights and Measures used at Charlotte-Town shall be the standard.

And Whereas in pursuance of said Act, a set of Weights and Measures conformable to the standard of the Exchequer of England have been ordered and are now arrived. I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, publicly notifying, that within One Month after the date of the Public Treasurer's notification of the arrival of the said Standard Weights and Measures, that the several provisions of the said Act referring thereto will be in full force.

And I hereby strictly require and command all Persons selling by Weights and Measures within this Island, and all others whom it shall or may concern, to govern themselves in strict conformity to the provisions in the said Act contained in having their Weights and Measures assayed by the Officer appointed, or speedily to be appointed, for the County in which they respectively reside, and in all other matters and things which the said Act requires.

And I do hereby further publicly notify that all Liquids, and other articles, sold within this Island by Measure, shall in future be sold by the Winchester Measure and no other, Wines and Spirits only excepted.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Twenty-second day of June one thousand eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provl. Secry.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Despatch dated Downing-Street, Eleventh of May last has been received by me from the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst. And Whereas the House of Assembly stands prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-first day of September next, it is, under existing circumstances considered expedient, that the nature of such Despatch should be made known with as little delay as may be to the Inhabitants of this Island at large.

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council to publish an extract therefrom which is as follows:

"In reply to the Address of the Assembly communicated in your Despatch No. 181, you will consider yourself authorised to acquaint them, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent sees no reason to make any alteration in the existing Constitution of the Colony, nor to sanction any change in the forms which are now observed, as to the appropriation of the Colonial Revenue; nor does his Royal Highness entertain any doubt, but that if the means which the Legislature under its present Constitution possesses are properly employed, the Island will at no distant period attain an equal degree of improvement and prosperity with the neighbouring Province of Nova-Scotia.

(Signed) "BATHURST."

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this twenty-fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Acting Colonial Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of RANALD M'DONNELL, late Town Major, deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Lemuel Cambridge,
Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, June 12, 1819.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands prorogued to Tuesday the Nineteenth day of October instant.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Twenty-fifth day of January next, of which all persons concerned are required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Sixth day of October one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Act. Col. Sec'y.*

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a Despatch addressed to me by the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, dated Downing-Street, April 7, 1819, it is announced that a Convention has been agreed upon and ratified between his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and the United States of America, by which Convention it is declared, that the Fishermen of the United States are excluded from fishing within three Marine Miles of any part of the Coasts of his Majesty's Dominions in North America, with the exception of the Magdaline Islands, and of those parts of Newfoundland and Labrador, which are particularly described in the first article of said Convention. And that their right to dry and cure fish is also limited to the unsettled Bays, Harbours and Creeks on the Southern Coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, and that part of the Coast of Labrador on which they have under such Convention a right of fishery.

I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation publicly signifying that if any Vessels or subjects of the United States be found fishing or preparing to fish within three marine miles of any part of the coasts of this Island, or shall attempt to use any part of the coast of this Colony for drying and curing fish or for other purposes connected with the fishery, that the most prompt measures will be taken for enforcing a due adherence on their parts to the stipulations contained in the said Convention

And I do hereby call upon all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and others his Majesty's Officers and loyal Subjects within this Colony to be aiding and assisting in giving the necessary information against all such Persons who may be found acting in violation of the provisions of the said Convention. At the same time observing that Vessels and Inhabitants of the United States may be admitted to enter Bays or Harbours for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing Damages, of purchasing Wood, and of obtaining Water, but for no other purposes whatever, on the contrary every necessary restriction is to take place to prevent their taking, drying, or curing Fish therein, or in any way abusing the privileges specified.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the 59th year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
Fade Goff, Deputy Provl. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Private Secretary Office, Charlotte-Town, Sept. 27, 1819.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint J. E. CARMICHAEL, Esq. to act as Colonial Secretary, Registrar, and Clerk of the Council, *vice* Colonel the Honorable Thomas Deshrisay, deceased, and HECTOR HARVEST, Esq. to act as Private Secretary until further notice.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of taking on Lease any Farms of Tracts of Land situate on the property of Mr. John Cambridge, within this Island, will please apply for particulars to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to Let the same.

The extensive Tracts of unsettled Lands, being part of the Real Estate of the said John Cambridge, in this Colony, deserve particular attention from new Settlers, who are invited to make speedy application to me, from whom they will receive very liberal encouragement and every requisite information.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills, May 17th, 1819.

To be disposed of,

IN Darnly Bason, Richmond Bay, a compleat FARM, containing one hundred and fifty acres of Land, one hundred of which is clear,—there is a good House containing 8 rooms and a cellar, Barn capable of containing 20 head of Cattle, Stable for 3 horses, Pig-houses, &c. a good well and house thereon, the whole of which have been recently built,—the Stock also may be taken, for further particulars enquire of Mr. Davies Charlotte-Town or of the Proprietor on the Premises.

Richard Yates.

April 28.

Prince Edward Island, Treasurer's Office, Charlotte-Town, 16th June, 1819.

IN purfuance of an Act of the General Aſſembly of this Iſland, Public Notice is hereby given that a complete ſet of

Standard Weights and Measures,

has this day arrived, and is at preſent depoſited in the Court-Houſe.

Robert Gray.

For ſale,

THAT valuable Freehold Property ſituated on the banks of Wilmot River, containing 500 acres of excellent Land, 50 of which is in a high ſtate of cultivation, has a very commodious Dwelling on it known by the name of

Bedeque-Houſe,

alſo good Stores and Wharf, is a good ſituation for Buſineſs being nearly in the centre of the Iſland, and one of its beſt Harbours for Shipping,—for particular apply to the Subscribet on the Premiſes.

Alexander Campbell.

Bedeque Houſe, January 17.

Notice.

ALL Perſons in this Iſland who ſtand indebted unto Mr. John Cambridge, are requeſted to make payment without delay to the Subſcriber, who is empowered to recover and give legal diſcharges for the ſame.

George Wright.

Bird Iſland Mills May 17th, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Perſons having legal demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Colonel THOMAS DESBRISAY, deceaſed, are requeſted to render them duly atteſted within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

Theophilus Desbrisay, sen.
Executor.

Charlotte-Town, November 20th, 1818.

To be ſold,

150 Acres of Land at Vernon River,

THIS deſirable Farm cuts about 21 tons of Upland and 3 tons of Marſh Hay, and has about 60 acres of Land under fence, with an excellent Orchard, together with all the Farming Utenſils, Stock, &c. conſiſting of

2 Horſes and 7 Cows,
ſome young Cattle,
30 Sheep, and ſome Pigs, &c.

an indiſputable Title can be given by applying to the Proprietor on the Premiſes, or to Mr. Joſeph Robinſon, ſen. Charlotte-Town.

The whole will be ſold very reaſonable the Subſcriber intending leaving this Iſland next Spring.

James Laird.

Dec. 3d, 1819.

A few copies of the Laws of this Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

LONDON.

Oct. 28.

It is the remark of almoſt every perſon who has lately viſited the Continent, that the happy and contented ſtate of France affords a ſtrong contraſt to the gloomy diſcontent and miſery which prevails more or leſs in every other country of Europe. Spain is now in a condition to excite the pity of its worſt enemies.

Again, what can well exceed the miſerable condition of Italy? a great part of whoſe population, a prey to misgovernment and the tyranny of foreigners, is driven by deſparation to the moſt abandoned courſes, and where the governments have no other means of making head againſt banditti than razing large towns to the grounds?—In Germany the diſcontent has long been almoſt univerſal in many of the ſtates; and the means lately reſorted to, cannot fail to add to it.—Diſtreſs and diſcontent become every day more prevalent in our own country, and when we look into futurity, the proſpect is ſtill more gloomy.

On the repreſentation of the Captains commanding the large ſhips in ordinary on the Canadian Lakes, Warrant Officers have been appointed to all veſſels; ſome of which are large firſt rates, as the following liſt, which we have been favored with, will ſhew. This is a wiſe meaſure, and ought to have been adopted ſooner. We hear, alſo, that an extra number of Warrant Officers are to go out for the purpoſe of providing for caſualties.

Ships and Veſſels on Lake Ontario, 1816—Nos. 1 and 2, in frame 118 guns; St. Lawrence, 112; Prince Regent, 64; Pſyche, 54; Princeſs Charlotte, 42; Niagara, 51; Montreal, 21; Star brig, 14; Charwell brig, 14; Netley ſchr. 9; Gunboats Nos. 1, 2, and 3, one 24 pounder each; ditto, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, two 24 pounders each.

On Lakes Erie and Huron.

Tecumſeh ſchooner, 8 guns; Newaſh do. 8; Confiance, do. 2; Surpriſe, do. 2: Sank, do. 2; Huron, do. 2.

Our Venerable Sovereign.—The Park and Tower guns were fired on Monday laſt, (Oct. 25) in honor of his Majeſty entering on the Sixtieth year of his Reign; being four years longer than that of any Britiſh Sovereign before him.

A number of towns have loyally offered to raiſe Volunteer Corps at their own expenſe, for the preſervation of the public peace.

The diſbanding of the 25th Light Dragoons, lately arrived from India has been countermanded; and orders have been given to ſuſpend all further reductions in the Regular Army.

Earl Groſvenor has refuſed to contribute towards raiſing an additional armed force in the County of Cheſter.

A large meeting of Reformers has been held at Rutherglen, Scotland. The Preſident wore the cap of liberty, and the Emblems of Revolution. A large meeting has alſo been held at Manchester. They came to the Meeting to the tune of—"The Campbells are coming," played on the Scots Bagpipes.

Every thing that can be learnt of the proceedings of thoſe deſparate and deluded men, the adherents of Thiſtlewood, Watſon and Preſton, leads us to believe, that unleſs very cloſely watched or powerfully reſtrained, they will, on Monday next, produce ſome ſerious diſturbance. Since their quarrel with Hunt, they are determined, we hear, to diſcard his flag and cockade, which are red, and to aſſume a new one, which will be green and white.

Their arrangement for the Meeting at Finsbury-Market are ſaid to be on a large ſcale.—The following has been communicated to us as an outline. The aſſemblage will not come together promiſcuously, as has been uſual with the Reform Meetings in the metropolis; but they will proceed to the place of rendezvous in regular diviſions, under their reſpective leaders. It is aſcertained that 20 ſtand of colours are prepared for the occaſion.

Theſe madmen have openly and repeatedly avowed their intention of going *armed* to their meetings; and it is well aſcertained that ſome of them have ſecretly furniſhed themſelves with arms for that purpoſe.

The Counter Declaration of the County of York, has already been ſigned by nearly two thouſand individuals, and among the ſignatures, which compriſe conſiderable more freeholders, both in point of property and numbers, than thoſe who attended the meeting in the Caſtle-Yard, we obſerve with real pleaſure, the names of many gentlemen of diſtinction.

Manchester.—A declaration of loyalty and attachment in Church and State, ſignified by above a thouſand of the inhabitants of Mancheſter, was on Monday preſented to the Prince Regent. A hope is expreſſed in this declaration, "that the wiſdom of the Prince Regent's Councils and the authority of the Britiſh Legislature, will permanently ſecure from violation and abuſe, privileges which are ſo dear (as the freedom of the Preſs and the right to Petition) to the heart of every Briton." Referring to the conduct of the Magiſtrates, it is remarked, that—"It will be obvious to every one who gives the ſubject a calm and diſpaſſionate attention, that the Magiſtrates and others of our fellow-townſmen, who have been ſo wantonly aſſailed with inſult and abuſe, are ſolely withheld from vindicating themſelves from theſe calumnious aſperſions by a firm and magnanimous ſenſe of public duty, by a determination not to ſuffer any perſonal feelings of injury and inſult to betray them into thoſe premature diſcloſures, which might defeat the ſalutary ends of public juſtice."

Oct. 29.

Some of the papers have intimated, that a part of the Grenville party were to be admitted into the Miniſtry, but the Courier aſſerts, that no change would take place in the Miniſtry.

One of the diamond Snuff-Boxes preſented to the Allied Miniſters by government is ſaid to have been offered for ſale by a jeweller in Bruſſels, and £650 offered for it.

Oct. 30.

We lay before our readers, this day, an ample account of the proceedings which took place yeſterday at Norwich, where the Norfolk County Meeting was held, purſuant to a requiſition, ſigned by the Duke of Norfolk, and other Noblemen and Gentlemen. The ſpace which we have been anxious to devote to the meeting itſelf, muſt neceſſarily circumſcribe our comments upon it. To our great ſurpriſe, his Grace the Duke of Norfolk was not there himſelf. No cauſe was aſſigned for his abſence. The meeting was not numerous; ſcarcely three thouſand perſons being preſent. Lord Albemarle opened the buſineſs in a ſpeech, which vehemently inſiſted upon "a revolution being at hand."

The language of the Declaration is ſound and conſtitutional. Whilſt, on the one hand they recognize the undoubted right of the ſubject to meet, and diſcuſs grievances, they, on the other, deprecate the alarming abuſe of this right which has lately taken place. They not only avow their rooted attachment to the King and Conſtitution, and their deep abhorrence of the impiety and ſedition ſo widely diſſeminated of late in ſpeeches, pamphlets, and newspapers; but they pledge themſelves to reſiſt, to the utmoſt of their power, all attempts to ſubvert the Conſtitution and over awe the Conſtituted authorities.

At the Cumberland county meeting, Mr. Curwen declared his opinion that radical reform meant revolution; and this it is believed few deny or doubt.

The Oldham Inqueſt is finiſhed; and it is underſtood the coroner's jury has agreed upon a verdict of wilful murder, againſt the Mancheſter magiſtrates and cavalry; but it is ſaid the verdict will not be promulgated till after the 1ſt December, in order to give time for Parliament to paſs a Bill of indemnity.

A ſhirt without ſeams.—Thomas Hall, an ingenious linen-weaver in Ireland, has lately finiſhed a ſhirt entirely in his loom. It is woven throughout without ſeams, is very neatly and accurately gathered at the neck, ſhoulders, and wriſts. The neck and wriſtbands are doubled and ſtiched: there is a regular ſelvage on each ſide of the breaſt; the ſhoulder ſtraps and guſſets are neatly ſtiched as well as the wriſts. In ſhort it is as perfectly finiſhed, as if made by an expert ſeamſtreſs. This ſhirt has been exhibited to ſeveral gentlemen in the linen trade, who have completely ſatisfied themſelves, that it is actually the production of the loom, without any aſſiſtance from the needle.

Warlike.

The French Miniſter of War has iſſued Orders for all the Regiments of Cavalry, and Corps of Artillery and Engineers, to be completed to their full complement.

Government have been induced to call about 10,000 of the late Veteran Battalions and Chelsea Penfioners to active duty, finding that numbers of them were preparing to join the Reformers!

IRELAND.

The Dublin Evening Poft mentions that a number of the Ribbon Men of the North, have attempted to fpread themfelves into the north-eaft part of the County of Galway, and to create diſturbances. The Magiſtrates had very prudently called in the military aid, to prevent mischief.

Oct. 31.

Ten additional field pieces, with a proportionate number of artillerymen, have been ordered by Government into the diſtricts under the command of Maj. General Sir John Byng, and we have reaſon to think that they have already arrived there.—*Courier.*

BOSTON, Dec. 1.

MILITARY DEFENCE.

A Sackett's Harbour paper of Nov. 16, ſays—By the Military movements in Canada we ſhould infer that the time is not far diſtant when they contemplate another war with this country.—Their forces have been greatly augmented this ſeaſon; their veſſels at Kingſton are kept in ſuch order, that they can be rigged and ready for ſea at a week's notice. Their armies are buſily engaged in erecting powerful and permanent fortifications. Kingſton at this time is ſtrongly fortified at every point; while at Sacket's-Harbour, an important military poſt, there are millions of public property going to decay, and not a ſingle work of defence.

Charlotte-Town,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1820.

On Wednesday the 22d ult. the Amateur Theatre opened in this Town with Coleman's popular Comedy of JOHN BULL, or the Englishman's Fire-side; with the after-piece of Doctor Laſt's Examination. The Performance went off with great applauſe to a full Houſe. The firſt piece was repeated on Wednesday Evening laſt, to a crowded audience, and received even a greater ſhare of commendation than it did the firſt night. The following Prologue deſigned for the opening, was delivered by one of the Amateurs with great animation, and received much praiſe, and plaudit, viz.

RECEDING waves of holy *Laurence* fled,
And *Edward's* Iſland, gently rais'd its head;
Peace claim'd its emerald boſom as her own,
And Ceres bleſs'd it from her bounteous throne;
Fortune, in other climes, beſtow'd her wealth,
But *Nature* ſent a gueſt *here*—ruddy *health*,
And gave our anceſtors this ſage command,
"Unite—and you'll ſupport a happy land."
"To induſtry and arts direct your views,
"And turn your *own* reſources to their uſe;
"Nor ſcorn refinement;—nor the the influence fear,
"Of gentle ſympathy—her *ſmile* or *tear*.
The bow unbent—remaining but a day
Springs, the next hour—with renovated ſway;
Labour and pleaſure variegate the ſcene,
And the mind's action finds its proper *mean*.
But ſoft—ſome critic, with ſarcaſtic ſmile,
Says—"pleaſure!—in this dull ſequeſtered Iſle!"
Let's try the *Drama*: *pleaſure's* not extinct,
Amuſement and *inſtruction* there are link'd,
(" I've loſt my deal, and had turn'd up an ace;)
"I hate their ribaldry, and ſhew—and action,
"Give me a *ſober game* at *kind detraction*."

See Captain Tipple—from the ſideboard totter,
"The *Drama* did you ſay?—mere noiſe and ſplutter,"
"La Sir! you've thrown my Coffee o'er my bread and butter!"

Miss Mouth ſays—"Oh! the plays are moſt abſurd
"One muſt ſit hours—and ſcarcely ſpeak a word,"
"Yes Ma'am" ſays Mr. Skip—"for hours we ſit
"Confin'd there—in their hideous—ſtupid pit;
"Let me the pleaſures of the *Ball-Room* feel,
"Your pretty hand—and *Lord M'Donald's Reel*."

"I can't ſee what's the ſenſe in all their plays,"
"Says Mr. Gobble; "Catgut, paint, and baize!
"Of all the modes a merry hour to paſs on,
"Give me a pic-nic party—up to *Glaſſon*."

Miss Warble ſays—ſhe "hates thoſe players ſtrolling,
"Nor is ſhe more attach'd to carrioling,
"Give her the cadences of Tramezzani,
"The treble octave ſpan of Catalani."

"Miss Diſmal ſays the Dramas well enough,
"For *Tragic* ſcenes; but Comedy's ſuch ſtuff,
"She hates to laugh and hates John Bull ſtill more,
"Give her Caliſta or the Mourning Shore."

"A *Catch Club* and *hot punch*—ſays Mr. Bleat,
"Beat all the plays that ever Shakeſpeare wrote."
Squint—don't like plays,—he "paid with pleaſure hearty,
"To ſee Drakes painting of his Bonaparte."

"Well—ſays Dick Smash,—"I ſay before all faces,
"My fun is higheſt at the Royalty Races."

Is ſuch the *gen'ral ſenſe?*—pray let me know!
Your faces—the dear *fair* eſpecially—ſay No!
They ſay,—and ſweetly do they ſay, and ſmile,
'Thalia's ſons are fav'rites in this Iſle!'
Their imperfections liberally you'll view
And fancy *talents* in performers new,
Bid ſtricture and ſeverity to ceaſe,
Aſſemble to be *pleaſed*,—and thus—to *pleaſe*.
May ſuch predictions crown our humble cauſe,
With the imperial *wreath* of your *applauſe!*

A Coroner's Inquest was held at Ruſtico on the 29th inſt. on the body of B. CISSON.--Verdict,—*Died by Intoxication.*

DIED. At Elliot River, on 20th ult. Mr. JAMES SIMPSON, Æt. 90, one of the oldeſt Inhabitants of this Colony ſince attached to British American Colonies,; as a father and chriſtian none has ſurpaſſed him, and his numerous progeny muſt long hold in remembrance ſo valuable a progenitor.

Supreme Court of Judicature,

RULE OF COURT.

Michaelmas Term, 59th Geo. III.

IT is ordered by the Court, That in all actions hereafter to be brought in this Court, under the Act for the trial of actions in a Summary way, or any other Act or Acts in amendment thereof, the Defendant or Defendants in ſuch actions ſhall not be compelled to anſwer thereto, unleſs he, ſhe, or they, ſhall be duly ſerved with the Proceſs of this Court on or before Tueſday next before the ſitting of the Court.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that his Majeſtys Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Aſſize, and General Gaol Delivery, for this Iſland, will be held at Charlotte-Town on Tueſday the Fifteenth day of February next, at the hour of 10 o'clock forenoon of the ſame day, of which all Juſtices, Coroners, High and Petty Conſtables and Bailiffs, within this Iſland will take Notice and laying aſide all manner of buſineſs and excuſes whatſoever be then there to do and fulfil thoſe things which by reaſon of their ſeveral Offices ſhall be to be done.

Given under my hand at Charlotte-Town in the Iſland Prince Edward, this 5th day of January 1820.

Richard Rollings, Sheriff.

Charlotte-Town Amateur THEATRE.

On WEDNESDAY Evening next, the 12th inſtant,

Will be performed a Farce intituled,

CROSS-PURPOSES,

To which will be added, a new Melo Drama, called

The Miller and his Men,

☞ The Door to be opened at half paſt 6 o'clock, and the Curtain to be drawn up at 7.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Nelſons.

Price 7s. 6d. Children 5s. 3d.

No money taken at the Door.

Has FOR SALE at the WINDMILL, adjoining Mr. John M'Donald's, the following articles, viz.

SUPERFINE, fine, and coarſe Cloths, Superfine and fine Caſſimeres, Light and dark Flushing for Great Coats, Red and white Flannels & Serges, Drugget, Marſeilles and other Waiſtcoating, Broad and narrow white and ſtriped Cotton & Linen Shirting, White Cottons, Silk, cotton, and muſlin Handkerchiefs, Cloth, ſilk and cotton Shawls, Plain and figured jaconet, book, leno, and cambric Muſlins, Longcloth, leno and muſlin Inlets, Plain and twill'd Sarcenets and Chambries, Furniture Dimity, Mens and childrens Hats & Caps, Plain and figured Sarcenet and Satin Ribbons, Ready made ſuperfine, coarſe and Flushing Jackets and Trowſers, Waiſtcoats, Cotton Night-caps, Mens, womens and childrens Shoes, Mens Boots, Mens and womens cotton and worſted Stockings, Beaver and worſted Gloves, Lambs Wool Tippets for children, Damask Table Cloths & Napkins, Diaper for Towels, Ruſſia Shirting, Canvas, Brown Linen, Bombazeens and Bombazets, Ready made ſtriped cotton and check Shirts, Guernſey Frocks, Window Glaſs 8 x 10, Putty and Copperas, An elegant and extenſive aſſortment of EARTHENWARE, Ship Biſcuit, either by wholeſale or retail, Thimbles, Needles, Threads, Tapes, Bobbins and Laces,

Jamaica Rum, Tea, Sugar, WINE, SOAP, Leaf and Negro-head Tobacco of a very excellent quality, Muſtard, Pepper & other ſpices, Liverpool and Table Salt, Flat, ſquare and round Iron, HL, butt, and H Hinges, Screws, Nails aſſorted, Carpenter's Rules, Iron-rim, ſtock, cheſt, cupboard and pad-locks, Knives and Forks, Pen and pocket Knives, Razors, Sciſſors, Rack, pocket, hair and ſmall tooth Combs, together with a variety of other articles, the whole of which will be ſold during the Winter at very reduced prices for prompt payment either in Caſh, approved Bills or Produce.

Charlotte-Town, December 1ſt, 1819.

Private Secretary's Office,
December 25th, 1819.

Notice.

PERSONS who have Petitioned for Town and Paſture Lots and whoſe applications have been favourably decided on, are deſired to apply at the Private Secretary's Office, on or before the Firſt day of February next for the requiſite Documents, in default of which, the deciſions in their favour will be cancelled, and the reſpective Lots will be conſidered open and reſerved for freſh Applicants.

HECTOR HARVEST,
Private Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Office for the Receiving of Quit Rent will be opened on the 1ſt day of January, and ſo continue for the ſpace of Fourteen Days.

J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Receiver General.

Notice.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of JAMES CURTIS, Esq. of Poplar Grove, deceased, are requested to present their Account, properly attested, within Six Calendar Months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Elizabeth Curtis,
Executrix.

Charlotte-Town, Dec. 23, 1819.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
December 11th, 1819.

Ten Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons did on the evening of the 7th or morning of the 8th inst. remove the handles and bolts of the several Pumps in this Town, whereby the Inhabitants where much inconvenienced and the lives and property of His Majesty's Subjects placed in imminent danger. These are therefore to signify that the above Reward of Ten Pounds will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of all or any of the Offenders, such information to be left either with the Colonial Secretary or with one of the Fire-Wardens.

By command of His Excellency, C. Douglass Smith,
J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Actg. Col. Sec'y.

The Subscriber,

INTENDING to commence Business in this Town, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has received from Liverpool and per the late arrivals from Halifax, a select assortment of GOODS, which he will sell cheap for cash, and will be exposed for sale in a few days at the New Store in Mr Pippey's House, nearly opposite Mr. Davies'.

among which are

Fine and coarse Cloths, Waistcoating,
Mens beaver and woollen Hats,
Ladies beaver Bonnets,
White Calicoes and Salempores,
Homespuns and Shirting Cottons,
Printed Cottons, Handkerchiefs,
Table Cloths, Flannels,
Lambs Wool and Worsted Stockings,
Cambric, jaconet, book & mulled Muslins
Ribbons, Threads, Tapes and Bobbins,
Dimity, Cotton and Linen Shirts,
Pen and pocket Knives, Scissors, Combs,
Writing Paper, Wool cards, Hinges,
Glass and Earthenware,

RUM, TEA and SUGAR,

Best Leaf Tobacco, Spanish Indigo,
Soap, Mould and dipt Candles,
Nails of different sizes, Screws & Brads,
Sheet Iron, Draw Knives,
Door, chest, drawer and pad-locks.

J. MACGREGOR.

Dec. 3d, 1819.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
October 14, 1819.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor was this day pleased to insert the name of JOHN MURRAY, Esq. (late Major in the 73d Regt. of Foot, now of Lot 15,) in the Commission of the Peace.

J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, Dec 24th, 1819.

THE claims of certain Persons holding Town and Pasture Lots in the different Towns and Royalties under disputable and defective Titles having been generally considered, the decision on each case respectively may be known by applying to the Acting Colonial Secretary. And all Persons interested in the above subject are cautioned that in the event of their failing to come forward previous to the First day of February next ensuing, all Documents in their favour will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency,
J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Acting C. C.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Co-Partnership carried on by the Subscribers under the Firm of JOHN GAINSFORD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Donald M'Donald,
John Gainsford.

All Persons having any demands against the said concern are requested to send the same in for settlement; and those indebted to the said concern are requested to make immediate payment to

Donald M'Donald.

Charlotte-Town, August 2d, 1819.

J. AND W. POPE,

HAVE just received by the Nymph and London, from London and Plymouth, the following choice assortment of British and Foreign Merchandizes, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms,

WOOLLENS,

consisting of superfines, fine, and second Cloths, Flannels, Cassimeres and Cassimere Shawls, Flushing for Coats,
Dowlas, Calicoes of various qualities,
Printed Cottons, choice patterns,
Bombazettes and Bombazeens,
Muslins of difft. breadths and qualities,
a general assortment of Hosiery,
Ladies Beaver and Chip Bonnets,
Ribbons, Ladies Swansdown Tippetts,
Fur-binding for Tippetts,
Gentlemens Beaver Hats, Mens coarse do
Striped Cotton Shirts, Tapes and Buttons
Twists and Silks, Threads,
Kidminster and Scotch Carpeting,
Hessian and Wellington Boots,
Mens strong and fine Shoes, Ladies do.
Saddles and Bridles of the first quality,
Spelling and Memorandum Books,
Writing Paper, Ink Powder, &c.

HARDWARE,

consisting of HL and butt Hinges,
Locks, Knives and Forks,
Pen and Pocket Knives, Steel,
Bolt and Bar Iron, Blacksmith's Bellows,
Sledges, Hand-hammers,
Anchors of different weights,
Hooks and Thimbles, &c.
Cod, dip, and Mackerel Lines,
Prime new laid Cables for Schooners,
Soap and Candles, Rum of a good quality,
Teas, Sugar and Treacle,
Also, an excellent assortment of Fruit, consisting of Barcelona Nuts,
Scicillian Walnuts, Soft-shell Almonds,
Malaga Figs, Bloom Raisins, &c.

N. B. Sugar and Soap in quantities answerable to Country Dealers at the wholesale prices.

Charlotte-Town, October 15th, 1819.

Reward

TWENTY POUNDS STERLING,

WHEREAS on Tuesday the Twenty-Fourth of August last, a felonious and violent assault was committed upon the Person of the late Edward Abell, Esq. of Bay Fortune, by one PATRICK PIERCE, by mortally wounding him the said Edward Abell, in the body with a fixed bayonet, of which wound the said Edward Abell languished and died on the 28th of the said Month, and whereas the said Murderer has absconded and as yet has eludied the search made for him, by order of the Magistrates of the above named Settlement. A Reward of Twenty Pounds Sterling is hereby offered for the apprehension of the said PATRICK PIERCE, and lodging him in the Gaol of Charlotte-Town, the said Reward to paid on conviction of the Offender. And all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other Persons are enjoined to use their utmost vigilance in apprehending the said PATRICK PIERCE. And all Masters of Vessels and other Persons leaving this Island are warned to be particularly careful to keep a watchful eye that the said PIERCE is not suffered to make his escape on board of any Boat or Vessel, but shou'd he be discovered in attempting so to do, that he be immediately arrested and placed in the custody of the nearest Magistrate.

The following is a description of the Person of the Offender,

5 feet 6 inches in highth, dark eyes, fair complexion, dark hair, and about 30 years old.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council,
FADE GOFF, D. C. C.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, September 7th, 1819.

TIMBER.

THE undersigned being duly authorised by Power of Attorney from Stephen Sullivan, Esq. to prevent any Person or Persons whatever from cutting, removing or carrying away any Timber from the Lands of the said Stephen Sullivan, Esq. being Lots or Townships No. 9, 16, 22, 61, and also to bring to account or prosecute all such person or persons as have been or may be guilty of the same. Notice is hereby given, that whoever shall be found offending will be punished with the utmost rigor of the Law, and for the better discovery of all such, the undersigned will reward any Person who may give information so that the Offender or Offenders may be brought to justice.

SAMUEL S. HILL,
Attorney for the above purpose to Stephen Sullivan, Esq.

John Gainsford,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal encouragement he met with, during his connection with Mr. Donald M'Donald begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town and Prince Edward Island in general, that he carries on Business at the same Store on his own account and has laid in a

Winter Supply,

suitable for the season, which he offers low for Cash or Produce, and hopes by integrity and attention to Business to merit a continuance of their support. Dec. 1.

— NOTE

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1820. No. 29.

15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, passed in the thirty-fifth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act for ascertaining the Standard of Weights and Measures in this Island." It is enacted, that from and after the publication of said Act that all Weights and Measures used in this Island shall be according to the standard of the Exchequer of England: And that the Public Treasurer of this Island, as soon as may be, shall procure a set of Weights and Measures, long, liquid, and dry, and a set of Weights and Scales, and until such Weights and Measures arrive, the Weights and Measures used at Charlotte-Town shall be the standard.

And Whereas in pursuance of said Act, a set of Weights and Measures conformable to the standard of the Exchequer of England have been ordered and are now arrived, I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, publicly notifying, that within One Month after the date of the Public Treasurer's notification of the arrival of the said Standard Weights and Measures, that the several provisions of the said Act referring thereto will be in full force.

And I hereby strictly require and command all Persons selling by Weights and Measures within this Island, and all others whom it shall or may concern, to govern themselves in strict conformity to the provisions in the said Act contained in having their Weights and Measures assayed by the Officer appointed, or speedily to be appointed, for the County in which they respectively reside, and in all other matters and things which the said Act requires.

And I do hereby further publicly notify that all Liquids, and other articles, sold within this Island by Measure, shall in future be sold by the Winchester Measure and no other. Wines and Spirits only excepted.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Twenty-second day of June one thousand eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command.
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provl. Secry.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Despatch dated Downing-Street, Eleventh of May last has been received by me from the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst. And Whereas the House of Assembly stands prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-first day of September next, it is, under existing circumstances considered expedient, that the nature of such Despatch should be made known with as little delay as may be to the Inhabitants of this Island at large.

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council to publish an extract therefrom which is as follows:

"In reply to the Address of the Assembly communicated in your Despatch No. 181, you will consider yourself authorized to acquaint them, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent sees no reason to make any alteration in the existing Constitution of the Colony, nor to sanction any change in the forms which are now observed, as to the appropriation of the Colonial Revenue; nor does his Royal Highness entertain any doubt, but that if the means which the Legislature under its present Constitution possesses are properly employed, the Island will at no distant period attain an equal degree of improvement and prosperity with the neighbouring Province of Nova-Scotia.

(Signed) "BATHURST."

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this twenty-fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Acting Colonial Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of RANALD M'DONNELL, late Town Major, deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested, within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Lemuel Cambridge,
Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, June 12, 1819.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands prorogued to Tuesday the Twenty-fifth day of January instant.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Twenty-First day of March next, of which all persons concerned are required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Twelfth day of January one thousand eight hundred and twenty and in the sixtieth year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Act. Col. Sec'y.*

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a Despatch addressed to me by the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, dated Downing-Street, April 7, 1819, it is announced that a Convention has been agreed upon and ratified between his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and the United States of America, by which Convention it is declared, that the Fishermen of the United States are excluded from fishing within three Marine Miles of any part of the Coasts of his Majesty's Dominions in North America, with the exception of the Magdaline Islands, and of those parts of Newfoundland and Labrador, which are particularly described in the first article of said Convention: And that their right to dry and cure fish is also limited to the unsettled Bays, Harbours and Creeks on the Southern Coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Ramean Islands, and that part of the Coast of Labrador on which they have under such Convention a right of fishery.

I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation publicly signifying that if any Vessels or subjects of the United States be found fishing or preparing to fish within three marine miles of any part of the coasts of this Island, or shall attempt to use any part of the coast of this Colony for drying and curing fish or for other purposes connected with the fishery, that the most prompt measures will be taken for enforcing a due adherence on their parts to the stipulations contained in the said Convention

And I do hereby call upon all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and others his Majesty's Officers and loyal Subjects within this Colony to be aiding and assisting in giving the necessary information against all such Persons who may be found acting in violation of the provisions of the said Convention. At the same time observing that Vessels and Inhabitants of the United States may be admitted to enter Bays or Harbours for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing Damages, of purchasing Wood, and of obtaining Water, but for no other purposes whatever, on the contrary every necessary restriction is to take place to prevent their taking, drying, or curing Fish therein, or in any way abusing the privileges specified.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the 59th year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
Fade Goff, Deputy Provl Secy.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

Private Secretary Office, Charlotte-Town, Sept. 27, 1819.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint J. E. CARMICHAEL, Esq. to act as Colonial Secretary, Registrar, and Clerk of the Council, *vice* Colonel the Honorable Thomas Desbrisay, deceased, and HECTOR HARVEST, Esq. to act as Private Secretary until further notice.

GEORGE BYNON,

HAS FOR SALE at the WINDMILL, adjoining Mr. John M'Donald's, the following articles, viz.

SUPERFINE, fine, and coarse Cloths,
Superfine and fine Cassimeres,
Light and dark Flushing for Great Coats,
Red and white Flannels & Serges,
Drugget, Marseilles and other Waistcoating, Broad and narrow white and striped Cotton & Linen Shirting, White Cottons, Silk, cotton, and muslin Handkerchiefs, Cloth, silk and cotton Shawls, Plain and figured jaconet, book, leno, and cambric Muslins, Longcloth, leno and muslin Inlets, Plain and twill'd Sarcenets and Chambries, Furniture Dimity, Mens and childrens Hats & Caps, Plain and figured Sarcenet and Satin Ribbons, Ready made superfine, coarse and Flushing Jackets and Trowsers, Waistcoats, Cotton Night-caps, Mens, womens and childrens Shoes, Mens Boots, Mens and womens cotton and worsted Stockings, Beaver and worsted Gloves, Lambs Wool Tippets for children, Damask Table Cloths & Napkins, Diaper for Towels, Russia Shirting, Canvas, Brown Linen, Bombazeens and Bombazets, Ready made striped cotton and check Shirts, Guernsey Frocks, Window Glass 8 x 10, Putty and Copperas, An elegant and extensive assortment of EARTHENWARE, Ship Biscuit, either by wholesale or retail. Thimbles, Needles, Threads, Tapes, Bobbins and Laces,

Jamaica Rum, Tea, Sugar,
WINE, SOAP, Leaf and Negro-head Tobacco of a very excellent quality, Mustard, Pepper & other spices, Liverpool and Table Salt, Flat, square and round Iron, HL, butt, and H Hinges, Screws, Nails assorted, Carpenter's Rules, Iron-rim, stock, chest, cupboard and pad-locks, Knives and Forks, Pen and pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Rack, pocket, hair and small tooth Combs, together with a variety of other articles, the whole of which will be sold during the Winter at very reduced prices for prompt payment either in Cash, approved Bills or Produce.

Charlotte-Town, December 1st, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons in this Island who stand indebted unto Mr. John Cambridge, are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, who is empowered to recover and give legal discharges for the same.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills May 17th, 1819.

Prince Edward Island, Treasurer's Office,
Charlotte-Town, 16th June, 1819.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, Public Notice is hereby given that a complete set of

Standard Weights and Measures,

has this day arrived, and is at present deposited in the Court-House.

Robert Gray.

his document
d may result
reproduction.

From the Galway Advertiser.

MERMAID.—Naturaliſts have hitherto doubted of the exiſtence of Mermaids and Mermen; we have it now in our power to ſet at reſt the doubts of ſceptics upon this duplex order of animals, one having been lately diſcovered basking upon the rocks of Derrygimis, in Erresberg (Cunnemara,) after the ebbing of the tide.

It was diſcovered by a female of the lower order, who was then about four months pregnant; ſhe was ſuddenly ſtarted by a kind of ſcream, which was followed by the plunging of an animal half female and half fiſh, her lower extremities having the conformation of a dolphin. This woman was ſo terrified, as to miſcarry, and has never been able to leave her bed ſince; the tide being out, the animal had ſome difficulty in reaching the water. Thomas Evans, Eſq. of Cleggan, a Gentleman well known to many of our readers, juſt arrived upon the coaſt in time to witneſs her laſt plunges; having gained the water, ſhe re-appeared perfectly compoſed; Mr. Evans now had a favourable opportunity of examining this ſo long doubted genus—it was about the ſize of a well grown child of ten years of age; a boſom prominent as a girl of ſixteen: a profuſion of long dark brown hair; full, dark eyes, hands and arms formed like the human ſpecies, with a ſlight web connecting the upper part of the fingers, which were frequently employed in throwing back her flowing locks, and running them through her hair; her movements in the water ſeemed principally directed by the finny extremity; for an hour ſhe remained in apparent tranquility, in view of upwards of three hundred perſons, until a musket was levelled at her, which having flaſhed in the pan, ſhe immediately dived, and was not afterwards ſeen. Mr. Evans declares ſhe did not appear to him to poſſeſs the power of ſpeech, for her looks appeared vacant, and there was an evident want of intelligence. As this is the ſeaſon of the fiſhery, we are in hopes ſome of our fiſhermen may draw her in their nets; as it is extremely probable at the time ſhe was firſt diſcovered, ſhe was in ſearch of ſome place to depoſit her young. We underſtand ſeveral depoſitions upon oath as to this animal's appearance are to be made. We are promiſed a more minute deſcription, which we ſhall be happy to lay before our readers.

Extract from the Proceedings at the New-York Lyceum of Natural History, at the sitting of October 16th, 1819.

"A viſitor read a paper on the *Numb Fish* or *Cramp Fish*, of the North American Seas.—It is the Raja *Torpedo* of Mitchell's Ichthyology, living only in channels or on the flats at the diſtance of from half a mile to three miles from high water mark, where the tide ebbs and flows from 9 to 16 feet. When touched, it inſtantly benumbs a man to ſuch a degree as to render him helpleſs. The fiſh communicates the cramp through the iron, handle, and warp of a harpoon, and cramps the hand of the harpooner. A bottle of the *Torpedo Oil* was produced, and its medicinal virtues deſcribed, ſuch as when taken internally to be an excellent remedy for pains in the ſtomach, and externally an admirable application for ſtiff joints, and for rhumatiſm and gout.

"After various other buſineſs, the Preſident read the lecture for the evening, conſiſting of the hiſtory and voyages made by the Norwegians and other Scandinavian Nations during the 9th, 10th and 11th centuries of the Chriſtian æra; to Iceland, Greenland, Finland, and North America; ſhowing the probability that our continent from lat. 41 to 50, was diſcovered and ſurveyed by the HERJULFSONS and the ERICKSONS four hundred years or more before the adventure of Columbus, near the cloſe of the fifteenth century. The diſcourſe which was chiefly an abſtract of SCHRODER's Swediſh pamphlet publiſhed at Upſal in 1818, and done into Engliſh by the kindneſs of Henry Ghan, Eſq. attracted an extraordinary degree of attention."

AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND.

A Farmer in England who cultivates 800 acres of land reckons his rent at 4200 dollars---his taxes, tythes, labourers, (15,) &c. 8400---his family expences 4557---Total 17,157. And his receipts, for 230 acres of wheat, 100 acres of oats, 70 acres of beans, wool from ſheep, ſheep ſold, cattle ſold, and horſes ſold, at 31,154 dollars— making a gain to the farmer of 14,397.

There is now growing in the demeſne of Wm Palmer, Eſq. at Iſland Houſe, Aſhby-place, Loughborough, a young pearmain tree, which has bloſſomed no leſs than ſix times—ſo that the ſame tree has now (25th Sept.) actually upon it *apples in four stages of perfection, full blossoms and young buds.*

From the Boston Kaleidoscope.

MAN A COMPLAINING ANIMAL.

Many difinitions have been given of man, with a deſign to diſtinguiſh his ſpecies from the lower animal creation. He has been called, "a laughing animal," "a religious animal," &c. &c. But moſt, if not all the difinitions, hitherto given, have met with objections, as being deficient. I beg leave to propoſe one, which I do not recollect to have met with, and that is, *man is a complaining animal.*

The inferior animals, indeed, may be ſaid ſometimes to complain; but never, it is believed, *unjuſtly.* A bird robbed of its neſt, a beaſt deprived of its young, or any animal confined, and maltreated, has abundant cauſe to complain. But man will complain not only without reaſon, but contrary to all reaſon.

Let us begin with the farmer. If his crops are ſcanty, he will complain, forgetting that the price of his produce will be enhanced, in proportion to the ſcarcity; if abundant he complains of the lowneſs of the price not conſidering the quantity, he has for the market. The merchant will complain more of his loſs, in one bad voyage, than he will rejoice and be thankful for the gain of ten, that are ſucceſsful. The aſpiring politician, when out of office, will complain of the caprice and ingratitude of the people; and as ſoon as he is elevated to his deſired ſtation, his complaint is faſtened on the fatigue and perplexity of official duty.

Theſe few examples are ſufficient to lead any perſon of reflection and obſervation, who mingles at all in human ſociety, to determine for himſelf, whether the difinition above given be correct. Let him watch the obſervations of his aſſociates upon the weather.—How ſeldom is it exactly, as they would wiſh it to be. Let him liſten, in the time of peace, to the many wiſhes which are uttered for war; and in the time of war for the return of peace. Let him hear one complaining for want of buſineſs, and another of having too much; the unmarried bewailing the liſtleſneſs of a ſingle life, and the married, the cares and anxieties incident to their condition.

The moral concluſion, which may be drawn from theſe haſty obſervations is, that, as this world is not our abiding place, ſo it is wiſely ordered, that no part, not even the whole, of its poſſeſſions, can ſatisfy the immortal mind; and that thoſe are moſt happy, who live above the world, while they live in it, and *and set their affections on a better country, even a heavenly.*

CONTENTUS.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Cows.—Directions for chooſing theſe animals; A good Cow ſhould have a broad forehead; black eyes; large clear horns; a thin skin; a large, deep belly; ſtrong muſcular thighs; round legs, broad feet; ſhort joints---a large white udder, with four teats. This animal is eſpecially important for the dairy and the propagation of its ſpecies.---For the former purpoſe the *Alderney* breed of Red Cows, is generally preferred as they are ſuppoſed to yield the beſt milk: The quantity they produce depends, of courſe, upon the nature and quality of their food---of which great care ſhould be taken, by thoſe who expect to make good butter or cheeſe. Graſs, growing ſpontaneously, on ſound meadow land, is in general deemed the moſt proper nutriment for thoſe cows which are kept for the ſupply of the dairy. When, however, green food cannot be procured, the tops and tendereſt parts of furze may be chopped, bruiſed, and given to them, it increaſes their milk, without giving to it any unpleaſant flavor---carrots, cabbages, turnips and potatoes, are excellent proviſion, and well caculated for winter food.

Hogs.—There are ſix ſpecies of this animal; the moſt remarkable of which is the *scrofa*, or common Hog. Its body is covered with briſtles, and it has two large teeth, both in the upper and lower jaw. In a wild ſtate this creature is of a dark brindled colour, and beneath the briſtles is a ſhort, ſoft hair---its ears are more diminutive than thoſe

of tame hogs, which are long, ſharp pointed and hang down; the colour of the latter is generally white, though ſometimes mixed with other ſhades. As hogs, from their voracious nature, will eat almoſt every thing, they are very generally reared in all ſituations, being quickly and cheaply fattened; but clover, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, carrots, parſnips, and the white beet, are it is well known, articles on which they may be fattened at a ſmall expence. Coſs lettuces are likewiſe eminently ſerviceable, eſpecially for young pigs. Peas alſo, if properly mixed with ſalt, will render them fit for ſale within five weeks. As Hogs are of extenſive utility, it may be intereſting to point out thoſe breeds which moſt amply repay the expence of fattening them.

1. The *Berkshire* Hog is ſpotted red and brown; attains a large ſize; has ſmall ears, ſhort legs and very broad ſides. They are highly valued; but as they grow uncommonly large, no perſon ſhould attempt to keep them, unleſs he be provided with a ſufficient ſtock of food; as, otherwiſe, they will dwindle away, become diſeaſed; and yield leſs profit than a ſmaller kind.

2. The *Shropshire* ſwine grow to a large ſize; the are generally white, have ſhort legs, and long years, which generally hang down upon their cheeks. This is a fine breed, is much prized, and bears a ſtrong reſemblance to

3. The *Northampton* Hogs, which are white, have very ſhort legs, and attain an extraordinary ſize, eſpecially thoſe raiſed at Naſeby. They are chiefly diſtinguiſhed by their ears, which are of an enormous ſize, much larger than thoſe of the preceding breed, and ſweep along the ground ſo as almoſt to blind them.

4. The *Chinese* breed, which is one of the moſt profitable kinds introduced into this country, is very hardy; will live on leſs food than any of the animals already mentioned, and ſeldom appears lean. They are moſtly white—attain to a large ſize, and will fatten well on food that would barely keep other hogs.

To theſe may be added the *Suffolk* breed; which, in the eſtimation of ſome perſons, is the beſt in England; and the *Leicester*; which will fatten ſooner than the former; but is ſaid to produce very few Pigs.

Sheep, are deſcribed by Linnæus as conſiſting of three ſpecies, though later Naturaliſts admit only one, and conſider the others as varieties. In a wild ſtate the ſheep is lively, robuſt, and able to ſupport fatigue; but when domeſticated, and fed in paſtures, it becomes timid and flies to the ſhepherd for protection. To preſerve the health of ſheep it will be adviſable that every farmer or breeder, daily inſpect his flock, and take particular care that their tails be kept perfectly clean; nor ſhould they be folded two ſucceſſive nights on the ſame ſpot, being much more tender and obnoxious to diſeaſe than other quadrupeds.

No animal is more uſeful than the ſheep; which ſupplies man with food and clothing, while it furniſhes many poor families with conſtant employment in the various branches of the woollen manufacture. Its milk is very nutritious and its fleſh is grateful and wholeſome. The principal parts of the skin are converted into parchment; and the clippings or ſhreds, are boiled into glue. The horns are formed into buttons, and various other articles; the trotters afford on expreſſion, an oil, which is uſefully employed in ſeveral branches of the arts; and when boiled or baked, they furniſh a nouriſhing repaſt; their dung is a valuable manure; and even their bones, when reduced to aſhes, conſtitute a principal ingredient for artificial ſtones, for ornamental chimney-pieces, cornices, &c. On account of theſe numerous uſeful purpoſes, the ſheep has decidedly become an object of national conſideration. Mr. Culley has deſcribed no leſs than fourteen different kinds, at preſent exiſting in Great-Britain. The Diſhley, Lincolnſhire, Tees water and Dartmore Natts,—have no horns, white faces and legs, long wool—weight of fleece 8 to 11 lb.—Exmoor, horned; faces and legs white, wool long, about 6lb. Dorſet ſhire—ſmall horns, faces and legs white, fine ſhort wool, 3 1-2lbs. Herefordſhire, no horns, faces and legs white, very fine ſhort wool 2lb. *South Down*, no horns, faces and legs grey, very fine ſhort wool 2 1-2lbs. Norfolk, large horns, faces and legs black, fine ſhort wool 2lb. Heath, ditto, ditto, coarſe long wool, 3 1-2lbs.—Herdwich, no horns, legs and faces ſpeckled, ſhort wool, 2lb. Cheviot, no horns, white faces and legs, fine ſhort wool 3lb. Dunfaced, no horns, dun-faces and legs, fine ſhort wool 1 1-2 lb. Shetland, no horns, colors various, fine cottony wool 1 1 2lb.

To theſe may be added, the improved Gloceſter or Cotſwold ſheep, enlarged by the old Leiceſter Croſs, and the Staffordſhire, cannoch-heath ſheep which reſembles that of the South Down. Beſides the native kinds, may be reckoned the Spaniſh ſheep, which have within a few years been imported into Great-Britain, under the ſuperintendence of Lord Somerville and the Board of Agriculture.

Supreme Court of Judicature,
RULE OF COURT.

Michaelmas Term, 59th Geo, 'll

IT is ordered by the Court, That in all actions hereafter to be brought in this Court, under the Act for the trial of actions in a Summary way, or any other Act or Acts in amendment thereof, the Defendant or Defendants in ſuch actions ſhall not be compelled to anſwer thereto, unleſs he, ſhe, or they, ſhall be duly ſerved with the Proceſs of this Court on or before Tueſday next before the ſitting of the Court.

To be ſold,

150 Acres of Land at Vernon River.

THIS deſirable Farm cuts about 27 tons of Upland and 3 tons of Marſh Hay, and has about 60 acres of land under fence, with an excellent Orchard, together with all the Farming Utenſils, Stock, &c. conſiſting of

2 Horses and 7 Cows,
some young Cattle,
30 Sheep, and some Pigs, &c.

an indiſputable Title can be given by applying to the Proprietor on the Premiſes, or to Mr. Joſeph Robinſon, ſen. Charlotte-Town.

The whole will be ſold very reaſonable the Subſcriber intending leaving this Island next Spring.

James Laird.

Dec. 3d, 1819.

Charlotte-Town,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1820.

The weather ſince the commencement of Winter, as well as before, is a theme on which the oldeſt Settlers in this Colony dwell with peculiar ſatisfaction. With the exception of the viſitation of one or two early frosts, we have experienced a continuation of one of the fineſt ſeaſons ever known.

The Mails diſpatched to Halifax, by the Carrier, left this place on the 16th inſt. overland to the Wood-Islands, via Pictou. The preſent ſituation of the Ice we are fearful will retard its progreſs for ſome days; however, it is a matter of moment to the Colony now, that they are punctually forwarded upon their ſtated periods.

Charlotte-Town Amateur THEATRE.

On WEDNESDAY Evening next, the 19th instant,

Will be performed a Farce intituled,

RAISING THE WIND,

To which will be added, a new Melo Drama, called

The Miller and his Men,

Between the two pieces will be recited by a Lady her firſt appearance on this Stage, "DARWIN'S ELIZA" After which the favourite ſong of the SAVOYARD BOY, by a Lady, her firſt appearance on any Stage.

*** The Door to be opened at half paſt 6 o'clock, and the Curtain to be drawn up at 7.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Nelſons.

Price 2s. 6d. Children 1s. 3d.

No money taken at the Door.

Jan. 17.

Notice.

ALL Perſons cutting or carrying Timber off Lot or Township No. 61, the property of Stephen Sullivan, Eſq. are hereby notified to deſiſt from the ſame, as the Subſcriber is duly authorized to proſecute all Perſons Treſpaſſing upon that Lot to the utmoſt rigour of the Law.

Andrew M'Donald.

Three Rivers, January 2d, 1820.

Notice.

ALL perſons having any juſt demands againſt the Eſtate of JAMES CURTIS, Eſq. of Poplar Grove, deceaſed, are requeſted to preſent their Accounts properly atteſted, within Six Calendar Months from the date hereof, and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

Elizabeth Curtis,
Executrix.

Charlotte-Town, Dec. 23, 1819.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that His Majeſtys Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Aſſize, and General Gaol Delivery, for this Iſland, will be held at Charlotte-Town on Tueſday the Fifteenth day of February next, at the hour of 10 o'clock forenoon of the ſame day; of which all Juſtices, Coroners, High and Petty Conſtables and Bailiffs, within this Iſland will take Notice and laying aſide all manner of buſineſs and excuſes whatſoever be then there to do and fulfil thoſe things which by reaſon of their ſeveral Offices ſhall be to be done.

Given under my hand at Charlotte-Town in the Iſland Prince Edward, this 5th day of January 1820.

Richard Rollings, Sheriff.

Supreme Court of Judicature,
RULE OF COURT.

Hilary Term, 51st Geo. III.

IT is ordered by the Court, that the Magiſtrates of this Iſland, do tranſmit to the Clerk of the Crown all Examinations, Recognizances, or other proceedings relative to Crown Buſineſs which ſhall be taken before them henceforward, at leaſt Eight Days before the firſt day of the Term next after the ſame ſhall have been taken.

Supreme Court of Judicature,
RULE OF COURT.

Trinity Term, 32d Geo. III.

IT is ordered by the Court, that in future no parties to Appeal from Juſtices Courts to this Court, ſhall be heard on ſuch Appeals, unleſs Notice ſhall have been duly given by the Appellant to the adverſe Party, of his having entered his Appeal below, and of his intention to proſecute the ſame in the Court above at the next Term thereof Six Days before the day of hearing; and which ſhall be in the words or to the effect following:

"Between { A. B. Appellant, and C. D. Appellee.

"Mr.

"Take Notice that I have duly entered an Appeal in the above cauſe, from the Judgment rendered therein by Eſquire, to the Supreme Court of Judicature, at the next Term thereof—and that I ſhall move the Court above to proceed to hear the ſaid Appeal on day of ſaid Term or as ſoon after as Counſel can be heard thereon. Yours &c.

A. B

And it is further ordered, that if the Appellants from Juſtices Courts do not proſecute their Appeal at the next ſitting of this Court, after the entry of the Appeal, the Appeal ſhall be diſmiſſed.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
December 11th, 1819.

Ten Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons did on the evening of the 7th or morning of the 8th inst. remove the handles and bolts of the several Pumps in this Town, whereby the Inhabitants where much inconvenienced and the lives and property of His Majesty's Subjects placed in imminent danger. These are therefore to signify that the above Reward of Ten Pounds will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of all or any of the Offenders, such information to be left either with the Colonial Secretary or with one of the Fire-Wardens.

By command of His Excellency, C. Douglass Smith,
J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Actg. Col. Sec'y.

The Subscriber,

INTENDING to commence Business in this Town, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has received from Liverpool and per the late arrivals from Halifax, a select assortment of GOODS, which he will sell cheap for cash, and will be exposed for sale in a few days at the New Store in Mr. Pippey's House, nearly opposite Mr. Davies'.

among which are

Fine and coarse Cloths, Waistcoating,
Mens beaver and woollen Hats,
Ladies beaver Bonnets,
White Calicoes and Salempores,
Homespuns and Shirting Cottons,
Printed Cottons, Handkerchiefs,
Table Cloths, Flannels,
Lambs Wool and Worsted Stockings,
Cambric, jaconet, book & mulled Muslins
Ribbons, Threads, Tapes and Bobbins,
Dimity, Cotton and Linen Shirts,
Pen and pocket Knives, Scissors, Combs,
Writing Paper, Wool cards, Hinges,
Glass and Earthenware,
RUM, TEA and SUGAR,
Best Leaf Tobacco, Spanish Indigo,
Soap, Mould and dipt Candles,
Nails of different sizes, Screws & Brads,
Sheet Iron, Draw Knives,
Door, chest, drawer and pad-locks.

J. MACGREGOR.

Dec. 3d, 1819.

Private Secretary's Office,
December 25th, 1819.

Notice.

PERSONS who have Petitioned for Town and Pasture Lots and whose applications have been favourably decided on, are desired to apply at the Private Secretary's Office, on or before the First day of February next for the requisite Documents, in default of which the decisions in their favour will be cancelled, and the respective Lots will be considered open and reserved for fresh Applicants.

HECTOR HARVEST,
Private Secretary.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, Dec. 24th, 1819.

THE claims of certain Persons holding Town and Pasture Lots in the different Towns and Royalties under disputable and defective Titles having been generally considered, the decision on each case respectively may be known by applying to the Acting Colonial Secretary. And all Persons interested in the above subject are cautioned that in the event of their failing to come forward previous to the First day of February next ensuing, all Documents in their favour will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency,
J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Acting C. C.

J. AND W. POPE,

HAVE just received by the Nymph and London, from London and Plymouth, the following choice assortment of British and Foreign Merchandizes, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms,

WOOLLENS,

consisting of superfines, fine, and second Cloths, Flannels, Cassimeres and Cassimere Shawls, Flushing for Coats,
Dowlas, Calicoes of various qualities,
Printed Cottons, choice patterns,
Bombazettes and Bombazeens,
Muslins of difft. breadths and qualities,
a general assortment of Hosiery,
Ladies Beaver and Chip Bonnets,
Ribbons, Ladies Swansdown Tippetts,
Fur-binding for Tippetts,
Gentlemens Beaver Hats, Mens coarse do
Striped Cotton Shirts, Tapes and Buttons
Twists and Silks, Threads,
Kidminster and Scotch Carpeting,
Hessian and Wellington Boots,
Mens strong and fine Shoes, Ladies do.
Saddles and Bridles of the first quality,
Spelling and Memorandum Books,
Writing Paper, Ink Powder, &c.

HARDWARE,

consisting of HL and butt Hinges,
Locks, Knives and Forks,
Pen and Pocket Knives, Steel,
Bolt and Bar Iron, Blacksmith's Bellows,
Sledges, Hand-hammers,
Anchors of different weights,
Hooks and Thimbles, &c.
Cod, dip, and Mackerel Lines,
Prime new laid Cables for Schooners,
Soap and Candles, Rum of a good quality,
Teas, Sugar and Treacle,
Also, an excellent assortment of Fruit, consisting of Barcelona Nuts,
Scicillian Walnuts, Soft-shell Almonds,
Malaga Figs, Bloom Raisins, &c.

N. B. Sugar and Soap in quantities answerable to Country Dealers at the wholesale prices.

Charlotte-Town, October 15th, 1819.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of taking on Lease any Farms of Tracts of Land situate on the property of Mr. John Cambridge, within this Island, will please apply for particulars to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to Let the same.

The extensive Tracts of unsettled Lands, being part of the Real Estate of the said John Cambridge, in this Colony, deserve particular attention from new Settlers, who are invited to make speedy application to me, from whom they will receive very liberal encouragement and every requisite information.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills, May 17th, 1819.

Reward

TWENTY POUNDS STERLING.

WHEREAS on Tuesday the Twenty-Fourth of August last, a felonious and violent assault was committed upon the Person of the late Edward Abell, Esq. of Bay Fortune, by one PATRICK PIERCE, by mortally wounding him the said Edward Abell, in the body with a fixed bayonet, of which wound the said Edward Abell languished and died on the 28th of the said Month, and whereas the said Murderer has absconded and as yet has eludued the search made for him, by order of the Magistrates of the above named Settlement. A Reward of Twenty Pounds Sterling is hereby offered for the apprehension of the said PATRICK PIERCE, and lodging him in the Gaol of Charlotte-Town, the said Reward to paid on conviction of the Offender. And all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other Persons are enjoined to use their utmost vigilance in apprehending the said PATRICK PIERCE. And all Masters of Vessels and other Persons leaving this Island are warned to be particularly careful to keep a watchful eye that the said PIERCE is not suffered to make his escape on board of any Boat or Vessel, but should he be discovered in attempting so to do, that he be immediately arrested and placed in the custody of the nearest Magistrate.

The following is a description of the Person of the Offender,

5 feet 6 inches in highth, dark eyes, fair complexion, dark hair, and about 30 years old.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council,
FADE GOFF, D. C. C.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town,
September 7th, 1819.

TIMBER.

THE undersigned being duly authorised by Power of Attorney from Stephen Sullivan, Esq. to prevent any Person or Persons whatever from cutting, removing or carrying away any Timber from the Lands of the said Stephen Sullivan, Esq. being Lots or Townships No. 9, 16, 22, 61, and also to bring to account or prosecute all such person or persons as have been or may be guilty of the same. Notice is hereby given, that whoever shall be found offending will be punished with the utmost rigor of the Law, and for the better discovery of all sueh, the undersigned will reward any Person who may give information so that the Offender or Offenders may be brought to justice.

SAMUEL S. HILL,
Attorney for the above purpose to Stephen Sullivan, Esq.

Lewis Town, 9th August, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Colonel THOMAS DESBRISAY, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Theophilus Desbrisay, sen.
Executor.

Charlotte-Town, November 20th, 1818.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1820. No. 30.

15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, passed in the thirty-fifth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act for ascertaining the Standard of Weights and Measures in this Island," It is enacted, that from and after the publication of said Act that all Weights and Measures used in this Island shall be according to the standard of the Exchequer of England: And that the Public Treasurer of this Island, as soon as may be, shall procure a set of Weights and Measures, long, liquid, and dry, and a set of Weights and Scales, and until such Weights and Measures arrive, the Weights and Measures used at Charlotte-Town shall be the standard,

And Whereas in pursuance of said Act, a set of Weights and Measures conformable to the standard of the Exchequer of England have been ordered and are now arrived, I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, publicly notifying, that within One Month after the date of the Public Treasurer's notification of the arrival of the said Standard Weights and Measures, that the several provisions of the said Act referring thereto will be in full force.

And I hereby strictly require and command all Persons selling by Weights and Measures within this Island, and all others whom it shall or may concern, to govern themselves in strict conformity to the provisions in the said Act contained in having their Weights and Measures assayed by the Officer appointed, or speedily to be appointed, for the County in which they respectively reside, and in all other matters and things which the said Act requires,

And I do hereby further publicly notify that all Liquids, and other articles, sold within this Island by Measure, shall in future be sold by the Winchester Measure and no other. Wines and Spirits only excepted.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Twenty-second day of June one thousand eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provl. Secry.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Despatch dated Downing-Street, Eleventh of May last has been received by me from the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst. And Whereas the House of Assembly stands prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-first day of September next, it is, under existing circumstances considered expedient, that the nature of such Despatch should be made known with as little delay as may be to the Inhabitants of this Island at large.

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council to publish an extract therefrom which is as follows:

"In reply to the Address of the Assembly communicated in your Despatch No. 181, you will consider yourself authorised to acquaint them, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent sees no reason to make any alteration in the existing Constitution of the Colony, nor to sanction any change in the forms which are now observed, as to the appropriation of the Colonial Revenue; nor does his Royal Highness entertain any doubt, but that if the means which the Legislature under its present Constitution possesses are properly employed, the Island will at no distant period attain an equal degree of improvement and prosperity with the neighbouring Province of Nova-Scotia.

(Signed) "BATHURST."

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this twenty-fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Acting Colonial Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of RANALD M'DONNELL, late Town Major, deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Lemuel Cambridge,
Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, June 12, 1819.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands prorogued to Tuesday the Twenty-fifth day of January instant.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Twenty-First day of March next, of which all persons concerned are required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Twelfth day of January one thousand eight hundred and twenty and in the sixtieth year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Act. Col. Sec'y.*

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a Despatch addressed to me by the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, dated Downing-Street, April 7, 1819, it is announced that a Convention has been agreed upon and ratified between his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and the United States of America, by which Convention it is declared, that the Fishermen of the United States are excluded from fishing within three Marine Miles of any part of the Coasts of his Majesty's Dominions in North America, with the exception of the Magdaline Islands, and of those parts of Newfoundland and Labrador, which are particularly described in the first article of said Convention: And that their right to dry and cure fish is also limited to the unsettled Bays, Harbours and Creeks on the Southern Coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Ramean Islands, and that part of the Coast of Labrador on which they have under such Convention a right of fishery.

I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation publicly signifying that if any Vessels or subjects of the United States be found fishing or preparing to fish within three marine miles of any part of the coasts of this Island, or shall attempt to use any part of the coast of this Colony for drying and curing fish or for other purposes connected with the fishery, that the most prompt measures will be taken for enforcing a due adherence on their parts to the stipulations contained in the said Convention

And I do hereby call upon all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and others his Majesty's Officers and loyal Subjects within this Colony to be aiding and assisting in giving the necessary information against all such Persons who may be found acting in violation of the provisions of the said Convention. At the same time observing that Vessels and Inhabitants of the United States may be admitted to enter Bays or Harbours for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing Damages, of purchasing Wood, and of obtaining Water, but for no other purposes whatever, on the contrary every necessary restriction is to take place to prevent their taking, drying, or curing Fish therein, or in any way abusing the privileges specified.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the 59th year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
Fade Goff, Deputy Provl. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Private Secretary Office, Charlotte-Town, Sept. 27, 1819.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint J. E. CARMICHAEL, Esq. to act as Colonial Secretary, Registrar, and Clerk of the Council, *vice* Colonel the Honorable Thomas Desbrisay, deceased, and HECTOR HARVEST, Esq. to act as Private Secretary until further notice.

GEORGE BYNON,

Has FOR SALE at the WINDMILL, adjoining Mr. John M'Donald's, the following articles, viz.

SUPERFINE, fine, and coarse Cloths, Superfine and fine Cassimeres, Light and dark Flushing for Great Coats, Red and white Flannels & Serges, Drugget, Marseilles and other Waistcoating, Broad and narrow white and striped Cotton & Linen Shirting, White Cottons, Silk, cotton, and muslin Handkerchiefs, Cloth, silk and cotton Shawls, Plain and figured jaconet, book, leno, and cambric Muslins, Longcloth, leno and muslin Inlets, Plain and twill'd Sarcenets and Chambries, Furniture Dimity, Mens and childrens Hats & Caps, Plain and figured Sarcenet and Satin Ribbons, Ready made superfine, coarse and Flushing Jackets and Trowsers, Waistcoats, Cotton Night-caps, Mens, womens and childrens Shoes, Mens Boots, Mens and womens cotton and worsted Stockings, Beaver and worsted Gloves, Lambs Wool Tippets for children, Damask Table Cloths & Napkins, Diaper for Towels, Russia Shirting, Canvas, Brown Linen, Bombazeens and Bombazets, Ready made striped cotton and check Shirts, Guernsey Frocks, Window Glass 8 x 10, Putty and Copperas, An elegant and extensive assortment of EARTHENWARE, Ship Biscuit, either by wholesale or retail, Thimbles, Needles, Threads, Tapes, Bobbins and Laces,

Jamaica Rum, Tea, Sugar, WINE, SOAP, Leaf and Negro-head Tobacco of a very excellent quality, Mustard, Pepper & other spices, Liverpool and Table Salt, Flat, square and round Iron, HL, butt, and H Hinges, Screws, Nails assorted, Carpenter's Rules, Iron-rim, stock, chest, cupboard and pad-locks, Knives and Forks, Pen and pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Rack, pocket, hair and small tooth Combs, together with a variety of other articles, the whole of which will be sold during the Winter at very reduced prices for prompt payment either in Cash, approved Bills or Produce.

Charlotte-Town, December 1st, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons in this Island who stand indebted unto Mr. John Cambridge, are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, who is empowered to recover and give legal discharges for the same.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills May 17th, 1819.

Prince Edward Island, Treasurer's Office, Charlotte-Town, 16th June, 1819.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, Public Notice is hereby given that a complete set of

Standard Weights and Measures,

has this day arrived, and is at present deposited in the Court-House.

Robert Gray.

United States of America.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.

SOUTH AMERICA.—We have been politely favoured with the following intereſting letter from Buenos Ayres, brought by the laſt arrival from that quarter. It ſhows the vigilant and formidable preparations of defence, made by that republic, in anticipation of being viſited by the grand Spaniſh expedition, which, however, has finally failed.

Extract from Buenos Ayres.

[Without date.]

"By the laſt news received from Cadiz, it appears that the famous expedition preparing there, is intended for this river; and here, in conſequence, they have begun, tho' ſlowly, and only very lately, to adopt ſuch meaſures as they think beſt for the defence of the country. The troops intended for an expedition againſt Peru, to the number of 14,000 regulars, are ordered down here; and Gen. St. Martin, the conqueror of Chili, is nominated commander in chief of all the forces, and expected to arrive in this town to-day or to-morrow. The different diſtant Provinces have voluntarily offered 11,000 cavalry, without including the cavalry militia or civicos of this diſtrict, who are very uumerous; and I am confident from the information I have, that they can and will have, if neceſſary or wanted, at leaſt 40,000 men: and thoſe now at the head of government ſeem determined to defend the country to the laſt extremity. Arms and powder they have in great abundance, as alſo a very extenſive and abundant ſupply of all kinds of proviſions; and their troops are extremely well clothed. Wheat at preſent is as low as 20 reals per fanega of 225 pounds; and good freſh beef is two cents. Congreſs now conſtantly ſitting, has lately granted to the preſent director, Gen. Rondeau, very extenſive powers to raiſe money, and for other purpoſes. He has now at his diſpoſition upwards of 200,000 dollars; and the principal Creole merchants have agreed, and ſubſcribed, to hold at the diſpoſal of government, 300,000 more; ſo that he has this ſum to begin with. Only three weeks ago they had not 2 dollar in their treaſury. No doubt the old Spaniſh merchants, as alſo many rich Creoles in the intereſt of Spain, will have by force or otherwiſe to give their all for the benefit of the country. It therefore appears to me that reſources will not be wanting to pay the expences of the approaching very important conteſt. As yet no great number of proclamations have been iſſued, though we may expect them daily: The only one of conſequence is, that no old Spaniard can, under ſevere penalties, go out of this city. They mean to arm 50 gun-boats, 12 of which are already purchaſed, and I ſuppoſe the remainder will be procured in another week. Perſons of confidence are nominated to watch all parts of the coaſt from Point de Piedras to the Conchas, a diſtance of between 50 and 60 leagues, in order to prevent any perſon from leaving the country in a clandeſtine manner.

"There is no probability of a union between Artigas, the chief of the other ſide of the river, and this government. This is a very mortifying circumſtance; for were both ſides united, they have no occaſion to be under any apprehenſion from Portugueſe and Spaniards; and long ſince a union ought to have taken place, were it only to drive the Portugueſe out of that fine rich ſettlement. Many are of opinion, that they will not let the Spaniards land in Monte Viedo, without they can do ſo by force, and that they have orders for this effect from Brazil.

"The original plan of defence was to abandon this city; to ſend all the families to the country, and to oblige the inhabitants of the ſurrounding country to retire with their cattle and horſes into the interior, but they have now changed their ſyſtem. However, if the expedition ſhould arrive, it will put many thouſands to great inconveniencies, hardſhips, and miſery; but none, in my opinion, will ſuffer more than the old Spaniards, and thoſe Creoles who are in favour of them; for I think they will loſe every thing. The Engliſh Commodore Bowles, on this ſtation, has not as yet received any official advices from his government, though very anxiouſly looked for; and it is ſuppoſed that the Britiſh Merchants will be ordered to retire from here, as was the caſe formerly. Report ſays that 4 frigates are expected here daily for the protection of their commerce. The Engliſh Merchants ſettled here are deſirous to ſhip their property, amounting to ſome millions of dollars, out of the cuſtom-houſe of Monte-Viedo, as a place of more ſecurity; but this government will not permit this without their paying a duty of 20 per cent. How this will end, I cannot at preſent ſay. All kinds of Engliſh merchandize are a perfect drug ſelling at 30 per cent. under prime coſt, and immenſe ſacrifices made daily at public auctions. The ſalaries from the director to the loweſt clerk in the cuſtom-houſe, are reduced one half. The canons of all the churches in the province have, by a decree of congreſs, been obliged to give one year's ſalary towards the defence of the country; and this is no trifle. There will be no want of horſes for the uſe of theſe people, as the Indians, whoſe ſettlements are not more than 30 leagues from here, have offered to ſupply them with as many thouſand as they may have occaſion for. When another opportunity may offer, and any thing intereſting turns up, I will communicate it to you with pleaſure."

The Norfolk Herald has publiſhed a letter dated Cueta, April 30, 1819, from one of the priſoners confined there, who was taken in Mexico, while attached to the expedition of General Mina. The following is an extract from this letter.

"Gen. Mina was ſhot in ſight of his people, who then occupied the fort of St. Gregoria; they then had in their poſſeſſion 250 priſoners of the Royaliſts, of whom 40 were officers, and two were general officers.—When this fortreſs was ſurrounded by the Royal party, and the unfortunate Mina brought out to be ſhot, Colonel Noboa, commander of the fort, (a native of this place of baniſhment) ſent a flag and offered the whole of his priſoners for Mina—it was indignantly refuſed, the commander anſwering "if you had 10,000 priſoners I would not ſave them all for Mina." His fate being decided, Colonel Noboa had the 250 Spaniards brought in ſight of the Royaliſts, and the order being given, the whole were fuſileered on the ſpot." [He was taken himſelf a few days afterwards and executed---He died like a hero.]

Dec. 21.

Accounts are received from the Pacific Ocean that on the 29th of Auguſt a Patriot Squadron took the town of Payta and burnt it---that the Patriot Army had taken the city of Chillan, and ſeveral ſmall towns near it, in one of which they put every male inhabitant to the ſword. The army next marched to Valdivia, the only place on the Chilion coaſt held by the Royaliſts. Cochrane had again ſailed for Lima.

The Baltimore Telegraph, intimates that many ſeamen have lately been recruited there for privateers---and they are required to ſwear they are citizens of South America---3 privateers are ſaid to be ſhipping crews, and 5 to have lately ſailed.

Dec. 26.

Very late from England.

Laſt night arrived ſhip Herald, Capt. Fox, in the remarkable paſſage of *seventeen* days from Liverpool; and we have been favoured by Mr. Knapp, of the Merchants' Reading and News Room, with London and Liverpool Papers to the 4th inſt.

The Herald ſailed from Liverpool on Monday the 6th of Dec, at half paſt 2 in the afternoon, and made Cape Cod on on the 20th, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

On the 24th Nov, in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, the Addreſs to the Prince Regent, echoing his ſpeech, was debated and the ſpeeches occupy ten columns in the Times. An amendment, propoſed by Mr. Tierney, was negatived. The yeas on it were 150, the nays 381. Lord Caſtlereagh ſupported his ſpeech, by laying on the table a great number of letters relative to the internal ſtate of the nation.

On a motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne in the Houſe of Lords, Nov. 30, for an enquiry into the cauſes of the diſtreſs in the manufacturing diſtricts; ſupported by Lord Erskine and Earl Grey. Lord Grenville oppoſed it warmly. Yeas 47, nays 178.

In the Houſe of Commons, Dec. 1, a bill introduced by Lord Caſtlereagh, to prevent ſeditious meetings, was read a ſecond time. On Lord C's. motion to go into committee upon it, there was a warm debate. The yeas were 351, nays 128.

Two bills introduced by Lord Sidmouth, one to authoriſe a ſearch for arms, and one to prevent reformers from drilling and training were read the 2d time in the Houſe of Lords Dec. 1, after a long debate.

Mr. Canning has taken part in ſome of the intereſting debates in Parliament, but at the laſt date was confined with the gout.

The Addreſs of the Houſe of Lords was preſented on the 25th.

The training to arms had conſiderably increaſed, as well as activity in the procurement of arms, by the Reformers.

Mr. Cobbett's family had arrived in England, and the remains of Thomas Paine.

On the 29th of Nov. the French Parliament was opened by a Speech from the King, which repreſented the affairs of France as in a flouriſhing condition—and was received with acclamations.

An action has been brought at Paris by M. Mollet againſt Joſeph Bonaparte for property eſtimated at 200,000 francs, ſaid to have been taken in Spain, when he was King.

An outrage has been committed at Breſt by the populace on ſome Roman Catholic Miſſionaries, who were obliged to be withdrawn from the place.

The King of Spain on the occaſion of his marriage, has granted an amneſty to priſoners and ſubjects in rebellion, with ſome exceptions.

Great damage was done on the mountains near Xerea de la Frontera, in Spain Oct. 13, by an exrenſive fire.

IRELAND.—A Proclamation has been juſt iſſued by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland declaring the County of Roscommon in a ſtate of diſturbance, and requiring an extraordinary eſtabliſhment of Police.

CHINA.—Intereſting advices have been received from China, through Mr. Milne, of the London Miſſionary Society reſident there.---That extenſive empire is greatly agitated, and apparently on the eve of revolution: the country is filled with ſecret ſocieties, which numerous executions cannot put down; one hundred per month are executed in the ſingle province of Canton. The names of ſome of the ſocieties are ludicrous enough, viz.---White Jackets, Red Beards, and Short Swords! a dreadful earthquake and famine lately occurred in China, and which the ſuperſtitious natives conſider as portending the fall of the preſent dynaſty.

Sir F. Burdett has received notice that an Information has been filed againſt him for his letter to the Electors of Weſtminſter.

Twenty Warrant Officers are ordered to proceed to the Lakes, Canada.

The locks and bayonets of the Kent Militia had been ordered for ſafety to Dover Caſtle.

The Morning Herald ſays—"We regret to learn, the bodily health of his Majeſty has of late materially declined. It is however, but the ordinary progreſs of decay, which becomes more rapid in the fineſt conſtitutions as man deſcends into the vale of years. His Majeſty's conſtitution, ſtrong from nature and the regularity of his life, at length begins to give way to the ravages of time. This change, however naturally to be expected, will excite a mournful impreſſion upon the nation."

The Reformers continue their Meetings.—There had been a large aſſemblage at Burnley, with flags, caps of liberty, muſic, &c.---A great portion of them had large ſtaffs or ſticks, with holes in the end of them to admit pikes, and it was aſcertained that the pike heads were concealed in their ſleeves, and other parts of their dreſs. Many of them were alſo armed with piſtols. They exhibited a very determined diſpoſition.

The London Times of the 26th November, contains a detailed ſtatement of facts, and documents on the internal ſtate of the country.---Many letters, relating to the active exertions of thoſe friendly to reform, are publiſhed. The writers of ſome of them are of opinion that the Reformiſts are improving in diſcipline and organization, and conſequently muſt be viewed as becoming more formidable than heretofore.

Accounts have been received from the Hecla and Griper, employed on the Northern Expedition. They had reached the 76th degree of latitude, as far north as Capt. Roſs was able to penetrate. It ſeems to be the opinion of the preſent voyagers, that there is no paſſage out of Baffin's Bay. But they have determined to paſs the winter there, and proſecute their enquiries in the ſpring.

HALIFAX, Dec. 27.

The Congreſs of the United States convened at Waſhington on the 6th inſt. The Meſſage of Mr. Preſident Munroe, tranſmitted on the 7th, will be found in this Paper. It is a very important Document. He recommends to Congreſs the enactment of a Law to authoriſe the Executive to take poſſeſſion of the Floridas; the adoption of additional reſtrictions upon the intercourſe between the Britiſh Colonies and the United States; and further encouragement to the Manufactures of the Country. The eſtabliſhment of the Independence of South America, has his beſt wiſhes---"the conteſt there, has" he ſays, "from its commencement been intereſting to other Powers, and to none more ſo than the United States."

Charlotte-Town,
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1820.

By the Mail which arrived on Friday laſt via the Wood Islands from Pictou, we have received Halifax Papers to the 18th ult.—They contain London News to the 4th Dec. via Boston. We have ſelected for this day's paper ſuch articles as appear to us moſt intereſting.

His R. H. the Prince Regent met Parliament upon the 23d Nov. The ſubſtance of the Regent's Speech is principally directed to the diſaffected ſtate of the Kingdom. He regrets at having been under the neceſſity of calling it together at that period of the year, and "preſſes on its "immediate conſideration to adopt ſuch meaſures as may "be requiſite to the counteraction and ſuppreſſion of a "ſyſtem, if not effectually checked, muſt bring confuſion "and ruin on the nation."

We find an article from Boſton dated Liverpool, 3d Dec. ſtates that at Leeds the Inhabitants were thrown into the greateſt conſternation by the unexpected arrival of upwards of ten thouſand Colliers, with ſix Bands of Muſic playing, &c.

Several ſevere ſhocks of Earthquakes have been felt in various parts of the Canadas, the latter end of November. The latter end of the laſt year is ſaid to have cloſed in New-Brunſwick and Nova-Scotia with a moſt tremendous gale of wind which occaſioned the loſs of many lives and conſiderable property.

In our laſt we mentioned, with great ſatisfaction, the mildneſs of the ſeaſon—but within the two laſt days we have experienced a quite oppoſite temperament. Yeſterday was as bluſtery and cold as has almoſt ever been experienced, and the keeneſs of the air laſt night and this morning has ſeldom or never been excelled in ths Colony.

Charlotte-Town Amateur THEATRE.

On FRIDAY Evening next, the 4th instant,

Will be performed a Comedy in 5 Acts, intituled,

Speed the Plough,

To which will be added, a Burlesque Tragi Comic Opera called

Bombaſtes Furioſo,

*** The Door to be opened at half paſt 6 o'clock, and the Curtain to be drawn up at 7.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Nelſons.

Price 2s. 6d. Children 1s. 3d.

No money taken at the Door.

Feb. 2.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to acquaint the Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town and the Iſland in general, that he has arrived with a large and excellent collection of BOOKS, of the beſt Authors, which are now open for ſale at the Store lately occupied by Mr. D. M'Gill, near the reſidence of the Chief Juſtice; as he will ſell at the prices of the Mother Country, he hopes to be favoured with the early patronage of this flouriſhing Colony. To Parents he particularly recommends his Juvenile Library, for new years gifts to the riſing generation, as containing the beſt ſelection of Moral and Entertaining Inſtruction ever publiſhed.

He has alſo for ſale (in quantities not leſs than two gallons) a few caſks of very ſuperior

OLD COGNAC BRANDY,

a quantity of Glaſsware, Writing Paper, &c. which will be ſold low for caſh.

Thomas Fairbairn.

January 1820.

Notice.

PERSONS who bought Goods of Mr. ROBERT JOHNSTON and MICHAEL M'CARTHY, laſt Summer, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

Robert Johnston.

Orwell Bay, Jan. 17, 1820.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
January 15th, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleaſed to nominate the following Perſons to be Fire-Wardens for the preſent Year:

J. F. Holland, Ralph Thompſon,
H. M. Williams, Charles Wright,
J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Act. Colonial Secretary.

NOW SELILNG,

At the Store of DAVID M'GILL, a large aſſortment of

GROCERIES,

conſiſting of—Beſt Souchong Tea, at 6s. per lb.
Green do. at 7s. per lb.
Sugar of an excellent quality 9d. per lb.
Loaf Sugar, 1s. 4d. per lb.
Excellent Negro head Tobacco, 2s. per lb.
Leaf do. 1s. 6d. per lb.
Beſt Rum, 5s. 6d. per gal.
Beſt Hollands Geneva, 10s. 6d. per gal.
Good Molaſses, 3s 6d. per gal.
Excellent Wine, 14s. per gal.
Tar 30s. per bbl.

alſo, an aſſortment of DRY GOODS, at equally low prices.

Jan. 21.

Notice.

ALL Perſons cutting or carrying Timber off Lot or Township No. 61, the property of Stephen Sullivan, Eſq. are hereby notified to deſiſt from the ſame, as the Subſcriber is duly authorized to proſecute all Perſons Treſpaſſing upon that Lot to the utmoſt rigour of the Law.

Andrew M'Donald.

Three Rivers, January 2d, 1820.

Notice.

ALL perſons having any juſt demands againſt the Eſtate of JAMES CURTIS, Eſq. of Poplar Grove, deceaſed, are requeſted to preſent their Accounts properly atteſted, within Six Calendar Months from the date hereof, and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

Elizabeth Curtis,
Executrix.

Charlotte-Town, Dec. 23, 1819.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that his Majeſtys Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Aſſize, and General Gaol Delivery, for this Iſland, will be held at Charlotte-Town on Tueſday the Fifteenth day of February next, at the hour of 10 o'clock forenoon of the ſame day, of which all Juſtices, Coroners, High and Petty Conſtables and Bailiffs, within this Iſland will take Notice and laying aſide all manner of buſineſs and excuſes whatſoever be then there to do and fulfil thoſe things which by reaſon of their ſeveral Offices ſhall be to be done.

Given under my hand at Charlotte-Town in the Iſland Prince Edward, this 5th day of January 1820.

Richard Rollings, Sheriff.

Militia General Orders, Charlotte-Town, January 26th, 1820.

Militia General Order.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor issued a Militia General Order, bearing date the 1st of May 1814, intituled,

"General Orders, Rules, and Regula-
"tions to be observed by the Militia
"throughout Prince Edward Island, and
"to continue in force until further
"Orders."

These Orders were intended for the guidance of the Militia *even* in times of Peace, and it is necessary to remind them that *even* during the late War they were called on for no more duty. Therefore His Excellency is pleased to direct that the Abstract of these Orders, contained in the Militia Almanack be re-published, and that the most minute and strict compliance and attention be invariably paid to every part thereof. The Commanding Officers of Corps, being held responsible for their due execution, who at the same time are required to bear in mind that a most essential part of the Militia duty commenced on the 1st of this month, no Returns of which have as yet been received.

J. F. HOLLAND,
Col. & Adjt. Gen. Militia.

Militia Almanack.

January 1st and 2d,—Arrange and regulate the classes of Companies and make such alterations as may arise from age, marriage, or an increase of Family.

And Colonel or Commanding Officers of Corps send in a General Return of their Regiment to the Adjutant General.

March 1st,—A Company Muster, Training, and Inspection of Arms and and Accoutrements, and every Thursday in this month Squad Drills.

24th,—Send forward Quarterly Return of Companies to Adjutant General.

30th,—Officers Commanding Squad Drills to send in their Monthly Report.

April 1st.—A Company Drill, Training, and Inspection of Arms, and every Thursday in this month Squad Drills.

30th,—Officers Commanding Squad Drills to send in their monthly report.

May 1st.—A Company Muster, Training, and Inspection of Arms.

June 4th,—Regimental Muster, Drill and Training of King's and Prince County Regiment.

3d Monday in June,—Regimental Muster, Drill and Training of the 1st Batt. Queen's County Regt. and Prince Edward Island Legion. The last Thursday in June Squad Drills.

24th,—Make out the General Return of Inhabitants in the Precincts of the Company, and Quarterly Return of Companies, forward the same to the Adjutant General.

July 1st.—Company Muster, Drill and Inspection of Arms. The 1st Wednesday in July Regimental Muster of the 2d Batt. Queen's County Regt. Every Thursday in July Squad Drills.

31st—Officers Commanding Squad Drills to send in their Monthly Report. First Thursday in August Squad Drills, then cease.

August 12th,—Regimental Muster, Drill and Inspection of Arms and Accoutrements of King's County Regiment.

September 1st—Company Muster, Training and Inspection of Arms, &c.

24th,—Make out Quarterly Return of Company and forward the same to the Adjutant General.

October,—Squad Drills every Thursday this month. The 3d Monday in October Regimental Muster, Drill and Inspection of Arms, &c. of the 1st Batt. Queen's County Regt. and Prince Edward Island Legion. The 1st Wednesday in October Regimental Muster Drill and Inspection of Arms, &c. of the 2d Batt. Queen's County Regt.

31st,—Officers Commanding Squad Drills to send in their Monthly Report.

November 2d,—Regimental Muster, Drill, Training, and Inspection of Arms, &c. Prince County Regt. Squad Drills every Thursday this month

30th,—Officers Commanding Squad Drills to send in their Monthly Report.

December 24th,—Make out a General Return of the Inhabitants within the precinct of the Company, and Quarterly Return of Company forward both to the Adjt. Gen. Office.

The Subscriber,

INTENDING to commence Business in this Town, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has received from Liverpool and per the late arrivals from Halifax, a select assortment of GOODS, which he will sell cheap for cash, and will be exposed for sale in a few days at the New Store in Mr. Pippey's House, nearly opposite Mr. Davies'.

among which are

Fine and coarse Cloths, Waistcoating,
Mens beaver and woollen Hats,
Ladies beaver Bonnets,
White Calicoes and Salempores,
Homespuns and Shirting Cottons,
Printed Cottons, Handkerchiefs,
Table Cloths, Flannels,
Lambs Wool and Worsted Stockings,
Cambric, jaconet, book & mulled Muslins
Ribbons, Threads, Tapes and Bobbins,
Dimity, Cotton and Linen Shirts,
Pen and pocket Knives, Scissors, Combs,
Writing Paper, Wool cards, Hinges,
Glass and Earthenware,
RUM, TEA and SUGAR,
Best Leaf Tobacco, Spanish Indigo,
Soap, Mould and dipt Candles,
Nails of different sizes, Screws & Brads,
Sheet Iron, Draw Knives,
Door, chest, drawer and pad-locks.

J. MACGREGOR.

Dec. 3d, 1819.

Reward

TWENTY POUNDS STERLING.

WHEREAS on Tuesday the Twenty-Fourth of August last, a felonious and violent assault was committed upon the Person of the late Edward Abell, Esq. of Bay Fortune, by one PATRICK PIERCE, by mortally wounding him the said Edward Abell, in the body with a fixed bayonet, of which wound the said Edward Abell languished and died on the 28th of the said Month, and whereas the said Murderer has absconded and as yet has eludued the search made for him, by order of the Magistrates of the above named Settlement. A Reward of Twenty Pounds Sterling is hereby offered for the apprehension of the said PATRICK PIERCE, and lodging him in the Gaol of Charlotte-Town, the said Reward to paid on conviction of the Offender. And all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other Persons are enjoined to use their utmost vigilance in apprehending the said PATRICK PIERCE. And all Masters of Vessels and other Persons leaving this Island are warned to be particularly careful to keep a watchful eye that the said PIERCE is not suffered to make his escape on board of any Boat or Vessel, but should he be discovered in attempting so to do, that he be immediately arrested and placed in the custody of the nearest Magistrate.

The following is a description of the Person of the Offender,

5 feet 6 inches in highth, dark eyes, fair complexion, dark hair, and about 30 years old.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council,
FADE GOFF, D. C. C.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, September 7th, 1819.

Colonial Secretary's Office, December 11th, 1819.

Ten Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons did on the evening of the 7th or morning of the 8th inst. remove the handles and bolts of the several Pumps in this Town, whereby the Inhabitants where much inconvenienced and the lives and property of His Majesty's Subjects placed in imminent danger. These are therefore to signify that the above Reward of Ten Pounds will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of all or any of the Offenders, such information to be left either with the Colonial Secretary or with one of the Fire-Wardens.

By command of His Excellency, C. Douglass Smith,
J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Actg. Col. Sec'y.

Notice.

ALL Perfons having legal demands againft the Eſtate of the late Colonel THOMAS DESBRISAY, deceaſed, are requeſted to render them duly atteſted within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

Theophilus Desbrisay, sen.
Executor.

Charlotte-Town, November 20th, 1818.

Missing numbers

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1820. No. 31.

15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, passed in the thirty-fifth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act for ascertaining the Standard of Weights and Measures in this Island," It is enacted, that from and after the publication of said Act that all Weights and Measures used in this Island shall be according to the standard of the Exchequer of England: And that the Public Treasurer of this Island, as soon as may be, shall procure a set of Weights and Measures, long, liquid, and dry, and a set of Weights and Scales, and until such Weights and Measures arrive, the Weights and Measures used at Charlotte-Town shall be the standard.

And Whereas in pursuance of said Act, a set of Weights and Measures conformable to the standard of the Exchequer of England have been ordered and are now arrived. I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, publicly notifying, that within One Month after the date of the Public Treasurer's notification of the arrival of the said Standard Weights and Measures, that the several provisions of the said Act referring thereto will be in full force.

And I hereby strictly require and command all Persons selling by Weights and Measures within this Island, and all others whom it shall or may concern, to govern themselves in strict conformity to the provisions in the said Act contained in having their Weights and Measures assayed by the Officer appointed, or speedily to be appointed, for the County in which they respectively reside, and in all other matters and things which the said Act requires.

And I do hereby further publicly notify that all Liquids, and other articles, sold within this Island by Measure, shall in future be sold by the Winchester Measure and no other. Wines and Spirits only excepted.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town this Twenty-second day of June one thousand eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Deputy Provl. Secry.

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Amiral of the same, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Despatch dated Downing-Street, Eleventh of May last has been received by me from the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst. And Whereas the House of Assembly stands prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-first day of September next, it is, under existing circumstances considered expedient, that the nature of such Despatch should be made known with as little delay as may be to the Inhabitants of this Island at large.

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council to publish an extract therefrom which is as follows:

"In reply to the Address of the Assembly communicated in your Despatch No. 181, you will consider yourself authorised to acquaint them, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent sees no reason to make any alteration in the existing Constitution of the Colony, nor to sanction any change in the forms which are now observed, as to the appropriation of the Colonial Revenue; nor does his Royal Highness entertain any doubt, but that if the means which the Legislature under its present Constitution possesses are properly employed, the Island will at no distant period attain an equal degree of improvement and prosperity with the neighbouring Province of Nova-Scotia.

(Signed) "BATHURST."

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this twenty-fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
FADE GOFF, Acting Colonial Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of RANALD M'DONNELL, late Town Major, deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Lemuel Cambridge,
Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, June 12, 1819.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands prorogued to Tuesday the Twenty-fifth day of January instant,

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Twenty-First day of March next, of which all persons concerned are required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Twelfth day of January one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the sixtieth year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Act. Col. Sec'y.*

God save the King.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a Despatch addressed to me by the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, dated Downing-Street, April 7, 1819, it is announced that a Convention has been agreed upon and ratified between his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and the United States of America, by which Convention it is declared, that the Fishermen of the United States are excluded from fishing within three Marine Miles of any part of the Coasts of his Majesty's Dominions in North America, with the exception of the Magdaline Islands, and of those parts of Newfoundland and Labrador, which are particularly described in the first article of said Convention: And that their right to dry and cure fish is also limited to the unsettled Bays, Harbours and Creeks on the Southern Coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Ramean Islands, and that part of the Coast of Labrador on which they have under such Convention a right of fishery.

I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation publicly signifying that if any Vessels or subjects of the United States be found fishing or preparing to fish within three marine miles of any part of the coasts of this Island, or shall attempt to use any part of the coast of this Colony for drying and curing fish or for other purposes connected with the fishery, that the most prompt measures will be taken for enforcing a due adherence on their parts to the stipulations contained in the said Convention

And I do hereby call upon all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and other his Majesty's Officers and loyal Subjects within this Colony to be aiding and assisting in giving the necessary information against all such Persons who may be found acting in violation of the provisions of the said Convention. At the same time observing that Vessels and Inhabitants of the United States may be admitted to enter Bays or Harbours for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing Damages, of purchasing Wood, and of obtaining Water, but for no other purposes whatever, on the contrary every necessary restriction is to take place to prevent their taking, drying, or curing Fish therein, or in any way abusing the privileges specified.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the 59th year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
Fade Goff, Deputy Provl. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Private Secretary Office, Charlotte-Town, Sept. 27, 1819.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint J. E. CARMICHAEL, Esq. to act as Colonial Secretary, Registrar, and Clerk of the Council, *vice* Colonel the Honorable Thomas Desbrisay, deceased, and HECTOR HARVEST, Esq. to act as Private Secretary until further notice.

GEORGE BYNON,

Has FOR SALE at the WINDMILL, adjoining Mr. John M'Donald's, the following articles, viz.

SUPERFINE, fine, and coarse Cloths, Superfine and fine Cassimeres, Light and dark Flushing for Great Coats, Red and white Flannels & Serges, Drugget, Marseilles and other Waistcoating, Broad and narrow white and striped Cotton & Linen Shirting, White Cottons, Silk, cotton, and muslin Handkerchiefs, Cloth, silk and cotton Shawls, Plain and figured jaconet, book, leno, and cambric Muslins, Longcloth, leno and muslin Inlets, Plain and twill'd Sarcenets and Chambries, Furniture Dimity, Mens and childrens Hats & Caps, Plain and figured Sarcenet and Satin Ribbons, Ready made superfine, coarse and Flushing Jackets and Trowsers, Waistcoats, Cotton Night-caps, Mens, womens and childrens Shoes, Mens Boots, Mens and womens cotton and worsted Stockings, Beaver and worsted Gloves, Lambs Wool Tippets for children, Damask Table Cloths & Napkins, Diaper for Towels, Russia Shirting, Canvas, Brown Linen, Bombazeens and Bombazets, Ready made striped cotton and check Shirts, Guernsey Frocks, Window Glass 8 x 10, Putty and Copperas, An elegant and extensive assortment of EARTHENWARE, Ship Biscuit, either by wholesale or retail, Thimbles, Needles, Threads, Tapes, Bobbins and Laces,

Jamaica Rum, Tea, Sugar, WINE, SOAP, Leaf and Negro-head Tobacco of a very excellent quality, Mustard, Pepper & other spices, Liverpool and Table Salt, Flat, square and round Iron, HL, butt, and H Hinges, Screws, Nails assorted, Carpenter's Rules, Iron-rim, stock, chest, cupboard and pad-locks, Knives and Forks, Pen and pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Rack, pocket, hair and small tooth Combs, together with a variety of other articles, the whole of which will be sold during the Winter at very reduced prices for prompt payment either in Cash, approved Bills or Produce.

Charlotte-Town, December 1st, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons in this Island who stand indebted unto Mr. John Cambridge, are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, who is empowered to recover and give legal discharges for the same.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills May 17th, 1819.

Prince Edward Island, Treasurer's Office, Charlotte-Town, 16th June, 1819.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, Public Notice is hereby given that a complete set of

Standard Weights and Measures,

has this day arrived, and is at present deposited in the Court-House.

Robert Gray.

HALIFAX, Dec. 27.

HALF PAST TWO, P. M.

We have just been favoured with a Glasgow Paper of the 26th ult. from which we extract the Regent's Speech, to Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 23.

At two o'clock his Royal Highness took his seat in this House, and the attendance of the Commons having been commanded, the Speaker and a large number of Members appeared at the Bar.

The Regent then made a most gracious Speech, as follows, which he delivered with great distinctness and dignity.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is with great concern that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of His Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"I regret to have been under the necessity of calling you together at this period of the year; but the seditious practices so long prevalent in some of the manufacturing districts of the country have been continued with increased activity since you were last assembled in Parliament.

"They have led to proceedings incompatible with the public tranquility, and with the peaceful habits of the industrious classes of the community; and a spirit is now fully manifested utterly hostile to the Constitution of this Kingdom, and aiming, not only at the change of those political institutions which have hitherto constituted the pride and security of this country, but at the subversion of the rights of property, and of all order in society.

"I have given directions that the necessary information on this subject shall be laid before you, and I feel it to be my indispensible duty to press on your immediate attention the consideration of such measures, as may be requisite for the counteraction and suppression of a system, which if not effectually checked must bring confusion and ruin on the nation.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"The estimates for the ensuing year, will be laid before you.

"The necessity of affording protection to the lives and property of his Majesty's loyal subjects has compelled me to make some addition to our military force; but I have no doubt you will be of opinion, that the arrangements for this purpose have been effected in the manner likely to be the least burthensome to the country.

"Although the Revenue has undergone some fluctuation since the close of the last Session of Parliament, I have the satisfaction of being able to inform you that it appears to be again in a course of progressive improvement.

"Some depression still continues to exist in certain branches of our manufactures, and I deeply lament the distress which is in consequence felt by those who more immediately depend upon them but this depression in a great measure to be ascribed to the embarassed situation of other countries, and I earnestly hope that it will be found to be of a temporary nature.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"It is my most anxious wish that advantage should be taken of this season of peace to secure and advance our internal prosperity; but the successful prosecution of this object must essentially depend on the preservation of domestic tranquility.

"Upon the loyalty of the great body of people I have the most confidant reliance; but it will require your utmost vigilance and exertions, collectively and individually, to check the dissemination of the doctrines of treason and impiety, and to impress upon the minds of all classes of His Majesty's Subjects, that it is from the cultivation of the principles of religion, and from a just subordination to lawful authority, that we can alone expect the continuance of that Divine favour and protection which have hitherto been so signally experienced by this kingdom."

January 10.

We this morning received New-Brunswick Papers to the 1st inst. from which we have extracted the following melancholy account of the effects a very severe Gale of Wind experienced at that place on the 31st ult.

ST. JOHN, N. B. Jan. 1.

The year 1819, yesterday closed with one of the most tremendous gales of wind ever experienced in this Harbour, occasionally veering from E. N. E. to S. W. and continued with unremitting fury from 4 A. M. to 1 P. M. a period of no less than 9 hours. The appearance of the morning was unusually dark and gloomy, and from the violent storm that was then also raging, Partridge Island could not be perceived from the town; guns were about 8 o'clock heard in the direction of it, yet such was the gloom that encompassed the atmosphere, the cause could not be discovered. About nine o'clock however, we had a lucid interval, and a brig was distinctly heard on the S. E. end of it, rolling tremendously, with her masts both standing; signals of distress were at the same time flying on the Island, and guns occasionally fired; but so unusually great was the sea, the laudable efforts both of Messrs. Reid and Mabee, Pilots, to get to the vessel, were unavailing, and they were reluctantly, for the preservation of their own lives, obliged to return. Between ten and eleven o'clock the entire shore at the lower part of the town was covered with pieces of the wreck, bags of Pimento, Oranges, &c. &c. and it was soon discovered from the marks on the bags and part of the stern, that the unfortunate vessel was the elegant brig Mary, Capt. George Bell, from Savannah-la-Mar, owned by Messrs. Crookshank Johnson, of this City—The public mind was now entirely engrossed in the fate of the Master and Crew, and every attempt during the remainder of the day, almost inconsistent with prudence, was made to obtain intelligence from the Island, but although the violence of the wind in some measure had abated during the afternoon, yet such were its effects, from the excessively tremendous sea that was running, the most strenuous effects were rendered unavailing, and it was not until this morning at 12 o'clock, we learned that her whole crew, thirteen in number, including the Master, had perished. The Pilot, Mr. D. Walker, and two of his Boatmen, who had got on board the brig some time before she struck, were rescued from a watery grave, by having recourse to a most desperate expedient, which, however, the exhausted state of the Master and Crew could not induce them to undertake; a buoy was thrown overboard from the vessel, to which a line was attached, and made fast on board of her— this drifted on shore, and being promptly secured by people on the Island, they individually committed themselves to the waves, and were safely landed.

The oldest inhabitant cannot recount a catastrophe, that has occured since the settlement of the country, taking place so immediately within our sight, and embracing circumstances so peculiarly afflicting—The well known worth of Captain Bell, renders every panegyric, to departed merit unavailing—he has left in addition to a tender wife and one child, a sister, yesterday with three, now with two children, one of them a fine lad having perished with him.

In turning our attention from this melancholy scene, we have faintly attempted to depict above, we have to notice the direful effects of this phenomenon, particularly within the harbour. The ships Lady Ridley and Bittern, brigs Mungo Park, Mary Ann, United Kingdom, William, Charles, Hope, and a number of others were all materially injured. A small schr. belonging to Mr. R. Lawrence was entirely sunk, and rendered irreparable. The new Barracks, which had recently been erected by Mr. Cody, and almost enclosed, were entirely levelled with the ground; and the roof of a new house, lately built and owned by Mr. E. Cameron, situate in Sidney Ward, was blown off—Much damage was also done in other parts of the City, which our limits will not allow us to particularise.

Since writing the above, we also learn that the schr. Thomas Ritchie, belonging to Digby, from St. Vincent, for this port, went ashore between Negro Head and Split Rock.—The whole of the crew except the Master, perished!—Further particulars of this melancholy event has not come to our knowledge.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the Brigs Thetis and Ruby, and other vessels which sailed the day previous.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11.

The Macedonian and Lord Cochrane.

Mr. John S. Ellery, owner of the Macedonian, has received a letter from the Hon. John Q. Adams, Secretary of State, informing that he had submitted Mr. Ellery's letter and the documents accompanying it to the President; and

that the President had directed him to inform Mr. Ellery, that a public vessel of war would be dispatched immediately, to demand justice, agreeably to the laws of nations.

Charlotte-Town,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1820.

The Mail for Halifax closed on the 15th inst. and the Carrier proceeded yesterday for Pictou via the Wood Islands. The continued mild season, will much expedite his return, and we wait with anxious expectation his arrival, when, no doubt, much interesting intelligence will be received.

On Tuesday Evening last a Thunder storm of uncommon magnitude, at this season was experienced at this place. It commenced at the westward and passed off to the south east. The continued flashes of lightening were repeated with a vividness seldom observed in any of the warmest times of the year.

The Subscriber,

BEING Fire-Ward, No. 1, will in the course of the next week, make his Inspection, and strictly enforce the Law.

J. F: HOLLAND.

Feb. 16.

To be sold,

150 *Acres of Land at Vernon River.*

THIS desirable Farm cuts about 21 tons of Upland and 3 tons of Marsh Hay, and has about 60 acres of Land under fence, with an excellent Orchard, together with all the Farming Utensils, Stock, &c. consisting of

2 Horses and 7 Cows,
some young Cattle,
30 Sheep, and some Pigs, &c.

an indisputable Title can be given by applying to the Proprietor on the Premises, or to Mr. Joseph Robinson, sen. Charlotte-Town.

The whole will be sold very reasonable the Subscriber intending leaving this Island next Spring.

James Laird.

Dec. 3d, 1819.

Notice.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of JAMES CURTIS, Esq. of Poplar Grove, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts properly attested, within Six Calendar Months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Elizabeth Curtis,
Executrix.

Charlotte-Town, Dec. 23, 1819.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of taking on Lease any Farms of Tracts of Land situate on the property of Mr. John Cambridge, within this Island, will please apply for particulars to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to Let the same.

The extensive Tracts of unsettled Lands, being part of the Real Estate of the said John Cambridge, in this Colony, deserve particular attention from new Settlers, who are invited to make speedy application to me, from whom they will receive very liberal encouragement and every requisite information.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills, May 17th, 1819.

Notice.

PERSONS who bought Goods of Mr. ROBERT JOHNSTON and MICHAEL M'CARTHY, last Summer, are requested to make immediate payment to

Robert Johnston.

Orwell Bay, Jan. 17, 1820.

A few copies of the standing Orders, Rules, and Regulations, for the guidance of the Militia, may be had at this Office.

A few copies of the Laws of this Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
February 14th, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to name a new Commission of the Peace, which passed the Seal, on the 12th of the present Month, as follows:

The Hon. Thomas Tremlett, Ch: Justice,
Hon. { Robert Gray, Assistant Judge,
George Wright, Custos Rot.
William Pleace,
Ambrose Lane,
William Johnston, Atty. General,
Cornelius Higgins,
Charles Stewart,
William M'Kie,
William Douglass,
John Frederick Holland,
Benjamin De St. Croix,
Charles Worrell,
William Bowley,
James Townsend,
Richard Rollings,
Sampson Rose,
Donald Campbell,
James Lewis Hayden,
Elisha Coffin,
James Anderson,
Major Hooper,
Samuel Green,
William M'Kay,
Fade Goff, Coroner,
Francis Longworth,
Alexander Campbell,
William Farquaharson,
Benjamin Coffin,
John Ramsay,
James Irving,
James Jackson,
Richard Yates,
Angus M'Aulay,
Thomas Heath Haviland,
Donald M'Kay,
John Large,
Henry Yonge,
Cecil Wray Townshend,
John Murray,
John Ed. Carmichael, Acting Registrar,
Arthur Owen,
William Eppes Cormack,
William Irving,
James Richards,
Thomas Bernard Chanter,

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL.

At a Meeting of the Licenced Retailers, of Spirituous and other distilled and fermented Liquors held this day at the House of Mr. Thomas Sims, the following Resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

RESOLVED,—I. That the present Meeting do hereby form themselves into a Company or Society, for the express purpose of suppressing for the future, all manner of selling, bartering or delivering on credit, any Gin, Rum, Brandy, Wine, Cider, Perry, Ale, Beer, or other distilled or fermented Liquors illegally, within the Town and Suburbs of Charlotte-Town, and that each engages himself to this Society, to use all kind of vigilance and activity in his power to detect and prosecute all such Offenders coming within his precinct, knowledge or perception.

RESOLVED—II. That this Society feel it incumbent to caution *all* Storekeepers from selling, *bartering or delivering on credit*, any spirituous or other distilled or fermented Liquors in *any* quantity less than *TWO GALLONS*, as they are particularly determined as far as may be in their power to suppress all such malpractices.

RESOLVED—III. That the moiety of all Fines which may arise to this Society from any prosecution instituted by this Society shall be reserved as a fund, first, to defray any expence that may accrue in effecting such prosecution, and finally should any of the said fund be remaining at the close of the year, the same shall be appropriated to some public use or charity as shall be then by this Society determined.

Charlotte-Town, Feb. 11, 1820.

W. TANTON,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlotte-Town and its vicinity, that he intends selling off his Stock in Trade, at and under prime cost, *for Cash or Produce*, which consist of

Rum, Molasses, Tobacco,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Coats, Waistcoat Patterns, 200 pair Trowsers, Flannels, Children's Dresses, Girl's Pelisses, Muslins, Gown Patterns, Ginghams, Cotton Shawls, Handkerchiefs, table cloths, cotton trimming of various patterns, ladies work'd caps, habit shirts, white and black lace, handsome silk shawls, scarfs and ribbons, a large quantity of ladies silk trimmings, stays, apron checks of different patterns, cotton and worsted stockings, nankeens, braces, corduroy, patent stocking nett, 200 pair of boots and shoes, cart harness, leather, beaver, and other hats, childrens beaver hats and feathers, 100 dozen comforters, childrens tippets, mens cotton shirts, threads, buttons, shaving boxes, razors and cases, scissors, knives, fish hooks, pad and other locks, files, curry combs, hammers, a quantity of tin-ware, crockery, cordage, twine, children's toys, handsome tea-trays, various sorts of brushes, a large quantity of pipes, stair carpets, and a number of other articles too numerous to insert.

All Persons indebted to Messrs. *Westlake & Tanton*, are requested to settle with them on or before the 17th March next, and any Person that have any demands on them are requested to send in their accounts without delay.

☞ All sorts of Hides and Skins, bought by the above, or tanned on the halves. Feb. 7th, 1820.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town and the Island in general, that he has arrived with a large and excellent collection of BOOKS, of the best Authors, which are now open for sale at the Store lately occupied by Mr. D. M'Gill, near the residence of the Chief Justice; as he will sell at the prices of the Mother Country, he hopes to be favoured with the early patronage of this flourishing Colony. To Parents he particularly recommends his Juvenile Library, for new years gifts to the rising generation, as containing the best selection of Moral and Entertaining Instruction ever published.

He has also for sale (in quantities not less than two gallons) a few casks of very superior

OLD COGNAC BRANDY,

a quantity of Glassware, Writing Paper, &c. which will be sold low for cash.

Thomas Fairbairn.

January 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons cutting or carrying Timber off Lot or Township No. 61, the property of Stephen Sullivan, Esq. are hereby notified to desist from the same, as the Subscriber is duly authorized to prosecute all Persons Trespassing upon that Lot to the utmost rigour of the Law.

Andrew M'Donald.

Three Rivers, January 2d, 1820.

NOW SELILNG,

At the Store of DAVID M'GILL, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting of—Best Souchong Tea, at 6s. per lb.
Green do. at 7s. per lb.
Sugar of an excellent quality 9d. per lb.
Loaf Sugar, 1s. 4d. per lb.
Excellent Negro head Tobacco, 2s. per lb.
Leaf do. 1s. 6d. per lb.
Best Rum, 5s. 6d. per gal.
Best Hollands Geneva, 10s. 6d. per gal.
Good Molasses, 3s 6d. per gal.
Excellent Wine, 14s. per gal.
Tar 30s. per bbl.

also, an assortment of DRY GOODS, at equally low prices.

Jan. 21.

Militia General Orders, Charlotte-Town, January 26th, 1820.

Militia General Order.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor issued a Militia General Order, bearing date the 1st of May 1814, intituled,

"General Orders, Rules, and Regula-
"tions to be observed by the Militia
"throughout Prince Edward Island, and
"to continue in force until further
"Orders."

These Orders were intended for the guidance of the Militia *even* in times of Peace, and it is necessary to remind them that *even* during the late War they were called on for no more duty. Therefore His Excellency is pleased to direct that the Abstract of these Orders, contained in the Militia Almanack be re-published, and that the most minute and strict compliance and attention be invariably paid to every part thereof. The Commanding Officers of Corps, being held responsible for their due execution, who at the same time are required to bear in mind that a most essential part of the Militia duty commenced on the 1st of this month, no Returns of which have as yet been received.

J. F. HOLLAND,
Col. & Adjt. Gen. Militia.

Militia Almanack.

January 1st and 2d,—Arrange and regulate the classes of Companies and make such alterations as may arise from age, marriage, or an increase of Family.

And Colonel or Commanding Officers of Corps send in a General Return of their Regiment to the Adjutant General.

March 1st,—A Company Muster, Training, and Inspection of Arms and and Accoutrements, and every Thursday in this month Squad Drills.

24th,—Send forward Quarterly Return of Companies to Adjutant General.

30th,—Officers Commanding Squad Drills to send in their Monthly Report.

April 1st.—A Company Drill, Training, and Inspection of Arms, and every Thursday in this month Squad Drills.

30th,—Officers Commanding Squad Drills to send in their monthly report.

May 1st.—A Company Muster, Training, and Inspection of Arms.

June 4th,—Regimental Muster, Drill and Training of King's and Prince County Regiment.

3d Monday in June,—Regimental Muster, Drill and Training of the 1st Batt. Queen's County Regt. and Prince Edward Island Legion. The last Thursday in June Squad Drills.

24th,—Make out the General Return of Inhabitants in the Precincts of the Company, and Quarterly Return of Companies, forward the same to the Adjutant General.

July 1st.—Company Muster, Drill and Inspection of Arms. The 1st Wednesday in July Regimental Muster of the 2d Batt Queen's County Regt. Every Thursday in July Squad Drills.

31st—Officers Commanding Squad Drills to send in their Monthly Report. First Thursday in August Squad Drills, then cease.

August 12th,—Regimental Muster, Drill and Inspection of Arms and Accoutrements of King's County Regiment.

September 1st--Company Muster, Training and Inspection of Arms, &c.

24th,---Make out Quarterly Return of Company and forward the same to the Adjutant General.

October,---Squad Drills every Thursday this month. The 3d Monday in October Regimental Muster, Drill and Inspection of Arms, &c. of the 1st Batt. Queen's County Regt. and Prince Edward Island Legion. The 1st Wednesday in October Regimental Muster Drill and Inspection of Arms, &c. of the 2d Batt. Queen's County Regt.

31st,---Officers Commanding Squad Drills to send in their Monthly Report.

November 2d,---Regimental Muster, Drill, Training, and Inspection of Arms, &c. Prince County Regt. Squad Drills every Thursday this month

30th,--Officers Commanding Squad Drills to send in their Monthly Report.

December 24th,--Make out a General Return of the Inhabitants within the precinct of the Company, and Quarterly Return of Company forward both to the Adjt. Gen. Office.

The Subscriber,

INTENDING to commence Business in this Town, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has received from Liverpool and per the late arrivals from Halifax, a select assortment of GOODS, which he will sell cheap for cash, and will be exposed for sale in a few days at the New Store in Mr. Pippey's House, nearly opposite Mr. Davies'.

among which are

Fine and coarse Cloths, Waistcoating,
Mens beaver and woollen Hats,
Ladies beaver Bonnets,
White Cantoes and Salempores,
Homespuns and Shirting Cottons,
Printed Cottons, Handkerchiefs,
Table Cloths, Flannels,
Lambs Wool and Worsted Stockings,
Cambric, jaconet, book & mulled Muslins
Ribbons, Threads, Tapes and Bobbins,
Dimity, Cotton and Linen Shirts,
Pen and pocket Knives, Scissors, Combs,
Writing Paper, Wool cards, Hinges,
Glass and Earthenware,
RUM, TEA and SUGAR,
Best Leaf Tobacco, Spanish Indigo,
Soap, Mould and dipt Candles,
Nails of different sizes, Screws & Brads,
Sheet Iron, Draw Knives,
Door, chest, drawer and pad-locks.

J. MACGREGOR.

Dec. 3d, 1819.

Reward

TWENTY POUNDS STERLING.

WHEREAS on Tuesday the Twenty-Fourth of August last, a felonious and violent assault was committed upon the Person of the late Edward Abell, Esq. of Bay Fortune, by one PATRICK PIERCE, by mortally wounding him the said Edward Abell, in the body with a fixed bayonet, of which wound the said Edward Abell languished and died on the 28th of the said Month, and whereas the said Murderer has absconded and as yet has eludued the search made for him, by order of the Magistrates of the above named Settlement. A Reward of Twenty Pounds Sterling is hereby offered for the apprehension of the said PATRICK PIERCE, and lodging him in the Gaol of Charlotte-Town, the said Reward to paid on conviction of the Offender. And all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other Persons are enjoined to use their utmost vigilance in apprehending the said PATRICK PIERCE. And all Masters of Vessels and other Persons leaving this Island are warned to be particularly careful to keep a watchful eye that the said PIERCE is not suffered to make his escape on board of any Boat or Vessel, but should he be discovered in attempting so to do, that he be immediately arrested and placed in the custody of the nearest Magistrate.

The following is a description of the Person of the Offender,

5 feet 6 inches in highth, dark eyes, fair complexion, dark hair, and about 30 years old.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council,
FADE GOFF, D. C. C.

Council Office, Charlotte-Town, September 7th, 1819.

Colonial Secretary's Office, December 11th, 1819.

Ten Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or Persons did on the evening of the 7th or morning of the 8th inst. remove the handles and bolts of the several Pumps in this Town, whereby the Inhabitants where much inconvenienced and the lives and property of His Majesty's Subjects placed in imminent danger. These are therefore to signify that the above Reward of Ten Pounds will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of all or any of the Offenders, such information to be left either with the Colonial Secretary or with one of the Fire-Wardens.

By command of His Excellency, C. Douglass Smith,
J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Actg. Col. Sec'y.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Colonel THOMAS DESBRISAY, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Theophilus Desbrisay, sen.
Executor.

Charlotte-Town, November 20th, 1819.

Missing num

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1820. No. 32.

15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY;

The Subscriber,

INTENDING to commence Business in this Town, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has received from Liverpool and per the late arrivals from Halifax, a select assortment of GOODS, which he will sell cheap for cash, and will be exposed for sale in a few days at the New Store in Mr. Pippey's House, nearly opposite Mr. Davies'.

among which are

Fine and coarse Cloths, Waistcoating,
Mens beaver and woollen Hats,
Ladies beaver Bonnets,
White Calicoes and Salempores,
Homespuns and Shirting Cottons,
Printed Cottons, Handkerchiefs,
Table Cloths, Flannels,
Lambs Wool and Worsted Stockings,
Cambric, jaconet, book & mulled Muslins
Ribbons, Threads, Tapes and Bobbins,
Dimity, Cotton and Linen Shirts,
Pen and pocket Knives, Scissors, Combs,
Writing Paper, Wool cards, Hinges,
Glass and Earthenware,
RUM, TEA and SUGAR,
Best Leaf Tobacco, Spanish Indigo,
Soap, Mould and dipt Candles,
Nails of different sizes, Screws & Brads,
Sheet Iron, Draw Knives,
Door, chest, drawer and pad-locks.

J. MACGREGOR.

Dec. 3d, 1819.

At a Meeting of the Licenced Retailers, of Spirituous and other distilled and fermented Liquors held this day at the House of Mr. Thomas Sims, the following Resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

RESOLVED,—I. That the present Meeting do hereby form themselves into a Company or Society, for the express purpose of suppressing for the future all manner of selling, bartering or delivering on credit, any Gin, Rum, Brandy, Wine, Cider, Perry, Ale, Beer, or other distilled or fermented Liquors illegally, within the Town and Suburbs of Charlotte-Town, and that each engages himself to this Society, to use all kind of vigilance and activity in his power to detect and prosecute all such Offenders coming within his precinct, knowledge or perception.

RESOLVED—II. That this Society feel it incumbent to caution *all* Storekeepers from selling, *bartering* or *delivering on credit*, any spirituous or other distilled or fermented Liquors in *any* quantity less than *TWO GALLONS*, as they are particularly determined as far as may be in their power to suppress all such malpractices.

RESOLVED—III. That the moiety of all Fines which may arise to this Society from any prosecution instituted by this Society shall be reserved as a fund, first, to defray any expence that may accrue in effecting such prosecution, and finally should any of the said fund be remaining at the close of the year, the same shall be appropriated to some public use or charity as shall be then by this Society determined.

Charlotte-Town, Feb. 11, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Colonel THOMAS DESBRISAY, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Theophilus Desbrisay, sen.
Executor.

Charlotte-Town, November 20th, 1818.

Prince Edward Island, Treasurer's Office,
Charlotte-Town, 16th June, 1819.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, Public Notice is hereby given that a complete set of

Standard Weights and Measures,

has this day arrived, and is at present deposited in the Court-House.

Robert Gray.

GEORGE BYNON,

Has FOR SALE at the WINDMILL, adjoining Mr. John M'Donald's, the following articles, viz.

SUPERFINE, fine, and coarse Cloths,
Superfine and fine Cassimeres,
Light and dark Flushing for Great Coats,
Red and white Flannels & Serges,
Drugget, Marseilles and other Waistcoating, Broad and narrow white and striped Cotton & Linen Shirting, White Cottons, Silk, cotton, and muslin Handkerchiefs, Cloth, silk and cotton Shawls, Plain and figured jaconet, book, leno, and cambric Muslins, Longcloth, leno and muslin Inlets, Plain and twill'd Sarcenets and Chambries, Furniture Dimity, Mens and childrens Hats & Caps, Plain and figured Sarcenet and Satin Ribbons, Ready made superfine, coarse and Flushing Jackets and Trowsers, Waistcoats, Cotton Night-caps, Mens, womens and childrens Shoes, Mens Boots, Mens and womens cotton and worsted Stockings, Beaver and worsted Gloves, Lambs Wool Tippets for children, Damask Table Cloths & Napkins, Diaper for Towels, Russia Shirting, Canvas, Brown Linen, Bombazeens and Bombazets, Ready made striped cotton and check Shirts, Guernsey Frocks, Window Glass 8 x 10, Putty and Copperas, An elegant and extensive assortment of EARTHENWARE, Ship Biscuit, either by wholesale or retail, Thimbles, Needles, Threads, Tapes, Bobbins and Laces,

Jamaica Rum, Tea, Sugar,

WINE, SOAP, Leaf and Negro-head Tobacco of a very excellent quality, Mustard, Pepper & other spices, Liverpool and Table Salt, Flat, square and round Iron, HL, butt, and H Hinges, Screws, Nails assorted, Carpenter's Rules, Iron-rim, stock, chest, cupboard and pad-locks, Knives and Forks, Pen and pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Rack, pocket, hair and small tooth Combs, together with a variety of other articles, the whole of which will be sold during the Winter at very reduced prices for prompt payment either in Cash, approved Bills or Produce.

Charlotte-Town, December 1st, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of RANALD M'DONNELL, late Town Major, deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Lemuel Cambridge,
Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, June 12, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons in this Island who stand indebted unto Mr. John Cambridge, are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, who is empowered to recover and give legal discharges for the same.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills May 17th, 1819.

W. TANTON,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlotte-Town and its vicinity, that he intends selling off his Stock in Trade, at and under prime cost, *for Cash or Produce*, which consist of

Rum, Molasses, Tobacco,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Coats, Waistcoat Patterns, 200 pair Trowsers, Flannels, Children's Dresses, Girl's Pelisses, Muslins, Gown Patterns, Ginghams, Cotton Shawls, Handkerchiefs, table cloths, cotton trimming of various patterns, ladies work'd caps, habit shirts, white and black lace, handsome silk shawls, scarfs and ribbons, a large quantity of ladies silk trimmings, stays, apron checks of different patterns, cotton and worsted stockings, nankeens, braces, corduroy, patent stocking nett, 200 pair of boots and shoes, cart harness, leather, beaver, and other hats, childrens beaver hats and feathers, 100 dozen comforters, childrens tippets, mens cotton shirts, threads, buttons, shaving boxes, razors and cases, scissors, knives, fish hooks, pad and other locks, files, curry combs, hammers, a quantity of tin-ware, crockery, cordage, twine, children's toys, handsome tea-trays, various sorts of brushes, a large quantity of pipes, stair carpets, and a number of other articles too numerous to insert.

All Persons indebted to Messrs. *Westlake & Tanton*, are requested to settle with them on or before the 17th March next, and any Person that have any demands on them are requested to send in their accounts without delay.

☞ All sorts of Hides and Skins, bought by R. S. Westlake, or tanned on the halves. Feb. 7th, 1820.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town and the Island in general, that he has arrived with a large and excellent collection of BOOKS, of the best Authors, which are now open for sale at the Store lately occupied by Mr. D. M'Gill, near the residence of the Chief Justice; as he will sell at the prices of the Mother Country, he hopes to be favoured with the early patronage of this flourishing Colony. To Parents he particularly recommends his Juvenile Library, for new years gifts to the rising generation, as containing the best selection of Moral and Entertaining Instruction ever published.

He has also for sale (in quantities not less than two gallons) a few casks of very superior

OLD COGNAC BRANDY,

a quantity of Glassware, Writing Paper, &c. which will be sold low for cash.

Thomas Fairbairn.

January 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons cutting or carrying Timber off Lot or Township No. 61, the property of Stephen Sullivan, Esq. are hereby notified to desist from the same, as the Subscriber is duly authorized to prosecute all Persons Trespassing upon that Lot to the utmost rigour of the Law.

Andrew M'Donald.

Three Rivers, January 2d, 1820.

A few copies of the Laws of this Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

United States of America.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25.

The Savannah Republican of the 14th inſt. riſes like a Phœnix from the fire, and thus deſcribes the

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION!

Having ſuffered with others in the late calamity, we have made haſte to collect the remains of our printing materials, and now to preſent to the public the circumſtances which accompanied this event. In the whole courſe of our editorial career we have had frequently to record matters of deep importance, of various nature; but never, no never before has it fallen to our lot to give to the world an account of ſo diſtreſſing a complexion.

On Tueſday the 11th inſt. this city exhibited a ſcene of deſolation and diſtreſs, probably more awfully calamitous than any previously experienced in America:

Between one and two o'clock in the morning, a livery ſtable belonging to a Mr. Boon, on a truſt lot of the eſtate of Iſaac Fell, in the Baptiſt Church Square, was diſcovered to be on fire. The citizens, and different engine companies, together with the officers and crews of the veſſels in the harbour, were ſoon convened, but unfortunately no immediate and deciſive meaſures were adopted, by which the fire could be ſtopped at the beginning.

The ſeaſon for four months (with the exception of two rains (previous to this accident, had been dry; the night was cold, and a brisk breeze from W. N. W. which was ſoon increaſed by the effect of the fire. Several of the adjoining houſes were ſoon affected, and then almoſt inſtantly in flames. The wind now became ſtrong, and whirled into the air with agitated violence, large flakes of burning ſhingles, boards and other light ſubſtance, which alighting at a diſtance, added confuſion to the other terrors of the conflagration. The uſe of water was now rendered totally vain; its common extinguiſhing power ſeemed to be loſt. Torrents of flames rolled from houſe to houſe, with a deſtructive rapidity which bade defiance to all human control, and individual exertions were from this time almoſt ſuſpended, and principally pointed towards ſecuring private property.

The fire now ranged, ſweeping all the buildings from Baptiſt Church Square, to the Weſt, taking in from the north ſide of Broughton-ſtreet to the Bay, down to Abercon ſtreet on the Eaſt--ſave a few buildings on the Bay between Montgomery and Jefferſon ſtreets. That large and elegant building Waſhington Hall is ſafe; twice was it on fire, but through great exertions is was reſcued. A few buildings alſo are ſaved between Abercon and Drayton ſtreets. The State Bank, the Planter's Bank, and the Epiſcopal Church, were ſome time in imminent danger, but were ſaved. The former building was on fire two or three times—timely aſſiſtance and unremitted exertions alone ſaved it.

In fact every houſe is ſwept away from the ſpot where the fire commenced, through Market Square, and the Bay from Waſhington Hall, to the houſe lately occupied by George Jones, Eſq. (except James Dickſon & Co's. large fire proof ſtore)—it, and it alone, is the only building remaining between the two points named. We are really at a loſs how to deſcribe the damage done,---no pen can deſcribe---no tongue can give utterance to words ſtrong enough to do this melancholy ſubject juſtice. To thoſe at a diſtance, we can only ſay to them---come, come and look at our poor devoted Savannah.

It is thought by many individuals that the fire would have been arreſted in Market Square, had it not been for the circumſtance of a large quantity of gunpowder being in ſome of the ſhops in the ſquare. This ſtruck a panic to every one---and that part of the town was abandoned. Exploſions ſoon took place and the blazing fragments ſcattered in every direction! A good deal of powder, however, was taken away and thrown into a well in St. James Square. We hope the police will enforce the ordinance againſt every perſon who had, or may have gun-powder in their ſtores. Had the exploſion taken place before notice was given, God only knows how many lives would have been loſt. Offenders ought to be puniſhed. By this violation of the law, a million of dollars has been deſtroyed.

Between twelve and one o'clock the rage of the fire was arreſted. The exhauſted ſufferers, of both ſexes, had now to remain expoſed to the inclemency of a cold day, and to witneſs the diſtreſſing ſpectacle of their numerous dwellings covered with volumes of ſmoke and flame, tumbling into ruins. Yes! the beſt part of Savannah is no more! the flames have proſtrated all the buildings which were the pride of our city! thus was the emporium of our ſtate, which was promiſing a conſiderable figure among the commercial cities of our ſiſter states almoſt deſtroyed in twelve hours! The commercial part of the town is a heap of ruins! There is but one ſolitary dry good ſtore remaining. All, all are gone!

We have taken conſiderable pains to aſcertain the number of buildings burnt; and the probable amount of the property deſtroyed by this dreadful cataſtrophe.

There are ninety four lots ſtripped completely; and it is calculated that there are three hundred and twenty one wooden buildings, many of which were double tenements, thirty-five brick ditto, excluſive of thoſe owned by the Presbyterian church, by Meſſrs. Gibbons, Shad, Morriſon, Johnſton and Hunter, which contained thirty tenements.---Altogether making not leſs than 463 tenements, not including out-buildings! Thirty years muſt elapſe before Savannah will be again what ſhe has been. Good God! we can hardly believe our eyes when we caſt a look at the ſcene before us.

The probable amount of property deſtroyed by this unfortunate occurrence is, from a calculation nicely made, upwards of 4,000,000 of dollars! But, if we take into conſideration the ſtoppage of buſineſs, and every direct and indirect loſs, 10,000,000 will not be too great an eſtimate.

We underſtand that two perſons loſt their lives, and as many injured in rendering aſſiſtance during the fire. We have learnt of no further accident.

The Council have judiciously directed the pulling down of old walls and chimnies, which are now ſtanding, and form a diſmal appearance.

'Tis to us this is a time of humiliation. Every face wears the appearance of mourning---How diſconſolate are many families this day! But a few days ago their proſpects were flattering---now they are not only ſhelterleſs, but deſtitute, perhaps, of a change of clothing.

The day of the cataſtrophe, a moſt intereſting and melancholy picture preſented itſelf, in the depreſſed countenances of its inhabitants---the ſmoking ruins, the foreſt of naked chimnies and walls, the various kinds of deſtruction of goods and furniture, and the crowds of houſeleſs inhabitants. The hoſpitality of the few, whoſe houſes remain, has been general and unreſtrained; their tenements are ſhared with the others. Every thing which an affecting ſympathy, which an active benevolence among their fellow citizens can perform, will undoubtedly be done. It affords much pleaſure to ſtate, that the City Council have been very zealous in their exertions to give relief to the ſufferers---many of whom they have provided for. A timely interference of the ſtate legiſlature may alſo be expected. Indeed it is looked for.—But we preſume to hope that the proſpects of relief will not be limited to thoſe reſources alone---the truly humane are not confined in their benevolence to objects that are near them—and many inſtances have occurred of misfortune far inferior to this, which have evinced the juſtice by which the Americans can claim the honor of being humane.

The anxious eye of immediate diſtreſs muſt, however, be turned to the planters of the neighbouring counties, and we ſhould be ſorry to do them the injuſtice to ſuppoſe that they will not feel a ſatisfaction in affording them the neceſſary relief.

We perſuade ourſelves that we ſhall be ſincerely joined by our readers, in fervent wiſhes, that Providence may avert from others, ſo ſevere and afflicting a calamity.

We have not been able to aſcertain, ſatisfactorily, how the fire originated---whether by deſign or accident. We underſtand that ten or twelve horſes were burnt up in the ſtable that the fire originated in.

We can write no further account of this moſt dreadful of all viſitations. Our heart is ſickened. The pen drops from our hand!

KINGSTON, JAM. Dec. 20.

Erection of a new Palace by the Prince Regent.

We underſtand that the arrangements are at laſt completed for the erection of

a new Palace for His Royal Highneſs, and that operations will commence early in the Spring. The Prince abandons Carlton Houſe, in conſequence of the opinion of architects that it would be impoſſible to give elevation to that edifice or indeed any other that might be ſubſtituted in its place; and, as a new Royal Palace is neceſſary, a new ſite ought to be choſen.

After the moſt mature conſideration, the ground on which Buckingham Houſe now ſtands has been conſidered the moſt eligible. The late Queen's reſidence poſſeſſes none of the requiſites for holding Drawing-rooms and Levees. The plan approved of preſents a palace with three fronts; the grand one will be a moſt magnificent object, and will have in perſpective the long avenue of trees and the canal of St. James' Park; the ſecond front will command the Green Park, and the third have a view of the Surry Hills: for it is propoſed to give the new palace ſufficient altitude to overlook Pimlico. Thus the pile will have Eaſt, North-weſt, and South weſt aſpects. The two latter will be adorned with a noble terrace, in imitation of the one at Windſor Caſtle. To complete this ſuberb structure, ſeven millions ſterling are ſaid to be requiſite; but as the Prince Regent is reluctant to apply to Parliament, His Royal Highneſs has given directions for the ſale of the following property belonging to the crown: namely,—Firſt, the ground on which St. James' Palace ſtands. Second, the whole of the King's Mews. Third Warwick houſe and appurtenances. It is calculated that about ſeven hundred thouſand pounds, in addition, will complete the whole.

Carlton Houſe goes to the Duke of York for a valuable conſideration. The Triumphal Arch is ſtill talked of: it will be the grand entrance into London from the new Palace, and the bottom of St. James's Street is ſtill thought of.—*London paper.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

A gentleman, arrived in this city, who left Havanna on the 4th inſt. informs us that the account of Morillo's arrival at that city is entirely incorrect. He further ſtates that of the 3,000 Spaniſh troops which had arrived at Havanna, at leaſt 1,000 had died of the fever of the ſeaſon. The city was, however, at the period of his departure, very healthy.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.

Seaman's Wages.—The New-York Gazette remarks, the advance from eight to twelve dollars per month. We can inform them that eighteen dollars has been paid here for two or three days paſt, for the merchant ſervice, and ſeamen in great demand. For privateering the wages are leſs, but the *honor* of the cauſe is a ſufficient inducement to theſe hardy ſons of Neptune to prefer the latter employ, even at a little ſacrifice.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8.

HAYTI.---A free commercial intercourſe is kept up between the dominions under Chriſtophe and Boyer.

CASE OF SLANDER.—A trial on a charge of ſlander terminated laſt night, before Judge Barnes---and reſulted in a verdict for the Plaintiff, a reſpectable inhabitant of Frankfort, of five thouſand ſix hundred dollars, and coſts: a very ſerious admonition to thoſe who have ſlipperv tongues!

Paper from Sea weed.---A patent for five years has been granted in Denmark, to the inventer of a new mode of making paper namely, of the ſea-weed. This paper is ſaid to be whiter and ſtronger than other paper, and at the ſame time cheaper.

Noble Example.---One of the Eaſtren papers mentions, that the Pews in a new Methodiſt Church in Buckſport, Maine, were ſold for 2415 dollars more than the whole building coſt.

HALIFAX, January 17.

SHOCKING CASUALTY!

Mr. James Lockhart of Rawdon, on the 29th ult. in cutting a large tree for fire-wood, it ſuddenly fell off from the ſtump and ſtruck his right foot, tore it off from the leg and ſunk the ſevered part fifteen or eighteen inches into the ground; drew of the main cords of the leg as far as the knee: nothwithſtanding the ſhock, he roſe from the fall, not knowing he had loſt his foot until his man told him that his foot was off; on which he got upon his horſe and rode home. Surgical aid was immediately ſought, and an amputation of the mangled part of the leg was performed the ſame night. At nine o'clock the next morning he expired, with a mind tranquil and reſigned, full of a hope of reſurrection into immortal life--leaving a wife and one child to ſuſtain the loſs.

February 15.

Arrived laſt night the Packet Cherub, Athearn, 58 hours from Boſton. By this veſſel we have received papers containing London dates to the 30th Dec. Every thing remained tranquil in England; and it is ſtated in a Letter from Liverpool of the 31ſt, that "Lord Ruſſel has given notice to bring into Parliament a Bill of Reform which has been ſanctioned by miniſters; but what will be the reſult, no one knows. It is evident ſomething muſt be done---and ſoon too.



Wanted to Charter,

TWO SCHOONERS,

one from 55 to 60 tons burthen, the other from 45 to 50 tons, the former will get 4 trips to Newfoundland, and the other two trips. For terms apply to Mr. Ewen Cameron, Charlotte-Town, or the Subscriber at Belfast.

John Nicholson.

All Debts due to DONALD NICHOLSON, Belfast, Merchant, are requested to be paid to the Subscriber before the 1st day of June next, to prevent legal measures.

Portage Belfast, Feb. 1.

For Newfoundland & England,



The Brigantine SUSANNAH,

burthen 101 tons, now lying at Mr. Rollings's Point loaded, she is well found and will be ready for sea as soon as the Navigation opens—a few passengers can be accommodated—for particulars apply to

Westlake & Tanton.

Alſo, for Newfoundland,

The Schr. MARY ANN,

well found, will be ready for sea as soon as the Navigation opens, for freight or passage apply to

R. S. Westlake.

Feb. 29.

Charlotte-Town,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1820.

The latest London dates, received by the last Mail from Halifax are to the 30th Dec. received via Boston. No events of moment appear from the quarter. Up to the latest dates we find that tranquility prevailed, which leads to a hope that the late alarming diſaffection has, in a great measure ceased.

We have frequently during the laſt months, mentioned the unuſual alteration of the ſeason in this quarter. In our laſt we could not but notice the uncommon thunder storm which about that time occurred, which has been followed by a mildness of weather and thaw never before witnessed in this region. In former years at this time we have had the greateſt quantity of snow, but at present the ground is almoſt entirely bare.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

A very conſiderable ſenſation has been produced by the appearance of Mr. Hearthfield's pamphlet, propoſing to pay off one half the National Debt by an aſſeſſment of 15 per cent. on the capital of all property, a meaſure which would permit the repeal of twenty millions of taxes. The pamphlet has been freely circulated at the authors expence, among members of Parliament and other public perſons; and hence it has been ſuppoſed to be a ſcheme of the Government. We believe however, Miniſters have nothing to do with the project.---Yet every one feels that the propoſed meaſure is ſo wiſe, ſo neceſſary, and would be ſo effectual, that the conſideration of it excites the moſt lively intereſt. It would relieve the poor by lightening the load of taxation; it would deprive ſeditious demagogues of power; and would reſtore general tranquility, by depriving vice and idleneſs of pretences, while it would enable virtuous induſtry to obtain ample and conſolatory reward.

An American ſhip which lately put into Cowes, reports that Mr. Cobbett, in ſelecting the relics of Thomas Paine in America, has made a great miſtake; for inſtead of bringing the bones of Paine, he has brought the remains of an African.

Count Decazes is appointed French Ambaſſador at the Court of St. James.

Valuable Tract of Land for ſale.

ONE Thouſand Acres of valuable Land will be ſold by Private Contract, ſituate on Townſhips Nos. 57 & 58. This Tract is much enhanced in valuale by its fronting on Orwell Bay and Pinette River. There are large Marshes attached to it, on which a large quantity of Hay may be made. There is at preſent cleared about 200 acres, in different Farms, which can be manured by sea-weed, with little trouble as they front on the sea,—for further particulars apply to Doctor M'Aulay, on the premiſes, or at the Printing Office, Charlotte-Town, where a Plan of the Premiſes can be ſeen. February 28.

THE HYPOCRITE.

A Picture taken from life.

BEWARE OF HYPOCRITS!

He who appears a saint, that he may with greater safety act as a devil, is, in my opinion, the worst of sinners. There can be no excuse for him; he cannot even say with the generality of offenders, I erred through ignorance, for I knew not what I did.

I once knew a man who would frequently disburse considerable sums of money in building churches, and other public acts of charity, where fame might be acquired; and yet, if merit in distress privately sued to him for relief, he was always so necessitated, he had not wherewith to help them.

I know another who starved his family denied them common necessaries of life, and preached up mortification for the good of their souls; yet would he himself partake of every thing voluptuous, at other men's cost.

His never-ending harangue was that of abusing mankind openly; leaving their vices, or follies in the most ill-natured, gross foul-mouthed and ungenenerous manner, yet would he fawn, flatter, and meanly sue for favours from those above him.

He was ostentation, pride, self esteem, luxury, avarice, imprudence, deceit and the highest degree of ill-nature, all cloaked under the sanctified pretence of true piety.

Charlotte-Town Amateur THEATRE.

On TUESDAY Evening next, the 7th March,

Will be performed Shakespeares celebrated Tragedy of

ROMEO & JULIET,

This play is one of the most pleasing of our author's performances. The scenes are busy and various, incidents numerous and important, the catastrophe irresistibly affecting, and the process of the action carried on with such probability, at least with such congruity to popular opinions, as tragedy requires.

Here is one of the few attempts of Shakespeare to exhibit the conversation of gentlemen, to represent the airy sprightliness of juvenille elegance. Mr. Dryden mentions a tradition, which might easily reach his time, of a declaration made by Shakespeare, that he *was obliged to kill Mercutio in the third act, lest he should have been killed by him.* Yet he thinks him *no such formidable person, but that he might have lived through the play and died in his bed,* without danger to the Poet Dryden well knew had he been in quest of truth, in a pointed sentence, that more regard is commonly had to the words than the thought, and that it is seldom to be rigorously understood. Mercutio's wit, gaiety, and courage, will always procure him friends that wish him a longer life; but his death is not precipitated, he has lived out the time allotted him in the construction of the play; nor do I doubt the ability of Shakespeare to have continued his existence, though some of his sallies are perhaps out of the reach of Dryden; whose genius was not very fertile of merriment, nor ductile to humour, but acute, argumentative, comprehensive and sublime.

The Nurse is one of the characters in which the author delighted: he has with great subtility of distinction, drawn her at once loquacious and secret, obsequious and insolent, trusty and dishonest.

His comic scenes are happily wrought, but his pathetic strains are always polluted with some unexpected depravations. His persons, however distressed, *have a conceit left them in their misery, a miserable conceit.*

JOHNSON.

To which will be added, the Farce of

The Highland Reel,

*** The Door to be opened at half past 6 o'clock, and the Curtain to be drawn up at 7.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Nelsons.

Price 2s. 6d, Children 1s. 3d.

No money taken at the Door.

Feb, 28.

A few copies of the standing Orders, Rules, and Regulations, for the guidance of the Militia, may be had at this Office.

To be sold,

By Private Contract,

THE House and Premises where the Subscriber resides, it is noted as one of the best stands for Business in Charlotte-Town for terms apply to

Thomas Murphy.

All Persons indebted to him are hereby requested to make immediate payment, or he will shortly put the Accounts or Notes of Hand of all delinquents in the hands of an Attorney to sue for the same.

Feb. 28.

J. AND W. POPE,

HAVE just received by the Nymph and London, from London and Plymouth, the following choice assortment of British and Foreign Merchandizes, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms,

WOOLLENS,

consisting of superfines, fine, and second Cloths, Flannels, Cassimeres and Cassimere Shawls, Flushing for Coats, Dowlas, Calicoes of various qualities, Printed Cottons, choice patterns, Bombazettes and Bombazeens, Muslins of diffr. breadths and qualities, a general assortment of Hosiery, Ladies Beaver and Chip Bonnets, Ribbons, Ladies Swansdown Tippetts, Fur-binding for Tippetts, Gentlemens Beaver Hats, Mens coarse do Striped Cotton Shirts, Tapes and Buttons Twists and Silks, Threads, Kidminster and Scotch Carpeting, Hessian and Wellington Boots, Mens strong and fine Shoes, Ladies do. Saddles and Bridles of the first quality, Spelling and Memorandum Books, Writing Paper, Ink Powder, &c.

HARDWARE,

consisting of HL and butt Hinges, Locks, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Steel, Bolt and Bar Iron, Blacksmith's Bellows, Sledges, Hand-hammers, Anchors of different weights, Hooks and Thimbles, &c. Cod, dip, and Mackerel Lines, Prime new laid Cables for Schooners, Soap and Candles, Rum of a good quality, Teas, Sugar and Treacle,

Also, an excellent assortment of Fruit, consisting of Barcelona Nuts, Sicicillian Walnuts, Soft-shell Almonds, Malaga Figs, Bloom Raisins, &c.

N B. Sugar and Soap in quantities answerable to Country Dealers at the wholesale prices.

Charlotte-Town, October 15th, 1819.

Notice.

PERSONS who bought Goods of Mr. ROBERT JOHNSTON and MICHAEL M'CARTHY, last Summer, are requested to make immediate payment to

Robert Johnston.

Orwell Bay, Jan. 17, 1820.

To be sold,

150 Acres of Land at Vernon River,

THIS desirable Farm cuts about 21 tons of Upland and 3 tons of Marsh Hay, and has about 60 acres of Land under fence, with an excellent Orchard, together with all the Farming Utensils, Stock, &c. consisting of

2 Horses and 7 Cows,

some young Cattle,

30 Sheep, and some Pigs, &c.

an indisputable Title can be given by applying to the Proprietor on the Premises. or to Mr. Joseph Robinson, sen. Charlotte-Town.

The whole will be sold very reasonable the Subscriber intending leaving this Island next Spring.

James Laird.

Dec. 3d, 1819.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
February 14th, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to name a new Commission of the Peace, which passed the Seal, on the 12th of the present Month, as follows:

The Hon. Thomas Tremlett, Ch: Justice,

Hon. { Robert Gray, Assistant Judge,
George Wright, Custos Rot.
William Pleace,
Ambrose Lane,

William Johnston, Atty. General,
Cornelius Higgins,
Charles Stewart,
William M'Kie,
William Douglass,
John Frederick Holland,
Benjamin De St. Croix,
Charles Worrell,
William Bowley,
James Townsend,
Richard Rollings,
Sampson Rose,
Donald Campbell,
James Lewis Hayden,
Elisha Coffin,
James Anderson,
Major Hooper,
Samuel Green,
William M'Kay,
Fade Goff, Coroner,
Francis Longworth,
Alexander Campbell,
William Farquaharson,
Benjamin Coffin,
John Ramsay,
James Irving,
James Jackson,
Richard Yates,
Angus M'Aulay,
Thomas Heath Haviland,
Donald M'Kay,
John Large,
Henry Yonge,
Cecil Wray Townshend,
John Murray,
John Ed. Carmichael, Acting Registrar,
Arthur Owen,
William Eppes Cormack,
William Irving,
James Richards,
Thomas Bernard Chanter,

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL.

NOW SELILNG,

At the Store of DAVID M'GILL, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting of—Best Souchong Tea, at 6s. per lb.
Green do. at 7s. per lb.
Sugar of an excellent quality 9d. per lb.
Loaf Sugar, 1s. 4d. per lb.
Excellent Negro head Tobacco, 2s. per lb.
Leaf do. 1s. 6d. per lb.
Best Rum, 5s. 6d. per gal.
Best Hollands Geneva, 10s. 6d. per gal.
Good Molasses, 3s. 6d. per gal.
Excellent Wine, 14s. per gal.
Tar 30s. per bbl.

also, an assortment of DRY GOODS, at equally low prices.

Jan. 21.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of taking on Lease any Farms of Tracts of Land situate on the property of Mr. John Cambridge, within this Island, will please apply for particulars to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to Let the same.

The extensive Tracts of unsettled Lands, being part of the Real Estate of the said John Cambridge, in this Colony, deserve particular attention from new Settlers, who are invited to make speedy application to me, from whom they will receive very liberal encouragement and every requisite information.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills, May 17th, 1819.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1820. No. 33.

15s. per Annum.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL. [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands prorogued to Tuesday the Twenty-First day of March instant.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Twenty-fifth day of April next, of which all persons concerned are required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Ninth day of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty and in the sixtieth year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,

J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Act. Col. Sec'y.*

God save the King.

Notice.

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Robert Johnston.

Orwell Bay, Jan. 17, 1820.

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George Wright.

Bird Island Mills, May 17th, 1819.

At a Meeting of the Licenced Retailers, of Spirituous and other distilled and fermented Liquors held this day at the House of Mr. Thomas Sims, the following Resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

RESOLVED,—I. That the present Meeting do hereby form themselves into a Company or Society, for the express purpose of suppressing for the future all manner of selling, bartering or delivering on credit, any Gin, Rum, Brandy, Wine, Cider, Perry, Ale, Beer, or other distilled or fermented Liquors illegally, within the Town and Suburbs of Charlotte-Town, and that each engages himself to this Society, to use all kind of vigilance and activity in his power to detect and prosecute all such Offenders coming within his precinct, knowledge or perception.

RESOLVED—II. That this Society feel it incumbent to caution *all* Storekeepers from selling, *bartering or delivering on credit,* any spirituous or other distilled or fermented Liquors in *any* quantity less than *TWO GALLONS,* as they are particularly determined as far as may be in their power to suppress all such malpractices.

RESOLVED—III. That the moiety of all Fines which may arise to this Society from any prosecution instituted by this Society shall be reserved as a fund, first, to defray any expence that may accrue in effecting such prosecution, and finally should any of the said fund be remaining at the close of the year, the same shall be appropriated to some public use or charity as shall be then by this Society determined.

Charlotte-Town, Feb. 11, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Colonel THOMAS DESBRISAY, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Theophilus Desbrisay, sen.
Executor.

Charlotte-Town, November 29th, 1819.

Prince Edward Island, Treasurer's Office,
Charlotte-Town, 16th June, 1819.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, Public Notice is hereby given that a complete set of

Standard Weights and Measures

has this day arrived, and is at present deposited in the Court-House.

Robert Gray.

GEORGE BYNON,

Has FOR SALE at the WINDMILL, adjoining Mr. John M'Donald's, the following articles, viz.

SUPERFINE, fine, and coarse Cloths, Superfine and fine Cassimeres, Light and dark Flushing for Great Coats, Red and white Flannels & Serges, Drugget, Marseilles and other Waistcoating, Broad and narrow white and striped Cotton & Linen Shirting, White Cottons, Silk, cotton, and muslin Handkerchiefs, Cloth, silk and cotton Shawls, Plain and figured Jaconet, book, leno, and cambric Muslins, Longcloth, leno and muslin Inlets, Plain and twill'd Sarcenets and Chambries, Furniture Dimity, Mens and childrens Hats & Caps, Plain and figured Sarcenet and Satin Ribbons, Ready made superfine, coarse and Flushing Jackets and Trowsers, Waistcoats, Cotton Night-caps, Mens, womens and childrens Shoes, Mens Boots, Mens and womens cotton and worsted Stockings, Beaver and worsted Gloves, Lambs Wool Tippets for children, Damask Table Cloths & Napkins, Diaper for Towels, Russia Shirting, Canvas, Brown Linen, Bombazeens and Bombazets, Ready made striped cotton and check Shirts, Guernsey Frocks, Window Glass 8 x 10, Putty and Copperas, An elegant and extensive assortment of EARTHENWARE, Ship Biscuit, either by wholesale or retail, Thimbles, Needles, Threads, Tapes, Bobbins and Laces,

Jamaica Rum, Tea, Sugar,

WINE, SOAP, Leaf and Negro-head Tobacco of a very excellent quality, Mustard, Pepper & other spices, Liverpool and Table Salt, Flat, square and round Iron, HL, butt, and H Hinges, Screws, Nails assorted, Carpenter's Rules, Iron-rim, stock, chest, cupboard and pad-locks, Knives and Forks, Pen and pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Rack, pocket, hair and small tooth Combs, together with a variety of other articles, the whole of which will be sold during the Winter at very reduced prices for prompt payment either in Cash, approved Bills or Produce.

Charlotte-Town, December 1st, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of RANALD M'DONNELL, late Town Major, deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Lemuel Cambridge,
Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, June 1d, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons in this Island who stand indebted unto Mr. John Cambridge, are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, who is empowered to recover and give legal discharges for the same.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills May 17th, 1819.

W. TANTON,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlotte-Town and its vicinity, that he intends selling off his Stock in Trade, at and under prime cost, *for Cash or Produce,* which consist of

Rum, Molasses, Tobacco,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Coats, Waistcoat Patterns, 200 pair Trowsers, Flannels, Children's Dresses, Girl's Pelisses, Muslins, Gown Patterns, Ginghams, Cotton Shawls, Handkerchiefs, table cloths, cotton trimming of various patterns, ladies work'd caps, habit shirts, white and black lace, handsome silk shawls, scarfs and ribbons, a large quantity of ladies silk trimmings, stays, apron checks of different patterns, cotton and worsted stockings, nankeens, braces, corduroy, patent stocking nett, 200 pair of boots and shoes, cart harness, leather, beaver, and other hats, childrens beaver hats and feathers, 100 dozen comforters, childrens tippets, mens cotton shirts, threads, buttons, shaving boxes, razors and cases, scissors, knives, fish hooks, pad and other locks, files, curry combs, hammers, a quantity of tin-ware, crockery, cordage, twine, children's toys, handsome tea-trays, various sorts of brushes, a large quantity of pipes, stair carpets, and a number of other articles too numerous to insert.

All Persons indebted to Messrs. *Westlake & Tanton,* are requested to settle with them on or before the 17th March next, and any Person that have any demands on them are requested to send in their accounts without delay.

☞All sorts of Hides and Skins, bought by R. S. Westlake, or tanned on the halves. Feb. 7th, 1820.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town and the Island in general, that he has arrived with a large and excellent collection of BOOKS, of the best Authors, which are now open for sale at the Store lately occupied by Mr. D. M'Gill, near the residence of the Chief Justice; as he will sell at the prices of the Mother Country, he hopes to be favoured with the early patronage of this flourishing Colony. To Parents he particularly recommends his Juvenile Library, for new years gifts to the rising generation, as containing the best selection of Moral and Entertaining Instruction ever published.

He has also for sale (in quantities not less than two gallons) a few casks of very superior

OLD COGNAC BRANDY,

a quantity of Glassware, Writing Paper, &c. which will be sold low for cash.

Thomas Fairbairn.

January 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons cutting or carrying Timber off Lot of Township No. 61, the property of Stephen Sullivan, Esq: are hereby notified to desist from the same, as the Subscriber is duly authorized to prosecute all Persons Trespassing upon that Lot to the utmost rigour of the Law.

Andrew M'Donald.

Three Rivers, January 2d, 1820.

A few copies of the Laws of this Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

From the American Monthly Magazine.

CURRAN, for a conſiderable period, reſided in a 'miſerable lodging upon Hog Hill a place in the neighbourhood of Dublin. Previously to his removal, he had attended the Seſſions at Cork, where however his ſucceſs gave no indication of his future fame. Nor at firſt did his proſpects in the metropolis wear a better aſpect. He was idle by compulſion, and deſpondency was beginning to prey upon him, when the friendſhip of Mr. Arthur Wolfe, afterwards Lord Kilwarden, who had frequently converſed with him, and who appreciated his talents, proved the means of alleviating his diſtreſs, and ſhewing to him the paths of opulence and renown. We cannot do better than to relate this incident, ſo honorable to both parties, in the words of Curran

"I then lived," ſaid he, "upon Hog Hill; my wife and children were the chief furniture of my apartments: and as to my rent it ſtood much the ſame chance of its liquidation with the national debt. Mrs. Curren however was a barriſter's lady, and what ſhe wanted in wealth ſhe was determined ſhould be ſupplied by dignity. The landlady on the other hand had no idea of any gradation except that of pounds, ſhillings and pence. I walked out one morning to avoid the perpetual altercations on the ſubject, with my mind, you may imagine, in no very enviable temperament. I fell into the gloom to which from my infancy I had been occaſionally ſubject. I had a family for whom I had no dinner; and a landlady for whom I had no rent. I had gone abroad in deſpondence—I returned home almoſt in deſparation. When I opened the door of my ſtudy, where *Lavater* alone could have found a library, the firſt object which preſented itſelf was an immenſe folio of a brief, twenty golden guineas wrapped up beſide it, and the name of *Old Bob Lyons* marked upon the back of it. I paid my landlady—bought a good dinner—gave Bob Lyons a ſhare of it—and that dinner was the date of my proſperity."

TO AGRICULTURISTS.

That valuable article *ſoot*, has hitherto been too much neglected, but the time has now come, that its uſe is in ſome degree underſtood. Although for years paſt it has been uſed with great ſucceſs in England, yet its valuable qualities have been but little known to American Agriculturiſts. But where experiments have been made in this country, its utility has far exceeded the moſt ſanguine expectations.

By my own ſucceſsful experiment, as well as by that of others much more skilled than myſelf in agriculture, it is found the beſt mode to preſerve the ſoot perfectly dry in large quantities. When the time of gardening commences, prepare your leach or large vat, then ſift your ſoot, and all the coarſe pound fine; ſift it again and then fill your leach or vat with ſoot; after this pour in as much rain or ſoft water as it will hold. When When your plants firſt come up is the time that inſects commit their depredations.—Then draw off the lie, and while the dew is on in the morning, with a water-pot gently ſprinkle your plants from morning to morning till weeding time. When you are ſure one half the ſtrength of the ſoot is extracted in lie, you may venture to ſtrew the ſoot lightly over the ground cloſe to the vegetable; it will be the deſtroyer of the fly, bug, ſlug, wire-worm, and all kinds of inſects that deſtroy vegetation. But this is not all, it is a moſt valuable manure, for it will attract the dew of heaven, and will in its rich moiſture adhere to the ſoot and earth as it does to gypſum or plaiſter of paris, when uſed in the interior of our country. Soak your wheat and corn in this lie twenty-four hours before they are planted or ſown, and and when coming up, ſtrew the leached ſoot gently over the ground, or apply it to the hill of corn, it will anſwer all the above deſcribed purpoſes, and will completely prevent your wheat from ſmutting. The feathered race are likewiſe defeated in their ruinous practices in pulling up the corn and wheat, as the bitterneſs of the grain is ſo diſguſting to their taſte, that they are obliged to have recourſe to ſome other method of getting a livelihood. The writer of this article has not underſtood that the experiment has ever been tried to prevent the *ſpur* from gowing on rye, but has full confidence that it will anſwer the purpoſe, and intends trying it the enſuing Spring. [*Boston Pat.*

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.

Circular Letter.

WHITEHALL.

My Lord—Having been informed that there "lying about throughout the kingdom, eſpecially in the maritime parts parts of it, a great number of cannon, which are private property, a conſiderable part of which were formerly uſed in merchants' ſhips," I beg to call your Lordſhip's attention to this ſubject; and to requeſt that you will direct the Magiſtrates of the county under your Lordſhip's charge, to make the neceſſary enquiries within their reſpective diſtricts, and if any guns of this deſcription ſhould be found therein, that they will cauſe *immediate* ſteps to be taken, with the conſent of their owners, for rendering them uſeleſs, or for removing them to a place of ſecurity.

I have the honor to be, &c.

SIDMOUTH.

H. M. Lieutenant ——

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1820.

The Carrier proceeded with the Mail for Halifax on Thursday last. The weather, since his departure, being so particularly favourable we may expect his speedy return, when, no doubt we shall receive late and interesting accounts from Europe, and other quarters.

The Play of LOVER'S VOWS, with the Farce of the TURNPIKE GATE, announced for Wednesday ev'ning last is postponed in consequence of that day being in the Paſſion week.—The pieces will be performed in the following week.

MARRIED.] On Thursday last in the Church, by the Rev. Theo. Desbrisay, CECIL W. TOWNSHEND, Esq. to Miss ELIZA LEE, both of this Town.

DIED.] On the 5th inst. MR. JAMES CREIGHTON, Surgeon, late of Edinburgh,—his remains were reſpectfully interred on the 8th inst.

Charlotte-Town Amateur THEATRE.

On WEDNESDAY Evening next, the 22d March, instant,

(By particular desire.)

Will be performed the Comedy of

JOHN BULL

OR THE ENGLISHMAN'S FIRE-SIDE,

Characters—Peregrine, John Bur,
Sir Simon Rochdale, Dennis Brulgruddery,
Frank Rochdale, Dan,
Williams, Mr. Pennyman,
Lord Fitz-Balaam, John,
Honorable Tom Shuffleton, Robert,
Job Thornberry, Simon,

WOMEN,

Characters—Lady Caroline Braymore, Mary Thornberry,
Mrs. Brulgruddery,

To which will be added, the Pantomime of

The Merry Millers,

*** The Door to be opened at half paſt 6 o'clock, and the Curtain to be drawn up at 7.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Nelſons.

Price 2s. 6d. Children 1s. 3d.

No money taken at the Door.

March 18.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

At the Court-House on Wednesday the 26th day of April next, at 12 o'clock at noon,

The valuable

LEASEHOLD INTEREST & TITLE,

of the late John Godkin, deceased, Intestate, in and to a large Tract of Land and other Premises situate on Township No. 58.

The Property consists of Two Hundred Acres of Land, pleasantly situated on the conflux of Montague and Brudenell Rivers —60 acres of which are well fenced in, and about 50 acres are in a high state of cultivation.

There is a large Dwelling-House, Barn and Stable on the Premises, and the whole is calculated to carry on the Fishery upon a very extensive scale.

The Plan to be seen and all further particulars had on application to

Nathan Davies,
Administrator.

March 18, 1820.

To be ſold,

By Private Contract,

THE House and Premises where the Subscriber resides, it is noted as one of the best stands for Business in Charlotte-Town for terms apply to

Thomas Murphy.

All Persons indebted to him are hereby requested to make immediate payment, or he will shortly put the Accounts or Notes of Hand of all delinquents in the hands of an Attorney to sue for the same.

Feb. 28.

King's Wharf, Charlotte Town.

ALL Persons indebted for Wharfage from the Year 1814, to the end of the Year, 1819, are requested to come forward and settle all arrears immediately with the Wharfinger, or he will be obliged to Summons them,

James Gibson,
Wharfinger.

All those that may stand indebted to J. G by Book Account or otherwise, are also requested to make immediate payment or he will be obliged to resort to legal measures.

Feb. 22d, 1820.

NOW SELILNG,

At the Store of DAVID M'GILL, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting of—Best Souchong Tea, at 6s. per lb.
Green do. at 7s. per lb.
Sugar of an excellent quality 9d. per lb.
Loaf Sugar, 1s. 4d. per lb.
Excellent Negro head Tobacco, 2s. per lb.
Leaf do. 1s. 6d. per lb.
Best Rum, 5s 6d. per gal.
Best Hollands Geneva, 10s. 6d. per gal.
Good Molasses, 3s 6d. per gal.
Excellent Wine, 14s. per gal.
Tar 30s per bbl.

also, an assortment of DRY GOODS, at equally low prices.

Jan. 21.

To be ſold,

100 *Acres of Land at Lot* 49,

IT is a moſt deſire ſituation, and is adjoining Mr. David Gay's Farm, it is excellent Land and has a Marſh attached to it ſufficient to Winter three Cows, for further particulars apply at the Printing Office, where the Title and Plan may be ſeen, or to Mr. Alexr. M'Mullen, Lot 49.

March 18.

Hilary Term, 1820. The Honorable the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature have been pleased to appoint the following Persons to be FENCE VIEWERS and CONSTABLES, of the different Districts annexed to their names for the ensuing Year.

FENCE VIEWERS.	CONSTABLES.
Charlotte-Town.	
James Bagnall,	Hector M'Eachen,
Nathan Davies,	David Manson,
	John Keating,
	James Collings,
	Charles Manaton,
	Hugh M'Pherson,
	Thos. Alexander jr.
	Henry Collins,
	John Rider,
	Thomas Hodgson,
Hilsborough River, Lots 34 & 35, north side.	
John Builman,	Peter Stewart, jun.
James Miller,	Alfred Fisher,
Head of Hilsborough River.	
Charles M'Donald, *Mount Stewart.*	David Douglas,
James M'Donald, *Scotch Fort.*	Ronald M'Donald, *Allisary.*
Savage Harbour.	
Lauchlin M'Adam,	John M'Adam,
David M'Ewen,	Kemball Coffin, jr.
Saint Peters.	
William Anderson,	Robert M'Kay,
John Patience,	William Coffin,
	Abraham Patience,
Cable Head, Lots 41 & 42.	
Angus M'Intyre,	Jesse Duke,
John M'Donald,	John M'Donald,
Fox River.	*Lot 42.*
	Hugh M'Kinnon,
Lots 43, 44, & 45.	
Roderick M'Donald,	Ronald M'Donald, Bear River.
Archd. M'Phee, Big Pond.	John Gillis, Big Spring.
Lots 46 & 47.	
John M'Isaac, Rockbro.	Angus M'Donald, *Shoemaker.*
Ronald M'Donald, Retland.	David Anderson,
Lachln. M'Donald, South Lake.	
Bay Fortune.	
Joseph Coffin,	William M'Kie, jr.
James Douglas,	William Webster,
Three Rivers.	
Alexr. M'Lellan,	Samuel Creed,
George Aitkin,	Samuel Sabine,
	William Aitkin,
Murray Harbour.	
James Irving,	William Hawkins,
Henry Brehaut,	Henry Marquand,
Cape Bear and Wood Islands.	
Donald M'Neil,	John M'Neil,
Malcm. M'Millan,	
Bell Creek and Flat River.	
Angus Bell,	Donald M'Pherson,
Charles Stewart,	Samuel Beaton,
Point Prim and Belfast.	
Donald M'Rae, sen.	Thos. M'William,
Malcolm Buchanan, Portage.	Chas. M'Eachran,
Orwell Bay.	
John Gillis,	John Nicholson, jr.
John M'Donald, Kenloch.	Alexr. Martin, jr.
Lot 50.	
John Vaniderstine,	George Wisener,
John Nelson,	Joseph Beers,

FENCE VIEWERS.	CONSTABLES.
Lot 49.	
Robert Jones,	William Jetson,
John Moore,	John Acorn, jun.
Lot 48.	
James Kelly,	Duncan M'Gregor,
Donald Stewart, Harbour's Mouth.	John Poole,
West River and Dog River.	
John Wilson,	Thomas Hyde, jun.
Duncan Darrach,	Donald Shaw,
Lot 65.	
Archd. M'Dugald,	John M'Dougald,
Duncan M'Ewen,	Benjamin Pollard,
Crapaud and De Sable.	
Thomas Carr,	George Wigginton,
Donald Cameron,	Christopher Smith,
Tryon River.	
John Foy,	Charles Ives,
John Clark,	John Leard,
Augustine Cove and Cape Traverse.	
Neil M'Fadyan,	Charles Muttart,
William Clark,	John Clark,
Bedeque.	
Nathl. Wright, sen.	John Bernard,
Alexr. Anderson,	Jesse Baker,
Isaac Bradshaw,	James Coles,
	John Craig,
Lots 17 & 19.	
Willm. Schureman,	Wm. Hutchinson,
Benj. Crossman sen.	Niel M'Kinnon,
Raphael Goodhead,	Edward Rayner,
Lot 16.	
John Ramsay,	Donald Ramsay,
Lot 15.	
Jaques Brenaurd,	Daniel Gallant,
Dominic Arseneaux	
Lots 12, 13, & 14.	
Donald Ramsay,	John Williams,
James Brown,	James M'Arthur,
George Hardy,	Neil M'Arthur,
Cascumpeque.	
William Hardy,	John Gordon,
Prospeir Gallant,	Maximus Gallant,
Indian River.	
Malcolm Ramsay,	Archd. Taylor,
Prince Town.	
Benj. Bearstoe,	John M'Kay,
Dond. M'Gougan,	Mal. M'Gougan,
Darnly Bason.	
George Thompson,	John Morrison,
Peter S. M'Nutt,	William Clark,
New London.	
John Cousins,	Archd. Woodside,
John M'Ewen,	James Prigg,
Cavendish.	
Chas. M'Neill, jun.	Moses Graham,
	James Clark,
Grand Rustico.	
Philip Blatch,	Isaac Middleton,
Simon Gallant,	Ursham Peters,
	Alexander Ross,
Brackley Point.	
John Cameron,	John M'Gregor, jr.
Neil M'Callum,	Rodk. M'Leora,
New Glasgow.	
Robert Orr,	Alexander Laird,
Cove Head.	
John Auld,	Jas. Curtis Lawson,
Neil Shaw, jun.	William Auld, jun.

Tracadie.	
John M'Donald, Grand Tracadie,	John M'Gilvray, Mill Cove.
Archd. Campbell,	Wm. Sutherland,
North River and Malpeque Road.	
Christian Boisner,	John M'Lean, jun.
Wm. Dockendorff,	John M'Kinnon, (Laughlin's Son.)

The Justices of the Peace in whose neighbourhood the above named Persons reside, are requested to take the earliest opportunity of administering the necessary Oaths to them as Fence Viewers and Constables.

By Order,
FADE GOFF, C. C.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
February 14th, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to name a new Commission of the Peace, which passed the Seal, on the 12th of the present Month, as follows:

The Hon. Thomas Tremlett, Ch: Justice,
Hon. Robert Gray, Assistant Judge,
Hon. George Wright, Custos Rot.
Hon. William Pleace,
Hon. Ambrose Lane,
William Johnston, Atty. General,
Cornelius Higgins, Township No. 34.
Charles Stewart, Prince Town.
William M'Kie, Bay Fortune.
William Douglass, Township No. 38.
John Fredk. Holland, Benj. De St. Croix, } Charlotte-Town.
Charles Worrell, St. Peters.
William Bowley, Township No. 47.
James Townsend, New-London.
Richard Rollings, Township No. 24.
Sampson Rose, Township No. 47.
Donald Campbell, Township No. 16.
James Lewis Hayden, Township No. 50.
Elisha Coffin, Savage Harbour.
James Anderson, St. Peters.
Major Hooper, Bedeque.
Samuel Green, Township No. 17.
William M'Kay, New London.
Fade Goff, Coroner, Francis Longworth, } Charlotte-Town.
Alexander Campbell, Bedeque.
William Farquaharson, Township No. 48
Philips M. Callbeck, Tryon.
Benjamin Coffin, Savage Harbour.
John Ramsay, Township No. 13.
James Irving, Cape Traverse.
James Jackson, Township No. 37.
Richard Yates, Township No. 18.
Angus M'Aulay, Point Prim.
Thomas H. Haviland, Donald M'Kay, } Charlotte-Town.
John Large, Township No. 11.
Henry Yonge, Township No. 42.
Cecil W. Townshend, John Murray, John Ed. Carmichael, } Charlotte-Town.
Arthur Owen, Lewis Town.
William E. Cormack, Township No. 23.
James Richards, Murray Harbour.
Thomas B. Chanter, Township No. 12.
Esquires.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a Dispatch bearing date Downing-Street, 6th December 1819, it has been signified unto me that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath beeen pleased in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty to issue his Royal Proclamation on the subject of Mediteranean Passes of which the following is a Copy:

At the COURT *of* CARLTON HOUSE,
the 20th *November* 1819.

PRESENT.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT *in Council.*

"WHEREAS the Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of Great Britain, &c. have represented to his Majesty at this Board that it may have happened either by accident or under means that several Passes granted for the security of the Ships and Vessels belonging to His Majesty's Subjects trading in the way of the cruizers belonging to the States of Barbary, have fallen into the hands of Foreigners who by colour of such Passes may carry on their trade; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty hath taken the same into his Royal consideration and judging it necessary to put a speedy stop to such indirect practices, which do not only tend to the prejudice of his trading subjects, but may occasion a misunderstanding between his Majesty and the Governments on the Coast of Barbary, hath therefore thought proper by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council to order that the present form of Passes made use of by his Majesty's Subjects trading to the Mediteranean or to other parts of the world, in the way of the Rovers of Barbary, as also the peculiar form of Passes used by his Majesty's Subjects inhabiting the Town and Garrison of Gibralter, be altered and others of a new form be made out and issued in their stead, under the same Rules and Regulations as were established by Order in Council of the 14th day of June 1722, so far as the same remain unaltered by the Regulations made by his Majesty's Orders in Council, bearing date respectively on the 28th of August 1776, on the 31st December 1783, on the 3d November 1802, and by Order of this days date, and according to the further Regulations contained in the said Orders; but that the Passes in the present form be allowed to continue in force for all Vessels sailing from the Ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, during the present year in order to give sufficient time to our Trade to be furnished with Passes of the new form, and that after the expiration of that time no Passes but those of the new form be considered as valid, except in the case of Vessels returning from Foreign Voyages, where they cannot be timely furnished with new Passes; and that in such cases the Passes of the present form do continue in force during the terms herein after mentioned; that is to say,

"For Vessels returning from the Ports to the northward of the Streights of Gibralter, and those within the Mediterranean to the 31st March, 1820.

"For Vessels returning from the West Indies or North America, and the Western Coasts of Africa, to the 30th of June, 1820.

"For Vessels returning from the East Indies, and all other distant parts, to the 30th of June, 1821.

"And to the end that his Majesty's pleasure hereby signified, may be made known in the most public manner and without loss of time, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, hath this day issued his Royal Proclamation, to notify the same to all his Subjects whatsoever, and to require all such of them, as have old Passes in their possession, that they do on or before the expiration of the periods above mentioned respectively return the same (except such as are before excepted) unto the Admiralty Office, or to the Collectors of the Customs at the Out-Ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or to his Majesty's Governors abroad, and take out Passes of the new form in lieu thereof according to the Regulations established by Order in Council, on the said 14th of June, 1722, so far as the same remain unaltered by the Regulations made by his Majesty's said Orders in Council, bearing date respectively on the 28th of August, 1776, on the on the 31st December 1783, on the 3d November 1802, and by Order of this days date, and according to the further Regulations contained in the said Orders. And Whereas many Merchant Ships belonging to his Majesty's Subjects, continue several years trading from Port to Port in the Mediteranean, without returning home, whereby they cannot conveniently get their Passes exchanged; His Royal Highness hath been therefore pleased to order, that upon the application of any Owner of such Ships or other substantial Merchant to the Office of the Admiralty of Great-Britain, &c. and his making Oath of the property of the Ship and that three-fourths of her Company are his Majesty's Subjects according to the Act of Navigation, or such other proportion as may be authorised by Act of Parliament and entering into Bond for the Return of the Pass at the end of the Term therein mentioned, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do grant a new Pass, and send the same to such of his Majesty's Consuls in the Mediteranean, as the said Owner or Merchant shall desire, with directions to the Consul upon application to him from the Master of the Ship for which the Passes made out, and surrendering up the old Pass and entering into Bond (of the form hereunto annexed,) for the Return of such new Pass, to deliver the said new Pass to him, transmitting the old one, with the Bond, to the Admiralty Office.

"And His Royal Highness doth hereby order and direct the Governor, Lieut. Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being, of his Majesty's Foreign Governments and Plantations respectively, that upon application made to them for the delivery of any Pass for the use of any Ship or Vessel belonging to his Majesty's Subjects, (such Ship or Vessel having three-fourths of her Company his Majesty's Subjects according to the Act of Navigation, or such other proportion as may be authorised by Act of Parliament) they do take care strictly to adhere to the several Declarations established by the said Order in Council of the 14th June 1722, so far as the same remain unaltered by the Regulations made by his Majesty's Orders in Council bearing date respectively on the 28th of August 1776, on the 31st of December 1783, on the 3d November 1802, and by Order of this days date, and to the further Regulations contained in the said last mentioned Orders in Council so far as the same relate to them.

"Whereof the Governor, Lieut. Governor, or Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Island of Prince Edward for the time being, and all others whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed) "CHETWYND."

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council to issue this my Proclamation calling on all his Majesty's Subjects within this Government to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 9th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the 60th year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. Carmichael, Actg. Colonial Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Valuable Tract of Land for sale,

ONE Thousand Acres of valuable Land will be sold by Private Contract, situate on Townships Nos. 57 & 58. This Tract is much enhanced in valuale by its fronting on Orwell Bay and Pinette River. There are large Marshes attached to it, on which a large quantity of Hay may be made. There is at present cleared about 200 acres in different Farms, which can be manured by sea-weed, with little trouble as they front on the sea,—for further particulars apply to Doctor M'Aulay, on the premises, or at the Printing Office, Charlotte-Town, where a Plan of the Premises can be seen. February 28.

For Newfoundland & England,



The Brigantine SUSANNAH, burthen 101 tons, now lying at Mr. Rollings's Point loaded, she is well found and will be ready for sea as soon as the Navigation opens—a few passengers can be accommodated—for particulars apply to

Westlake & Tanton.

Alfo, for Newfoundland,

The Schr. MARY ANN,

well found, will be ready for sea as soon as the Navigation opens, for freight or passage apply to

R. S. Westlake.

Feb. 29.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1820. No. 34.

15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands prorogued to Tuesday the Twenty-First day of March instant.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Twenty-fifth day of April next, of which all persons concerned are required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Ninth day of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty and in the sixtieth year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,

J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Act. Col. Sec'y.*

God save the King.

Notice.

PERSONS who bought Goods of Mr. ROBERT JOHNSTON and MICHAEL M'CARTHY, last Summer, are requested to make immediate payment to

Robert Johnston.

Orwell Bay, Jan. 17, 1820.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of taking on Lease any Farms of Tracts of Land situate on the property of Mr. John Cambridge, within this Island, will please apply for particulars to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to Let the same.

The extensive Tracts of unsettled Lands, being part of the Real Estate of the said John Cambridge, in this Colony, deserve particular attention from new Settlers, who are invited to make speedy application to me, from whom they will receive very liberal encouragement and every requisite information.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills, May 17th, 1819.

At a Meeting of the Licenced Retailers, of Spirituous and other distilled and fermented Liquors held this day at the House of Mr. Thomas Sims, the following Resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

RESOLVED.—I. That the present Meeting do hereby form themselves into a Company or Society, for the express purpose of suppressing for the future all manner of selling, bartering or delivering on credit, any Gin, Rum, Brandy, Wine, Cider, Perry, Ale, Beer, or other distilled or fermented Liquors illegally, within the Town and Suburbs of Charlotte-Town, and that each engages himself to this Society, to use all kind of vigilance and activity in his power to detect and prosecute all such Offenders coming within his precinct, knowledge or perception.

RESOLVED—II. That this Society feel it incumbent to caution *all* Storekeepers from selling, *bartering* or *delivering on credit*, any spirituous or other distilled or fermented Liquors in *any* quantity less than *TWO GALLONS*, as they are particularly determined as far as may be in their power to suppress all such malpractices.

RESOLVED—III. That the moiety of all Fines which may arise to this Society from any prosecution instituted by this Society shall be reserved as a fund, first, to defray any expence that may accrue in effecting such prosecution, and finally should any of the said fund be remaining at the close of the year, the same shall be appropriated to some public use or charity as shall be then by this Society determined.

Charlotte-Town, Feb. 11, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Colonel THOMAS DESBRISAY, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Theophilus Desbrisay, sen.
Executor.

Charlotte-Town, November 20th, 1818.

Prince Edward Island, Treasurer's Office,
Charlotte-Town, 16th June, 1819.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, Public Notice is hereby given that a complete Set of

Standard Weights and Measures,

has this day arrived, and is at present deposited in the Court-House.

Robert Gray.

GEORGE BYNON,

Has FOR SALE at the WINDMILL, adjoining Mr. John M'Donald's, the following articles, viz.

SUPERFINE, fine, and coarse Cloths, Superfine and fine Cassimeres, Light and dark Flushing for Great Coats, Red and white Flannels & Serges, Drugget, Marseilles and other Waistcoating, Broad and narrow white and striped Cotton & Linen Shirting, White Cottons, Silk, cotton, and muslin Handkerchiefs, Cloth, silk and cotton Shawls, Plain and figured jaconet, book, leno, and cambric Muslins, Longcloth, leno and muslin Inlets, Plain and twill'd Sarcenets and Chambries, Furniture Dimity, Mens and childrens Hats & Caps, Plain and figured Sarcenet and Satin Ribbons, Ready made superfine, coarse and Flushing Jackets and Trowsers, Waistcoats, Cotton Night-caps, Mens, womens and childrens Shoes, Mens Boots, Mens and womens cotton and worsted Stockings, Beaver and worsted Gloves, Lambs Wool Tippets for children, Damask Table Cloths & Napkins, Diaper for Towels, Russia Shirting, Canvas, Brown Linen, Bombazeens and Bombazets, Ready made striped cotton and check Shirts, Guernsey Frocks, Window Glass 8 x 10, Putty and Copperas, An elegant and extensive assortment of EARTHENWARE, Ship Biscuit, either by wholesale or retail, Thimbles, Needles, Threads, Tapes, Bobbins and Laces,

Jamaica Rum, Tea, Sugar,

WINE, SOAP, Leaf and Negro-head Tobacco of a very excellent quality, Mustard, Pepper & other spices, Liverpool and Table Salt, Flat, square and round Iron, HL., butt, and H Hinges, Screws, Nails assorted, Carpenter's Rules, Iron-rim, stock, chest, cupboard and pad locks, Knives and Forks, Pen and pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Rack, pocket, hair and small tooth Combs, together with a variety of other articles, the whole of which will be sold during the Winter at very reduced prices for prompt payment either in Cash, approved Bills or Produce.

Charlotte-Town, December 1st, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of RANALD M'DONNELL, late Town Major, deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Lemuel Cambridge,
Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, June 12, 1819.

Notice.

ALL Persons in this Island who stand indebted unto Mr. John Cambridge, are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, who is empowered to recover and give legal discharges for the same.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills May 17th, 1819.

W. TANTON,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlotte-Town and its vicinity, that he intends selling off his Stock in Trade, at and under prime cost, *for Cash or Produce*, which consist of

Rum, Molasses, Tobacco,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Coats, Waistcoat Patterns, 200 pair Trowsers, Flannels, Children's Dresses, Girl's Pelisses, Muslins, Gown Patterns, Ginghams, Cotton Shawls, Handkerchiefs, table cloths, cotton trimming of various patterns, ladies work'd caps, habit shirts, white and black lace, handsome silk shawls, scarfs and ribbons, a large quantity of ladies silk trimmings, stays, apron checks of different patterns, cotton and worsted stockings, nankeens, braces, corduroy, patent stocking nett, 200 pair of boots and shoes, cart harness, leather, beaver, and other hats, childrens beaver hats and feathers, 100 dozen comforters, childrens tippets, mens cotton shirts, threads, buttons, shaving boxes, razors and cases, scissors, knives, fish hooks, pad and other locks, files, curry combs, hammers, a quantity of tin-ware, crockery, cordage, twine, children's toys, handsome tea-trays, various sorts of brushes, a large quantity of pipes, stair carpets, and a number of other articles too numerous to insert.

All Persons indebted to Messrs. *Westlake & Tanton*, are requested to settle with them on or before the 17th March next, and any Person that have any demands on them are requested to send in their accounts without delay.

☞All sorts of Hides and Skins, bought by R. S. Westlake, or tanned on the halves. Feb. 7th, 1820.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town and the Island in general, that he has arrived with a large and excellent collection of BOOKS, of the best Authors, which are now open for sale at the Store lately occupied by Mr. D. M'Gill, near the residence of the Chief Justice; as he will sell at the prices of the Mother Country, he hopes to be favoured with the early patronage of this flourishing Colony. To Parents he particularly recommends his Juvenile Library, for new years gifts to the rising generation, as containing the best selection of Moral and Entertaining Instruction ever published.

He has also for sale (in quantities not less than two gallons) a few casks of very superior

OLD COGNAC BRANDY,

a quantity of Glassware, Writing Paper, &c. which will be sold low for cash.

Thomas Fairbairn.

January 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons cutting or carrying Timber off Lot or Township No. 61, the property of Stephen Sullivan, Esq. are hereby notified to desist from the same, as the Subscriber is duly authorized to prosecute all Persons Trespassing upon that Lot to the utmost rigour of the Law.

Andrew M'Donald.

Three Rivers, January 2d, 1820.

A few copies of the Laws of this Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

MISS O'NEIL.

On Saturday morning laſt, William Wrixon Beecher, Eſq. a gentleman of very conſiderable property, and the Repreſentative for Mallow in Parliament, led to the Hymeneal Altar the lovely and eminently accompliſhed Miſs O'Neil, with whoſe virtues and talents we are ſo well acquainted.

Mr. Beecher ſettles 1,000l. a year on Miſs O'Neil, now Mrs. Beecher. He refuſed to take a ſhilling of her fortune, which ſhe has ſettled on her family as follows:---On her father and mother, 500l. a year; her brother Robert, 300l. a year; her ſecond brother, in the 44th Regiment, 200l. a year; and, on her ſiſter, a ſum of 5,000l.

The eleven perſons, delegates from the diſaffected diſtricts, who were apprehended at Manchester, have undergone an examination before the Magiſtrates. Ten of them were committed to Lancaſter Caſtle for want of Bail, charged with a conſpiracy.

A young man has lately been liberated after a confinement in chains of fifteen years in a cellar, by his own parents. The family's name is Sury, of Black Bank. The father's excuſe for the cruelties exerciſed towards his child was, that his ſon was lunatic. A great part of the time the unfortunate child had not been cleaned.

The King of England's landed property in the City of Cheſter has been ſold for 27,516l.

A conſiderable reduction has taken place in the Hanoverian infantry. It now conſiſts of 12 regiments. The population of Hanover amounts to 1,300,000. The Prince Regent has purchaſed the country of Spiedieberg from the government of Netherlands, and a loan is opened at Hanover for the payment of the purchaſe money.

It is ſtated that the counties of Roscommon, Galway, and the upper part of Sligo, are in a diſturbed ſtate; the diſſatisfied aſſemble in great force, ſeizing arms, adminiſtering unlawful oaths, and ſwearing even magiſtrates and gentlemen who fall in their way.

Longitude, &c.—La Barronne de Paris Boisrowvray, has arrived in England from Paris, charged with commiſſion to preſent to the Admiralty Board a theory of the Compaſs, which gives the longitude and latitude of the globe, for the diſcovery of which the whole world has ſo long looked. The husband of this lady has ſubmitted his theory to the Academy at Paris. His wife's miſſion to London was to prevent delay, as well as to have a truſt worthy agent.

A young Iriſh gentleman, by the name of Macready, has lately made his appearance in the higher walks of tragedy, upon the London boards, and met with the moſt flattering reception. Report ſays he is likely to rival Kean in all his favorite characters, and become the idol of the Britiſh public. His *Richard the Third* is already pronounced to be far ſuperior to Kean's beſt efforts in that character.

Profeſſor Dittman, who foretold very exactly the general temperature of laſt ſummer, declares, that during the enſuing winter dry weather will prevail, without any great ſeverity of froſt.

United States of America.

LAWRENCEBURG, (IND.) Jan. 16.

A moſt horrid murder took place in this town a few days ſince. It appears that a young man (Mr. Palmer Warren,) of reſpectabilty, was preparing for the ſolemnization of his nuptials with a young lady of this place. On the day following the perpetration of this horrid deed, a man (A. Fuller) accoſted the intended bridegroom, aſſerting that the lady in queſtion was engaged to him, and that unleſs he would fight him, or ſign an inſtrument of writing which he held in his hand, he would blow him through: on refuſal the villain inſtantly put his threat in execution. It gives us pleaſure to ſtate that he was inſtantly arreſted, and is now in confinement awaiting his merited puniſhment.

AWFUL.

The Norfolk Herald contains an article which ſtates, that in Cumberland county, Virginia, a young lady named Charlotte, when dreſſing herſelf for church, and her ſiſter obſerving to her that ſhe would be too late unleſs ſhe made haſte, replied, angrily, "*I would rather go to h—l than to Church without having my hair fixed to please me:*"—and that no ſooner had ſhe uttered this impious exclamation, than *she dropped dead on the floor.*

NEWPORT, March 1.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

Philadelphia, Feb 27.—Capt. Ramborger has juſt landed from the ſhip Medora, from Cadiz. Extract from his journal: Jan 3, news was received at Cadiz, that part of the Spaniſh army, conſiſting of 6000 men, had taken poſſeſſion of the Caraccas, (the King's Navy Yard) and Isla, after releaſing the ſtate priſoners, and putting one of them, a Colonel, at the head of their forces.---There was only one killed, a Captain of the Royaliſts, who oppoſed them at the bridge of Isla---he was ſhot by the Colonel. Cadiz was put in as good a ſtate of defence as poſſible---the gates all ſhut ---no perſon allowed to leave the place---all ſtores ſhut, and great conſternation, the ſtreets patroled by the militia. At midnight firing heard for more than 30 minutes, outſide.

January 4th---this morning gates ſhut, the firſt, commanding the road to Cadiz, has been attacked by 500 men; but they were repulſed with the loſs of ſeven killed. At noon, the gates were opened---but all communication is cut off with the interior. All kinds of proviſion raiſed 50 per cent. The Great Continental Mail, with the Engliſh letters, was ſtopped this day, by the *National Troops*, (as they ſtile themſelves) and deſtroyed. A flag has been ſent to them---they ſay, *do not interfere with us, and Cadiz ſhall not be molested—we are only the advance of Fifty Thousand—we are on the march for Madrid and want the Cortes restored---that we will not embark for South America, and want our pay.*

This afternoon, the men of war bent their ſail---the gun-boats are all manned, and ſtationed at Fort Puntal. The national troops, ſailors and marines, had that day been paid their arrears, with a promiſe, if faithful to be paid every month. The proviſions were landed from the tranſports this day, and ſtored in Cadiz. January 5th, Sevilla, Porto Real, Porto Santo, and all the adjacent towns are in poſſeſſion of the National Troops. All the veſſels are embargoed and no pilots permitted to leave the city. Laſt night the State priſoners in the Caſtle made their eſcape and joined the National Troops; and this night I made my eſcape in the good ſhip Medona, leaving behind the brig Spartan, for Norfolk, 20th January; barque Packet, of New-York, for Havana; ſhip Mary, for Philadelphia uncertain.

HALIFAX, Feb. 21.

London accounts to the 31ſt of December have been received here via New-York. They are quite gratifying. The rebellious ſpirit which prevailed in the principal manufacturing towns, had greatly ſubſided.---The Funds were advancing, Trade every where reviving, & the Revenue conſequently increaſing. The Financial Statements made to Parliament, on the 22d December, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, are repreſented to have been very ſatisfactory.

Letters from St. Helena of the 27th Oct. repreſent *Bonaparte* as enjoying good health.

March 6.

We have received by the Cherub, Boſton Papers to the 2d inſt. and by the Victory, to the 3d, from which we have extracted an account of the revolt of the Spaniſh troops near Cadiz.—Their dates from England are not later than thoſe already received.

A Bill has been preſented to Congreſs, by the Committee of Commerce, interdicting the entry into the Ports of the United States, after the 1ſt day of September next, of veſſels from "His Britannic Majeſty's Poſſeſſions in any of the *Bahama Islands, Turks' Island*, the *Islands of Bermuda* and *Newfoundland*, or the *Continent of North America*, or any of the *Islands* on the coaſt thereof."—HAL. JOURNAL.

For the P. Ed. Isld. Gazette.

MR. BAGNALL,

If you think the encloſed worthy a place in your Paper, it is at your ſervice. It is written by a perſon who has not leiſure to make a fair copy, ſo he truſts you will excuſe ſending the original as it is, which will oblige your humble ſervant, LIBERALIS.

ON PRIDE.

Pride in their port, defiance in their eye;
I ſee the Lords of human kind paſs by.
——— all obedience bows to theſe alone;
And talents ſinks, and merit weep alone.
GOLDSMITH.

Theophraſtus ſays that "pride is a contempt of others ſhewn in the deport-

ment." A learned Engliſh writer* tells us, "that if there be any thing which makes human nature appear ridiculous to beings of ſuperior faculties, it muſt be pride." Men of liberal ideas, who poſſeſs generous, noble, and expanded minds, know ſo well that, as all men are by nature equal, it is merit and education alone that ſhould diſtinguiſh them, and not thoſe ſupernumerary advantages, whether of birth, rank, or fortune, which one man enjoys above another. They are ſenſible of the real vanity of thoſe imaginary perfections which ſwell the heart of man; and but for their knowledge of human nature, would be very much aſtoniſhed, but ſtill cannot repreſs a ſmile, and be ſomewhat diverted, "when they ſee a mortal puffed up," and valuing himſelf above the reſt of his ſpecies, on account of his ideal ſuperiority.

If a proud man walks out, he is eaſily known, he ſcarcely ever looks about him, or knows any one he meets. He thinks he is contaminated with *plebeanism* if he ſpeaks to any one who is not of *patrician* rank. He never relaxes himſelf in his moſt familiar converſation. The ordinary phraſe of *you will oblige me if you do this*, never drops from his lips; but theſe, *I expect that this be done: and exactly as I have ordered it; I inſiſt my orders are complied with*, are the ſofteſt touches of his ſuperb phraſeology. He is never courteous, and imagines that he cannot poſſibly ſupport his dignity if he does not deſpiſe the reſt of his ſpecies. If in company with what he calls fine people, he ſhould unluckily meet an obſcure acquaintance who happens to take notice of him; in his heart, he immediately wiſhes him at the devil, and returns his notice ſhily, awkwardly, and conſequently offenſively, through fear of his *greatness* being leſſened in the opinion of his fine companions; not conſidering that by a ſuitable behaviour, thoſe very perſons would eſteem him the more for it afterwards: and that he would alſo prevent the hatred of his *obſcure acquaintance*, who cannot help thinking, that the diſtemper with which he is infected, is the ſole cauſe of his coolneſs. "Such pride" ſays Lord Cheſterfield "is below the underſtanding of a man of common ſenſe; and for my own part I am more on my guard as to my behaviour to thoſe who are called my inferiors, than I am towards my equals; for fear of being ſuſpected of that mean and ungenerous ſentiment, of deſiring to make others feel that difference which fortune had, and perhaps too undeſervedly between us."

Many people maintain that pride is highly neceſſary to keep ſuch people as we wiſh to avoid familiarity with, at a diſtance, and likewiſe to preſerve their rank in life; but ſuch ideas are entirely erroneous. A real great man can always maintain his dignity, and ſecure eſteem, without the leaſt appearance of pride. He can be cautiously polite to every one without deſcending to familiarity; and it is this kind of politeneſs that will prevent the loweſt and rudeſt from uſing too much freedom with him; and that will cauſe him to be eſteemed by the moſt petulent. It is not known that any man ever ſaid a pert thing to the Duke of Marlborough; he had an eaſy courteous good breeding by which he could gain the eſteem of every one, and he never thought the eſteem of any perſon beneath his attention. Though his great power as miniſter and general, created him many political and party enemies, and many who would gladly have diſplaced and diſgraced the Duke of Marlborough, perſonally loved and eſteemed Mr. Churchill: the true cauſe of which was that he never did by his carriage or manner make any perſon feel his ſuperiority.

That pride is an odius mean vice is certain; and that the proud man muſt poſſeſs a narrow contracted little mind is equally ſo; yet is it not meant, nor is it agreeable to reaſon, that diſtinction and rank ſhould be levelled: quite otherwiſe. The deſire of making our condition reſpectable, and maintaining our reſpectability through life is (let rigid moralizers ſay what they pleaſe,) highly neceſſary and commendable. Were it not ſo; that which ſtimulates man to improve his mind, to induſtry, to regularity of conduct, and to moſt other laudable purſuits, would be removed. No man can be too cautious with whom he aſſociates; and good company, and reſpectability cannot be preſerved, if ſuch as poſſeſs parts, manners, character, or rank are not ſelected. All this however can be done without the leaſt ſhadow of pride, nor is there any occaſion to compliment thoſe whom fortune has made our inferiors, but we ought to treat them with mildneſs and benevolence. If our ſituation is preferable to that of others we ſhould neither deſpiſe them, nor be vain of our better fortune. A good heart never reminds people of their misfortune; but endeavours to alleviate, or if poſſible to make them forget it.

LIBERALIS.

Charlotte-Town, March 16, 1820.

* Sir Richard Steele.

MR. BAGNALL,

In peruſing the valuable Letters of Agricola and other intelligent correſpondents, in the Acadian Recorder of Halifax, the mind is led to reflect, with regret, that their laudable example has not been even attempted yet in this Colony, well known to poſſeſs moſt of the advantages, without all the diſadvantages of Nova-Scotia, as far as reſpects climate and ſoil, this will be admitted by the public, whence it is well known that, even before the Iſland fell into the hands of the Britiſh Government, it was deſignated the *Granary* of Canada.

It is a ſubject ſelf-evident, that during the Adminiſtration of the Earl of Dalhouſie, the neighbouring Colony has improved in Agriculture, even beyond the expectation of its warmeſt ſupporters, and the ſame noble zeal which has arouſed that Province, ſeems now to be duly appreciated, and begins to pervade the whole of the ſiſter Colonies.

I am well aware that, but little, could be done in this place at preſent, for want of capital among the generality of Farmers, but that little, if well regulated and directed might be the means of ſtimulating the exertions of the Inhabitants, and of creating emulation, without which, nothing of importance can be expected in any claſs of ſociety.

Now, Sir, what I would beg leave to ſuggeſt is, that ſome of the Magiſtrates and principal Inhabitants ſhould ſtep forward, call a Public Meeting, deliberate on the ſubject, and, if practicable form a Society, with ſuch reſtrictions and regulations as to the moſt intelligent of them, might ſeem proper, and I am well convinced that His Excellency the Lt. Governor would feel a pleaſure in patronizing and encouraging our efforts, upon a fair repreſentation being made to him on the ſubject; the Chief Juſtice and other Members of His Majeſty's Council, ſome of whom are materially and extenſively intereſted in Farming, would no doubt, be among the firſt to come forward with heart and hand to unite their more liberal and refined ideas of Huſbandry, with our more humble and ruſtic experience; and it is alſo to be hoped that the Merchants of Charlotte-Town, would feel themſelves bound if not by patriotiſm, at leaſt by ſelf-intereſt to encourage one of the principal reſources on which the proſperity of the Country muſt ultimately depend; the Lumber Trade is at preſent on the decline, and it is doubted by many, whether, even in the moſt flouriſhing times, it ever was any real or general benefit to the Iſland, but it can hardly be denied that Agriculture and the Fiſheries, if properly conducted, would recompenſe induſtry, and bring this beautiful Colony, poſſeſſing ſo many natural and local advantages, into notice and reſpectability.

If you conſider the foregoing hints deſerving a corner in your Paper, they are entirely at your ſervice, from

A FARMER.

Charlotte-Town, March 24th, 1820.

Charlotte-Town,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1820.

The latest intelligence from England, by the laſt Mail from Halifax, received *via* New-York, is to the 31ſt of Dec. By the ſtatement given in this day's Paper, it appears "that the rebellious "ſpirit which prevailed in the principal "Manufacturing Towns had greatly "ſubsided," and we are happy in having to add,—"the country was quiet, "and the ſtrong meaſures of the Go-"vernment had a tendency to reſtore "confidence. The ſtocks were on the "riſe and Markets a *ſhade* better."

—

From South America (Buenos Ayres) it appears that Lord Cochrane had made two more unſucceſsful attacks on the Spaniſh fleet at Callao; the firſt on the 2d and the laſt on the 4th of Oct. It was thought his Lordships views would not be realized.

DIED] At Demerara, on the 25th December laſt, in the 33d year of his age, Captain ROBERT DUPORT, of the Royal Artillery, ſon of Robert Duport, Eſq. of Annapolis.

To purify Tallow for Candles.

Take 5-8 of tallow and 3-8 mutton ſuet, melt them in a copper cauldron, with it mix 8 oz. of brandy, one of ſalt tartar, one ſal amoniac, two of dry pot-aſh. Throw the mixture into the cauldron, make the ingredients boil a quarter of an hour, then let the whole cool. Next day the tallow will be found on the ſurface of the water in a pure cake. Take it out and expoſe it to the air for ſome days on canvas. It will become white, and almoſt as hard as wax. The dew is favourable to its bleaching. Make your wicks of fine even cotton; give them a coat of melted wax, then caſt your mould candles. They will have the appearance of wax, in a degree, and one of them (ſix to the pound) will burn 14 hours and not run.—*Am. Mus.*

REVENGE.

"By taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy; but, in paſſing it over he is ſuperior.

"Diogenes being asked, how he ſhould be revenged of his enemy, anſwered by being a virtuous and honeſt man."

Dr. Pitcairn's manner of asking a Lady for a Pinch of Snuff.

"Madam, permit me to immerge the ſummit of my digits, in your pulveriferous utenſil; to excite a grateful titillation in my olfactory nerves."

Charlotte-Town Amateur THEATRE.

On FRIDAY Evening the 7th April,

Will be performed the Comedy of

LOVER'S VOWS,

OR THE NATURAL SON,

Characters—Baron Wildenhaim, Landlord,
Count Caſſel, Cottager,
Anhalt, Farmer,
Frederick, Countryman,
Verdun,

WOMEN,

Agatha, Cottager's wife,
Amelia, Country Girl.

To which will be added, the Farce of

The Turnpike Gate,

Characters,—Sir Edward, Joe,
Crack, Sailors,
Smart, Old Maythorn,
Henry, Steward.
Robert,

*** The Door to be opened at half paſt 6 o'clock, and the Curtain to be drawn up at 7.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Nelſons, and Mr. Sims's. Price 2s. 6d. Childrens 1s. 3d.

No money taken at the Door.

March 28.

King's Wharf, Charlotte Town.

ALL Perſons indebted for Wharfage from the Year 1814, to the end of the Year, 1819, are requested to come forward and ſettle all arrears immediately with the Wharfinger, or he will be obliged to Summons them,

James Gibson,
Wharfinger.

All those that may stand indebted to J. G by Book Account or otherwiſe, are also requested to make immediate payment or he will be obliged to resort to legal measures.

Feb. 22d, 1820.

To be ſold,

100 *Acres of Land at Lot* 49,

IT is a moſt deſireable ſituation, and is adjoining Mr. David Gay's Farm, it is excellent Land and has a Marſh attached to it ſufficient to Winter three Cows, for further particulars apply at the Printing Office, where the Title and Plan may be ſeen, or to Mr. Alexr. M'Mullen, Lot 49.

March 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
February 14th, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleaſed to name a new Commiſſion of the Peace, which paſſed the Seal, on the 12th of the preſent Month, as follows:

The Hon. Thomas Tremlett, Ch: Juſtice,
Hon. Robert Gray, Aſſistant Judge,
George Wright, Cuſtos Rot.
William Pleace,
Ambroſe Lane,
William Johnston, Atty. General,
Cornelius Higgins, Township No. 34.
Charles Stewart, Prince Town.
William M'Kie, Bay Fortune.
William Douglass, Township No. 38.
John Fredk. Holland, } Charlotte-Town.
Benj. De St. Croix, }
Charles Worrell, St. Peters.
William Bowley, Township No. 47.
James Townsend, New-London.
Richard Rollings, Township No. 24.
Sampson Roſe, Township No. 47.
Donald Campbell, Township No. 16.
James Lewis Hayden, Township No. 50.
Eliſha Coffin, Savage Harbour.
James Anderſon, St. Peters.
Major Hooper, Bedeque.
Samuel Green, Township No. 17.
William M'Kay, New London.
Fade Goff, Coroner, } Charlotte-Town.
Francis Longworth, }
Alexander Campbell, Bedeque.
William Farquaharſon, Township No. 48
Philips M. Callbeck, Tryon.
Benjamin Coffin, Savage Harbour.
John Ramſay, Township No. 13.
James Irving, Cape Traverſe.
James Jackſon, Township No. 37.
Richard Yates, Township No. 18.
Angus M'Aulay, Point Prim.
Thomas H. Haviland, } Charlotte-Town.
Donald M'Kay, }
John Large, Township No. 11.
Henry Yonge, Township No. 42.
Cecil W. Townſhend, }
John Murray, } Charlotte-Town.
John Ed. Carmichael, }
Arthur Owen, Lewis Town.
William E. Cormack, Township No. 23.
James Richards, Murray Harbour.
Thomas B. Chanter, Township No. 12.

Eſquires.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

At the Court-Houſe on Wedneſday the 26th day of April next, at 12 o'clock at noon,

The valuable

LEASEHOLD INTEREST & TITLE,

of the late John Gadkin, deceaſed, Intestate, in and to a large Tract of Land and other Premiſes ſituate on Township No. 53.

The Property conſists of Two Hundred Acres of Land, pleaſantly ſituated on the conflux of Montague and Brudenell Rivers —60 acres of which are well fenced in, and about 50 acres are in a high ſtate of cultivation.

There is a large Dwelling-Houſe, Barn and Stable on the Premiſes, and the whole is calculated to carry on the Fiſhery upon a very extenſive ſcale.

The Plan to be ſeen and all further particulars had on application to

Nathan Davies,
Adminiſtrator.

March 13, 1820.

To be ſold,

By Private Contract,

THE Houſe and Premiſes where the Subſcriber reſides. It is noted as one of the beſt ſtands for Buſineſs in Charlotte-Town for terms apply to

Thomas Murphy.

All Perſons indebted to him are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment, or he will ſhortly put the Accounts or Notes of Hand of all delinquents in the hands of an Attorney to ſue for the ſame.

Feb. 28.

Valuable Tract of Land for ſale.

ONE Thouſand Acres of valuable Land will be ſold by Private Contract, ſituate on Townſhips Nos. 57 & 58. This Tract is much enhanced in valuale by its fronting on Orwell Bay and Pinette River. There are large Marſhes attached to it, on which a large quantity of Hay may be made. There is at preſent cleared about 200 acres in different Farms, which can be manured by ſea-weed, with little trouble as their front on the ſea,—for further particulars apply to Doctor M'Aulay, on the premiſes, or at the Printing Office, Charlotte-Town, where a Plan of the Premiſes can be ſeen. February 28.

For Newfoundland & England,



The Brigantine SUSANNAH, burthen 101 tons, now lying at Mr. Rollings's Point loaded, ſhe is well found and will be ready for ſea as ſoon as the Navigation opens—a few paſſengers can be accommodated—for particulars apply to

Weſtlake & Tanton.

Alſo, for Newfoundland,

The Schr. MARY ANN,

well found, will be ready for ſea as ſoon as the Navigation opens, for freight or paſſage apply to

R. S. Weſtlake.

Feb. 29.

NOW SELLING,

At the Store of DAVID M'GILL, a large aſſortment of

GROCERIES,

conſiſting of—Beſt Souchong Tea, at 6s. per lb.
Green do. at 7s. per lb.
Sugar of an excellent quality 9d. per lb.
Loaf Sugar, 1s. 4d. per lb.
Excellent Negro head Tobacco, 2s. per lb.
Leaf do. 1s. 6d. per lb.
Beſt Rum, 5s 6d. per gal.
Beſt Hollands Geneva, 10s. 6d. per gal.
Good Molaſſes, 3s 6d. per gal.
Excellent Wine, 14s. per gal.
Tar 30s per bbl.

alſo, an aſſortment of DRY GOODS, at equally low prices.

Jan. 21.



Wanted to Charter,

TWO SCHOONERS,

one from 55 to 60 tons burthen, the other from 45 to 50 tons, the former will get 4 trips to Newfoundland, and the other two trips. For terms apply to Mr. Ewen Cameron, Charlotte-Town, or the Subſcriber at Belfaſt.

John Nicholson.

All Debts due to DONALD NICHOLSON, Belfaſt, Merchant, are requeſted to be paid to the Subſcriber before the 1st day of June next, to prevent legal meaſures.

Portage Belfaſt, Feb. 1.

To be ſold,

150 *Acres of Land at Vernon River,*

THIS deſirable Farm cuts about 21 tons of Upland and 3 tons of Marſh Hay, and has about 60 acres of Land under fence, with an excellent Orchard, together with all the Farming Utenſils, Stock, &c. conſiſting of

2 Horſes and 7 Cows,
ſome young Cattle,
30 Sheep, and ſome Pigs, &c.

an indiſputable Title can be given by applying to the Proprietor on the Premiſes, or to Mr. Joſeph Robinſon, ſen. Charlotte-Town.

The whole will be ſold very reaſonable the Subſcriber intending leaving this Iſland next Spring.

James Laird.

Dec. 3d, 1819.

A few copies of the ſtanding Orders, Rules, and Regulations, for the goidance of the Militia, may be had at this Office.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1820. No. 35.

15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY;

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancelior and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands prorogued to Tuesday the Twenty-Fifth day of April instant.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Sixth day of June next, of which all persons concerned are required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this Sixth day of April one thousand eight hundred and twenty and in the sixtieth year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,

J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Act. Col. Sec'y.*

God save the King.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town and the Island in general, that he has arrived with a large and excellent collection of BOOKS, of the best Authors, which are now open for sale at the Store lately occupied by Mr. D. M'Gill, near the residence of the Chief Justice; as he will sell at the prices of the Mother Country, he hopes to be favoured with the early patronage of this flourishing Colony. To Parents he particularly recommends his Juvenile Library, for new years gifts to the rising generation, as containing the best selection of Moral and Entertaining Instruction ever published.

He has also for sale (in quantities not less than two gallons) a few casks of very superior

OLD COGNAC BRANDY,

a quantity of Glassware, Writing Paper, &c. which will be sold low for cash.

Thomas Fairbairn.

January 1820.

To be sold,

By Private Contract,

THE House and Premises where the Subscriber resides, it is noted as one of the best stands for Business in Charlotte-Town for terms apply to

Thomas Murphy.

All Persons indebted to him are hereby requested to make immediate payment, or he will shortly put the Accounts or Notes of Hand of all delinquents in the hands of an Attorney to sue for the same.

Feb. 28.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Colonel THOMAS DESBRISAY, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Theophilus Desbrisay, sen.
Executor.

Charlotte-Town, November 20th, 1818.

Prince Edward Island, Treasurer's Office, Charlotte-Town, 16th June, 1819.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, Public Notice is hereby given that a complete set of

Standard Weights and Measures,

has this day arrived, and is at present deposited in the Court-House.

Robert Gray.

For Newfoundland & England,



The Brigantine SUSANNAH,

burthen 101 tons, now lying at Mr. Rollings's Point loaded, she is well found and will be ready for sea as soon as the Navigation opens—a few passengers can be accommodated—for particulars apply to

Westlake & Tanton.

Also, for Newfoundland,

The Schr. MARY ANN,

well found, will be ready for sea as soon as the Navigation opens, for freight or passage apply to

R. S. Westlake.

Feb. 29.

Colonial Secretary's Office, February 14th, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to name a new Commission of the Peace, which passed the Seal, on the 12th of the present Month, as follows:

The Hon. Thomas Tremlett, Ch: Justice,
Hon. { Robert Gray, Assistant Judge, George Wright, Custos Rot. William Pleace, Ambrose Lane,
William Johnston, Atty. General,
Cornelius Higgins, Township No. 34.
Charles Stewart, Prince Town.
William M'Kie, Bay Fortune.
William Douglass, Township No. 38.
John Fredk. Holland, Benj. De St. Croix, } Charlotte-Town.
Charles Worrell, St. Peters.
William Boxley, Township No. 47.
James Townsend, New-London.
Richard Rollings, Township No. 24.
Sampson Rose, Township No. 47.
Donald Campbell, Township No. 16.
James Lewis Hayden, Township No. 50.
Elisha Coffin, Savage Harbour.
James Anderson, St. Peters.
Major Hooper, Bedeque.
Samuel Green, Township No. 17.
William M'Kay, New London.
Fade Goff, Coroner, Francis Longworth, } Charlotte-Town.
Alexander Campbell, Bedeque.
William Farquaharson, Township No. 48
Philips M. Callbeck, Tryon.
Benjamin Coffin, Savage Harbour.
John Ramsay, Township No. 13.
James Irving, Cape Traverse.
James Jackson, Township No. 37.
Richard Yates, Township No. 18.
Angus M'Aulay, Point Prim.
Thomas H. Haviland, Donald M'Kay, } Charlotte-Town
John Large, Township No. 11.
Henry Yonge, Township No. 42.
Cecil W. Townshend, John Murray, John Ed. Carmichael, } Charlotte-Town.
Arthur Owen, Lewis Town.
William E. Cormack, Township No. 23.
James Richards, Murray Harbour.
Thomas B. Chanter, Township No. 12.

Esquires.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL.

Notice.

PERSONS who bought Goods of Mr. ROBERT JOHNSTON and MICHAEL M'CARTHY, last Summer, are requested to make immediate payment to

Robert Johnston.

Orwell Bay, Jan. 17, 1820.

A few copies of the Laws of this Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

Charlotte-Town Amateur THEATRE.

On WEDNESDAY Evening the 19th April, inst.

Will be performed the Comedy of

LOVER'S VOWS,

OR THE NATURAL SON,

Characters—Baron Wildenhaim, Landlord,
Count Caffel, Cottager,
Anhalt, Farmer,
Frederick, Countryman,
Verdun,

WOMEN,

Agatha, Cottager's wife,
Amelia, Country Girl.

To which will be added, the Farce of

The Turnpike Gate,

Characters,—Sir Edward, Joe,
Crack, Sailors,
Smart, Old Maythorn,
Henry, Steward.
Robert,

WOMEN,

Landlady, Peggy,
Mary,

*** The Door to be opened at half past 6 o'clock, and the Curtain to be drawn up at 7.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Nelsons, and Mr. Sims's. Price 2s, 6d. Childrens 1s. 3d.

No money taken at the Door.

April 15.

To be sold by Public Auction,

At the Court-House on Wednesday the 26th day of April next, at 12 o'clock at noon,

The valuable

LEASEHOLD INTEREST & TITLE,

of the late John Godkin, deceased, Intestate, in and to a large Tract of Land and other Premises situate on Township No. 53.

The Property consists of Two Hundred Acres of Land, pleasantly situated on the conflux of Montague and Brudenell Rivers —60 acres of which are well fenced in, and about 50 acres are in a high state of cultivation.

There is a large Dwelling-House, Barn and Stable on the Premises, and the whole is calculated to carry on the Fishery upon a very extensive scale.

The Plan to be seen and all further particulars had on application to

Nathan Davies,
Administrator.

March 13, 1820.

J. & W. Pope,

HAVE on hand an excellent assortment of

Rope and Iron-Work,

suitable for Schooners from 40 to 100 tons burthen, which they offer cheap for cash. April 13.

Notice.

ALL Persons cutting or carrying Timber off Lot or Township No. 61, the property of Stephen Sullivan, Esq. are hereby notified to desist from the same, as the Subscriber is duly authorized to prosecute all Persons Trespassing upon that Lot to the utmost rigour of the Law.

Andrew M'Donald.

Three Rivers, January 2d, 1820.



Wanted to Charter,

TWO SCHOONERS,

one from 55 to 60 tons burthen, the other from 45 to 50 tons, the former will get 4 trips to Newfoundland, and the other two trips. For terms apply to Mr. Ewen Cameron, Charlotte-Town, or the Subscriber at Belfast.

John Nicholson.

All Debts due to DONALD NICHOLSON, Belfast, Merchant, are requested to be paid to the Subscriber before the 1st day of June next, to prevent legal measures.

Portage Belfast, Feb. 1.

King's Wharf, Charlotte Town.

ALL Persons indebted for Wharfage from the Year 1814, to the end of the Year, 1819, are requested to come forward and settle all arrears immediately with the Wharfinger, or he will be obliged to Summons them.

James Gibson,
Wharfinger.

All those that may stand indebted to J. G by Book Account or otherwise, are also requested to make immediate payment or he will be obliged to resort to legal measures.

Feb. 22d, 1820.

Militia Adjutant General's Office,
Charlotte-Town, April 6th, 1820.

Militia General Order.

No. 1.—As the increase of population throughout the Island will now admit of an arrangement more convenient to the Inhabitants, by shortening the distances they have to march when attending Regimental and Company Trainings and Musters, and at the same time when required, more easily enforce some of the clauses of the Militia Law. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is therefore pleased to annul the arrangement of County Regiments now in force, and in lieu thereof to divide the Militia anew into different Battalions, and to Rank according to Ballot as follows:

No. 2.

First Battalion.

The New-London Company to be divided into two, and Captain Dugald Stewarts, Captain M'Nuts, Captain Robert Stewart's Companies to be each divided into two Companies. This Batt. will comprise all the people from the division line of Prince's and Queen's County on the North shore, together with the Prince Town people, and continue round the whole of the East side of Richmond Bay. Head Quarters Prince Town.

These Six Companies to form one Battalion under the command of Lieut. Col. STEWART.

Second Battalion.

Captain Howat's Company of Crappo and De Sable Settlements to remain as they are.

The Tryon and Cape Traverse to be divided into three Companies,—and Capt. Clark's and Capt. Rix's, to remain as they are at present. Head Quarters, Tryon.

These Six Companies to form one Battalion, commanded by Major FREDK. B. HOLLAND.

Third Battalion.

Murray Harbour people to be divided into two Companies, and the two Three River Companies to be divided into three.

Captain Campbell's Company to remain as it is. Head Quarters, George Town.

These Six Companies to form one Battalion under the command of Major CARMICHAEL.

Fourth Battalion.

The Point Prim people and South shore of the Gulf to be divided into six Companies.

N. B. They at present form three Companies. Head Quarters, Belfast.

These Six Companies to form one Battalion under the command of Major M'AULAY.

Fifth Battalion.

Captain Green's, Capt. Alexander Cameron's, Capt. Archd. Campbell's, Capt. Ramsay's, and Captain Chanters,—and the Cascumpeque Companies divided into three to form one Batt. Head Quarters, St. Eleanors. Notwithstanding this arrangement the Cascumpeque Companies to parade as usual at Lewis Town.

These Eight Companies to form one Battalion commanded by —— ——

Sixth Battalion.

The Charlotte-Town Battalion to include the Town Companies, consisting of Capt. Bagnall's Capt. Capt. Sims's, Capt. Donald M'Kay's, Capt. John Stewart's, to which are added Capt. Binns's, Capt. Hyde's and Capt. Donald M'Donald's Companies.

These Eight Companies to form one Battalion under the command of Major LONGWORTH.

Seventh Battalion.

The Inhabitants South side of the Hilsborough from Pisquit to the boundary line of Lot 48, to form one Company. Capt. Cameron's Company to commence at the East boundary line of Lot 48, and to remain as they are. The Inhabitants of Lot 49 and 50, to be divided into four Companies, and Capt. Nelsons to remain as it is. Head Quarters, old Meeting House, Lot 49.

These Six Companies to form one Battalion under the command of Major CHARLES WRIGHT.

Eighth Battalion.

Captain Webster's Company at St. Peters, to be divided into two Companies.

The Bay Fortune and Grand River to form two Companies.

Capt. Worrell's at St. Peters, to stand as it is.

Capt. Donald M'Donald's late Douglass's to be divided into two Companies.

Capt. James M'Donald's late Leech's to remain as it is. Head Quarters, St. Peters.

These Eight Companies to form one Battalion under the command of Lt. Col. WORRELL.

Ninth Battalion.

Tracadie Company to stand as it is.

Cove Head, and Brackley Point to form two Companies.

Capt. Lobban's Company to be divided into two.

The two Rastico Companies as they now are.

The Cavendish people to form one Company.

Head Quarters, Brackley Point.

These Eight Companies to form one Battalion under the command of Major ROLLINGS.

Tenth Battalion.

Captain Ronald M'Donald's Company at the East Point to be divided into two Companies.

Captain Allan M'Donald's Company at St. Margarets to be divided into two Companies.

Rollo Bay Company to remain as it is.

Captain Anderson's Company also to remain as it is. Head Quarters St. Margarets.

These Six Companies to form one Battalion commanded by Major BOWLEY.

The Troop of Cavalry in Charlotte-Town, to remain as it is, and one Artillery Company to be formed anew in Town.

No. 3.

In consequence of the above arrangement the following alterations in the Militia Almanack become requisite, which are to be implicitly obeyed and attended to.

MILITIA ALMANACK.

January 1st and 2d,—Arrange and regulate the classes of Companies and make such alterations as may arise from age, marriage, or an increase of family.

And Colonel or commanding Officer of corps send in a General Return of their Regiment to the Adjutant General.

March 1st,—A Company Muster, Training, and Inspection of Arms and Accoutrements, and every Thursday in this Month Squad Drills.

24th,—Send forward Quarterly Return of Companies to the Adjt. Gen.

30th,—Officers commanding Squad drills to send in their monthly Report.

April 1st,—A Company Drill, Training, and Inspection of Arms, and every Thursday in this month Squad Drills.

30th,—Officers Commanding Squad Drills to send in their Monthly Report.

May 1st.—A Company Muster, Training and Inspection of Arms.

June 4th,—Regimental Muster, Drill, and Training of every Battalion at their Regimental Head Quarters. The last Thursday in June Squad Drills.

24th,—Make out the General Return of Inhabitants in the Precincts of the Company, and Quarterly Return of Companies, forward the same to the Adjutant General.

July 1st.—Company Muster, Drill and Inspection of Arms. Every Thursday in July Squad Drills.

31st—Officers commanding Squad Drills to send in their Monthly Report. First Thursday in August Squad Drills, then cease.

August 12th,—Regimental Muster, Drill and Inspection of Arms and Accoutrements of every Battalion at their Regimental Head Quarters.

September 1st--Company Muster, Training and Inspection of Arms, &c.

24th,—Make out Quarterly Return of Company and forward the same to the Adjutant General.

October 1st,—Company Muster, Squad Drills every Thursday in this month.

31st,--Officers comdg. Squad Drills to send in their Monthly Report.

November 1st,--Company Muster. Squad Drills every Thursday this Month.

30th,--Officers comdg. Squad Drills to send in their Monthly Report.

December 24th,--Make out a General Return of the Inhabitants within the precinct of the Company, and Quarterly Return of Company forward both to the Adjt. Gen. Office, No. 4.

Colonel Holland the Militia Adjt. General will without delay proceed to carry these Orders into effect.

J. F. HOLLAND,
Colonel & Militia Adjutant General.

Extract from the Report of the Committee of British Ship Owners.

TRADE WITH INDIA AND CHINA.

The attention of the Committee has for ſome time paſt been directed to the trade carried on by foreigners in this quarter, which ſince the peace, has increaſed to ſuch a degree, that in the ſeaſon of 1817-18, no leſs than 18,000 tons of ſhipping, chiefly American, navigated by 1500 ſeamen, were employed in the China trade alone. The Committee have therefore felt it their duty to repreſent to his Majeſty's Government, that the preſent want of profitable employment for Britiſh veſſels would be greatly relieved, if the reſtrictions impoſed by the laws which regulate the Eaſt India and China trade, were ſo far relaxed as to enable Britiſh ſhips (in the private trade) to be employed equally with foreigners, in thoſe branches of commerce which are now excluſively carried on by means of foreign ſhips: that a valuable trade might be carried on with the North Weſt coaſt of America in Britiſh manufactures, to be exchanged for Furs, for the ſupply of the China market; provided Britiſh veſſels were permitted to take in return, cargoes at China, for other markets than thoſe of this country; and that there is reaſon to believe, that if the like facilities were afforded with regard to return cargoes from China, a valuable commercial intercourſe might be eſtabliſhed with other parts of America, and alſo with Cochin China, with Borneo, and other parts of the Indian Archipelago; to the great advantage of Britiſh ſhipping.

The Committee are happy to be able to ſtate that their Memorial has met with the moſt favorable reception from the Right Hon. the Lords of the Committee of Council for trade, who have been pleaſed to reply, that "their Lordſhips will not fail to bring the ſubject under the conſideration of the Commiſſioners for the affairs of India."

Tobacco from the East Indies.---An Act was paſſed in the laſt Seſſion, allowing the importation of Tobacco from the Eaſt-Indies, under the following regulations, viz:---

That Tobacco from the Eaſt-Indies may be imported in packages, containing not leſs than 100 lbs. net weight; but ſhall not be put into bags or packages within any ſuch packages; nor ſeparated or divided in any other manner.

For the P. Ed. Isld. Gazette.

MR. BAGNALL,

I have often heard it remarked, that this Iſland is much leſs improved than Nova-Scotia; and although I am not credulous enough, to entertain the idea of our being ſo much in the background of Agricultural improvement, than that Province is conſidered to be; yet, I cannot help thinking, that this certainly fine country, poſſeſſing almoſt every advantage which the husbandman can deſire; is ſtill almoſt in an infantile ſtate, though poſſed and ſettled by the Britiſh about ſixty years.

I have read with pleaſure, the farmer's letter in your Gazette of the 29th March, and I ſincerely hope, that his hints may be taken into a moſt ſerious conſideration. It is certain, that ſince the adminiſtration of the neighbouring Province, has been lodged in the perſon of his Excellency the Earl of Dalhouſie, there is ſcarcely a petty village in Canada, Nova-Scotia, or New-Brunswick, in which the farmers are not awakened from their former habitual lethargy, and making a rapid progreſs in Agricolture.

How is it then, that the ſame ſtimulating principle does not exiſt within us, that certainly does exiſt among them? The cauſe ſeems difficult to diſcover. May it not proceed in part, from nature having been ſo favorable to this Iſland, that it does not require ſo much labor and perſeverance, to make it produce a ſufficiency for the inhabitants? Hence many of the ſettlers, when they find that they can raiſe a crop equivalent to their own conſumption, ſit down contented without the real comforts of life, which they might eaſily poſſeſs, were they to turn their attention induſtriously to the improvement of their farms, inſtead of remaining comparatively inactive, and enjoying only what the famous Agricola calls, "*the independence of poverty.*"

I allow that there are many of the farmers who make tolerable efforts, and ſhow what may be effected; but in general, they are very negligent in their Agricultural arrangements. The graſs and arable lands, are commonly exhauſted, and in a barren ſtate, through neglect in not laying on manures, and and not clearing the ſoil from ſpontaneous rubbiſh. The meadows inſtead of good timothy and clover, produce nothing but a miſerable light natural graſs; and the production of the corn field is equally trifling: conſequently the lands are reduced to half their value. Nothing of this can be tne effect of good husbandry, and if the farmer intends to ſucceed and proſper, he muſt make a farm yard, from compoſts, and not remain ignorant of the manner of reducing vegetables and other ſubſtances to manures. He muſt alſo be careful in procuring good ſeeds, which is an object of the greateſt conſequence. In ſhort he muſt pay every attention to the tillage of his lands, to the ſowing of his corn, to the removing of every obſtruction in the ſoil, and to the gathering and preſerving of his crops.

Both the climate and ſoil of Prince Edward Island, are equally as well adapted for winter and ſummer wheat, and will yield, as good, as the Canadas, or the greateſt part of the United States produce: and why then, have we not flour equally as good? It is evidently, becauſe we do not take the ſame care and pains that they do, in the culture, cleaning, and grinding of the corn. It is alſo well known, that the ſoil will yield the fineſt of Oats, yet what pitiful rubbiſh do we ſee brought to market. What immenſe crops of potatoes and turnips might be raiſed, and though the farmer will not meet a very ready market for great quantities of theſe articles, he will find that he will be fully paid for the labor and expence of cultivating them, if he feeds his cattle with the turnips, and uſes his potatoes in rearing hogs. Beef, butter, and pork, will always bring a good price.

It appears however, that without the patronage and exertions of the skilful, never will they make a rapid movement; and the formation of an Agricultural Society, is certainly, in that caſe, the moſt neceſſary ſtep to be taken. I feel fully confident, that if once we have ſuch a ſociety eſtabliſhed, the principal reſidenters of Charlotte-Town, will become warmly intereſted in encouraging that, which alone, will augment the proſperity and ſecure the independence of the Iſland. If ſo, they may feel aſſured, that the time is not far diſtant, when Prince Edward Iſland will not be deſpiſed by the ſiſter colonies; when its merchants will be enabled to export to places more diſtant than Halifax or Newfoundland cargoes of flour and corn; and when it will certainly become the garden of America, the Sicily of the St. Lawrence.

We cannot encourage husbandry too much; we are all through one channel or other, ſupported by it; it is the moſt innocent, cheerful and healthy of the various purſuits of man; as alſo, the ſure ſource from which he can expect independence and comfort to flow. The farmer has in his power, the means of procuring whatever is neceſſary for his uſe or convenience; his fields and flocks bring him food and apparel; induſtrious labour plants health in his conſtitution, and happineſs in his boſom; and free from care, when he lays down to ſleep he can can enjoy a repoſe unknown to the great.

RUSTICUS.

Charlotte-Town, April 3d, 1820.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1820.

In a late number, and in our Paper of to day we are happy to find that the subject of Agriculture has been revived by some well disposed writers in this Colony. It is well known to many of our readers that ephemeral attempts have been made to establish Societies for the better promoting husbandry in this Island, but from a want of proceeding upon a proper system, and a determination to carry the objects of such a Society into effect, they have, we regret to mention it, as yet, failed to produce any real benefit. Every person the least acquainted with the state of the country, must upon the most superficial view, see that nothing can promote and bring forth its resources more than a due attention to such essential points, and nothing shall be wanting as far as we can, to aid and forward the exertions of such laudable intentions.

MARRIED.] On the 9th Dec. by Samuel Green, Esq. Mr. WM. HUTCHINSON, to Miss MARY RAMSAY, daughter of Malcolm Ramsay, Esq. of Lot 17.

On 4th inst. in the Church, by the Rev. Theo. Desbrisay, Mr. WM. HYDE, West-River, to Miss MARY BRADDOCK, second daughter of Mr. Samuel Braddock.

This morning, in the Church, by the Rev. Theo. Desbrisay, RICHARD ROLLINGS, Esq. High Sheriff, to Miss MARGARET LE PAGE, daughter of the late Elisha Le Page, Esq.

DIED.] At Cove-Head lately, Mr. *JAMES GRIGOR.*

On Tuesday last, at Mount Pleasant, Mr. *JOHN LEECH*, he emigrated to this Island, about 9 years since from England,—his remains were respectfully interred yesterday.

Notice.

ALL Persons in this Island who stand indebted unto Mr. John Cambridge, are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, who is empowered to recover and give legal discharges for the same.

George Wright.

Bird Island Mills May 17th, 1819.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a Dispatch bearing date Downing-Street, 6th December 1819, it has been signified unto me that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath beeen pleased in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty to issue his Royal Proclamation on the subject of Mediteranean Passes of which the following is a Copy:

At the COURT *of* CARLTON HOUSE,
the 20th *November* 1819.

PRESENT.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT *in Council.*

"WHEREAS the Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of Great Britain, &c. have represented to his Majesty at this Board that it may have happened either by accident or under means that several Passes granted for the security of the Ships and Vessels belonging to His Majesty's Subjects trading in the way of the cruizers belonging to the States of Barbary, have fallen into the hands of Foreigners who by colour of such Passes may carry on their trade; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty hath taken the same into his Royal consideration and judging it necessary to put a speedy stop to such indirect practices, which do not only tend to the prejudice of his trading subjects, but may occasion a misunderstanding between his Majesty and the Governments on the Coast of Barbary, hath therefore thought proper by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council to order that the present form of Passes made use of by his Majesty's Subjects trading to the Mediteranean or to other parts of the world, in the way of the Rovers of Barbary, as also the peculiar form of Passes used by his Majesty's Subjects inhabiting the Town and Garrison of Gibralter, be altered and others of a new form be made out and issued in their stead, under the same Rules and Regulations as were established by Order in Council of the 14th day of June 1722, so far as the same remain unaltered by the Regulations made by his Majesty's Orders in Council, bearing date respectively on the 28th of August 1776, on the 31st December 1783, on the 3d November 1802, and by Order of this days date, and according to the further Regulations contained in the said Orders; but that the Passes in the present form be allowed to continue in force for all Vessels sailing from the Ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, during the present year in order to give sufficient time to our Trade to be furnished with Passes of the new form, and that after the expiration of that time no Passes but those of the new form be considered as valid, except in the case of Vessels returning from Foreign Voyages, where they cannot be timely furnished with new Passes; and that in such cases the Passes of the present form do continue in force during the terms herein after mentioned; that is to say,

"For Vessels returning from the Ports to the northward of the Streights of Gibralter, and those within the Mediterranean to the 31st March, 1820.

"For Vessels returning from the West Indies or North America, and the Western Coasts of Africa, to the 30th of June, 1820.

"For Vessels returning from the East Indies, and all other distant parts, to the 30th of June, 1821.

"And to the end that his Majesty's pleasure hereby signified, may be made known in the most public manner and without loss of time, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, hath this day issued his Royal Proclamation, to notify the same to all his Subjects whatsoever, and to require all such of them, as have old Passes in their possession, that they do on or before the expiration of the periods above mentioned respectively return the same (except such as are before excepted) unto the Admiralty Office, or to the Collectors of the Customs at the Out-Ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or to his Majesty's Governors abroad, and take out Passes of the new form in lieu thereof according to the Regulations established by Order in Council, on the said 14th of June, 1722, so far as the same remain unaltered by the Regulations made by his Majesty's said Orders in Council, bearing date respectively on the 28th of August, 1776, on the on the 31st December 1783, on the 3d November 1802, and by Order of this days date, and according to the further Regulations contained in the said Orders. And Whereas many Merchant Ships belonging to his Majesty's Subjects, continue several years trading from Port to Port in the Mediteranean, without returning home, whereby they cannot conveniently get their Passes exchanged; His Royal Highness hath been therefore pleased to order, that upon the application of any Owner of such Ships or other substantial Merchant to the Office of the Admiralty of Great-Britain, &c. and his making Oath of the property of the Ship and that three-fourths of her Company are his Majesty's Subjects according to the Act of Navigation, or such other proportion as may be authorised by Act of Parliament and entering into Bond for the Return of the Pass at the end of the Term therein mentioned, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do grant a new Pass, and send the same to such of his Majesty's Consuls in the Mediteranean, as the said Owner or Merchant shall desire, with directions to the Consul upon application to him from the Master of the Ship for which the Passes made out, and surrendering up the old Pass and entering into Bond (of the form hereunto annexed,) for the Return of such new Pass, to deliver the said new Pass to him, transmitting the old one, with the Bond, to the Admiralty Office.

"And His Royal Highness doth hereby order and direct the Governor, Lieut. Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being, of his Majesty's Foreign Governments and Plantations respectively, that upon application made to them for the delivery of any Pass for the use of any Ship or Vessel belonging to his Majesty's Subjects, (such Ship or Vessel having three-fourths of her Company his Majesty's Subjects according to the Act of Navigation, or such other proportion as may be authorised by Act of Parliament) they do take care strictly to adhere to the several Declarations established by the said Order in Council of the 14th June 1722, so far as the same remain unaltered by the Regulations made by his Majesty's Orders in Council bearing date respectively on the 28th of August 1776, on the 31st of December 1783, on the 3d November 1802, and by Order of this days date, and to the further Regulations contained in the said last mentioned Orders in Council so far as the same relate to them.

"Whereof the Governor, Lieut. Governor, or Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Island of Prince Edward for the time being, and all others whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed) "CHETWYND."

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council to issue this my Proclamation calling on all his Majesty's Subjects within this Government to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 9th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the 60th year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. Carmichael, Actg. Colonial Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

At a Meeting of the Licenced Retailers, of Spirituous and other distilled and fermented Liquors held this day at the House of Mr. Thomas Sims, the following Resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

RESOLVED,—I. That the present Meeting do hereby form themselves into a Company or Society, for the express purpose of suppressing for the future all manner of selling, bartering or delivering on credit, any Gin, Rum, Brandy, Wine, Cider, Perry, Ale, Beer, or other distilled or fermented Liquors illegally, within the Town and Suburbs of Charlotte-Town, and that each engages himself to this Society, to use all kind of vigilance and activity in his power to detect and prosecute all such Offenders coming within his precinct, knowledge or perception.

RESOLVED—II. That this Society feel it incumbent to caution *all* Storekeepers from selling, *bartering or delivering on credit*, any spirituous or other distilled or fermented Liquors in *any* quantity less than *TWO GALLONS*, as they are particularly determined as far as may be in their power to suppress all such malpractices.

RESOLVED—III. That the moiety of all Fines which may arise to this Society from any prosecution instituted by this Society shall be reserved as a fund, first, to defray any expence that may accrue in effecting such prosecution, and finally should any of the said fund be remaining at the close of the year, the same shall be appropriated to some public use or charity as shall be then by this Society determined.

Charlotte-Town, Feb. 11, 1820.

To be sold,

100 *Acres of Land at Lot* 49,

IT is a moſt defireable ſituation, and is adjoining Mr. David Gay's Farm, it is excellent Land and has a Marſh attached to it ſufficient to Winter three Cows, for further particulars apply at the Printing Office, where the Title and Plan may be ſeen, or to Mr. Alexr. M'Mullen, Lot 49.

March 18.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1820. No. 36.

15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY;

Notice.

WHEREAS I have received a Requisition from the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, to call a Public Meeting for the purpose of preparing and agreeing to an Address of condolence to His present Majesty, on the ever to be lamented death of our late beloved Sovereign King George the Third, of glorious Memory, and at the same time congratulating his Majesty on his Accession to the Throne of his ancestors, and to assure him of our affectionate attachment to His Royal Person and Government. Public Notice is hereby given that a Meeting for the above mentioned purposes will be held at the Court House in Charlotte-Town, on Saturday the 6th day of May next, at noon.

RICHARD ROLLINGS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, April 24th, 1820.

Notice.

HAVING received a Requisition from the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, to call a Meeting for the purpose of addressing his present Majesty on the lamented death of His Royal Brother the Duke of Kent; and likewise to address Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, on the same melancholy subject. Public Notice is hereby given, that a Meeting for the above-mentioned purposes will be held at the Court-House, in Charlotte-Town, on Saturday the 6th day of May next, at noon.

RICHARD ROLLINGS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, April 24th, 1820.

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Charlotte-Town, Feb. 11, 1820.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
April 22d, 1820.

THERE will be a General Mourning for His late Majesty King GEORGE IIId, to commence on the 23d of the Month.

By Command,
J. E. Carmichael, Col. Sec'y.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
April 24th, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to signify his intention of walking in Procession from the Court-House to Divine Service, on Sunday next, when it is expected that the Magistrates, Public Officers, and others will attend upon His Excellency in the Court-House, at a quarter before 11 o'clock, A. M.

By Command,
J. E. Carmichael, Col Sec'y.

Private Secretary's Office,
April 24th, 1820.

HIS Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of J. E. CARMICHAEL, Esq to the Office of Colonial Secretary, Registrar, and Clerk of the Council, vice the Hon. Thomas Desbrisay, deceased.

By Command,
HECTOR HARVEST,
Private Secretary.

Notice.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the very liberal share of Trade afforded him, since in Business, begs leave to inform them that he has taken his Son JOHN C. SIMS, into Co-Partnership.

The Business in future will be carried on under the Firm of THOS. SIMS & SON, and trust that the new arrangement which has been made, will continue to receive the same liberal encouragement and support as heretofore.

All Persons indebted to the Subscriber up to this date are particularly requested to liquidate and arrange the same with him or his Son John C. Sims, who is authorised to settle the same.

THOMAS SIMS.

May 1st, 1820.

For Newfoundland & England,



The Brigantine SUSANNAH, burthen 101 tons, now lying at Mr. Rollings's Point loaded, she is well found and will be ready for sea as soon as the Navigation opens—a few passengers can be accommodated—for particulars apply to

Westlake & Tanton.

Alfo, for Newfoundland,

The Schr. MARY ANN,

well found, will be ready for sea as soon as the Navigation opens, for freight or passage apply to

R. S. Westlake.

Feb. 29.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by an Act made in the Sixth year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled an Act for the security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the succession to the Crown of Great-Britain, in the Protestant Line; it was enacted, that no Office Place or Employment, Civil or Military, within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, or any of His Majesty's Plantations, should become void by reason of the demise of her said late Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, Kings or Queen's of this Realm, but that every Person or Persons in any of the Offices, Places and Employments aforesaid should continue in their respective Offices, Places and Employments for the space of Six Months, next after such death or demise unless sooner removed or discharged by the next Succession, to whom the Imperial Crown of this Realm was limited and appoint to go, remain and descend: And Whereas by an Act made in the fifty-seventh year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled an Act for the continuation of all and every person or persons in any, and every Office, Place or Employment Civil or Military, within the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark and Man, and also in all and every of his Majesty's Foreign Possessions, Colonies or Plantations, which he or she shall hold, possess, or exercise during the pleasure of the Crown at the time of the death or demise of his present Majesty, until removed or discharged therefrom by the succeeding King or Queen of this Realm: it was enacted that all and every person and persons, who upon the day of the demise of his said late Majesty should hold any Office, Civil or Military, under the Crown during pleasure, should under and by virtue of the said Act, and without any new or other Patent, Commission, Warrant, or Authority, continue and be entitled in all respects, notwithstanding the demise of his said Majesty to hold and enjoy the same: But nevertheless the same should be held and enjoyed only during the pleasure of the King or Queen who should succeed to the Crown upon the demise of his said Majesty; and the right and title to hold and enjoy the same under the authority of the said Act, should be determinable in such and the like manner by the King or Queen, who upon the demise of his said late Majesty should succeed to the Crown, as the right or title to any Office, Place or Employment granted by such succeeding King or Queen, during pleasure, would by Law be determinable: I therefore with the advice of his Majesty's Council, declare his Royal will and pleasure to be, and do hereby direct and command, that all and every person and persons who at the time of the demise of his late Majesty, of glorious memory, duly and lawfully held, or were duly and lawfully possessed of or invested in any Office, Place or Employment, Civil or Military, within our Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark and Man, or any of his Foreign Possessions, Colonies or Plantations, do severally according to their Places, Offices or Charges proceed in the performance and execution of all duties belonging to their respective Offices whilst they shall hold the same respectively during pleasure: And I do hereby require and command all his Majesty's Subjects to be aiding, helping and assisting at the Commandment of the said Officers and Ministers, in the performance and execution of their respective Offices and Places as they and every of them tender His utmost displeasure, and will answer the contrary at their peril.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of this Island, at Charlotte-Town this Twenty-second day of April one thousand eight Hundred and and Twenty, and in the first year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, Colonial Sec'y.

God save the King.

J. & W. Pope,

HAVE on hand an excellent assortment of

Rope and Iron-Work,

suitable for Schoneers from 40 to 100 tons burthen, which they offer cheap for cash. April 13.

Notice.

ALL Perfons having legal demands againft the Eftate of the late Colonel THOMAS DESBRISAY, deceafed, are requefted to render them duly atteftfed within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all thofe indebted to the faid Eftate are requefted to make immediate payment to

Theophilus Desbrisay, sen.
Executor.

Charlotte-Town, November 20th, 1818.

LONDON,
January 24.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF KENT.

It is with the deepeſt regret we have to announce the demiſe of His Royal Highneſs the Duke of KENT, at his cottage, at Sidmouth, in Devonſhire, at ten o'clock on Saturday morning. His Royal Highneſs died of the inflamation with which he had been attacked, and to ſtop which had baffled all the skill of the eminent Medical Gentlemen who were called in to attend him.---Prince Leopold, Captain Conroy, Generals Weatherall and Moore, were preſent, to afford conſolation and ſupport to the Ducheſs, at the awful and trying moment. The Royal Duke bore his illneſs with the greateſt compoſure and reſignation.

Intelligence of the melancholy event was brought to Town this morning by General Moore, who arrived in London at half paſt eight o'clock, and drove to Carlton-Houſe in a chaiſe and four, Carlton-Houſe was ſoon after cloſed. General Moore proceeded to York-houſe and Clarence-houſe, to communicate the death of their beloved Brother to the Dukes of York and Clarence, and the Ducheſs of Clarence. The General ſoon after proceeded to Windſor, to communicate the diſmal tidings to the Princeſſes

On the demiſe of the Royal Duke, the Medical gentlemen iſſued the following Bulletin reſpecting the Ducheſs of Kent:

"*Sidmouth, Jan.* 23.

"We have great ſatisfaction in being able to announce that, nothwithſtanding the Ducheſs of Kent has paid the moſt unremitting attention to his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Kent during the whole courſes of his illneſs, Her Royal Highneſs is as well as we could poſſibly have expected, after ſo great a degree of anxiety and exertion.

(Signed) J. WILSON,
W. J. MATON."

The following Letter has been ſent by Lord Viſcount Sidmouth to the Lord Mayor:—

Whitehall, Jan. 24, 1820.

"My Lord—It is with extreme concern that I acquaint your Lordſhip with the death of His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Kent, which melancholy event happened on the 22d inſt. at Sidmouth, after a few days illneſs, to the great grief of all the Royal Family.

"I have to requeſt your Lordſhip will give directions, uſual on ſuch occaſions, for the tolling of the great Bell of St. Paul's Cathedral.

"I have the honor to be,
"My Lord,
"Your Lordſhip's moſt obdt. Servt.
SIDMOUTH.

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

It was not known this afternoon when the mortal remains of His Royal Highneſs will be removed for interment.---Mr. Clench, of the New London Inn, in this city, will, we underſtand, ſupply the Hearſe, Coaches, and Horſes, for that purpoſe.

January 29.

The remains of His Royal Highneſs the Duke of KENT were embalmed early on Wedneſday, and are now on their way to Windſor, in as private a manner as the illuſtrious rank of His Royal Highneſs will admit of.

DEATH OF THE KING.

The London Gazette Extraordinary,
Sunday, January 30.

Whitehall, Jan. 30, 1820.

A letter and enclosure, of which the following are copies, have been this morning received from His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, by Lord Viſcount Sidmouth, one of His late Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Windsor Caſtle, Jan. 29, 1820.

My Lord---It becomes my painful duty to acquaint your Lordſhip, that it has pleaſed Almighty God to take unto himſelf, the King, my beloved Father, and our moſt gracious and excellent Sovereign. He expired at thirty-five minutes paſt eight o'clock, P. M.

I encloſe the Certificate of all the Phyſicians in attendance at this melancholy period.

My Lord, ever your's moſt ſincerely,
FREDERICK.

The Right Honorable Viſcount
Sidmouth, &c. &c.

At three o'clock on Monday morning, the following letter was received by the Lord Mayor:

Windsor Caſtle, Jan. 29.

"My Lord---It is my painful duty to inform your Lordſhip of the demiſe of His late Majeſty King George III. This melancholy event took place, without the leaſt apparent ſuffering, at Windſor Caſtle, at thirty-nine minutes paſt 8, yeſterday morning, to the great grief of His preſent Majeſty, and of the Royal Family.

"I have to requeſt that your Lordſhip will give directions for the tolling of the great bell at St. Paul's Cathedral. I have the honor to be your Lordſhips moſt obedient humble ſervant,
SIDMOUTH.

"To the Right Honorable
the Lord Mayor, &c.

At this late hour (ſays the Obſerver) we have been unable to collect any further particulars on a ſubject which all muſt be alike anxious---we allude to the ſtate of his Majeſty's mind ſhortly previous to his death. All we have had an opportunity of learning is, that the laſt ſad moments of the life of our Gracious Sovereign were undiſturbed by pain. Nature ſeemed to have been exhauſted, and he died, as we have already ſtated, at thirty-five minutes paſt eight, without indicating any appearance of bodily ſuffering.

Thus has terminated the reign of George the Third, after a duration of fifty-nine years, three months and nine days---a reign diſtinguiſhed alike by the public and private virtues of the Monarch, and by the extraordinary viciſſitudes in the affairs of the world, in which the Britiſh Cabinet has taken ſo prominent a part.

At two o'clock on Sunday a Council was held at Carlton-Houſe, for the purpoſe of recognizing the new Sovereign: the Members of the Privy Council in town, including the Speaker and the Lord Mayor, together with ſeveral Aldermen and other perſons of rank, were preſent.

After the death of His late Majeſty had been formally announced, the following inſtrument was prepared and ſigned:

"Whereas, it has pleaſed Almighty God to call to his mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George the Third, of bleſſed memory, by whoſe deceaſe the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is ſolely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince, George Prince of Wales. We therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here aſſiſted with thoſe of His late Majeſty's Privy Council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice and conſent, of tongue and heart, publiſh and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince, George Prince of Wales, is now by the death of the late Sovereign, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege Lord George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth, to whom we do acknowledge all faith and conſtant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection; beſeeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bleſs the Royal Prince, George the Fourth, with long and happy years to reign over us.

"Given at the Court at Carlton-Houſe, this 30th day of January 1820.
"*God ſave the King.*"

Then follows the ſignatures of the Privy Councillors, &c. preſent.

His Majeſty, King George IV. then made a declaration of his tendereſt affection for his native country, and his determination to do all in his power to promote the glory and happineſs of the Kingdom.

His Majeſty ſeemed deeply affected throughout the whole of theſe important ceremonies.

From the Paris Papers.

ASSASSINATION OF THE DUKE OF BERRI.

PARIS, Feb. 14. The inhabitants of this metropolis have been horror ſtruck by an atrocious aſſaſſination perpetrated laſt night at ten o'clock on the perſon of His Royal Highneſs the *Duc de Berri*. The Prince attended the Ducheſs to her carriage in quitting the opera-houſe; ſhe was already ſeated when a perſon paſſing quickly by His Royal Highneſs, encircled him with his arm, and thurſt a poniard four inches and a half long, in his right breaſt up to the hilt. On feeling the wound he uttered a cry, and fell ſenſeleſs into the arms of his ſervants. The Ducheſs herſelf ſprang out of the carriage and drew the dagger from the Duke's breaſt, whoſe only exclamation was "*Je me meurs.*" The Duke was conveyed into one of the ſaloons of the Opera, and the neareſt ſurgeon ſent for.

The Ducheſs never quitted the couch of her husband. The ſurgeon bled the Prince three times, and waſhed the wound with warm lotions. The internal hæmorrhage making an alarming progreſs, cupping was applied, which made his Royal Highneſs ſuffer ſo much, that he exclaimed, '*M, Dupuytren, Epergnes moi, Je suns ma position—Je ne crois pas que cela serve à rein.*" M. DE CAZES was ſeated in one corner of the chamber in indiſcribable grief. The aſſaſſin was interrogated in the preſence of M. De Cazes and declared boldly that he had meditated the murder ever ſince 1814, and that he had quitted *Metz* for Calais in the intention of aſſaſſinating the King on his *rentrée*, but that he had arrived too late; that he had at length reſolved on the extermination of the Duke de Berri, as the youngeſt of the family, knowing that nature would ſoon diſpenſe him from the neceſſity of abridging the days of the King. This monſter wes employed in the ſaddlery of the King.

M. Jacquinot de Pampelune examined him; a ſecond dagger was found on his perſon. Mademoiſelle fainted twice, nor would the Ducheſs of Orleans leave the bed ſide of the Prince till the King ordered her away. The Duke de Berri died at ſix o'clock in the arms of the king.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.

The duration of the Mourning has not yet been officially announced. According to all former practice, it was ſix months in full mourning and ſix in half mourning. But as a preceding order by his preſent Majeſty, while Prince Regent ſhortened all Court Mournings of every kind, to one half of their former eſtabliſhed duration; the preſent full mourning is neceſſarily to terminate on the 3d of May, at which the half mourning will commence, and continue for three months longer, the Court only wearing this half mourning for the latter two months of that time.

High and Delicate Affairs.

LONDON, Feb. 17. It is now known, that on Saturday an Order of Council iſſued, directing that in the future Church Service prayers ſhall be offered ſolely for his Majeſty, and the Royal Family, omitting the Princeſs of Wales, which title is at preſent extinct. By this it will be ſeen, that the Princeſs is not recognized as *Queen*. It has been *rumoured*, that the attention of the Miniſters had alſo been directed to the ſubject of a *divorce*, without delay; that a caſe on the ſubject had been ſubmitted to the Law Officers of the Crown; and that they had unanimously decided that in point of law ſuch a proceſs could not be ſuſtained. It is alſo rumoured, that all the Members of the Cabinet have coincided in this opinion, and that the judgment has been ſubmitted to his Majeſty. It is added, that the King had diſſented to the judgment, and has intimated to his Miniſters that as their judgments differed ſo materially from his own it was impoſſible for them to remain in office, if they perſevered in their deciſion. That the difficulties being found to be inſuperable, the Miniſters had in conſequence tendered their reſignation; which had been accepted; and that the Marquis of WELLESLEY had been ſent for to frame a new Adminiſtration. Such are the *rumours*. Let us now attend to *facts*. There has, we believe, exiſted a difference of opinion between the King and his Miniſters, on a topic, in which the King has a right in common with every individual in his realm, to endeavour to obtain relief, if it can be obtained legally. But it is as true that His Majeſty has in this particular, ſacrificed his own feelings and wiſhes to the legal and conſtitutional advice of his Miniſters. Hence, therefore, the report of a change of Miniſters is unfounded. This affords us (ſays the Courier) a noble earneſt of the new reign---this enables us to expreſs our firmeſt conviction that there will be conſtantly manifeſted by GEORGE IV. the ſame anxious regard and deference for the Laws and Conſtitution of the Kingdom, that were ſo eminently and conſtantly diſplayed by George the Third.

THE ROYAL FUNERAL.

The London Courier, of the 17th February contains nearly twelve cloſe columns of the Funeral Ceremonies, &c. obſerved the day before on the interment of the Britiſh King *George the Third*. It ſays, "the moſt majeſtic pagent that ever paſſed to the Roman Capital could not beſpeak a nation's reſpect ſo highly and ſo emphatically as this ſcene." The "Order of Proceſſion" occupies nearly a whole column; and ſhows that all the Princes of the Blood (the Duke of York being the Chief Mourner) all the Great and Small Officers of State; the Military; all the Nobility from the Dukes to the Barons; and all the various male perſonages attached to the Royal Houſehold, joined in the melancholy march. The roads were thronged to exceſs to ſee it. The Dukes of Wellington, Buccleugh, Newcaſtle, Dorſet, Northumberland and Athol, were the pall-bearers.

United States of America.

GEORGE-TOWN, March 23.

THE DUEL.---Yeſterday morning a duel was fought between Commodores Decatur and Barron, which has terminated we fear in the mortal wound of the former, while the latter was ſeverely but not dangerously injured; the ball having ſtruck his hip and glanced, was all that ſaved him however, from the like unhappy fate of his antagoniſt. Com. D. was ſupported by Com. Rogers, in whoſe arms he was ſuſtained from the battle ground to his reſidence. Immenſe crouds of perſons were around the houſe of Com. D. during the day, inquiring after the ſtate of his wound, and the probability of his recovery. An event of this kind was ſo unexpected, and its unhappy termination burſt upon us ſo ſuddenly, that it has occaſioned no inconſiderable degree of agitation in our metropolis. It certainly was managed with a ſecrecy which would have bidden defiance to the moſt vigilant police. Of all the particulars relating to this melancholy affair, we have not been informed; the diſtance is ſtated at eight paces, and that both wounded at the firſt fire. As to the certainty of the origin of this diſpute, we are not fully acquainted. It is ſaid, that Com. B. had demanded to be reſtored to his rank and emoluments; it appeared however, that ſome repreſentation had been made to the Department relative to his abſence from this country during the war, or in other words that his abſence was voluntary; which repreſentatious he ſuppoſed to have come through Com. D. This together with ſome remarks ſaid to be indulged in by that gentleman, was the occaſion of this mournful cataſtrophe.

Com. Decatur expired laſt night.

BOSTON, March 28.

Latest from Spain.

MADRID, Feb. 1.---The Miniſter Lezano, and ſeveral other perſons who have had the confidence of the King, have been arreſted. The captain-general of the Province executed in perſon the King's orders, and ſent them into exile.

The brig Corporal Trim, Captain Davis, arrived at Glouceſter on Sunday laſt, in 35 days from Malaga and Gibraltar. The following is an extract of a letter from our correſpondent, dated Glouceſter, March 27.

"From Capt. Davis we learn, that the Revolution in Spain had not extended to the interior Provinces, but it was thought that it had arrived at ſuch a criſis that nothing ſhort of a complete revolution was at hand. The Conſtitutionaliſts were in force, near Cadiz, to the amount of 25,000 men—an engagement had taken place in the vicinity, in which the Royal Troops were defeated, with the loſs of 1000 men. Algezrias had already fallen into the hands of the Conſtitutionaliſts, and a diviſion of 3000 men were within three leagues of Malaga! and had ſent to the Governor, ordering him to prepare rations for the troops, and to keep order in the city. There were 700 Royal Troops in Malaga, who would join the deliverers of their country as ſoon as practicable. In fact one general ſentiment ſeemed to pervade all ranks of people of Spain---a determination to throw off the chains which had ſo long enſlaved them."

From the Salem Gazette Office.

The following information was communicated by Captain Davis.

An engagement had taken place near the Iſla, in which the Royaliſts loſt 1000; and the ſurvivors (2000) immediately joined the Revolutioniſts. (This was not the diviſion from Seville.) Government property, wherever taken, was applied to the uſe of the army, and when that was deficient contributions were levied upon the wealthieſt inhabitants.

Private property was reſpected every where, and the leaſt violation of it puniſhed with death.

Extract of another Letter, Feb. 18.

A large body of the Conſtitutional Troops left the neighbourhood of St. Roque a few days ſince, and are now in Malaga, on their way to Granada. The

Loyal Governor of Malaga embarked immediately, and is now in our Bay---The preſent diſturbed ſtate of Spain is ſuch as to place our local buſineſs of the ſeaſon quite at a ſtand."

The Gibraltar Papers ſeem purpoſely to avoid publiſhing any thing of the Revolution in Spain.

HALIFAX, April 7.

Parliament, at the requeſt of his Majeſty, has paſsed an Act of Grace.

The Manchester Packet, which brought the February Mails to Bermuda, left Falmouth on the 22d of that month, and brought London papers to the 19th, one day later than thoſe which we received laſt week.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The new Queen is ſaid to have expreſſed her intention at the time of the late Queen's death, that in the event of her ever becoming Queen's Conſort, ſhe would re-appoint the Houſe-hold of her illuſtrious Predeceſſor, and thereby occaſion a conſiderable ſaving of retired penſions to the country.

We have ſincere ſatisfaction in ſtating, that a cordial reconciliation has taken place between His Majeſty and His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Suſſex. The Dukes of York and Clarence expreſſed on Monday to the Duke, the King's deſire to ſee him at Carlton Palace, and accordingly the interview took place on Tueſday, and ended in that brotherly union which every loyal heart muſt deſire to exiſt among all the branches of the Illuſtrious Family.

Since His Majeſty has been recovering from his late ſevere illneſs, his Phyſicians have preſcribed the free uſe of aſses milk, and it has produced the moſt beneficial effects: its reſtorative qualities facilitating the progreſs of his recovery very materially.

Charlotte-Town,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1820.

The Mail from Halifax, brought by the Carrier, was received in Town on Friday afternoon. The London dates are to the 19th February, received by the Packet via Bermuda.

The intelligence received is important tho' of the most melancholy nature. Our gracious Sovereign whose long and prosperous Reign to his country, must ever be the admiration and envy of the world, ended his worldly career upon the 28th of January, and resigned his being into the hands of that Almighty power from whence he received it, in the 59th year of his reign and the 82d of his age. When the innumerable excellent qualities of our late beloved Sovereign are brought to the consideration of his Subjects in every part of his Dominions, the tear of sympathy must flow for the exit of a Monarch whose private and public virtues must ever remain the theme of the latest historian, and transmit the beloved memory of George IIId, to the latest posterity.

It is also our painful duty to record the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of KENT, fourth Son of his Majesty. This is a lamented event which from the high and exalted worth of his numerous and well known qualities must involve the British Empire, and the admirers of virtue, throughout the globe, with grief for his sudden and unexpected departure. His Royal Highness died upon the 22d January,---only six days previous to the demise of His Majesty.

Accession of His most gracious Majesty

King George IV.

At an early hour on Saturday last His Excellency Lt. Governor SMITH, summoned and attended His late Majesty's Council, at the Council Chamber, where a number of the principal persons and other Inhabitants of the Town, having assembled, were admitted, when his Excellency officially announced the receipt of dispatches of the death of our late Sovereign George the IIId, and the accession of His Majesty George the IV. to the Crown of the United Kingdom; after which the Oath of Allegiance was administered to His Excellency by Chief Justice Tremlett, which was afterwards administered to the Members of His Majesty's Council. The Secretary of the Colony (J. E. Carmichael, Esq.) then read the London Official Gazette, and other Official Papers upon the same occasion. The declaration was also read (*see the document following*,) and was signed by his Excellency and the Members of his Majesty's Council, and other Officers and Inhabitants in regular succession.

FADE GOFF, Esq. (Coroner) being appointed Herald at Arms, read the Proclamation at the Court-House, and different parts of the Town. There was a Royal Salute fired, and in the afternoon minute guns from George's Battery, and every appearance of loyalty and attachment was visible on the occasion.

DECLARATION.

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God, to call to his Mercy, our late Sovereign Lord King George the Third of blessed and glorious Memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and all other His late Majesty's Dominions is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince, George Prince of Wales. I CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH, Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, together with the Members of his late Majesty's Council, some of the Members of the House of Assembly, the Magistrates, Public Officers, Gentlemen and other respectable Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town, therefore do now with one full voice and consent of tongue and heart publish and proclaim that the High and Mighty Prince, George Prince of Wales, is now by the Death of our late Sovereign of happy and glorious Memory become our only lawful and rightful liege Lord George the Fourth by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Supreme Lord of this Island, and the Territories thereunto adjacent. To whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection. Beseeching God by whom Kings and Queens do reign to bless the Royal Prince, George the Fourth, with long and happy years to Reign over us.

Given at the Council Chamber, at Charlotte-Town, this twenty-second day of April, 1820.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

(Signed) ~~Charles D. Smith, Lieut. Gov.~~
Thomas Tremlett, Chief Justice.
~~Robert Gray, Assistant Judge.~~
George Wright, Custos Rot.
~~William Pleace,~~
Ambrose Lane, Town Major.
J. E. Carmichael, Sec. & Regr.
Fade Goff, Clerk of Crown & Cor.
Charles Binns, Solicitor General.
Ewen Cameron, M. H. Assem.
Paul Mabey, do.
Lemuel Cambridge, do.
Samuel Nelson, do.
Theo. Desbrisay, Rector.
James Bagnall, Clerk of H. A.
J. F. Holland, J. P.
B. De St. Croix, J. P.
Francis Longworth, J. P.
T. H. Haviland, J. P. Pro. Mar.
Donald M'Kay, J. P.
C. W. Townshend, J. P.
John Murray, J. P.
Wm. E. Cormack, J. P.
Thos. Burnard Chanter, J. P.
G. Sidney Smith, Lt. R. Navy.
Peter Stewart, Capt. R. A.
Thos. Stewart, Capt. 1st W. I. R.
Robert Barker, Lt. 74th Regt.
Hector Harvest, Private Sec'y.
Henry Bowyer Smith,
G. R. Goodman W. & S. Customs
William Waller, Bar.
John Stewart, Col. Impost.
Ed. Holland, Ensign R. S.
Charles Serani, Bar.
Peter Smith, late Ensign N. R.
Robert Pyke, Notary Public.

Donald M'Donald, Ralph Thompson,
Charles Desbrisay, Joseph Lovell,
H. M. Williams, Wm. Pope,
Thomas Davies, Thos. Robinson,
Robert Alder, Thomas Sims,
Joseph Higgins, David M'Gill,
William H. Gardiner, James Rielly,
James Fulton, Thomas Edstrom,
J. N. Le Page, John C. Sims,
James Watts, John Summers,
David Manson, Charles Manaton,
Hector M'Eachen.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived, at Belfast, Jan. 15, Amity, from Prince Ed. Island. At Liverpool, Feb. 16, George, Unsworth, ditto. At Dublin, Jan. 5, Chatty, ditto. At Newcastle, Northumbria, ditto.

The John, Campbell, from P. Ed. Isld. on shore at Scilly, Jan. 21, lost her rudder.

DIED] Feb. last, in England, the Right Hon. Sir Vicary Gibbs, late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

—— At his Palace, county of Cork, at a very advanced age, the Bishop of Cloyne, (Dr. Barnett.)

—— At Halifax, 9th April, Sir John Wentworth, Bart. many years Governor of that Province.

—— In Bath, Eng. Mrs. Elizabeth Keppell, sister in law of the Hon. Robert Gray.

—— On Saturday last, Mr. Allan Tod,—his remains were respectfully interred on Monday.

FOR SALE,

THAT desirable new House, now in the occupation of the Subscriber,—it is most pleasantly situated for a private gentleman,—for particulars apply to

Cecil W. Townshend.

April 24.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1820. No. 37.

15s. PER ANNUM] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

A Proclamation,

Requiring all Persons being in Office of Authority or Government at the decease of the late King, to proceed in the execution of their respective Offices.

WHEREAS by an Act made in the Sixth year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled an Act for the security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the succession to the Crown of Great-Britain, in the Protestant Line; it was enacted, that no Office Place or Employment, Civil or Military, within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Aldernay and Sark, or any of His Majesty's Plantations, should become void by reason of the demise of her said late Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, Kings or Queen's of this Realm, but that every Person or Persons in any of the Offices, Places and Employments aforesaid should continue in their respective Offices, Places and Employments for the space of Six Months, next after such death or demise unless sooner removed or discharged by the next Succession, to whom the Imperial Crown of this Realm was limited and appoint to go, remain and descend: And Whereas by an Act made in the fifty-seventh year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled an Act for the continuation of all and every person or persons in any, and every Office, Place or Employment Civil or Military, within the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark and Man, and also in all and every of his Majesty's Foreign Possessions, Colonies or Plantations, which he or she shall hold, possess, or exercise during the pleasure of the Crown at the time of the death or demise of his present Majesty, until removed or discharged therefrom by the succeeding King or Queen of this Realm: it was enacted that all and every person and persons, who upon the day of the demise of his said late Majesty should hold any Office, Civil or Military, under the Crown during pleasure, should under and by virtue of the said Act, and without any new or other Patent, Commission, Warrant, or Authority, continue and be entitled in all respects, notwithstanding the demise of his said Majesty to hold and enjoy the same: But nevertheless the same should be held and enjoyed only during the pleasure of the King or Queen who should succeed to the Crown upon the demise of his said Majesty; and the right and title to hold and enjoy the same under the authority of the said Act, should be determinable in such and the like manner by the King or Queen, who upon the demise of his said late Majesty should succeed to the Crown, as the right or title to any Office, Place or Employment granted by such succeeding King or Queen, during pleasure, would by Law be determinable: I therefore with the advice of his Majesty's Council, declare his Royal will and pleasure to be, and do hereby direct and command, that all and every person and persons who at the time of the demise of his late Majesty, of glorious memory, duly and lawfully held, or were duly and lawfully possessed of or invested in any Office, Place or Employment, Civil or Military, within this Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, &c. do severally according to their Places, Offices or Charges proceed in the performance and execution of all duties belonging to their respective Offices, whilst they shall hold the same respectively during pleasure: And I do hereby require and command all his Majesty's Subjects to be aiding, helping and assisting at the Commandment of the said Officers and Ministers, in the performance and execution of their respective Offices and Places as they and every of them tender His utmost displeasure, and will answer the contrary at their peril.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of this Island, at Charlotte-Town this Twenty-second day of April one thousand eight Hundred and and Twenty, and in the first year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command.
J. E. CARMICHAEL, Colonial Sec'y.

God save the King.

A few copies of the Laws of this Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of PETER ROBINSON, Farmer, late of Bedeque, deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested within Six Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

John Hall,
Administrator.

Bedeque, April 19, 1820.

Notice.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late JOHN LEECH, of Mount Pleasant, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

George Wright,
William Douglass, } Executors.

Charlotte-Town, April 15, 1820.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
April 22d, 1820.

THERE will be a General Mourning for His late Majesty King GEORGE IIId, to commence on the 23d of the Month.

By Command,
J. E. Carmichael, Col. Sec'y.

Private Secretary's Office,
April 24th, 1820.

HIS Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of J. E. CARMICHAEL, Esq. to the Office of Colonial Secretary, Registrar, and Clerk of the Council, vice the Hon. Thomas Desbrisay, deceased.

By Command,
HECTOR HARVEST,
Private Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Licenced Retailers, of Spirituous and other distilled and fermented Liquors held this day at the House of Mr. Thomas Sims, the following Resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

RESOLVED,—I. That the present Meeting do hereby form themselves into a Company or Society, for the express purpose of suppressing for the future all manner of selling, bartering or delivering on credit, any Gin, Rum, Brandy, Wine, Cider, Perry, Ale, Beer, or other distilled or fermented Liquors illegally, within the Town and Suburbs of Charlotte-Town, and that each engages himself to this Society, to use all kind of vigilance and activity in his power to detect and prosecute all such Offenders coming within his precinct, knowledge or perception.

RESOLVED—II. That this Society feel it incumbent to caution *all* Storekeepers from selling, *bartering* or *delivering on credit*, any spirituous or other distilled or fermented Liquors in *any* quantity less than *TWO GALLONS*, as they are particularly determined as far as may be in their power to suppress all such malpractices.

RESOLVED—III. That the moiety of all Fines which may arise to this Society from any prosecution instituted by this Society shall be reserved as a fund; first, to defray any expence that may accrue in effecting such prosecution, and finally should any of the said fund be remaining at the close of the year, the same shall be appropriated to some public use or charity as shall be then by this Society determined.

Charlotte-Town, Feb. 11, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Colonel THOMAS DESBRISAY, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Theophilus Desbrisay, sen.
Executor.

Charlotte-Town, November 20th, 1818.

J. & W. Pope,

HAVE on hand an excellent assortment of

Rope and Iron-Work,

suitable for Schooners from 40 to 100 tons burthen, which they offer cheap for cash. April 13.

Notice.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the very liberal share of Trade afforded him, since in Business, begs leave to inform them that he has taken his Son JOHN C. SIMS, into Co-Partnership.

The Business in future will be carried on under the Firm of THOS. SIMS & SON, and trust that the new arrangement which has been made, will continue to receive the same liberal encouragement and support as heretofore.

All Persons indebted to the Subscriber up to this date are particularly requested to liquidate and arrange the same with him or his Son John C. Sims, who is authorised to settle the same.

THOMAS SIMS.

May 1st, 1820.

King's Wharf, Charlotte Town.

ALL Persons indebted for Wharfage from the Year 1814, to the end of the Year, 1819, are requested to come forward and settle all arrears immediately with the Wharfinger, or he will be obliged to Summons them.

James Gibson,
Wharfinger.

All those that may stand indebted to J. G by Book Account or otherwise, are also requested to make immediate payment or he will be obliged to resort to legal measures.

Feb 22d, 1820

Notice.

ALL Persons cutting or carrying Timber off Lot or Township No. 61, the property of Stephen Sullivan, Esq. are hereby notified to desist from the same, as the Subscriber is duly authorized to prosecute all Persons Trespassing upon that Lot to the utmost rigour of the Law.

Andrew M'Donald.

Three Rivers, January 2d, 1820.



Wanted to Charter,

TWO SCHOONERS,

one from 55 to 60 tons burthen, the other from 45 to 50 tons, the former will get 4 trips to Newfoundland, and the other two trips. For terms apply to Mr. Ewen Cameron, Charlotte-Town, or the Subscriber at Belfast.

John Nicholson.

All Debts due to DONALD NICHOLSON, Belfast, Merchant, are requested to be paid to the Subscriber before the 1st day of June next, to prevent legal measures.

Portage Belfast, Feb. 1.

To be sold,

By Private Contract,

THE House and Premises where the Subscriber resides, it is noted as one of the best stands for Business in Charlotte-Town for terms apply to

Thomas Murphy.

All Persons indebted to him are hereby requested to make immediate payment, or he will shortly put the Accounts or Notes of Hand of all delinquents in the hands of an Attorney to sue for the same.

Feb. 28.

For Newfoundland & England,



The Brigantine SUSANNAH,

burthen 101 tons, now lying at Mr. Rollings's Point loaded, she is well found and will be ready for sea as soon as the Navigation opens—a few passengers can be accommodated—for particulars apply to

Westlake & Tanton.

Also, for Newfoundland,

The Schr. MARY ANN,

well found, will be ready for sea as soon as the Navigation opens, for freight or passage apply to

R. S. Westlake.

Feb. 29.

LONDON,

February 9.

The Lords of the Treasury have given directions to allow mechanics, artificers, &c. to emigrate from Great-Britain to any country, and in any ship.

February 16.

General the Hon. Sir Alexander Maitland, one of the oldest Officers in the Army, and we believe, the last surviving servant of the Household of Frederick Prince of Wales, father of the late King, died on Tuesday morning. The General was Colonel of the 49th Foot.

March 3.

On Monday Parliament was prorogued, preparatory to its dissolution, which took place on the following day. The very sudden dissolution was not anticipated; and such was the anxious haste of the members of the House of Commons to canvass their constituents, that at two o'clock on Monday, not a single pair of post horses could be had for hire in London.

March 4.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

It is said, in letters from Madrid of the 15th ult. that O'Donnel, Conde d'Abisbal, has been sent a prisoner to Catalonia; and that the King having appeared in public, for the first time since the commencement of the disturbances near Cadiz, had been received with hisses and groans by the populace of the capital.

The amount of force in the Isla, on the 20th ult. was between 15 and 16,000 men. In addition they possessed four ships of war, and 14 guns-boats. An insurrection is said, in letters, from Algesiras, to have broken out in Almeria, on the east of the province of Grenada.

The Spanish insurgents, besides proclamations and addresses, have published at San Fernando a newspaper, which is entitled the *the Patriotic Gazette of the National Army.*

Letters were yesterday received, dated Gibraltar, 5th inst. The English fortress was surrounded by Spanish soldiers and the Insurgents. General O'Donnell was at St. Roche, with about 1,300 men, chiefly cavalry; he waited to be joined by a detachment from before Cadiz, when an immediate attack would be made on the Insurgents at Algesiras. The latter were stated to muster 3,000 men well equipped. A Spanish Royalist squadron of one frigate and two sloops blockaded the port. All communication with Algesiras was suspended by order of the Governor of Gibraltar, General Don.

Letters from Cadiz of the 8th, and from Madrid of the 14th, announce, that during the afternoon of the 4th, the gun-boats from Cadiz, and the *redoute* of St. Ferdinand, compelled the Insurgents, by a very brisk cannonade, to abandon their positions of Banez, and Arigulo, where they had endeavoured to raise batteries.

The Cortadura is now an impregnable fortress. It is defended by 51 pieces of artillery, and by a garrison composed chiefly of the marines, under the command of Captain Don Jose Primo Revera.

The corps of Insurgents who marched out of the Isla de Leon, under the command of Colonel Riego, to seek for provisions, and who had been compelled to march upon Algesiras, returned on the 7th towards Veger de le Frontera, for the purpose of again entering the Isla, but the Royal troops being stationed between Veger and Chiclana, Riego was unable to effect his return to the Isla de Leon. Pressed and harrassed by the King's troops, he has suffered some desertions, in the number it is said of 300 men.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 25.

Disturbances in Ireland.

Mr. Knox said, he understood that considerable disturbances prevailed in some of the Counties in Ireland. He wished to know whether the Irish Government intended taking any effectual measures to repress this evil.

Lord Castlereagh stated, that information was received that many persons, under the name of "Ribbon Men," had gone about disturbing the public peace in certain counties. This was of course a great annoyance, and much to be deplored; but he was confident that the exertons of the Government, the Magistracy, and the Police, were fully sufficient to check the evil. Adjourned.

A Letter from Leeds, dated Sunday, says—"You are no doubt already informed of the tumultuous proceedings at Dewsbury and the neighbouring townships, and of the committal of ten of the ringleaders to York Castle. It was hoped that this latter aided by the presence of the military, would have restored tranquility, at least for a time: but, I am sorry to say, the contrary has been the effect. Irritated at the capture of their leaders, the Union men show a bolder front than ever, and openly declare they will avenge themselves on all who oppose them. In spite of the presence of the military, and the utmost vigilance of the Municipal Authorities, the "Union Societies' increase."

March 1.

ANOTHER CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE.

We have just seen a letter received this day from Birr, which states that a conspiracy has been detected, the subject of which was to assassinate Lords Ross and Oxmantown (this night, Wednesday March 1.) The letter further states, that in consequence of the information received, every precaution has been taken to frustrate this diabolical plot, by stationing a party of military and constables in the house, aided by a number of the inhabitants, who have volunteered their services on the occasion.

We have been informed by a private correspondent that the contagion of the Riband system has made its way into the county of Down, where nightly meetings are held for the purpose of administering illegal oaths.

March 8.

Davidson, one of the Cato-street gang, has received relief from the Mendicity Society—the extent of his family and his own apparent distress, excited commisseration.

BRIGHTON, March 2.—The KING. The happy state of His Majesty's health is highly satisfactory to every person.

THE GALE. A letter from Dover speaks of the dreadful effects caused by the hurricane of the 2d and 3d instant. It is stated that no less than 65 vessels were wrecked between Calais and Etaples—the crews have mostly been saved, but in a wretched condition—a person saw no less than 500 of them huddled together in a barn.

Spanish Revolution.—General Mina left Paris some days ago, in company with several Spanish refugees, for the purpose of striving to stir up a revolt in Navarre.—Mina's escape appears to be well authenticated.—This Mina is not the famous Guerilla chief.

The following regiments are stated to be on their march to the counties of Galway, Mayo, and Roscommon, viz. The 8th Royal Veteran Battalion, 1,000 strong, from Dundalk; and the 93d Highlanders, from Naas. Four troops of the 3d Light Dragoons were to arrive from New Bridge at Builma, on Wednesday last.

The following are the names of the Cato-street gang, as they were placed at the bar:

James Ings, a butcher.
James Wilson, a tailor.
Richard Bradburn, a carpenter.
James Gilchrist, a shoe maker.
Charles Cooper, a boot-maker.
Richard Tidd, do.
John Monument a shoe-maker.
John Shaw, a carpenter, and
William Davidson, a cabinet-maker.

Davidson is a man of color. At a meeting in Finsbury market-place, he was one of the principal speakers.

Thistlewood is editor of a periodical paper, called "The black Dwarf."

HALIFAX, March 20.

It will be seen, by the following extracts, that the frost has been more severe in different parts of Europe, the present winter than almost ever known before, and that considerable damage has been done by the breaking up of the Ice.

BOSTON, March 12.

The frost has been severe in France and England. At Paris on the 11th, the thermometer of the engineer Chevalier stood at 11 below 0. The Seine was frozen over. All communication between London and the manufacturing towns in the interior of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, &c. was completely suspended by the continued severity of the frost. The ice in many of the canals and rivers was said to be from 12 to 18 inches thick, and the Humber was rendered dangerous for any ship to anchor in. In the city of London the thermometer stood 28 degrees below the freezing point. At Islington, the silver in the barometer on the 14th January, was down into the bowl.

The winter in Amsterdam has been excessively severe and business dull.

Information was received at Amsterdam, Jan. 29th, of the overflowing of the back country, which had destroyed a vast amount of property, sweeping away great number of cattle, &c. in its course, together with a number of the inhabitants. Contributions were making in Amsterdam, for the distressed objects of this calamity.

It had been so cold in Russia, the past season, that all the public places of amusement had been closed. The thermometer at St. Petersburgh stood at 35 1-2 degrees below zero.

Charlotte-Town,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1820.

The latest intelligence from London by the Mail is to the 8th of March; since its arrival we have been favoured with Cork Papers (by the Carron) to the 8th ult. from which we have selected the most interesting of their contents.

A Cork Paper of the 6th contains the List of the New Parliament, returned since the demise of His Majesty.

On Saturday last, agreeable to notice a Public Meeting took place at the Court-House, and two Addresses of condolence were prepared and agreed to by the Inhabitants—one to His Majesty on the lamented death of our late Sovereign, and the other to Her R. H. the Duchess of Kent, for the loss of her Royal consort. The want of room prevents their appearance in this day's Paper.

The Amateur Theatre which has been shut for some time in consequence of the late melancholy news will be opened in the course of the next week, with Coleman's celebrated Comedy of the HEIR AT LAW, with the Farce of the MAYOR of GARRATT.

Agreeable to His Excellency the Lt. Governor's Proclamation the General Assembly of this Island, met yesterday for the Dispatch of Business. At two o'clock, the Lower House, was summoned by T. H. Haviland, Esq Usher of the Black Rod, to attend His Excellency in the Council Chamber, when his Excellency delivered the following Speech:

"*Mr. President, and Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"VARIOUS events of great political importance having taken place since I last met you in General Assembly, I have felt it due to you as branches of the Legislature to convene you at present for the express purpose of receiving their formal annunciation (stating them in the order in which they occurred.)

The lamented death of her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, I have therefore first to mention. It is superfluous to add how general has been the feeling of regret for her loss and reverence for her Memory.

"The decease of His Grace the Duke of Richmond the late Governor General of the British North American Provinces, was most unexpected, and attended with very melancholy circumstances, the best alleviation to the feelings naturally arising from them, is the knowledge that the Nobleman of high rank and respectability, who was then Lieutenant Governor of the neighbouring Province has been appointed his Successor.

"The much to be deplored death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, who always felt such a peculiar interest in all that related to this Colony, cannot but affect you with the most painful sensations. We have only to bow with humble submission to such a dispensation of Divine Providence.

"The due course of Nature has at an advanced age removed from this transitory life, our late Sovereign George the IIId, the simply naming him is to bring to recollection his pre-eminent public and private virtues, so well known to the present generation, and the recording of which, for after times, will illuminate as well as adorn the page of History. That such a Monarch should be succeeded as he has been by the Prince who now holds the Septre, affords the greatest consolation.

"The experience of the past, with reference to his direction of the National Affairs cannot but afford the most cheering confidence with regard to the future, and encourage the ardent hope, that under the guidance of the All-Governing Power, His Reign may rival his Regency.

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"Having made certain communications to you, which I had received from the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, it is unnecessary for me at present to do more than to allude to them, seizing the opportunity of sincerely and solemnly assuring you that I am desirous of being considered as a Guardian of all, rather than an opposer of any, of the reasonable rights and privileges of your House, but it is perfectly consistent with those unfeigned sentiments, that I should desire to be approached on all proper occasions in a manner not inconsistent with Constitutional principles or Parliamentary usage.

"*Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"The Accession of His present Majesty, rendering it advisable that a new Assembly should be called, it is my intention to convene one as soon as can be expediently done, and I therefore at this Season of the year, hasten to relieve you from any present further attendance.

"C. DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lt. Gov.

May 9th, 1820."

The President of His Majesty's Council, then, by His Excellency's command, dissolved the General Assembly of this Island, in consequence of the demise of his late Majesty.

CORK, April 4.

We have received information from our private correspondent, dated London, Thursday evening, which states that intelligence reached there, that serious commotions took place at Cadiz on the 10th ult. and that the riots were occasioned by the refusal on the part of CAMPANA, the Governor, to open the Gates of the City, to the Insurgents, to proclaim the Constitution of 1812. It appears that numerous meetings were held on that day by the inhabitants of Cadiz, and a deputation appointed to wait on CAMPANA, to induce him to allow the National Army to enter and take possession of the city, which he refused to comply with. His dwelling was immediately attacked, and the military overpowered and he and his deputy VALDEZ with difficulty escaped. The number of lives lost in this commotion are exaggerated in some of the accounts, but we gather from the whole, that from 60 to 100 had been killed and wounded.

April 8.

THE QUEEN.

(From the Globe.)

Letters have been received in town from her Majesty the Queen of England, dated Rome, the 16th ult. Her Majesty complains of not having received any messenger from Government, announcing the demise of our late lamented Sovereign, Her Majesty states, that the Hanoverian Minister and British Consul, and all persons connected with the British Government, treat her with great indignity; they continue to call her Princess Caroline of Brunswick. Her Majesty also expresses dissatisfaction at the conduct of the Roman Government; she had always a guard allowed her as Princess of Wales, but that has been refused her since she became Queen, because the British Government has not acknowledged her under that title. Her Majesty expresses a great wish to have Buckingham-house for her palace: she desires that the servants of the late Duke of Kent, or those in the service of His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold, may be employed for her in preference to any others; and her Majesty also desires, in the event of the refusal of Government to find her a palace, that a house may be taken for her near Dover. Her Majesty was to leave Rome on Monday next, to proceed from thence to Pesaro, from Pesaro to England, without delay. Her Majesty may be expected to arrive in a month or five weeks.

SHIP NEWS.

May 8, Arrived, Brig Garron, Short, 28 days from Cork. Passenger—Lt. Samuel Holland, and 10 others.
—— 10, ——— Schr. Plymouth Dock Hero, ——— 27 days from Plymouth, 26 Passengers.
At St. Peters, Schr. Nancy, Lewis, from Newfoundland.
A Barque on shore on the Indian-Rocks, supposed to be the Nautilus, to Messrs. Popes.

DIED] At Lot 49, Mr. WILLIAM WOOD, an old and industrious inhabitant of that Settlement.

Notice.

THE Subscriber intending shortly to go to England, requests all persons indebted to the Firm of J. N. LE PAGE & Co. to make immediate payment, and those to whom they may stand indebted will send forward their Accounts for adjustment.

J. N. Le Page.

May 9.

Robert Clayton,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town, that he has commenced the above Business in the house of Mr. David Fraser, where he hopes to share a part of public patronage. May 9.

FOR SALE,

THAT desirable new House, now in the occupation of the Subscriber,—it is most pleasantly situated for a private gentleman,—for particulars apply to

Cecil W. Townshend.

April 24.

United States of America.

NEW YORK, April 1.

Latest from England.

By the ship Cririe, Capt. Haley, arrived yesterday afternoon in 34 days from Liverpool, we have received the London Courier of the 24th of February, which contains the following particulars relative to a conspiracy which had been formed by a gang of ruffians to assassinate the British Ministry.

In consequence of private information received by the civil power, that it was in the contemplation of a gang of ruffians to make an attempt on the lives of his Majesty's Ministers, whilst assembled at the house of Earl Bathurst, in Mansfield-street yesterday evening, Richard Birnie, Esq. with a party of twelve of the Bow-street patrole, proceeded about eight o'clock to the place which had been described as the rendezvous of these desparadoes, in Cato-street, on the Edgeware road. They were in a loft deliberating. The only approach to this Pandemonium was by a narrow ladder. Ruthven, one of the principal Bow-street officers led the way, and was followed by Ellis, Smithers, Surman and others of the patrol; on the door being opened, about 27 or 30 men were seen within, most of them were engaged apparently either in charging fire arms, or girding on belts similar to those worn by the military.

There were tables about the room, on which lay a number of cutlasses, bayonets, pistols, sword belts, pistol balls in large quantities, ball cartridges, &c. As the officers entered the room the conspirators all started up, when Ruthven, who had been furnished with a warrant from the magistrates, exclaimed, "We are all peace-officers, lay down your arms in a moment!"—All was confusion. A man whom Ruthven describes as the notorious Arthur Thistlewood, opposed himself to the officers armed with a cut and thurst sword of unusual length; Ruthven attempted to secure the door, and Ellis, who had followed him into the room, advanced towards the man, and presenting his pistol, exclaimed, "drop your sword, or I'll fire instantly." The man brandished his sword with increased violence, when Smithers the other patrole rushed forward to seize him, and on the instant the ruffian stabbed him to the heart. Smithers fell into the arms of Ellis, and the next instant was a corpse.

Whilst this deed was doing, the lights were extinguished, and a desparate struggle ensued, in which many of the officers were severely wounded. Surman one of the patrol received a musket ball on the temple, but fortunately it only glanced along the side of his head, tearing up the scalp in its way. The conspirators kept up an incessant fire, whilst it was evident to the officers that many of them were escaping by some back way. Mr. Birnie exposed himself every where and encouraged the officers to do their duty, the balls whizzing around his head.....At this moment Capt. Fitzclarence one of the sons of the Duke of Clarence, arrived at the head of a detachment of the Coldstream Guards. They surrounded the building, and Capt. Fitzclarence with Sergeant Legge and three files of grenadiers mounted the ladder, and entered the room, now filled with smoke, and only illuminated by the occasional flashes of the fire arms of the conspirators. A ruffian instantly approached the gallant captain, and presented a pistol at his breast, but as he was in the act of pulling the trigger, the Sergeant rushed forward and whilst attempting to put aside the destructive weapon, received the fire upon his arm.

It is impossible to give a minute detail of the desparate conflicts which followed, or the numerous instances of personal daring manifested by the peace officers and military, thus brought into sudden contact with a band of assassins in their obscure den, and in utter darkness. Unfortunately this darkness favoured the escape of many of the wretches, and the dreadful skirmish ended in the capture of only nine of them. They were instantly hand-cuffed together, placed in hackney-coaches, and brought down to the police office in Bow-street under a strong military escort; and Mr. Birnie having arrived at the same moment instantly took his seat upon the Bench, and prepared to enter into the examination of the prisoners; who were afterwards committed for further examination.

Captain Eitzclarence was very much bruised and had his uniform almost torn to pieces, in his attempts to seize the conspirators.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

On arriving at the spot, the officers attempted quietly to gain admittance, but being opposed, it became necessary to force an entrance. Having got into the stable, a volley was fired by the wretches, who had got into the hay-loft; this was smartly returned by the officers, and the contest continued for some time with the greatest determination on both sides. Happily the officers gained the ascendency; but not until that meritorious officer Smithers had lost his life. A number of others were seriously injured. The nine that were taken were lodged in the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields.

The Editor of the Courier thus announces this event:—This indeed is a tremendous annunciation, but it is not more tremendous than true; the diabolical principle which has been inculcated in revolutionary pamphlets and by incendiary writers, has found wretches wicked enough to act upon it—both here and at Paris. Scarcely had we finished communicating the details of the murder of the Duke de Berri—nay, in the midst of the horror universally felt for his untimely fate, our attention has been directed to another plot, equally hellish in its purpose, but more ample in its range, and embracing a greater number of distinguished personages. The intention we have already stated was to have taken away the lives of all His Majesty's Ministers, at a cabinet dinner at the Earl of Harrowby's in Grosvenor-square. The time was fixed upon last night, and but for the timely discovery of the plot, it is probable we should have had this day to have recorded such a scene of blood and murder, as is not to be found in the annals of this country, or any other.

It appears that the plot has been known for some time to his Majesty's Ministers, and that Arthur Thistlewood was at the head of the conspiracy.—The Earl of Harrowby's was selected as being nearer the outlet from London than the residence of any other of the Cabinet Ministers, and of course rendering it more easy to escape.

A London Gazette was immediately issued, offering a reward of £1000 for Thistlewood, who stands charged with the crime of high treason, and also with the murder of Richard Smithers.

The horrid plan was, it is said, to have been executed in the following manner:—Thistlewood was to have knocked at Lord Harrowby's door, with a letter purporting to be a dispatch, or with a red box, as is used in all the public offices, desiring it to be delivered immediately to the cabinet ministers without delay. The servant it is supposed, would immediately proceed with the dispatch, while Thistlewood with another of the conspirators entered the hall as if to wait. They were immediately to open the street door—others were to come in with hand-granades which were to be thrown into the house; and in the confusion produced by them, all the rest of the conspirators were to rush into the dining-room, where the ministers were at dinner, and the work of assassination was to have instantly begun.

About the time the Privy Council was assembling at the Office of the Home Secretary of State, word was brought that Thistlewood had been taken. At half past 2, Lavender, Bishop, Ruthven and Salmon, proceeded to No 8, White-street, Moorfields. They found Thistlewood in bed; Bishop darted forward, and threw himself upon him, and thus secured him. He appeared paralyzed with surprise. He was instantly conveyed to Bow-street, from thence to White-hall, in a hackney coach. A great crowd followed, exclaiming—"*The villian, hang him*"—Thistlewood said, "Bishop, I make no resistance." He saw that a contrary disposition on his part, would have been fruitless. He was taken to White-hall by the officers, for the purpose of undergoing an examination.

[Thistlewood is editor of a periodical paper called "The Black Dwarf."]

Brunt, the second leader of the conspirators, had also been taken, and was sent before the Privy Council.

Great quantities of ammunition and arms have been found in a room near the premises.

The intelligence received by Lord Castlereagh of the intended assassination, was communicated in a letter ill-spelled and ill-written, from a poor wretch who had been inveigled into a course of crime abhorrent to his feelings.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. MONDAY, MAY 22, 1820. No. 38.

15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY]

Commissariat Office, Charlotte-Town, May 23d, 1820.

FIRE-WOOD.

WANTED for the use of His Majesty's Troops and Departments in this Garrison, about Two Hundred and Eighty-Five cords of Merchantable Fire-Wood, (measured according to the customary usage here,) to be delivered in the King's Fuel Yard, between the 25th June next, ensuing, and 24th June 1821, taking care that a sufficient supply be kept up equal to the consumption of the Garrison.

Such Persons as may be willing to enter into Contract for the supply of the above Fire-Wood, will leave sealed Proposals at this Office on or before 12 o'clock on Saturday next the 27th inst. addressed to F. W. HADEN, Esq. Deputy Commissary General, indorsed "Tender for Fire-Wood," payment to be made every three Months.

Sufficient security will be required for the performance of such Contract as may be entered into.

WM. CRANSTON, Serjt. Royal Arty.
Commissariat Issuer.

Commissariat Office, Charlotte-Town, May 23d, 1820.

STRAW.

SUCH Persons as are desirous of supplying Wheat or Oat Straw, for the use of His Majesty's Troops in this Garrison, between the 25th June next and the 24th June 1821, both days inclusive, are requested to send sealed Proposals to this Office on or before 12 o'clock on Saturday next the 27th inst. addressed to F. W. HADEN, Esq. Deputy Commissary General, indorsed "Tender for Straw," to be delivered in this Garrison in such quantities as may be ordered from this Office.

Payment every three months.

Sufficient security will be required for the performance of such Contract as may be entered into.

WM. CRANSTON, Serjt. Royal Arty.
Commissariat Issuer.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Colonel THOMAS DESBRISAY, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Theophilus Desbrisay, sen.
Executor.

Charlotte-Town, November 20th, 1818.

Private Secretary's Office, April 24th, 1820.

HIS Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of J. E. CARMICHAEL, Esq. to the Office of Colonial Secretary, Registrar, and Clerk of the Council, vice the Hon. Thomas Desbrisay, deceased.

By Command,
HECTOR HARVEST,
Private Secretary.

J. M'Gregor,

HAS received per the Brig George from Liverpool, a select assortment of British Goods, which he offers cheap for prompt payment: among which are,

Fine and coarse Cloths, Flannels,

Kerseymeres, Toilenetts, and Swansdowns,
Linens, Dowlas, Duck, Shirting and Bed-ticking,
Drogheda, Brown Holland and boat-sail Cloth,
A large assortment of white and printed Glasgow Cottons,
Striped Shirting, Checks and Homespuns,
White and drab Jane, Corduroy,
Cambric, jaconett, book and figured muslins and lenos,
Black Cambric, Threads, tapes and bobbins,
Jackets, Waistcoats and Trowsers,
Men and boy's fine and coarse Hats, Ladies beaver Bonnets
Guernsey Frocks, Comforters, Men and women's Stockings
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, hair Combs,
Men and womens fine and coarse Shoes,
Wool and cotton cards,
Door, chest, and drawer locks, chest and butt hinges,
Table, pocket and draw-knives, Table and tea Spoons,
Nails of different sizes, slide rules, rod-hooks,
Mill, pit, crosscut, and handsaw files,
American Scythes, Strickles and Sickles,
Round, square, flat, and sheet Iron, Crowley Steel, &c.

ALSO ON HAND,

Rum, Tea, and Sugar,

Tobacco, Spanish Indigo, mould and dipt Candles,
Mustard in bottles, &c. May 22.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of PETER ROBINSON, Farmer, late of Bedeque, deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested within Six Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

John Hall,
Administrator.

Bedeque, April 19, 1820.

Notice.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late JOHN LEECH, of Mount Pleasant, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

George Wright,
William Douglass, } Executors.

Charlotte-Town, April 15, 1820.

At a Meeting of the Licenced Retailers, of Spirituous and other distilled and fermented Liquors held this day at the House of Mr. Thomas Sims, the following Resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

RESOLVED,—I. That the present Meeting do hereby form themselves into a Company or Society, for the express purpose of suppressing for the future all manner of selling, bartering or delivering on credit, any Gin, Rum, Brandy, Wine, Cider, Perry, Ale, Beer, or other distilled or fermented Liquors illegally, within the Town and Suburbs of Charlotte-Town, and that each engages himself to this Society, to use all kind of vigilance and activity in his power to detect and prosecute all such Offenders coming within his precinct, knowledge or perception.

RESOLVED—II. That this Society feel it incumbent to caution *all* Storekeepers from selling, *bartering* or *delivering on credit*, any spirituous or other distilled or fermented Liquors in *any* quantity less than *TWO GALLONS*, as they are particularly determined as far as may be in their power to suppress all such malpractices.

RESOLVED—III. That the moiety of all Fines which may arise to this Society from any prosecution instituted by this Society shall be reserved as a fund, first, to defray any expence that may accrue in effecting such prosecution, and finally should any of the said fund be remaining at the close of the year, the same shall be appropriated to some public use or charity as shall be then by this Society determined.

Charlotte-Town, Feb. 11, 1820.

J. & W. Pope,

HAVE on hand an excellent assortment of

Rope and Iron-Work,

suitable for Schooners from 40 to 100 tons burthen, which they offer cheap for cash. April 13.

Colonial Secretary's Office, April 22d, 1820,

THERE will be a General Mourning for His late Majesty King GEORGE IIId, to commence on the 23d of the Month.

By Command,
J. E. Carmichael, Col. Sec'y.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancelior and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands dissolved.

I have thought fit to issue this Proclamation appointing Tuesday the Twenty-Fifth day of July next, for the convening of a new General Assembly, *for the Dispatch of Business*, of which all Persons conterned are hereby required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the Seal of this Island at Charlotte-Town, this Tenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the First year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Col. Sec'y.*
God save the King.

Council Office, May 10th, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lt. Governor has received a Dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department with the following enclosure.

J. E. CARMICHAEL, C. C.

At the Court at Carlton-House, the 12th February, 1820.

PRESENT—The KING'S most excellent MAJESTY, in Council.

WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased this day in Council, to declare his Royal Will and pleasure, that in the Prayer for the Royal Family, in the Morning and Evening Service, the words "*Their Royal Highnesses George Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and,*" be omitted.

That the same omission take place in that part of the Litany or General Supplication in which the same words recur.

That in the Title to the form of Prayer to be used on the day of His Majesty's Accession to the Crown, the words "*upon the twenty-fifth day of October,*" be struck out, and the words "*upon the twenty-ninth day of January,*" be inserted.

That in the Prayer found in this Service for the King and Royal Family, the words "*their Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and,*" be omitted.

To the end that the same form and order may be observed in His Majesty's several Provinces, Islands and Settlements in America and the West-Indies, and elsewhere within His Majesty's Foreign Dominions, It is hereby ordered in Council, that the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State do cause the necessary communications to be made to the Governors of His Majesty's said several Provinces, Islands, and Settlements respectively.

(Signed) JAMES BULLER.

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J. N. Le Page.

May 9.

Missing numbers

United States of America.

BOSTON, April 25.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN!

Arrived, the fast-sailing ship Bradt, Capt. Steinhauter, from Rochelle, sailed 18th March.

The Revolution in Spain is effected. The Constitution of the Cortes in 1812 is established, and a general amnesty proclaimed; the prisons of the Inquisition thrown open, and their tenants released.

Occurrences in the course of the Revolution.

PARIS, March 9.

We have received positive news of capture of Cortadura by the insurgents of Leon. It is said they took it by surprise, though we suppose that it resembled the surprise of Carraccas. The reduction of Cadiz is inevitable. Gen. Gen. O'Donnell has been completely beaten by Riego, near the town of Anquero, about 13 leagues from Malaga.

Riego the colonel of the insurgents, is 13 leagues from Grenada. General Eguira, commander in chief of the Province, had departed, taking with him all those who had been arrested on political motives. The disposition of the little troop of O'Donnell, did not permit him to follow the insurgents.

The Insurgents of the Isle of Leon have established a provisionary junta, composed of the Marquis of Urgua, of M. Soliz, of the Director of Ports of the Island and two other persons; Mr. Alcala Goliano has been appointed Prime Secretary.

At Belanzos and at Ferrol, the Costitution has been likewise published. The Governor of this last city having having made resistance was killed. At Corongne those who took part in the arrest and condemnation of Gen. Porlier have likewise been killed. The insurrection had extended itself to Asturia. At Castropol, Cangas of Tineo, the Constitution was proclaimed. Vengeance was exercised upon those men who was signalized for persecutions.—The Constitutionalists of Corogue had marched upon Sentago, to facilitate the iusurrection there.

A letter from Irun, of the 4th March, says, that Mina has made himself master of the arms of Orbaiceta, and has already many people with him. He has established upon the frontier a line of Custom-houses similar to those which he had established during the last war. He has fixed at ten francs every mule laden with French merchandize.

"General Elio has been disgraced for having advised the King to leave the capital.

"The staff-officers of General Freyre, have presented themselves before him, and demanded that the Regiment, which attacked the three companies which Riego left at Malaga, be struck from the army list, for having spilt the blood of their comrades.

SARAGOSSA, March 7.

Never has a political change been brought about with so much tranquility and union.—The Constitution has been proclaimed the day before yesterday, by all the people and the garrison, composed of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. Military music and a general illumination, terminated this memorable day,—The joy of the people of Arragon was at its height. The Marquis d'Alazon, Captain General has been confirmed in his command, and the Count d'Castrezon, who had replaced him by order of the King, has been arrested and sent back to Madrid.

ARRAGONIANS!

In joining our wish to yours in the general voice, according to which we have, on the 15th March, proclaimed the Spanish Constitution, our intention has been no other than to avoid the confusion, ruin and desolation, which would have followed from a division of parties. The examples which the Southern Provinces give us, have taken the veil from our eyes to avoid the evils which would have produced fatal consequences: One general voice, one sole opinion, from the highest to the lowest inhabitant of heroic Saragossa, has drawn our ties of peace and fraternity closer together: No, we differ among ourselves only by the habits of our respective occupations—we are all the children of Spain our common mother—we have all sworn to defend our rights, and to maintain the Sovereign whom we recognized, and to whom we took the oath of fidelity, in 1808. Such are the sentiments that animate us, and the desire that these sentiments may be produced in the hearts of other Spaniards will be favoured by the All-Omnipotent God, whose providence has watched in such a memorable manner over the people in the great events of yesterday.

Let us hasten to the holy temple, to render up the homage of our gratitude, and to implore his divine aid, that the *King whom we acknowledge*, may unite himself to the general wish of his people, in convoking the General Cortes of the Kingdom, for the success of the deliberations, which in saving our country, will sustain the honor of our flag, which we had the glory of defending against the valor of the first warriors that the age has known. Let us embrace in shedding tears of tenderness; let us use the sword only against those who may aim at destroying the public order and tranquility; [illegible] authorities, our fortunes, our lives have been respected in the day which was so terrible to us; let us preserve them, and let us hope that other Spaniards will follow our example, and repeat in peace, long live our Religion! our Country! our King! our Constitution!

Saragossa, 6th March, 1820.

[Here follow the signatures of the principal officers of the garrison. The 7th of the same month, another Proclamation was addressed to the people, which want of room prevents us from inserting.]

PROCLAMATION OF MINA.

Soldiers—If I abandoned the capital of France, where the hope of being useful to you one day led me; and if I have returned to Spain, it is to unite all my means with the forces at the gates of Cadiz, which have heroically invoked the names of the Constitution and the Cortes, against the efforts of tyranny and despotism. The memory of the heroes of the constitutional army of the South of Spain, shall not be less immortal through future ages, than the intrepidity with which they have declared themselves for the cause of their country; and the glory which awaits them shall be the reward of their labour, and a testimony of national gratitude.

Soldiers of every class, I depend on you all without distinction. I shall have the pleasure of seeing united by my side, those who formerly served under my orders, or who have been enrolled in the Corps of Partizans, or any other of the Constitutional armies which are to rise in the Peninsula. May the wounds received on the field of battle in their country's defence, recal to their remembrance the obligation they are under to hold it up and to consolidate it by means of wise laws and rational freedom. Such are the foundations on which the edifice of the New Spanish Government should rest—bases that had been despised and overthrown.

* * * * * *

His ephemeral and powerless government will vanish at our appearance, because we have reason and justice on our side—For all those who are armed with the sacred fire of love of their country will join themselves to such an honorable enterprise.

My countrymen, the nation will count one Millions of Defenders—and the Spanish-Soldier, instead of being the oppressor of the Civil Liberty of the People, shall show that he is its firmest support.

Head Quarters, 2d March, 1820.
The General in Chief of the National Constitutional Army of the North of Spain.
FRANCISO EPOZ MINA.

VITTORIA, March 9.

Saragossa has proclaimed the Constitution—Carthegena has done the same; and it is said that Catalonia has followed the example. The 8th of this month the King was to publish it in Madrid. The funds have been already negociated at 70 fr.

BAYONNE, March 11.

We have news from every part of Spain—the insurrection is general. Mina organizes it, and has proclaimed the Constitution at San Esteven. Enclosed is his proclamation, and several others from Arragon and Galacia, which will inform you of all that has taken place.

The worthy deputy, Munor Torrero, one of the victims of the 10th May, 1814, and the first who proclaimed in the Cortes the sovereignty of the people, having shown himself at Corunna, was immediately named member of the Government of this Province.

MADRID, March 6.

All has terminated happily—the weakness of the government against the immense force of public opinion, does not even give time enough to organize the

conteſt between light and darkneſs. The Conte d'Abisdal, who called himſelf the friend of Ferdinand, has gone to Orana, where he put himſelf at the head of a regiment commanded by one of his brothers, and has arreſted the public authorities and proclaimed the conſtitution. He continues the ſame operation in the different towns of the Channel.

It is aſſerted that Gen. Freyre, in concert with the Patriots of the Iſla de Leon, has likewiſe proclaimed the Conſtitution, which has been publiſhed at Segovia, and fixed up in every quarter—but a fooliſh eccleſiaſtic, who had the boldneſs to tear down one of theſe bills, was immediately put to death.

Several picquets of cavalry from this garriſon, and many gardes du corps have deſerted, with their arms and mountings: All the corps of engineers and ſappers which were at Alcala, have diſappeared. Finally all the Provinces are declaring themſelves, and conſtituting proviſional governments; all theſe events, which follow each other with ſuch rapidity, have forced the King to declare that he would conſent to the wiſhes of the people, who ſhow the moſt lively movements of joy—and we hope that this great criſis will be terminated without the ſmalleſt misfortune.

Conſtitutionalists Triumphant!

PARIS, March 14.

The inſurrection has at length become general in Spain. A Courier, who arrived here yeſterday, brought intelligence from different provinces, proclamations from various conſtitutional chiefs, and ſeveral new journals, from which on account of want of room, we can make but few extracts. The intelligence brought is further confirmed by a Ruſſian courier who paſsed through here yeſterday, and who had quitted Madrid on the morning of the 9th inſt. He adds, that after the almoſt unanimous declaration of the army and people, and the energetic demonſtration of General Ballaſteros, the KING found himſelf obliged to PROCLAIM the CONSTITUTION of the CORTES.

The priſons of the Inquiſition were univerſally thrown open, and a general amneſty was about ſigning when the Courier left there.

Extract of a Letter.

MADRID, March 8.

[illegible] going to Paris, to ſend you the encloſed Gazette.

The joy of the people is at its height, the cries of Viva la Conſtitution reſound through all our ſtreets. Every thing has been effected in the greateſt order and without bloodſhed. This change muſt certainly aſtoniſh all Europe. Soldiers as well as the people in general evince the moſt lively joy. I came this moment from the royal palace where the repeated Vivas of the people had induced the King to preſent himſelf twice on the balcony.

Gazette Extraordinary of Madrid,
Wedneſday, 8th March, 1820.

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

It has pleaſed the King our Sovereign to addreſs to all his Secretaries of State the Royal Decree which follows:

To avoid the delay which might ariſe from the doubts entertained by the Council in execution of my Decrees of yeſterday for the immediate convocation of the Cortes, and it being the general will of the people, I have decided to ſwear to the Conſtitution proclaimed by the general and extraordinary Cortes in the year 1812. Do you hold it as underſtood, and do you make immediate publication of this.

Signed by my royal hand,

FERDINAND.

Paris, 7th March, 1820.

LONDON,

March 27.

It is reported that the coronation of King George IV. is at preſent fixed to take place in the month of Auguſt next, the month in which our Sovereign was born.

The Weſtminſter election terminated on Saturday, in the return of Sir Francis Burdett, and Mr. Hobhouſe. At the final cloſe of the Poll the numbers were: Sir Francis Burdett, 5327; Mr. Hobhouſe, 4882; Mr. Lamb, 4463.

April 11.

State of Ireland.—Tranquility is, in a great meaſure, reſtored. The trial of the Ribbond men in Galloway has had its proper effect.

Letters from the north ſpeak of an approaching war between Ruſſia and the Porte. The Emperor Alexander is at the head of 800,000 ſoldiers; and the time is perhaps come when he can accompliſh the vaſt deſigns of his illuſtrious grand-mother. England has no power to oppoſe theſe projects, which muſt alarm her policy; Pruſſia, a prey to real fears and internal fermentation, will offer no obſtacles; Auſtria cannot attack the Coloſſus without expoſing herſelf to the loſs of Gallacia, and the danger of ſeeing Italy eſcape from the graſp of foreign domination; and France, the ancient ally of Turkey, is certainly not in a ſituation to defend the empire of the creſcent. Governments are every where in miſunderſtanding with their people. Never, therefore, was moment better ſelected for Ruſſia to aggrandize her immenſe ſtates. A wiſe and enlightened policy, conceſſions made in time, and good faith [illegible] will be able to ward off from Europe the evils with which it is threatened. But every where oligarchies ſurround thrones, and this is the moſt fatal ſupport they can have.—*Conſtitutional.*

April 12.

The Paris journals of Wedneſday are arrived. On Tueſday an extraordinary Courier arrived in Paris, with intelligence from Madrid down to the 28th ult. An extra Gazette of the 25th contains an official article ſtating that on the preceding evening the King had received a diſpatch from Andaluſia, communicating the ſatisfactory news that the oath of fidelity to the Conſtitution was taken by the garriſon of Cadiz on the 20th March, and on the 21ſt by the ſecond diviſion of the army. The firſt diviſion was alſo to have conformed to the ſolemnity on the latter day. A royal ordinance of the 22d ult. fixes the convocation of the Cortes for the 9th July next; they will conſiſt of 149 members for the Peninſula, without reckoning thoſe of America, whoſe places will be ſupplied for the preſent by 30 deputies, ſelected from the Americans who are reſiding in Spain.

At Barcelona the priſons of the Inquiſition were forced by the popular indignation, and a number of its emaciated victims diſinterred; among others, Gen. Caſtellar, and a poor player, named Pindro, who had lain two years in one of the dungeons of the holy office. It is reſolved to raze the priſon to its foundation, and to ſubſtitute in its place a monument, conſecrated to the brave Quiroga, the liberator of Spain.

A decree has been iſſued, convening the Cortes on the 9th of July. It appears that the news from Cadiz cauſed great agitation in the public mind at Madrid.

The provinces of Gallacia and Arragon, as well as Navarre, ſtill continue in the attitude of armed independence, determined to continue ſo until the Legislative Body ſhall have conſolidated the national ſyſtem.

Among the numerous orders tranſmitted by the Queen from Italy, one is, that a box ſhall be fitted up for her reception, in an appropriate manner, at the King's Theatre.

This night's Gazette contains the King's command that the 24th day of this inſtant April, ſhall be in all reſpects obſerved and kept as His Majeſty's birth day, inſtead of the 12th of Auguſt.

GLASGOW, April 1.

The Grand Jury of the County of Middleſex, to whom were ſubmitted the Bills of Indictment regarding the Cato-ſtreet Conſpirators, returned true Bills againſt ſix of them for Murder, and four for ſhooting at, with intent to kill. A true Bill was found againſt Thiſtlewood in both caſes.

TO THE ELECTORS OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

HAVING had the honor to represent you as a Member in the last General Assembly, and trusting that I have not forfeited your confidence, then so generally evinced, I beg leave, again, to offer myself a Candidate, at the ensuing Election, and hope to experience your support.

I am, Gentlemen, with great respect,
Your most obedient Servant,
EWEN CAMERON.

Charlotte-Town, May 16th, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that he has received a

Consignment of GOODS,

by the Ship Active from London, consisting of—Groceries, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Linen, Woollens, & Haberdashery, &c. &c. the whole of which will be sold low for Cash or approved Bills.

HE also begs to inform those Persons who stand indebted to him, that being about to make new arrangements in his Business, he requests an early settlement of their Accounts, to save further trouble and expence.

N. Davies.

May 19

HALIFAX, May 13.

The Swiftsure packet from Falmouth in 28 days arrived on Thursday, bringing London papers to the 11th ultimo—their contents, in a political point of view are far from being interesting. Hunt and others who have been convicted of seditious meetings, were to be brought up to receive their sentence on the 24th April, unless an arrest of judgment be granted.

The State prisoners charged with high treason have petitioned the judges, praying that Mr. Harmer may be assigned them as the solicitor for conducting their defence, which has been granted. We do not observe that any specific day has been appointed for their trials.

In Scotland and the North of England we are sorry to perceive, a disposition of disaffection towards the government still continues; and we are led to conjecture from coincidence of circumstances, that the Radicals in Glasgow and Paisley were acting in conjunction with those in the North of England. Their plan it seems was, to aim at nothing short of the establishment of a *provincial government*. Inflammatory addresses to this effect have been placarded in the most public and conspicuous places. The London Gazette of the 8th contains a proclamation, offering a reward of £500 for the discovery of the author or printer of the seditious papers. The public mind, we fear, is by no means tranquilised; and nothing but the most vigilant measures of Government can insure the public peace.

Affairs in Spain appear to be going on as every true friend to independence and national honor could wish.

It is very probable that the next arrival from Europe will bring us accounts of some *new movements* in Portugal.

Boston Papers to the 1st instant were received yesterday by the General Green. The following is the most important:—

Rejection of the Spanish Treaty.

☞ We have just been informed, from a source on which we can rely, that in consequence of an adherence of the Spanish cabinet to the extensive grants of Florida lands assigned to the Duke de Alagan and Punon Rostro, not having been relinquished in the treaty of which Gen. Vives is the bearer to our government, and which we are told had been signed by Ferdinand, that the President of the U. States has not only *rejected* the *treaty*, but also refused to receive Gen. Vives as the minister from Spain. These facts are expected to be communicated to Congress forthwith.—*Washington City Gazette.*

Notice.

ALL Persons cutting or carrying Timber off Lot or Township No. 61, the property of Stephen Sullivan, Esq. are hereby notified to desist from the same, as the Subscriber is duly authorized to prosecute all Persons Trespassing upon that Lot to the utmost rigour of the Law.

Andrew M'Donald.

Three Rivers, January 2d, 1820.

Robert Clayton,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town, that he has commenced the above Business in the house of Mr. David Fraser, where he hopes to share a part of public patronage. May 9.

Charlotte-Town,

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1820.

The Mail from Halifax arrived on Saturday afternoon—our Papers by it are to the 16th inst. and furnish English dates to the 11th April.

By the late arrivals from Great-Britain papers have been received, with which we have been favoured, containing London intelligence to the 15th ult. The most interesting articles, as far as our limits will admit, will be found in the columns of this day's Paper.

For the P. Ed. Isld. Gazette.

MR. BAGNALL,

SIR,—Imperious necessity induces one of your original correspondents ro resume the pen, which for several years he had relinquished, and endeavour to call public attention to the uncertainty of landed property in this Island, owing to the defective and inaccurate mode of land surveying, practised here; *for the present* I shall speak generally on the subject, apprehensive that an exposure in detail of the evils which have already been experienced; the many tracts now remaining uncultivated, owing to common prudence in landed Proprietors, who dread to let land upon uncertainty near their supposed lines, and the prospect of multiplied embarassment, and perplexity which each day presents itself, might not only lead to personalities which ought, if possible to be avoided, but might have a tendency to injure the credit and character of the Colony. The disease however increases, with such rapidity, that it requires immediate consideration, in order that a suitable remedy may be applied.

In 1809 a Bill passed the Legislature for establishing a Meridional Line: Astronomical observations were made; three stones were with no small difficulty procured, and imported from Pictou, and a situation was cleared at Fanning's Bank for erecting them. The House of Assembly pledged themselves to raise money to pay the expense; it was not raised, and thus an affair of most essential magnitude has slept now eleven years!

I would recommend to those persons concerned (and we are all concerned in preserving the property and the peace of the country) that the act should be attended to, [illegible] it speaks for itself.

We may every day expect the arrival of Emigrants; settling the interior of the Island is an object of great consequence, and I would beg to ask, what Township has been minutely surveyed through its interior?

Three Surveyors were examined at a late trial here; their testimony deserves to be well remembered!

Yours, &c.

VERITAS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED,

May 11, Barque Nautilus, Mitchell, Plymouth.—18 passengers.
—— 13, Ship Active, Rayne, London.
—— — Brig Eagle, Henley, Portsmouth.—14 passengers.
—— 16, —— Eliza, Henley, Exeter.
—— — —— George, Unsworth, Liverpool.—9 passengers.
—— — Schr. Gracieuse, Wolf, Arichat.
—— — —— Providence, —— Newfoundland.
—— 18, Brig Jane, M'Grath, Waterford.—57 passengers.
—— 20, Ship Mary, Elsdon, Bristol.—21 passengers.
—— 22, Brig Britannia, M'Douall, Dumfries—31 passengers.
—— — —— Thompson, Bragg, Liverpool.
—— — —— Endeavour, Hughes, Gork.
—— — —— Alexander, Lyon, Greenock.—85 passengers.

Passengers in the Eagle, Parson Griffith, and sisters.
Arrived at Cascumpeque, John Hill, Esq.

DIED.] At Prince-Town, Rev. Mr. Nicholls, of the Presbyterian Church.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTE-TOWN AND ROYALTY.

Gentlemen,

HAVING been elected a Member to represent this Town and Royalty, in General Assembly, by a large Majority in 1817, and by the unanimous voice of all in 1818, is an honor which, conferred as it has been, I cannot sufficiently acknowledge, and comes with it obligations which I trust never to forget.

Tho' there was but one Session in the time, you were pleased to express your approbation of my conduct in the House, and a desire that I would come forward again.

I therefore beg leave, this third time, to offer my Services in that capacity, and to solicit your Votes and Interest at the ensuing Election,—if honored with your suffrages, I shall not neglect your Interest or the public trust committed to my care.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, with the most sincere esteem and gratitude, your faithful and obliged friend and Servant,

PAUL MABEY.

Charlotte-Town, May 16th, 1820.

TO THE ELECTORS OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE for many years been honored with your Votes to represent you in the House of Assembly.—I return you my grateful thanks for the confidence reposed thereby in me; my conduct in the House the Journals can testify: I offer myself once more as a Candidate at the ensuing Election.

It is incumbent upon you seriously to consider who shall represent you: resident gentlemen engaged in Agriculture or Commerce are linked with your interest in the Province. Strangers however well inclined are not to be confided in, more than plausible Agents of absent Proprietors, who have often gulled the industrious community here, and [illegible] I shall only add as to such men, what Sir Simon Rochdale about Attornies in Coleman's Comedy of John Bull says "there are but "two reasons for not trusting an Attor-"ney with your money: one is, when "you do not know him very well, and "the other is when you do."

Gentlemen, with the strongest attachment to you and this Island, I am your most obedient humble Servant,

ANGUS M'AULAY.

Charlotte-Town, May 11th, 1820.

FOR SALE,

THAT desirable new House, now in the occupation of the Subscriber,—it is most pleasantly situated for a private gentleman,—for particulars apply to

Cecil W. Townshend.

April 24.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. II. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1820. No. 39.

15s. PER ANNUM] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY;

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by an Act of Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the twenty sixth year of the Reign of his late most gracious Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act "for quieting the minds of, and establish-"ing certain privileges to His Majesty's "Subjects professing the Popish Reli-"gion, now residing or who may here-"after reside on this Island." After reciting that His Majesty's Subjects professing the Popish Religion residing on this Island had on several occasions evinced their loyalty and affection to the King's most excellent Majesty: It was enacted that all Persons having or claiming any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments under Titles not theretofore litigated, though derived from any descent, devise, limitation or purchase should have, take, hold, and enjoy the same as any other of His Majesty's Subjects whatsovever had theretofore and then did. Provided that nothing in the said Act contained should extend, or be construed to extend to any Person or Persons except such as should within the space of Six Calender Months next after the passing of the said Act; or of the accruing of his, her, or their Title; being of the age of twenty-one years, or who, being under the age of twenty-one years, should within Six Months after he or she should attain the said age, or being of unsound mind, or in prison, or beyond the Seas, then within Six Months after disability removed, take and subscribe an Oath in the words following, viz.

I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fourth, and him will defend, to the utmost of my Power, against all conspiracies and attempts whatever, that shall be made against his Person, Crown, or Dignity; and I will do my utmost Endeavours to disclose and make known to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, all Treasons and Traitorous Conspiracies which may be formed against him or them: And I do faithfully promise to maintain, support and defend, to the utmost of my Power, the Succession of the Crown in His Majesty's Family, against any Person or Persons whatsoever; hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any Obedience or Allegiance unto the Person taking upon himself the Stile and Title of Prince of Wales, in the life time of his Father, and who since his Death, is said to have assumed the Stile and Title of King of Great-Britain, by the name of Charles the Third, and to any other Person claiming or pretending a Right to the Crown of these Realms. And I do swear, that I do reject and detest, as an unchristian and impious Position, that it is lawful to murder or destroy any Person or Persons whatsoever for or under pretence of their being Heretics, and also that unchristian and impious Principle, that no Faith is to be kept with Heretics. I further declare, that it is no article of my Faith, and that I do renounce, reject, abjure the Opinion, that Princes excommunicated by the Pope and Council, or by any Authority of the See of Rome, or by any Authority whatsoever, may be deposed or murdered by their Subjects, or any Person whatsoever. And I do declare, that I do not believe that the Pope of Rome, or any other foreign Prince, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath or ought to have, any temporal or civil Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority or Pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, within this Realm. And I do solemnly in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare, that I do make this Declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary Sense of the Words of this Oath, without any Evasion, Equivocation or Mental Reservation whatsoever, and without any Dispensation already granted by the Pope, or any other of the See of Rome, or any Person whatsoever, or without thinking that I am, or can be acquitted before God or Man, or absolved of this Declaration, or any part thereof, although the Pope or any other Persons or Authority whatsoever, shall dispence with or annul the same or declare that it was Null and Void."

And by the said Act it is declared that it shall be competent to any of His Majesty's Courts of Record, or to any Court of General Sessions of the Peace which then were or thereafter should be established in the said Island, to administer the said Oath, and they were thereby required to administer the same accordingly, and to keep a Register of the taking and subscribing of the same.

And Whereas I have been informed that the provisions of the said Act are not duly complied with, whereby many of His Majesty's Subjects in this Colony may sustain much injury.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation declaring the said Act to be in full force, of which all Persons concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Island, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. Carmichael, Colonial Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHERREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands dissolved.

I have thought fit to issue this Proclamation appointing Tuesday the Twenty-Fifth day of July next, for the convening of a new General Assembly, *for the Dispatch of Business*, of which all Persons concerned are hereby required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the Seal of this Island at Charlotte-Town, this Tenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the First year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Col. Sec'y.*

God save the King.

Council Office, May 10th, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lt. Governor has received a Dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department with the following enclosure.

J. E. CARMICHAEL, C. C.

At the Court at Carlton-House, the 12th February, 1820.

PRESENT—The KING'S most excellent MAJESTY, in Council.

WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased this day in Council, to declare his Royal Will and pleasure, that in the Prayer for the Royal Family, in the Morning and Evening Service, the words "*Their Royal Highnesses George Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and,*" be omitted.

That the same omission take place in that part of the Litany or General Supplication in which the same words recur.

That in the Title to the form of Prayer to be used on the day of His Majesty's Accession to the Crown, the words "*upon the twenty-fifth day of October,*" be struck out, and the words "*upon the twenty-ninth day of January,*" be inserted.

That in the Prayer found in this Service for the King and Royal Family, the words "*their Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and,*" be omitted.

To the end that the same form and order may be observed in His Majesty's several Provinces, Islands and Settlements in America and the West-Indies, and elsewhere within His Majesty's Foreign Dominions, It is hereby ordered in Council, that the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State do cause the necessary communications to be made to the Governors of His Majesty's said several Provinces, Islands, and Settlements respectively.

(Signed) JAMES BULLER.

Notice.

THE Subscriber intending shortly to go to England, requests all persons indebted to the Firm of J. N. LE PAGE & Co. to make immediate payment, and those to whom they may stand indebted will send forward their Accounts for adjustment.

J. N. Le Page.

May 9.

Messrs. Gohegan & Henderson,

AT Mr. Haszard's Store, attached to the Custom-House, beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public that they have several puncheons of Rum, a large quantity of brown Sugar, and an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, which they are selling very low for Cash.

Rum, 5s. 6d. per gal. Fine brown Sugar 8 1-2 per lb. or 3 lb. for 2s. Leaf Tobacco, 1s. 2d. per lb. Womens Shoes 6s. 6d. Good worsted Hose at 2s. 3d. per pair, Ready made Waistcoats, 9s. 6d. Womens Stays, 10s. per pair, Good Prints at 1s. 10d. per yard, and other articles too numerous to insert in proportion.

June 12th, 1820.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife SARAH PATIENCE, has left my Bed and Board, without any provocation whatever. I hereby notify the public that I will not be accountable for any Debt she may contract. Given under my hand at Rustico, this 2d day of May 1820. JOHN PATIENCE.

To be sold,

100 *Acres of Land at Lot* 49.

IT is a most desireable situation, and is adjoining Mr. David Gay's Farm, it is excellent Land and has a Marsh attached to it sufficient to Winter three Cows, for further particulars apply at Mr. Lobbans, Attorney at Law, where the Title and Plan may be seen, or to Mr. Alexr. M'Mullen, Lot 49.

May 15.

To Let,

A FARM late in the occupation of Malcolm M'Kinnon, containing about 130 acres, about 16 acres whereof adjoining the Road to Murray Harbour and Three Rivers and opposite the Charlotte-Town Ferry House, is quite cleared and in a good state of cultivation with a House and Stable thereon in good repair. For particulars apply to Mr. Waller, Attorney at Law.

Charlotte Town, May 22d, 1820.

J. M'Gregor,

HAS received per the Brig George from Liverpool, a select assortment of British Goods, which he offers cheap for prompt payment: among which are,

Fine and coarse Cloths, Flannels,

Kerseymeres, Toilenetts, and Swansdowns,
Linens, Dowlas, Duck, Sheeting and Bed-ticking,
Drogheda, Brown Holland and boat-sail Cloth,
A large assortment of white and printed Glasgow Cottons,
Striped Shirting, Checks and Homespuns,
White and drab Jane, Corduroy,
Cambric, jaconett, book and figured muslins and lenos,
Black Cambric, Threads, tapes and bobbins,
Jackets, Waistcoats and Trowsers,
Men and boy's fine and coarse Hats, Ladies beaver Bonnets
Guernsey Frocks, Comforters, Men and women's Stockings
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, hair Combs,
Men and womens fine and coarse Shoes,
Wool and cotton cards,
Door, chest, and drawer locks, chest and butt hinges,
Table, pocket and draw-knives, Table and tea Spoons,
Nails of different sizes, slide-rules, cod-hooks,
Mill, pit, crosscut, and handsaw files,
American Scythes, Strickles and Sickles,
Round, square, flat, and sheet Iron, Crowley Steel, &c.

ALSO ON HAND,

Rum, Tea, and Sugar,

Tobacco, Spanish Indigo, mould and dipt Candles,
Mustard in bottles, &c. May 22.

J. & W. Pope,

HAVE on hand an excellent assortment of

Rope and Iron-Work,

suitable for Schooners from 40 to 100 tons burthen, which they offer cheap for cash. April 13.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
June 6th, 1820.

THE Mourning for His late Majesty King GEORGE the IIId, of blessed Memory, is to be discontinued on Sunday July 23d.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. Carmichael, Col. Sec'y.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
10th June, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lt. Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.

Mr. George Richard Goodman, to be Surveyor of Shipping, vice C. W. Townshend, Esq. resigned. Commission bearing date 6th June, 1820.

Mr. John Macgeean, to be Assayer of Weights and Measures for Queen's County, vice Mr. Theophilus Desbrisay, resigned. Commission bearing date 7th June, 1820.

J. E. CARMICHAEL, Colonial Sec'y.

Final Notice.

ALL those that may stand indebted to JOSEPH & THOMAS ROBINSON, by Bond, Note, or Book Account, or otherwise are requested to make immediate payment or they will be obliged to resort to legal measures.

June 5th, 1820.

St. John's Lodge, No. 26.



The Brethren of St. John's Lodge intend celebrating the Festival of St. John the Baptist, which takes place the 24th of this Month, by walking in procession to the Church to hear Divine Service—and afterwards Dining together, any other Brother Masons wishing to attend will acquaint the Secretary of their intention.

JOSEPH HIGGINS, *Secretary.*

June 10th.

Notice.

ANY Person having legal demand against the Estate of the late JAMES CURTIS, Esq. of Cove-Head, deceased, are requested to render their Accounts duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

John M'Gregor,
Attorney for the Executrix.

Charlotte-Town, May 22d, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of PETER ROBINSON, Farmer, late of Bedeque, deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested within Six Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

John Hall,
Administrator.

Bedeque, April 19, 1820.

Private Secretary's Office,
April 24th, 1820.

HIS Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of J. E. CARMICHAEL, Esq. to the Office of Colonial Secretary, Registrar, and Clerk of the Council, vice the Hon. Thomas Desbrisay, deceased.

By Command,
HECTOR HARVEST,
Private Secretary.

Blanks for sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrates Summonses, Executions, Capias's, Warrants, Commitments, Recognisances, Subpœnas; Leases, Bills of Lading, Officers half-pay Certificates, Widows Pension Certificates, &c.

TO THE ELECTORS OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE for many years been honored with your Votes to represent you in the House of Assembly.—I return you my grateful thanks for the confidence reposed thereby in me; my conduct in the House the Journals can testify: I offer myself once more as a Candidate at the ensuing Election.

It is incumbent upon you seriously to consider who shall represent you: resident gentlemen engaged in Agriculture or Commerce are linked with your interest in the Province. Strangers however well inclined are not to be confided in, more than plausible Agents of absent Proprietors, who have often gulled the industrious community here, and men of rank at home. I shall only add as to such men, what Sir Simon Rochdale about Attornies in Coleman's Comedy of John Bull says "there are but "two reasons for not trusting an Attor-"ney with your money: one is, when "you do not know him very well, and "the other is when you do."

Gentlemen, with the strongest attachment to you and this Island, I am your most obedient humble Servant,

ANGUS M'AULAY.

Charlotte-Town, May 11th, 1820.

TO THE ELECTORS OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

HAVING had the honor to represent you as a Member in the last General Assembly, and, trusting that I have not forfeited your confidence, then so generally evinced, I beg leave, again, to offer myself a Candidate, at the ensuing Election, and hope to experience your support.

I am, Gentlemen, with great respect,
Your most obedient Servant,
EWEN CAMERON.

Charlotte-Town, May 16th, 1820.

At a Meeting of the Licenced Retailers, of Spirituous and other distilled and fermented Liquors held this day at the House of Mr. Thomas Sims, the following Resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

RESOLVED,—I. That the present Meeting do hereby form themselves into a Company or Society, for the express purpose of suppressing for the future all manner of selling, bartering or delivering on credit, any Gin, Rum, Brandy, Wine, Cider, Perry, Ale, Beer, or other distilled or fermented Liquors illegally, within the Town and Suburbs of Charlotte Town, and that each engages himself to this Society, to use all kind of vigilance and activity in his power to detect and prosecute all such Offenders coming within his precinct, knowledge or perception.

RESOLVED—II. That this Society feel it incumbent to caution *all* Storekeepers from selling, *bartering* or *delivering on credit*, any spirituous or other distilled or fermented Liquors in *any* quantity less than *TWO GALLONS*, as they are particularly determined as far as may be in their power to suppress all such malpractices."

RESOLVED—III. That the moiety of all Fines which may arise to this Society from any prosecution instituted by this Society shall be reserved as a fund, first, to defray any expence that may accrue in effecting such prosecution, and finally should any of the said fund be remaining at the close of the year, the same shall be appropriated to some public use or charity as shall be then by this Society determined.

Charlotte-Town, Feb. 11, 1820.

Notice.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late JOHN LEECH, of Mount Pleasant, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

George Wright,
William Douglass, } Executors.

Charlotte-Town, April 15, 1820.

New-York, May 9.

Bloody News!—Yesterday we received a proof-sheet of the Charleston City Gizette, containing news from South America, that the Royal Army under Morales, of 5000 men, in Caraccas, had been destroyed, and that the people of all the towns of Buenos Ayres were universally joining the standard of Generals Carrera and Ramerez, who threatened the Capital, which was expected to fall. [This news comes in a letter from St. Thomas, of April 18.]

A postscript to the above letter, mentions the arrival there of the schooner Ann and Eliza, 14 days from Augostura, with the following verbal news:—

A very great and bloody action has been fought between Gen. Paez and the Royalist Army, about 300 miles from that place, in which the Spaniards lost every man, amounting to 5000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Great rejoicings were the order of the day, such as ringing of bells, cannonading, &c. This action must have been fought near Calabozo with the Royalist Army of Gen. Morales, who, with the whole of his forces, must have been annihilated. The evacuation of Carraccas is a necessary consequence, and the entrance of the Patriot Army."

Boston, May 18.

The ship Herald, Capt. Fox, arrived at this port, on Tuesday from Liverpool, and brought papers to the 21st April, having made her passage in 24 days. The Journals are almost wholly filled with prosecutions against such of the "*Radical Reformists*," as have been arrested in the several counties. The trial of Thistlewood and his accomplices had been commenced. But while in England, the strong and steady arm of Government, had checked the spirit of insurrection, and the most lively hopes were entertained of its speedy termination; we regret to find, that the evil genius of discord and misrule, had spread itself in Scotland, and threatened the most alarming consequences.

Some serious disturbances had taken place in Yorkshire; and in a scuffle between the malcontents and the military, 100 pikes 10 feet long, had been seized and seventeen of the insurgents arrested, and imprisoned for treason.

May 22.

From Dublin.—By the arrival at this port yesterday, of brig Climax, Captain Fisher, in 29 days from Dublin, Mr. Topliff, has received papers of that city to the 22d of April, furnishing London dates to the 19th, a few days later than before received.

Thistlewood, the conspirator, has been found guilty of "conspiracy to levy war and actually levying war against the King." The verdict, it is stated, was received by a crowded assembly, without any expression of feeling either one way or the other.

Parliament was to have met on the 21st April—some days would be taken up in organizing the two Houses. The day fixed for opening the session with a speech from the throne by the King, is the 27th.

One of the prisoners who led the Radical Troops at Huddersfield, was formerly a Captain in the regular army.

It was reported at London that the Queen had arrived at Calais on the 18th of April.

Several hundreds of unemployed workmen had assembled at Leeds, who on enquiry by the Mayor, informed they had been long out of work, some of them four, five and six months, and others still longer—that themselves and families were starving - that they had assembled to shew their numbers, but without intention or disposition to riotous conduct. In consequence of representations from the Mayor and others, the assembly soon dispersed.

Edinburgh, April 11.

We regret to state, that on Saturday a disturbance took place at Greenock, attended with very melancholy consequences. From the crowded state of the jail at Paisley, it had been found necessary to send five prisoners to Greenock jail, guarded by a party of the Port-Glasgow Volunteers. On their arrival at the latter place, they were assailed by an overwhelming mob, with showers of stones and other missiles, and compelled to fire upon the multitude in self-defence, by which nine persons were killed, and from twelve to fifteen wounded.

Charlotte-Town,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1820.

In conformity to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's Writs, the following Members have been returned to serve in the General Assembly of this Island.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN.

Samuel Nelson, and *Paul Mabey*, Esqrs.

GEORGE-TOWN.

Theo. Chappell, & *Saml. Bagnall*, Esqrs.

PRINCE-TOWN.

Jas. Townsend, & *Dugald Stewart*, Esqrs.

In consequence of a want of appropriate Paper the Gazette has not been printed regularly for the last three weeks.

The following Prologue, written for the occasion, was spoken by one of the Amateurs of the Charlotte-Town Theatre upon its re-opening after the melancholy account of his late Majesty's decease:

To read instructions lesson and amuse;
To gild times hour glass, and a smile diffuse,
Our humble efforts, sought the Drama's aid,
For plaudits hoped,—by plaudits we're repaid;
Stern Winters aspect left our little dome,
And ev'nings sun beams call'd this place their home.

But oh!—the eastren clouds of morning low'rd,
And England's Herald came:—with grief o'erpow'r'd,
Feebly his dismal tidings he pronounc'd,
And Fates dire Tragedy at length announc'd,
Great George! Great Edward! shared the common doom,
Great George—Great Edward occupy one tomb!
Downcast and mournful swims each sorrow'd eye,
And contemplation heaves a rending sigh.
What virtue fled!—Infinite task to scan!
Illustrious as a Monarch and a Man!
The sacred fire of liberty thy reign,
Oh! George was early destin'd to sustain,
A reign in Arms—in Arts with glory crown'd
By nations and by history renown'd,
Domestic virtues—tow'ring rank transcen'd,
Thine the example—husband—parent—friend!
Silent integrity mourns o'er thy bier,
And sensibility bestows her tear.
Sad harbinger! our patron Edward fled,
And twin'd the blissful chaplet for thy head!

But while the tributary tear we pay,
To George's Royal manes—let not dismay
Arrest sweet hope, or consolations hand
And suffer stern despair to sway the land.
Britons with peace, and George the Fourth are blest!
George, worthy of his Sire—his royal breast
Glowing with patriotic zeal, and sense mature,
To Britains sons shall happiness ensure.
Munificent in soul!—his reign shall be
The scene of glory, and of liberty,
Treason shall sink, and Lupeans ring
In universal peal—God save our King!

Cease tears to flow—cease melancholy lay
Let smiles returning cheer this happy day,
Mild May has banish'd winters heavy scene,
And flowers refresh the vernal breeze serene:
Amusement now resumes her tiffan'd throne
And we, her vot'ries—to our god have flown.

But apropos! I've been all thro' the Town,
'Till with fatigue I'm ready to drop drown,
Beating the Wharf, and asking, ev'ry boats crews,
To find out something you might take for news.
'Let go the Anchor,'—cries the Pilot hoarse,
'Wo! back,' flys Carter—'Neighbour mind your horse,'
To two fair Emigrants, I make my bow,
A Truck rebuts,—and tips me o'er a Plough,
Dear creatures; never mind;—pray take my arm!
Your parasol—allow me:—very warm!

There go the Candidates!—a rare selection!
Grog!—Whip and spur: a general Election!
Mr. Returning Officer!—hear!—hear!
Hussa! make way there?—hither comes the Chair.

Oh Ladies! lots of finery come ashore,
(Scrub out and ventilate each musty store!)
The shelves bedizen'd:—Dress from cap to hose,
Ladies buy quick!—you'll have lots of beaus,
Then bring them here:—Oh no! they must bring you,
But I'm so fagg'd, I scarce can say—Adieu!
Our Author said he thou'd but sketch an olio,
Confound him! he has made me chant a folio!

Married. On Tuesday 23d May, in the Church, by the Rev. Theophilus Desbrisay, Mr. G. R. Goodman, to Miss Elizabeth Bremner.

Died. On the 24th ult. after a lingering illness, much regretted, John Plaw, Esq.

William M'Cannon,

HAS for sale in Mr. Howell's Store, by wholesale and retail, the following Goods imported this Spring ex Endeavour from Cork, the greater part direct from the Manufactures,

Prime new Mess Pork, in barrels and half do.
Porter in hampers, 3 doz. Soap in boxes fr. 60 to 70lbs.
Candles, 4's, 6's, and 8's, in do. from 40 to 70lbs.
Water and Wellington Boots in cases,
Baskins, Men and womens Shoes,
Cordovan and calf skins,

IRISH LINENS,

Printed cottons, a great variety of fashionable PLAIDS,
White Calico, Shirting cotton in pieces, Shawls,
Neck and pocket handkerchiefs, Linen Ticking,
Jackonet and sprig'd Muslin, Leno, Striped shirting Cotton,
Marseills and corded velvet Waistcoats, Apron Check,
Duck and Osnaburgs, Swanskin and home-flannel,
Ladies wool and yarn Stockings, worsted Socks,
Suspenders, Mens and boys Fur Caps, Jackets and Trowsers,
Cotton shirts, Refined Windsor Soap,
Day and Martins Blacking,
An assortment of flint, cut, mould and plain Glassware,
Assorted flint and plain Watch Chrystals,
May 24th, 1820.

Private Secretary's Office,
June 14th, 1820.

NOTICE.

PERSONS who petitioned for Town and Pasture Lots prior to the 1st of February last and who have omitted taking up their Licences of Occupation, agreeable to Instructions are acquainted they have been this day cancelled by His Excellency's Command,

HECTOR HARVEST,
Private Secretary.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Colonel Thomas Desbrisay, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Theophilus Desbrisay, sen.
Executor.

Charlotte-Town, November 20th, 1818.

Charlotte-Town Amateur THEATRE.

In Rehearsal and will shortly be brought forward Shakespeare's celebrated

TRAGEDY OF

OTHELLO,

with a new after-piece not yet performed. June 14.

Speech of His Excellency Lt. Governor CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH, *at the opening of the General Assembly on the 9th May*, 1820.

" *Mr. President, and Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council,*

" *Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"VARIOUS events of great political importance having taken place since I last met you in General Assembly, I have felt it due to you as branches of the Legislature to convene you at present for the express purpose of receiving their formal annunciation (stating them in the order in which they occurred.)

The lamented death of her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, I have therefore first to mention. It is superfluous to add how general has been the feeling of regret for her loss and reverence for her Memory.

" The decease of His Grace the Duke of Richmond the late Governor General of the British North American Provinces, was most unexpected, and attended with very melancholy circumstances, the best alleviation to the feelings naturally arising from them, is the knowledge that the Nobleman of high rank and respectability, who was then Lieutenant Governor of the neighbouring Province has been appointed his Successor.

" The much to be deplored death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, who always felt such a peculiar interest in all that related to this Colony, cannot but affect you with the most painful sensations. We have only to bow with humble submission to such a dispensation of Divine Providence.

" The due course of Nature has at an advanced age removed from this transitory life, our late Sovereign George the IIId, the simply naming him is to bring to recollection his pre-eminent public and private virtues, so well known to the prresent geneation, and the recording of which, for after times, will illuminate as well as adorn the page of History. That such a Monarch should be succeeded as he has been by the Prince who now holds the Septre, affords the greatest consolation.

" The experience of the past, with reference to his direction of the National Affairs cannot but afford the most cheering confidence with regard to the future, and encourage the ardent hope, that under the guidance of the All-Governing Power, His Reign may rival his Regency.

" *Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

" Having made certain communications to you, which I had received from the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, it is unnecessary for me at present to do more than to allude to them, seizing the opportunity of sincerely and solemnly assuring you that I am desirous of being considered as a Guardian of all, rather than an opposer of any, of the reasonable rights and privileges of your House, but it is perfectly consistent with those unfeigned sentiments, that I should desire to be approached on all proper occasions in a manner not inconsistent with Constitutional principles or Parliamentary usage.

" *Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,*

" *Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

" The Accession of His present Majesty, rendering it advisable that a new Assembly should be called, it is my intention to convene one as soon as can be expediently done, and I therefore at this Season of the year, hasten to relieve you from any present further attendance.

" C. DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lt. Gov.

May 9th, 1820."

Copy of a Communication enclosed to the Speaker in a Message to the following effect.

Message, May 9th, 1820.

(Signed) C. D. SMITH, Lt. Gov.

THE Lieut. Governor having received a Communication from the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, encloses an Extract of the Dispatch in question for the information of the House.

Extract of a Letter from Earl BATHURST *to Lt. Governor* SMITH, *dated November 30th*, 1819.

SIR,

I SOME time since received through the Governor of His Majesty's North American Provinces an Address to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent signed by Mr. M'Aulay, as Speaker of the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, complaining of your conduct in having refused to receive an Address of the House in reply to your Speech at the opening of the Session. The Duke of Richmond at the same time forwarded to me the Letter which you addressed to His Grace on the subject of the Communication of Mr. M'Aulay.

Having had these Papers under my consideration together with your Dispatches of the date specified in the Margin,* I have to desire that you would acquaint the Assembly that having received together with the Address in question a declaration of Persons present in the House on the 15th December 1818, stating that the Adjournment of the House on that day had taken place, and that the Speaker had actually left the Chair of the House previous to the voting of any such Resolutions as those on which the Address to the Prince Regent is founded, I cannot consider myself justified in submitting to His Royal Highness that representation as the Address of the House, until I shall be satisfied in contradiction to the testimony now before me, that it was agreed to by the House previous to its adjournment, and not by the Members of it subsequently assembled in an irregular and unconstitutional manner.

(Signed) BATHURST.

* *27th Feb.* 1819.

A few copies of the Laws of this Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation,

Requiring all Persons being in Office of Authority or Government at the decease of the late King, to proceed in the execution of their respective Offices.

WHEREAS by an Act made in the Sixth year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled an Act for the security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the succession to the Crown of Great-Britain, in the Protestant Line; it was enacted, that no Office Place or Employment, Civil or Military, within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Aldernay and Sark, or any of His Majesty's Plantations, should become void by reason of the demise of her said late Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, Kings or Queen's of this Realm, but that every Person or Persons in any of the Offices, Places and Employments aforesaid should continue in their respective Offices, Places and Employments for the space of Six Months, next after such death or demise unless sooner removed or discharged by the next Succession, to whom the Imperial Crown of this Realm was limited and appoint to go, remain and descend: And Whereas by an Act made in the fifty-seventh year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled an Act for the continuation of all and every person or persons in any, and every Office, Place or Employment Civil or Military, within the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Aldernay and Sark and Man, and also in all and every of his Majesty's Foreign Possessions, Colonies or Plantations, which he or she shall hold, possess, or exercise during the pleasure of the Crown at the time of the death or demise of his present Majesty, until removed or discharged therefrom by the succeeding King or Queen of this Realm: it was enacted that all and every person and persons, who upon the day of the demise of his said late Majesty should hold any Office, Civil or Military, under the Crown during pleasure, should under and by virtue of the said Act, and without any new or other Patent, Commission, Warrant, or Authority, continue and be entitled in all respects, notwithstanding the demise of his said Majesty to hold and enjoy the same: But nevertheless the same should be held and enjoyed only during the pleasure of the King or Queen who should succeed to the Crown upon the demise of his said Majesty; and the right and title to hold and enjoy the same under the authority of the said Act, should be determinable in such and the like manner by the King or Queen, who upon the demise of his said late Majesty should succeed to the Crown, as the right or title to any Office, Place or Employment granted by such succeeding King or Queen, during pleasure, would by Law be determinable: I therefore with the advice of his Majesty's Council, declare his Royal will and pleasure to be, and do hereby direct and command, that all and every person and persons who at the time of the demise of his late Majesty, of glorious memory, duly and lawfully held, or were duly and lawfully possessed of or invested in any Office, Place or Employment, Civil or Military, within this Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, &c. do severally according to their Places, Offices or Charges proceed in the performance and execution of all duties belonging to their respective Offices, whilst they shall hold the same respectively during pleasure: And I do hereby require and command all his Majesty's Subjects to be aiding, helping and assisting at the Commandment of the said Officers and Ministers, in the performance and execution of their respective Offices and Places as they and every of them tender His utmost displeasure, and will answer the contrary at their peril.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of this Island, at Charlotte-Town this Twenty-second day of April one thousand eight Hundred and and Twenty, and in the first year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, Colonial Sec'y.

God save the King.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that he has received a

Consignment of GOODS,

by the Ship Active from London, consisting of—Groceries, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Linen, Woollens, & Haberdashery, &c. &c. the whole of which will be sold low for Cash or approved Bills.

HE also begs to inform those Persons who stand indebted to him, that being about to make new arrangements in his Business, he requests an early settlement of their Accounts, to save further trouble and expence.

N. Davies.

May 19

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. III. SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1820. No. 1.

15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by an Act of Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the twenty sixth year of the Reign of his late most gracious Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act "for quieting the minds of, and establish- "ing certain privileges to His Majesty's "Subjects professing the Popish Reli- "gion, now residing or who may here- "after reside on this Island." After reciting that His Majesty's Subjects professing the Popish Religion residing on this Island had on several occasions evinced their loyalty and affection to the King's most excellent Majesty: It was enacted that all Persons having or claiming any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments under Titles not theretofore litigated, though derived from any descent, devise, limitation or purchase should have, take, hold, and enjoy the same as any other of His Majesty's Subjects whatsovever had theretofore and then did. Provided that nothing in the said Act contained should extend, or be construed to extend to any Person or Persons except such as should within the space of Six Calender Months next after the passing of the said Act; or of the accruing of his, her, or their Title; being of the age of twenty-one years, or who, being under the age of twenty-one years, should within Six Months after he or she should attain the said age, or being of unsound mind, or in prison, or beyond the Seas, then within Six Months after disability removed, take and subscribe an Oath in the words following, viz.

I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fourth, and him will defend, to the utmost of my Power, against all conspiracies and attempts whatever, that shall be made against his Person, Crown, or Dignity; and I will do my utmost Endeavours to disclose and make known to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, all Treasons and Traitorous Conspiracies which may be formed against him or them: And I do faithfully promise to maintain, support and defend, to the utmost of my Power, the Succession of the Crown in His Majesty's Family, against any Person or Persons whatsoever; hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any Obedience or Allegiance unto the Person taking upon himself the Stile and Title of Prince of Wales, in the life time of his Father, and who since his Death, is said to have assumed the Stile and Title of King of Great-Britain, by the name of Charles the Third, and to any other Person claiming or pretending a Right to the Crown of these Realms. And I do swear, that I do reject and detest, as an unchristian and impious Position, that it is lawful to murder or destroy any Person or Persons whatsoever for or under pretence of their being Heretics, and also that unchristian and impious Principle, that no Faith is to be kept with Heretics. I further declare, that it is no article of my Faith, and that I do renounce, reject, abjure the Opinion, that Princes excommunicated by the Pope and Council, or by any Authority of the See of Rome, or by any Authority whatsoever, may be deposed or murdered by their Subjects, or any Person whatsoever. And I do declare, that I do not believe that the Pope of Rome, or any other foreign Prince, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath or ought to have, any temporal or civil Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority or Pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, within this Realm. And I do solemnly in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare, that I do make this Declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary Sense of the Words of this Oath, without any Evasion, Equivocation or Mental Reservation whatsoever, and without any Dispensation already granted by the Pope, or any other of the See of Rome, or any Person whatsoever, or without thinking that I am, or can be acquitted before God or Man, or absolved of this Declaration, or any part thereof, although the Pope or any other Persons or Authority whatsoever, shall dispence with or annul the same or declare that it was Null and Void."

And by the said Act it is declared that it shall be competent to any of His Majesty's Courts of Record, or to any Court of General Sessions of the Peace which then were or thereafter should be established in the said Island, to administer the said Oath, and they were thereby required to administer the same accordingly, and to keep a Register of the taking and subscribing of the same.

And Whereas I have been informed that the provisions of the said Act are not duly complied with, whereby many of His Majesty's Subjects in this Colony may sustain much injury.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation declaring the said Act to be in full force, of which all Persons concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Island, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. Carmichael, Colonial Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands dissolved.

I have thought fit to issue this Proclamation appointing Tuesday the Twenty-Fifth day of July next, for the convening of a new General Assembly, *for the Dispatch of Business*, of which all Persons concerned are hereby required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the Seal of this Island at Charlotte-Town, this Tenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the First year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Col. Sec'y.*

God save the King.

TO LET,

A FARM late in the occupation of Malcolm M'Kinnon, containing about 130 acres, about 16 acres whereof adjoining the Road to Murray Harbour and Three Rivers and opposite the Charlotte-Town Ferry House, is quite cleared and in a good state of cultivation with a House and Stable thereon in good repair. For particulars apply to Mr. Waller, Attorney at Law.

Charlotte-Town, May 22d, 1820.

Private Secretary's Office,
June 14th, 1820.

NOTICE.

PERSONS who petitioned for Town and Pasture Lots prior to the 1st of February last and who have omitted taking up their Licences of Occupation, agreeable to Instructions are acquainted they have been this day cancelled by His Excellency's Command,

HECTOR HARVEST,
Private Secretary.

SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED
By Request.
THE SUBSTANCE OF
A SERMON,

Delivered in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, in this Town, on the occasion of the lamented death of his late Majesty,

By ROBERT ALDER,
Wesleyan Missionary.

Subscribers names will be taken at the Stores of Mr. P. Mabey, and Messrs. J. & W. Pope, Charlotte-Town, and by the Rev. G. Miller, Wesleyan Missionary, and Mr. J. Pope, Bedeque.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN PLAW, Esq. deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscribers attested within Twelve Months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Joseph Ball,
Attorney for the Executrix.

Charlotte-Town, June 29, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demand against the Estate of the late JAMES CURTIS, Esq. of Cove-Head, deceased, are requested to render their Accounts duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

John M'Gregor,
Attorney for the Executrix.

Charlotte-Town, May 22d, 1820.

HALIFAX, May 27.

COLLEGE OF HALIFAX.

Monday last, being the day appointed for laying the Corner Stone of the College on the Parade, the Grand Lodge, and the respective Lodges in the Town of Halifax, assembled in the Free Masons' Hall at 11 o'clock; and, after making the necessary arrangements, proceeded in the usual manner to the scite of the Building, formed a square, and awaited the arrival of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Dalhousie. The Troops in Garrison, with their Colours, formed a lane from the west front of the Province House to the entrance of the enclosure round the College.

A few minutes before two o'clock, His Excellency, accompanied by Rear Admiral Griffith, the Honorable the Chief Justice, the Members of His Majesty's Council, the Magistrates, the Commandant, the Captains of His Majesty's Ships in Port, the Staff, and Officers of the Regiments in Garrison, proceeded to the Building, where he was received by John George Pyke, Esq. Acting Grand Master, and conducted to the South-east corner of the Edifice, when every necessary preparation having been made, the Rev. Mr. Twining, Grand Chaplain, delivered, in a very impressive manner, a suitable prayer for the occasion. Immediately after, the following Inscription, engraved on a plate of brass, was deposited in an excavation of the Stone, as also a bottle, hermetically sealed, containing the various Coins of His late Majesty King George the Third in Gold and Silver.

INSCRIPTION.

In the Year of our Lord 1820,
and in the first year of the Reign of
His Sacred Majesty GEORGE the IVth,
KING of the United Kingdom of
GREAT-BRITAIN, and IRELAND,
&c. &c. &c.
The CORNER STONE of this COLLEGE,
Designed for
A PUBLIC SEMINARY,
In which the Youth of this and other
British Provinces, may be Educated in the
various Branches of Literature,
Sciences, and useful Arts;
was laid
By His Excellency Lieutenant-General
The Right Honorable
GEORGE RAMSAY,
Earl Dalhousie, Baron Dalhousie,
of Dalhousie Castle,
Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath,
Captain General and Governor in Chief,
in and over His Majesty's Provinces of
Lower-Canada, Upper-Canada,
Nova-Scotia, and New-Brunswick,
and the Islands of Prince Edward,
and Cape Breton, &c. &c. &c.
Accompanied by the Honorable
SAMPSON SALTER BLOWERS, Chief Justice
of the Province, and the
Members of His Majesty's Council,
Magistrates, &c. &c.
Rear Admiral GRIFFITH, and the
Captains of His Majesty's Squadron
on the Station,
Colonel GEORGE MACKIE, Commandant
of the Garrison,
Lieutenant-Colonel GAUNTLET,
Commanding the 62d Regiment, and the
Field Officers of His Majesty's Forces
in this Garrison, &c. &c. &c.
ALSO,
JOHN GEORGE PYKE, Esq. Grand-Master,
the Deputy Grand-Master, the Grand
Wardens, and the other Officers
and Brethren of the respective
Lodges of Free Masons
in Halifax.

When this part of the Ceremony was performed His Lordship addressed the audience in the following Speech:

Before I proceed in this ceremony, I think it necessary to state to you, Gentlemen, the object and intention of this important work; I think it necessary to do this, because I have never yet made any public declaration of the nature of the Institution I am here planting among you;—and, because I know that some part of the Public imagine, that it is intended to oppose the College at Windsor.

This "College of Halifax" is founded for the instruction of youth in the higher Classics, and in all Philosophical Studies:—It is formed in imitation of the University of Edinburgh.—Its doors will be open to all who profess the Christian Religion; to the Youth of his Majesty's N. American colonies, to strangers residing here, to gentlemen of military as well as learned professions, to all in short who may be disposed to devote a small part of their time to study. It does not oppose the King's College at Windsor, because it is well known, that College does not admit any students unless they subscribe to the tests required by the Established Church of England: and these tests exclude the great proportion of the Youth of this Province.—It is therefore particularly intended for those who are excluded from Windsor; it is founded upon the principles of Religious Toleration secured to you by the Laws, and upon that paternal protection which the King of England extends to all his subjects.

It is under His Majesty's most Gracious approbation of this Institution that I met you here to-day: and as his humble Representative, I lay this Corner Stone of the Building.—I here perform [illegible] appears to me to promise incalculable advantages to this country; and if my name, as Governor of the Province, can be associated with your future well-being, it is upon the foundation of this College that I could desire to rest it. From this College every blessing may flow over your country:—in a few months hence it may dispense those blessings to you whom I now address: may it continue to dispense them to the latest ages! Let no jealousy disturb its peace—let no lukewarm indifference check its growth. Protect it in its first years, and it will abundantly repay your care.

After which the Corner Stone was laid by His Lordship, who received the Corn, Wine, and Oil from the Acting Grand Master, and poured them upon it.

The Ceremony having thus been completed, the Grand Chaplain again delivered an appropriate Prayer, for the prosperity and usefulness of the intended Institution, A Royal Salute was then fired from Fort Charlotte, which was followed by three times three Cheers from a vast assemblage of Inhabitants which surrounded the College.

June 12.

On Saturday the 3d inst. the following Address from the Wesleyan Methodist Missionaries, assembled in their Annual Conference, at Liverpool, in this Province, was presented to His Excellency the Governor in Chief:

To His Excellency Lieutenant General the Right Honorable George, Earl of DALHOUSIE, *Baron Dalhousie of Dalhousie Castle, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova-Scotia and the Islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton, and their several Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.*

May it please your Lordship,

WE His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Wesleyan Methodist Missionaries, labouring in the District of Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, being assembled in our Annual Conference, beg leave to approach Your Excellency with sentiments of the most profound respect and esteem. We are induced to this from a sense of duty, and emboldened by the well known condescension of Your Excellency.

Upon our own minds, and those of our people in those highly favoured Provinces, the demise of our late most Gracious Sovereign has made deep and indelible impressions, and, while we praise the wise Disposer of events for having protracted the life of the best of Princes that ever ornamented a Throne since the days of Josiah, we cannot but mourn in common with Britain, Europe, and the World, the melancholy event.

But we *do* not—we *dare* not complain: on the contrary, we would recognise the agency and justice of Him who is too wise to err, and too good to be unkind.

Our late venerable Sovereign is beyond our praise, but we cannot avoid observing, that during his long and glorious reign, civil and religious liberty were enjoyed by all classes of his subjects, and the Dissenter as well as the Conformist, was permitted to worship God under his own "vine and fig-tree"—none daring '*lawfully*' to make him afraid."—While his wise and politic conduct, under God, promoted the prosperity, happiness, and glory of the nation, the rectitude and purity of his private life, extended and confirmed the reign of morality among his people; and, probably, it was owing to his personal virtues, that the House of Hanover remained firmly seated upon the Throne, amidst those political convulsions which have shaken Europe during these last thirty years.

We would not on this occasion forget

to acknowledge the divine goodneſs. ſo clearly diſplayed towards us in the acceſſion to the Britiſh Throne, of a Succeſſor ſo illuſtrious as George the Fourth; and, if we regulate our expectations, by the conduct of His Majeſty, while he was the Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, we have no doubt that he will tread in the ſteps of his Royal Father, which will demonſtrate that his deareſt intereſts are identified with thoſe of his ſubjects, and, that as he was from a child educated in the ſublime art of Government, and which is better, in the principles of true religion, he will ſway the ſceptre with wisdom, prudence, and ſucceſs.

To enlarge on the loyalty of our ſocieties would be ſuperflous, as this cannot be unknown to your Excellency: it is an important part of our religion to "fear God," and while they do this they cannot but "honor the King," ſeeing the two duties are indiſſolubly united in the Word of God, and they, as well as ourſelves, are "ſubject to the powers that are, not for wrath but for conſcience ſake."

We cheerfully embrace the preſent opportunity of congratulating Your Excellency upon the additional honors conferred upon you by your Gracious Sovereign, in your appointment to the Government of Britiſh North America, while, from having, during the laſt four years, witneſſed your Excellency's unwearied ſolicitude to promote the beſt intereſts of the Province, and enjoyed your protection in the proſecution of our labours, we cannot, without deep regret, contemplate your departure.

We aſsure your Excellency that you will not ceaſe to live in our hearts, and that our beſt wiſhes ſhall accompany yourſelf and noble family.—May that Being by whom Kings and Governors rule, preſerve you on the great deep, and guide you to your deſtination!—May he endue you with wiſdom to diſcharge your high and important duties,—make you a general bleſſing to all claſſes of His Majeſty's Subjects in theſe Colonies, and, finally, reward you with a Crown of Glory that fadeth not away.

WILLIAM BENNETT, Chairman,
for ſelf, and on behalf of the other Weſleyan Methodiſt Miſſionaries, in Conference aſsembled.

Liverpool, 1ſt June, 1820.

To which His Excellency was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

Government House, HALIFAX,
4th June, 1820.

To the Rev. WM. BENNETT, &c.

SIR,

I RETURN you my thanks for the Addreſs which you have tranſmitted to me, in the name of the Weſleyan Miſſionaries, aſsembled in their Annual Conference.

I know with what calm attention you view the paſſing events of the times, while you devote yourſelves to the labours and purſuits committed to you, and on that account particularly, I receive with peculiar pleaſure, this uncalled for expreſſion of the eſteem of your Society.

The ſentiments of loyalty to the King, and attachment to the Conſtitution, ſo ſtrongly expreſſed in this Addreſs, are no leſs gratifying to me; and you may reſt aſsured, that, teaching thoſe excellent maxims "to fear God, and honor the King," you will always command the protection and the reſpect of His Majeſty's Repreſentative in this Province.

DALHOUSIE.

NEW-YORK, May 22.

An article has been publiſhed in ſeveral of the London papers, and re-publiſhed in this country, the purport of which is, that the Proviſional Junta of South America, with inſtructions for reſtoring peace to thoſe countries; that hopes were entertained that the new republic were not indiſpoſed to unite under the Conſtitutional Monarchy, and that the American delegates in London had often declared it."

LUIS LOPEZ MENDEZ, one of the "Delegates" above referred to, has contradicted the article, in a note addreſsed to the Ediror of the London Globe. He declares the above aſſertion to be totally deſtitute of truth, and to have originated from the enemies of the cauſe of South American Independence. He goes on to ſhew, that the Cortes, when in power, were equally as hoſtile to their cauſe as the ſovereign himſelf:—That they ſent a body of 13,000 troops againſt them; obſtinately refuſed to liſten to the propoſition of the Deputies from South America; twice refuſed the mediation propoſed by the Engliſh government; refuſed to prohibit the ſlave trade, &c.

MENDEZ alludes to the conſtancy with which the South Americans have for ten years maintained their cauſe, and declares poſitively, that "It is utterly impoſſible for the South American Independent Governments, ever again to ſubmit to the yoke of Spain."

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1820.

Newfoundland Papers have been received in Town, with which we have been favoured, to the 13th June, and contain London dates to the 10th May. The moſt material article contained in them is the detail of the execution of the conſpirators Thiſtlewood, Ings, Brunt, Davidſon, and Tidd,—the others were reſpited. All of them except Davidſon are ſtated to have died in the moſt impenitent manner.

A Boat with three perſons on Board whoſe names are Michael Sullivan, and two M'Kenzies, was lately found ſunk in St. Peter's Bay and the perſons periſhed. We underſtand that one of the Bodies has ſince been found.

A Coroner's Inquest was held a few days ſince upon the body of a young man at the head of Hillsborough River, named M'Kenzie, who was alſo drowned and was a near relation to the two men who were drowned at St. Peters.

His Majeſty's Coronation is to take place upon the 1ſt of Auguſt.

MARRIED.] On Thurſday laſt, in the Church, by the Rev. Theo. Desbriſay, the Rev. WM. BURT, Weſleyan Miſſionary, Horton, to Miſs MARY UGLOW. The Rev. THOS. PAYNE, Weſleyan Miſſionary, Annapolis, to Miſs JANE COLLINGS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
June 27th, 1820.

NOTICE TO RETAILERS.

NO Licence for Retailing will be granted to any Perſon (being a Reſident in this Iſland) after the 24th of July enſuing.

J. E. Carmichael,
Colonial Sec'y,

J. M'Gregor,

HAS received per the Brig George from Liverpool, a ſelect aſsortment of Britiſh Goods, which he offers cheap for prompt payment: among which are,

Fine and coarſe Cloths, Flannels,
Kerſeymeres, Toilenetts, and Swansdowns,
Linens, Dowlas, Duck, Sheeting and Bed-ticking,
Drogheda, Brown Holland and boat-ſail Cloth,
A large aſsortment of white and printed Glaſgow Cottons,
Striped Shirting, Checks and Homeſpuns,
White and drab Jane, Corduroy,
Cambric, jaconett, book and figured muſlins and lenos,
Black Cambric, Threads, tapes and bobbins,
Jackets, Waiſtcoats and Trowſers,
Men and boy's fine and coarſe Hats, Ladies beaver Bonnets
Guernſey Frocks, Comforters, Men and women's Stockings
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, hair Combs,
Men and womens fine and coarſe Shoes,
Wool and cotton cards,
Door, cheſt, and drawer locks, cheſt and butt hinges,
Table, pocket and draw-knives, Table and tea Spoons,
Nails of different sizes, slide rules, cod-hooks,
Mill, pit, croſscut, and handſaw files,
American Scythes, Strickles and Sickles,
Round, ſquare, flat, and sheet Iron, Crowley Steel, &c.

ALSO ON HAND,

Rum, Tea, and Sugar,
Tobacco, Spaniſh Indigo, mould and dipt Candles,
Muſtard in bottles, &c. May 22.

William M'Cannon,

HAS for ſale in Mr. Howell's Store, by wholeſale and retail, the following Goods imported this Spring ex Endeavour from Cork, the greater part direct from the Manufactures,

Prime new Meſs Pork, in barrels and half do.
Porter in hampers, 3 doz. Soap in boxes fr. 60 to 70lbs.
Candles, 4's, 6's, and 8's, in do. from 40 to 70lbs.
Water and Wellington Boots in caſes,
Buſkins, Men and womens Shoes,
Cordovan and calf ſkins,

IRISH LINENS,

Printed cottons, a great variety of faſhionable PLAIDS,
White Calico, Shirting cotton in pieces, Shawls,
Neck and pocket handkerchiefs, Linen Ticking,
Jackonet and ſprig'd Muſlin, Leno, Striped ſhirting Cotton,
Marſeills and corded velvet Waiſtcoats, Apron Check,
Duck and Oſnaburgs, Swanſkin and home-flannel,
Ladies wool and yarn Stockings, worſted Socks,
Suſpenders, Mens and boys Fur Caps, Jackets and Trowſers,
Cotton ſhirts, Refined Windſor Soap,
Day and Martins Blacking,
An aſsortment of flint, cut, mould and plain Glaſsware,
Aſsorted flint and plain Watch Chryſtals,
May 24th, 1820.

To Let,

SEVERAL Farms moſt eligibly ſituated on the East ſhore of Lot 55, King's County, having fronts on Boughton River, navigable for Ships of any ſize, with a good ſtream of Water admiſſable for large Boats interſecting the front Lands. These Farms are particularly desirable from the facility of ſhipping produce therefrom, Fiſheries and proximity to Three-Rivers Harbour, from which it is only diſtant about 7 miles. The ſoil for Agricultural purpoſes is equal, if not ſuperior, in quality to any on the Iſland, For particulars apply to Capt. Thomas Stewart, the Proprietor, Mr. Wm. Waller, Charlotte-Town, or Andrew M'Donald, Eſquire, Three Rivers where plans may be ſeen.

June 15th, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Captain M'DONALD, late of Tracady, or to Mrs. M'Donald his widow and Executrix, are requeſted to make immediate payment of their debts or legal ſteps will be taken at the approaching ſitting of the Supreme Court to compel the ſame.

WILLIAM WALLER.

June 16, 1820.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
June 6th, 1820.

THE Mourning for His late Majeſty King GEORGE the IIId, of bleſſed Memory, is to be diſcontinued on Sunday July 23d.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. Carmichael, Col. Sec'y.

ROAD INSTRUCTIONS.

IN Order that the Public may reap the intended advantage from the due execution of the Road Law, it is neceſſary that the following Regulations ſhould be ſtrictly attended to: individuals ſhould remember that by ſo doing they actually benefit themſelves.

1ſt. Prior to commencing the Statute Labour the Overſeer is to go over the Road he is appointed to Overſee, and carefully examine the ſame, ſo as to be better able to portion out the Labour, in order that there may be no waſteful expenditure of work—by Labouring on a good part of the Road and neglecting the worſt.

2d. None but able bodied Men, between 16 and 60 years of age as appointed by Law, are to be received as Subſtitutes. Attention ſhould be paid to this. The names of the Subſtitutes are to be inſerted in the Return oppoſite the name of the Perſon for whom they ſeverally work.

The Overſeers ſhould bear in mind, that by Law, they are required and directed, at the expiration of the year for which they may have been reſpectively appointed to ſerve, to account to, and with the Lieutenant Governor, or other Commander in Chief in Council, for their conduct in the execution of their reſpective truſts as Overſeers, and to report to them in writing, *and upon Oath* if ſo required, a true ſtate and condition of the Highways and Bridges in their reſpective Diſtricts, mentioning the work and labour *really* done and performed, and the application (accompanied with the proper vouchers of diſcharge) of the fines and forfeitures incurred, whether levied, or if in arrear, why the ſame has not been levied, how applied in promoting the intention of the Act, and pay whatever may remain unapplied to his or their Succeſſor or Succeſſors in Office, and *that under the like* penalty as for any other neglect of duty required by this Act.

3d. ☞ *No tasks to be allowed*, but each Man to work his full time, as ſpecified in the Road Act, That is to ſay, Teams three entire days, eight hours each day, and when perſonal Labour is taken inſtead of the Team, then one Man ſix entire days, or two men in like manner three days; but it is optional with the Overſeer to take the Team or the Men.

4th. As many impoſitions are practiſed by heads of families, who endeavour to elude the Law, by pretending that their Horſes and Oxen, are owned by the younger Branches of the Family. The Overſeer is warned to pay no attention to ſuch excuſes, but to have the Delinquent fined if he refuſes ſending the Team as required, and he is to bear in mind that age does not exempt the Owner of a Team from ſending the ſame, but that every Perſon in the Iſland keeping a Cart, Team, or Truck, comes within the meaning of the Law.

5th. The time for Meals, and the time for travelling to and from the place of commencing the Statute Labour is not to be computed, but every Perſon is to work his full fair time; he is to be out Four Days on the Road or 32 hours, eight hours each day, but not to work more than twelve hours in any day; and not a minute allowed but the actual time he is working; and the Overſeer is ſtrictly prohibited from returning any Perſon as having performed Statute Labour, who according to the words contained in the Road Act, ſhall not ☞ "*perform the said duty faithfully and to the satisfaction of the respective Overseers;*" on the contrary the Overſeer is to return ſuch Perſon ſo miſconducting himſelf as a Delinquent, and cauſe him to be fined accordingly, under pain of being fined himſelf for neglect of duty.

6th. The Overſeer is to uſe the Plough whenever the ſame can be done, experience having ſhewn the great utility thereof: in the Overſeer's Notices, he is to require the people to bring Spades, Axes, Shovels, and Grubbing Hoes, being the fit Implements required, and make it known in time that Potatoe Hoes are not to be admitted on the work, being an idle expenditure of Labour, except among Trees and Roots.

7th. The Overſeer is to cauſe to be removed all Fences, Swinging-Gates, Bars, or other Obſtructions placed in the Road at the expence of the offending party, cauſing him to be fined 40s. taking care that between the Fences the Road is to have its full width, being 60 feet,—where not already laid out he is to cauſe the ſame to be ſtaked, warning Perſons not to throw ſtumps of Trees, looſe Stones, or Rubbiſh from their Fields or clearings, into the Road under pain of being fined.

8th. In the Overſeer's Notices he is to make it known that if the People do not attend at the regular ſpecified time pointed out in the Advertiſement, he will ſue them for every hour ſhort of the time.

9th. In Diſtricts, where Perſons have been on Fiſhing Voyages, and therefore not called to work until the month of November, the Overſeer *is to select some of them to plant Bushes for Winter Roads on the Ice across the Bays and Rivers: in like manner where there are fording places across Bays or Rivers, the Overseer is as early in the Spring as possible to cause the same to be marked with Poles so that accidents may be avoided.* Let ſuch a proportion of the Autumn Statute Labour be reſerved on both ſides of Hillsborough River, Weſt River, &c. as will enable the Overſeers to have Trees placed in ſuch ſprings as are dangerous for Ice travelling.

10th. The Overſeer is to be particular in reporting any Perſon who may damage the Bridges by floating Timber againſt the ſame, or who haul or make a Depot thereon, for the convenience of ſhooting the ſame into the water in order to make Rafts, &c.

11th. As many evil minded Perſons have defaced the Mile marks, and Road Directions, the Overſeer is to uſe every poſſible means to diſcover the Offenders ſo that they may be brought to juſtice. The Overſeer is to cauſe the Tin-plates with the miles marked thereon to be nailed up, and where none are furniſhed to cauſe the miles *to be conspicuously marked on the Trees*, computing his diſtance from Charlotte-Town.

12th. In executing the Road Labour, the Overſeer is to make his Bridges of ſuch length as the River or Rivulets may render neceſſary, and in breadth none *less than sixteen feet.* As little Timber as poſſible ſhould be uſed in making Bridges, in ſmall Brooks a Wharf might be made in the channel, the water to get its way through it; and the ſides to be dead work. Where the Road has been already opened to its full width, being 60 feet, he will level the cradle-hills, ditch it at the ſides, throw up the ground in the centre, and draw off the water by judicious drains, making the raiſed part of the Road ſixteen feet wide, no holes to be dug near the ſides, but the ruts to be filled up with earth or ſtone well pounded brought from ſome ſhort diſtance. *The first object is to clear the Road of all Obstructions, and to cut out the Windfalls, detaching a few of the most trusty of the people for this purpose, and for rendering the whole line of Road generally passable,* keeping the main ſtrength of the party to work under the Overſeers own immediate care on that part of the Road directed to be worked on in the ſpecific inſtructions that accompany the Road Return. In filling up the Road Returns, the Overſeer muſt be minute in pointing out ſuch Swamps, Moraſſes, Rivulets, and Hills that can be avoided, or beneficially ſhortened,—mentioning the length of diſtance that can be ſaved by the alteration, with the length of time and number of Perſons required to execute the work; and further the Overſeer is to ſtate under the head of remarks in his Return every thing that ſtrikes him that can be of utility to the Road, particularly by cloſely obſerving the diligence of his workmen, ſo as to be able to recommend ſuch as may be fit to be employed and truſted in the laying out ſuch ſums of money as may hereafter be expended on the Roads.

12th. Where Ferrymen neglect their duty or charge exhorbitant Fares the Overſeeer of the Diſtrict, is to report the ſame to the Chief Overſeer, who will not fail laying the complaint before the Lt. Governor. The improper practice of placing Ropes acroſs the Road, during the performance of Statute Labour, and illegally ſtopping Travellers to obtain Rum from them, muſt on no account whatever be permitted.

13th. Read theſe Inſtructions to your Road party, and take all means to render them Public, poſt up your Notices as early as poſſible that people may have full time to provide the neceſſary Implements—and laſtly pleaſe to acknowledge the receipt of theſe Inſtructions by the firſt opportunity.

N. B. In widening Roads to 20 feet the Trees ought to be rooted at once.

Where a Road ſides a declivity no drain is neceſſary on the lower ſide and in hollows 3 large trees or more as long as the Road is made, at 6 inches diſtance and 2 of the ſame ſize above will carry the water away, and may be covered ſo as apparently to make a ſolid Road, leſs expenſive and more durable than a wooden Bridge.

CHARLES WRIGHT,
Chief Overſeer of Roads.

Chief Overſeer of Road's Office,
Charlotte-Town, May 25th, 1820.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. III. THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1820. No. 2.

15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY;

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by an Act of Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the twenty sixth year of the Reign of his late most gracious Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act "for quieting the minds of, and establish-"ing certain privileges to His Majesty's "Subjects professing the Popish Reli-"gion, now residing or who may here-"after reside on this Island." After reciting that His Majesty's Subjects professing the Popish Religion residing on this Island had on several occasions evinced their loyalty and affection to the King's most excellent Majesty: It was enacted that all Persons having or claiming any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments under Titles not theretofore litigated, though derived from any descent, devise, limitation or purchase should have, take, hold, and enjoy the same as any other of His Majesty's Subjects whatsovever had theretofore and then did. Provided that nothing in the said Act contained should extend, or be construed to extend to any Person or Persons except such as should within the space of Six Calender Months next after the passing of the said Act; or of the accruing of his, her, or their Title; being of the age of twenty-one years, or who, being under the age of twenty-one years, should within Six Months after he or she should attain the said age, or being of unsound mind, or in prison, or beyond the Seas, then within Six Months after disability removed, take and subscribe an Oath in the words following, viz.

I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fourth, and him will defend, to the utmost of my Power, against all conspiracies and attempts whatever, that shall be made against his Person, Crown, or Dignity; and I will do my utmost Endeavours to disclose and make known to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, all Treasons and Traitorous Conspiracies which may be formed against him or them: And I do faithfully promise to maintain, support and defend, to the utmost of my Power, the Succession of the Crown in His Majesty's Family, against any Person or Persons whatsoever; hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any Obedience or Allegiance unto the Person taking upon himself the Stile and Title of Prince of Wales, in the life time of his Father, and who since his Death, is said to have assumed the Stile and Title of King of Great-Britain, by the name of Charles the Third, and to any other Person claiming or pretending a Right to the Crown of these Realms. And I do swear, that I do reject and detest, as an unchristian and impious Position, that it is lawful to murder or destroy any Person or Persons whatsoever for or under pretence of their being Heretics, and also that unchristian and impious Principle, that no Faith is to be kept with Heretics. I further declare, that it is no article of my Faith, and that I do renounce, reject, abjure the Opinion, that Princes excommunicated by the Pope and Council, or by any Authority of the See of Rome, or by any Authority whatsoever, may be deposed or murdered by their Subjects, or any Person whatsoever. And I do declare, that I do not believe that the Pope of Rome, or any other foreign Prince, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath or ought to have, any temporal or civil Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority or Pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, within this Realm. And I do solemnly in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare, that I do make this Declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary Sense of the Words of this Oath, without any Evasion, Equivocation or Mental Reservation whatsoever, and without any Dispensation already granted by the Pope, or any other of the See of Rome, or any Person whatsoever, or without thinking that I am, or can be acquitted before God or Man, or absolved of this Declaration, or any part thereof, although the Pope or any other Persons or Authority whatsoever, shall dispence with or annul the same or declare that it was Null and Void."

And by the said Act it is declared that it shall be competent to any of His Majesty's Courts of Record, or to any Court of General Sessions of the Peace which then were or thereafter should be established in the said Island, to administer the said Oath, and they were thereby required to administer the same accordingly, and to keep a Register of the taking and subscribing of the same.

And Whereas I have been informed that the provisions of the said Act are not duly complied with, whereby many of His Majesty's Subjects in this Colony may sustain much injury.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation declaring the said Act to be in full force, of which all Persons concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Island, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. E. Carmichael, Colonial Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands dissolved.

I have thought fit to issue this Proclamation appointing Tuesday the Twenty-Fifth day of July next, for the convening of a new General Assembly, *for the Dispatch of Business*, of which all Persons concerned are hereby required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the Seal of this Island at Charlotte-Town, this Tenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the First year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,

J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Col. Sec'y.*

God save the King.

J. M'Gregor,

HAS received per the Brig George from Liverpool, a select assortment of British Goods, which he offers cheap for prompt payment: among which are,

Fine and coarse Cloths, Flannels,

Kerseymeres, Toilenetts, and Swansdowns,
Linens, Dowlas, Duck, Sheeting and Bed-ticking,
Drogheda, Brown Holland and boat-sail Cloth,
A large assortment of white and printed Glasgow Cottons,
Striped Shirting, Checks and Homespuns,
White and drab Jane, Corduroy,
Cambric, jaconett, book and figured muslins and lenos,
Black Cambric, Threads, tapes and bobbins,
Jackets, Waistcoats and Trowsers,
Men and boy's fine and coarse Hats, Ladies beaver Bonnets
Guernsey Frocks, Comforters, Men and women's Stockings
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, hair Combs,
Men and womens fine and coarse Shoes,
Wool and cotton cards,
Door, chest, and drawer locks, chest and butt hinges,
Table, pocket and draw-knives, Table and tea Spoons,
Nails of different sizes, slide-rules, cod-hooks,
Mill, pit, crosscut, and handsaw files,
American Scythes, Strickles and Sickles,
Round, square, flat, and sheet Iron, Crowley Steel, &c.

ALSO ON HAND,

Rum, Tea, and Sugar,

Tobacco, Spanish Indigo, mould and dipt Candles,
Mustard in bottles, &c. May 22.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
June 6th, 1820.

THE Mourning for His late Majesty King GEORGE the IIId, of blessed Memory, is to be discontinued on Sunday July 23d.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. Carmichael, Col. Sec'y.

To Let,

SEVERAL Farms most eligibly situated on the East shore of Lot 55, King's County, having fronts on Boughton River, navigable for Ships of any size, with a good stream of Water admissable for large Boats intersecting the front Lands. These Farms are particularly desirable from the facility of shipping produce therefrom, Fisheries and proximity to Three-Rivers Harbour, from which it is only distant about 7 miles. The soil for Agricultural purposes is equal, if not superior, in quality to any on the Island. For particulars apply to Capt. Thomas Stewart, the Proprietor, Mr. Wm. Waller, Charlotte-Town, or Andrew M'Donald, Esquire, Three Rivers where plans may be seen.

June 15th, 1820.

LONDON,

MAY 2.

EXECUTION OF THISTLEWOOD INGS, BRUNT, TIDD, AND DAVIDSON.

On Saturday evening Mr Brown, the goaler of Newgate entered the condemned cell with the death warrant in his hand. The priſoners roſe in a reſpectful manner, a dead ſilence prevailed, but not the ſlighteſt agitation was obſervable in their countenance or manner. Mr. Brown informed them they were ordered for execution on Monday morhing, May 1. Thiſtlewood calmly replied, "The ſooner we go, Sir, the better. Our wiſh is to die as ſoon as poſſible,"—and ſo ſaid they all. Mr. Brown then offered the aſſiſtance of clergymen of any perſuaſion, but the priſoners did not reply either by word or by ſign. He then left the room, the miſerable men reſuming the converſation in which they had been engaged before he entered, without any reference to the tidings they had juſt heard.

Mr. Brown then proceeded to the reſt of the Conſpirators, and informed them that their lives have been ſpared. Strange, Cooper, Bradburn, and Gilchriſt fell on their knees, uttering incoherent and unintelligible expreſſions of gratitude. Harriſon and Wilſon were ſilent and apparently unmoved. Mr. Brown intimated that their miſerable campanions were to be executed on Monday morning; and that Harriſon, Wilſon, Cooper, Strange, and Bradburn, were to be tranſported for life. Wilſon, who before had appeared perfectly callous, now exclaimed, "Ah! our poor friends; I am indeed ſorry for them." Harriſon ſaid nothing; the others were too much occupied with the joy of their own eſcape to beſtow a thought upon thoſe who were to forfeit their lives.—Mr. Brown ſaid, "There is one of the moſt remarkable circumſtances attending your caſe that every took place upon any occaſion; and, if you have any feeling, it muſt make a deep and indelible impreſſion upon you. Thoſe very perſons againſt whoſe lives your hands were about to be raiſed are the men by whoſe interceſſion your lives have been ſaved." Gilchriſt has been reſpited, without mention of the commutation of puniſhment.

The Rev. Mr. Cotton, the ordinary of Newgate, repeatedly attempted to bring the men who were to die to a proper ſenſe of their ſituation. They were deaf to all his arguments, perſiſting in their disbelief of the divine origin of Chriſt, and declaring themſelves to be confirmed Deiſts. Davidſon alone ſeemed to feel the neceſſity of ſeeking conſolation in religion. He requeſted pen and ink, and wrote a letter to the Earl of Harrowby which was delivered in the courſe of the day. In the morning the moſt heart rending ſcenes took place on the admiſſion of the families of the priſoners to their cells. The parting between Thiſtlewood and his ſon was extremely affecting; both were plunged in the deepeſt anguiſh, as were the wives and children of the other priſoners.—The mind of Davidſon was evidntly ſoftened after the interview with his family. Ings has been generally dejected but ſtill clung to the hope that ſome event may occur to ſave him from his fate, the reſt continued perfectly indifferent, and even hardened. Alderman Wood deſired to have an interview, but was refuſed.

While theſe occurrences were taking place within the gaol the moſt active preparations were going on for the exhibition without. It was finally determined to execute the priſoners in front, and not on the top of the gaol as at firſt propoſed, and the ordinary ſcaffold was enlarged to ſuch a ſize as would admit of the performance of the more awful part of the ceremony, that of decapitating the criminals. Every precaution to prevent accidents from the preſſure of the crowd was taken, and double rows of ſtrong poſts and rails were placed at each end of the Old Bailey, and at every approach to the priſon, the intervening ſpace being filled with a ſtrong body of conſtables. A military force, and ſix pieces of cannon were alſo in readineſs to act, ſhould any attempt be made to diſturb the execution.

As the evening advanced the throng in front of the priſon was ſo great, that the workmen could ſcarcely proceed with the erection of the ſcaffold. They continued their operations by torch light, which conſiderably enhanced the ſolemnity of the ſcene; and hundreds determined to remain all night, and ſacrifice their reſt to the gratification of their curioſity. The windows commanding a view of the ſcaffold were let out at an exhorbitant price, one pound per head being the loweſt ſum demanded, and even at that price a ſuperabundance of applications.

Long before the firſt ray of the morning a crowd of perſons had aſſembled, and this crowd increaſed to countleſs thouſands as the fatal hour approached; yet on this awfully intereſting occaſion they were peaceable in the extreme. Curioſity was powerfully excited, but no political feeling was manifeſted by any part of the crowd, and they awaited in ſilence the termination of the dreadful ſcene. If reſcue was ever in contemplation, all hope of accompliſhing it muſt have been annihilated by the precautions that were taken. The powerful force aſſembled on the ſpot muſt have convinced the moſt frantic Radical that all reſiſtance was vain, and eſcape on failure impoſſible.

A great quantity of ſaw-duſt depoſited at an early hour beneath the ſcaffold on which the decollations were to be performed, was transferred to the top, and the ſcaffold itſelf covered with black cloth. The preparations ſeemed now to be complete, and ſhortly after ſeven o'clock the executioner made his appearance upon the drop, and placed the ſteps by which he was to tie the ſufferers to the fatal beam. The ſaw duſt was ſpread over the boards, on which open coffins were placed, the foot of each being put ſo as nearly to touch the platform from which thoſe who were to fill them were to be launched into eternity. The block was now brought up, and placed at the head of the firſt coffin; its ſhape did not preſent a flat ſurface, it was ſlanted off, and appeared quite ſharp at top. The re-appearance of the executioner, and the ſolemn ſound of the priſon bell announced that the awful moment was at hand and the multitude ſtood uncovered in ſilent—breathleſs expectation.

Thoſe oppoſite the priſon ſaw on the next moment the proceſſion from the interior of the priſon reach the door, through which the culprits were to paſs to expiate their crimes with their blood. The Ordinary aſcended the platform, and at a quarter before eight Thiſtlewood made his appearance on the ſcaffold. His ſtep faultered a little as he aſcended the platform, and his countenance was ſomewhat fluſhed and diſordered on being conducted to the extremity of the drop.—His deportment was firm, and he looked round at the multitude with perfect calmneſs. He had an orange in his hand. On the cap being placed on his head, he deſired that it might not be put over his eyes. While the executioner was putting the rope round his neck, a perſon from the top of the houſes exclaimed "God Almighty bleſs you."—Thiſtlewood nodded. The Rev. Mr. Cotton, by whom he was preceded, endeavoured to obtain his attention; but he ſhook his head, and ſaid "No; no." He looked round repeatedly, as expecting to recognize ſome one in the crowd, and appeared rather diſconcerted at obſerving the diſtance to which the populace were removed.

Tidd was brought up ſecond. He ran haſtily up the ladder. An unuſual fluſh overſpread his face. He bowed to the populace, after looking round, and familiarly nodded to ſome one he recognized at a window, with an air of cheerfulneſs. He alſo deſired that the cap might not be put over his eyes, but ſaid nothing: he nodded to ſeveral people in the windows; he likewiſe had an orange in his hand, which he continued to ſuck till the cap was drawn over his face.

Ings then came up: he was dreſſed in his butcher's jacket: on reaching the ſcaffold, he gave three cheers, and conducted himſelf with great hardihood; he turned round ſeveral times to the multitude, and ſmiled at them, and then ſung in a diſcordant voice—"Oh, give me death or liberty!" The executioner having tied the cap over his eyes, he exclaimed, "Let me ſee as long as I can; he followed this by ſaying to the crowd, "Here we go my lads—here's the laſt remains of James Ings!"

Thiſtlewood now ſaid to Tidd, "We ſhall ſoon know the laſt *Grand Secret.*"

Davidſon aſcended the ſcaffold with a firm ſtep, calm deportment, and undiſmayed countenance; he bowed to the crowd, but his conduct altogether was equally free from the appearance of terror, and the affectation of indifference; when he firſt came up he ſeemed engaged in prayer, and was immediately joined by the Rev. Mr. Cotton, whoſe attentions were altogether rejected by the others.

While the executioner was tying up Thiſtlewood he again ſpoke, and ſaid (addreſſing a perſon near him,) " I have but a few moments to live: I hope you will tell the world I died a ſincere friend to liberty."

Ings now addreſſed himſelf to a perſon in front of the ſcaffold, who was taking notes, and ſaid " I die an enemy to all tyrants. Recollect put that down!"

Brunt was the laſt that came out: he paſſed haſtily up the ſteps, aſſiſted by one of the officers and advanced with a laugh in his countenance; while the rope was being adjuſted, he looked towards St. Sepulchre's church, and perceiving ſome one with whom he had been acquainted, he nodded ſeveral times, and then made an inclination of the head towards the coffins, as if in deriſion of the awful diſplay; his conduct was marked by the ſame irrational levity to the laſt; when his neckerchief was taken off the ſtiffner fell out, and he kicked it away, ſaying, " I ſhan't want that any more."

Ings, who ſtill kept looking about with firmneſs, again ſpoke, and ſaid, " I am not afraid to go before God and man. I know there is a God, and hope he'll be mericiful." He had a blue cap on his head when he came up, which was immediately removed by the executioner, and its place ſupplied by a white one.

The executioner now proceeded to pull their caps over their eyes and adjuſt the ropes. When he came to Ings, the unhappy man ſaid, " Now, old Gentleman, finiſh me tidily. Tie the handkerchief tight over my eyes. Pull the rope tighter, it may ſlip."

Davidſon, who continued to pray with Mr. Cotton, firmly preſſed his hand.

The executioner then left the ſcaffold, and in a few ſeconds, at ſix minutes after eight, the fatal ſignal was given, and the drop inſtantly fell.---Their ſufferings were brief. Thiſtlewood never moved a limb, nor did he turn, but hung exactly as he he had previouſly ſtood. Ings was much convulſed for ſome ſeconds, but at the expiration of three minutes all earthly ſufferings ſeemed to be at an end.

Exactly half an hour after they had been turned off, the order was given to cut the bodies down. The executioner immediately aſcended the ſcaffold, and drew the legs of the ſufferers up and placed the dead men, who were ſtill ſuſpended, in a ſitting poſition, with their feet towards Ludgate-hill. This being done, the platform was again put up as before, and the culprits were brought ought. He proceeded to cut Thiſtlewood down; and, with the aid of an aſſiſtant, lifted the body into the firſt coffin, laying it on the back, and placing the head over the end of the coffin ſo as to bring the neck on the edge of the block. The rope was then drawn from the neck and the cap was removed from the face. The laſt convulſions of the traitor had thrown a purple hue over his countenance, which gave it a moſt ghaſtly and appalling appearance, but no violent detortion of feature had taken place. An axe was placed on the ſcaffold, but this was not uſed. When the rope had been removed, and the coat and waiſtcoat forced down, ſo as to leave the neck expoſed, a perſon wearing a black mask, which extended to his mouth, over which a coloured handkerchief was tied, and his hat was flouched down ſo as to conceal part of the mask, attired in a blue jacket and trowſers, mounted the ſcaffold with a ſmall knife in his hand, ſimilar to what is uſed by ſurgeons in amputations, and, advancing to the coffin proceeded to ſever the head from the body. When the crowd perceived the knife applied to the throat of Thiſtlewood, they raiſed a ſhout, in which exclamations of horror and of reproach were mingled. The tumult ſeemed to diſconcert the perſon in the mask for a moment, but upon the whole, he performed the operation with dexterity, and having handed the head to the aſſiſtant executioner who waited to receive it, he immediately retired, purſued by the hootings of the mob. The aſſiſtant executioner immediately exhibited the head from the ſide of the ſcaffold neareſt Newgate-ſtreet.---A perſon of the name of Slark attended on the ſcaffold, and dictated to the executioner what he was to ſay, and he exclaimed, with a loud voice, " This is the head of Arthur Thiſtlewood, a traitor!" A thrilling ſenſation was produced on the ſpectators by the diſplay of this ghaſtly object, and the hiſſes and hootings of a part of the mob were vehemently renewed.

The ſame ceremony was repeated in front of the ſcaffold, and on the ſide neareſt Ludgate-ſtreet. The head was then placed at the foot of the coffin, while the body, before lifted up to bring the neck on the block, was forced lower down, and, this done, the head was again taken out and put in its proper place, at the upper end of the coffin, which was left open.

The other traitors were decapitated in the ſame manner as Thiſtlewood, and the ſame proclamation was made on each of their heads being held up.

The coffins containing the remains of the ſufferers were left on the ſcaffold but for a few minutes after the ſentence of the law had been carried into effect. While there, they continued open. At nine o'clock they were conveyed into the priſon by the debtors' door, and the crowd began peaceably to ſeparate.

A channel was dug on Monday night alongſide of the ſubterraneous paſſage that leads to the cells, the coffins were filled up with quick lime, and being ſtrongly ſcrewed up, were placed in a ſtraight line with each other, and immediately ſtrewed over with earth, and finally covered with ſtone.

May 4.

We are deſired to ſtate that the decapitation of the traitors was not performed, as we ſuppoſed, by a ſurgeon, but by one of thoſe called Reſurrection-men, who received a fee of 20 guineas for doing it.

It is ſaid that another Special Commiſſion has been iſſued for the trial of the late inſurgents in Scotland, conſiſting of the heads of the four Courts—Lords Preſident Hope; the Lord Chief Juſtice Clerk Boyle; Lord Chief Baron Sir Samuel Shepherd; Lord Chief-Commiſſioner of the Jury Court Adam; with all the Lords of Juſticiary. The period of its ſetting is expected to be in June.

It is now ſaid, that the Queen of England will reſide for ſome time at Paris; and that the differences of the Royal Pair will be negotiated at Verſailles.

FROM SPAIN.

Attempts have been made to excite troubles in Catalonia; but the authorities are vigilant.

Lord Caſtlereagh's indiſpoſition ariſes from a ſevere attack of the gout in both of his legs.

The diſaffection at Paris and other places, ſince the paſſing of ſeveral new laws is ſaid to be but ill concealed. It is ſaid that the Duke d'Angouleme, on paſſing through one of the cities in the South of France, was publicly inſulted, notwithſtanding the preſence of the Military.

The Glaſgow Chronicle ſays trade is again reviving briskly in that quarter—and the new order of Nobility, *the Radicals*, almoſt extinct.

Information has been received of a manufactory of Pikes, &c. at a Smith's ſhop in an obſcure lane in the Borough of Southwark; but nothing has yet been diſcovered.

Charlotte-Town,

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1820.

European intelligence by the last Mail is not so late by one day, as we had previously received from Newfoundland.

The nose of a Bear was presented, a few days since, at the Secretary's Office to obtain the premium of Ten Shillings, when upon enquiry of Mr. Carmichael, how and where he was taken, evidence was adduced that a Highland woman, residing in one of the Western Settlements in this Island, being left with her family, by her husband, who had gone some distance from home, observed a Bear about her Premises, and watching his movements saw him go into an Out-house, where she heroically and with great presence of mind followed, and shut the door of the building and made him a prisoner until suitable assistance could be had to bring him to account for his temerity. This circumstance having occurred in the evening the Bear remained in that situation until the following morning, when he was shot by one of the neighbours.

Mr. DUNCAN M'KAY, of this town, a short time since being upon a fishing excursion in Richmond Bay, a fish was taken and upon its being opened by a lad for the purpose of bait, a gold seal was found in his maw,—the lad informed Mr. M'Kay of the circumstance who immediately recognized the seal, and upon examining his watch chain found it to be his own. The seal by some accident had been separated from the chain and had fallen overboard.

On Sunday last a Fire broke out in a Barn the property of WM. HASZARD, Esq. Bell Vue, which was entirely consumed with all its contents, and with great difficulty the Dwelling-House was saved.—It originated by the carelessness of a Servant going into it with a lighted pipe.

Arrived this day, H. M. S. Cyrene, Capt. Tozer, from a cruise.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
July 10th, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint GEO. SYDNEY SMITH, Esq. Private Secretary, vice Hector Harvest, Esq. resigned.

J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Col. Sec'y.*

Notice.

ALL Perſons having legal demand againſt the Eſtate of the late JAMES CURTIS, Eſq. of Cove-Head, deceaſed, are requeſted to render their Accounts duly atteſted within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

John M'Gregor,
Attorney for the Executrix.

Charlotte-Town, May 22d, 1820.

From a London Paper.

In the laſt volume of Dr. Franklin's ineſtimable Memoirs, juſt publiſhed, there is an excellent paper among the Miſcellanies, on "The Waſte of Life," which the Editor ſtates to have never yet appeared in Europe; we ſhall therefore tranſcribe it for the edification of our readers, for well does it deſerve to be read.

ON THE WASTE OF LIFE.

Amergus was a Gentleman of a good eſtate; he was bred to no buſineſs, and could not contrive how to waſte his hours agreeably; he had no reliſh for any of the proper works of life, nor any taſte for the improvements of the mind; he ſpent generally ten hours of the four-and-twenty in bed; he dozed away two or three more on his couch, and as many were diſſolved in good liquor every evening, if he met with company of his own humour. Five or ſix of the reſt, he ſauntered away with much indolence; the chief buſineſs of them was to contrive his meals, and to feed his fancy before hand with the promiſe of a dinner and ſupper; not that he was an abſolute glutton, or ſo entirely devoted to appetite, but chiefly becauſe he knew not how to employ his thoughts better, he let them rove about the ſuſtenance of his body. Thus he made a ſhift to wear off ten years ſince the paternal eſtate fell into his hands, and yet, according to the abuſe of words in our day, he was called *a man of virtue*, becauſe he was ſcarce ever known to be quite drunk, nor was he much inclined to irregularity. One evening, as he was muſing alone, his thoughts happened to take a moſt unuſual turn, for they caſt a glance backwards, and he began to reflect on his manner of life. He bethought himſelf what a number of living beings had been made a ſacrifice of to ſupport his carcaſe, and how much corn and wine had been mingled with theſe offerings. He had not quite loſt all the arithmetic that he had learned when he was a boy, and he ſet himſelf to compute what he had devoured ſince he came to the age of a man.

"About a dozen feathered creatures, ſmall and great, have one week with another," ſaid he "given up their lives to prolong mine, which in ten years amounts to at leaſt ſix thouſand."

"Fifty ſheep have been ſacrificed in a year, with half a hecatomb of black cattle, that I might have the choiceſt parts offered weekly upon my table. A thouſand beaſts out of the flock and the herd have been ſlain in ten years' time to feed me, beſides what the foreſt has ſupplied me with.—Many hundreds of fiſhes have in all their varieties been robbed of life for my repaſt, and of the ſmaller fry ſome thouſands.

"A meaſure of corn would hardly ſuffice me fine flour enough for a month's proviſion, and this ariſes to above ſix ſcore buſhels; and many hogſheads of wine and other liquors have paſſed this body of mine—this wretched ſtrainer of meat and drink.

"And what have I done all this time for God or Man? What a vaſt profuſion of good things upon an uſeleſs life, and a worthleſs liver!—There is not the meaneſt creature among all thoſe which I have devoured, but hath anſwered the end of its creation better than I. It was made to ſupport human nature, and it hath done ſo. Every crab and oyſter I have eat, and every grain of corn I have devoured, hath filled up its place in the rank of beings with more propriety and honor than I have done. Oh, ſhameful waſte of life and time!" In ſhort, he carried on his moral reflections with ſo juſt and ſevere a force of reaſon as conſtrained him to change his whole courſe of life; to break off his follies at once, and to apply himſelf to gain ſome uſeful knowledge, when he was more than thirty years of age. He lived many following years, with the character of a worthy man and an excellent chriſtian; he died with a peaceful conſcience, and the tears of his country were dropped upon his tomb. The world that knew the whole ſeries of his life were amazed at the mighty change. They beheld him as a wonder of reformation, while he himſelf confeſſed and adored the Divine Power and Mercy, which had transformed him from a brute to a man.

"But this was a ſingle inſtance, and we may almoſt venture to write *Miracle* upon it. Are there not numbers among our own gentry in this degenerate age, whoſe lives thus run to utter waſte, without the leaſt tendency to uſefulneſs."

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that he has received a

Consignment of GOODS,

by the Ship Active from London, consisting of—Groceries, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Linen, Woollens, & Haberdashery, &c. &c. the whole of which will be sold low for Cash or approved Bills.

HE also begs to inform those Persons who stand indebted to him, that being about to make new arrangements in his Business, he requests an early settlement of their Accounts, to save further trouble and expence.

N. Davies.

May 19

To be ſold,

BY Private Sale, that pleasant situated and highly cultivated FARM, comprising common Lots Nos. 12 & 13, within the Royalty of Charlotte-Town, together with the Stock of Cattle and Farming Utensils thereon. The terms of payment will be made easy. For particulars apply to J. L. Desbarres, Esq. Charlotte-Town, or to Mr. George Wescomb residing on the Premises.

June 24.

Notice.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late JOHN LEECH, of Mount Pleasant, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

George Wright,
William Douglass, } Executors.

Charlotte-Town, April 15, 1820.

Final Notice.

ALL those that may stand indebted to JOSEPH & THOMAS ROBINSON, by Bond, Note, or Book Account, or otherwise are requested to make immediate payment or they will be obliged to resort to legal measures.

June 5th, 1820.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation,

Requiring all Persons being in Office of Authority or Government at the decease of the late King, to proceed in the execution of their respective Offices.

WHEREAS by an Act made in the Sixth year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled an Act for the security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the succession to the Crown of Great-Britain, in the Protestant Line; it was enacted, that no Office, Place or Employment, Civil or Military, within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, or any of His Majesty's Plantations, should become void by reason of the demise of her said late Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, Kings or Queen's of this Realm, but that every Person or Persons in any of the Offices, Places and Employments aforesaid should continue in their respective Offices, Places and Employments for the space of Six Months, next after such death or demise unless sooner removed or discharged by the next Succession, to whom the Imperial Crown of this Realm was limited and appoint to go, remain and descend: And Whereas by an Act made in the fifty-seventh year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled an Act for the continuation of all and every person or persons in any, and every Office, Place or Employment Civil or Military, within the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark and Man, and also in all and every of his Majesty's Foreign Possessions, Colonies or Plantations, which he or she shall hold, possess, or exercise during the pleasure of the Crown at the time of the death or demise of his present Majesty, until removed or discharged therefrom by the succeeding King or Queen of this Realm: it was enacted that all and every person and persons, who upon the day of the demise of his said late Majesty should hold any Office, Civil or Military, under the Crown during pleasure, should under and by virtue of the said Act, and without any new or other Patent, Commission, Warrant, or Authority, continue, and be entitled in all respects, notwithstanding the demise of his said Majesty to hold and enjoy the same: But nevertheless the same should be held and enjoyed only during the pleasure of the King or Queen who should succeed to the Crown upon the demise of his said Majesty; and the right and title to hold and enjoy the same under the authority of the said Act, should be determinable in such and the like manner by the King or Queen, who upon the demise of his said late Majesty should succeed to the Crown, as the right or title to any Office, Place or Employment granted by such succeeding King or Queen, during pleasure, would by Law be determinable: I therefore with the advice of his Majesty's Council, declare his Royal will and pleasure to be, and do hereby direct and command, that all and every person and persons who at the time of the demise of his late Majesty, of glorious memory, duly and lawfully held, or were duly and lawfully possessed of or invested in any Office, Place or Employment, Civil or Military, within this Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, &c. do severally according to their Places, Offices or Charges proceed in the performance and execution of all duties belonging to their respective Offices, whilst they shall hold the same respectively during pleasure: And I do hereby require and command all his Majesty's Subjects to be aiding, helping and assisting at the Commandment of the said Officers and Ministers, in the performance and execution of their respective Offices and Employments, as they tender His most gracious pleasure, and will answer the contrary at their peril.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of this Island, at Charlotte-Town this Twenty-second day of April one thousand eight Hundred and and Twenty, and in the first year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, Colonial Sec'y.

God save the King.

J. & W. Pope,

HAVE on hand an excellent assortment of

Rope and Iron-Work,

suitable for Schooners from 40 to 100 tons burthen, which they offer cheap for cash. April 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
June 27th, 1820.

NOTICE TO RETAILERS.

NO Licence for Retailing will be granted to any Person (being a Resident in this Island) after the 24th of July ensuing.

J. E. Carmichael,
Colonial Sec'y.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE

VOL. III. SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1820. No. 3.

15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY;

BY HIS EXCELLENCY.

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by an Act of Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the twenty sixth year of the Reign of his late most gracious Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act "for quieting the minds of, and establish- "ing certain privileges to His Majesty's "Subjects professing the Popish Reli- "gion, now residing or who may here- "after reside on this Island." After reciting that His Majesty's Subjects professing the Popish Religion residing on this Island had on several occasions evinced their loyalty and affection to the King's most excellent Majesty: It was enacted that all Persons having or claiming any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments under Titles not theretofore litigated, though derived from any descent, devise, limitation or purchase should have, take, hold, and enjoy the same as any other of His Majesty's Subjects whatsovever had theretofore and then did. Provided that nothing in the said Act contained should extend, or be construed to extend to any Person or Persons except such as should within the space of Six Calender Months next after the passing of the said Act; or of the accruing of his, her, or their Title; being of the age of twenty-one years, or who, being under the age of twenty-one years, should within Six Months after he or she should attain the said age, or being of unsound mind, or in prison, or beyond the Seas, then within Six Months after disability removed, take and subscribe an Oath in the words following, viz.

I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fourth, and him will defend, to the utmost of my Power, against all conspiracies and attempts whatever, that shall be made against his Person, Crown, or Dignity; and I will do my utmost Endeavours to disclose and make known to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, all Treasons and Traitorous Conspiracies which may be formed against him or them: And I do faithfully promise to maintain, support and defend, to the utmost of my Power, the Succession of the Crown in His Majesty's Family, against any Person or Persons whatsoever; hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any Obedience or Allegiance unto the Person taking upon himself the Stile and Title of Prince of Wales, in the life time of his Father, and who since his Death, is said to have assumed the Stile and Title of King of Great-Britain, by the name of Charles the Third, and to any other Person claiming or pretending a Right to the Crown of these Realms. And I do swear, that I do reject and detest, as an unchristian and impious Position, that it is lawful to murder or destroy any Person or Persons whatsoever for or under pretence of their being Heretics, and also that unchristian and impious Principle, that no Faith is to be kept with Heretics. I further declare, that it is no article of my Faith, and that I do renounce, reject, abjure the Opinion, that Princes excommunicated by the Pope and Council, or by any Authority of the See of Rome, or by any Authority whatsoever, may be deposed or murdered by their Subjects, or any Person whatsoever. And I do declare, that I do not believe that the Pope of Rome, or any other foreign Prince, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath or ought to have, any temporal or civil Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority or Pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, within this Realm. And I do solemnly in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare, that I do make this Declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary Sense of the Words of this Oath, without any Evasion, Equivocation or Mental Reservation whatsoever, and without any Dispensation already granted by the Pope, or any other of the See of Rome, or any Person whatsoever, or without thinking that I am, or can be acquitted before God or Man, or absolved of this Declaration, or any part thereof, although the Pope or any other Persons or Authority whatsoever, shall dispence with or annul the same or declare that it was Null and Void."

And by the said Act it is declared that it shall be competent to any of His Majesty's Courts of Record, or to any Court of General Sessions of the Peace which then were or thereafter should be established in the said Island, to administer the said Oath, and they were thereby required to administer the same accordingly, and to keep a Register of the taking and subscribing of the same.

And Whereas I have been informed that the provisions of the said Act are not duly complied with, whereby many of His Majesty's Subjects in this Colony may sustain much injury.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation declaring the said Act to be in full force, of which all Persons concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Island, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. Carmichael, Colonial Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands dissolved.

I have thought fit to issue this Proclamation appointing Tuesday the Twenty-Fifth day of July next, for the convening of a new General Assembly, *for the Dispatch of Business*, of which all Persons concerned are hereby required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the Seal of this Island at Charlotte-Town, this Tenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the First year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Col. Sec'y.*

God save the King.

J. M'Gregor,

HAS received per the Brig George from Liverpool, a select assortment of British Goods, which he offers cheap for prompt payment: among which are,

Fine and coarse Cloths, Flannels,

Kerseymeres, Toilenetts, and Swansdowns,
Linens, Dowlas, Duck, Sheeting and Bed-ticking,
Drogheda, Brown Holland and boat-sail Cloth,
A large assortment of white and printed Glasgow Cottons,
Striped Shirting, Checks and Homespuns,
White and drab Jane, Corduroy,
Cambric, jacobett, book and figured muslins and lenos,
Black Cambric, Threads, tapes and bobbins,
Jackets, Waistcoats and Trowsers,
Men and boy's fine and coarse Hats, Ladies beaver Bonnets
Guernsey Frocks, Comforters, Men and women's Stockings
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, hair Combs,
Men and womens fine and coarse Shoes,
Wool and cotton cards,
Door, chest, and drawer locks, chest and butt hinges,
Table, pocket and draw-knives, Table and Tea Spoons,
Nails of different sizes, slide rules, cod-hooks,
Mill, pit, crosscut, and handsaw files,
American Scythes, Strickles and Sickles,
Round, square, flat, and sheet Iron, Crowley Steel, &c.

ALSO ON HAND,

Rum, Tea, and Sugar,

Tobacco, Spanish Indigo, mould and dipt Candles,
Mustard in bottles, &c. May 22.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
June 6th, 1820.

THE Mourning for His late Majesty King GEORGE the IIId, of blessed Memory, is to be discontinued on Sunday July 23d.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. Carmichael, Col. Sec'y

To Let,

SEVERAL Farms most eligibly situated on the East shore of Lot 55, King's County, having fronts on Boughton River, navigable for Ships of any size, with a good stream of Water admissable for large Boats intersecting the front Lands. These Farms are particularly desirable from the facility of shipping produce therefrom, Fisheries and proximity to Three-Rivers Harbour, from which it is only distant about 7 miles. The soil for Agricultural purposes is equal, if not superior, in quality to any on the Island, For particulars apply to Capt. Thomas Stewart, the Proprietor, Mr. Wm. Waller, Charlotte-Town, or Andrew M'Donald, Esquire, Three Rivers where plans may be seen.

June 15th, 1820.

To the Editor of the Prince Edward Island Gazette.

Mr. Editor,

The venerable Archdeacon Paley in his evidences of Chriſtianity obſerves, that there was a great ſimilarity between the conduct of the primitive Chriſtians, and that of the modern Methodiſts. There is alſo, Sir, a ſimilarity in the treatment which they have met with from the world. Like the primitive diſciples of our Lord, the Wesleyan Methodiſts have been expoſed to much reproach and perſecution.

Though their conſcientious and well known loyalty and attachment to the King and Conſtitution has been long witneſſed and applauded by his Majeſty's Government they have been repreſented as factious and ſeditious, by men who knew not whereof they affirmed. I have been led to make theſe remarks, becauſe a gentleman now in this town, and I believe, lately from England, has repreſented the Members of our Societies there, as being generally Radical Reformers. If by this he means, that they are diligently labouring to effect a radical reform in the *hearts* and *lives* of the wicked part of the nation, he tells the truth; but if he means, as I am reſpectably informed he does, that they belong to thoſe radical *political* reformers, who are diſturbing the country, he is propagating a vile ſlander, and unjuſtly defaming a reſpectable and numerous claſs of his Majeſty's Subjects. To thoſe who are acquainted with our principles, diſcipline and conduct, it would be unneceſſary to prove this; but as there are many, who may hear this gentleman's report, who are ignorant of our œconomy. I beg you to inſert the following extract from the Reſolutions entered into by the Committee for guarding our religious privileges, and which have been forwarded to all our ſocieties for their guidance and direction.

The Meeting was held at the City Road Chapel, in November laſt.

Reſolution 6th. That the Committee expreſs their ſtrong and decided diſapprobation of certain tumultuous aſſemblies, which have lately been witneſſed in ſeveral parts of the country, in which large maſſes of people have been irregularly collected (often under banners bearing the moſt ſhocking and impious expreſſions) conſiſting to a conſiderable extent of perſons, not reſident in the places where ſuch meetings have been held; and calculated, both from the infidel principles, the wild and deluſive political theories, and the violent and inflamatory declamations of many who have appeared as leaders on ſuch occaſions, not to afford the opportunity of public deliberation, nor to effect any one object of public utility, but to bring all government into contempt, and to introduce univerſal diſcontent, inſubordination and anarchy.

7th. That from ſuch public Meetings this Committee ſtrongly exhort the Members of the Methodiſt Societies, moſt conſcientiouſly to abſtain; a duty which they owe to God and to their country—to the Government from which we as a body we have received ſo many inſtances of protection—to the venerated memory or Mr. Weſley, their founder, who was always diſtinguiſhed for his loyalty—to the cauſe of religion in general, which cannot be more deeply wounded and diſgraced, than appearing to be in monſtrous and unnatural connection with plans of civil diſorganization; and to the principles and character of their own chriſtian community in particular, which has always, by its public acts and local influence, oppoſed itſelf to the ſpirit of political diſaffection and violence, and inculcated on its Members that they ſhould fear God and honor the King, and not meddle with men that are given to change.

9th. That this Committee alſo moſt earneſtly recommend to the Preachers, that any perſons connected with our body, who ſhall be found to perſiſt, after due admonition, in identifying themſelves with the factious and diſloyal, either in the public Meetings or private aſſociations deſcribed in the preceding Reſolutions, ſhould be forthwith expelled from the ſociety, according to our eſtabliſhed rules.

In the tenth Reſolution, the Committee acknowledge that they have received with great pleaſure, aſſurances of the *loyal ſpirit and peaceable demeanor* of our Societies.

The other Reſolutions are equally appropriate, and manifeſt a truly loyal and Chriſtian ſpirit, and my only reaſon for not ſending them all to you is, becauſe I am afraid of occupying too much of your Journal.

Thus, Sir, I flatter myſelf I have fully disproved the aſſertions of the individual I have alluded to, and cannot but hope he will be more careful what he ſays of the political principles of the Weſleyan Methodiſts for the time to come.

By inſerting the above you will oblige

Your obedient Servant,

R. Alder, Weſleyan Miſſionary.

LONDON,

May 15.

Meſſrs. Rundell and Bridges have contracted to make the alterations in the Imperial Crown, for £60,000! The Coronation Robe, as has been already ſtated, will coſt £36,000!

May 19.

Very recent accounts have been received from the Cape of Good Hope to-day, conveying the intelligence of the arrival there of the two firſt veſſels diſpatched by Government with emigrants, the Nautilus and Chapman.

Extract of a Letter dated Gibraltar, April 27.

"Tranquility now reigns in Spain, but I do not conceive Spaniſh affairs to be in a ſettled ſtate.—Suſpicion ſeems to lurk in the minds of the people, and intrigue is very active. Quiroga and Regio maintain their warlike attitude, and are determined to do ſo until the Cortes aſſemble; they are quite of accord with the people of Cadiz.

The reſignation of the Earl of Liverpool, at no diſtant period, was talked of yeſterday evening at the weſt end of the town. Lord Grenville was named as the ſucceſſor of his Lordſhip. The retirement of Mr. Vanſittart was alſo ſpoken of, and Mr. Huskinſon given to him for a ſucceſſor. We place no great faith in theſe rumours.

The Queen's Birth-day was obſerved on Wednesday at the different public offices, and other places under controul of the Executive, with the reſpect due to her Majeſty's ſtation.

The price of a Coronation Dreſs, for a Peer and Peereſs, is eſtimated at £1000.

Yeſterday Mr. Hunt was removed from the King's Bench Priſon, and carried forward on his way to Ilcheſter Gaol, under eſcort of a body of Horſe.

The Morning Chronicle ſays, "Sir Walter Scott travelled at the rate of 10 miles an hour, on his return from London to Scotland, to be in time to ſee his daughter married on the 30th of April, conſidering May an unlucky Month for marrying, the unfortunate Queen Mary having been married in May.

May 23.

On Monday the Grand Jury found a bill of Indictment for high treaſon againſt Edwards, the ſpy, and inſtigator of the Cato-ſtreet conſpiracy. Mrs. Thiſtlewood, Mrs. Brunt, Julian Thiſtlewood, the ſon, and other witneſſes, were examined in ſupport of the charge. Edwards has abſconded. It is reported alſo that Mr. Harmer, ſolicitor, is authoriſed by ſome individual to offer £100 reward for the apprehenſion of Edwards. Evidence from undoubted authority has, it is ſaid, been procured that all the pikes which were found in the premiſes of the Cato-ſtreet conſpirators were manufactnred by Edwards's order, and that for every one of them the manufacturer was paid by Edwards. The manufacturer himſelf has come forward to prove this fact.

The Gazette of Tueſday evening contains a Proclamation by His Majeſty, dated the 6th inſt. announcing his intention of celebrating the ſolemnity of the Coronation, on the firſt day of Auguſt next; and further notifying, that he has appointed a Commiſſion, under the Great Seal, authoriſing his Royal brothers, the Duke of Glouceſter, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Prince Leopold, the Lord Chancellor, the Miniſters of the Crown, and the Grand Officers of State, the Vice-Chancellor, the Maſter of the Rolls, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the Lord Juſtice Clerk, &c. or any five or more of them, to meet at the Painted Chamber in the Palace at Weſtminſter, on the 18th inſt. and from time to time to adjourn, as to them ſhall ſeem meet, for the purpoſe of hearing and determining ſuch *claims* as may be exhibited by any of his loving ſubjects, in regard to ſundry manors, lands, and hereditaments, to perform divers ſervices at the time of the Coronation.

The ſtate of Lord Caſtlereagh's health did not permit his Lordſhip to attend his Parliamentary duties; but his place was ably ſupplied by Mr. Canning.

— NOTE —
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June 2.

We publiſh a paragraph from an evening paper, with an account of the more recent motions and actions of the Queen. This is really a ſubject upon which we ſhould be glad to relieve ourſelves from the difficulty of ſpeaking: but as it is before us, we muſt ſay ſomething. Her Majeſty is ſaid to have written to the Duke of York, Lord Liverpool, and Lord Melville. What the ſubject of the letter to the firſt illuſtrious perſonage may be, we know not. Of the ſecond ſhe is ſaid to have enquired, what reſidence is provided for her? And of the laſt, to have demanded a yacht for her conveyance. It is no doubt ſingular that a Queen of England ſhould have to make theſe requeſts; but if ſhe has really made them, they will, we preſume, beſpeak compliance from thoſe to whom they are addreſſed. Let it be recollected that ſhe is coming to juſtice, not eluding it. She ſtands now Queen of England; ſhe has at leaſt a right, we ſhould apprehend, to *come* to the country in which ſhe indefeaſibly occupies ſo eminent a ſtation, with the attentions due to her rank, however ſhe may *leave* it. If this Lady's daughter, the *heir* to the Britiſh Throne, had been alive, would the mother then have had occaſion to write to England for a houſe to live in, and a ſhip to convey her to it? If ſhe is guilty of any crime, ſhe comes to her trial; receive her with the dignity becoming her ſtation: but perſonal *likes* and *dislikes* are not to deprive the Queen of England of her legal poſition in the ſtate; for this is matter of precedent.

Baltimore, June 28.

On Monday, 19th June, a duel was fought between Meſſrs. Stewart and Townſend S. Dade, both of King George County, Virginia, on the Maryland ſhore, immediately oppoſite their reſidence, at a ſhort diſtance, with muskets loaded with buck-ſhot. Mr. Dade was killed dead; Mr. Stewart ſo ſeverely wounded that he expired in a few hours. They were neighbours, near relations, and heretofore friends. The unfortunate difference which reſulted in ſo tragic an end, occurred about a mere trifle; and thus adds two more to the liſt of wretched victims, who have fallen a ſacrifice to falſe notions of honor and the horrid and gothic practice of duelling.

Troy, (N. Y.) June 21.

GREAT FIRE.

An awful calamity has fallen upon our city. The faireſt though not the largeſt portion of it is in ruins. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of yeſterday a fire was diſcovered burſting from a barn in the rear of Colonel Thomas Davis' houſe, and immediately became uncontrolable. The wind being from the ſouth the conflagration ſpread with frightful rapidity to the north. Our citizens, with the timely aid of ſome fire engines from Lafingburgh, Albany, Waterford and the United States Arſenal, and the citizens of thoſe places, made a great and ſucceſsful effort to ſtop it at Dr. Corning's ſtore. What was yeſterday the ſcene of our principal buſineſs, is to-day the ſeat of deſolation! The loſs is eſtimated to be from 700,000 to a million of dollars. Though conſiderable ſums were inſured on the property, a great portion of the inſurance ſtock is owned by the very men upon whom this calamity has fallen with its utmoſt unſuſtainable weight.

New-Hampshire, July 4:

The following is a liſt of the damage done in Canada, by a ſingle dog, who was mad.—The animals were bitten by him and deſtroyed by their owners. Thirty-eight cows, ſix hogs and one calf. At a moderate computation, theſe animals were worth upwards of 1000 dollars.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

The Britiſh brig of war Waſp, Capt. Carter, 20 days from Jamaica, and 4 from Havanna, anchored off Charleſton 17th ult. and landed 100,000 dls. ſpecie. She was to proceed for England on the 19th.

Boston, June 30.

From Spain.—The brig Eunice, has arrived at New-York, in a paſſage of 35 days from Gibraltar. The political affairs of Spain remained in a tranquil ſtate, and it was thought would continue ſo till the meeting of the Cortes in the beginning of July. That period was looked to with much intereſt and anxiety, as the commencement of a new ſyſtem of things, to the entire deſtruction of the old.

From the Spanish Maine.—Captain Vincent arrived at Charleſton in 30 days from Porto Bello, ſtates that the Patriots under Bolivar had been very ſucceſsful—every poſt between him and Caraccas was in his poſſeſſion, which has cut off all communication with the interior, and made buſineſs very dull. Little or no money in circulation: They were about eſtabliſhing a paper currency, not having wherewith to pay the troops.

Yellow Fever.—The weather has been very warm for the laſt three days, and ſome anxiety prevailing to day, on account of a death by yellow fever, on Staten Iſland—a man who had worked on board the brig Hope, from Havana.

A New-York paper informs, that the arrivals at Quebec the preſent ſeaſon, up to the 19th June, have been 291, bringing 2343 ſettlers.

Quebec, May 23.

We are ſorry to underſtand that the ſmall pox is making great ravages, both in this City and at Montreal; and we have every reaſon to apprehend that its poiſonous ſting is not excluſively limited to theſe two places in the Province. It is much to be lamented that our Legiſlature ſhould have thought it expedient not to renew the ſalutary proviſions, offered to the public by the Vaccine Board—whatever might have been the errors committed by that inſtitution, the public good reſulting from it ought to have overweighed every other conſideration.

A practical comment on the diſtribution of juſtice, and on the degrees of puniſhment awarded to crime in a neighbouring country, the boaſted land of liberty and equal rights.

"*Circuit Court.*—A Court of Oyer and Terminer was held at Flatbuſh on Monday laſt at which his honor Judge Yates preſided.—The following convictions took place:—

Abraham Briſtow, a *colored* man, convicted of *Burglary*, and ſentenced to the State priſon at hard labor *for life.*

Daniel Pettet, of Buſhwick, convicted of *manslaughter, for killing his wife,* and ſentenced to the State priſon at hard labor *for ten years.*—*L. I. Star.*

Kingston, (U. C.) June 16.

We underſtand that three hundred Royal Marines are expected from England this ſeaſon, to be ſtationed at the Naval Yard, on Point Frederick. On their arrival, the troops of the garriſon will be relieved from the performance of Dock-Yard duty, which more properly belongs to the Corps of Marines as a branch of the Naval ſervice.—Several Warrant Officers are alſo on the way out for the Lake Service.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1820.

The London dates by the laſt Mail from Halifax are to the 23d of May, received via New-Brunswick.

By the arrival of the Brig Union, Carder, at Bideford, Richmond Bay, London Papers have been received, to the 6th ult. It does not appear that any reſidence had been appointed for Her Majeſty by Government, as she was then reſiding at the Houſe of Alderman Wood.

The late diſturbances created by the Radicals in Scotland, it is ſtated, is almoſt totally allayed.

Seventy-eight Veſſels entered at Miramichie between the 19th May and 14th June, and forty cleared for different ports in Great-Britain between the 27th May and 15th ult. *F. Preſs.*

MARRIED.] On, Sunday laſt, by the Revd. Mr. M'Eachran, Mr. Donald M'Donald, to Miss Margaret M'Phee, both of this town.

Colonial Secretary's Office, July 6th, 1820.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has preſented the Revd. CORNELIUS GRIFFIN, to the Rectory of St. George's Pariſh, King's County.

J. E. Carmichael,
Colonial Sec'y.

Private Secretary's Office, July 7th, 1820.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the Reverend CORNELIUS GRIFFIN, (Rector of George-Town) to be Conſecrator of Globe and School Lands in the adjoining Pariſhes of St. Andrew, St. Patrick and East Pariſh, in King's County.

G. Sidney Smith,
Private Sec'y.

To be Sold by Auction,

On the 10th of October next, enſuing, (if not previouſly diſpoſed of privately)

Four Milch Cows,
Two pair of Oxen, and ſome Sheep,

the above are well worth the attention of new Settlers and the Butchers in the vicinity of Charlotte Town.

THOS. C. COMPTON,

St. Eleanors, June 19, 1820.

A few copies of the Laws of this Iſland, may be had by applying at this Office.

Transposition of Letters.

Potentates	Ten tea pots
Amendment	Ten mad men
Gallantries	All great fin
Encyclopedia	A nice cold pye
Breakfaſt	Fat bakers
Telegraphs	Great Helps
Aſtronomers	Moon Starers
Aſtronomers	No more Stars
Lawyers	*Sly Ware*
Penitentiary	Nay I repent it
Democratical	Comical Trade
Revolution	To love ruin
Sovereignty	'Ts ye Govern
Puniſhment	Nine Thumps
Old England	Golden Land
Orator Henry Hunt	No one truth Harry
John Gales Jones	See John, in gaol
William Cobbett	I'll beat his mob, wc
Radical Reformer	Rare mad frolic
Univerſal Suffrage	Gueſs a fearful ruin
Annual Parliament	I am an unreal plant

Council Office, May 10th, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lt. Governor has received a Dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department with the following enclosure.

J. E. CARMICHAEL, C. C.

At the Court at Carlton-House, the 12th February, 1820.

PRESENT—The KING'S most excellent MAJESTY, in Council.

WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased this day in Council, to declare his Royal Will and pleasure, that in the Prayer for the Royal Family, in the Morning and Evening Service, the words "*Their Royal Highnesses George Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and,*" be omitted.

That the same omission take place in that part of the Litany or General Supplication in which the same words recur.

That in the Title to the form of Prayer to be used on the day of His Majesty's Accession to the Crown, the words "*upon the twenty-fifth day of October,*" be struck out, and the words "*upon the twenty-ninth day of January,*" be inserted.

That in the Prayer found in this Service for the King and Royal Family, the words "*their Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and,*" be omitted.

To the end that the same form and order may be observed in His Majesty's several Provinces, Islands and Settlements in America and the West-Indies, and elsewhere within His Majesty's Foreign Dominions, It is hereby ordered in Council, that the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State do cause the necessary communications to be made to the Governors of His Majesty's said several Provinces, Islands, and Settlements respectively.

(Signed) JAMES BULLER.

TO LET

PART of a small House consisting of two or three Rooms, next door to the Chief Justices,—apply to

SIMON DODD.

Blanks for ſale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrates Summonses, Executions, Capias's, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpœnas; Leases, Bills of Lading, Officers half-pay Certificates, Widows Pension Certificates, &c.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
July 10th, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint GEO. SYDNEY SMITH, Esq. Private Secretary, vice Hector Harvest, Esq. resigned.

J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Col. Sec'y.*

Notice.

ALL Perſons having legal demand againſt the Eſtate of the late JAMES CURTIS, Eſq. of Gove-Head, deceaſed, are requeſted to render their Accounts duly atteſted within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

John M'Gregor,
Attorney for the Executrix.

Charlotte-Town, May 22d, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Perſons having any legal demands againſt the Eſtate of the late JOHN PLAW, Eſq. deceaſed, are requeſted to render the ſame to the Subſcriber duly atteſted within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

Joseph Ball,
Attorney for the Executrix.

Charlotte-Town, June 29, 1820.

SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED
By Request.
THE SUBSTANCE OF
A SERMON,
Delivered in the Weſleyan Methodiſt Chapel, in this Town, on the occaſion of the lamented death of his late Majeſty,
By ROBERT ALDER,
Weſleyan Miſſionary.

Subſcribers names will be taken at the Stores of Mr. P. Mabey, and Meſſrs. J. & W. Pope, Charlotte-Town, and by the Rev. G. Miller, Weſleyan Miſſionary, and Mr. J. Pope, Bedeque.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that he has received a

Conſignment of GOODS,

by the Ship Active from London, conſiſting of—Groceries, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Linen, Woollens, & Haberdaſhery, &c. &c. the whole of which will be ſold low for Caſh or approved Bills.

HE alſo begs to inform thoſe Perſons who ſtand indebted to him, that being about to make new arrangements in his Buſineſs, he requeſts an early ſettlement of their Accounts, to ſave further trouble and expence.

N. Davies.

May 19

To be ſold,

BY Private Sale, that pleaſant ſituated and highly cultivated FARM, comprising common Lots Nos. 12 & 13, within the Royalty of Charlotte-Town, together with the Stock of Cattle and Farming Utenſils thereon. The terms of payment will be made eaſy. For particulars apply to J. L. Desbarres, Esq. Charlotte-Town, or to Mr. George Weſtcomb reſiding on the Premiſes.

June 24.

Notice.

ALL perſons having any juſt demands againſt the Eſtate of the late JOHN LEECH, of Mount Pleaſant, deceaſed, are requeſted to render them duly atteſted within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof, and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

George Wright,
William Douglaſs, } Executors.

Charlotte-Town, April 15, 1820.

Final Notice.

ALL thoſe that may ſtand indebted to JOSEPH & THOMAS ROBINSON, by Bond, Note, or Book Account, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment or they will be obliged to reſort to legal meaſures.

June 5th, 1820.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majeſty's Iſland Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation,

Requiring all Perſons being in Office of Authority or Government at the deceaſe of the late King, to proceed in the execution of their reſpective Offices.

WHEREAS by an Act made in the Sixth year of the Reign of her late Majeſty Queen Anne, intituled an Act for the ſecurity of Her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the ſucceſſion to the Crown of Great-Britain, in the Proteſtant Line; it was enacted, that no Office Place or Employment, Civil or Military, within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Iſles of Jerſey, Guernſey, Alderney and Sark, or any of His Majeſty's Plantations, ſhould become void by reaſon of the demiſe of her ſaid late Majeſty, Her Heirs or Succeſſors, Kings or Queen's of this Realm, but that every Perſon or Perſons in any of the Offices, Places and Employments aforeſaid ſhould continue in their reſpective Offices, Places and Employments for the ſpace of Six Months, next after ſuch death or demiſe unleſs ſooner removed or diſcharged by the next Succeſſion, to whom the Imperial Crown of this Realm was limited and appoint to go, remain and deſcend: And Whereas by an Act made in the fifty-ſeventh year of the Reign of his late Majeſty King George the Third, intituled an Act for the continuation of all and every perſon or perſons in any, and every Office, Place or Employment Civil or Military, within the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Iſles of Jerſey, Guernſey, Alderney and Sark and Man, and alſo in all and every of his Majeſty's Foreign Poſſeſſions, Colonies or Plantations, which he or ſhe ſhall hold, poſſeſs, or exerciſe during the pleaſure of the Crown at the time of the death or demiſe of his preſent Majeſty, until removed or diſcharged therefrom by the ſucceeding King or Queen of this Realm: it was enacted that all and every perſon and perſons, who upon the day of the demiſe of his ſaid late Majeſty ſhould hold any Office, Civil or Military, under the Crown during pleaſure, ſhould under and by virtue of the ſaid Act, and without any new or other Patent, Commiſſion, Warrant, or Authority, continue and be entitled in all reſpects, notwithſtanding the demiſe of his ſaid Majeſty to hold and enjoy the ſame: But nevertheleſs the ſame ſhould be held and enjoyed only during the pleaſure of the King or Queen who ſhould ſucceed to the Crown upon the demiſe of his ſaid Majeſty; and the right and title to hold and enjoy the ſame under the authority of the ſaid Act, ſhould be determinable in ſuch and the like manner by the King or Queen, who upon the demiſe of his ſaid late Majeſty ſhould ſucceed to the Crown, as the right or title to any Office, Place or Employment granted by ſuch ſucceeding King or Queen, during pleaſure, would by Law be determinable: I therefore with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, declare his Royal will and pleaſure to be, and do hereby direct and command, that all and every perſon and perſons who at the time of the demiſe of his late Majeſty, of glorious memory, duly and lawfully held, or were duly and lawfully poſſeſſed of or inveſted in any Office, Place or Employment, Civil or Military, within this Iſland Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, &c. do ſeverally according to their Places, Offices or Charges proceed in the performance and execution of all duties belonging to their reſpective Offices, whilſt they ſhall hold the ſame reſpectively during pleaſure: And I do hereby require and command all his Majeſty's Subjects to be aiding, helping and aſſiſting at the Commandment of the ſaid Officers and Miniſters, in the performance and execution of their reſpective Offices and Places as they and every of them tender His utmoſt diſpleaſure, and will anſwer the contrary at their peril.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of this Iſland, at Charlotte-Town this Twenty-ſecond day of April one thouſand eight Hundred and and Twenty, and in the firſt year of his Majeſty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, Colonial Sec'y.

God ſave the King.

J. & W. Pope,

HAVE on hand an excellent aſſortment of

Rope and Iron-Work,

ſuitable for Schooners from 40 to 100 tons burthen, which they offer cheap for caſh. April 13.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
June 27th, 1820.

NOTICE TO RETAILERS.

NO Licence for Retailing will be granted to any Perſon (being a Reſident in this Iſland) after the 24th of July enſuing.

J. E. Carmichael,
Colonial Sec'y,

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. III. TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1820. No. 4.

15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation,

Requiring all Persons being in Office of Authority or Government at the decease of the late King, to proceed in the execution of their respective Offices.

WHEREAS by an Act made in the Sixth year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled an Act for the security of Her Majesty's Person and Government and of the succession to the Crown of Great-Britain, in the Protestant Line; it was enacted, that no Office, Place or Employment, Civil or Military, within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, or any of His Majesty's Plantations, should become void by reason of the demise of her said late Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, Kings or Queen's of this Realm, but that every Person or Persons in any of the Offices, Places and Employments aforesaid should continue in their respective Offices, Places and Employments for the space of Six Months, next after such death or demise unless sooner removed or discharged by the next Succession, to whom the Imperial Crown of this Realm was limited and appoint to go, remain and descend; And Whereas by an Act made in the fifty-seventh year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled an Act for the continuation of all and every person or persons in any, and every Office, Place or Employment Civil or Military, within the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark and Man, and also in all and every of his Majesty's Foreign Possessions, Colonies or Plantations, which he or she shall hold, possess, or exercise during the pleasure of the Crown at the time of the death or demise of his present Majesty, until removed or discharged therefrom by the succeeding King or Queen of this Realm: it was enacted that all and every person and persons, who upon the day of the demise of his said late Majesty should hold any Office, Civil or Military, under the Crown during pleasure, should under and by virtue of the said Act, and without any new or other Patent, Commission, Warrant, or Authority, continue and be entitled in all respects, notwithstanding the demise of his said Majesty to hold and enjoy the same: But nevertheless the same should be held and enjoyed only during the pleasure of the King or Queen who should succeed to the Crown upon the demise of his said Majesty; and the right and title to hold and enjoy the same under the authority of the said Act, should be determinable in such and the like manner by the King or Queen, who upon the demise of his said late Majesty should succeed to the Crown, as the right or title to any Office, Place or Employment granted by such succeeding King or Queen, during pleasure, would by Law be determinable: I therefore with the advice of his Majesty's Council, declare his Royal will and pleasure to be, and do hereby direct and command, that all and every person and persons who at the time of the demise of his late Majesty, of glorious memory, duly and lawfully held, or were duly and lawfully possessed of or invested in any Office, Place or Employment, Civil or Military, within this Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, &c. do severally according to their Places, Offices or Charges proceed in the performance and execution of all duties belonging to their respective Offices, whilst they shall hold the same respectively during pleasure: And I do hereby require and command all his Majesty's Subjects to be aiding, helping and assisting at the Commandment of the said Officers and Ministers, in the performance and execution of their respective Offices and Places as they and every of them tender His utmost displeasure, and will answer the contrary at their peril.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of this Island, at Charlotte-Town this Twenty-second day of April one thousand eight Hundred and and Twenty, and in the first year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, Colonial Sec'y.

God save the King.

J. M'Gregor,

HAS received per the Brig George from Liverpool, a select assortment of British Goods, which he offers cheap for prompt payment: among which are,

Fine and coarse Cloths, Flannels,

Kerseymeres, Toilenetts, and Swansdowns,
Linens, Dowlas, Duck, Sheeting and Bed-ticking,
Drugheda, Brown Holland and boat-sail Cloth,
A large assortment of white and printed Glasgow Cottons,
Striped Shirting, Checks and Homespuns,
White and drab Jane, Corduroy,
Cambric, jaconett, book and figured muslins and lenos,
Black Cambric, Threads, tapes and bobbins,
Jackets, Waistcoats and Trowsers,
Men and boy's fine and coarse Hats, Ladies beaver Bonnets
Guernsey Frocks, Comforters, Men and women's Stockings
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, hair Combs,
Men and womens fine and coarse Shoes,
Wool and cotton cards,
Door, chest, and drawer locks, chest and butt hinges,
Table, pocket and draw-knives, Table and tea Spoons,
Nails of different sizes, slide-rules, cod-hooks,
Mill, pit, crosscut, and handsaw files,
American Scythes, Strickles and Sickles,
Round, square, flat, and sheet Iron, Crowley Steel, &c

ALSO ON HAND,

Rum, Tea, and Sugar,

Tobacco, Spanish Indigo, mould and dipt Candles,
Mustard in bottles, &c. May 22.

To Let,

SEVERAL Farms most eligibly situated on the East shore of Lot 55, King's County, having fronts on Boughton River, navigable for Ships of any size, with a good stream of Water admissable for large Boats intersecting the front Lands. These Farms are particularly desirable from the facility of shipping produce therefrom, Fisheries and proximity to Three-Rivers Harbour, from which it is only distant about 7 miles. The soil for Agricultural purposes is equal, if not superior, in quality to any on the Island, For particulars apply to Capt. Thomas Stewart, the Proprietor, Mr. Wm. Waller, Charlotte-Town, or Andrew M'Donald, Esquire, Three Rivers where plans may be seen.

June 15th, 1820.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
July 10th, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint GEO. SYDNEY SMITH, Esq. Private Secretary, vice Hector Harvest, Esq. resigned.

J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Col. Sec'y.*

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demand against the Estate of the late JAMES CURTIS, Esq. of Cove-Head, deceased, are requested to render their Accounts duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

John M'Gregor,
Attorney for the Executrix.

Charlotte-Town, May 22d, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN PLAW, Esq. deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Joseph Ball,
Attorney for the Executrix.

Charlotte-Town, June 29, 1820.

TO LET

PART of a small House consisting of two or three Rooms, next door to the Chief Justices,—apply to

SIMON DODD.

A CARD.

WHEREAS the practice of aiding and assisting Persons in their endeavours to escape from the hands of justice, has been very much followed by various Persons in this Island: And being fully aware that the security and safety of His Majesty's Government and Subjects at all times depend on the cordial co-operation of all ranks of Society with the Civil power in the apprehension of Delinquents: The Inhabitants of Charlotte Town beg to express their thanks to Mr. PETER SMITH, for his activity and promptitude in the apprehension in a neighbouring Colony of a Person who stands charged with Felony, and who had found means to escape from this Island. July 31.

Council Office, May 10th, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lt. Governor has received a Dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department with the following enclosure.

J. E. CARMICHAEL, C. C.

At the Court at Carlton-House, the 12th February, 1820.

PRESENT—The KING'S most excellent MAJESTY, in Council.

WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased this day in Council, to declare his Royal Will and pleasure, that in the Prayer for the Royal Family, in the Morning and Evening Service, the words "*Their Royal Highnesses George Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and,*" be omitted.

That the same omission take place in that part of the Litany or General Supplication in which the same words recur.

That in the Title to the form of Prayer to be used on the day of His Majesty's Accession to the Crown, the words "*upon the twenty-fifth day of October,*" be struck out, and the words "*upon the twenty-ninth day of January,*" be inserted.

That in the Prayer found in this Service for the King and Royal Family, the words "*their Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and,*" be omitted.

To the end that the same form and order may be observed in His Majesty's several Provinces, Islands and Settlements in America and the West-Indies, and elsewhere within His Majesty's Foreign Dominions, It is hereby ordered in Council, that the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State do cause the necessary communications to be made to the Governors of His Majesty's said several Provinces, Islands, and Settlements respectively.

(Signed) JAMES BULLER.

A few copies of the Laws of this Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

Charlotte-Town,
TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1820.

Tuesday last the 25th inst. being the day appointed by His Excelleney the Lieut. Governor, to open the Session of the General Assembly of this Island, and the Members of the different Branches of the Legislature, having attended in their different apartments, His Excellency proceeded to the Council Chamber. At two o'clock, (the Lower House having previously appointed Doctor *Angus M'Aulay*, to be their Speaker) the House was summoned by the Usher of the Black Rod, to attend His Excellency, who was pleased to open the Session by delivering the following Speech:

"*Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"UPON Constitutional principles I have felt it my duty thus early to convene you, thereby offering this new General Assembly an opportunity of addressing His Majesty on his Accession, and of expressing the sentiments natural on such an occasion.

"The proceedings in Great-Britain against the disturbers of the public tranquility, having terminated in the well merited punishment of the guilty, and that in exact due proportion to their delinquency, cannot but afford satisfaction to every loyal Subject of the British Crown, as it may now reasonably be hoped that leaders of sedition and partakers of conspiracy will no longer be found, to dare to propagate that political fanaticism, which has been so productive of mischievous effects.

"Adverting to the happy situation of this Colony, and feeling as I do the most lively interest in its welfare, it cannot but afford me great gratification the being enabled to enumerate several circumstances, which under the blessing of Divine Providence, are likely to continue to promote the public prosperity.

"An increase of population has been attended with a more than proportionate increase and improvement in Agriculture.

"The calling upon the holders of Town Lands to fulfil the terms of their tenure, (a measure which will be steadily pursued) has already produced an increase of Building, attended with very beneficial effects.

"Standard Weights and Measures having been procured at a very considerable expence, the existing Statute on that head may now be considered as in full force and actively operating at length to public good.

"The requisite steps are now taking for carrying into effect the establishing a Meridian Line, under the Statute so long since passed for that purpose, the intended salutary consequences of which measure cannot fail to produce advantage to landed property, by identifying it and thereby rendering it secure to the possessor.

"A commencement is about to take place without delay of a system of necessary Education on the National plan, highly conducive to the interests of the rising generation, and which will be supported on my part in every reasonable degree that the pecuniary means at my disposal may be considered equal to.

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"I have directed that every information you can desire may be furnished you relative to the Public Accounts. The economy with which the slender Revenue of the Colony has been administered, enables me to state that a considerable sum is now under actual appropriation for the use of the Public Roads. That expenditure has actually commenced and will be liberally continued this year as far as can be spared from the other branches of the public service.

"*Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"I am not aware that any Legislative matters of moment press for immediate attention, and as a long attendance at this season may be productive of inconvenience, should that be the case, a representation to that effect, would assuredly meet with due regard, but in so saying, I am desirous to be understood, that the long or short duration of the present Session may be very much regulated by your own wish.

C. D. SMITH,
July 25th, 1820. Lt. Govr."

[The Address of His Majesty's Council in answer to His Excellency's Speech.]

"*To His Excellency* CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH, *Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.*

"The humble Address of His Majesty's Council,

"May it please your Excellency,

"WE His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Members of His Majesty's Council, in General Assembly convened, beg leave to return our thanks to your Excellency for your Speech on the opening the Session.

"The opportunity your Excellency has afforded us of evincing our attachment to His Majesty, by thus early calling the General Assembly of this Island, meets with our most cordial approbation, and our first care will be to prepare a most dutiful and loyal Address to His Majesty upon his happy Accession to the Throne of his illustrious Ancestors.

"We feel great satisfaction that the leaders of a most desperate Conspiracy in Great-Britain have met that fate they so justly merited, and we trust that should any of the associates of those deluded men still remain, the remembrance of their fate will deter them and and all others from any attempts to pervert or overthrow our most glorious Constitution, a Constitution which is the admiration and envy of surrounding nations.

"We participate with your Excellency in the growing prosperity of the Island and in the increase of its population, and we view with the most heartfelt satisfaction the improved state of its Agriculture.

"The measure pursued by your Excellency, in calling on the holders of Town Lands, to fulfil the terms of their Tenure, has occasioned an increase of Building much greater than could have been anticipated.

"The arrival of the Standard Weights and Measures, and the enforcing the Statute on that head, has been, and will be attended with very beneficial effects.

"The establishing of a Meridian Line under the Statute for that purpose is a measure which has been long wanted and highly necessary.

"The establishing of a system of Education, on the National plan, is an undertaking which we highly approve and duly appreciate, and the pecuniary aid offered by your Excellency, will, we trust, with the assistance of individuals, be equal to the support of the Institution. We shall feel great pleasure in co-operating with your Excellency and the House of Assembly, in expediting the Public Business so as to terminate the same as speedily as possible.

"And we beg leave to add the further assurance that our utmost exertions shall not be wanting to give Ease, Energy, and Dignity, to your Excellency's Administration.

"THOMAS TREMLETT,
President.

"Council Chamber, July 26th 1820."

[To which his Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply.]

"*Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,*

"I HAVE to thank you for the satisfactory Address just presented, and to convey to you (as far as words can do it,) my intire confidence in your loyalty, integrity, and judgment, tending as they so frequently and constantly have done to the due support of His Majesty's Government.

"C. DOUGLASS SMITH,
Lt. Govr.

"July 28th, 1820."

[The Address of the House of Assembly in answer to His Excellency's Speech.]

"*To His Excellency* CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH, *Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.*

"The Address of the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, in General Assembly convened,

"May it please your Excellency,

"WE His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Representatives of Prince Edward Island, in General Assembly convened, beg leave to thank your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of this Session.

"We coincide with your Excellency in opinion of the expediency of early convening us to Address his Majesty King George the Fourth upon his accession to the Throne of his Ancestors, and to express our sentiments on the occasion.

"In common with every other class of His Majesty's liege Subjects, we trust the merited punishment inflicted on the late disturbers in Great-Britain, of the public tranquility, will suppress the career of those misguided people, who are evidently the dupes to designing men, and a prey to faction, and that it will also prevent their mad attempts to subvert a Constitution, duly administered, the most perfect and glorious.

"We warmly participate in the interest which your Excellency is pleased to express towards the welfare of this Colony, and we have just cause to be grateful to Providence for the many blessings bestowed on it by nature.

"We hope that the increased population will improve its Agriculture and Commerce, and we view with pleasure the increase of Building in Charlotte-Town, as the natural consequence thereof.

"The Standard Weights and Measures procured as your Excellency justly observes, at a very considerable expence, it is to be hoped, will operate to the public good.

"We are extremely happy to learn that the requisite steps are about to take place for establishing a Meridian Line under an Act so long since passed, and have no doubt, it will be attended with very salutary consequences.

"We feel ourselves highly interested in any measure that has for its object the education of Youth, so essential to the interest of Society and the happiness of the rising generation, only lamenting that the benefits arising from the National system will extend to so very few in this Colony.

"We thank your Excellency for ordering the Public Accounts to be laid before us, with the requisite information, and are highly gratified to learn that no inconsiderable part of the Revenue has been appropriated to its original purpose, which the state of the Roads and Bridges have so long demanded.

"We shall be happy to have the Session terminated as soon as public Business will admit, and shall do our best endeavours to get through the most urgent part of our duty without any unnecessary delay."

[To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply.]

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"IT is very gratifying to me to be enabled to express my satisfaction at receiving your present Address; for admiring (as I most sincerely do,) the Constitution *in all its parts*, I cannot but be aware of the mutual importance, and salutary effects of regular Parliamentary intercourse between the Branches of the Legislature, which in my own person I shall ever encourage, and I fail not to embrace the present opportunity of declaring my Constitutional respect for your Honorable House.

"C. DOUGLASS SMITH,
"July 28th, 1820." Lt. Govr.

For the P. Ed. Isld. Gazette.

Mr. Editor,

It too frequently happens in a small community that *little* matters are pursued with vigilance, and *great* ones regarded with apathy; in this Island it is almost impossible to draw public attention effectually to an object of moment, and the public suffers severely by its negligence.

It is now upwards of twelve years since an attempt was made to establish the internal administration of justice in each County Constitutionally by Assizes and Sessions; much opposition then took place: it was said in Charlotte-Town that the Country Justices were immature in their judgment; it was said in the country that it would be the forerunner of a tax, and the affair died away. Entertaining a hope, though a very slight one, that recent occurrences may arouse the public mind from its lassitude, I beg leave to revive the subject.

Subordination, which is the great support of society, is much cherished by municipal establishments, if I may so call them, in the remote Counties; they produce classification, they incite emulation, they convey to the meaneft conception domestic experience of that wise mechanism so ingeniously and paternally formed and displayed in every part of the British Constitution; the morals of the people are now intimately reviewed by such establishments—virtue is elevated in vew—vice exposed, liberality promoted; party petulance, and fraud, are extinguished; the stamina of the county is formed; the constitutional fountains are opened, and justice rears its head, not as a formidable tyrant, but a beloved minister, the influence of its example pervading from the Court House to the Cottage.

Every measure which draws the Farmer from his *Agriculture*, or the *Father* from his *family* should be discouraged as far as the general interest of the community may admit: This Island measuring it marginally, is upwards of 120 miles long, and contains nearly 20,000 Inhabitants. Government divided it into three Counties, fixty years ago; in each of those Counties there are several persons of considerable ability and property, good harbors, and a degree of trade and commerce each day increasing; yet those Counties are as yet but nominal districts, destitute of any public establishment, structure or officer, characterizing a County. If I reside at the East Point or North Cape, and that the debit side of my account with my neighbor amounts to more than £5. I must *send* (and indeed, generally speaking, *come*) to Charlotte-Town, before I can compel him to pay me. If I am poor it would be madness in me to attempt to defend an *Appeal* in Charlotte-Town, because my gain would be a certain loss: very nearly the same rule holds good as to summary actions: I am led into dissipation in Charlotte-Town, and I return home with an aching head, an empty pocket, and a half starved horse.

Let us look at the *Aula Regia* of this Island, as far as relates to common law jurisdiction. Eighten days in each year are appointed for the trial of all causes above £10; the same 18 days, with 6 days more, are appointed for the trial of all Jury causes under £10; and six days more (that is to say 30 days altogether) constitute the time allowed for disposing of all law business in this Island, for one year: We see the Chief Justice, so far, the Representative of our Lord the King, now trying a murder, then an appeal from an eighteen-penny summons, now the right to a Township, or a ship, now a slap in the face; now engaged with a mandamus, now reading the Lumber Act; now partitioning a proprietor's estate; now choosing a constable; now establishing a licence duty; now appointing a fence-viewer; process servers galloping in all directions, Justices of Peace hearing summonses, and Attornies shoving their Clients into the street by dozens, for want of house room.

The subject is too long for one Letter, yet I should willingly at the present period draw the attention of the public to the disregard paid to locality or county lines by the Magistrates in issuing Summonses, and the alarming consequences which have already ensued; look for instance at the prosecution of Collings against M'Cann last Term.

Let us not wait for the effect of an Impost Act passed a year and a half ago, and the Royal approbation not yet granted to it; let the Justices remember their *Oath*, and hold their Sessions *as that Oath requires* them, thereby divesting the Supreme Court of all that local business which does not properly belong to it; and let the Legislature turn its early attention to the establishment of inferior Courts in Counties or Districts, thus extinguishing the perpetual squibbling of Summonses, which harrasses and disgraces the country: Let us not look up the idea of a Court in a Court-House; the Court House is but a very inferior object of [illegible] purpose at present. As to *expence*, the thought does not bear a question: It would save each of the remote Counties £800 yearly.

The learned Blackstone says that in the days of Alfred the Great, justice was "dispensed to every part of the nation "by distinct yet communicating ducts and channels," and Sir Edward Coke, speaking of a local Court, says it was derived out of the County Court "for "the ease of the people, that they might "have justice done to them at their own "doors, without any charge or loss of "time."

Your's &c.
July 27th, 1820. VERITAS.

Blanks for sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentice, Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrates Summonsess Executions, Capias's, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpœnas; Leases, Bills of Lading, Officers half-pay Certificates, Widows Pension Certificates, &c.

A VOICE FROM THE GRAVE.

When Dr. Donne, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's took poſſeſſion of the firſt living he ever had, he walked into the church-yard, where the ſexton was digging a grave, and throwing up a ſkull, the Doctor took it up to contemplate thereon, and found a ſmall ſprig or headleſs nail, ſticking in the temple, which he drew out ſecretly and wrapped it up in the corner of his handkerchief. He then demanded of the grave-digger, whether he knew whoſe ſkull that was: he ſaid he did very well, declaring it was a man's who kept a brandy ſhop: an honeſt drunken fellow, who, one night, having taken two quarts of that comfortable creature, was found dead in his bed next morning. 'Had he a wife?'—'Yes.'—'What character does ſhe bear?' 'A very good one; only the neighbours reflect on her becauſe ſhe married the day after her husband was buried.' This was enough for the Doctor, who, under the pretence of viſiting his pariſhoners, called on her: he asked her ſeveral queſtions, among others, what ſickneſs her husband died of. She giving him the ſame account, he ſuddenly opened the handkerchief, and cried in an authoritative voice—'Woman, do you know this nail?' She was ſtruck with horror at the unexpected demand, and inſtantly owned the fact.

EARTHQUAKE AT CORK.

Between the hours of two and three o'clock on Tueſday morning, a ſhock of an earthquake was ſenſibly felt at Cove, Ahada, Middleton, and the neighbourhood of the harbor's mouth. We have had a minute detail of the circumſtances attending it at Cove, from a Gentleman of the higheſt reſpectability reſiding in that quarter. At about half paſt two o'clock a noiſe was heard, like the rumbling of a heavy carriage, accompanying which was a very ſenſible ſhaking of the houſe, bed, and furniture, which laſted about eight or ten ſeconds: during the time of its continuance, ſome of the ſervants of the houſe ſtate, that they with difficulty preſerved themſelves from being ſhook out of bed—in particular, a nurſe, whoſe attention to an infant rendered her moſt liable to ſuch an accident. Immediately after the ſhock, water daſhed againſt the bed-room windows in ſuch quantity as to convey the notion that it was thrown at the glaſs out of veſſels. To ſome perſons, the noiſe which accompanied the ſhock reſembled the report of a great gun.

At Haulbowline Iſland the ſenſation was very terrific. The watch-houſe there is built with immenſe maſſes of limeſtone, many of them weighing ſome hundreds; theſe appeared to the perſons in the houſe to ſhake in ſuch a manner as to create fears of their tumbling down, and made them run into the open air, and fall proſtrate. At Ahada, oppoſite Cove, the noiſe heard was ſuch as reſembled the firing of canon, and many there but for the early hour were inclined to think it proceeded from the morning gun in the harbor.

A BIRD TRIAL.

A man by the name of Bird, who was committed to York Caſtle to take his trial at the Aſſize for ſeditious words, often mentioned, that if the judge and jury ſhould be of his ſort, he would be ſure to be acquitted. The keeper ſent for the ſummoning officer, who informed the priſoner that he could procure all of the ſame ſort; but as to the judge, he muſt take his chance. It happened that Judge Rook come down to try the priſoner, and the following Jury were choſen for Mr. Bird.

Thomas Eagle.	William Larke
Edward Hawke	Henry Snipe
Samnel Peacock	George Parrot
Richard Crow	John Sparrow
Stephen Partridge	John Raven
Joſeph Pheaſant	Stephen Duck.

The priſoner objected to Stephen Duck: they choſe in his room Robert Woodcock, after which they found Mr. Bird—Guilty. *London Paper.*

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.

An inſtance of this occurs in an old Highlander of the Royal Artillery now in the citadel of Plymouth, who was born on the 14th Auguſt, 1719, and who if he lives to the ſame period of Auguſt next, will conſequently be 101 years of age. He is a penſioner in the garriſon at Plymouth at 2s. per day, and his rent free. He has a ſickly, infirm wife, who has been painfully afflicted for three years paſt, to whom he is very attentive and kind. He was at the battle of Culloden in 1745, walks perfectly upright and ſtrong, and has all his faculties clear and good, except one eye, which he loſt at the battle of Brandywine, in the firſt American war. He is much remarked for his cleanlineſs, and he regularly attends the Diſſenting Meeting at Plymouth every Sunday.—Among other circumſtances of his life, he is proud of relating, that he fired a gun on the days on which George II, George III, and George IV, were proclaimed Kings of England; and particularly on this laſt occaſion, when the commanding Officer of the Garriſon, out of reſpect to his age, and long ſervices, delighted him by deſiring him to fire the firſt gun. The Duke of Wellington, on his late viſit to Plymouth noticed him much, entered into converſation with him, asked ſeveral queſtions, and preſented him with a one pound note. He is, as may be ſuppoſed, an object of intereſting curioſity to the Inhabitants of Plymouth and its neighbourhood; and on taking leave of his viſitors, generally requeſts the favour of being permitted to kiſs the hand of the ladies, which he does in the moſt handſome ſoldier like manner.

Iron Boat.—A paſſage boat, of malleable iron, now plies on the Fourth and Clyde Canal, in Scotland. It is called the Vulcan, and ſucceeds to admiation. The lenth is ſixty-three feet; beam thirteen feet; depth, five feet; draught of water, when launched, twenty-two inches abaft, and 19 inches forward—when fitted with cabins, &c. thirty-ſeven and twenty-five inches—when laden with two hundred paſſengers and their baggages, under forty-eight inches on an even keel. The weight of iron employed was twelve tons 11 3-4 cwt. which is leſs than a wooden veſſel of the ſame dimenſions. The iron is of the kind called ſcrap.

Private Secretary's Office,
July 31ſt 1820.

THE following Liſt contains the names of all thoſe Perſons who have taken out a Licence to Retail Spirits, &c. for the preſent Year—of which Juſtices of the Peace and perſons concerned are deſired to take notice.

Charlotte-Town, Queen's County.

TAVERNS.

Colin M'Laughlin,
Simon Dodd, Ship Inn,
Mrs. M'Phie,
Mrs. Campbell,
Dennis Reddin,
James Coles, Light-Horſe.
Thomas Sims,
Mrs. Jones, Croſs-Keys,
Thomas Jones, Commercial Inn,
John Howell, Wellington Hotel,
George Bynon, Wind-Mill Tavern,
Joſeph Pippey, New-Inn,
Henry May Williams,
James Connelly, Iriſh Tavern.

Stores in Charlotte-Town.

Robert Drew,
James Rielly,
Henderſon & Gohegan,
Joſeph Higgins,
Ewen Cameron,
David M'Gill,
Nathan Davis,
Ralph Thompſon,

Queen's County.

James Mudge, Lot 48.
Donald Stewart, Croſs Roads Lot 48.
Nicholas Jenkins, Lot 49.
Robert Sample, Tea-Hill, Lot 49.
Mrs. Mary Weldon, Char.-Town Roy.
Wm. Scott, Store Inn, do.
Peter Ferguſon, St. Peter's Rd. Lot 34
James Ferguſon, St. Peter's Road,
George Cole, Ruſtico Road Lot 24,
Alfred Fitner, St. Peter's Rd. Lot 34
Conrad Vickerſon, 6 Mile H. St. P. R.
John Collings, Windſor Farm Lot 37.
William Crabb, Prince Town Road.
John Dixon, do. do.
Samuel E. Dawſon, Tryon Rd. Lot 31
John Hughes, Cove-Head Road.
Thos. Gardner, Ferryman, Hunter R.

Prince County.

George Bearſteau, Prince-Town.
James Trueguard,
John Smith, Margate,
Richard Lea, Tryon,
Benjamin & Terence Webſter, Tryon.

G. SIDNEY SMITH,
Private Secretary.

Final Notice.

ALL thoſe that may ſtand indebted to JOSEPH & THOMAS ROBINSON, by Bond, Note, or Book Account, or otherwise are requested to make immediate payment or they will be obliged to reſort to legal meaſures.

June 5th, 1820.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. III. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1820. No. 5.

15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL. [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.

Private Secretary's Office,
August 15th, 1820.

THE following List contains the names of all those Persons who have taken out a Licence to Retail Spirits, &c. for the present Year---of which Justices of the Peace and persons concerned are desired to take notice.

Charlotte-Town, Queen's County.

TAVERNS,

Colin M'Laughlin,
Simon Dodd, Ship Inn,
Mrs. M'Phie,
Mrs. Campbell,
Dennis Reddin,
James Coles, Light-Horse.
Thomas Sims,
Mrs. Jones, Cross-Keys,
Thomas Jones, Commercial Inn,
John Howell, Wellington Hotel,
George Bynon, Wind-Mill Tavern,
Joseph Pippey, New-Inn,
Henry May Williams,
James Connelly, Irish Tavern.
Hector M'Lean,

Stores in Charlotte-Town.

Robert Drew,
James Rielly,
Henderson & Gohegan,
Joseph Higgins,
Ewen Cameron,
David M'Gill,
Nathan Davis,
Ralph Thompson,
Thomas Murphy,

Queen's County.

James Mudge, Lot 48.
Donald Stewart, Cross Roads Lot 48.
Nicholas Jenkins, Lot 49.
Robert Sample, Tea-Hill, Lot 49.
Mrs. Mary Weldon, Char.-Town Roy.
Wm. Scott, Store Inn, do.
Peter Ferguson, St. Peter's Rd. Lot 34
James Ferguson, St. Peter's Road,
George Cole, Rustico Road Lot 24,
Alfred Fisher, St. Peter's Rd. Lot 24.
Conrad Vickerson, 5 Mile H. St. P. R.
John Collings, Windsor Farm Lot 37.
William Crabb, Prince Town Road.
John Dixon, do. do.
Samuel E. Dawson, Tryon Rd. Lot 31
John Hughes, Cove-Head Road.
Thos. Gardner, Ferryman, Hunter R.
Thomas Mellish, Springfield, Lot 49,
Wm. Brinkworth, Cove-Head Mill.
Joseph Vezey, Cross Roads, Lot 49.
Thos. Hickey, St. Peter's Road, Lot 36.

Prince County.

George Bearsteau, Prince-Town.
James Trueguard,
John Smith, Margate,
Richard Lea, Tryon,
Benjamin & Terence Webster, Tryon.

G. *SIDNEY SMITH,*
Private Secretary.

A few copies of the Laws of this Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

J. M'Gregor,

HAS received per the Brig George from Liverpool, a select assortment of British Goods, which he offers cheap for prompt payment: among which are,

Fine and coarse Cloths, Flannels,

Kerseymeres, Toilenetts, and Swansdowns,
Linens, Dowlas, Duck, Sheeting and Bed-ticking,
Drogheda, Brown Holland and boat-sail Cloth,
A large assortment of white and printed Glasgow Cottons,
Striped Shirting, Checks and Homespuns,
White and drab Jane, Corduroy,
Cambric, jaconett, book and figured muslins and lenos,
Black Cambric, Threads, tapes and bobbins,
Jackets, Waistcoats and Trowsers,
Men and boy's fine and coarse Hats, Ladies beaver Bonnets
Guernsey Frocks, Comforters, Men and women's Stockings
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, hair Combs,
Men and womens fine and coarse Shoes,
Wool and cotton cards,
Door, chest, and drawer locks, chest and butt hinges,
Table, pocket and draw-knives, Table and tea Spoons,
Nails of different sizes, slide-rules, cod-hooks,
Mill, pit, crosscut, and handsaw files,
American Scythes, Strickles and Sickles,
Round, square, flat, and sheet Iron, Crowley Steel, &c

ALSO ON HAND,

Rum, Tea, and Sugar,

Tobacco, Spanish Indigo, mould and dipt Candles,
Mustard in bottles, &c. May 22.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN PLAW, Esq. deceased, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber duly attested within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Joseph Ball,
Attorney for the Executrix.

Charlotte-Town, June 29, 1820.

To be Sold by Auction,

On the 10th of October next, ensuing, (if not previously disposed of privately)

Four Milch Cows,
Two pair of Oxen, and some Sheep,

the above are well worth the attention of new Settlers and the Butchers in the vicinity of Charlotte-Town.

THOS. C. COMPTON,

St. Eleanors, June 19, 1820.

Notice.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late JOHN LEECH, of Mount Pleasant, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested

George Wright,
William Douglass } Executors.

Charlotte-Town, April 15, 1820.

Final Notice.

ALL those that may stand indebted to JOSEPH & THOMAS ROBINSON, by Bond, Note, or Book Account, or otherwise are requested to make immediate payment or they will be obliged to resort to legal measures.

June 5th, 1820.

TO LET

PART of a small House consisting of two or three Rooms, next door to the Chief Justices,—apply to

SIMON DODD.

Blanks for sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentice, Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrates Summonsess Executions, Capias's, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpœnas; Leases, Bills of Lading, Officers half-pay Certificates, Widows Pension Certificates, &c.

JOHN JURY,

Clock & Watch-Maker, Working Jeweller, &c. &c. &c.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support he has experienced since he came to this Island. He has been deprived of his Licence for Retailing Liquors, but he intends still to keep a House of PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT for Man and Horse, which he flatters himself will give satisfaction.

He has just Imported, and offers for sale cheap for Cash, an excellent assortment of

Glassware, Cockeryware,
JEWELLERY, HARDWARE, &c.

Best Jamaica Spirits 7s. 6d. per gal.
Best Rum, for 5s. per gallon,
Best Souchong Tea, 5s. 9d. per lb.
Best brown Sugar, 7½d lb.
Molasses, 3s. 4d. per gallon,
Good Leaf Tobacco, 1s. lb.
Leaf Tobacco, 10d. per lb.
Negro-head Tobacco, 2s. per lb.
Mens Shirts, 7s. Red Flannel, 2s. 9d. yd.
Cord for Trowsers, 3s. 6d. per yd.
Good white Cotton, 2s. 3d. yd.
Powder and Shot, Sparrow-bills,
Locks and Hinges, Screws of all sizes,
Knives and Forks, Nails of all sizes,
Jack and pen Knives, Hammers,
Brads of different sizes,
Wool and Cotton Cards, Curry Combs,
Chissels and Gouges, Hand-saws,
Bed Screws, Grid-irons,
Hand and whip saw Files,
Shoemaker's Pincers, do. Thread,
Mounting for Drawers, Gimblets,
Coffin Furniture, Lath Nails, Skaits,
Watering Pots, Cod Lines and Hooks,
Trout hooks, Shoemaker's Knives,
Slate Pencils, Sail Twine, &c.
Silver Tea-Spoons, plated Buttons,
Scissars, Combs of different kinds,
Thread and Twist, Paper Pins, Needles,
Writing Paper, and Books of difft. sorts,
Rice, Raisins, Starch, best Indigo,
Window Glass, Putty, Linseed Oil,
White, black and yellow Paint, &c.
Common size, and Octave Flutes, Fifes,
Watch Chains, Seals, and Keys,
and many other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Clocks and Watches repaired on the most reasonable terms.

Watch Glass put in for 10d.
August 3d, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demand against the Estate of the late JAMES CURTIS, Esq. of Cove-Head, deceased, are requested to render their Accounts duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

John M'Gregor,
Attorney for the Executrix.

Charlotte-Town, May 22d, 1820.

LONDON,

June 20.

The ſecond Negociation between His Majeſty's Miniſters and the Adviſers of the Queen, which commenced on the 9th of June, terminated on the 20th, and Parliament was that day informed that all atempts to effect an amicable arrangement with her Majeſty had completely failed. The Correſpondence, and Protocols of Conferences which had taken place were laid before Parliament, ordered to be printed, and the King's Meſſage which accompanied the *Green Bag*, to be taken into conſideration on the 22d.

The accounts from France preſent a gloomy picture of the political ſtate of that Country. In Paris a rebellious ſpirit prevailed to an alarming degree. The Chamber of Deputies had been informed by the Keeper of the Seals, the "Rebellion was organized—it had its ſignals—its Paſſwords—its Manœuvres—That the cries of the mob were 'Down with the Royaliſts'—'The Emigrants'—Dragoons'—and 'Long live our Brethren of Manchester.'

We have very little doubt but that another Revolution will, 'ere long, take place in that ill-fated Country. Notwithſtanding the able manner in which Louis XVIII. has adminiſtered the Government, and the generous, forgiving diſpoſition he has manifeſted towards thoſe Perſons who had ſhewn themſelves the friends and Partiſans of Bonaparte, yet are we ſatisfied, that the diſlike of the People to the BOURBONS is ſo great, that they will not ſubmit to their Sovereign rule much longer.

The Paris papers of Sunday, which arrived yeſterday, afford additional melancholy proofs that the riotous diſpoſition of the populace had not yet yeilded to the exertions of the civil and military powers. The ſtate of that capital, indeed, is ſuch, that a great many Foreigners are preparing to leave it.

Mr. Grattan's ſon is expected to ſucceed his lamented father as one of the Repreſentatives for the City of Dublin.

The Morning Chronicle ſays—"The Queen demands, as a preliminary to all negociation, that her name ſhall be reſtored to the Liturgy."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 19.

THE QUEEN.

Lord Caſtlereagh appeared at the bar of the Houſe with a bundle of papers in his hand, which he ſaid he was ordered to preſent to the Houſe by order of his Majeſty.

Having brought them up, the titles were read by the Clerk at the Table.—They conſiſted of copies of documents relating to the negociation between her Majeſty and his Majeſty's Miniſters. Among others was a letter from Mr. Brougham, ſtating that he had received the commands of her Majeſty to propoſe that two perſons ſhould be appointed on her behalf, and two perſons on behalf of his Majeſty, to whom the ſubject in queſtion might be referred, for the purpoſe of coming to ſuch arrangement as might be thought expedient and proper; this was followed by four protocols of conferences which had taken place at the Foreign Office, and elſewhere with a view to bringing the matter in queſtion to an amicable adjuſtment.

Lord Caſtlereagh, on the titles of the papers being read, roſe and ſtated, that he felt it his duty to inform the Houſe, on the part of His Majeſty's Miniſters, that every endeavour had been made by them to relieve Parliament from the painful neceſſity of entering into the preſent delicate ſubject.—He ſhould now lay upon the table the papers containing the communications that had taken place as his Majeſty had authoriſed thoſe proceedings to be laid before the Houſe. He had to regret that theſe communications had not led to any ſatisfactory arrangement, and feeling the importance of the queſtion, as it affected the Illuſtrious Perſons in queſtion, and the nation at large, he could not propoſe any further poſtponement of a deliberation on this topic, without communicating to this Houſe, in an authentic ſhape, the efforts that have been made to relieve Parliament from the painful neceſſity of entering into the matter. In this ſtate of things, he begged to inform the Houſe, that the papers in queſtion were in the progreſs of being printed, and would be ready for delivery to the Members at a very early hour to-morrow. He felt it his duty to propoſe the adjournment of the Order of the day on his Majeſty's Meſſage to Wedneſday next, in order that Parliament might have fully before them all the proceedings that had taken place, and in order that, under all the difficulties of this caſe they might be accurately informed of all that had occurred, during the negociation. He concluded by moving, that the papers do now lie upon the table. He ſaid, he ſhould afterwards move, that the Order of the Day for reſuming the adjourned debate be read, for the purppſe of poſtponing it until the day he had mentioned.

On the queſtion being put,

Mr. Brougham begged to expreſs to the Houſe the view which he had taken of this unfortunate ſubject. He aſſured the Houſe the noble Lord who had juſt ſat down could not feel greater pain than he did, that the attempt which had been made to adjuſt the unhappy differences exiſting between the Illuſtrious Parties had failed. He muſt at the ſame time expreſs his concurrence in the Noble Lord's opinion, that it was adviſeable to poſtpone the further debate until the day he had ſuggeſted. In conſidering the papers which had been laid upon the table of the Houſe, he felt convinced that the Houſe would not award blame to her Majeſty nor to her legal adviſers, for their conduct during the negociation which had now unfortunately terminated. Whether they would caſt blame upon another quarter—[the Hon. and Learned Gentleman here ſpoke in ſo low a tone of voice that it was impoſſible to hear in the gallery his exact expreſſion, or enough to infer with accuracy what quarter he meant.]—It was impoſſible; barely impoſſible, that among the many other peculiarities in this diſtreſſing caſe, the Houſe might ultimately think the blame lay in another quarter. He ſhould at preſent forbear from making any other obſervations touching this very painful ſubject.

The papers were then ordered to lie on the table.

Lord Caſtlereagh then moved, "That the papers be printed."—Ordered.

His Lordſhip next moved the poſtponement of the debate on his Majeſty's Meſſage to Wedneſday next, which was poſtponed accordingly.

The apprehenſions which we expreſsed on Saturday reſpecting the unfavourable reſult of the negociations between the Miniſters of the Crown and the offi. cial adviſers of the Queen, have unfortunately been realiſed. The Earl of Liverpool yeſterday evening in the Houſe of Lords, and Lord Caſtlereagh in the Houſe of Commons, informed the Houſe reſpectively, that the diſcuſſions on the unhappy differences in the Royal Family, had totally failed, and that no alternative now remained but to purſue the courſe previously ſuggeſted. Copies of the letters and communications, and protocols of the five conferences which took place on this painful ſubject, were laid on the tables of both Houſes, and for the purpoſe of giving the Members time to examine theſe papers, the meeting of the Committee appointed by the Houſe of Lords has been poſtponed until Friday next, and the order for reſuming the adjourned debate on the King's Meſſage in the Houſe of Commons until Wedneſday. This proceeding implies a ſuppoſition on the part of the Miniſters, that the contents of theſe papers might by poſſibility, exerciſe an influence on the further proceedings of both Houſes.

In the Houſe of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer developed his budget for the year. It is we lament to ſay, a moſt diſheartening picture of the finances of the country. There is an exceſs in the ſupplies for the preſent year over thoſe of the laſt year, and there is a diminution in the ways and means of more than a million, independent of courſe of the loans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor,

As ſeveral of your country Subſcribers are Members of our Society, by inſerting the following Miſſionary intelligence, you will gratify them, and confer an additional favor on your obedient Servant,

R. ALDER,
Weſleyan Miſſionary.

Anniversary Meetting of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

The religious ſervices connected with this anniverſary commenced on Thurſday evening, April 27, when the Rev. W. Ward, Baptiſt Miſſionary of Serampore, preached a moſt excellent and important ſermon before the Society, in the New Chapel, City-Road, on the neceſſity

of Divine influence to give ſucceſs to the efforts of Miſſionaries for the converſion of the heathen, and the obligation of Chriſtians to offer conſtant and earneſt prayer for the gift of the Holy Spirit. The Rev. Adam Clarke, L.L.D. preached at Queen-ſtreet, on Friday forenoon; and the Rev. Jabez Bunting, M. A. at Hinde-ſtreet Chapel in the evening, Sermons were alſo preached in all the chapels in the two London Circuits, on the following Sunday, and collections were then made, as well as at the ſermons before the Society, in behalf of the fund. The Anual Meeting of the Society was held at the City-Road Chapel, on Monday, May 1, at eleven in the forenoon. The chapel was crowded to exceſs. Great numbers of our friends from different parts of the country attended, ſome of whom took a part in the proceedings of the day. Joſeph Butterworth, Eſq. M. P. was called to the chair, and the different reſolutions were propoſed and ſeconded by Sir Richard Otley, Richard Rothwell, Eſq. Alderman and Sheriff of London.* Dr. Adam Clarke; Rev. Mr. James, of Birmingham; Richard Phillips, Eſq. of Melkſham; Rev. George Burder, Secretary to the London Miſſionary Society; James Wood, Eſq. of Mancheſter; the Rev. Mr. Dyer, Secretary to the Baptiſt Miſſionary Society; Rev. Robert Smith, of Briſtol; Benjamin Sadler, Eſq. of Leeds; Rev. Richard Watſon; Rev. Richard Reece, of Leeds; Rev. W. M. Harvard, late Miſſionary at Ceylon; Rev. Joſeph Benſon, and Thomas Allan, Eſq. An unuſual intereſt was felt during the proceedings of the day, and notwithſtanding the crowded ſtate of the chapel, the meeting remained almoſt undiminiſhed to the laſt. For want of an earlier attendance we fear many of our excellent friends were diſappointed in gaining admittance. The collections at the different ſervices amounted to £950, a conſiderable increaſe upon the collections at the preceding anniverſary.

* Sir Richard Otley, has ſince ſailed for Ceylon, in the Eaſt-Indies, to fill a high Judicial ſituation in that Colony; and Mr. Rothwell, it is well known is conſidered as the *Miniſterial* Sheriff of London, for he has proved, by his oppoſition to his Colleague, who is a Reformer, that he is a decided friend to the preſent Miniſtry; are theſe proofs of the Weſleyan Methodiſts being Radicals?

For the P. Ed. Isld. Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

Sir,—The ſilence of the perſon referred to, by your Revd. Correſpondent, in your Gazette of the 22d ult. as having lately arrived here from England, is rather unaccountable.

It muſt Sir, either be conſtrued into a tacit acknowledgment, that he really uttered the illiberal ſentiments againſt that zealous ſect of Chriſtians, with which he is charged; or from *ignorance* in the *compoſition* of his *vernacular tongue*, or a *complete imbecility of intellect*: atqui hic eſt, aut nusquam, quod querimus. It is moſt unqueſtionably a debt, which he owes to the public, to himſelf, manfully to come forward and ſupport his allegations, if not, to confeſs his *guilt*, and *apoiogize* for his *conduct*. Should he chooſe ſtill to remain *incog.* to the public, I truſt, that your Revd. Friend will at once diſcloſe his name and profeſſion, leſt *Fallimur et quondam non dignum tradimus.*

Truſting Sir, that you will have the goodneſs to give this publicity in your next Gazette,

I am, Sir, your obedient ſervant,

A CALM OBSERVER.

Charlotte-Town,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1820.

We deem it our duty to ſtate to the Public, that the reaſon why Mr. Alder's Sermon is not yet published, is, our having been diſappointed of Paper, which we expected from Halifax. We ſhall do all in our power to obtain it as ſpeedily as poſſible, and in the mean time, the Subſcribers may reſt aſſured, that there will be no unneceſſary delay either on the part of the author or our own.

The Houſe of Aſſembly of this Colony, lately convened, having addreſſed His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, to be releaſed from further attendance of "public duty, at this ſeaſon of the year," His Excellency proceeded to the Council Chamber, on Thurſday laſt, and having commanded their attendance, by the Uſher of the Black Rod, and the Houſe having accordingly attended, his Excellency was pleaſed to give his aſſent to the following Bills:

A Bill intituled "An Act for more effectually ſecuring "the Titles of Purchaſers and Incumbrancers of Real "Eſtates againſt claims of Dower,"

A Bill intituled "An Act to continue an Act to enable "Creditors more eaſily to recover their Debts from Co-"Partners and Joint Debtors."

A Bill intituled "An Act to regulate the meaſure of "Ton Timber, Boards and all other kinds of Lumber, "and to repeal two certain Acts, made and paſſed in the "14th and 57th years of his late Majeſty's Reign, and alſo "for declaring what ſhall be deemed Merchantable, and "for appointing Officers to ſurvey the ſame."

After which His Excellency delivered the following Speech:

"*Mr. Preſident, and Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,*

"HAVING convened you for the purpoſe mentioned at the opening of the Seſſion, which has been duly regarded on your parts, and having been given to underſtand, that no further public Buſineſs requires attention, I feel diſpoſed, to relieve you, from the inconvenience of further application to the affairs of the Colony, at a diſtance from the homes and the avocations of ſeveral of you. But I cannot allow the General Aſſembly to ſeparate, without expreſſing my grateful ſentiments to you Gentlemen Members of His Majeſty's Council, for your conſtant œconomical care of the Public Revenue, and for the aſſiſtance I have ever received from you in your Executive capacity, on that important point, well acquainted as I muſt be, with your integrity and ſound judgment, on ſuch matters, I muſt not withhold from you, this my moſt public teſtimony to that effect, aſcribing to your aſſiſtance, the actual ſtate of the pecuniary affairs of the Colony, which may well challenge ſcrutiny, and need not ſhrink from remark.

"I am happy to have had in my power to concur with both Houſes, on the Bills which have been preſented, but it is impoſſible for me to paſs unnoticed ſome of the proceedings of the Lower Houſe, which have formally come to my knowledge, through the Copies of their Journals, which have been communicated. From them it appears, that certain Reſolutions, reflecting upon me, have been adopted, and an Addreſs to His Majeſty framed and founded on them, which is to be tranſmitted through his Excellency the Governor in Chief, a meaſure equally extraordinary and unneceſſary, in as much, as I ſhould myſelf, if I had been applied to, readily co-operated in any ſuch meaſure, that would have attracted His Majeſty's attention to my conduct, whoſe faithful Servant I am.

"The Addreſs in queſtion would thus have reached the Throne, unqueſtionably much ſooner, and let me add, with more certainty, as it remains to be ſeen, what conduct His Lordſhip may feel it conſiſtent with his duty to adopt, on ſo delicate a point as the interpoſing in the political concerns of a diſtant Colony.

"Under any circumſtances my hearty and earneſt deſire to promote the public welfare will continue undiminiſhed, feeling as I truſt I ever ſhall, ſuperior to all party politics, and neceſſarily regarding with both regret and wonder, thoſe who allow themſelves to be hurried away by them.

"C. DOUGLASS SMITH,
"Lt. Govr.

"August 10th, 1820."

The Preſident of His Majeſty's Council, by His Excellency's command, then prorogued the General Aſſembly to the 4th September next

DIED.] On 6th inſt. at the Eaſt River, Mr. WILLIAM STEWART,—his death was occaſioned by falling from a horſe.

EDUCATION.

THE Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, are informed that a CENTRAL NATIONAL SCHOOL will be opened in Charlotte-Town, (from which it is hoped many others will emanate to various parts of this Island,) as ſpeedily as poſſible, under the Patronage of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, the Truſtees of Kent College, the Society for Promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, and the Society for the propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign parts.

The School will be conducted under the gratuitous ſuperintendence of the Reverend CORNELIUS GRIFFIN, *by Mr.* JAMES BREADING.

The Plan of Education will embrace all the Mechanical advantages to be derived from the Madras and Lancaſterian ſyſtems, and will be open for the admiſſion of Children at any age; no Perſon being excluded on account of their Religious tenets. All Perſons who will comply with the following terms, may participate in the advantages reſulting from a ſyſtem, which it is well known, will ſpeedily and radically inſtruct in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the Engliſh Grammar.

TERMS - Ten Shillings, per Quarter, to be paid each Quarter in advance.

N. B. Parents, &c. intending to ſend Children to the above Inſtitution are requeſted to notify the ſame to the Revd. Cornelius Griffin, at Charlotte-Town, on or before the 1ſt September next, on application to whom information may be obtained as to the number, and what Books will be ſupplied gratis, by the Society for Promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, and what Books, &c are to be provided at the expence of the Parents, &c.

Cornelius Griffin,
Secretary to the Truſtees of Kent College, and to the Society for Promoting Chriſtian Knowledge.
Auguſt 8th, 1820.

The Subſcriber,

HAS juſt Arrived, and for ſale at his Store, cheap for cash,
Beſt Superfine Blue, Black, and broad Cloths,
Second do. coarſe Duffels, Scotch Druggets,
Gentlemens Stockings of all ſorts,
Socks of all kinds, Night-caps,
Gentlemens ready made Drawers,
Waiſtcoats of different kinks,
alſo, on hand, a large aſſortment of
Muslins and Calicoes,
Nails of all kinds,
Beſt JAMAICA SPIRITS,
Sugars, Teas, &c.
and many other articles too numerous to mention.

David M'Gill.

Auguſt 14th, 1820.

RURAL ECONOMY.

ON MAKING BUTTER.

A method of making butter, which is not liable to become rancid is said to be now successfully practised in England. The day before churning *scald* the cream in a clean iron kettle, over a clear fire. Let the milk be made just to boil, then take it off, and strain it, by which operation that part of the milk, which it seems occasions rancidity, is separated from the rest. Put the vessel into which the milk is strained in a tub of spring or well water, in the cellar, and let it stand till next morning, when it is to be churned.*

The advantages of this method are stated to be the following. The churning is performed in less than a quarter of the time that is requisite in the common way; the butter will be hard, with a peculiar additional sweetness, not liable to become rancid; time is saved in working out the butter-milk, and the butter will be equally good when made in the hottest weather. In the Edinburgh Encyclopedia it is also said that about a fixth more of butter will be obtained in this way than in the usual manner. The directions in that work, however, are that the milk should be gradually heated so as to be about two hours before it is brought nearly to the boiling point, and that as soon as the bubbles begin to rise it is to be taken off, set away to cool, as before mentioned and that in about 24 hours the cream will have risen to the top, when it may be taken off and used for many purposes without churning, or it may be converted into butter with less than ten minutes labor.

As the present is the season for making butter, it is advisable that trials be fairly made of these modes, and also to ascertain, with precision, whether more butter is to be obtained by either, than when made in the common way. In scalding the milk care should be taken that it does not get smoked, as this will injure the taste of the butter.

For the purpose of making accurate experiments, let three equal quantities of milk be taken from the *same* cows, (say the milk of *three* successive mornings) make the butter from each separately, and then the quantity and quality of each can be duly ascertained. I would also advise that trials be made of Dr. Anderson's method of curing butter. Those who have tried it have uniformly pronounced its great superiority over the common method of salting butter; the method of Dr. A. has been frequently published, and most of those concerned in dairies pay no regard to it. The method is here repeated: Take of good fine salt two fourths, one fourth of saltpetre, and one of brown sugar, mix these ingredients carefully together, and apply one ounce of the mixture to every pound of fresh butter—Lay the butter down for a month before it is used, by which time it acquires a fine rich marrowy taste, much superior to common butter, and will keep sweet for years.

The milk of some cows affords more butter, and some, again, butter of better quality, than the milk of others. The quantity and quality of the butter afforded from the milk of each is readily ascertained by keeping the milk, and making the butter of each cow separate by itself: the latter half of the milking of every cow affords much the most cream and the best butter.—*Plough Boy.*

* We have known this process used with great success in America, more than 40 years ago: The butter thus made is far superior in flavor, and will retain its sweetness much longer.

A Rare instance of Good Fortune.—The principal incident in Coleman's Comedy of *the Heir at Law*, was fully realised in this neighbourhood lately. A farmer who resided a few miles hence, died in very indigent circumstances, leaving a son and daughter wholly unprovided for; the latter was compelled to go to service, and the former was about to do the same. Searching one day among some papers, which had been sent to his father, with the effects of a deceased uncle, who died at sea, he discovered a Lottery Ticket, and upon enquiry, found that it had actually been drawn a capital prize of £10,000! In high glee with his good fortune, he has taken a large farm, stocked it well, and has given a handsome portion with his sister, who has married a young man to whom she has long been attached.

POOR OLD AFRICAN.

The Baltimore Morning Chronicle mentions the poverty and sufferings of an aged patriarch of the blacks now living in that city. He is upwards of 120 years of age---has served many masters faithfully, and is now tottering on the verge of the grave, without a home or friend, save those whom charity calls thither---for he has seen generations pass away like the leaves of autumn. He was twenty years old when torn from Africa---was taken to Guadaloupe, where he lived 20 years---at the capture of that place by the British he was taken---was at the capture of Quebec---afterwards sold several times, and at length was brought to Baltimore, where he served one master 21 years, and the last for the space of sixty years. Mild, patient and uncomplaining in his poverty, he laments but one thing, that he is unable to pursue the Word of Divine Life. But his faith in the Saviour is full, and he cheerfully waits the hour of his departure hence.

ADDRESS TO FRUGALITY.

By Robert Burns.

O Frugality! thou mother of ten thousand blessings; thou cook of fat beef and dainty greens! thou manufacturer of warm Shetland hose, and comfortable surtouts! thou old housewife, darning thy decayed stockings with ancient spectacles on thy aged nose! lead me, hand me in they clutching palsied fist, up those heights and through those thickets, hitherto inaccessible, and impervious, to my anxious, weary feet: not those Parnassian crags, bleak and barren, where the hungry worshipers of fame are, breathless, clammering, hanging between Heaven and Earth; but those glittering cliffs of Potosi where the all-sufficient, all-powerful deity, Wealth, holds his immediate court of joys and pleasures; hot walls of profusion, produce those blissful fruits of luxury, exotic in this world, and natives of Paradise! Thou wretched sybil, my sage conductress, usher me into the refulgent, adored presence! That power, splendid and potent as he now is, was once the puling nursling of thy faithful care and tender arms! Call me thy son, thy cousin, thy kinsman, or a favorite, and adjure the God by the scenes of his infant years, no longer to repulse me as a stranger, or an alien, but to favor me with his peculiar countenance and protection! He daily bestows his greatest kindness on the undeserving and the worthless; assure him, that I bring ample documents of meritorious demerits! —Pledge yourself for me, that, for the glorious cause of Lucre, I will do any thing, be any thing, but the horseleech of private oppression or the vulture of public robbery!

Louis XIV. was told that Lord Stair was one of the best bred men in Europe. "I shall put him to the test," said the King; and asked Lord Stair to take an airing with him, as soon as the door of the coach was opened, he bid him pass and go in; the other bowed and obeyed. The King said, "The world is in the right in the character it gives; another person would have troubled me with ceremony.

MUTABILITY

Is the badge of infirmity. It is seldom, that a man continues to wish and deign the same thing two days together. Now he is for marrying; and by and by a mistress is prefered before a wife. Now he is ambitious and aspiring; presently the meanest servant is not more humble than he. This hour he squanders his money away; the next he turns miser. Sometimes he is frugal and serious; at other times profuse, airy and gay.

Sidney Godolphin, [illegible] was about commencing his career in the world, one Ford gave him the following excellent admonition:—"Obtain some general principles of every science; he who can talk on only on one subject, or act only in one department, is seldom wanted, and perhaps never wished for; while the man of general knowledge, can often benefit, and often please."

REMARKABLE INSCRIPTION,

On the south wall of the parish Church at Streatham—

"Elizabeth wife of Major-General Hamilton, who was married near forty-seven years, and never did one thing to disoblige her husband. She died in 1746."

A *Doctor* lately advertised, that he should be happy of an *opportunity* to attend the public in general, and his friends in *particular*.

Missing numbe

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. III. SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1820. No. 6.

[5s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY]

By Authority.

PUBLIC NOTICE. Whereas two Acts made and passed in 14th and 57th years of the Reign of his late Majesty George 3d, for regulating the measure of Ton Timber, &c. and for appointing Officers to survey the same, have been repealed and a new Act passed for the same purposes. These are to call on all Persons bearing appointments as Surveyors of Timber, under the above recited Acts to take notice that from and after the date hereof the said appointments are null and void.

All Persons desirous of obtaining appointments under the existing Act, will receive the same upon application at this Office, and producing Certificates of their being qualified.

J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Colonial Sec'y.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
August 11th, 1820.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
August 23d, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Gover has been pleased to nominate *Charles Wright*, Esq. Surveyor General, *William Townshend*, Esq. Royal Navy, and *George Sydney Smith*, Esq. Lieut. Royal Navy, to be Commissioners for carrying into effect the Statute for establishing a Meridional Line. Commission bearing date 17th August, 1820.

J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Colonial Sec'y.

Notice.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late JOHN LEECH, of Mount Pleasant, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

George Wright,
William Douglass, } Executors.

Charlotte-Town, April 15, 1820.

Final Notice.

ALL those that may stand indebted to JOSEPH & THOMAS ROBINSON, by Bond, Note, or Book Account, or otherwise are requested to make immediate payment or they will be obliged to resort to legal measures.

June 5th, 1820.

To be Sold by Auction,

On the 10th of October next, ensuing, (if not previously disposed of privately)

Four Milch Cows,
Two pair of Oxen, and some Sheep,

the above are well worth the attention of new Settlers and the Butchers in the vicinity of Charlotte-Town.

THOS. C. COMPTON,

St. Eleanors, June 19, 1820.

A few copies of the Laws of this Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Lands for sale.

THE following valuable Property, part of Lots or Townships No. 24, and 33, on which are several excellent Mill-Streams, and a large annual Rent Roll, the most part of the Tenants are at will, together with a Saw, Grist and Barley Mill, with the materials for an Oat Mill newly erected, there is a large proportion of clear Lands upon Lot No. 24, and a very considerable Settlement formed in the centre of Lot No. 33, upon a new Road cut through the Township, leading from the North side of the Island to Charlotte-Town, the Land being of a good quality upon said Road and capable of containing a number of Settlers, the distance being short either to the North side of the Island, which abounds with plenty of Fish, or to Charlotte-Town the seat of Government. Any Person purchasing the whole will meet with a very advantageous bargain. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber were the Plans of the Estate and Title Deeds may be seen.

N. B. 50 acres or upwards, will be disposed of to accomodate purchasers.

RICHARD ROLLINGS.

Grand Rustico, Lot No. 24,
May 1st, 1820.

The Subscriber,

HAS just Arrived, and for sale at his Store, cheap for cash,

Best Superfine Blue, Black, and brond Cloths,
Second do. coarse Duffels, Scotch Druggets,
Gentlemens Stockings of all sorts,
Socks of all kinds, Night-caps,
Gentlemens ready made Drawers,
Waistcoats of different kinds,
also, on hand, a large assortment of
Muslins and Calicoes,
Nails of all kinds,
Best JAMAICA SPIRITS,
Sugars, Teas, &c.
and many other articles too numerous to mention.

David M'Gill.

August 14th, 1820.

J. M'Gregor,

HAS received per the Brig George from Liverpool, a select assortment of British Goods, which he offers cheap for prompt payment; among which are,

Fine and coarse Cloths, Flannels,
Kerseymeres, Tolleneets, and Swansdowns,
Linens, Dowlas, Duck, Sheeting and Bed-ticking,
Drogheda, Brown Holland and boat-sail Cloth,
A large assortment of white and printed Glasgow Cottons,
Striped Shirting, Checks and Hollandine,
White and drab Jane, Corduroy,
Cambric, jaconett, book and figured muslins and lenos,
Black Cambric, Threads, tapes and bobbins,
Jackets, Waistcoats and Trowsers,
Men and boy's fine and coarse Hats, Ladies beaver Bonnets
Guernsey Frocks, Comforters, Men and women's Stockings
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, hair Combs,
Men and womens fine and coarse Shoes,
Wool and cotton cards,
Door, chest, and drawer locks, chest and butt hinges,
Table, pocket and draw-knives, Table and tea Spoons,
Nails of different sizes, slide-rules, cod-hooks,
Mill, pit, crescent, and handsaw files,
American Scythes, Strickles and Sickles,
Round, square, flat, and sheet Iron, Crowley Steel, &c
ALSO ON HAND,
Rum, Tea, and Sugar,
Tobacco, Spanish Indigo, mould and dipt Candles,
Mustard in bottles, &c. May 22.

JOHN JURY,

Clock & Watch-Maker, Working Jeweller, &c. &c. &c.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support he has experienced since he came to this Island. He has been deprived of his Licence for Retailing Liquors, but he intends still to keep a House of PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT for Man and Horse, which he flatters himself will give satisfaction.

He has just Imported, and offers for sale cheap for Cash, an excellent assortment of

Glasware, Cockeryware,
JEWELLERY, HARDWARE, &c.
Best Jamaica Spirits 7s. 6d. per gal.
Best Rum, for 5s. per gallon,
Best Souchong Tea, 5s. 9d. per lb.
Best brown Sugar, 7½d lb.
Molasses, 3s. 4d. per gallon,
Good Leaf Tobacco, 1s. lb.
Leaf Tobacco, 10d. per lb.
Negro-head Tobacco, 2s per lb.
Mens Shirts, 7s. Red Flannel, 2s. 9d. yd.
Cord for Trowsers, 3s. 6d. per yd.
Good white Cotton, 2s. 3d. yd.
Powder and Shot, Sparrow-bills,
Locks and Hinges, Screws of all sizes,
Knives and Forks, Nails of all sizes,
Jack and pen Knives, Hammers,
Brads of different sizes,
Wool and Cotton Cards, Curry Combs,
Chissels and Gouges, Hand-saws,
Bed Screws, Grid-irons,
Hand and whip saw Files,
Shoemaker's Pincers, do. Thread,
Mounting for Drawers, Gimblets,
Coffin Furniture, Lath Nails, Skaits,
Watering Pots, Cod Lines and Hooks,
Trout hooks, Shoemaker's Knives,
Slate Pencils, Sail Twine, &c.
Silver Tea-Spoons, plated Buttons,
Scissars, Combs of different kinds,
Thread and Twist, Paper Pins, Needles,
Writing Paper, and Books of difft. sorts,
Rice, Raisins, Starch, best Indigo,
Window Glass, Putty, Linseed Oil,
White, black and yellow Paint, &c.
Common size, and Octave Flutes, Fifes,
Watch Chains, Seals, and Keys,
and many other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Clocks and Watches repaired on the most reasonable terms.

Watch Glass put in for 10d.

August 3d, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demand against the Estate of the late JAMES CURTIS, Esq. of Cove-Head, deceased, are requested to render their Accounts duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

John M'Gregor,
Attorney for the Executrix.

Charlotte-Town, May 22d, 1820.

LONDON,

May 22.

MADRID, May 16.—The King of England has made the following anſwer to the notification of the King's acceptance of the Conſtitution of the Cortes:

"SIR, MY BROTHER,—I have read the letter which your Majeſty has addreſſed to me, for the purpoſe of notifying to me, that, in purſuance of the wiſhes manifeſted by your people, you have thought proper to acknowledge and ſwear to the political Conſtitution promulgated at Cadiz in the year 1812. I received this Communication of your Majesty, as teſtimony of your friendſhip, and I pray your Majeſty to be aſſured of the ſincere intereſt I feel, on all occaſions, in the well being and proſperity of the Spaniſh nation, as well as in the ſtability and honour of your Crown. I ſeize this occaſion to renew to your Majeſty the aſſurances of the real eſteem and perfect friendſhip with which I am, Sir, my Brother,

"Your Majeſty's good Brother,

"GEORGE R."

"At Carlton-palace, April 21, 1820."

June 16.

We have received Papers from Antigua to the 3d May. The Houſe of Aſſembly at St. Vincent's, on its meeting on the 24th March, received an intimation from the Council to nominate a Committee to conſider of an Addreſs to His Majeſty; the Houſe ſent for anſwer, that ſuch a proceeding was without precedent from a Colonial Legislature upon an acceſſion to the Throne, and declined to appoint a Committee; and they further ſubmitted to the Council, "that it would be unbecoming the dignity of the Legislature to Addreſs His preſent Majeſty without at the ſame time offering a ſimilar tribute of reſpect to Her Majeſty the Queen."

June 20.

THE QUEEN.

Mr. Wilberforce ſaid, that in conſequence of the failure of the late negociation between the King and Queen, he felt it his duty to give notice, for to-morrow, of a motion on the ſubject. [Cheers from all parts of the Houſe.]

After ſome obſervations from Mr. Brougham and Lord Caſtlereagh, reſpecting the motion on this ſubject which was fixed for to-morrow, Mr. Tierney and two other Members preſſed Mr. Wilberforce to explain the nature of his motion.

Mr. Wilberforce declined; he ſaid his motion in a great meaſure explained itſelf; its object undoubtedly was to remove as far as poſſible, all obſtacles to an amicable arrangement of differences exiſting between their Majeſties.

June 21.

The Speaker, in the order of the names upon his paper, called the name of Mr. Wilberforce.

A general cry of "*Order*," aroſe, but on ſilence being obtained, it appeared that Mr. Wilberforce was not in his place. A pauſe of nearly a quarter of an hour followed without the appearance of the Hon. Member. In the mean time the Houſe went into a Committee upon Goldſmith's Eſtate Bill, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Several Orders which ſtood for to-day, were, in expectation of the debate of Mr. Wilberforce's motion, poſtponed till to-morrow.

Shortly before ſix o'clock, Mr. Wilberforce entered the Houſe, and was received with loud acclamations from every part of the Houſe. He was accompanied by Mr. Brougham.

The Speaker in a few minutes after, called on

Mr. Wilberforce, who immediately roſe and ſpoke as follows:—"Sir, I hope I need not aſſure the Houſe that I have not been backward in the duty of my attendance at the proper hour without ſome adequate cauſe.---(hear, hear!) I had not from circumſtances the power of being here earlier, Since the Houſe ſeparated laſt night, circumſtances have taken place which rendered it neceſſary that I ſhould vary the form of the motion I intended. And conſidering the ſerious importance of this moſt delicate queſtion, and the imperative neceſſity that I ſhould avail myſelf of the moſt deliberate conſideration to try any effort that might avert the fatal evil of our entering into the diſcuſſion of the unhappy differences now prevailing, I now throw myſelf again upon the indulgence of the Houſe, and entreat that they will excuſe me ſo far as to allow another day to elapſe before they call upon me to bring forward a motion upon this delicate and diſtreſſing ſubject—(Cries of "No," intermixed with repeated cries of "Hear!") I am ſure, that whatever feelings may now operate in the breaſts of Hon. Members, they will do me the juſtice to believe that I require this further indulgence from the graveſt motives, and that they will afterwards hold me in contempt, if it ſhould appear that I called for it upon any temporary conſideration, uninfluenced by the moſt ſerious conviction of the neceſſity of the poſtponement on ſo vital an occaſion.---[hear, hear.

After ſome obſervations from Lord Caſtlereagh, in which he agreed to Mr. Wilberforce's motion, and alſo ſome obſervations by ſeveral other Members, the converſation was dropped; and on the motion of Lord Caſtlereagh, the Order of the Day for reſuming the adjourned debate on the King's Meſſage was diſcharged, and a new order made for to-morrow.

June 22.

Mr. Wilberforce, in alluding to his promiſed motion, ſaid he was conſcious of the weight of the burthen which now devolved on him, but he was encouraged by the hope that he ſhould have the ſupport of the Houſe; for he was convinced that the courſe he was about to propoſe, was the only one which could avert that fatal enquiry, the reſult of which might produce injuries to the country ſuch as he dare not contemplate. He then explained the reaſons for poſtponeing this motion till this day. He had received two communications from her Majeſty on the ſubject; but he would honeſtly and candidly confeſs, that her Majeſty's communications did not hold out any well-grounded hopes that ſhe would be induced to make ſuch conceſſion as was the object of his motion. The great point which now ſeemed to ſtand in the way of an amicable adjuſtment, was the omiſſion of her Majeſty's name from the Liturgy, and the accommidation of that point in a way reconcileable to her Majeſty's feelings. Mr. Wilberforce then contended that this point was not of a religious nature, for the Queen was included with the "Royal Family," and her Majeſty's yielding to the wiſhes of Parliament would ſhield her from the imputation of ſhrinking from enquiry. He concluded by moving the following reſolution:—

"Reſolved—That this Houſe has learned with unfeigned, and deep regret, that the late endeavours to frame an arrangement which might avert the neceſſity of public enquiry into the information laid before the two Houſes of Parliament, had not led to that amicable adjuſtment of exiſting differences in the Royal Family which was anxiouſly deſired by Parliament and the nation.

"That this Houſe, fully ſenſible of the objections which the Queen might juſtly feel to take upon herſelf the relinquiſhment of any points in which ſhe might have conceived her own dignity and honor to be involved, yet feeling the ineſtimable importance of an amicable and final adjuſtment of the preſent unhappy differences, cannot forbear declaring its opinion, that when ſuch large advances have been made towards that object, her Majeſty, by yielding to the earneſt ſolicitude of the Houſe of Commons, and forbearing to preſs further the adoption of thoſe propoſitions on which any material difference of opinion yet remains, would by no means be underſtood to indicate any wiſh to ſhrink from enquiry, but would only be deemed to afford a renewed proof of the deſire which her Majeſty has been graciously pleaſed to expreſs to ſubmit her own wiſhes to the authority of Parliament; thereby entitling herſelf to the grateful acknowledgements of the Houſe of Commons, and ſparing this Houſe the painful neceſſity of thoſe public diſcuſſions, which, whatever might be their ultimate reſult, could not but be diſtreſſing to her Majeſty's feelings, diſappointing to the hopes of Parliament, derogatory from the dignity of the Crown, and injurious to the beſt intereſts of the empire."

Mr. S. Wortley ſeconded the motion.

Mr. Brougham obſerved that in the late negociation, no little had been gained by her Majeſty---ſhe had obtained, the unqualified recognition of her rights rank, and privileges, as Queen of England. If at any time ſhe ſhould reviſit the Continent, ſhe would be allowed the accommodation uſual on voyages of the Royal Family; and at whatever Court ſhe took up her reſidence, ſhe would be treated as became the rank of a Queen of England. Having gained thus much in favour of her rights and her innocence, and ſtanding on the rock and baſis, he put it to the Houſe, whe-

ther it did not become the ſtation the Queen had now acquired, to ſtand ſtill longer upon reſiſtance, and to demand that ſome further ſtep ſhould be conceded ?---[Cheers.]---The firſt thing that ſuggeſted itſelf was the reſtoration of her Majeſty's name to the Liturgy and preciſely in this mode the queſtion found its way into the late negociation. From all that he himſelf knew, and from the undoubted ſenſe of a majority in and out of doors, he was warranted in ſtating, that the ſurrender of that point by the Crown would enſure ſucceſs to the object of his Hon. Friend. The point in queſtion was nothing for the King to concede---it was every thing to her Majeſty. For himſelf he could ſolemnly aſſure the Houſe, that he was as convinced as he was of his own exiſtence, that this was the only remaining obſtacle, and this conceſſion the King could make, but the Queen could not relinquiſh, without diſhonor.

Lord Caſtlereagh contended that the omiſsion or inſertion of names in the Liturgy, had always been left at the diſcretion of the Privy Council, and ſubject to the reviſion of the King. He complained that Mr. Brougham had never ſtarted this point until the very cloſe of the negociation; he had not mentioned it at St. Omer's; nor had he raiſed any objection when the baſis that the King ſhould *retract* nothing, and that the Queen ſhould admit nothing, was ſanctioned by his ſignature. And it was only after he had thus bound himſelf *not to claim a retractation*, that he came forward to propoſe one, and made it *sine qua non* on the part of her Majeſty. His Lordſhip concluded by ſtating that Miniſters had been willing to give up every thing. except their own honor, to relieve her Majeſty. Whatever might be the reſult of the present deliberations, he, for one, did not feel inclined to recede a ſingle inch from the counſels which he had given to the Crown.

Lord A. Hamilton expreſſed his aſtoniſhment that Mr. Wilberforce, of all perſons in the world, ſhould repreſent the prayers of the public for the Royal Family, as mere matter of etiquette. The Order in Council was ineffective: it merely enjoined the clergy to omit the names of the Prince and Princeſs of Wales in their prayers: it did not command them to omit the name of the Queen, or to pray for his Majeſty George the Fourth. He therefore maintained that the clergy of the eſtabliſhment had as great a right to pray for the Queen as they had for the King, and would be perfectly juſtified in ſo doing.---His Lordſhip concluded by moving an amendment for replacing the Queen's name in the Liturgy.

Mr. Denman replied to Lord Caſtlereagh's ſpeech, and defended the conſiſtency of the Queen's law adviſers. He admitted that her Majeſty's reſidence abroad, with a proviſion for the maintenance of her dignity, and the protection of her character, was taken as the baſis of the late negociation; but this conceſſion was inſtantly followed up by a claim for the admiſſion of her name into the Liturgy, as neceſſarily following from the recognition of her rights. He had no heſitation in pronouncing the omiſſion of her Majeſty's name in the Liturgy an illegal act; and the right of the King to be prayed for by his people, was not more indiſputable than that of his conſort, Queen Caroline. [hear, hear.] He then adverted with much animation to the treatment of the Queen, and the mode in which the green bag, had been made up. The charges againſt the Queen were no where to be found but in the green bag. Let them, ſaid he, be brought forward, and they ſhall be met and refuted.—[Cheers.] He left it to the Houſe as men of honor and gentlemen, whether they could in juſtice, in fairneſs, or in humanity call upon the weaker party to make the conceſſion which was demanded from her.

After ſome obſervations from Sir Francis Burdett, and Mr. Canning

The Houſe divided---For the original motion, 391---Againſt it 124---Majority 267.

The following members were then nominated to lay the Reſolutions before her Majeſty:---Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. S. Wortley, Sir T. Ackland, and Mr. Banks.

June 23.

Mr. Brougham ſtated that he had ſeen her Majeſty on the ſubject of the deputation, and begged to ſupply an omiſſion which he had made the preceding night, and which the Queen had brought to his recollection. He ſhould have mentioned, that as ſoon as her Majeſty knew of the omiſſion of her name in the Liturgy, with which ſhe became acquainted upon receiving the Gazette, ſhe immediately addreſſed a letter to one of his Majeſty's miniſters complaining of the inſult.

Lord Caſtlereagh admitted that ſuch a letter had been received by a Noble Friend of his.

June 24.

Mr. Wilberforce read the anſwer of her Majeſty to the deputation as follows:

"I am bound to receive with gratitude, any attempt on the part of the Houſe of Commons, to interpoſe its high mediation, for the purpoſe of healing thoſe unhappy differences in the Royal Family, which no perſon has ſo much reaſon to deplore as myſelf. And with perfect truth I can declare, that an entire reconcilement of thoſe differences, effected by the authority of Parliament, on principles conſiſtent with the honor and dignity of all the parties, is ſtill the object deareſt to my heart.

"It would ill become me to queſtion the power of Parliament, or the mode in which it may at any time be exerciſed. But however ſtrongly I may feel the neceſſity of ſubmitting to its authority: the queſtion, whether I will make myſelf a party to any meaſure propoſed, muſt be decided by my own feelings and conſcience, and by them alone.

"As a ſubject of the ſtate, I ſhall bow with deference, and if poſſible without a murmur, to every act of the Sovereign authority. But as *an accused and injured Queen*, I owe it to the King, to myſelf, and to all my fellow ſubjects, not to conſent to the ſacrifice of any eſſential privilege, or withdraw my appeal to thoſe principles of public juſtice, which are alike the ſafeguard of the higheſt and the humbleſt individual."

The Houſe adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 26.

Lord Dacre brought a petition from the Queen.---Her Majeſty complained not only of the mode adopted with regard to the ſecret Committee, and of the injurious effects which any partial deciſion of their Lordſhips muſt have upon her caſe. She prayed to be heard by her Counſel at their Lordſhip's bar.---After ſome diſcuſſion, the petition was received, and read by the reading Clerk at the table, as follows:

"*To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.*

"CAROLINE R.---The Queen having been informed that proceedings are about to be inſtituted againſt her in the Houſe of Lords, feels it neceſſary to approach your Lordſhips as a petitioner and fellow ſubject. She is adviſed that, according the forms of your Lordſhips Houſe, no other mode of communication is permitted,

"Now, as at all times, ſhe declares her perfect readineſs to meet every charge affecting her honor; and ſhe challenges the moſt complete inveſtigation of her conduct: but ſhe proteſts, in the firſt place, againſt any ſecret enquiry; and if the Houſe of Lords ſhould notwithſtanding, perſiſt in a proceeding ſo contrary to every principle of juſtice and of law, ſhe muſt, in the next place, declare that even from ſuch an unconſtitutional courſe, ſhe can have nothing to apprehend; unleſs it be inſtituted before the arrival of thoſe witneſſes whom ſhe will ſummon immediately to expoſe the whole of the machinations againſt her. She is anxious that there ſhould now be no delay whatever in finiſhing the enquiry; and none ſhall be occaſioned by her Majeſty. But the Queen cannot ſuppoſe that the Houſe of Lords will commit ſo crying an injuſtice as to authoriſe a ſecret examination of her conduct, in the abſence of herſelf and her Counſel; while her defence muſt obviouſly reſt upon evidence, which for ſome weeks cannot reach this country. The inſtant that it arrives, ſhe will entreat the Houſe of Lords to proceed in any way they may think conſiſtent with the ends of juſtice; but in the mean time, and before the firſt ſtep is taken, her Majeſty deſires to be heard by her Counſel, at your Lordſhips' bar, this day, upon the ſubject matter of this petition."

The petition having been received, Lord Dacre moved that her Majeſty's Counſel be called in, which was agreed to; and in a few minutes Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman appeared at the bar.

Mr. Brougham, after ſome preliminary obſervations, ſaid her Majeſty deſired no delay, no procraſtination; for ſhe felt guiltleſs herſelf, and knew their Lordſhips would be juſt. The only pauſe ſhe required was, leſt, not only the forms of law ſhould be violated,

even the principles of juſtice be fruſtrated. The Queen wiſhed for an interval of time to obtain thoſe witneſſes who would confront, and he truſted, confound her accuſers. The more innocent her Majeſty was, the more neceſſary was it, that ſhe ſhould have thoſe witneſſes, which could ſubſtantiate that innocence. Without knowing more than what had already been the ſubject of diſcuſſion in the two Houſes of Parliament, he was aware that one of theſe witneſſes who had given evidence reſpecting her was a domeſtic, who had been diſmiſſed from her ſervice in conſequence of taking 400 Napoleons from her bureau. Out of two or three witneſſes who could ſpeak to the fact, one luckily happened to be at no greater diſtance than Rouen; he was a Britiſh naval officer, who had fought and bled in the ſervice of his country. No Italian ſpy or Hanoverian baron. This would caſt a ſuſpicion on on the nature of the evidence generally, and he had been told it was in her Majeſty's power to bring proofs of the infamous character of moſt of her accuſers in the ſame way. Would their Lordſhips, as her future judges, compel him as her Majeſty's Counſel to enter into th s caſe under theſe diſadvantages, and without knowing more of the nature of the caſe? he did not ſolicit any delay. Had he done ſo, he ſhould be obliged to retract it immediately by her Majeſty's command. He only inſiſted on the propriety of protracting the commencement of propoſed enquiry of trial. By the votes of both Houſes of Parliament, it was right for him to aſſume that their Lordſhips would be called on to determine upon a charge which had been admitted by one branch of the Legislature to be fraught with diſcredit and diſhonor to the Royal and Illuſtrious individual accuſed, injurious to the intereſts and dignity of the Crown, and pregnant with the moſt ſerious danger to the country. Upon ſuch a confeſſion as this from that branch of the Legislature, he thought himſelf fully authoriſed in calling for a delay of two ſhort months, to prevent their Lordſhips' Houſe being ſullied by the commiſſion of a legal murder on the firſt character of the Nation.

Mr. Denman followed in ſupport of the arguments already adduced by Mr. Brougham. Lord Liverpool then put off the meeting of the Secret Committee until Wedneſday.

June 27.

Before going into the diſcuſſion on the motion of Lord Grey, for diſcharging the order altogether for a ſitting of the ſecret Committee on the charges contained againſt the Queen in the green bag, Lord Grey, in order to ſave the time of the Houſe, asked of Lord Liverpool whether Miniſters had abandoned the intention of ſtill propoſing a ſecret inveſtigation, or whether they meant to ſubmit to the Houſe any propoſition for ſome other and more conſtitutional mode of proceeding.

The Earl of Liverpool replied, that, from the beſt conſideration which he had been able to give to the ſubject the mode of proceeding which had been originally propoſed to, and adopted by Parliament, was the fitteſt to be perſued; and, therefore, it was his intention to propoſe that the Committee ſhould proceed with the ſecret enquiry.

Lord Grey then moved, that the order for the ſitting of the Committee ſhould be diſcharged, which was oppoſed by Lord Liverpool, and the Lord Chancellor, in whoſe ſpeeches, it was eaſy to be collected that, ſhould the report of the ſecret committee be unfavourable to her Majeſty, it is the intention of the Miniſters to introduce into Parliament a bill of pains and penalties, moſt probably having for its objects to divorce her Majeſty, from the King, then of courſe to degrade her from the ſtile and title and privileges of Queen of this realm, and to exile her from England for ever.

The motion of Earl Grey was ſupported by Lord Holland, Lord Belhaven, and Lord Bulkeley, and oppoſed by the Earl of Donoughmore, and Lord Lauderdale.---The motion was then negatived by a majority of 102 to 47.

June 28.

At twelve o'clock on Wedneſday the ſelect and ſecret committee, appointed by the Houſe of Lords to examine the papers referred to their Lordſhips by his Majeſty, regarding the Queen's conduct abroad, aſſembled. They were all preſent accept the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Lansdown, and the Lord Chancellor; the latter being in the Huſe of Lords, hearing appeals. The committee firſt met in Lord Shaftebury's private room on the firſt floor amongſt the apartments of the Lord's officers, and no perſon was allowed to remain in the paſſages. The committee then went to the robing room, and finally removed to the old Houſe of Lords as the moſt commodious apartment, and as the farthest removed from interruption. The Uſher of the black rod, Sir T. Tywhitt, and other officers of the houſe, were ſtationed in various parts, and ſuffered no perſons to approach the committeee-room. During the ſitting of the Committee, Meſſrs. Brougham and Denman, attended officially, as the Queen's law officers, and preſented a letter addreſſed by her Majeſty to the committee. This letter, it is believed, was a protest upon the part of her Majeſty againſt a proceeding which may prove fatal to her honor unleſs ſhe was permitted to offer evidence ſufficient to repel the allegations that are urged againſt her. No anſwer was returned by the committee, and Meſſrs. Brougham and Denman having waited a conſiderable time, at length withdrew.

HALIFAX, Auguſt 4.

A Serious Opera, founded upon Scottiſh hiſtory, called "DAVID RIZZIO," was performed a ſecond time at the Theatre Royal, Dury Lane, on the evening of the 20th June. We think this Opera might have been capable of exciting very deep intereſt.

The Mails for this place and Falmouth, were advertiſed to be cloſed in New-York on Wedneſday laſt, the 2d inſt.

The keel of a 44 gun frigate was laid at the Navy yard in New-York, a few days ago.

CHURCH LOTTERY! A *lottery* is advertiſed in the Baltimore papers, by which money is to be raiſed towards building a Cathedral church!

The Conſtitution frigate ſailed from New-York July 24, for Buenos Ayres and the Pacific ocean.

We have Jamaica papers to June 14:—Great damage was ſuſtained by ſeveral Plantations in that Iſland, the latter part of May and beginning of June, by tremendous rain ſtorms.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1820.

The latest advices from London, (by the laſt Mail from Halifax,) are to the 1ſt ult. received via Newfonndland. The moſt intereſting articles relate to the delicate exiſting differences in the Royal Family. In our preceding columns, it will appear, that the negociations between Her Majeſty's legal adviſers, and His Majeſty's Miniſters had terminated without an amicable arrangement, and the matter now reſts to be terminated by Parliament. It will be ſome time before their deciſion can take place, upon that important ſubject.

A few weeks ago one of the Settlers of New Glasgow, while hoeing his potatoes turned over with his hoe a human ſkull: near it on the ſurface of the ground were found ſeveral other human bones. No traces can be had from any of the old Inhabitants in that part of the Iſland how theſe bones came there.

MARRIED. On Thurſday laſt, at the Church, by the Revd. Theophilus Desbriſay, Mr. JOHN MORRIS, to Miſs ANNABELLA M'NUTT.

Notice.

THE Buſineſs hitherto carried on by the Subſcribers, under the Firm of JAMES & WILLIAM HAYDEN, is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all debts due to and owing by ſaid concern, will be received and paid by James Hayden, who is alone authoriſed to receive and diſcharge the ſame.

JAMES HAYDEN,
WILLIAM HAYDEN.

Seal River, Auguſt 19th, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Perſons having any legal demands againſt the Eſtate of the late JOHN PLAW, Eſq. deceaſed, are requeſted to render the ſame to the Subſcriber duly atteſted within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and all thoſe indebted to the ſpid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

Joſeph Ball,
Attorney for the Executrix.

Charlotte-Town, June 29, 1820.

For the Benefit of Mrs. SLATER.

Charlotte-Town Amateur THEATRE.

On Wednesday Evening the 6th of September next, will be performed Sheridan's Comedy of

The RIVALS, or a trip to Bath.

A COMIC SONG. To conclude with the Farce called

Two Strings to your Bow,
or the proof of the Puddings' in Eating.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. III. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1820. No. 7.

7s. PER ANNUM] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, print.d by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Fifth day of September, instant;

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Tenth day of October next, of which all persons concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves according.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Island, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 1st day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. Carmichael, Colonial Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By Authority.

PUBLIC NOTICE. Whereas two Acts made and passed in 14th and 57th years of the Reign of his late Majesty George 3d, for regulating the measure of Ton Timber, &c. and for appointing Officers to survey the same, have been repealed and a new Act passed for the same purposes. These are to call on all Persons bearing appointments as Surveyors of Timber, under the above recited Acts to take notice that from and after the date hereof the said appointments are null and void.

All Persons desirous of obtaining appointments under the existing Act, will receive the same upon application at this Office, and producing Certificates of their being qualified.

J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Colonial Sec'y.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
August 11th, 1820.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
August 23d, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governer has been pleased to nominate *Charles Wright*, Esq. Surveyor General, *William Townshend*, Esq. Royal Navy, and *George Sydney Smith*, Esq. Lieut. Royal Navy, to be Commissioners for carrying into effect the Statute for establishing a Meridional Line. Commission bearing date 17th August, 1820.

J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Colonial Sec'y.

Notice.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late JOHN LEECH, of Mount Pleasant, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

George Wright,
William Douglass, } Executors.

Charlotte-Town, April 15, 1820.

A few copies of the Laws of this Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Lands for sale.

THE following valuable Property, part of Lots or Townships No. 24, and 33, on which are several excellent Mill-Streams, and a large annual Rent Roll, the most part of the Tenants are at will, together with a Saw, Grist and Barley Mill, with the materials for an Oat Mill newly erected, there is a large proportion of clear Lands upon Lot No. 24, and a very considerable Settlement formed in the centre of Lot No. 33, upon a new Road cut through the Township, leading from the North side of the Island to Charlotte-Town, the Land being of a good quality upon said Road and capable of containing a number of Settlers, the distance being short either to the North side of the Island, which abounds with plenty of Fish, or to Charlotte-Town the seat of Government. Any Person purchasing the whole will meet with a very advantageous bargain. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber were the Plans of the Estate and Title Deeds may be seen.

N. B. 50 acres or upwards, will be disposed of to accommodate purchasers.

RICHARD ROLLINGS.

Grand Rustico, Lot No. 24,
May 1st, 1820.

The Subscriber,

HAS just Arrived, and for sale at his Store, cheap for cash,

Best Superfine Blue, Black, and broad Cloths,
Second do. coarse Duffels, Scotch Druggets,
Gentlemens Stockings of all sorts,
Socks of all kinds, Night-caps,
Gentlemens ready made Drawers,
Waistcoats of different kinks,
also, on hand, a large assortment of
Muslins and Calicoes,
Nails of all kinds,
Best JAMAICA SPIRITS,
Sugars, Teas, &c.
and many other articles too numerous to mention.

David M'Gill.

August 14th, 1820.

J. M'Gregor,

HAS received per the Brig George from Liverpool, a select assortment of British Goods, which he offers cheap for prompt payment; among which are,

Fine and coarse Cloths, Flannels,
Kerseymeres, Toilenetts, and Swan-downs,
Linens, Dowlas, Duck, Sheeting and Bed-ticking,
Drogheda, Brown Holland and boat-sail Cloth,
A large assortment of white and printed Glasgow Cottons,
Striped Shirting, Checks and Homespuns,
White and drab Jane, Corduroy,
Cambric, jaconett, book and figured muslins and lenos,
Black Cambric, Threads, tapes and bobbins,
Jackets, Waistcoats and Trowsers,
Men and boy's fine and coarse Hats, Ladies beaver Bonnets
Guernsey Frocks, Comforters, Men and women's Stockings
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, hair Combs,
Men and womens fine and coarse Shoes,
Wool and cotton cards,
Door, chest, and drawer locks, chest and butt hinges,
Table, pocket and draw-knives, Table and tea Spoons,
Nails of different sizes, slide-rules, cod-hooks,
Mill, pit, crosscut, and handsaw files,
American Scythes, Strickles and Sickles,
Round, square, flat, and sheet Iron, Crowley Steel, &c

ALSO ON HAND,

Rum, Tea, and Sugar,
Tobacco, Spanish Indigo, mould and dipt Candles,
Mustard in bottles, &c. May 22.

JOHN JURY,

Clock & Watch-Maker, Working Jeweller, &c. &c. &c.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support he has experienced since he came to this Island. He has been deprived of his Licence for Retailing Liquors, but he intends still to keep a House of PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT for Man and Horse, which he flatters himself will give satisfaction.

He has just Imported, and offers for sale cheap for Cash, an excellent assortment of

Glassware, Cockeryware,
JEWELLERY, HARDWARE, &c.
Best Jamaica Spirits 7s. 6d. per gal.
Best Rum, for 5s. per gallon.
Best Souchong Tea, 5s. 9d. per lb.
Best brown Sugar, 7½d lb.
Molasses, 3s. 4d. per gallon,
Good Leaf Tobacco, 1s. lb.
Leaf Tobacco, 10d. per lb.
Negro head Tobacco 2s. per lb.
Mens Shirts, 7s. Red Flannel, 2s. 9d. yd.
Cord for Trowsers, 3s. 6d. per yd.
Good white Cotton, 2s. 3d. yd.
Powder and Shot, Sparrow-bills,
Locks and Hinges, Screws of all sizes,
Knives and Forks, Nails of all sizes,
Jack and pen Knives, Hammers,
Brads of different sizes,
Wool and Cotton Cards, Curry Combs,
Chissels and Gouges, Hand-saws,
Bed Screws, Grid-irons,
Hand and whip saw Files,
Shoemaker's Pincers, do. Thread,
Mounting for Drawers, Gimblets,
Coffin Furniture, Lath Nails, Skaits,
Watering Pots, Cod Lines and Hooks,
Trout hooks, Shoemaker's Knives,
Slate Pencils, Sail Twine, &c.
Silver Tea-Spoons, plated Buttons,
Scissars, Combs of different kinds,
Thread and Twist, Paper Pins, Needles,
Writing Paper, and Books of diff. sorts,
Rice, Raisins, Starch, best Indigo,
Window Glass, Putty, Linseed Oil,
White, black and yellow Paint, &c.
Common size, and Octave Flutes, Fifes,
Watch Chains, Seals, and Keys,
and many other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Clocks and Watches repaired on the most reasonable terms.

Watch Glass put in for 10d.

August 3d, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demand against the Estate of the late JAMES CURTIS, Esq. of Cove-Head, deceased, are requested to render their Accounts duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

John M'Gregor,
Attorney for the Executrix.

Charlotte-Town, May 22d, 1820.

LONDON,

June 28.

Thurſday at one o'clock, the High Bailiff of Weſtminiſter, with Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Hobhouſe, waited on her Majeſty with the Weſtminiſter Addreſs, to which her Majeſty returned the following moſt gracious Anſwer:

"This Addreſs from the Inhabitant Houſeholders of the City and Liberty of Weſtminiſter, will be long treaſured in my memory, as an indubitable proof of their regard, and a laſting claim upon my gratitude. The language of affection for my perſon, of devotion to my intereſt, and of zeal in my cauſe, which appears to iſſue from their hearts, has made a deep impreſſion upon my own. In the feeling manner in which they mention *Her*, for whom the inviſible ſigh of grief will never ceaſe in my maternal breaſt, I cannot be inſenſible to the homage they pay to her memory, and to the ſolace which they offer to my regrets.

"It is now ſeven years ſince I received an Addreſs from the Inhabitant Houſeholders of Weſtminiſter, in which they congratulated me upon my eſcape from what they truly deſcribed as a nefarious conſpiracy againſt my honor any my life. Upon that occaſion my honor was exonorated from the load of calumny with which it had been oppreſſed, though my conduct had undergone an *ex-parte* examination, and though I had no means of facing my accuſers, or of being heard in my defence.

"The people of England then, almoſt univerſally, expreſſed their approbation of what they conſidered the triumph of rectitude and innocence over perfidy and falſehood. From that hour to the preſent, I have been the victim of a ſimilar conſpiracy, which has been incited by the ſame motives, and proſecuted with the ſame views; though with increaſed violence, and with aggravated malignity. New and more appalling efforts have been made to deſtroy that character, which had reſiſted ſo many former attempts; but, I rejoice that I now find, as I at that time found, the people of Weſtminſter, uninfluenced by the powerful machinations of my enemies, and animated by the ſame ſentiment, which they then expreſſed, that every ſubject, until convicted of guilt, had an undoubted right to retain the reputation, the rights and immunities of innocence.

"In the preſent perilous criſis of my fate, I am ſupported by that courage which ariſes from the conſciousneſs of rectitude; and I feel that the Engliſh people will never ſuffer an injured Queen to appeal in vain either to their juſtice or humanity. I am convinced that, in this land of Liberty, no oppreſſion can be practiſed, and that to be upright is to be ſecure.

"In the warm deſire which the people of Weſtminiſter have expreſſed for the conſideration of my honor, they have exhibited a ſtriking teſtimony of their Loyalty to the King; for the honor of his Majeſty muſt for ever be identified with that of his Queen.

"My firſt wiſh is to prove, that my character has been unjuſtly traduced; and my next is to terminate my days among the high-minded people of this country, to whoſe affectionate ſympathy I am, at preſent, indebted for ſo much of the cheerfulneſs which I feel, and of the ſupport which I poſſeſs, under the preſſure of ſuch complicated wrongs, and ſuch accumulated perſecutions."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 6.

MILAN COMMISSION.

Sir R. Ferguſon brought forward his motion reſpecting the Milan Commiſſion. It was generally underſtood that the contents of the green bag were obtained through the means of certain perſons, whether ſent out in a public or private capacity he cared not. They were, it ſeemed, commiſſioned to go to Milan, and to obtain all the information they could on the ſubject of the Queen's conduct. Common rumour did not point at Miniſters as the inventors of this plan;—that honor was given to another perſon---to one who held a high judicial ſituation in this country---he meant the Vice Chancellor of England. The ſtatements contained in the green bag muſt have been received by His Majeſty's Miniſters a year ago; and yet not one ſtep had been taken on the ſubject until the Queen landed,---and ſet her calumniators at defiance. [Hear, hear.] He ſhould be glad if the noble lord would ſet him right as to the expence of the commiſſion; but he underſtood that it had coſt the country £23,000. In the firſt five months of its exiſtence a ſum of no leſs than £11,000 was drawn by theſe Commiſſioners. Now he would engage for half that money to procure ſuch witneſſes in Italy as was would blaſt the character of every man and woman there, however reſpectable. [Hear, hear.] Let the Houſe conſider the creatures by whom the affidavits were ſworn; they were procured from the meaneſt, the moſt raſcally of mankind. [Hear, hear.] The gallant general concluded by moving---"that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that his Majeſty will be graciously pleaſed to give directions that there be laid before this Houſe an account of any Commiſſion or Commiſſions, inſtruction or inſtructions, iſſued by his Majeſty's commands ſince the departure of her Majeſty the Queen from this country, in the year 1814, for taking depoſitions, or making any other inquiries relating to her Majeſty, during her reſidence abroad; together with an account of all ſums of money expended in the execution of ſuch commiſſion or inſtruction, and by whom ſuch ſums were reſpectively iſſued."

Lord Caſtlereagh felt it to be his duty, under the circumſtances in which the Houſe was at preſent placed, to oppoſe the motion. The ſtatements concerning the conduct of her Majeſty reached Miniſters from ſo many quarters, and had become ſo notorious here (ſtatements, let it be obſerved, that were not procured by any ſyſtem of ſiſhing, but which came voluntarily from various quarters, many of them of the moſt grave and official character,) that it was deemed neceſſary to inquire into their truth. He would ſtate, in due time, why he conſidered this demi-official proceeding---a proceeding not ſtrictly according to the forms of the conſtitution---was, under the view then taken, the fit and proper one to be adopted; and he would alſo conſider the queſtion, whether the commiſſion had acted with ſeverity or injuſtice; or had hunted for that ſort of information, which according to the gallant general, Italy was famous for---which a ſum of money could buy, and by means of which the faireſt character might be blackened. If the gallant general had waited for the facts of the caſe, inſtead of applying his reaſoning to certain rumours, he, perhaps, would not have made this motion. The information alluded to was not drawn from Italy alone; and although he called the perſons who went out "the Milan commiſſion," their inquiries were not reſtricted to conduct purſued in that place. Their orders were to look to every thing that could be deviſed, in reaſon, to detect and ſeparate falſehood from truth. This was the ſyſtem adopted in this caſe; but certainly the inquiries of the commiſſioners were applied to a much more extenſive portion of Europe than the gallant general ſeemed to ſuppoſe. With reſpect to the characters of the perſons employed, he was ſure the gallant general could not mean to inſinuate any thing againſt them. They conceived it would anſwer the ends of juſtice if they were inquired into by perſons of ſuch character in their profeſſion as would enable Miniſters to place confidence in their proceedings and to give credit to their report. Certainly it did not fall within the province of the Vice Chancellor to lend himſelf voluntarily to ſuch a proceeding; but he muſt, at the ſame time, obſerve, that there was nothing in the conduct of the Vice Chancellor on that occaſion that, in any way, reflects diſcredit on his character. The character of the Vice Chancellor, ſo far from militating againſt the impartiality of the enquiry, affords an additional pledge that it was a juſt one. He would now briefly notice the courſe that was taken. In the firſt inſtance application was made to a gentleman at the bar of the Chancery court, a Mr. Cooke, for his aſſiſtance. There was no man in the country, he believed, who had the honor of his acquaintance, that did not eſteem and reſpect him. As he had before ſaid, Miniſters wiſhed for no myſtery with reſpect to any part of this tranſaction. But he did proteſt ſolemnly againſt this mode of introducing partial motions, for it exhibited the air of a mere party proceeding much more than it did that of a real deſire to forward the ends of juſtice. (Hear, hear.) His Lordſhip concluded by moving the previous queſtion.—"That this queſtion be now put."

Mr. Creevey, notwithſtanding he might incur the diſpleaſure of the Noble Lord and notwithſtanding the proteſt and the warning the Noble Lord had

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given to the Houſe, would maintain that the propoſition of his gallant friend was a perfectly juſt one, and the time preciſely that in which the motion ought to have been made. Whatſoever Miniſters might ſtate, this was a mere private charge: it was the King wanting to get rid of the Queen. Miniſters knew there was no crime cognizable by law, and therefore they ſought to relieve him by bill. He muſt then appear as a private individual when he came to Parliament for relief; and when he came before that Houſe to be releaſed from his wife, he muſt come like all perſons applying for relief to a court of equity---with clean hands. [Order, order.] He owed all this to Sir John Leach. (Order, order.) When a caſe of that nature came before them, they muſt uſe the words of Jeſus Chriſt when the woman was taken in adultery---"Let him that hath no ſin caſt the firſt ſtone."

July 5.

Lord Dacre preſented the following Petition from the Queen:

To the Houſe of Lords—The Petition of CAROLINE *Regina:*

"The QUEEN obſerving the moſt extraordinary Report made in the Houſe of Lords by the Secret Committee, and now lying on the Table, repreſents to the Houſe, that ſhe is prepared, at this moment, to defend herſelf againſt it, as far as ſhe can underſtand its import. The Queen alſo ſtates, that there are various matters touching the ſame, which it is abſolutely neceſſary, with a view to her future defence, to have ſtated in the preſent ſtate of the proceeding. The Queen therefore prays that ſhe may be heard by her Counſel touching ſuch matters.

On the Queſtion that the Petition be brought up, Lord Liverpool ſtated that after he had obtained leave to bring in THE BILL, he ſhould move, That a copy be preſented to the Queen—and then the Petition might be regularly taken into conſideration. The Petition was ſtrongly ſupported by Lord Grey, and other Noblemen, on the ſide of the *Oppoſition;* but the motion of Lord Dacre, That Counſel be heard, was negatived without a diviſion.

The Earl of Liverpool then roſe to bring in the Bill; the preamble of which would be proved at the Bar. Such a Bill was the only proceeding fairly left open to Parliament. After ſtating that there was no precedent for Two Hundred years, his Lordſhip handed the Bill to the Clerk; which was read, as follows:—

"WHEREAS, in the year 1814, Her Majeſty, CAROLINE AMELIA ELIZABETH, then Princeſs of Wales, and now Queen Conſort of this Realm, being at Milan, in Italy, engaged in her ſervice, in a menial ſituation, one Bartolomo Pergami, otherwiſe Bartolomo Bergami, a foreigner of low ſtation, who had before ſerved in a ſimilar capacity:

"And Whereas, after the ſaid Bartolomo Pergami, otherwiſe Bartolomo Bergami, had ſo entered the ſervice of her Royal Highneſs the ſaid Princeſs of Wales, a moſt unbecoming and diſguſting intimacy commenced between her Royal Highneſs and the ſaid Bartolomo Pergami, otherwiſe Bartolomo Bergami:

"And Whereas, her ſaid Royal Highneſs, whilſt the ſaid Bartolomo Pergami, otherwiſe Bartolomo Bergami, was in her ſaid ſervice---farther unmindful of her exalted rank and ſtation, and of her duty to your Majeſty, and wholly regardleſs of her own honor and character, conducted herſelf towards the ſaid Bartolomo Pergami, otherwiſe Bartolomo Bergami, and in other reſpects both public and private, in the various places and countries which her Royal Highneſs viſited, with indecent and offenſive familiarity and freedom, and carried on a licentious, diſgraceful and adulterous intercourſe with the ſaid Bartolomo Pergami, otherwiſe Bartolomo Bergami, which continued for a long period of time, during her Royal Highneſs's reſidence abroad; by which conduct of her ſaid Royal Highneſs, great ſcandal and diſhonor have been brought upon your Majeſty's Family and Kingdom: Therefore, to manifeſt our deep ſenſe of ſuch ſcandalous, diſgraceful and vicious conduct, on the part of her ſaid Majeſty, by which ſhe has violated the duty ſhe owed to your Majeſty, and has rendered herſelf unworthy of the exalted rank and ſtation of Queen Conſort of this Realm; and, to evince our juſt regard for the dignity of the Crown, and the honor of the Nation, We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled, do hereby intreat your Majeſty, that it may be Enacted, and be it Enacted, by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that her ſaid Majeſty CAROLINE AMELIA ELIZABETH, from and after the paſſing of this Act ſhall be, and is hereby deprived of the Title of QUEEN, and of all the Prerogatives, Rights, Privileges, and Exemptions, appertaining to her as as Queen Conſort of this Realm; and that her ſaid Majeſty ſhall, from and after the paſſing of this Act, forever be disabled and rendered incapable of uſing, exerciſing and enjoying the ſame, or any of them; and Moreover, That the Marriage between his Majeſty and the ſaid CAROLINE AMELIA ELIZABETH, be, and the ſame is hereby, from henceforth and forever, wholly diſſolved, annulled and made void, to all intents, conſtructions and purpoſes whatever."

The Earl of Liverpool moved, That the Bill ſhould be printed, and copies of it delivered to the Queen.

Earl Grey wiſhed to know if any other ſort of communications were to be made to the Queen? He put it to the noble Lord, whether the ſame information ought not to accompany the Bill, to point out to her Majeſty the particular occaſions and circumſtances which were alluded to. He wiſhed to know, alſo, if a liſt of witneſſes was to be given to her Legal Adviſers?

The Earl of Liverpool thought that it would be time enough in the ſecond reading, to diſcuſs the matters referred to.

July 6.

Lord Dacre preſented a Petition from the Queen, in which her Majeſty declares that ſhe has heard with inexpreſſible aſtoniſhment, that a bill conveying charges, and intending to degrade her, and diſſolve her marriage with the King, has been brought by the firſt Miniſter into the Houſe of Lords, where her Majeſty has no Counſel to aſſert her rights. Under ſuch circumſtances the Queen doubts whether any other courſe is left, but to proteſt in the moſt ſolemn manner againſt the whole of the proceedings; but anxious to make one more effort to obtain juſtice, ſhe deſires that her Counſel may be admitted to ſtate her claims at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords. His Lordſhip then moved that her Majeſty's Counſel be called in.

After a ſhort converſation, it was agreed, that Counſel ſhould be called in, and directed to ſtate what points they wiſhed to addreſs the Houſe upon, and then withdrew.

Mr. Brougham, on being admitted to the Bar of the Houſe, ſtated that her Majeſty wiſhed to be heard with reſpect to the mode of proceeding as well as other circumſtances.

After ſome diſcuſſion upon theſe points the learned Counſel were again called up to the Bar.

Mr. Brougham ſtated that, in point of *time*, it was of the greateſt importance to her Majeſty, to have proceedings ſo long hanging over her head, decided as quickly as poſſible. Her Majeſty was ready to proceed at once againſt the Report of any Secret Committee. Had his illuſtrious client never riſen higher than the loweſt of the King's ſubjects, ſhe would have been tried by twelve honeſt, impartial, upright Engliſhmen; but her very exalted ſtation deprived her of all thoſe fair and legal advantages. The charges againſt her Majeſty were falſe, foul, and malignant; and he felt confident the Houſe could never make itſelf a party to ſuch a cauſe.

Mr. Denman ſpoke to the ſame effect.

The Lord Chancellor remarked, that the Houſe had already determined upon its courſe of proceeding. It uſed to be juſt, and it laid down the rule in the preſent caſe, that the Counſel ſhould not be unjuſt.

Lord Liverpool ſaid, that inſtead of poſtponing the proceeding for 24 hours, he would have no objection to its coming on to-morrow morning; but in his opinion ſome delay was better than precipitancy. He ſhould on Monday next propoſe a ſecond reading of the Bill; whether that ſhould be in a fortnight, or at a later period, he would not now undertake to ſay; but, if delay was neceſſary he would ſtate on Monday why it was ſo. He therefore moved that their Lordſhips ſhould be ſummoned for that day, (July 10.)

Lord Grey moved that their Lordſhips be ſummoned for To-morrow, (Friday, 7th;) Lord Darnley ſupported the motion; which was loſt on a diviſion.

The original motion was then carried, and the House adjourned.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CORONATION.

Mr. Beaumont gave notice, That on Tuesday next, (July 11) he would move for an humble address to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to give directions for a suspension of the Coronation, until after the termination of the proceedings pending against her Majesty the Queen.

Lord Castlereagh informed the House that it had been his intention to originate a motion for the postponement of that ceremony *indifinitely*; but that it could be made hereafter. It was supposed that the period requisite to enable her Majesty to collect witnesses for her defence, would be of such extent, that there could be no cause for altering the day originally fixed for the ceremony; but her Majesty having demanded an IMMEDIATE TRIAL, made it necessary to vary the time of the Coronation.---His Lordship wished it to be fully understood that the motives of the postponement, were not in the remotest degree connected with the proceedings against her Majesty.

July 3.

HIGH TREASON.

A Special Commission, consisting of the Lord Justice Clerk, and the Chief Commissioner, sat yesterday (Wednesday 29th ult.) in Dumbarton. The Church was fitted up for the occasion. The Lord President addressed the Grand Jury in his usual dignified and manly manner, and explained the procedure of the Court and the law of Treason, with great distinctness—The Grand Jury, of which the Hon. Admiral Fleming was Foreman, found True Bills against—6 Persons now in custody, and 7 Persons not in custody---Two men turned King's evidence.

THE NAVY.

The following Commanders have been promoted to the rank of Post Captain:—

Henry Forbes and William Walpole.

The following Lieutenants to the rank of Commanders:—

E. A. Frankland; F. G. Willis; J. Leigh, and to command the Bann, of 18 guns, at Jamaica; G. C. Gambier, and to command the Curlew, of 18 guns, in the East Indies; and Robert Tait, and to command the Larne, of 20 guns, in the Mediterranean.

Lieut. E. J. Griffith is appointed Flag Lieutenant of the Newcastle.

The Royal George yacht, commanded by the Hon. Sir Charles Paget, was on Wednesday last ordered to get ready for Cruising by the first day of August; soon after which time it is expected the King will embark on his aquatic excursions.

GLASGOW.

Wednesday night an alarming affray commenced in the Salt-market, between a party of the 13th regiment of foot on the one hand, and the police and inhabitants on the other, which, for the time that it lasted, had the most dreadful appearance, more so than was ever witnessed in the streets of this city. The soldiers were at length overpowered, and 16 of them were carried to the police-office, when peace was restored. Almost all the 16 soldiers sent to the police-office were more or less hurt, and two of them were carried to the Military Hospital. Some of the police officers and patrol are also hurt. A civil and military inquiry is now going on.—*Glasgow Courier*.

RIOT AT DOVER.

On Friday 12 Italians (eleven men and one woman) witnesses against her Majesty the Queen, and, to all appearance, of the very lowest class of Society, arrived at Dover from France. Their object in coming to this country was immediately discovered by the people, and roused the liveliest feelings of indignation against them through the whole town. While they were in the custom-house having their luggage examined, a large crowd consisting of men, women and children, collected in front of it, on their coming out, fell upon them, and beat them most unmercifully, venting, all the while, the deepest execrations against them, and the purpose for which they had been brought over to England. It was observable that the women took the most violent part in this proceeding. The coach, which had been ordered to convey the Italians to London, stopped for two hours after its usual time of departure; but the crowd was great, and continued to exhibit such strong feelings of indignation towards these miserable creatures that it was obliged to leave Dover without them. The magistrates then called out the civil power and proceeded to disperse the people, which they succeeded in accomplishing in little more than an hour. The Italians afterwards left the town by stealth, and proceeded to London by the bye-road, through Folkstone, Maidstone, &c. One of them is said to have suffered most severely, having received a cut over the eye, and others were much bruised. The Captain of the packet-boat came in for his share of the abuse and ill-usage; but he appeased the mob by saying, "D—n the Italians! if I had not brought them, some one else would, and I might as well pocket the cash as any other person." On the arrival of the mail at Canterbury, the coach was surrounded by a mob, who, under the belief that some of the Italians were in it, treated the coachman and guard very roughly, and, until satisfied of their error by occular demonstration, refused to retire. The Italians arrived in three chaises, at a late hour on Friday night, at the gate of Lincoln's-inn-square. They inquired for Mr. Cook, but found that Mr. Cook was not at his Chambers. They then procured a direction to his private residence. —*Sunday Paper*.

July 10.

On Saturday the Queen sent off three persons to the Continent to bring witnesses of the highest rank and respectability to depose to her Majesty's mode of life.

In a late Speech of one of her Majesty's *Legal* Advisers, "two *short* months" was the time required to collect the requisite evidence and documents for rebutting the charges contained in the Report and Divorce Bill; but now, it seems, Mr. Brougham finds himself, all at once *quite ready* to enter upon the business, at a moment's notice; thereby hoping, probably, to take advantage of any deficiency of proof on the other side—Or, perhaps, this gentlemen intends to propose a reference to a jury of the *faculty*; as it is now publicly asserted by the worthy Alderman, and many other sapients, that M. Bartolomo was earnestly solicited to accept of the very first office in the *Seraglio* of the Grand Signior; of course, he must be a very *efficient* witness! But, jesting apart, we are sorry indeed, to hear such absurd and ridiculous reports—they augur no good to the cause!

Charlotte-Town,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1820.

The London dates by the last Mail from Halifax are to the 10th July. We have transcribed such articles as appear to us most interesting.

The pending examination of Her Majesty the Queen, excites the greatest public interest. It is stated that some time was likely to elapse before that important matter would be finally terminated.

It appears that the Yellow Fever had made its appearance in Philadelphia, but by the precautionary measures which had taken place, it had in a great measure been suppressed. The greatest precaution, (by Order of the Lt. Governor and Council,) is observed in Halifax to prevent its importation into that town

Arrived, at the East-Point, Mrs. and Miss FANNING's, Mrs. M'DONALD and daughter.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
August 29th, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. PETER SMITH, Assayer of Weights and Measures, *vice* John Macgean, dismissed. Commission bearing date August 6th, 1820.

J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Col. Sec'y.*

Notice.

THE Business hitherto carried on by the Subscribers, under the Firm of JAMES & WILLIAM HAYDEN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all debts due to and owing by said concern, will be received and paid by James Hayden, who is alone authorised to receive and discharge the same.

JAMES HAYDEN,
WILLIAM HAYDEN.

Seal River, August 19th, 1820.

Notice

IS hereby given, that I will not be answerable for any Debts contracted by Thos. Maher, on my Account as Co-Partner, or otherwise. Witness my hand,

WM. O'DONNELL.

August 19th, 1820.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. III. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1820. No. 8.

15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Fifth day of September, instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Tenth day of October next, of which all persons concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Island, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 1st day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. E. Carmichael, Colonial Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By Authority.

PUBLIC NOTICE. Whereas two Acts made and passed in 14th and 57th years of the Reign of his late Majesty George 3d, for regulating the measure of Ton Timber, &c. and for appointing Officers to survey the same, have been repealed and a new Act passed for the same purposes. These are to call on all Persons bearing appointments as Surveyors of Timber, under the above recited Acts to take notice that from and after the date hereof the said appointments are null and void.

All Persons desirous of obtaining appointments under the existing Act, will receive the same upon application at this Office, and producing Certificates of their being qualified.

J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Colonial Sec'y.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
August 11th, 1820.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
August 23d, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to nominate *Charles Wright*, Esq. Surveyor General, *William Townshend*, Esq. Royal Navy, and *George Sydney Smith*, Esq. Lieut. Royal Navy, to be Commissioners for carrying into effect the Statute for establishing a Meridional Line. Commission bearing date 17th August, 1820.

J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Colonial Sec'y.

Notice.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late JOHN LEECH, of Mount Pleasant, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

George Wright,
William Douglass, } Executors.

Charlotte-Town, April 15, 1820.

A few copies of the Laws of this Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Lands for sale.

THE following valuable Property, part of Lots or Townships No. 24, and 33, on which are several excellent Mill-Streams, and a large annual Rent Roll, the most part of the Tenants are at will, together with a Saw, Grist and Barley Mill, with the materials for an Oat Mill newly erected, there is a large proportion of clear Lands upon Lot No. 24, and a very considerable Settlement formed in the centre of Lot No. 33, upon a new Road cut through the Township, leading from the North side of the Island to Charlotte-Town, the Land being of a good quality upon said Road and capable of containing a number of Settlers, the distance being short either to the North side of the Island, which abounds with plenty of Fish, or to Charlotte-Town the seat of Government. Any Person purchasing the whole will meet with a very advantageous bargain. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber were the Plans of the Estate and Title Deeds may be seen.

N. B. 50 acres or upwards, will be disposed of to accomodate purchasers.

RICHARD ROLLINGS.

Grand Rustico, Lot No. 24,
May 1st, 1820.

The Subscriber,

HAS just Arrived, and for sale at his Store, cheap for cash,

Best Superfine Blue, Black, and broad Cloths,
Second do. coarse Duffels, Scotch Druggets,
Gentlemens Stockings of all sorts,
Socks of all kinds, Night-caps,
Gentlemens ready made Drawers,
Waistcoats of different kinks,
also, on hand, a large assortment of

Muslins and Calicoes,

Nails of all kinds.

Best JAMAICA SPIRITS,
Sugars, Teas, &c.

and many other articles too numerous to mention.

David M'Gill.

J. M'Gregor,

HAS received per the Brig George from Liverpool, a select assortment of British Goods, which he offers cheap for prompt payment: among which are,

Fine and coarse Cloths, Flannels,

Kerseymeres, Toilenetts, and Swansdowns,
Linens, Dowlas, Duck, Sheeting and Bed-ticking,
Drogheda, Brown Holland and boat-sail Cloth,
A large assortment of white and printed Glasgow Cottons,
Striped Shirting, Checks and Homespuns,
White and drab Jane, Corduroy,
Cambric, jaconett, book and figured muslins and lenos,
Black Cambric, Threads, tapes and bobbins,
Jackets, Waistcoats and Trowsers,
Men and boy's fine and coarse Hats, Ladies beaver Bonnets
Guernsey Frocks, Comforters, Men and women's Stockings
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, hair Combs,
Men and womens fine and coarse Shoes,
Wool and cotton cards,
Door, chest and drawer locks, chest and butt hinges,
Table, pocket and draw-knives, Table and tea Spoons,
Nails of different sizes, slide rules, cod-hooks,
Mill, pit, crosscut, and handsaw files,
American Scythes, Strickles and Sickles,
Round, square, flat, and sheet Iron, Crowley Steel, &c

ALSO ON HAND,

Rum, Tea, and Sugar,

Tobacco, Spanish Indigo, mould and dipt Candles.
Mustard in bottles, &c. May 22.

JOHN JURY,

Clock & Watch-Maker, Working Jeweller, &c. &c. &c.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support he has experienced since he came to this Island. He has been deprived of his Licence for Retailing Liquors, but he intends still to keep a House of PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT for Man and Horse, which he flatters himself will give satisfaction.

He has just Imported, and offers for sale cheap for Cash, an excellent assortment of

Glassware, Crockeryware,
JEWELLERY, HARDWARE, &c.

Best Jamaica Spirits 7s. 6d. per gal.
Best Rum, for 5s. per gallon,
Best Souchong Tea, 5s. 9d. per lb.
Best brown Sugar, 7½d lb.
Molasses, 3s. 4d. per gallon,
Good Leaf Tobacco, 1s. lb.
Leaf Tobacco, 10d. per lb.
Negro head Tobacco, 2s. per lb.
Mens Shirts, 7s. Red Flannel, 2s. 9d. yd.
Cord for Trowsers, 3s. 6d. per yd.
Good white Cotton, 2s. 3d. yd.
Powder and Shot, Sparrow-bills,
Locks and Hinges, Screws of all sizes,
Knives and Forks, Nails of all sizes,
Jack and pen Knives, Hammers,
Brads of different sizes,
Wool and Cotton Cards, Curry Combs,
Chissels and Gouges, Hand-saws,
Bed Screws, Grid-irons,
Hand and whip saw Files,
Shoemaker's Pincers, do. Thread,
Mounting for Drawers, Gimblets,
Coffin Furniture, Lath Nails, Skaits,
Watering Pots, Cod Lines and Hooks,
Trout hooks, Shoemaker's Knives,
Slate Pencils, Sail Twine, &c.
Silver Tea-Spoons, plated Buttons,
Sciffars, Combs of different kinds,
Thread and Twist, Paper Pins, Needles,
Writing Paper, and Books of difft. sorts,
Rum, Raisins, Brush, best Indigo,
Window Glass, Putty, Linseed Oil,
White, black and yellow Paint, &c.
Common size, and Octave Flutes, Fifes,
Watch Chains, Seals, and Keys,
and many other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Clocks and Watches repaired on the most reasonable terms.

Watch Glass put in for 10d.

August 3d, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demand against the Estate of the late JAMES CURTIS, Esq. of Cove-Head, deceased, are requested to render their Accounts duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

John M'Gregor,
Attorney for the Executrix.

Charlotte-Town, May 22d, 1820.

missing numbers

LIVERPOOL, July 11.

TIMBER TRADE.

The queſtion as to an alteration in the duties of Timber, is ſet at reſt for the preſent year, by the committees of both Houſes of Parliament having adjourned the further conſideration of the ſubject until the next ſeſſion.

The Britiſh navy now conſiſts of 600 veſſels. A new promotion of officers took place at the beginning of July.

The noted Count Pergami is by ſome aſſerted to be a female! and by others to be of that deſcription of perſons who are occaſionally imported from Italy to ſing the tenor notes in ſome of our Theatres. Alluding, as we ſuppoſe to theſe rumours, a morning paper ſays:—

"If in the preſent inſtance, this charge againſt her Majeſty of adultery with Pergami, does not produce more laughter throughout Europe than any thing which has occurred ſince the beginning of the French Revolution, when laughing went out of faſhion—nay, we will even go farther—if this ſolemn charge produce ultimately any thing but laughter againſt the fabricators and believers in the ſuppoſed intercourſe, we ſhall be content to be reckoned the greateſt dupes that the whole land contains."

It continues to be confidently rumoured in Hanover, that his Majeſty intends to viſit that country about the middle of Auguſt, and to remain there until the end of September. If this report be correct, an intimation of ſuch intention will, of courſe, be made before the riſing of Parliament to both Houſes, to obtain their ſanction, without which his Majeſty *cannot leave the kingdom.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 12.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL.

Mr. Brougham moved that her Majeſty's Attorney and Solicitor General, being Members of this Houſe, ſhould have permiſſion to attend at the bar of the Houſe of Lords during the progreſs of the bill now pending, as her Majeſty's Counſel; further providing that this permiſſion ſhould not be drawn into a precedent.

The motion was agreed to.

Lord Castlereagh then moved a ſimilar reſolution as regarded the King's Attorney and Solicitor General.—His Lordſhip ſaid, the motion might be worded as to prevent the poſſibility of its being drawn into a precedent.—Agreed to.

July 13.

THE QUEEN'S PLATE.

Dr. Luſhington ſaid, that in the year 1808 his late Majeſty was pleaſed to order a ſervice of plate to be made, which he afterwards beſtowed on her preſent Majeſty, who was then Princeſs of Wales. She continued to uſe it from the year 1808 to the year 1814, as her own private and perſonal property. On proceeding to the Continent, in the year 1814, her Majeſty placed it under the charge and care of Mr. Marſh, of the Chamberlain's office. On her return to this country, ſhe cauſed application to be made for the reſtoration of the plate, which became then neceſſary for her uſe and convenience, and he greatly regretted to ſtate that the Noble Lord (the Marquis of Hereford) who filled the ſituation of Lord Chamberlain, was pleaſed to authoriſe the following anſwer—"that the plate could not be returned to her Majeſty, becauſe it was the property of the Crown, as would be made to appear from official documents." He truſted the Chancellor of the Exchequer would enable him to give up the motion with which he was about to conclude, by fairly coming forward and ſtating that the plate would be given up, and that this courſe of paltry annoyance would be abandoned. The The Learned Gentleman concluded by moving—

"That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that he would be graciously pleaſed to direct that there be laid before this Houſe Copies of all Official Papers relative to a ſervice of Plate preſented to her Majeſty the Queen by his late Majeſty, in the year 1808, and uſed by her Majeſty the Queen till her departure from this country in the year 1814.

Mr. Hobhouſe and Mr. Crevey roſe at the ſame moment and ſeconded the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, it was true that a ſervice of plate was preſented to the Princeſs of Wales for her uſe, which ſervice was placed in the apartments occupied by her in Kenſington Palace; but that plate having been paid for out of the Civil Liſt revenue, could not be conſidered as the Queen's private property, but as the public property of the Crown. He had, he conceived, ſome reaſon to complain of the courſe adopted by the Learned Gentleman, who had evidently taken the Houſe by ſurpriſe. It was ſtrange that the Learned Gentleman ſhould have introduced this motion as a mere matter of courſe, without notice. It was uſual, before the Houſe was called on to decide a queſtion, to give a proper notice. This was expected, even as a matter of courteſy due from one Member to another. He ſhould therefore ſuggeſt, that the motion now made ſhould be merely conſidered as a notice for Monday.

Dr. Luſhington was far from wiſhing to take the Houſe by ſurpriſe; on Monday next an opportunity for explanation would offer for itſelf, he acceded therefore to the propoſition, and on that day would repeat the motion which he had juſt made, and which he now begged leave to withdraw.

Motion withdrawn, and notice given for Monday next.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 24.

Lord Erskine ſaid, he had to preſent a petition on the part of her Majeſty, which he conſidered juſt and reaſonable to the following effect:—*Caroline Regina*—The Queen laments that the Houſe of Lords had not thought proper to furniſh her with a liſt of the witneſſes to be produced againſt her. She now acquaints the Houſe, that ſhe cannot ſafely go to trial without being made acquainted with the places where, and the periods at which criminal acts are charged againſt her. Theſe ſhe prays to be furniſhed to her attorney-general, and to be heard by her counſel in favour of this petition." He repeated that this petition was at leaſt reaſonable; and he begged the houſe not to conſider that they were done with all the analogies in point of law as applicable to this caſe. The Queen had been for ſix years in various parts of Europe; and it would be impoſſible for her to defend herſelf from the charges, which in that great period of her life might be brought againſt her.—She had no opportunity of croſs-examining the witneſſes, unleſs the prayer of her petition was granted. He begged them to pauſe before they diſhonoured the country, by deſtroying its character for honor and juſtice. He could have no wiſh but for the honor and character of their lordſhips' proceedings; and ſurely her Majeſty ought to be furniſhed with an account of the place and places at which the criminal act was to be charged againſt her.

The Lord Chancellor regretted that his noble and learned friend had ſpoken in ſuch general terms and had not confined himſelf to the more ſpecific courſe. If he knew any thing of the law of Parliament, he would give it as his opinion, that law being acted up to ſtrictly, the preſent application could not be received. It was his duty to ſtate his opinion, and he ſhould, during the progreſs of the preſent caſe, do ſo fairly, honeſtly, and impartialy.

Lord Holland complained that the liſts of witneſſes had not been furniſhed to the Queen, and contended, that it was actually neceſſary that a ſpecification of the times and places, as required in the petition, ſhould be ſtated. Lord Liverpool was ſurpriſed that any application ſhould now be made for time, when a ſhort time back her majeſty, by her counſel, wiſhed for no delay. It was, therefore, a little extraordinary, that farther time ſhould now be required for the collection of witneſſes on the part of her majeſty.

Lord King conſidered that this requeſt ſhould be granted to her majeſty, in order to be a ſort of compenſation for proceeding againſt her Majeſty in an unuſual courſe, and in order that they might not completely turn aſide the courſe of ſubſtantial juſtice.

Lord Bathurſt followed on the ſame ſide as lord Liverpool, and lord Erskine, having replied, the Houſe then divided. For the motion 12—againſt it 37—majority 25.

LONDON, July 8.

Singular circumstance.—We underſtand that a young lady who reſided in Orchardſtreet, and who had been ill of typhus fever about 2 weeks, was, a few days ſince, ſuppoſed to be dead, and ſuch was the opinion of her Phyſician. The uſual preparations were made for inter-

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July 18.

The Court of Common Council paſſed their Reſolutions yeſterday againſt the mode of proceeding commenced in Parliament with reſpect to her Majeſty, and a correſponding petition was actually preſented to the Houſe of Commons.

July 27.

The King was better yeſterday. The gout in his hand appears to be diminiſhed. In other reſpects the King is in good health.

The Queen has ſent a communication to the Houſe of Lords, ſtating her intention to be preſent every day during the inveſtigation which is to take place, and requeſting that a ſeat may be provided ſo ſituated that ſhe may hear diſtinctly all the evidence that may be produced.

The Trafalgar of 120 guns, was launched at Chatham 26th July.

The Houſe of Lords adjourned on the 26th to the 15th Auguſt, and the Houſe of Commons to the 21ſt.

The Trials for treaſon, at Glaſgow were completed. James Wilſon, was convicted, and ſentenced for execution on the 30th of Auguſt. The other priſoners were acquitted. Some more priſoners were to be tried at Paisley.

The Chevalier Vaſſoli, accompanied by two reſpectable witneſſes in favour of the Queen, arrived at Dover on the 15th July. They are to be followed by ſeveral noblemen and many diſtinguiſhed officers, civil and military, who are to give teſtimony in behalf of her Majeſty.

The twenty-ſix Italian witneſſes againſt the Queen, have been quartered by the Britiſh Ambaſſador near the Hague until they may be wanted.

Addreſſes continued to be ſent to the Queen from various counties.

It appears that a complete revolution has been effected in the Kingdom of Naples, without bloodſhed, and that a Conſtitutional government, ſimilar to that of Spain, was immediately to be adopted.

United States of America,

Portsmouth Oracle, Auguſt 21.

SPANISH NEWS.

Yeſterday arrived brig Adeline, from Cadiz.---Left there the 18th July, and brought three papers only, dated 13th, 14th, and 15th. A friend has been kind enough to translate the principal news for us.

It appears by the Paper of the 13th, that the day previous there were great public rejoicings at Cadiz in conſequence of the news from Madrid, that on the 9th the King had taken the *Oath* of the *Conſtitution* in the *preſence* of the *National Repreſentatives*. The particulars of the aſſembling of the *Cortes* were contained in the Redactor of the 12th, which paper is not received,

The Cadiz Journal of July 15, gives the following account of Ferdinand's acceptance of the Conſtitution.

Whilſt the people were yet delivered up to the expreſſion of their joy, on the 12th, at day-break, another expreſs arrived from Madrid in 60 hours, which brought the Gazette, with the official account of his Majeſty's appearance in the Cortez and his Oath to the Conſtitution, on the morning of the 9th, before all the Princes of the Blood, the Diplomatic Body, the Miniſters of State, the Council of State, the Supreme Court of Juſtice, in fact all the authorities of the town, an immenſe number of officers of the army and navy, and about two thouſand ſpectators, which is more than the gallaries can conveniently hold: His Majeſty read a ſpeech, in which he attributed all the evils which had happened for the laſt ſix years in Spain, to the bad counſellors who ſurrounded him; that Providence had at laſt condeſcended to open his eyes, and that he truſted that the Cortez would aſſiſt him in promoting the general welfare. His Majeſty appeared to be full of ſatisfaction---he ſpoke with energy and without embarraſſment. The Preſident of the Cortez made a very ſenſible reply to the King, to which his Majeſty anſwered that he thanked the Cortez for the expreſſion of their feelings towards him, and that he flattered himſelf that a new era was was about to reign in Spain from that moment. His Majeſty then retired amidſt the acclamations of the people, and the tears of the ſpectators.*

* It is impoſſible to read this account, without recollecting the oaths taken and *repeated*, by Louis XVI. juſt previous to his fatal attempt to leave the Kingdom!—*W. Chron.*

NORFOLK, Auguſt 8.

Latest from the Patriots.

Captain Chamberlain, of the brig Georgiana, arrived here yeſterday, in 8 days from St. Thomas, ſtates that intelligence to the 18th ult. had been received there from Augoſtora. General Morillo had ſent a flag of Truce from Caraccas, bearing a communication to the Congreſs of the Republic of Columbia, (to which he gives the title of Moſt Serene Highneſs,) in order to aſcertain whether that Body would receive Commiſſioners to treat upon a ceſſation of hoſtilities, &c. until the Cortez of Spain ſhould aſſemble to deliberate on the affairs of Spaniſh America. The Decree of the Congreſs in reply to Morillo's communication, was in ſubſtance--"That it would receive any propoſitions the Spaniſh Government might make to it, having for their baſis *the Sovereingty* and *Independence* of the *Republic of Columbia*; but that it would not receive any propoſal which ſhould deviate from thoſe principles; ſo often proclaimed by the Government and People of that Republic."

For the P. Ed. Isld. Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

I take the liberty of ſubmitting the following lines for the Gazette when convenient for inſertion.

"COTTAGER'S HEMP.

"It is an extraordinary circumſtance, "that by far the greateſt part of the "Hemp that is raiſed in Europe, is by "*Cottagers* or *very little* Farmers: this "is the caſe in the Ukarine, (the bor-"ders of part of the Ruſſian Empire in "Europe,) as well as in Suffolk (in En-"gland.) Here, as well as there, and "in many other countries, it is ſown "every year on the ſame land by Cot-"tagers, who provide dung for it by "keeping a cow or ſome pigs. Whe-"ther it is the moſt beneficial culture in "England, for ſuch a perſon has been "diſputed; but when the benefit of "manufacturing it themſelves is taken "into the conſideration, and the advan-"tageous winter employment it affords "to the women and children, I have "little doubt of its being the beſt crop "they can attend to; or, if its yielding "them much more neat profit than ſuf-"ficient to buy any or all other products "the ſame land could yield, if not thus "employed."

Youngs' Farmer's Calendar, page 286.

The greater part of the Farmers in this Iſland, at preſent, being upon a ſimilar ſcale with thoſe referred to in the above extract, it occurs to me, one of your Subſcribers, that the very general cultivation of this article, namely Hemp, might be an object of moſt conſiderable advantage to the Iſland and the cultivators of it. I am not ſufficiently informed upon the Import Laws of England poſitively to ſay, that it might be exported hence to the mother country, with the ſame advantages to the cultivators and merchants here, as to thoſe of Ruſſia; but preſuming there to be no obſtacle to the exportation of it, I do not ſee, why it may not be full as worthy, if not much morſe ſo, the attention of our Land Proprietors, and their ſmall tenants, as thoſe of Ruſſia.

The Timber trade ceaſing to be ſo conſiderable an object, as heretofore, to the ſmall farmers, they muſt turn their attention more ſedulously to their farms, and to the fiſheries; but the latter of theſe requiring more capital than can at the preſent time be devoted to them: the farms become objects of vital importance, and not as producing ſubſiſtence only for thoſe who inhabit them, but alſo thoſe conveniences, and, I may ſay, ſocial neceſſaries, which are only to be obtained by an exchange of ſome of our own productions for thoſe of other countries, and for theſe purpoſes it does not require any philoſophy to determine, that Agriculture, induſtriously and œconomically conducted in this Island, it would become a ſucceſsful rival of any country of the ſame, or double its extent. I do not profeſs in this ſketch to have lent any furtherance to this ob-

ject, unleſs ſome one, more informed of local abilities, to accompliſh it than myſelf, may be induced to encourage a further enquiry into the practicability of the uſeful cultivation of Hemp, or anſwer this intruſion by ſhowing its impracticability beyond its preſent extent.

You, Mr. Editor, I think, will however agree with me, that your columns will afford a very appropriate medium for communications of every ſuggeſtion, which may tend to awaken our fellow Iſlanders to objects of their intereſt.

Drunkenness.

The miſeries which this vice entails upon thoſe addicted to it have been ſo often deſcribed, and commented upon, that I cannot add any one new motive to induce our Youth to refrain from this deſtructive habit: but let one of our faſhionable young men, reflect for a moment upon his feelings, the morning after he has diſgraced himſelf, by appearing before Ladies, the evening previous (in the language of the day) *half cut*, and he will not again render himſelf the ridicule of thoſe, in whoſe eſtimation he wiſhes to eſtabliſh himſelf. In his paroxyſm, he ſays what is foreign from his intentions, laughs when he ſhould have been ſerious, is ſullen when he ſhould be gay—obtrudes upon thoſe who want him not, is either fooliſhly fond or madly boiſterous—purſues when he ſhould have ſhunned, and wo! to the unfortunate perſon, who is the object either of his ſpleen or his love.—How mortifi'd, how humiliated does he feel! I had rather ſuffer a thouſand deaths, than again ſubject myſelf to thoſe ſenſations. It is years ſince, but I ſtill remember with pain, the agonies of my mornings reflections. It was a good leſſon.—My young friends laughed at my compunction, "no one" ſaid they obſerved it, no one could tell that you were not ſober."—But I knew it, and trembled at my folly.—Thus one hours' indulgence, procured me many of miſery.

Charlotte-Town,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1820.

The latest intelligence from London by the Mail from Halifax is (via New-New York) to the 27th July. At that period preparations were continued for Her Majesty's trial. Her Majesty had demanded a statement "of the places where, and the periods at which criminal acts are charged against her;"—this demand was not complied with.

Lord Erskine moved in the House of Lords, on the 14th July, the following Rasolutions:

1st. That a list of Witnesses should be furnished forthwith to her Majesty's legal advisers.

2d. That the delivery of such list should not exclude the House from the right of examining other witnesses, if necessary, not named in the list.

3d. That copies of the depositions should also be furnished."

These Resolutions were grounded upon a Petition of Her Majesty praying the same, but which, after considerable debate, were negatived by a majority of 25.

The Oppoſition papers in England having made a great hue-and-cry about certain plate which the Queen had demanded as her property, the London Courier has come out in defence of the conduct of Miniſters on this occaſion. The Courier makes the Earl of Liverpool to ſay, in anſwer to the Queen's requeſt, that "it was not intended to refuſe the Queen either a proper reſidence or furniture becoming her ſtation, and that when a place of reſidence was fixed on, the queſtion of plate and furniture would be conſidered at the ſame time." In the Houſe of Commons Lord Caſtlereagh concluded his ſpeech on the ſubject of the application for the plate in the following terms:

"I am ſure," ſaid the noble lord, "the feelings and good ſenſe of the country will bear me out, when I ſay that if Her Majeſty had conducted herſelf with that feeling which became her ſex, and that dignity which belonged to her ſtation, His Majeſty's Miniſters would be moſt anxious to afford every conſolation, which a Queen under ſuch circumſtances, can expect. But when Her Majeſty condeſcends to liſten to the *meaneſt adviſers*, when ſhe *ſuffers herſelf to become an inſtrument in the hands of the baſeſt population of the country*, who have preſumed to inſult the palace of her ſovereign and huſband, as I had perſonally an opportunity of witneſſing, I have not heſitated to declare in defiance of every taunt that the Hon. and learned gentleman may throw out in this houſe, that I ſhould abandon the duty which I owe to the dignity and honor of the crown, were I to adviſe the ſovereign *to become the dupe of ſuch artifices*. If Her Majeſty's preſent reſidence in town is not ſuitable, I am perſuaded that no difficulty will be thrown in the way of an arrangement by which Her Majeſty may find herſelf a ſuitable reſidence."

New-Bruns. Paper.

A revolution has taken place at Naples, of a ſimilar diſcription to that which has recently changed the Conſtitution in Spain; the King has abdicated in favour of his ſon. It is to be regretted that thoſe who adminiſter governments, do [illegible] of the people, until they aſſume a character too decided and dangerous to be trifled with any longer. [*Free Preſs*,

The London Gazette of July 15, contains a proclamation poſtponing, indefinitely, the ſolemnity of his Majeſty's Coronation.

We gave in our paper of the 18th ult. under the article "*Secret Hiſtory*," ſome account of a marriage celebrated many years ago, between the late Duke of Cumberland, and the daughter of a Clergyman; and of a Lady now living, ſaid to be the iſſue of that marriage. It now appears, that on the 14th of July, certain documents, certifying the marriage of his Royal Highneſs to a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wilmot, and the birth of *Olive*, or *Olivia Wilmot Serres*, the Lady alluded to, who is now about 48 years of age, were ſubmitted to Parliament.

[*Weekly Chron.*

MARRIED. On Saturday the 9 inſt. in the Church, by the Revd. Theophilus Desbriſay, Mr. JOSEPH TOWAN, to Miss SUSANNA MASON.

DIED. On Monday laſt, Mr. JAMES SMITH, Merchant, of Plymouth, Eng.

Notice.

THE Subſcriber deſirous of ſettling and arranging his affairs, requests all thoſe who ſtand indebted to him, by bond, note, or book account, immediately to diſcharge their reſpective accounts, otherwiſe legal meaſures will be adopted to enforce the ſame without delay.

He will offer for ſale by PUBLIC AUCTION, (if not previouſly diſpoſed of by private Contract,) on Tueſday the 24th day of October next at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, on the Premiſes, that convenient and well known Dwelling-Houſe in Charlotte-Town, called the

Wellington Hotel,

together with Out-Buildings and Garden abounding with choice Fruit Trees, in a high ſtate of cultivation, comprising two Town Lots.

Likewiſe, 100 acres of Land at the Ponds New-London, on Lot or Township No. 20, upwards of 50 acres of which are in a good ſtate of improvement, and the remainder abounding with good and valuable Fire-Wood,—its ſituation is advantageous for carrying on a Fiſhery on an extenſive ſcale.

Alſo, 245 acres of excellent Wood-Land, on Lot or Township No. 37, having a good Mill-ſtream in front, the River is navigable for a Veſſel of 60 tons burthen, within half a mile of the Premiſes. Immediate poſſeſſion and indiſputable Title Deeds for the whole, or any part of the above Property will be given. Terms of Sale—Cash or approved Bills for the landed property, and 15 per cent deposit for the Houſe and Property in Charlotte Town, a reaſonable time will be given for the remainder on ſufficient ſecurity.

JOHN HOWELL.

Charlotte-Town, Sept. 14th, 1820.

Chief Overſeer of Road's Office,
September 15th, 1820.

NOTICE.

THE Overſeers are requeſted to make their Returns of Statute Labour without delay, with the account of Fines, the number of Perſons abſent out of the Iſland liable to perform their Statute Labour in the Autumn, with the name of a Perſon recommended as an Overſeer for the Autumn work, and the work neceſſary to be done.

CHARLES WRIGHT,
Chief Overſeer.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
August 29th, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleaſed to appoint Mr. PETER SMITH, Aſſayer of Weights and Meaſures, *vice* John Macgean, diſmiſſed. Commiſſion bearing date Auguſt 6th, 1820.

J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Col. Sec'y.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE

VOL. III. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1820. No. 9.

15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Tenth day of October, instant;

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Fifth day of December next, of which all persons concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves according.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Island, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 4th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. E. Carmichael, Colonial Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Notice.

THE Subscriber desirous of settling and arranging his affairs, requests all those who stand indebted to him, by bond, note, or book account, immediately to discharge their respective accounts, otherwise legal measures will be adopted to enforce the same without delay.

He will offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, (if not previously disposed of by private Contract,) on Tuesday the 31st day of October next at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, on the Premises, that convenient and well known Dwelling-House in Charlotte-Town, called the

Wellington Hotel,

together with Out-Buildings and Garden abounding with choice Fruit Trees, in a high state of cultivation, comprising two Town Lots.

Likewise, 100 acres of Land at the Ponds New-London, on Lot or Township No. 20, upwards of 50 acres of which are in a good state of improvement, and the remainder abounding with good and valuable Fire-Wood,—its situation is advantageous for carrying on a Fishery on an extensive scale.

Also, 245 acres of excellent Wood-Land, on Lot or Township No. 37, having a good Mill-stream in front, the River is navigable for a Vessel of 60 tons burthen, within half a mile of the Premises. Immediate possession and indisputable Title Deeds for the whole, or any part of the above Property will be given. Terms of Sale—Cash or approved Bills for the landed property, and 15 per cent deposit for the House and Property in Charlotte-Town, a reasonable time will be given for the remainder on sufficient security.

JOHN HOWELL.

Charlotte-Town, Sept. 14th, 1820.

A few copies of the Laws of this Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated House, adjoining the Premises of Messrs. M'Kay's, in Charlotte-Town, with the Stable and Town Lot attached to it.

The House has a large stone-walled Cellar underneath, and has, on the ground floor, two good rooms, a kitchen, and an excellent Store, with an Office annexed to it. It has also four rooms on the second floor.

ALSO,

500 acres of excellent Land,

fronting on Cardigan River, within a short distance of George-Town Royalty, apply to

J. MACGREGOR.

September 30.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Lands for sale.

THE following valuable Property, part of Lots or Townships No. 24, and 33, on which are several excellent Mill-Streams, and a large annual Rent Roll, the most part of the Tenants are at will, together with a Saw, Grist and Barley Mill, with the materials for an Oat Mill newly erected, there is a large proportion of clear Lands upon Lot No. 24, and a very considerable Settlement formed in the centre of Lot No. 33, upon a new Road cut through the Township, leading from the North side of the Island to Charlotte-Town, the Land being of a good quality upon said Road and capable of containing a number of Settlers, the distance being short either to the North side of the Island, which abounds with plenty of Fish, or to Charlotte-Town the seat of Government. Any Person purchasing the whole will meet with a very advantageous bargain. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber were the Plans of the Estate and Title Deeds may be seen.

N. B. 50 acres or upwards, will be disposed of to accomodate purchasers.

RICHARD ROLLINGS.

Grand Rustico, Lot No. 24,
May 1st, 1820.

The Subscriber,

HAS just Arrived, and for sale at his Store, cheap for cash,

Best Superfine Blue, Black, and broad Cloths,
Second do. coarse Duffels, Scotch Druggets,
Gentlemens Stockings of all sorts,
Socks of all kinds, Night-caps,
Gentlemens ready made Drawers,
Waistcoats of different kinks,
also, on hand, a large assortment of

Muslins and Calicoes,

Nails of all kinds,

Best JAMAICA SPIRITS,
Sugars, Teas, &c.

and many other articles too numerous to mention.

David M'Gill.

August 14th, 1820.

JOHN JURY,

Clock & Watch-Maker, Working Jeweller, &c. &c. &c.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support he has experienced since he came to this Island. He has been deprived of his Licence for Retailing Liquors, but he intends still to keep a House of PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT for Man and Horse, which he flatters himself will give satisfaction.

He has just Imported, and offers for sale cheap for Cash, an excellent assortment of

Glassware, Crockeryware,
JEWELLERY, HARDWARE, &c.

Best Jamaica Spirits 7s. 6d. per gal.
Best Rum, for 5s. per gallon,
Best Souchong Tea, 5s. 9d. per lb.
Best brown Sugar, 7½d lb.
Molasses, 3s. 4d. per gallon,
Good Leaf Tobacco, 1s. lb.
Leaf Tobacco, 10d. per lb.
Negro-head Tobacco, 2s. per lb.
Mens Shirts, 7s. Red Flannel, 2s. 9d. yd.
Cord for Trowsers, 3s. 6d. per yd.
Good white Cotton, 2s. 3d. yd.
Powder and Shot, Sparrow-bills,
Locks and Hinges, Screws of all sizes,
Knives and Forks, Nails of all sizes,
Jack and pen Knives, Hammers,
Brads of different sizes,
Wool and Cotton Cards, Curry Combs,
Chissels and Gouges, Hand-saws,
Bed Screws, Grid-irons,
Hand and whip saw Files,
Shoemaker's Pincers, do. Thread,
Mounting for Drawers, Gimblets,
Coffin Furniture, Lath Nails, Skaits,
Watering Pots, Cod Lines and Hooks,
Trout hooks, Shoemaker's Knives,
Slate Pencils, Sail Twine, &c.
Silver Tea-Spoons, plated Buttons,
Scissars, Combs of different kinds,
Thread and Twist, Paper Pins, Needles,
Writing Paper, and Books of difft. sorts,
Rice, Raisins, Starch, best Indigo,
Window Glass, Putty, Linseed Oil,
White, black and yellow Paint, &c.
Common size, and Octave Flutes, Fifes,
Watch Chains, Seals, and Keys,
and many other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Clocks and Watches repaired on the most reasonable terms.

Watch Glass put in for 10d.

August 3d, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demand against the Estate of the late JAMES CURTIS, Esq. of Cove-Head, deceased, are requested to render their Accounts duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

John M'Gregor,
Attorney for the Executrix.

Charlotte-Town, May 22d, 1820.

CORK, August 8.

THE ARMY—THE QUEEN.

The particulars of military reviews and military movements have ſucceeded, in the London Papers, to the Parliamentary Debates. This ſubject has acquired an extraordinary intereſt from ſome recent ſymptoms of alledged inſubordination among the Guards; and from the meaſures which are evidently taking to draw a great force about the metropolis pending the approaching trial of the Queen. Our "army" head is, in conſequence of theſe circumſtances, more voluminous than uſual, and is extracted from various and oppoſite ſources. No topic attracts ſo much attention, and if there be any foundation for the rumours which are circulated, none can be more awfully important. In addition to the particulars which we give in another column the following obſervations from a London Paper, find an appropriate place here.

"Our readers cannot have failed to obſerve the various movements made of late in the ſtations of our military force, and the extraordinary pains that have been taken to preſerve different corps in proper order. Some part of theſe evolutions may be doubtleſs cuſtomary at this ſeaſon of the year, for the purpoſe of preparing the troops for their annual review; and a grander exhibition of this kind than has been uſual of late, is propoſed, it appears, to take place near London, the latter end of this week. But other military diſplays, and of a more extraordinary character, are reported to be meditated; and the metropolis is expected at the awful criſis that is approaching, to be ſurrounded with a cordon of troops. Already the papers of the day have announced their march upon the ſouthern ſide, and we have ſince heard of ſimilar movements on the north. Who that has a warm regard for the character and welfare of his country, but muſt feel himſelf humiliated at theſe arrangements? Admitting that theſe ſteps are prudent, in the way of precaution, and that no unconſtitutional influence is deſigned by this diſplay of force, and that the minds of thoſe who are to aſſemble for deliberation on the ſolemn occaſion at hand, are incapable of being induced by theſe, or other means to go beyond the limit of a ſcrupleous conſcience in the judgment they pronounce--till the acknowledgment of the neceſſity of ſuch precautions muſt be to the breaſt of a genuine Engliſhman painful and mortifying. Whence the cauſe of this neceſſity? What are the evils, and who are the perſons againſt whom it is requiſite to guard? Theſe are queſtions that would lead to conſiderations of the deepeſt moment, and which it may be proper on an early occaſion to attend to and purſue."—*Statesman.*

THE QUEEN.

We give in the fourth page various particulars relative to her Majeſty. The following is from the *Courier* of Friday.

(From the Courier.)

Her Majeſty yeſterday took poſſeſſion of Bradenburgh Houſe. A large mob was collected, as uſual, to ſee her depart, the day and hour of ſuch departure having been induſtriouſly notified during the laſt week. The accounts of her reception at Hammerſmith, and along the road, which appear in one or two of the Morning Papers, are we are aſſured, in every reſpect exaggerated. In the *Times* we find an excluſive piece of information upon the ſubject, and our readers will be at no loſs to underſtand its object:—"At the Barracks at Kenſington we obſerved *a great number of the military join in the general shout: they took off their hats and waived them in the air, as her Majesty passed.*" The ſame perſon informs us, that her Majeſty's carriage was "followed by two or three others, filled with *ladies of rank*, who were deſirous of paying their reſpects." We marvel that the *names* of theſe ladies of rank are omitted.—*Courier.*

August 12.

RUMOURED POSTPONEMENT OF THE QUEEN'S TRIAL.

The *True Briton*, a violent Miniſterial Paper lately ſet up in London, contains the following paragraph:—

"We have juſt heard that the death of the Ducheſs of York will occaſion a poſtponement of the Queen's trial, it being conſidered indecorous to proceed in ſuch an affair ſo ſoon after the deceaſe of the illuſtrious Conſort of the Heir Preſumptive, whoſe virtues have ſo juſtly endeared him to the affections of the people. We ſincerely truſt that this poſtponement will lead to a ſatisfactory compromiſe. The death of her Royal Highneſs muſt have, at this peculiar moment, much influence upon the proceedings of all parties.—The Queen, we truſt, will therefore diſcourage all further prejudication of her caſe, and meet the queſtion with a proper diſpoſition to preſerve the peace of the country."

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

"It is not improbable that the event of the death of her Royal Highneſs the Ducheſs of York may exerciſe conſiderable influence upon the proceedings inſtituted againſt the Queen. Upon the proſpects which it ſeems to open to at leaſt one member of the Royal Family, it would not as yet be proper to make any remarks. The firſt effect, however, which the event is likely to produce, will probably be the poſtponement of her Majeſty's trial—for what would be more indecent upon the part of the Miniſters of the Crown, than to urge a proſecution of ſingular ſeverity againſt the Queen Conſort of theſe realms, at the very moment when the Royal Family is mourning over the Princeſs neareſt in rank to her Majeſty?"

SPAIN.

The doubtful mediums of the Ultra Royal preſs of Paris contains ſome intelligence relative to one of the Provinces of Spain, which, if true, would be indeed, to be lamented. If we may believe this ſtatement, the province is plunged in all the horrors of civil war; the Apoſtolic Junta is in full action on the banks of the Minho; all the diſtinguiſhed perſons who have fled from Spain in conſequence of the Revolution, are haſtening to join it; the Duke de l'Infantado has gone to put himſelf at the head of the Inſurgents; 3000 armed peaſants marched, on the morning of the 22d of July, againſt Orenſe, and having put the battalion of Burgos to flight, entered the place; another corps of the Inſurgents have marched along the coaſt upon Corunna, and the Militia of that place, to the number of 1,100, have refuſed to make any oppoſition; the counter-revolutionary Army has taken for its motto—"*Dieu et le Roi!*" and has avowed its object to be the preſervation of the ancient (ancient indeed) liberties of the Spaniſh Nation; there has been a ſmart conteſt on the banks of the Minho, which ended in almoſt the whole Regt. of Pontevedra paſſing over to the Inſurgents, and, finally, to make a fit ending to this ſtrange eventful hiſtory, all the peaſants were armed with *excellent English muskets.*

COMMOTIONS AT BERLIN.

The *Journal de Paris* has the following paragraph:—

"A Journal of Belgium of the 2d of Auguſt, has the following poſtſcript: 'We have juſt learnt, thro' our private German correſpondence, that there is a report at Frankfort of new diſturbances having broken out at Berlin; it is even affirmed that ſix Pruſſian regiments have received orders to haſten by forced marches to that capital."

ANOTHER FIRE IN PARIS.

A fire has juſt broken out in a houſe in the Bourg de Bercy, in an oppoſite quarter to that which now exhibits ſo diſmal a ſcene of deſolation. Some men were ſeen making off with all ſpeed acroſs the park, the gendarmes went in purſuit, and took five of them into cuſtody. There is no doubt of their being incendiaries; one of them ſtabbed the ſoldier who arreſted him, twice with a poigniard.

LONDON,

August 5.

Before the 17th Auguſt, a cordon of troops, to the amount of 40,000 men, with the proportionate complement of artillery, will be ſtationed within four hours' march of London. Such are the *fears* of Miniſters—and ſuch the *means* on which they reſt to counterbalance them. The cauſes of all this alarm are various and complicated. The late partial inſtances of military inſubordination which have tranſpired are perhaps ſuſpected to be only the ſurface of an extended diſſatisfaction; and the increaſed diſcipline now practiſed in many regiments which were recently ſtationed in the diſturbed diſtricts, may be thus eaſily accounted for.

It has been truly remarked, that were a ſtranger to land on our ſhores without any previous knowledge of what is taking place, he muſt imagine that preparations were making to reſiſt ſome formidable attempt either at invaſion or revolution—ſuch is the energy and ac-

tivity of our military councils and such the buſtle among the various corps of the army. All the troops in the interior of the kingdom are proceeding by ſmall detachments to different ſtations in the vicinity of the metropolis; the places of which are ſupplied, where neceſſary by ſome regiments drafted from Ireland; and by drafts on the forces quartered in the populous diſtricts in the North. In the mean time thoſe prime and crack troops which are uſually allotted to the capital of the empire, are moſtly broken into ſmall detachments, and appointed to various poſts and duties in the Provinces.

THE GUARDS.

A rumour is in circulation, that the Guards, having been ordered to Deptford, *refuſed* to march; that their officers *neglected* to go; and that the Commander-in-Chief had, in conſequence, notified the diſmiſſal of every officer. We only notice this to check the currency of ſo miſchievous a report. The fact is, that laſt Tueſday was the day for changing quarters of the Foot Guards, and ſome of the men being much intoxicated, the junior officer in command, wrote to the Commanding Officer that the men were ſo drunk that he could not command them. This was reported by the Commanding Officer to the Duke of York, who, finding that the Commanding Officer had omitted to repair inſtantly to the regiment, ordered him to quit the ſervice, which he has done.—*True Briton of Thurſday.*

At about two o'clock, on Wedneſday afternoon, Lord Oſſulton, as repreſentative of the Burgeſs of Berwick upon Tweed, preſented an Addreſs to her Majeſty in Portman-ſtreet, which had been voted at a very numerous meeting. His Lordſhip was moſt graciously received by her Majeſty, and an anſwer was returned, couched in ſuitable language.

The Queen's town equipage now bears the Royal Arms, with the letters C. R. ſurmounted by the Crown on the quarter pannels. The ſervants wear the Royal livery. Her Majeſty's reſidence is ſtill ſurrounded every evening by a great concourſe of people.

A Clergyman in the neighbourhood Edinburgh, on Sabbath laſt, after praying for her Majeſty the Queen, ſolemnly added, "May no falſe witneſſes be allowed to riſe up againſt her, and may the mouths of liars be ſtopped.—*Scotsman.*

We underſtand that, on the trial of her Majeſty, to prevent the Bar of the Houſe of Lords from being overcrowded by perſons admitted on Peers' orders, the privilege of granting orders is to be limited to 100 Peers each day in ſucceſſion.

Extract of a Letter from Sudbury, in Suffolk, Aug. 1.—"You had not ſo terrific a tempeſt in London as we had here and in the neighbourhood. We were at Hedingham yeſterday; it is really quite diſtreſſing to witneſs the devaſtation there. The injury done in the two pariſhes to the crops, &c. could not be repaired by many thouſand pounds. The hops are ſtripped off the poles as if they had been cut with ſciſſors. The hail was larger than was ever known. A friend of mine picked up a ſolid piece of ice, 10 inches long and ſix broad, yeſterday morning; it had made a deep hole in the ground. The hail-ſtones were lying ſeveral feet deep in places where they had drifted yeſterday, and the thermometer at 84. One gentleman at Belchamp, holding a large farm, had his crops entirely deſtroyed."

On Monday morning, after the tremendous lightning of the preceding night, the parade ground in the Tower of London, which is planted round with trees, was ſtrewed all over with dead ſparrows and other birds which took ſhelter in the trees at night. The trees did not appear to have received the ſlighteſt injury.

The library, pictures, plate, ſhips, &c. belonging to the Duke of Cambridge, at his houſe in South Audley ſtreet, are being packed up, for the purpoſe of their being removed to Hanover, by command of his Royal Highneſs.

A ſtorm ſeems to gather over Naples. The revolution there has unhappily been enſanguined in human blood already. One regiment mutined, but after ſome lives loſt, was quickly reduced, and handed over to military puniſhment. Whether foreign hoſtility has begun the work of counter-revolution, by ſecret intrigue in this affair, or whether the troops were really incited to diſobedience by the heavy duty to which they were ſubjected, cannot yet be determined. But the hoſtility of Auſtria is openly denounced againſt the Neapolitan Revolution. Though, however, the Cabinet of Vienna talks about Naples, it ſeems chiefly to act with a view to prevent inſurrection in Lombardy. The moſt rigid ſurveillance is obſerved, and facts are admitted, which amount to the avowal of an actual deſign of inſurrection, ſuch as the diſappearance of the retired officers of the old army; in fact, the whole of Italy, or nearly ſo, is in a ſtate pre-diſpoſed for convulſion, in conſequence of the politically vicious diſtribution of its population, under the late arrangements for the peace of Europe. In no country was national opinion and prejudice (which alſo in this caſe deſerved conſideration,) leſs attended to. Communities were forced under foreign dominion againſt their bent, and on the firſt occaſion, they naturally ſeek to recover their natural poſition, by flinging off the preſſure under which they had been previouſly reſtrained. The great tendency, in Italy is to form into one nation, under the ſame ſyſtem of Government, and to this we ſuſpect it will come at laſt,—Bonaparte well knew this was the hearts' wiſh of the Italians, and he gratified them.

There is in the TIMES of this day a letter addreſſed by Lord John Ruſſell to Mr. Wilberforce, which contained a propoſed Addreſs to His Majeſty, humbly imploring him to put an end to the proceedings againſt the Queen. The articles altogether are too long for inſertion in our paper this day, and it is ſufficient to notice the main points. We join with the TIMES, which ſpeaks of Lord John Ruſſel as "a Nobleman to whom belongs the praiſe of having already, even in the dawn of life, imparted freſh ſplendour to the illuſtrious name of Ruſſell," and moſt heartily do we wiſh with the Noble Lord that any means could be deviſed to avert a meaſure, which we conſider as pregnant with danger to the country. The Noble Lord obſerves, that "the Act by which it is propoſed to degrade the Queen, is not neceſſary to the State," As a proof that our opinions concur with thoſe of his Lordſhip, we obſerved on Thurſday that "the ſecurity of Government, the ſafety of the State, and the tranquility of the People are eſſentially concerned in this unfortunate buſineſs; but as the abſtract rigour of Law and Juſtice are not neceſſary involved in thoſe vital conſiderations, the Nation would derive greater advantage from a ſuſpenſion than a perſeverance in the impending proceedings." The noble Lord juſtly obſerves, that as the Royal Perſonages had been ſeparated many years, and as the Queen had been ſix years out of the Country, that therefore, "it is impoſſible for any ſober-minded man to maintain that there is a danger leſt the ſucceſſion of the Crown be tainted." Hence the Noble Writer asks "is there, then, a paramount State neceſſity?" Certainly not, and for that reaſon, conſidering the turbulence that prevails among the lower orders, and the controverſies which exiſt among all claſſes on this intereſting and diſtreſſing queſtion, it would be moſt deſirable to put an extinguiſher on the ſubject. The queſtion eſſentially relates to two Individuals, however elevated the rank of the Parties, and therefore if it were poſſible for a private ſettlement to take place, we do not ſee why the people in general, however they may wiſh for the full manifeſtation of Her Majeſty's Innocence, ſhould wiſh for the trial to proceed, in order to gratify curioſity upon ſo portentous a ſubject. We know but one way in which it is poſſible to avert theſe ominous proceedings. It is evident that the Legislature cannot recede, becauſe Her Majeſty has repeatedly, and in the moſt ſolemn manner, demanded an open and a national trial. Miniſters cannot recede, becauſe it would then be inferred that they were conſcious that they had no evidence to ſupport the charges. The King cannot interfere, becauſe the moſt illiberal conſtructions would be put upon his motives, however grounded upon a regard for the peace and ſecurity of the Empire. There is, therefore, but one meaſure in our opinion that can tend to avert all danger, and that muſt proceed from the Queen herſelf. A large portion of the People believe her innocent, and will not think her guilty, after her vehement demands for trial, if ſhe makes a generous ſacrifice of her feelings, and, re-

flecting on the lamentable consequences that may result from the trial to the State, should testify her regard for the national peace and safety, by formally waiving all claims for farther enquiry. This is the only expedient that occurs to us as practicable or possible, and by such a measure her Majesty would add a large number of the true friends of the Country to those who cordially rely on her innocence; nor would she shake the confidence of the latter. Hence the only Persons who ought to be disappointed are those who render her the instrument of faction, who care not whether she is innocent or guilty, and who would readily assent to her destruction if it would involve the destruction of the Monarchy.—*Sun.*

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1820.

The London dates contained in the Halifax Papers are only to the 9th August, via the United States.

By the Ship Mary, Elsdon, belonging to Messrs. Cambridge's of this Town in 35 days from Bristol, we have been favoured with a Bristol Paper to the 26th August, containing London dates to the 24th. Her Majesty's trial commenced in the House of Lords upon the last mentioned date and was continuing from day to day,—as far as the evidence has proceeded, we cannot form any judgment of what may be the final termination. The following remarks we lay before our readers from the Bristol Journal, and fully speak our sentiments upon this important matter in the present state of its procedure.

THE QUEEN'S CASE.—The length and the importance of the Parliamentary Proceedings on Her Majesty's case must be an apology this week for our brevity of remark upon the different occurrences which have arisen. The evidence speaks for itself, in terms too plain to be misunderstood. The box of Pandora has been forcibly opened, and when it will be closed, we cannot anticipate. It is indeed to be lamented that public morals should be exposed to the corruption which must flow from so much obscenity; but we do not hesitate to say, it would be far more deplorable that the two Houses of Parliament should be scared from their duty, or shrink from observation in its discharge. They must now go on without flinching, and they must shew that they do not fear the eyes of the world being turned towards the proceedings. Thus, and thus only can they overcome those base and shameless slanders, which have been heaped upon them by the seditious and insidious press; and above all, by that treasonable publication which was issued into the world under the signature of the Queen. Many amiable prejudices have no doubt been enlisted on the side of her Majesty, and there is every where an anxious hope that she may be proved worthy to succeed the great and virtuous Queen, who so long and so faithfully watched over the morals of England; but there is also a grea[illegible] of good sense and sound feeling in the country; no one will shut his eyes to the truth; no one but the Radical Reformer will listen, for a moment, to the treasonable suggestion that justice is not to be obtained from the two Houses of Parliament; the Nation will receive with perfect confidence the decision of that august tribunal; and if it should unhappily be that the Queen is guilty, the nation will confirm, by its sorrowing acquiescence, the painful sentence of her Majesty's degradation.

Felix Farley's Office, Friday night,

To the statement already published from the *Moniteur* of Sunday, the *Journal de Paris.* of the day following adds, that all the military men arrested, 25 in number, have been placed in the hands of the Attorney-General—that the plot embraced no officer above the rank of Captain, but that some of them held commissions in the 2d regt. of Royal Guards. A curious and satisfactory part of the intelligence is, that the private soldiers appear to have been quite untouched by the disloyal spirit of the officers, the former having given information of the conspiracy, and assisted in arresting the traitors.

A Vienna article, inserted in the *Journal des Debats*, states that the Emperor Alexander is to arrive in that capital about the beginning of September, and to proceed to the camp at Pest. The same article, in speaking of the disavowal, published by Lord Stewart, that "there were any witnesses against the "Queen of England resident at Vienna," declares that the *disavowal* is an utter falsehood; for that the writer knows "that the above-mentioned witnesses "have been long enough at Vienna, "living in a private house, and receiving "from 5 to 10 franks per diem."

VIENNA, Aug 9.— There is much talk here of a confidential circular of a powerful Monarch in the North, addressed to all the Sovereigns who signed the Holy Alliance, to induce them to prepare their contingents of troops, for the purpose of opposing the revolutionary measures of demagogues in the South of Europe.

The Queen was escorted to and from the House of Lords, yesterday, by a crowd rather greater than on Tuesday; and it was observed, that several persons of the middle class, who have been often seen on political occasions seemed to make it a point of attending her, in the afternoon. The Duke of Wellington and the Marquis of Anglesea were insulted, as before!—This morning she was again escorted to the House, by a large huzzaing mob. The head of her carriage was lowered, and she bowed constantly, or nodded, one side or the other. The Duke of York and Wellington came separately on horseback. The former was cheered; the latter was again insulted, as was the Marquis of Anglesea! The Duke of Gloucester, who was in his carriage, was noticed, with a slight groan. The Marquis of Lansdowe and the Earl of Harrowby, who were on horseback, were not noticed by the crowd.

August 21.

It is confidently asserted in Paris, that one of the objects of the last audience which Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador to our Court, had with his Majesty, is to make known that the five years' imprisonment of BONAPARTE, agreed on in 1815, having expired, Austria would no longer be a party to his detention, and would not send out a Commissioner, in which sentiments Russia concurred.

It is stated that 132 witnesses are to give testimony against the Queen.

The Subscriber,

HAS just received by the Brig Endeavour from Cork, a supply of

Linen and Woollen Drapery,

Sole and upper Leather, Water and Wellington and Ladies Boots, Buskins, Shoes, &c. &c.

ON HAND,

Pork, in bbls. and half bbls.
Soap and Candles,
Lambs wool and yarn Stockings,
Flannels, Jackets, Trowsers, Vests,
Shirts, black silk Handkerchiefs,
Printed Cottons, Muslins,
Ticking, Shirting Cotton,
An assortment of Glassware,
To be sold for cost and charges,
a consignment of two cases Water Boots and Shoes, and a 9½ inch Cable.

WM. M'CANNON.

October 5th, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late JAMES SMITH, Plymouth, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, and all persons to whom said Estate stands indebted to, are requested to send their Accounts duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months to ROBERT HODGSON, Attorney, for adjustment.

Duncan M'Kay,
J. N. Le Page, } Executors.

Charlotte-Town, September 25th, 1820.

By Authority.

PUBLIC NOTICE. Whereas two Acts made and passed in 14th and 57th years of the Reign of his late Majesty George 3d, for regulating the measure of Ton Timber, &c. and for appointing Officers to survey the same, have been repealed and a new Act passed for the same purposes. These are to call on all Persons bearing appointments as Surveyors of Timber, under the above recited Acts to take notice that from and after the date hereof the said appointments are null and void.

All Persons desirous of obtaining appointments under the existing Act, will receive the same upon application at this Office, and producing Certificates of their being qualified.

J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Colonial Sec'y.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
August 11th, 1820.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
August 29th, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. PETER SMITH, Assayer of Weights and Measures, *vice* John Macgean, dismissed. Commission bearing date August 6th, 1820.

J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Col. Sec'y.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. III. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1820. No. 10.

15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Tenth day of October, instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Fifth day of December next, of which all persons concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves according.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Island, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 4th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. Carmichael, Colonial Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Notice.

THE Subscriber desirous of settling and arranging his affairs, requests all those who stand indebted to him, by bond, note, or book account, immediately to discharge their respective accounts, otherwise legal measures will be adopted to enforce the same without delay.

He will offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, (if not previously disposed of by private Contract,) on Tuesday the 31st day of October next at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, on the Premises, that convenient and well known Dwelling-House in Charlotte-Town, called the

Wellington Hotel,

together with Out-Buildings and Garden abounding with choice Fruit Trees, in a high state of cultivation, comprising two Town Lots.

Likewise, 100 acres of Land at the Ponds New-London, on Lot or Township No. 20, upwards of 50 acres of which are in a good state of improvement, and the remainder abounding with good and valuable Fire-Wood,—its situation is advantageous for carrying on a Fishery on an extensive scale.

Also, 245 acres of excellent Wood-Land, on Lot or Township No. 37, having a good Mill-stream in front, the River is navigable for a Vessel of 60 tons burthen, within half a mile of the Premises. Immediate possession and indisputable Title Deeds for the whole, or any part of the above Property will be given. Terms of Sale—Cash or approved Bills for the landed property, and 15 per cent deposit for the House and Property in Charlotte Town, a reasonable time will be given for the remainder on sufficient security.

JOHN HOWELL.

Charlotte-Town, Sept. 14th, 1820.

A few copies of the Laws of this Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
October 20th, 1820.

IN consequence of the lamented death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of YORK, which took place at Oatlands, on the 6th August, after a painful illness, having been notified to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. Public Notice is hereby given that a General Mourning will commence on Thursday the 26th.

J. E. Carmichael,
Colonial Sec'y.

Five Pounds Reward

WHEREAS the Subscriber's Horse has been shot in a most barbarous manner a few days ago, about or near the fences of James Dunvel or William Lunn, in Charlotte-Town Royalty, the above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will convict the offender.

EWEN CAMERON.

October 19th, 1820.

Public Notice.

Registrar's Office, Oct. 14th, 1820.

NO Deeds or Documents of whatever nature will in future be received at this Office, unless one of the subscribing Witnesses attends at the time of presenting the same, for the purpose of swearing to the execution and delivery thereof.

J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Registrar.*

To be sold,

THE following valuable real Estate situate in Charlotte-Town and Royalty, viz.

Town Lots No. 5 & 6, in the 4th Hundred,

Town Lot 49, in the 5th Hundred, and Pasture Lot No. 52.

For particulars please to apply to Charles Binns, Esq. Oct. 10.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated House, adjoining the Premises of Messrs. M'Kay's, in Charlotte-Town, with the Stable and Town Lot attached to it.

The House has a large stone-walled Cellar underneath; and has, on the ground floor, two good rooms, a kitchen, and an excellent Store, with an Office annexed to it. It has also four rooms on the second floor.

ALSO,

500 acres of excellent Land,

fronting on Cardigan River, within a short distance of George-Town Royalty, apply to

J. MACGREGOR.

September 30.

Private Secretary's Office,
October 11th, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor deems it necessary to remind Magistrates that Marriage Licenses should be returned to this Office by the earliest opportunity after the solemnization has taken place, and they are hereby desired to return them forthwith.

By Command,
G. Sidney Smith, Private Sec'y.

The Subscriber,

HAS just received by the Brig Endeavour from Cork, a supply of

Linen and Woollen Drapery,

Sole and upper Leather, Water, Wellington and Ladies Boots, Buskins, Shoes, &c. &c.

ON HAND,

Pork, in bbls. and half bbls.
Soap and Candles,
Lambs wool and yarn Stockings,
Flannels, Jackets, Trowsers, Vests,
Shirts, black silk Handkerchiefs,
Printed Cottons, Muslins,
Ticking, Shirting Cotton,
An assortment of Glassware,

To be sold for cost and charges,

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WM. M'CANNON.

October 5th, 1820.

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Colonial Sec'y.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
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Duncan M'Kay,
J. N. Le Page, } Executors.

Charlotte-Town, September 25th, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demand against the Estate of the late JAMES CURTIS, Esq. of Cove-Head, deceased, are requested to render their Accounts duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

John M'Gregor,
Attorney for the Executrix.

Charlotte-Town, May 22d, 1820.

For the P. Gd. Isld. Gazette.

"Thou findest fault where nys to be found,
And buildest strong work upon a week ground:
Thou railest in right without reason,
And blamest'em much for small encheson." (occasion)
SPENCER's Sheph. Col. Mag. line 144.

To the Rev. C. G.
Priest of the United Church of England and Ireland.

SIR,

It is a trite, but juſt obſervation that circumſtances alter caſes, I make this remark, becauſe, though I am no friend to carrying on religious diſcuſſions through the medium of a Newſpaper, yet I conceive, that, when there is in a town, (as for inſtance in this) no other public Journal, it is not improper to make uſe of it for the above purpoſe, eſpecially when it is neceſſary ſo to do, that the truth may be elicited and defended.

Expecting to hear a Goſpel Sermon, I attended Church laſt Sunday afternoon. Knowing that you are a high Churchman, and a decided foe to diſſenteriſm, when you read your text I expected you would ſhew Diſſenters little pity in your ſermon. My expectations were more than realized. I did not imagine, that in the plenitude of your prieſtly power, you would attempt to unchriſtianize all other religious ſocieties, except the Church of England. I could not believe, till I heard you, that a Proteſtant Miniſter, in the nineteenth century, making pretenſions to reaſon and learning, would aſſert, before an enlightened congregation, that the Roman Catholics, the Presbyterians, the Independents, and the Methodiſts formed no part of the viſible Church of Chriſt, but were to be left to the uncovenanted mercies of God! ſuch a declaration, Sir, does little honor either to your head or to your heart. Had you been a *preacher* and not a *reader* of the Goſpel, I might have thought that the warmth of your feelings led you to make a haſty aſſertion; but as your ſermon, I preſume, was written, and you had an opportunity of reviſing and correcting it, before you delivered it to the congregation, this excuſe cannot be offered in your behalf.

Recollect Sir, I do not meet you on this occaſion as a Roman Catholic, as a Presbyterian, as an Independent, or as a Methodiſt, but as a Chriſtian, and as a lover of religious liberty. In thus acting, I am only diſcharging my duty and obeying the dictates of conſcience.

In the commencement of your diſcourſe on Sunday laſt, you gave us a definition of a Church, taken from one of the articles of the Church of England: you afterwards told us, that "the Church of England was the Church of Chriſt, and that thoſe who diſſented from the former formed no part of the latter, becauſe their Miniſters not being Epiſcopally ordained, had no right to adminiſter the Sacraments. This Sir, if not *verbatim et literattim*, is at leaſt the ſubſtance of what you ſaid: after ſuch declarations, I did not wonder to hear you blame the people for attending the Meeting-Houſe; but Sir, I was ſhocked to hear you urge your *kind* reproof by ſaying, no man can ſerve two maſters, *God* and the *Devil!!!* Oh Tempore! Oh Mores! what a pity but you had lived three centuries ago!

As I purpoſe doing myſelf the honor of ſending you a few more letters, I ſhall not dilate farther on the above reproof at preſent, but ſhall confine myſelf to your aſſertion, that the Church of England is the Church of Chriſt. In doing this I ſhall begin by peremptorily denying that the Church of which you ſpoke is the Church of the living God. Do not miſtake me Sir, I do not mean to unchriſtianize the eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment of our country; in ſo doing I ſhould be as great a bigot as yourſelf. I believe that its Liturgy is the beſt in the world. I honor many of its biſhops and clergy (and among the reſt, the venerable parſon of this pariſh) as the beſt advocates of truth and godlineſs; and I rejoice in the ſterling piety and extenſive uſefulneſs of many of its members. But Sir, while I moſt cordially agree that there is ſalvation, abundant ſalvation within its pale, I cannot concede, that all her members are in a ſtate of ſalvation, or that out of her there is no ſalvation. The Church of England, however excellent, is not the Church of Chriſt, for there is a marked difference between them. The Church of England is conſtituted and governed by Acts of Parliament, the Church of Chriſt by the everlaſting goſpel. King George the Fourth is the head of the one, the King of Kings of the other. The firſt has exiſted only a few centuries; the latter has been from the beginning of Chriſtianity. The one is a church chiefly of ſinners, the other a church only of ſaints. The one excludes from its pale all other churches, abroad and at home, popiſh and reformed, and all the individual members of them; the other includes the GENUINE Chriſtians in EVERY CHURCH under heaven.

Furthermore, the Church of Chriſt is built upon the foundation of the apoſtles and prophets, Jeſus Chriſt himſelf ſelf being the chief corner ſtone, in whom all the building fitly framed together, groweth into an holy temple in the Lord, in whom ye alſo, (all the members of it) are builded together for an habitation of God through the ſpirit." Now this Sir, is an exact deſcription of the Church of Chriſt. But can you apply all the parts of it to the Church of England? Are all her members built on the apoſtles and prophets by a ſincere belief of her doctrine? Rather are not many of them ignorant of that doctrine? Are they all built upon Jeſus Chriſt as the chief corner ſtone? Are they all *fitly framed* together: Rather are not many of its ſtones not framed together at all, but rough as they came out of the quarry? Are they all "builded together?" Piled up they may be, but where is that mutual love that unites, not *ſome* but *all* of them? Are they cemented in one? Does this Church grow? Not if its builders are to be believed, who are perpetually calling the world to witneſs its dilapidations, and complaining of its unceaſing diminution, by the hands of unauthoriſed laymen. Is it "an habitation of God through the ſpirit"? Is it filled with the Holy Ghoſt? Is there in the Church an impartial, a rigid and a godly diſcipline for the excluſion of thoſe members who are not vitally united to Chriſt, or who are immoral in their lives? Tho' this I acknowledge is ſomething like a conventicle catechiſm, yet I hope it has led you to ſee, that, though you enjoy, in the eſtabliſhment, many invaluable privileges, for which you ought to be thankful, and for the uſe of which, a ſtrict account will be required by the great and gracious giver of every good and perfect gift—the bleſſings of Chriſtianity are not excluſively yours. And if you, Sir, will not acknowledge, the inhabitants of this Iſland will acknowledge, that as the Church of England is not excluſively the Church of Chriſt, no man is in duty bound to be of her communion, when he can enjoy elſewhere the means of grace and ſalvation: that a man does not neceſſarily ſin againſt Chriſt when he actually forſakes her communion to enjoy what he deems a more evangelical doctrine, or a more apoſtolical diſcipline: and that a perſon may be a member of the Church of Chriſt though not of the Church of England, and is not by his ſeparation from the latter, excluded from that ſalvation which may be enjoyed in the former.

Though this letter is already very long, I cannot forbear making a few more remarks: among the many ſtrange aſſertions you made in your ſtrange Sermon was the following, that Dr. Bennet had proved that Chriſt and his apoſtles uſed pre compoſed prayers. Pray Sir, who is Dr. Bennett? How does he prove it? Why did you not give us ſomething more than Dr. B's. ipſe dixit? Why did you not prove it from the New Teſtament? We read there that Paul and Silas prayed in a priſon at midnight. How did they ſee to read their prayers in their dungeon? You cannot prove that they had either ſolar or artificial light. Be aſsured, Sir, the Apoſtles neither read their prayers nor their ſermons, at leaſt you cannot prove from the New Teſtament that they did; neither did they ever viſit where *conciones ſcribunter et ementur*. Did you never ſee this precious ſcrap of Latin on a door-poſt in Grub-ſtreet? Shall I favour the vulgar with an interpretation? The following lines I believe will be found equally inſtructive.

"He grinds divinity of other days
Down into modern uſe; tranſforms old print
To zig-zag manuſcript, and cheats the eyes
Of gall'ry critics, by a thouſand arts.
Are there who purchaſe of the Doctor's ware?
Oh, name it not in Gath, it cannot be
That grave and learned clerks ſhould need ſuch aid.
He doubtleſs is in ſport, and does but droll
Aſſuming thus a rank unknown before
Grand caterer, and dry nurſe of the Church.

Leſt you ſhould conceive your influence to be greater than it really is, I aſsure you and the public, that I have not entered the liſts becauſe I think that your diſcourſes have that effect on the public mind which you wiſh. No Sir, I have too high an opinion of the good ſenſe of the people of this town to ſup-

pose so for a moment, and I know, from what I have heard, that my opinion is well founded.

I will candidly tell you why I thus address you. It is from regard to yourself and the Church. The pulpit ought not to be made a vehicle of abuse. Do not prostitute it to such purposes. By so doing you will injure the cause you wish to serve. For the mechanism of the human mind is such, that the man who wraps himself in a covering of stubborn opposition against reproach and persecution, like the flower that closes its petals at the approach of the angry blast, will put forth all the better powers of his mind to the smiles of love, like the tendrils of the sea anemone, when the first wave of the returning tide touches its native rock. The press is open to you. If you wish to prove the unjustifiable assertions you made last Sunday, do it through this medium. But when in the pulpit, preach as the Apostles did, "preach Christ crucified." That is the principal work of a Christian Minister. From regard to the Church of England and yourself I beseech you to let no railing proceed out of your mouth.

Recollect the promise you made at your ordination. You promised Sir, if I mistake not, that you "would as much as lieth in you, maintain and set forward quietness, peace, and love among all Christian people, and especially among them that should be committed to your charge".

Hoping that you may be enabled to follow peace with all men, and to promote the welfare of the Church of England which I sincerely love.

I remain, yours, &c.

VINDEX.

Charlotte-Town, October 12th, 1820

From the London Evening Star of Sept. 4.

THE QUEEN.

The impression produced on the public mind by the cross-examination of Mademoiselle *De Mont*, on Saturday, is now decidedly favourable to Her Majesty. The two letters of this notable witness, put in by her Majesty's Counsel, destroy all credibility in the testimony which she gave before and after the reading of them. The high encomiums which she lavishes on her Majesty's character and deportment, and the determination she professes to resist every pecuniary temptation to become Her Majesty's accuser at the expense of her own *repose* and *duty*, are totally irreconcileable with the tale which she told at Milan, and has since repeated at the bar of the House of Lords. The rigid principles, also, of personal virtue, which she arrogates to herself, are obviously incompatible with the eagerness which she manifests to be restored to her Majesty's favour and service, had she, whilst in that service, been condemned to witness, for a series of years, the scandalous scences to which she has deposed. The lame attempt made to explain away the genuine effect of these productions, on her subsequent cross-examination, and re-examination, can deceive nobody. if the passage in her letter to her sister, alluded to the offers made to her to give evidence against the Queen had no foundation in fact, and was inserted in the belief that the letter would be intercepted and come into her Majesty's hands, then it is susceptible of no other construction than that of a threat; and upon the ground alone, were there no other, the whole of her evidence would be held to be vitiated in a Court of Justice. It is, further, worthy of remark, that this same Lady, who thanks God that she is exempt from the feelings of *revenge* and ambition, distinctly admits as the cause of her appearing against the Queen, that she heard her Majesty had spoken ill of her.—Another circumstance transpired in the course of her cross-examination, which would have disqualified her as a witness in an ordinary Court of Justice: she has been extrajudicially sworn, since the commencement of the proceedings against her Majesty, to the truth of her information at Milan. It was only in the course of the last Circuit, that Baron Garrow, to the best of our recollection, particularly cautioned the Country Magistrates against such a practice with regard to witnesses who were afterwards to be examined in a Court of Justice. As to the motives which led to the imposition of a tie upon this witness, from which the other witnesses appear to have been exempted, we shall, at present, abstain from any observation.

What may be the result of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, time will discover; but it certainly appears, to every impartial observer, that the two principal witnesses for the prosecution have been essentially damaged by their own admissions and prevarications. The Divorce Clause of the Bill cannot possibly stand on the testimony hitherto produced; and when it is recollected that the Earl of Liverpool said, "this was the least important part of the measure," it will probably be given up. But five more witnesses are arrived from the Continent, among whom is *Monsieur Sacchi*. He is to be brought forward, and much stress is laid on his expected narrative.

It is supposed that the evidence for the prosecution will be closed in a day or two, when, after the summing up, if it should be thought necessary to put the Queen on her defence, beyond the evidence in her favour now in England, an adjournment, or rather a prorogation, must take place. The latter, we think, must be preferred, as the means of forwarding business, since no private Bill for the improvement of the country can be introduced, if the Session is to be continued. A short Bill may be passed to keep alive the Bill of Pains and Penalties in the ensuing Session.

The experience of Lord Erskine, and the talents he has displayed in the course of the present unexampled prosecution, greatly tended to soften down the harshness of the proceeding, and to reconcile it more to the practice of the Courts of Law.—On Friday last the Judges pronounced their opinion three different times, wholly on what the Noble and Learned Lord advanced to be the rule when he practised at the Bar It is cheering to the hearts of those who owe their protection and safety to the eloquent exertions of this eminent Advocate, to see him, in the latter stage of his life, zealous in the maintenance of those constitutional rights, for which he struggled with such brilliant success in his more early years.

The name of a Colonel Brown, it will be observed, has become celebrated in the history of the proceedings against the Queen, and adorns every page of the records of the Milan Board. He is found recruiting for witnesses, assisting the legal Gentlemen in their examinations, procuring testimony, and, in short, acting as foreign purveyor and paymaster of the Cotton-garden troops. The following are the dates of the promotion of this meritorious Gentleman, who, among his other claims to public respect is said to be a relation of Lord Castlereagh:

Lieut. Brown (an Irishman), 23d foot, about a year in the Quarter Master General's Staff, in the Peninsula, in the years 1813 and 1814; Captain in October, 1814, immediately before the reduction of the 2d Battalion; from which date he was placed upon half-pay. From this period he appears never to have had any appointment, *civil* or *military*; notwithstanding which he was, contrary to all precedent, at the *special request of the Duke of Wellington*, made a Brevet Major in June, 1817; thereby although on half-pay, going over the heads of all the Captains in the British service, *from* 1804 *to* 1814 *inclusive*. Further, still on half-pay, and resident at *Milan*, in *January*, 1819, at the special and private request of *Lord Stewart*, he obtained the Brevet of *Lieutenant Colonel*, thereby going over the heads of 1500 Majors of the British Army."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, of September 1.

"The news here in private is, that the different Courts have addressed that of St. James's on the alarming consequences of the trial of the Queen of England. They find the evil that may arise to each or all of them, and the effects it must have on Royalty are seen, and particularly by his Majesty the Emperor of Russia. You may rely on this intelligence, which is from the first quarter.

The Commission of the Court of Peers assembled on Tuesday at the Luxembourg Palace, where all the papers had been previously conveyed. The accused were successively brought thither and interrogated. Of forty-one persons originally arrested, eight have been set at liberty.

The *Gazette de France* says:—"We have spoken of the flight of several Officers of the Legion of the Seine, the moment that they heard at Chantilly of the discovery of the conspiracy. These Officers were nine in number;

three have been arrefted, and transferred to Paris: Captain Parlet is of the number.—The Captain Lamotte has fled. It appears certain, that a former Lieutenant of the Imperial Guard, named Nazian, had made, for fome time, feveral journies from Paris to Cambray, and that he had feduced thefe military men with gold and promifes.

Three young men of Rennes, named Alberie Potiers, Tilly de Kendielle, and Couard, are to be brought before the Court of Aflize of that town, accufed of having, in a tumultuous crowd which took place in Rennes on the 9th of June, refifted with violence the agents of the public force. The firft is, befides, accufed of having uttered the feditious cry of "Long live the Emperor," and the latter are accufed of having provoked their townfmen to rebellion.

The plague has ceafed its ravages at Majorca. There have died feven individuals in the fpace of feveral days; and the fick to the number of fifty, are in a ftate of convalefcence.

A private letter from Irun, dated the 22d of Auguft fays, that the laft news from Madrid announce a ferment in the public mind. The Journal called *The Cenfor*, trufting fully to the profeffions of faith of the Liberals, as to the Liberty of the Prefs, took upon itfelf to fay, and, what was worfe, to prove, that the Conftitution formed at Bayonne, under the eyes of Bonaparte, was preferable to that of the Cortes in 1812, fince it eftablifhed two Chambers; preferved the political rights of the Nobility; and left to the King the neceffary authority. This opinion, though expreffed with much circumfpection, has excited fuch fury among the Liberals, that it is generally believed the third Number of this Journal will not be publifhed. The fecond number has been burnt in full aflembly of the patriotic fociety, called the Lorenzini.

The Emperor of Auftria has fuffered the Jefuits, who have been recently hunted out of Ruffia, to eftablifh themfelves provifionally in two Colleges at Lemberg and Parnow, in Gallicia.

Accounts from Dreſden fay that they are occupied with a new Reform in the States of the kingdom of Saxony.

STOCKHOLM, Auguft 22.—His Majefty is expected fhortly to return to this city from Scania. His Royal Highnefs the Crown Prince will probably remain there fome time longer.

HANOVER, Auguft 26.—We learn from Caffel, that His Royal Highnefs the Duke of Cambridge arrived there on the 22d.

Letters from Genoa, of the 23d of Auguft; mention the arrival of the King of Sardinia there in his way to Lucca, accompanied by his daughter, whofe hand he is about to beftow on the fon of the Ex-King of Etruria. This is that Prince of Lucca, felected in the noted French Project as the head of the new Monarchy in South America. Genoa is ftated to be perfectly tranquil. The wifh of the people for a free Conftitution, prompted by the example of Naples, was, however manifefted by placards pofted up by night. They appear refolved to abftain from all acts of violence, but retained hopes, founded on the favourable difpofition of the Army, of receiving it as a free boon from the Sovereign.

This morning, at eight o'clock, his Majefty, attended by Sir William Keppel, came to St. George's Chapel to attend Divine Service, and to receive the Sacrament, in like manner as the late King was accuftomed to do. His Majefty appeared in perfect health.

From all parts of the kingdom we continue to hear the moft cheering accounts of the abundant harveft with which it has pleafed Providence to blefs our Ifle. It has been nearly all got in, and never were the crops more plentiful or more free from ruft, blight, or mildew.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1820.

By the arrival of the Brig Margaret, belonging to Mr. John Le Page, of this place, from Plymouth, London Papers have been received, (with which we have been politely favoured) to the 4th ult.—14 days later than is received by by the Mail from Halifax. Their pages are chiefly taken up with the examination of Witneſſes againſt her Majeſty the Queen, which in *The Star* of the 4th, is continued up to the 16th day's proceedings. The opinions in the different Papers reſpecting the reſult of the inveſtigation are various, but for the moſt part hold out the opinion of her Majeſty's innocence. We regret that our limits prevent our publiſhing the proceedings in detail.

Accounts received at New-York from Valparaiſo, dated in April, ſtate, that Lord Cochrane, captured Valdivia, a place defended by no leſs than 15 forts, mounting upwards of 100 pieces of cannon; the whole of which, with the ſurrender of the town, a Colonel, and 100 men taken priſoners. The Governor with about 500 men had fled to the Interior, leaving behind him the Military Cheſt of the Spaniſh army of the South, and the whole of the Stores and Ammunition. In the Bay a large fine Ship deeply laden, was captured.

Lord Cochrane after planting the Chilian Flag, ſummoned the people to meet and choose their own Governor, which liberty, with the unexpected change, is ſtated to have afforded great ſatisfaction. This is ſaid to be the only place north of Chili which had not been emancipated.

We have received the particulars of the "Fatal Loſs" of the Shallop Providence, Flynn, which left this place on the 8th July laſt for Quebec. She ran on ſhore on the 14th at Carribou Point, when the following Perſons in endeavouring to gain the ſhore periſhed:

Samuel Lobb, wife, ſiſter, & 3 children,
—— Davis, do. and daughter,
Henry Evans, do. 4 children,
—— Atkins, do. 2 do.
John Healy, 5 children,
Mrs. M'Carthy, 2 do. Total 28.

We will give the particulars in our next.

A Liſt of Licenced Retailers,

CHARLOTTE-TOWN.

TAVERNS.

Colin M'Laughlin, New Inn,
Simon Dodd, Ship Inn,
Mrs. M'Phee,
Mrs. Campbell,
Dennis Reddin,
James Cole, Light Horſe,
Thomas Sims,
Mrs. Jones, Croſs Keys,
Thomas Jones, Commercial Inn,
John Howell, Wellington Hotel,
George Bynon, Wind-Mill,
Joſeph Pippey, New Inn,
Henry May Williams,
James Connelly, Iriſh Tavern,
Hector M'Lean.

STORES IN CHARLOTTE-TOWN.

Robert Drew, James Rielly,
Henderſon & Gohegan,
Joſeph Higgins, Ewen Cameron,
David M'Gill, Nathan Davis,
Ralph Thompſon, Thomas Murphy,
Samuel May Williams,

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

James Mudge, Lot 48.
Archd. Fergufon, Lot 48, Ferryman,
Donald Stewart, Croſs-Roads, Lot 48,
Nicholas Jenkins, Lot 49,
Robert Sample, Tea-Hill, Lot 49,
Thomas Melliſh, Springfield, Lot 49,
Joſeph Vezey, Croſs-Roads, Lot 49,
Mrs. Mary Weldon, Char.-Town Roy.
Wm. Scott, Store Inn, St. Peter's Road,
Wm. Fergufon, St. Peter's Rd. Lot 34,
James Fergufon, St. Peter's Road,
Alfred Fiſher, do. do.
Conrad Vickerſon, 5 Mile Houſe, do.
John Collings, Windſor Farm, Lot 37,
William Brinkworth, Cove-head Mill,
John Hughes, Cove-head Road,
Thomas Hickey, St. Peter's Rd. Lot 36,
Michael Lumley, Mount Pleaſant,
George Cole, Raſtico Road, Lot 24,
Thos. Gardner, Ferryman, Hunter's R.
Wm. Crabb, Prince Town Road,
John Dixon, do. do.
Samuel E. Dawſon, Tryon Road,
John M'Aulay, Elliot River, Lot 31,
James Prigg, near New-London, Lot 21.

KING'S COUNTY.

Michael O'Neil, Savage Harbor, Lot 38,
James Mooney, Morell, Lot 40.

PRINCE COUNTY.

George Bearsteau, Prince-Town,
James Trueguard, do.
Malcolm M'Gougan, do.
Malcolm Ramſay, do.
John Smith, Margate,
Richard Lea, Tryon,
Benj. & Terence Webſter, Tryon,
Meſſrs. Hill & Son, Lewis Town, STORE
William Ellis, Lot 12, STORE.
John Gillis, jun. Grand R. Richmond B.
Hugh Smith, St. Eleanors, Lot 17,
Margaret Blood, do. do.
Nathan Canon, do. do. Portage,
David Walker, Lot 19,
Hugh Gillies, Lot 19,
Thos. Bretton, Bedeque Road, Lot 27,
John Bernard, Bedeque,
Wm. Lefurgey, Bedeque,
Thos. Sullivan, Lot 13.

G. SIDNEY SMITH,
Private Sec'y.

Charlotte-Town, October 1ſt, 1820.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. III. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1820. No. 11.

15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Tenth day of October, instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Fifth day of December next, of which all persons concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves according.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Island, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 4th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. Carmichael, Colonial Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Lands for sale.

THE following valuable Property, part of Lots or Townships No. 24, and 33, on which are several excellent Mill-Streams, and a large annual Rent Roll, the most part of the Tenants are at will, together with a Saw, Grist and Barley Mill, with the materials for an Oat Mill newly erected, there is a large proportion of clear Lands upon Lot No. 24, and a very considerable Settlement formed in the centre of Lot No. 33, upon a new Road cut through the Township, leading from the North side of the Island to Charlotte-Town, the Land being of a good quality upon said Road and capable of containing a number of Settlers, the distance being short either to the North side of the Island, which abounds with plenty of Fish, or to Charlotte-Town the seat of Government. Any Person purchasing the whole will meet with a very advantageous bargain. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber were the Plans of the Estate and Title Deeds may be seen.

N. B. 50 acres or upwards, will be disposed of to accomodate purchasers.

RICHARD ROLLINGS.

Grand Rustico, Lot No. 24,
May 1st, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demand against the Estate of the late JAMES CURTIS, Esq. of Cove-Head, deceased, are requested to render their Accounts duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

John M'Gregor,
Attorney for the Executrix.

Charlotte-Town, May 22d, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late JAMES SMITH, Plymouth, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, and all persons to whom said Estate stands indebted to, are requested to send their Accounts duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months to ROBERT HODGSON, Esq. Attorney, for adjustment.

Duncan M'Kay,
J. N. Le Page, } Executors.

Charlotte-Town, September 25th, 1820.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
October 20th, 1820.

IN consequence of the lamented death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of YORK, which took place at Oatlands, on the 6th August, after a painful illness, having been notified to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. Public Notice is hereby given that a General Mourning will commence on Thursday the 26th.

J. E. Carmichael,
Colonial Sec'y.

Five Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS the Subscriber's Horse has been shot in a most barbarous manner a few days ago, about or near the fences of James Dunvel or William Lunn, in Charlotte-Town Royalty; the above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will convict the offender.

EWEN CAMERON.

October 19th, 1820.

Public Notice.

Registrar's Office, Oct. 14th, 1820.

NO Deeds or Documents of whatever nature will in future be received at this Office, unless one of the subscribing Witnesses attends at the time of presenting the same, for the purpose of swearing to the execution and delivery thereof.

J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Registrar.*

To be sold,

THE following valuable real Estate situate in Charlotte-Town and Royalty, viz.

Town Lots No. 5 & 6, in the 4th Hundred,

Town Lot 49, in the 5th Hundred, and Pasture Lot No. 52.

For particulars please to apply to Charles Binns, Esq. Oct. 10.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated House, adjoining the Premises of Messrs. M'Kay's, in Charlotte-Town, with the Stable and Town Lot attached to it.

The House has a large stone-walled Cellar underneath; and has, on the ground floor, two good rooms, a kitchen, and an excellent Store, with an Office annexed to it. It has also four rooms on the second floor.

ALSO,

500 acres of excellent Land,

fronting on Cardigan River, within a short distance of George-Town Royalty, apply to

J. MACGREGOR.

September 30.

To be Sold by Private Contract,

A FARM,

consisting of 100 Acres of Land situated on Lot 49, near the Cross Roads leading to Cherry Valley, fronting on Pownal Bay, and on both sides of the said Road.

There is on the Premises a good House, Barn, and Stable, 30 acres of the Land is cleared, and the remainder covered with Wood of all kinds; the many advantages this place possesses renders it an eligible situation for Business of any kind, being on the Road to Three Rivers, Murray Harbour, Belfast and Wood Islands. An indisputable title will be given, and further information and particulars may be known by applying to the Proprietor on the Premises.

Possession given on the 1st May next.

JOSEPH VEZEY.

October 3d.

The Subscriber,

HAS just received by the Brig Endeavour from Cork, a supply of

Linen and Woollen Drapery,

Sole and upper Leather, Water, Wellington and Ladies Boots, Buskins, Shoes, &c. &c.

ON HAND,

Pork, in bbls. and half bbls.
Soap and Candles,
Lambs wool and yarn Stockings,
Flannels, Jackets, Trowsers, Vests,
Shirts, black silk Handkerchiefs,
Printed Cottons, Muslins,
Ticking, Shirting Cotton,
An assortment of Glassware,

To be sold for cost and charges,

a consignment of two cases Water Boots and Shoes, and a 9½ inch Cable.

WM. M'CANNON.

October 5th, 1820.

By Authority.

PUBLIC NOTICE. Whereas two Acts made and passed in 14th and 57th years of the Reign of his late Majesty George 3d, for regulating the measure of Ton Timber, &c. and for appointing Officers to survey the same, have been repealed and a new Act passed for the same purposes. These are to call on all Persons bearing appointments as Surveyors of Timber, under the above recited Acts to take notice that from and after the date hereof the said appointments are null and void.

All Persons desirous of obtaining appointments under the existing Act, will receive the same upon application at this Office, and producing Certificates of their being qualified

J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Colonial Sec'y.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
August 11th, 1820.

LONDON,

September 4.

COMPENDIOUS NOTICES.

The King continues in his retirement at Windſor cottage---all idea of an aquatic excurſion now given up—Royal yatchs gone to Portſmouth and Deptford, and ſtores landed—Duke of York left town on Sunday on a viſit to his Majeſty.—Miniſters held a Council at Windſor Lodge, Tueſday night—proceedings againſt the Queen preſumed the object of deliberation—Divorce clauſe in Pains and Penalties Bill reported does not meet concurrence of the Biſhops—Town all in a buſtle Saturday afternoon from departure of nobility for their country ſeats—eighty coroneted equipages paſſed Hyde Park alone before ſeven o'clock.—Several of the Queen's witneſſes arrived in town; ſome of them perſons of the higheſt reſpectability in Italy—among others expected to be called in her Majeſty's defence are Sir William Gell, Hon. K. Craven, Captain Hannam, Capt. Flinn, Dr. Holland, Count Schiaviana, Hieronymus Carlo (a courier,) and ſeveral others of her Majeſty's domeſtics.—A ſingularity remarked of late proceedings in Houſe of Peers, that the Attorney General opened his charge againſt her Majeſty in midſt of a ſtorm of thunder and lightning, and ſumming up evidence by Sergeant Copley took place at the moment of the *Eclipſe!*—His Majeſty's *intended* coronation celebrated at New-York, on the day appointed for the ceremony (Aug. 1,) Britiſh packet firing a royal ſalute, and a number of Engliſh ſubjects were entertained on board.—Affairs of the Continent aſſume a lowering aſpect.---In France, a great diſquietude prevails---more arreſts of military men, trials of thoſe already in cuſtody begun before Commiſſion of Chamber of Peers. National Guard at Breſt diſarmed without oppoſition---preparations making for new election of Chamber, will be diſſolved.---Rumours grow ſtronger of Auſtria, countenanced by Emperor Alexander, being reſolved to put down Neapolitan Revolution---an army aſſembling between the Adige and the Mincio---Continental powers evidently alarmed at dangerous conſequences which may reſult from example of Spain and Naples and now again *Portugal.* Moſt part of Sicily continues determined to maintain itſelf independent of Naples, latter has not yet reſtored to any means to reduce it to obedience.—Crowds of Engliſh are leaving Italy, frightened at the proſpect of approaching hoſtilities by Auſtria---King of Spain has ſanctioned a law for ſale of certain national property. Riego and army at Spain refuſed to be diſbanded until they received certain promiſed rewards, and charged the Cortes with ingratitude---decree for diſbanding them in conſequence ſince revoked. An inſurrection ſaid to have broken out in the territories of the Emperor of Morrocco,---No official information yet received of melancholy death of Hon. Capt. Spencer, of the Owen Glendower frigate---ſome reaſon to believe the ſtatement which has appeared is unfounded. Rear Admiral Plampin returned to Portsmouth Saturday, from command at St. Helena, in Conqueror, 74. Captain Francis Stanfell, in which he was relieved by Rear-Admiral Lambert, on 14th July laſt---Conqueror left St. Helena on 20th of that month.---Bonaparte underſtood to be well, but lived a moſt ſecluded life, refuſing to ſee any ſtranger; even Admiral Lambert had not obtained leave to viſit him when Conqueror left the iſland---Admiral Plampin ſent to him to ſay his ſucceſsor had arrived, and he ſhould feel happy in introducing him; to which Bonaparte replied he was too unwell to receive viſitors---he had built a mud wall round his garden, with loop-holes, to enable him to obſerve the approach of any perſon to his reſidence---his new houſe, a moſt ſpacious and excellent erection, will be ready for his reception about Chriſtmas next.

It is reported, that Sir Sidney Smith, has arrived in town from the Continent, bringing with him a very material witneſs for the Queen.

We are happy to ſtate that on Friday her Majeſty and Mr. Alderman Wood received diſpatches from Milan of the moſt pleaſing deſcription. They related to the proceedings of her Majeſty's agents in obtaining evidence to refute that which had been brought forward on the part of the Crown, and we learn with pleaſure that diſcoveries of the moſt extraordinary nature have been made. Since Monday laſt ſcarce an hour has paſſed in which her Majeſty has not had to receive addreſſes from various parts of the town and country.

September 11.

Hamburgh and other German papers have arrived to the 29th ult. The Emperor of Auſtria has poſtponed his intention of making a tour through the interior of Hungary, prior to the grand review at Preſt, in conſequence of having received poſitive intelligence of an intended viſit from the Emperor Alexander. The Ruſſian Emperor is expected to arrive at Vienna in the firſt week in September; and it was ſuppoſed that after the 15th, both of the Monarchs would proceed together to Preſt. It was rumoured that an invitation had been ſent to the King of Pruſſia to meet them at Vienna. The object of the propoſed meeting is diſtinctly ſtated in the Vienna Journal, to be that of "coming to an underſtanding as to the moſt ſuitable means of ſtopping that revolutionary ſpirit which manifeſts itſelf anew in the north of Europe."

An article from Florence ſtates the important fact that the Emperor of Auſtria will not recognize any of the recent changes at Naples; and that 40,000 Auſtrian troops are going to Naples, while 40,000 more remain cantoned at Ferraro, to aſſiſt the other Italian Princes, whoſe ſubjects may take it into their heads to demand from them free Conſtitutions.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

A Portugueſe mail reached town yeſterday, with the important intelligence that a revolution has broken out in the city of Oporto. The object of the Revolutioniſts appears to be the convocation of Cortes and eſtabliſhment of a Conſtitutional Monarchy. They have proceeded in the name of the King of Portugal, and have eſtabliſhed a Revolutionary Government, under the title of "The Supreme Government of the Kingdom." The revolution, as in Spain and Naples, has been effected by the military. The garriſon of Oporto appear to have been unanimous. They were joined by a large portion of the inhabitants, and it does not appear that there was any attempt at reſiſtance on the part of the public authorities. The Royal Council of Government at Lisbon iſſued an addreſs to the Portugueſe nation, on the breaking out of the rebellion at Oporto, but by the annexed telegraphic diſpatch from Paris, which reached Calais on Saturday, the revolt ſeems to have extended to Lisbon and ſucceeded there, after a ſmall effuſion of blood. The details have not yet arrived.

SQUADRON OF OBSERVATION.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 15. The Conqueror, Capt. Stanfell; Minden, Capt. Patterſon,; Liffey, Hon. Capt. Duncan, Active, Capt. Sir J. A. Gordon; and Creole, Capt. M'Kenzie, are to proceed immediately to the coaſt of Portugal---Their ſtation will be at or off Lisbon.

Sept. 16.

A private of the 7th Fuſileers, quartered in the barracks at Derry, deliberately ſhot the Quarter-Maſter of the regiment laſt week in the Barrack-yard. The only provocation to this murderous act was that of the deceaſed officer threatning the man to have him puniſhed, if he did not abſtain from diſorderly conduct.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—For the laſt 15 days this capital has been in a ſtate of the greateſt activity, cauſed by the continual paſſing of troops on their way to Italy.

A Courier from the Emperor of Ruſſia has arrived. He brings a letter from the Emperor to our Sovereign, excuſing himſelf for not having it in his power to be at the camp at Preſt, as he had hoped. The Emperor of Ruſſia was to be at Warſaw on the 27th. The Diet of Poland opens on the 12th of Sept. and the affairs of that kingdom demand the preſence of his Ruſſian Majeſty.

HALIFAX, October 12.

The Royal Gazette of yeſterday contains the Proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor re-annexing the Iſland of Cape Breton to the Province of Nova-Scotia; and diſſolving the Council in that Iſland; alſo directing writs to be iſſued for the election of two Members to repreſent the County of Cape Breton in the General Aſſembly of this Province.

There is alſo a Proclamation for ſummoning the Legislature to meet on the 12th December next, for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

October 13.

Boundary Lines.—A late American paper aſſerts, that the Boundary Line,

agreed upon by the Commiſſioners appointed under the treaty of Ghent, will cut from the new State of Maine no leſs than 10,000 ſquare miles, including ſome of the moſt fertile lands in that part of the country; to be given, 'tis ſaid, as an equivalent for Rouſe's Point, on Lake Champlain, and the *fortifications* there, now in poſſeſſion of the Americans, and on which they have expended large ſums of money. The equivalent ſhould indeed be *large* for a *Military Position*, the importance of which, may, at ſome future day, become *incalculable!*

A *Revolution* is ſaid to have been attempted at Tobago—The *Patriot* negroes ſet fire to the town in three places at once.

October 17.

Bergami is about publiſhing an Expoſé; intended to vindicate himſelf, and to "develope certain facts concerning the Britiſh miniſtry and their agents; ſome intereſting particulars to that effect have already appeared.

October 19.

It would be as well if thoſe who are very violent againſt the Queen, were to borrow a little of the caution and circumſpection of Lords Liverpool and Caſtlereagh. In the debate which took place in the Houſe of Commons, in conſequence of the motion of Lord Francis Osborne, "to addreſs His Majeſty praying him to prorogue the Parliament, till it ſhould be neceſſary to call it together for the public ſervice;" Lord Caſtlereagh expreſſed himſelf in the following manner—"God forbid ſaid he, that I ſhould regard as proof that which has paſſed in her Majeſty's caſe; but I do feel that ſo far from acting as a friend to the Queen, that man who ſhould recommend to His Majeſty to quaſh the proceedings in their preſent ſtage, would place her in the moſt cruel ſituation." This occurred it muſt here be noticed, after Majocci had given his direct teſtimony; and Lord Liverpool, in alluding to the bath ſcene ſays, "Whether the ſtory told by the witneſs was or was not to be credited, was another queſtion; there did not ſeem to be any contradiction at preſent."

October 24.

Twenty-five witneſſes were brought forward againſt the Queen, all of them perſons who had been domeſtics in her family, or people of a ſimilar or inferior rank in life; after which on the 7th September, the Solicitor General proceeded to ſum up the evidence; on the 9th of that month, Mr. Brougham was called upon by the Lord Chancellor, to ſtate what mode of proceeding he meant to adopt. Mr, Brougham replied, that it was the wiſh of Her Majeſty, that he ſhould proceed immediately to open her caſe; but notwithſtanding her anxiety, he felt it to be his duty as her legal adviſer, to ask for the delay of a fortnight; afterwards that period was extended to three weeks, at which time he ſtated that he would be fully prepared.

The 81ſt Regiment are ordered for this place to relieve the 15th Regiment, which is about to return to England.

DISEASE and DEATH. The number of deaths in New-York, during the week ending Sept. 30, was 100; in Philadelphia, the ſame number in the ſame time, Ten acknowledged to have been occaſioned by the *malignant fever*:—At New-Orleans, week ending Sept. 4—130. The fever ſtill rages at Savannah; and a few caſes are ſpoken of at Charleston, S. C.

October 30.

COMMUNICATED.

We are informed that Mr. *George Heart*, has arrived in Town for the purpoſe of diſcloſing the ſecrets of his newly invented Inſtrument, for determining *longitude*, (which was completed on Saturday laſt by Mr. *Marſters*,) to Admiral *Griffith*.

We are told this Inſtrument not only enables the mariner to determine his Longitude but alſo to correct his Latitude.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the Mail from New-Brunſwick, we have juſt received the Papers of that place to the 24th inſtant, containing accounts from London to the 20th Sept. four days later than brought by the packet, from which we have copied ſuch extracts as they contain.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Two meſſengers arrived at Bradenburgh houſe, from Italy, on Friday morning, with diſpatches for her Majeſty. The object of theſe perſons' journey to this country is ſolely to repreſent the difficulties which are felt by her Majeſty's advocate, Mr. Henry, in ſending forward his witneſſes, and to requeſt an immediate remittance. Several of the witneſſes who had arrived at Milan were detained ſome days, for the want of paſsports, and, in fact, every obſtacle ſeems to have been thrown in their way. In conſequence of this, a meſſenger was diſpatched to Vienna, who took a letter to Lord Stewart on the ſubject, and returned on Monday ſe'nnight with an anſwer, encloſing Lord Caſtlereagh's letter to Lord Stewart, which it appeared his Lordſhip had laid before Prince Metternich who replied that the Auſtrian Government required a letter from her Majeſty or from Mr. Brougham for each witneſs—a thing of courſe impoſſible, unleſs her Majeſty or her Attorney-General was preſent there. On Wedneſday ſe'nnight Mr. Henry applied to get a paſsport for a Venetian witneſs. He was told that he muſt be ſent to Venice to get his paſsport, and it was not until remonſtrating ſtrongly againſt ſuch abominable ſhuffling, and a declaration that Mr. Henry would adviſe her Majeſty not to proceed any further in her defence under ſuch circumſtances, that he obtained the paſsport.

On Thurſday laſt a lady of diſtinction who is to give evidence in favour of her Majeſty, arrived at Dover. Other individuals of reſpectability were expected every hour.

ST. JOHN, N. B. Oct. 24.

We have been politely favoured with London papers brought by the *Weſtmoreland*, this morning, to the 20th Sept, By this arrival we learn that Parliament had adjourned to the early part of January: then to re-aſſemble for examining witneſſes and hearing Counſel againſt the Bill of Pains and Penalties. His Majeſty was about to take an aquatic excurſion, and a yacht had been expeditiouſly refitted for that purpoſe. The rear-guard of Italian witneſſes againſt the Queen were re-ſhipped for Holland, to be at the call of the Attorney General. Many obſtacles continued to be experienced by Mr. Henry, her Majeſty's agent in Italy, in the execution of his miſſion in procuring witneſſes, which have a tendency to deter them from coming over in her behalf.

Charlotte-Town,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1820.

The latest intelligence from England is by the Mail from Halifax, via St. Johns, N. B. to the 20th Sept. In addition to the advices received thro' the laſt week, by the Plymouth Dock Hero, we have made ſuch extracts as appear moſt intereſting and will be found in our preceding columns.

Extract of a Letter dated Ramsheg, N. Scotia, 15th October.

There has lately occurred a very remarkable accident at the Lower Towns (Horton or Cornwallis.)—At the raiſing of a Barn—two of the Carpenters quarrelled—the one took up a broad-axe and ſplit the other to the ground, which put all in confuſion, and amidſt the confuſion the broadſide fell down and killed thirteen more.

An Inquest was held at Merigomiſh, on the body of a man ſaid to be DONALD MATHEWSON, one of a boats crew which was upſet a ſhort time ſince in a gale of wind, bound from Cape-Breton to this Island. His remains were decently interred.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Co-Partnerſhip exiſting between JAMES JORDAN & WILLIAM O'BRIEN, at New-London, was upon the 22d Auguſt laſt, mutually diſſolved. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid late Co-Partnerſhip are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Subſcriber who is authoriſed to receive the ſame.

WM. O'BRIEN.

October 27th, 1820.

LOST

BETWEEN the old West-River Mill and the Houſe of Mr. Nicholas Moreſhed, on the Road leading from the Dog River turn, to the North River, a large French

GOLD WATCH,

the Makers name on the plate, Charles Merit, having a ſilver plate inſtead of a Chryſtal, it was in a large Wafer Box rapt up in black wool. Whoever finds the Watch and will deliver it to Mr. Higgins, Merchant, Charlotte-Town, or to Mrs. Holland at Tryon, will be handſomely rewarded. October 30.

Notice.

ALL perſons having any juſt demands againſt the Eſtate of the late JOHN LEECH, of Mount Pleaſant, deceaſed, are requeſted to render them duly atteſted within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof, and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

George Wright,
William Douglass, } Executors.

Charlotte-Town, April 15, 1820.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Particulars of the fatal loss of the Shallop Providence.

We ſailed from Three Rivers on Saturday the 8th July, and had very fine weather. On Friday 14th, being abreaſt of Great Valley, wind ſprung up from S. E. at about 8 o'clock, A. M. light breeze, at 10 freſhened with frequent ſhowers of rain, 6 P. M. rain continuing the wind began to haul round faſt to N. and dreading a N. W. wind, being very much lumbered on deck with barrels of herrings, cheſts, boxes, &c. the sky looking as for a heavy gale, which we were not in condition to meet, we hauled up for the north ſhore, at 9 placed 2 hands forward with a ſtrict charge to have a good look out, as we ſhould make the land between 10 and 11, P. M. and lay too or carry on under the lee as the weather would anſwer. About half paſt 10 o'clock one man ran aft to ſecure a tar barrel, which gave way on the weather quarter, the laſhing being ſhort went forward for another piece, at 5 minutes before 11 he ran aft, ſaying my God! up helm we are aſhore! immediately ſhe ſtruck on the bluff of her lee bow, and forcing ahead lay broadſide too, the ſea beating violently over her, we took in ſail and called a council to ſee what was beſt to be done, when we came to the reſolution of cutting away our maſts to extend to the rocks, and aſſiſt us in getting aſhore, and likewiſe act as fenders to keep her from ſtaving—5 men ſucceeded in getting aſhore by the maſts being ſeveral times waſhed over by the ſea, by this time ſhe was filling faſt, and dropping back with the receding of the ſea from the rock; at ſame time a tremendous ſea ſtruck her, both maſts went in pieces, and her ſide came in. The wind then coming more off the land, ſhe began to drop off around the point, which would be the loſs of all hands. We let go both anchors, which confined her on the point; by theſe means we ſucceeded in getting 14 hands more on the rock, and by 12 o'clock ſhe was totally in pieces, and proved the grave of 24 ſouls, men, women and children: 10 ſucceeded in getting from the rock to the main land, 9 remained on the rock until morning, as the tide flowed conſiderably by this time, and the rock was parted from the main by three deep channels, the gale ſtill increaſing with redoubled fury, ſeas running mountains high, rain falling in torrents, and not a buſh to ſhelter us from the inclemency of the weather, the night being dreadfully cold; at daylight we could perceive but 5 people on the rock, the ſea waſhing over it at intervals; we then perceived 2 men on the wreck, who were immediately waſhed off—one of them ſwam within a ſmall diſtance of the ſhore, when a ſwell forced his jacket over his head and he ſunk to riſe no more. 15th, at 12 o'clock, being low water, thoſe on the rock got aſhore, viz. 3 men, 2 young women, 1 child, another child having died during the night, and the other died about ſun-ſet, being 3 months old. We travelled along without any nouriſhment but ſea-weed picked up along ſhore: After travelling about 8 miles, and that the moſt difficult, jumping from rock to rock, in places quite ſharp and craggy, we at laſt arrived at a fiſherman's hut belonging to the N. W. Company, whoſe ſloop he ſaid was driven on ſhore the ſame night with a valuable cargo of furs, and by ſending the maſter word of our misfortune, he would give us a paſſage to Quebec. We ſent a party thither and two days after a pilot-boat arrived for us by his orders, and carried the remainder of us to the next port, called River Goodbon; Mr. James M'Kenzie, one of the Company, received us very kindly and treated us with the greateſt humanity. The place we were caſt away is called Caribou point, and have reaſon to ſuſpect the man looking out, to have done it on purpoſe to plunder, as he never ſaid a word, nor ſeemed the leaſt troubled when ſhe ſtruck: during the confuſion he ſecured one of the watches in the cabin and was detected by one of the paſſengers now on the Iſland, with a lanthorn in his hand ſearching my box. When I ſhipped him he told me he had made ſeveral paſſages up the river, and ſince remarked to ſome of them that were ſaved, that he knew that place very well, meaning where the veſſel was loſt.

DANIEL FLYNN, Maſter.

LONDON, Auguſt 21.

Death of the Hon. Capt. Spencer.

Of this lamentable occurrence a letter from Portsmouth of the 17th inſt. gives the following particulars.—"I much regret in having to announce to you the following melancholy affair, extracted from communications from Rio Janeiro, dated June 16, 1820. The Hon. Capt. Spencer, of the Owen Glendower frigate, wiſhing to have his ſhip worked without too much ſeverity to the men, gave the neceſſary orders to the Firſt Lieutenant. Coming on board the frigate during the abſence of Sir T. Hardy, who was gone to Maldonado, and having occaſion to complain of the want of punctuality to his orders, he reprimanded the Lieutenant, who told him it was impoſſible to carry on the duty unleſs he was properly ſupported. On this Capt. S. threw himſelf into a violent paſſion, beat to quarters, ſent every body down to the main-deck guns, leaving himſelf and the Firſt Lieutenant on the deck. Capt. Spencer then drew his ſword, ordering the Lieutenant to defend himſelf—he remonſtrated, ſtating, that he was a much better ſwordsman than the Captain, having a deal of practice while confined as a priſoner of war in France, but if Capt. Spencer was determined to fight, he would meet him on ſhore. Captain Spencer then called him a d——d cowardly raſcal, and it is ſaid, ſtruck his ſide: upon this the Lieutenant drew his ſword on the defenſive, and diſplayed ſome coolneſs. This coolneſs exaſperated the Captain, and making a violent thurſt, he overſhot himſelf and fell on the Lieutenant's ſword; ſhortly after which he died. This melancholy affair has thrown a great gloom over the countenances of all naval characters at Rio. The firſt Lieutenant's name is James M'Donald (*Murray's List* gives the name of Evans.) He was formerly Firſt of the Creole, then ſecond of the Creole, from ſome error, and then went Firſt of the Owen Glendower, about May laſt. Mr. M'Donald was Midſhipman of the Penguin when ſhe was taken by the American Waſp. The Hon. Capt. Spencer is ſon of Earl Spencer, who has alſo another ſon (the Hon. F. Spencer) a Lieutenant of the Superb, Sir T. Hardy's flag-ſhip."

Colonial Secretary's Office, Charlotte-Town, Oct. 25th, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleaſed to name a new Commiſſion of the Peace, which paſſed the Seal on the 20th of the preſent Month.

Hon. { Thomas Tremlett, Chief Juſtice,
Robert Gray, Aſſiſtant Judge,
George Wright, Cuſtos Rot.
William Pleace,
Ambroſe Lane,

William Johnſton, Attorney General,
Charles Binns, Solicitor General,
Cornelius Higgins, Township No. 34,
Charles Stewart, Prince-Town,
William M'Kie, Bay Fortune,
William Douglaſs, Township No. 38,
J. F. Holland, Charlotte-Town,
Benjamin De St. Croix, do.
Charles Worrell, St. Peters,
William Bowley, Township No. 47,
James Townſend, New-London,
Richard Rollings, Township No. 24,
Sampſon Roſe, Township No. 47,
Donald Campbell, Township No. 16,
James Lewis Hayden, Township No. 50,
Eliſha Coffin, Savage-Harbour,
James Anderſon, St. Peters,
Major Hooper, Bedeque,
Samuel Green, Township No. 17,
William M'Kay, New-London,
Fade Goff, (Coroner,) Charlotte-Town,
Francis Longworth, Charlotte-Town,
Alexander Campbell, Bedeque,
William Farquharſon, Township No. 48,
Benjamin Coffin, Savage-Harbour,
Philips Morris Calbeck, Tryon,
John Ramſay, Township No. 13,
James Irving, Cape Traverſe,
James Jackſon, Township No. 37,
Richard Yates, Township No. 18,
John Hill, Lewis-Town,
Angus M'Aulay, Point Prim,
Thomas H. Haviland, Charlotte-Town,
Donald M'Kay, do.
John Large, Township No. 11,
Henry Yonge, Township No. 42,
C. W. Townſhend, Charlotte-Town,
J. E. Carmichael, (Sec'y. & Regr.) do.
Arthur Owen, Township No. 18,
Wm. Eppes Cormack, Township No. 23,
Thos. Burnard Chanter, Township No. 12,
The Rev. C. Griffin, George-Town,
James Craſswell, Township No. 13,

Private Secretary's Office, October 11th, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor deems it neceſſary to remind Magiſtrates that Marriage Licences ſhould be returned to this Office by the earlieſt opportunity after the ſolemnization has taken place, and they are hereby deſired to return them forthwith.

By Command,

G. Sidney Smith, Private Sec'y.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. III. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1820. No. 12.

15s. PER ANNUM.] CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL, [PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY;

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Fifth day of December next:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Thirtieth day of January next, of which all persons concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Island, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 20th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. Carmichael, Colonial Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By Authority.

PUBLIC NOTICE. Whereas two Acts made and passed in 14th and 57th years of the Reign of his late Majesty George 3d, for regulating the measure of Ton Timber, &c. and for appointing Officers to survey the same, have been repealed and a new Act passed for the same purposes. These are to call on all Persons bearing appointments as Surveyors of Timber, under the above recited Acts to take notice that from and after the date hereof the said appointments are null and void.

All Persons desirous of obtaining appointments under the existing Act, will receive the same upon application at this Office, and producing Certificates of their being qualified.

J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Colonial Sec'y.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
August 11th, 1820.

To be Sold by Private Contract,

A FARM,

consisting of 100 Acres of Land situated on Lot 49, near the Cross Roads leading to Cherry Valley, fronting on Pownal Bay, and on both sides of the said Road.

There is on the Premises a good House, Barn, and Stable, 30 acres of the Land is cleared, and the remainder covered with Wood of all kinds; the many advantages this place possesses renders it an eligible situation for Business of any kind, being on the Road to Three Rivers, Murray Harbour, Belfast and Wood Islands. An indisputable title will be given, and further information and particulars may be known by applying to the Proprietor on the Premises.

Possession given on the 1st May next.

JOSEPH VEZEY.

October 3d.

Blanks for sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentice, Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrates Summonsess Executions, Capias's, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpœnas; Leases, Bills of Lading, Officers half-pay Certificates, Widows Pension Certificates, &c.

Five Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS the Subscriber's Horse has been shot in a most barbarous manner a few days ago, about or near the fences of James Dunvel or William Lunn, in Charlotte-Town Royalty, the above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will convict the offender.

EWEN CAMERON.

October 19th, 1820.

Public Notice.

Registrar's Office, Oct. 14th, 1820.

NO Deeds or Documents of whatever nature will in future be received at this Office, unless one of the subscribing Witnesses attends at the time of presenting the same, for the purpose of swearing to the execution and delivery thereof.

J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Registrar.*

To be sold,

THE following valuable real Estate situate in Charlotte-Town and Royalty, viz.

Town Lots No. 5 & 6, in the 4th Hundred,

Town Lot 49, in the 5th Hundred, and Pasture Lot No. 52.

For particulars please to apply to Charles Binns, Esq. Oct. 10.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated House, adjoining the Premises of Messrs. M'Kay's, in Charlotte-Town, with the Stable and Town Lot attached to it.

The House has a large stone-walled Cellar underneath; and has, on the ground floor, two good rooms, a kitchen, and an excellent Store, with an Office annexed to it. It has also four rooms on the second floor.

ALSO,

500 acres of excellent Land,

fronting on Cardigan River, within a short distance of George-Town Royalty, apply to

J. MACGREGOR.

September 30.

Private Secretary's Office,
October 11th, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor deems it necessary to remind Magistrates that Marriage Licences should be returned to this Office by the earliest opportunity after the solemnization has taken place, and they are hereby desired to return them forthwith.

By Command,
G. Sidney Smith, Private Sec'y.

Notice.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late JOHN LEECH, of Mount Pleasant, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

George Wright,
William Douglass, } Executors.

Charlotte-Town, April 15, 1820.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
November 18th, 1820.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Mourning for Her Royal Highness the Duchess of YORK, will be discontinued on Thursday the 7th day of December next.

J. E. Carmichael,
Colonial Sec'y,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Charlotte-Town, Oct. 25th, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to name a new Commission of the Peace, which passed the Seal on the 20th of the present Month.

Hon. { Thomas Tremlett, Chief Justice,
Robert Gray, Assistant Judge,
George Wright, Custos Rot.
William Pleace,
Ambrose Lane,

William Johnston, Attorney General,
Charles Binns, Solicitor General,
Cornelius Higgins, Township No. 34,
Charles Stewart, Prince-Town,
William M'Kie, Bay Fortune,
William Douglass, Township No. 38,
J. F. Holland, Charlotte-Town,
Benjamin De St. Croix, do.
Charles Worrell, St. Peters,
William Bowley, Township No. 47,
James Townsend, New-London,
Richard Rollings, Township No. 24,
Sampson Rose, Township No. 47,
Donald Campbell, Township No. 16,
James Lewis Hayden, Township No. 50,
Elisha Coffin, Savage-Harbour,
James Anderson, St. Peters,
Major Hooper, Bedeque,
Samuel Green, Township No. 17,
William M'Kay, New-London,
Fade Goff, (Coroner,) Charlotte-Town,
Francis Longworth, Charlotte-Town,
Alexander Campbell, Bedeque,
William Farquharson, Township No. 48,
Benjamin Coffin, Savage Harbour,
Philips Morris Calbeck, Tryon,
John Ramsay, Township No. 13,
James Irving, Cape Traverse,
James Jackson, Township No. 37,
Richard Yates, Township No. 18,
John Hill, Lewis-Town,
Angus M'Aulay, Point Prim,
Thomas H. Haviland, Charlotte-Town,
Donald M'Kay, do.
John Large, Township No. 11,
Henry Yonge, Township No. 42,
C. W. Townshend, Charlotte-Town,
J. E. Carmichael, (Sec'y. & Regr.) do.
Arthur Owen, Township No. 18,
Wm. Eppes Cormack, Township No. 23,
Thos. Burnard Chanter, Township No. 12,
The Rev. C. Griffin, George-Town,
James Crasswell, Township No. 13,

A few copies of the Laws of his Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

missing numbers

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE FOR THE YEAR 1820.

The Prince Edward Iſland Diſtrict Committee of the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, in preſenting their Annual Report are of opinion, that it cannot but be productive of the greateſt ſatisfaction to the true friends and ſupporters of genuine Chriſtianity, as exhibited in the venerable and beautiful fabric of the Eſtabliſhed Church, to be informed that this Committee have during the laſt year received additional ſupport by the acceſſion of ſeveral new Members.

The Committee under the active and zealous patronage of His Excellency Lieut. Governor SMITH, having thus become more extenſive, did at the laſt Quarterly Meeting, come to a reſolution to open a direct communication with the parent Society, by remitting the Subſcriptions to, and receiving ſupplies of Books immediately from London; this they have done agreeably to the 20th article of the Society's Regulations for the eſtabliſhment of Diſtrict Committees, not omitting conformably to other directions contained in the ſame rule to communicate once a year at leaſt, an account of their proceedings to the Biſhop of Nova-Scotia.

The Committee have to notice with pleaſure the arrival at this Iſland of the Reverend CORNELIUS GRIFFIN, a ſtrictly orthodox Clergyman of the Church of England in Prieſts' Orders and a Miſſionary of the Society for the propagation of the Goſpel: this gentleman having brought out with him at his own expence a young man whom he has had carefully inſtructed in the Madras ſyſtem of Education as a School-maſter, and further intending having previouſly made himſelf acquainted with this moſt approved mode of Education to employ a conſiderable portion of his time, (without any pay, fee, or reward of any kind whatſoever from any of the Inhabitants of this Colony,) in acting as ſuperintendent in the formation and conduct of the Central and other Schools, to be eſtabliſhed in this Iſland, for the benefit of the Youth of this Colony.

Upon the introduction of this gentleman to this Committee by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor it was unanimously reſolved that a Central National School on the Madras ſyſtem be eſtabliſhed in Charlotte-Town, as ſoon as circumſtances will admit under the patronage of this Society; and the ſame Meeting the hearty concurrence of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, he loſt no time in conſulting the Truſtees of a certain plot of ground in Charlotte-Town appropriated for the ſcite of Kent College, propoſing that the Central National School be erected on a part of that land and that it be underſtood as the commencement and forming a part of the intended College, in honor of His late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Kent of moſt excellent memory, and that it be conſidered as the School for the junior claſſes upon that foundation. Which being acceded to, His Excellency further ſignified his moſt praiſeworthy intention of granting out of the Revenue of this Iſland at his diſpoſal a ſum of money equal to the expence of erecting a School-Houſe, which His Excellency firſt made public in his Speech at the opening of the General Aſſembly of the Iſland upon the 25th July, 1820: from which and from the Addreſs of His Majeſty's Council in anſwer thereto, we take the liberty of ſubjoining the following Extracts:

From His Excellency's Speech,

"A commencement is about to take "place without delay, of a ſyſtem of ne- "ceſſary Education on the National "plan highly conducive to the intereſts "of the riſing generation, and which "will be ſupported on my part in every "reaſonable degree that the pecuniary "means at my diſpoſal may be conſi- "dered equal to."

His Majeſty's Council's Answer.

"The eſtabliſhing of a ſyſtem of ne- "ceſſary Education on the National plan, "is an undertaking which we highly ap- "prove and duly appreciate, and the "pecuniary aid offered by your Excel- "lency, will we truſt, with the aſſiſtance "of individuals, be equal to the ſupport "of the Inſtitution."

In conſequence a ſuitable Building compriſing a School-Room and Offices, is now erecting, which we truſt will be opened for the reception of Children at commencement of the enſuing year.

Upon the whole, the concerns of this moſt important Inſtitution appear to be already in as proſperous and promiſing a condition as its warmeſt friends, admirers of order and regularity, as well as of civil and religious liberty can deſire, affording ſubſtantial grounds to hope that the National Society will eſſentially ameliorate and improve the riſing generation in this Iſland, and be inſtrumental in extending and promoting throughout the world,

"Glory to God in the higheſt,
"On earth Peace
"Good will towards Man."

By Order of the Committee,
CORNELIUS GRIFFIN,
Sec'y.

October 30th, 1820.

LONDON,

Sept. 20.

Among the ſpeeches in the House of Commons on Wedneſday laſt, there is none that deſerves more attention than that of Mr. Crevey, who has made himſelf conſpicuous by his plain good ſenſe, and by his honeſt and direct way of expreſſing it in the courſe of the proceedings. The reaſon of the deep impreſſion made on the country by the proceedings againſt the Queen, which the Miniſters themſelves do not ſeem able to explain, was well explained by Mr. Crevey. The queſtion reſpecting her is not merely political;—it is a queſtion of fair play—of the adminiſtration of juſtice; one of thoſe queſtions which at all times have been felt more warmly, and felt for the longeſt time.

September 25.

In the provinces of Lombardy and Venice, the greateſt fermentation exiſted, and it was thought that the ſlighteſt check given by Auſtria would cauſe Italy *en masse* to riſe in arms.

Auſtrian garriſons are already eſtabliſhed in Bologna and Commacchio, in the Popes territories.

It is rumoured that the Earl of Lauderdale will ſhortly ſucceed to the Governor-Generalſhip of India.

Upwards of 100 Addreſſes have been preſented to the Queen. The Addreſs from the females of Briſtol had upwards of 14,000 ſignatures.

Marſhal Kellerman, Duke of Valmy, and Marſhal Lefebre, Duke of Dantzic, died in Paris laſt week.

From the intelligence of the laſt Whaing ſhips arrived in England, ſome of which had proceeded above lat. 80, an opinion prevails that the diſcovery ſhips have found a paſſage into the Pacific!

BOSTON, October 30.

The Marquis and Marchioneſs of Sangrato, two of the witneſſes on behalf of the Queen, have arrived in London, and dined with Her Majeſty, at Bradenburg houſe.

John Byrne, the cabin-joiner, on board the Leviathan, at the time the Queen was on board that ſhip, is now in Dublin, and from his ſituation on board, ſtates, that he had frequent opportunities of witneſſing the conduct of the Queen. He fully invalidates all the evidence in regard to the Queen's conduct on board, and ſtates, that he is willing to prove, this and other facts if called on.

A letter from Glaſgow, of the 24th, ſays "The Queen has many and powerful friends in Scotland. An Addreſs to Her Majeſty is now ſigning here, and is patroniſed and ſupported by the clergy and the moſt wealthy—*thirty-six thousand* names are already ſubſcribed."

Bergami has been ſent for, to be in readineſs, if the Queen's counſel ſhould have occaſion for him.

The Counteſs of Oldi, (Bergami's ſiſter,) was expected in London, on the evening of the 25th Sept. [Not arrived on the 26th.]

A Vienna article of Sept. 10, announces, as poſitive, that the Duke of Wellington will immediately join the camp at Peſt, where the Duke of Cambridge is already.

The Patriotic Societies of Andaluſia, like thoſe of Madrid, have been put down.

Letters from Frankfort of the 7th September announce, that the Baron d'Anestt, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from Ruſſia to the Diet, has juſt made to that Aſſembly, in a confidental ſitting, a communication, of which the following is the ſubſtance: "The Emperor of Ruſſia does not recognize in any Power the right of interfering in the affairs of the States, on account of innovations introduced into the Government of thoſe States. His Imperial Majeſty declares

that his approaching interview with his Ally, the Emperor of Auſtria, is far from having for its object to concert means or meaſures tending to ſuppreſs the new order of things in Spain and Naples."

His Majeſty landed at Portsmouth on the 29th, from his aquatic excurſion. Loyal addreſſes were preſented to him from the inhabitants of Port Sea and Ryde.

Nov. 2.

The Houſe of Lords met on the 3d inſt. being the 22d day of proceedings in the caſe of the Queen. Lord Liverpool read a correſpondence with Colonel Brown, denying certain imputations againſt the character of the Princeſs of Wales. The Queen's Council were then called in; and after the confuſion occaſioned by their entrance had ſubſided, Mr. Brougham commenced a ſpeech of almoſt immeaſurable length. He began it on the 3d, and reſumed it on the day ſucceeding. It occupies eighteen cloſe columns of the Times.

"The hiſtory of the Queen's long perſecution, and the ſeveral epochs of it, were affectingly detailed by Mr. Brougham. Every loſs ſuſtained by the Queen was the ſignal for a freſh attack on the part of her adverſaries.—No ſooner was Mr. Pitt, her friend, deceaſed, than the firſt, the Douglas conſpiracy, was got up againſt Her Majeſty. The zealous, fearleſs, and pertenacious Perceval, ſprung forth in her defence, and diſperſed that foul plot. He fell under the hands of a ferocious aſſaſſin, and his murder was the ſignal for a new inſult upon his Royal Miſtreſs, then was the Order of Council got to reſtrain the intercourſe between Her Majeſty and her moſt affectionate and only child—her daughter.—That child expired by the ſevereſt viſitation of Providence which had ever been inflicted on this iſland; and the people had not wiped their eyes after following her to the grave, or reading the affecting narrative of her obſequies, when the deteſtable Milan commiſſion was appointed: and to cloſe this ſad hiſtory the very day on which the old King was conſigned to the ſame vault with his grandchild and her infant offſpring—that very day, was that on which the ever-memorable *Non-Mi-Recordo* man arrived and paid his firſt viſit to a large houſe, with columns before it, and ſentinels placed at the gates."

Mr. Brougham concluded his ſpeech with great animation in the following words:

"My Lords, I pray your lordſhips to pauſe! you, my Lords, are ſtanding on the brink of a dreadful precipice; your judgment will go forth to the world; if that judgment is againſt the Queen, it may be the laſt and only judgment you will ever pronounce!!—That judgment, my Lords, will fail in its object, and it will return with redoubled violence on thoſe who gave it!! Save the country, my Lords, from the heavieſt calamity of a civil war!! Save yourſelves, my Lords from the ſituation in which you are now ſtanding! Reſcue the country of which you are the ornament, but in which you can flouriſh no longer when ſevered from the people, and when the bloſſom is cut off from the root and ſtem of the tree! Save that country, my Lords, that you may continue to be the ornament of it! Save the Crown from demons; and the ariſtocracy, which is ſhaken, as is alſo the altar itſelf, which can never more ſtand ſecure! If your judgment be againſt the Queen it will ſhake the foundation the kindred Throne! You, my Lords, have willed, the Church and Crown have willed that the Queen ſhall be laid out of the ſolemn ſervice, but ſhe has had the prayers of the people; and my Lords, I do pour forth my ſupplications at the throne of mercy, that mercy may be poured down on thoſe people in a larger meaſure than the merits of the rulers deſerve, and I pray, my Lords that your hearts may turn towards juſtice and not go therefrom."

At the concluſion of the ſpeech a ſtrong ſenſation appeared manifeſt in the Houſe.

The Queen had not intimated any deſire to attend in the Houſe of Lords during the progreſs of her defence.

On the 30th of September twenty-one witneſſes in behalf of the Queen arrived at Dover from Boulogne. They were immediately conducted to the Union Hotel which was ſurrounded by the populace, greeting their arrival with continued cheers. They ſhortly after ſet off for London, preceded by a band of muſic and accompanied by a crowd of both ſexes. They were all decently dreſſed, and many perſons ſhook them cordially by the hand. On the top of the firſt coach was ſeated a reputable tradesman of Dover, carrying a large handſome flag, on which was inſcribed "*God save Queen Caroline.*" One of the witneſſes in the Mayor of Como. The ladies appeared at their windows and greeted the proceſſion.

The Watermen and Bargemen were to form an aquatic proceſſion, to conſiſt of 500 boats and barges, to proceed up the Thames to Bradenburgh Houſe on the 5th October.

HALIFAX, Nov. 3.

The celebrated Abbe du Pradt, Archbiſhop of Malines, was tried at Paris Auguſt 28, for a ſeditious pamphlet, written by him. The jury returned a verdict acquitting him; which was received by loud burſts of applauſe: The Abbe ſaid exultingly—"This is the moſt glorious moment of my life!"—He is 62 years of age.

It is ſuppoſed that the additional revenue, ariſing from *Newspaper stamps*, will far more than equal the expence of the preſent Royal Trial, on both ſides; but this is no compliment to the ſpirit, or the *morality* of the times!

The Yellow Fever ſtill rages dreadfully at Savannah, Georgia.—The official report by the Mayor, Oct. 14, ſays, "The preſent ſtate of the town does not exceed *one eighth* of its full propulation (8 or 10,000 and yet, in a city which to the eye ſeems abandoned, Death ſtill finds numerous victims!"—From the 12th to the 13th incluſive, the number that fell was 25.

A violent hurricane, Sept. 28, did great damage at the Iſlands of St. Thomas and St. Martins.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1820.

The London dates by the laſt Mail from Halifax, are via Boston, to the 5th Oct. The Queen's case had been closed in the House of Lords by the King's Attorney General, and her Majesty's Counsel were making arrangements for her defence. "Lord Castlereagh had given notice that he should move for a call of the House of Commons on the 2d Nov. that there might be a full meeting in case the Bill against the Queen came down from the House of Lords.

The weather at this place has continued remarkably fine during the last month. We had some snow and severe frost at its commencement, but it was shortly dispelled, and we have experienced one of the finest *Indian Summers* known in the recollection of the oldest settlers.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS some malicious and evil disposed Person or Persons did on the night of the 10th inst. break into, rob, and afterwards set fire to the Stores of JOHN CASTLE, Esq. at Lewis Town, Ca-compeque, whereby the Buildings and Goods therein contained were consumed:

I have thought fit by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council to issue this Proclamation calling upon all Magistrates and other his Majesty's good and loyal Subjects to be aiding and assisting in bringing to justice the perpetrators of the above atrocious act, at the same time warning all Persons from harbouring or assisting the Offenders in making their escape, as it is the intention of this Government to proceed against such Persons with the utmost rigour of the Law; hereby offering a Reward of

FIFTY POUNDS,

to any Person (except the actual perpetrator thereof,) who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the Offender or Offenders. And I do further deem it expedient by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council to offer pardon to any Person giving information although such Person may have been in the knowledge of the crime, except the Person who actually SET FIRE *to the Buildings.*

Given under my hand and the Seal of this Island at Charlotte-Town, this Twenty third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the First year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,

J. E. CARMICHAEL, *Col. Sec'y.*

God save the King.

Removal.

MR. EWEN CAMERON begs leave to acquaint his friends and the Public, that he has this day, removed from his late residence into that new House fronting on Queen's Square, nearly opposite the Market House, where he intends to continue his usual line of Business.

Mr. C. also takes this opportunity of requesting all persons indebted to him by Bond, Note, or Book Account, to make payment in order to prevent his resorting to unpleasant means.

Charlotte-Town, Nov. 15th, 1820.

A reaſonable price

GIVEN for all kinds of Grain, half cash and half Goods. The Subscriber having been at very considerable expence in erecting a Building for the reception of Grain, and intending to keep separate apartments for it, so that Persons may be accommodated with different qualities, and warranted free from Vermin injuring it.

The highest price given for all kind of Furs.

JOHN JURY, Watch-Maker.

Nov. 20.

For the P. Ed. Isld. Gazette.

"Church unity is held, and faith's increase,
By that of *spirit in the bond of peace,*
And righteousness of life; without this tie
Forms are in vain prescribed to worship by."

To the Rev. C. G.
Priest of the United, &c.

Sir,

However disagreeable the present correspondence may be to you, I hope it will edify the public, therefore, agreeably to my promise, I shall take the liberty of continuing it. And as you made an unprovoked attack upon every society of Christians on this Island, your own Church excepted, you ought not to be offended at my undertaking their defence.

In my letter of the 12th ult. I shewed that the Church of England is not *exclusively* the Church of Christ, it therefore remains for you to *prove* what you *asserted* in your Sermon, viz. that it is. When you have accomplished this Herculean task, you may, if you please, bestow a little attention on the remarks I shall make in this and my future communications, in which I hope to prove, in opposition to all your prejudices and assertions that every man who understands and practices Christianity has a right to teach it, that ordination by Presbytery is equally as valid as Episcopal ordination, and consequently, that those who are thus ordained are scripturally authorised to preach the gospel and administer the Sacraments, that by attending a Methodist Chapel, or a dissenting place of worship we are not guilty of the sin of schism, that every man has an unalienable right to judge for himself in religious matters, and that to rail against, or to persecute those who do so, is unreasonable, unjust, and unscriptural.

As you have attempted to unchristianize the Presbyterians, Independents and Methodists, because their Ministers are not Episcopally ordained, it is sufficiently obvious that you deny the right to officiate as Christian Ministers, of all who are not ordained by the imposition of the hands of a bishop, according to the rites of the Church of England, by authority received in regular succession from the Apostles.

This being the case, it shall be my buness in the present letter to prove, that every man who understands and practices Christianity has a right to teach it; and you, Sir, cannot deny it without directly opposing reason and scripture. Has not every Christian parent a right to teach religion to his children? Is not every god-father and every god-mother strictly charged by the Church of England "chiefly to provide that the child which has been baptised may learn the creed, the Lord's prayer and the ten commandments, in the vulgar tongue, and all other things which a Christian ought to know and believe to his soul's health, and that this child may be virtuously brought up to lead a good Christian life"? And what can a bishop teach more than this? Has not every Christian master a right to teach religion to his domestics? Has not every Christian schoolmaster a right to teach religion to the children committed to his care? Why do the bishops and clergy exert themselves so much for the erection of National Schools? Is it not that the children of the poor may be taught the religion of the Church itself by laymen? May not any good man administer the consolations of religion to a sick or dying neighbour? Is it not lawful for Christians to converse on religious subjects, and thus mutually to teach each other in the little circle of their friends? May not a christian tell all that he knows of religion to a few of his neighbours who desire to hear him? And may not that few, without the breach of any law of God, be increased to a few hundreds? If we turn to the Scriptures we shall find sufficient proof of the truth of my assertion. When Eldad and Medad were prophesying in the camp, and Joshua went in and said "my lord Moses forbid them," what did Moses answer? "Envieſt thou for my sake? Would God that all the Lord's people were prophets, and that the Lord would put his spirit upon them." "Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering; and let us consider one another to provoke unto love and to good works: not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is, but *exhorting one another*: and so much the more, as you see the day approaching." Thus do the sacred scriptures assert the right of every good man to teach religion to as many as will hear. And thus, Sir, the subject has generally been understood. The scribes of old, who were the ordinary preachers among the Jews, were not priests; they were not better than laymen. Yea, many of them were incapable of the priesthood, being of the tribe of Simeon, not of Levi. If we come to later times: was Mr. Calvin ordained? Was he either priest or deacon? And were not most of those whom it pleased God to employ in promoting the reformation in Europe, laymen also? Could that great work have been promoted at all in many places, if laymen had not preached? And yet how seldom do the very papists urge this as an objection against the reformation? Nay, as rigorous as they are in things of this kind, they themselves appoint, in some of their strictest orders, that, if any lay-brother believes himself called of God to preach as a Missionary, the superior of the order, being informed thereof, shall immediately send him away. In all Protestant churches it is still more evident, that ordination is not held as a necessary prerequisite of preaching: for in Sweden, in Germany, in Holland, and I believe in every reformed Church, it is not only permitted, but required, that before any one is ordained, (before he is admitted even into deacon's orders, wherever the distinction between priests and deacons is retained) he should publicly preach a year, or more, *ad probandum facultatem*, and for this practice, they believe they have an express command of God: "Let them first be proved: then let them use the office of a deacon, being found blameless."

Now, Sir, whatever you may think it appears very evident to me, that every man who understands and practices christianity has, under God, a right to teach it to as many as are willing to learn. But do not misunderstand me. As in civil society many natural rights are sacrificed to the good order of the community, so in the Church of Christ, it is necessary for the good government of the whole, that the exercise of this right should come under some restrictions and regulations. Therefore, though every good man if he possesses ability has a right to teach religion to those who are willing to receive his instructions, the persons who are wholly devoted to the work of the ministry ought to be regularly inducted into the sacred office. But, Sir, who are regularly and scripturally set apart to the work of the ministry? You say those who have been *Episcopally ordained and no others.* I am of a different opinion, and in another letter shall endeavour to prove, that presbyters and bishops were one and the same order in the apostolic church, that ordination by presbytery is as valid (I do not say more, for I am not a bigot in this matter) as episcopal ordination, and that those who are thus ordained, are as scripturally qualified to perform the duty of Christian Ministers, as the Rector of George-Town. In the mean time,

I remain yours, &c.

VINDEX.

P. S. I understand you wish to make it appear that the Church of England and not your illiberal assertions is the object of my attack. I assure you, Sir, you labour under a great mistake. I told you in my last that I sincerely loved the Church, and perhaps you will give me credit for the truth of my assertion when I tell you, that I was dedicated to God at her font, that I cordially believe her doctrines, that I admire her liturgy as the *best human composition in the world*, and have frequently celebrated the death of the Redeemer at her altar. It is not the Church of England you have now to defend. It is your own declaration, that she is the Church of Christ, to the exclusion of all other religious societies, and that none, except her own Ministers have any right to preach the gospel or administer the sacraments. These require your support, not the Church of England.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late JAMES SMITH, Plymouth, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, and all persons to whom said Estate stands indebted to, are requested to send their Accounts duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months to ROBERT HODGSON, Esq. Attorney, for adjustment.

Duncan M'Kay,
J. N. Le Page, } Executors.

Charlotte-Town, September 25th, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demand against he Estate of the late JAMES CURTIS, Esq. of Cove-Head, deceased, are requested to render their Accounts duly attested within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

John M'Gregor,
Attorney for the Executrix.

Charlotte-Town, May 22d, 1820.